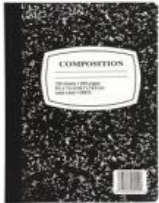


Monday

May 19, 2014 (5.19.14)

Materials



Composition Book
& Pen or Pencil

Agenda

Time Estimate

Activity

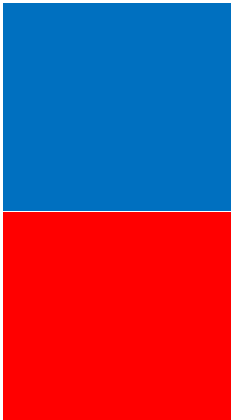
10	Warm Up
3	Deadlines and Reminders
7-10	Return New Grades
3	<i>Poetry</i> Study Guide
10	Notes: Metaphors and Similes
20	Teams: <i>Mystery Poem</i> Challenge
20	Read / Discuss: <i>Trees</i> / <i>What Women Want</i>
20	Solo: 1-page analysis of poems
Remaining	Silent Reading Time (SRT)

Warm Up

May 19, 2014 (5.19.14)

Volume-O-Meter: 0 (Silence)

Time: 5 Minutes

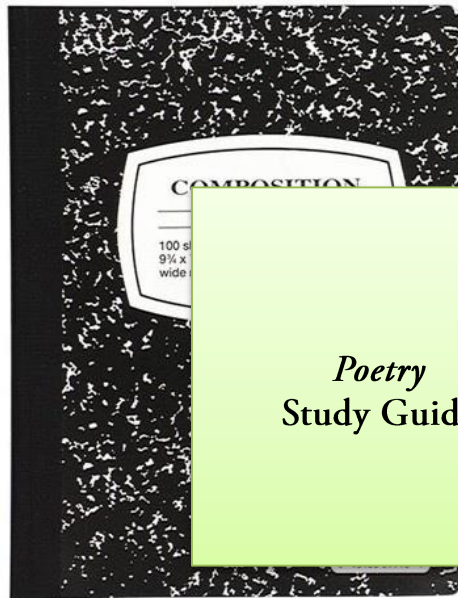


1. What is the difference between stanza and meter?
2. What was the poem, *Taxi*, about? What did you think of the activity last week (where you had to put the poem back together)?

Reminders & Deadlines

<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quiz #1 (Poetry)	Wednesday 5.21

Transition



Poetry
Study Guide



Study Guide

The BIG Question:
What is poetry?

Key Text(s):
Selected Poetry

Concept 1:
Meaning(s) of Poetry

1. What is a poem supposed to mean...if anything?

Concept 2:
Structure and Flow

2. How much does a poem's structure influence its meaning?
3. How does the structure of a poem contribute to its beauty?

Vocabulary

Prose, poetry, imagery

Vocabulary

Stanza, meter,

Concept 3:
Language

4. How does figurative language work in a poem?

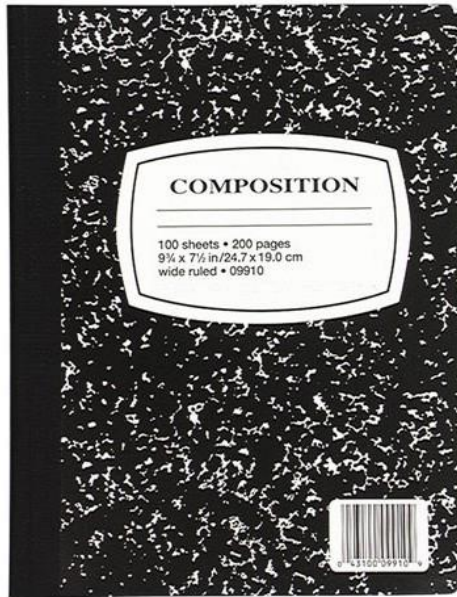
Vocabulary

metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole

Concept 4:
Sound

Vocabulary

Transition



Notes

Literal vs. Figurative Language

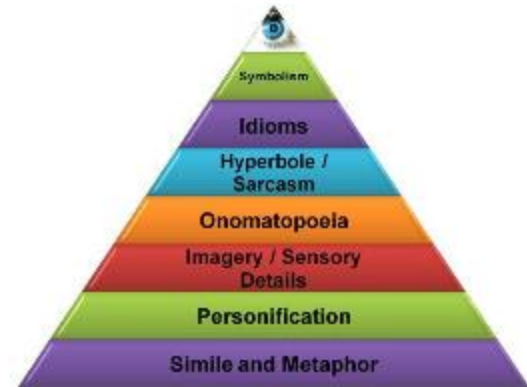
- When a line from a poem means EXACTLY what it says:
 - Literal
 - Definition of the word / phrase can come straight from the dictionary
- Example: Bob was quiet.



Literal vs. Figurative Language

T A K E N O T E S

- When a line from a poem **ALTERS** or **CHANGES** the usual meaning, we call this **FIGURATIVE** language
 - Also called metaphorical language
- Example: Bob was a mouse
- Common types: metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification



Types of Figurative Languages

- Simile: comparison using like or as
- Metaphor: comparison not using like or as
- Personification: giving a non-human object human behaviors
- Hyperbole: an exaggeration



Unlocking Figurative Language

- Recognizing metaphor/simile is first step; next is what it suggests
- Example: Bob is a wall.
- Wall implies solid, impassable, tall/wide
- Bob is solid
- Example: Jody is like a rat.
- Rat implies dirty, small, etc.
- Jody is dirty.



Teams: Mystery Poem Challenge

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Directions (Vol: 1):

- Pass out poems
- Read poem aloud
- Teams: 5-7 min/per poem...what is poem talking about?

Read: *Trees*

A S S I G N M E N T

Directions (Vol: 3):

- Grab workbook
- Pg. 190
- Read aloud
- How do metaphors and similes work in a poem?*
- After reading → Make 3 column organizer
 - Left: Quote from Poem
 - Middle: Literal or Figurative
 - Right: What it Means



Read: *Trees*

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Quote	Literal or Figurative?	What it means?
"I think that I shall never see..."	Literal	Writer says trees are more beautiful than poetry
"A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed"	Figurative	Personification; trees don't have mouths

Read: *What Women Want*

ASSIGNMENT

Directions (Vol: 3):

- Pg. 193
- Read aloud
- How do metaphors and similes work in a poem?*
- 7-8 entries in organizer
- 1-page analysis on sheet of paper:
Answer question: *How do metaphors and similes work in these two poems?*



Silent Reading Time (SRT)

Directions (Vol-1):

- Get a book—read until announcements!

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