

Poetry & Summary Vocabulary

1. humorous poem - a poem that is comical and funny

**Alliteration is one way to make poems silly and humorous.

2. lyrical poem - a poem that expresses thoughts or feelings about a topic

3. free verse - a flowing poem that does NOT have a particular pattern (meter) or does not rhyme.

Example:

Teaching
Building inquisitive minds
Imparting knowledge
Arousing Creativity

4. narrative poem - a poem that tells a story and includes characters and a plot

5. figurative language - word or phrase that doesn't have the same basic everyday meaning **figuratively speaking; not literally

Examples of figurative language include: onomatopoeias (sounds), similes (comparison between two things using "like" or "as"), metaphors (comparing two things NOT using "like" or "as"), idioms (I have butterflies in my stomach/ It's raining cats and dogs), hyperboles (I have asked you that a thousand times), personification (The wind whispered), etc.

6. alliteration - The repetition of the same sounds or letter at the beginning of each (or most) of the words in a sentence

Example: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Ann ate anxiously as she waited for her Aunt Angie to arrive.

7. imagery – the use of vivid or descriptive language ***imagery “sparks” off the senses (sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell) **imagery reaches the reader’s senses

Example: Excerpt from William Wordsworth’s poem, *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o’er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze

8. personification – giving human characteristics to inanimate objects or animals

Examples: The stars dance playfully in the dark sky.
The wind whispered softly in our ears.

9. event – an important happening in a selection

10. summarize – to write or tell the main idea and the most important details in a selection **Tells the “who,” “what,” “when,” “where,” and “why” and includes a little about the BEGINNING, MIDDLE, and END of the story

11. plot- the sequence of events or actions in a story

12. sequence –the order that events happen in a story

13. theme- the central message or idea found throughout a story

Examples: friendship, good vs. evil, circle of life, facing reality, will to survive)

14. conclusion – a judgment or decision made after consideration or by reasoning

**Use the clues in the text and your SCHEMA (what you already know) to draw a reasonable conclusion.

15. influence – a change that happens because of an action or another cause

Example: The student made huge progress in school because of the positive influence his teacher and parents had on him.

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