

POETRY

ABANDONED PLACES



Learning Question:

LQ: How can I plan and brainstorm a poem about an abandoned place using key features of a poem?

Success Criteria:

- I can brainstorm key ideas about my abandoned place.
- I can use these ideas to formulate verses using various poetry features.
- I can use either alliteration, similes, metaphors, personification or onomatopoeia in my poem
- I can use my success criteria to help me with my writing

Vocabulary

- Poetry
- Alliteration
- Similes
- Metaphors
- Adjectives
- Personification
- Onomatopoeia
- Rhyming couplets

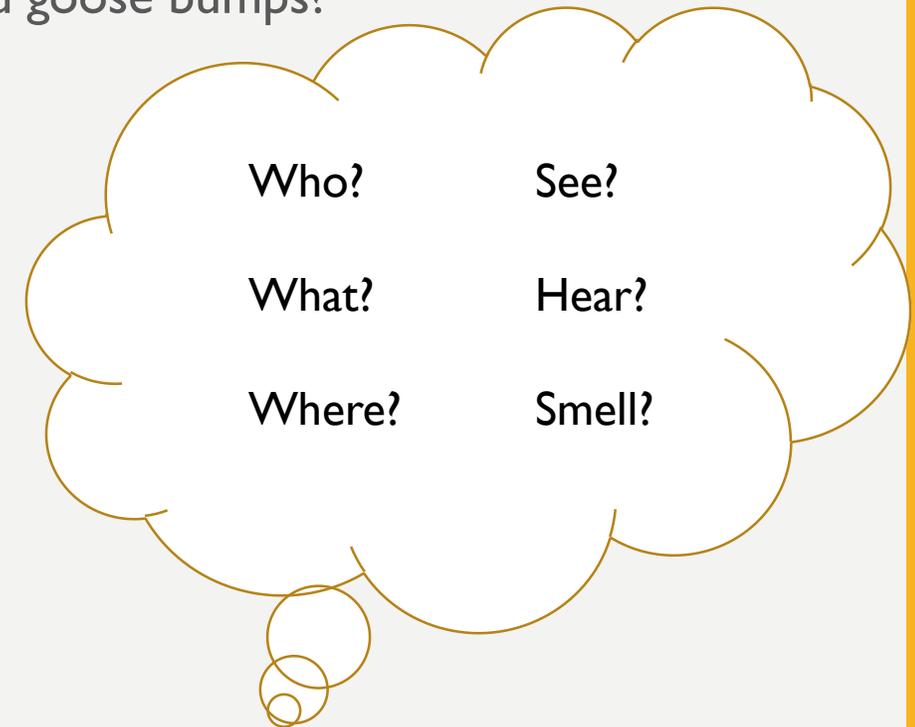
POETRY

- This week your task is going to be to write a poem based on an abandoned place. You will be looking at different images and deciding which image you want to write about.

BRAINSTORM TIME



- Look at the following ‘abandoned places’ images. Brainstorm thoughts and feelings on either one or more of the images. Think about the following as you brainstorm:
- Where is this?
- Why is it abandoned? Do you know?
- What does it feel like to be here? Does this place give you goose bumps?
- What does it smell like? Look like?
- What can you hear?







THERE ARE LOTS OF FEATURES THAT CAN BE USED WHEN WRITING POETRY

- The following slides will give you ideas that you could add to your brainstorm to help you plan your poem.

ADJECTIVE POETRY

Adjectives are describing words. They are used in poetry to create many different effects and visual pictures to the reader. The adjectives can be used for a more in-depth description of a noun, or they can be used to add more excitement and attention within a line or verse.

Some examples of couplets within poems:

Roaring roads,

Noisy cars,

Beaming headlights,

Tall streetlamps,

Dark, cold night.

COUPLET POETRY

A couplet is a pair of lines. These two lines typically rhyme together. They are also the same length due to same number of syllables present.

Couplets are used in poetry in order to create a rhyming flow.

Some examples of couplets within poems:

**It's hard to see the butterfly,
As it flies across the night sky.**

**I made the biscuits one by one,
I'm waiting for the bell, they're done.**

**Lightning, thunder all around,
So much rains falls to the ground.**

USING ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomatopoeia is when a word imitates its natural sound, or suggests the sound a certain object makes. It is used in poetry to create a sound effect to make the description more expressive and interesting.

Some examples of onomatopoeia:

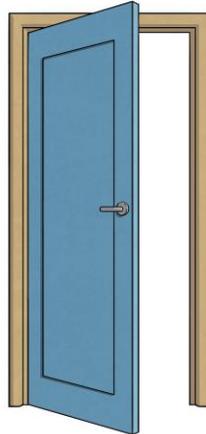
bang

crash

pop

smash

drip



buzz

tick tock

whoosh

wham

pow

PROSE POETRY

Prose is a form of language used in poetry that has no formal structure and is written in paragraphs. Prose does not relate to any form of rhymes or pattern. It can contain language play, such as repetition.

An example of a prose poem:

**Sometimes I daydream. Thoughts inside my head. Pictures in my mind.
Drifting off into my own world. My mind's eye. Thoughts about my future.
Thoughts about my past. Thoughts about my present.
Until I wake up.**



ALLITERATION

Alliteration is when the sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence is the same.

Alliteration is used in poetry to create many different effects. It can be used to create a greater and more interesting description of different themes, people and objects.

Some examples of alliteration:

Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore.

All authors allow authority after midnight.

Theresa tripped and tumbled tremendously over the tree.



Do you remember the ‘bazillions’?

Go onto google. Search ‘bazillions’

<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheBazillions>

Watch the growing number of youtube video clips for the following:

Similes

Metaphors

Personification

Onomatopoeia

TASK TIME!

You are going to brainstorm ONE abandoned place image. Think about: Where? Why? Feelings and your senses.

Hard: To include adjectives, similes and alliteration

Harder: As hard, plus metaphors and personification
brainstorming

Hardest: As above, plus any other poetry features you can include.