

## Poetry Portfolio

*This poetry project is worth a test grade. If you do the minimum that is required of you, you will receive a minimum result. Effort will be rewarded! This is **not** a group activity, so work in a respectful fashion and be considerate of your classmates.*

<u>Order #</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Points Available</u>
1.	Title Page	10
2.	Lyric Poem	10
3.	Haiku (minimum of two)	10
4.	Ode	10
5.	Limerick (minimum of two)	10
6.	Sonnet	10
7.	Ballad	10
8.	Chosen poem analysis using the TP-CASTT format	10
9.	About the Author	10
10.	Presentation of favorite poem	10

### Description of Assignments

*All assignments should first be planned and completed on separate paper, then **typed** on computer paper at home. The entire portfolio must be typed (unless prior arrangements have been made). Any part that is hand written will cause your overall grade to drop. Wasting your time in class means you will receive even less time to finish the project. All poetry must be tasteful and appropriate (no violence, drugs, sexual content, etc.). Any violations will bring your grade down dramatically. Plagiarizing will result in a 0 that cannot be made up and disciplinary action.*

*This poetry portfolio is due on **Friday, October 20<sup>th</sup> at the VERY START OF CLASS.***

1. Title Page – Your title page should include:
  - a. Your name
  - b. A title for your book of poetry (preferably the name of your best poem)
  - c. English 9<sup>th</sup> PAP – Cooper and your period number
  - d. A neat and well-thought out symbol representing your poetry (picture or drawing)
  
2. Lyric Poem – Write a lyric poem about something that would make your life different.
  - a. Three stanzas with six verses per stanza
  - e. a a b b b a (rhyme scheme)
  - f. Be creative
  - g. See the poem “One Inch Tall” for help
  
3. Haiku – Write two haikus meeting the following requirements:
  - h. Three verses
  - i. 17 syllables (5, 7, 5)
  - j. About any topic you choose
  
4. Ode – Write one ode (a poem of praise) to *something* you love (dog, car, shoes, etc.).
  - k. 15 verses – they do not need to rhyme
  - l. Use plenty of detail and create imagery
  - m. Use lots of adjectives to describe the item
  - n. See “Ode to My Socks” handout for help
  
5. Limerick – Write two limericks (funny poems) meeting the following requirements:
  - o. 5 lines each
  - p. a a b b a (rhyme scheme)
  - q. About any topic you choose, except a person!
  - r. See the limericks handout for help

6. Sonnet – Write one sonnet about someone or something you love
  - s. 14 verses
  - t. 7 couplets (the first two lines rhyme, then the next two, and so on) or if you really want to impress, try this:  
  
a b a b  
  
b c b c  
  
c d c d  
  
e e
  - u. Be sure the topic is appropriate and suitable
  - v. See the sonnets handout for help
  
7. Ballad – Write one ballad that contains metaphor (ex. ) and similes
  - w. Please include as many lines as possible – minimum 20
  - x. Be sure all lyrics are appropriate and suitable
  
8. Poem Report – Read and analyze a poem you find that interests you.
  - a. Use the three-column handout from class to complete this part of the portfolio.
  
9. About the Author – This page should include
  - y. Information about yourself
  - z. How great a poet you are
  - aa. How you got your poetic beginning
  - bb. A self-portrait (make sure the picture is of you, not a cartoon - does not have to be in color)

## Lyric Poem

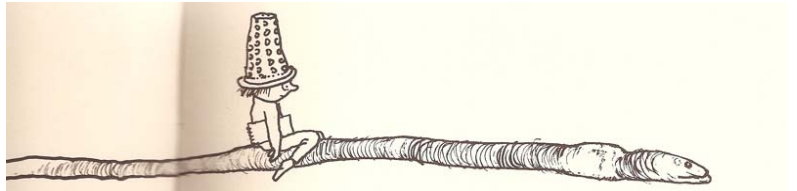
- Originally a composition meant for musical accompaniment. The term refers to a short poem in which the poet, the poet's persona, or another speaker expresses personal feelings.

### Example:

#### One Inch Tall

If you were only one inch tall, you'd ride a worm to school.  
The teardrop of a crying ant would be your swimming pool.  
A crumb of cake would be a feast  
And last you seven days at least,  
A flea would be a frightening beast  
If you were one inch tall.

If you were only one inch tall, you'd walk beneath the door,  
And it would take about a month to get down to the store.  
A bit of fluff would be your bed,  
You'd swing upon a spider's thread,  
And wear a thimble on your head  
If you were one inch tall.



You'd surf across the kitchen sink upon a stick of gum.  
You couldn't hug your mama, you'd just have to hug her thumb.  
You'd run from people's feet in fright,  
To move a pen would take all night,  
(This poem took fourteen years to write--  
'Cause I'm just one inch tall).

Shel Silverstein

After reading the above, label the rhyme scheme.

Why might the author use this rhyme scheme? What is the affect it has on the sound of the poem?

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Continue on to the back of this page...

For your portfolio you have to write you own lyric poem using the same rhyme scheme. Brainstorm below to help you come up with topics your lyric poem could be about.

Use the format below to help you write your rough draft:

- A \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_
  
- A \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_
  
- A \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- A \_\_\_\_\_

# Haiku

- A Haiku is an unrhymed verse form of Japanese origin having three lines containing usually five, seven, and five syllables respectively. Sometimes these types of poems have a seasonal reference.
- The origins of haiku can be traced back as far as the 9th century. Haiku is more than a type of poem; it is a way of looking at the physical world and seeing something deeper, like the very nature of existence.
- Haikus use "moras." A mora is a sound unit. It isn't exactly identical to a syllable, but in English speaking languages haikus use syllabus as a counting method since there isn't a good translation for moras.
- Haiku started out as a popular activity during the 9th to 12th centuries in Japan. It was a progressive poem, where one person would write the first three lines with a 5-7-5 structure, and the next person would add to it a section with a 7-7 structure.

## Traditional Examples:

### Matsuo Basho

Here are three examples of haiku from Basho Matsuo (1644-1694), considered the greatest haiku poet:

An old silent pond...  
A frog jumps into the pond,  
splash! Silence again.

Autumn moonlight—  
a worm digs silently  
into the chestnut.

In the twilight rain  
these brilliant-hued hibiscus -  
A lovely sunset



After reading these, write how they fit with the traditional haiku definition:

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Non-traditional examples:

- 1. I'll be your savior,  
your knight in shining armor...  
emotionally.

- *Emotional Rescue (1980)*  
*Rolling Stones*



- 2. Move over Lucifer  
I'm more ruthless, huh  
leave you toothless

- *Notorious B.I.G. on alpha male tendencies*



You have to write TWO haikus of your own. One needs to be traditional, and the other can be non-traditional if you would like. Both can be traditional, too.

Begin brainstorming topics below for your haikus:

<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Non-traditional</u>

Begin writing your rough drafts below:

Haiku One:

\_\_\_\_\_ (5)

\_\_\_\_\_ (7)

\_\_\_\_\_ (5)

Haiku Two:

\_\_\_\_\_ (5)

\_\_\_\_\_ (7)

\_\_\_\_\_ (5)

# Ode

- An ode is a lyric poem expressing feelings or thoughts of a speaker; often celebrating a person, event, or a thing.

Example:

## Ode to My Socks

Pablo Neruda, 1904 - 1973

Maru Mori brought me  
a pair  
of socks  
which she knitted herself  
with her shepherd's  
hands,  
two socks as soft  
as rabbits.  
I slipped my feet  
into them  
as though into  
two  
cases  
knitted  
with threads of  
twilight  
and goatskin.  
Violent socks,  
my feet were  
two fish made  
of wool,  
two long sharks  
sea-blue, shot  
through  
by one golden thread,

two immense blackbirds,  
two cannons:  
my feet  
were honored  
in this way  
by  
these  
heavenly  
socks.  
They were  
so handsome  
for the first time  
my feet seemed to me  
unacceptable  
like two decrepit  
firemen, firemen  
unworthy  
of that woven  
fire,  
of those glowing  
socks.  
Nevertheless  
I resisted  
the sharp temptation  
to save them somewhere  
as schoolboys  
keep  
fireflies,  
as learned men  
collect  
sacred texts,

I resisted  
the mad impulse  
to put them  
into a golden  
cage  
and each day give them  
birdseed  
and pieces of pink melon.  
Like explorers  
in the jungle who hand  
over the very rare  
green deer  
to the spit  
and eat it  
with remorse,  
I stretched out  
my feet  
and pulled on  
the magnificent  
socks  
and then my shoes.  
The moral  
of my ode is this:  
beauty is twice  
beauty  
and what is good is doubly  
good  
when it is a matter of two  
socks.

During Reading "Ode to My Socks": Mark the text to identify the figurative language (similes, extended metaphor).

What is the function and effect of this figurative language?

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Speculate: Why do you think that Neruda felt the need to pay homage to his socks?

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Brainstorm topics for your own ode poem below and begin your rough draft on the next page.



Ode Rough Draft:

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

11 \_\_\_\_\_

12 \_\_\_\_\_

13 \_\_\_\_\_

14 \_\_\_\_\_

15 \_\_\_\_\_

Obviously your ode can be longer. The amount of lines provided would meet the minimum requirement.

Limerick

- A humorous, frequently bawdy, verse of three long and two short lines rhyming aabba, popularized by Edward Lear.
- Poets use limericks to convey and create funny and humorous images. The purpose of using this form is to replace everyday expression with unusual alternative to express emotion and a particular mood by adding eccentricity and weirdness.
- It also is used frequently in nursery rhymes to make kids love reading.

## Examples:

1. There was a young lady of station  
 "I love man" was her sole exclamation  
 But when men cried, "You flatter"  
 She replied, "Oh! no matter!  
 Isle of Man is the true explanation."

—Lewis Carroll

2.



**There was an Old Man with a beard,  
 Who said, "It is just as I feared!  
 Two Owls and a Hen,  
 Four Larks and a Wren,  
 Have all built their nests in my beard!**

3.

A wonderful bird is the pelican,  
 His bill can hold more than his beli-can.  
 He can take in his beak  
 Food enough for a week  
 But I'm da███ed if I see how the heli-can.

— OGDEN NASH



What is the real meaning of the first limerick?

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The second limerick?

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The second limerick?

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What limericks might you know but didn't realize they were a limerick?

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Begin brainstorming APPROPRIATE topics you could write you limericks about:

Begin your rough drafts below (continued to the back of this page as well):

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A  
A  
B  
B  
A

\_\_\_\_\_ A  
\_\_\_\_\_ A  
\_\_\_\_\_ B  
\_\_\_\_\_ B  
\_\_\_\_\_ A

## Sonnet:

- The word sonnet is derived from the Italian word “sonetto”. It means a small or little song or lyric. In poetry, a sonnet has 14 fourteen lines and is written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables. It has a specific rhyme scheme and a “volta” or a specific turn.
- Generally, sonnets are divided into different groups based on the rhyme scheme they follow. The rhymes of a sonnet are arranged according to a certain rhyme scheme. The rhyme scheme in English is usually abab-cdcd-efef-gg and in Italian abba-abba-cde-cde.

## Example:

Sonnet 18

By William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?  
Thou<sup>1</sup> art more lovely and more temperate.  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer’s lease hath all too short a date.  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature’s changing course untrimmed<sup>2</sup>.  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st<sup>3</sup>;  
Nor shall death brag thou wand’rest in his shade  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow’st  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

About the Author:

Little is known about the early life of William Shakespeare (1564-1616) except that he was born and grew up in Stratford-on-Avon in England. He is considered one of the greatest playwrights who ever lived. In addition to thirty-seven plays (comedies, tragedies, and histories), he also wrote a series of 154 sonnets in a style that has become known as **the Shakespearean sonnet, which includes three quatrains and a couplet.**

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<sup>1</sup> **thee, thou:** you

<sup>2</sup> **untrimmed:** stripped of beauty

<sup>3</sup> **fair thou ow’st:** beauty you possess

Step 1: Diffuse difficult words

Cross out any words you do not know and replace with words you are familiar with

Make sure to replace all the “thees,” “thous,” and “thys” with “you” and “your”

Replace all the footnoted words

Replace: art, hath, shall, wand’rest, grow’st

What is your initial interpretation of the poem?

Step 2: Chunk the text

Chunk 1: Put a **blue box** around the first quatrain

Chunk 2: Put a **red box** around the second quatrain

Chunk 3: Put a **green box** around the third quatrain

Chunk 4: Put an **orange circle** around the rhyming couplet

Step 3: Mark the rhyme scheme

Step 4: Count the syllables in each line as you read aloud and tap the beat of each syllable.

**Pentameter:**

**Iambic Pentameter:**

Mark the iambic pentameter.

Step 5: Summarize each quatrain.

What is the speaker trying to say? What is the purpose of each quatrain?

Step 6: Summarize the couplet.

How does the couplet bring closure to ideas presented in the poem?

Step 7: Mark the shift.

What is the purpose of the shift? How does it give deeper meaning to the speaker’s message?

Step 8: Give the sonnet a title.

What do you think it should be?

Brainstorm below and then continue to the next page to begin your own sonnet...

## Shakespearean (English)

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

F \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

F \_\_\_\_\_

G \_\_\_\_\_

G \_\_\_\_\_

OR (Continue to the next page!)

# Italian

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_



## Ballad

- A ballad is a form of verse, often a narrative set to music. Ballads derive from the medieval French custom and were originally referred to as "danced songs". Ballads were particularly characteristic of the popular poetry and song of the British Isles from the later medieval period until the 19th century. They were widely used across Europe, and later in the Americas, Australia and North Africa. Ballads are often 13 lines with an ABABBCBC form, consisting of couplets (two lines) of rhymed verse, each of 14 syllables. Another common form is ABAB or ABCB repeated, in alternating 8 and 6 syllable lines.

### Example:

#### Annabel Lee

BY [EDGAR ALLAN POE](#)

It was many and many a year ago,  
In a kingdom by the sea,  
That a maiden there lived whom you may know  
By the name of Annabel Lee;  
And this maiden she lived with no other thought  
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and *she* was a child,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
But we loved with a love that was more than love—  
I and my Annabel Lee—  
With a love that the wingèd seraphs of Heaven  
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling  
My beautiful Annabel Lee;  
So that her highborn kinsmen came  
And bore her away from me,  
To shut her up in a sepulchre  
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,  
Went envying her and me—  
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,  
In this kingdom by the sea)  
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,  
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love

Of those who were older than we—  
Of many far wiser than we—  
And neither the angels in Heaven above  
Nor the demons down under the sea  
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;

For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;  
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;  
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side  
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,  
In her sepulchre there by the sea—  
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

What rhyme scheme does this ballad follow? Label the lines and write the format below.

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How does this poem fit with the definition of “ballad” at the top of your paper?

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How does a ballad differ from a lyric?

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Begin brainstorming ideas for your ballad below and write your rough draft on the back of this page.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 \_\_\_\_\_
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_
- 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 20 \_\_\_\_\_

Use the page below to help you analyze your chosen poem. Use Poetryfoundation.org OR Poets.org to find your poem. You may NOT use a haiku for your chosen poem. You must have your chosen poem approved by me before 10/19.

## TP-CASTT Poetry Analysis

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**TITLE:** Consider the title and make a prediction about what the poem is about.

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\_\_\_\_\_ **PARAPHRASE:** Translate the poem line by line into your own words on a literal level. Look for complete thoughts (sentences may be inverted) and look up unfamiliar words.

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\_\_\_\_\_ **CONNOTATION:** Examine the poem for meaning beyond the literal. Look for figurative language, imagery, and sound elements.

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\_\_\_\_\_ **ATTITUDE/TONE:** Notice the speaker's tone and attitude. Humor? Sarcasm? Awe?

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\_\_\_\_\_ **SHIFTS:** Note any shifts or changes in speaker or attitude. Look for key words, time change, punctuation.

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\_\_\_\_\_ **TITLE:** Examine the title again, this time on an interpretive level.

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\_\_\_\_\_ **THEME:** Briefly state in your own words what the poem is about (subject), then what the poet is saying about the subject (theme).

## About the Author

This page can be formatted however you'd like. It can be in first or third person.

About myself:

Where you got your poetic start:

(what grade you started learning, what grade you started caring, when you wrote your first vs. when you wrote the first poem you were/are proud of)

What about your poetry is great? Why?

Don't forget to include your photo. Do NOT use a photo with any type of goofy filter.

Sample "About the Author" pages:

"An elegy for the loss of innocence, of religion, of our old comforting myths. . . . While every generation has its novel about dissipated young people drinking and drugging, the reason this book has survived is that it is a fundamentally philosophical work."  
—PHILIPP MEYER, *New York Times* bestselling author of *The Son*

**P**ublished in 1926, *The Sun Also Rises* is Hemingway's first novel and a classic example of his spare but powerful writing style. A poignant look at the disillusionment and angst of the post-World War I generation, the novel introduces two of Hemingway's most unforgettable characters: Jake Barnes and Lady Brett Ashley. The story follows the flamboyant Brett and the hapless Jake as they journey from the wild nightlife of 1920s Paris to the brutal bullfighting rings of Spain with a motley group of expatriates. It is an age of moral bankruptcy, spiritual dissolution, unrealized love, and vanishing illusions.

This Hemingway Library Edition celebrates the art and craft of the quintessential story of the Lost Generation. Presented with a personal foreword by Patrick Hemingway, the author's sole surviving son; a new introduction by Seán Hemingway, grandson of the author; and supplementary material from the Hemingway Collection at the John F. Kennedy Library, this volume provides readers with wonderful insight. Ernest Hemingway considered the extensive rewriting that he did to shape his first novel the most difficult job of his life. The early drafts, deleted passages, a list of possible titles, handwritten and typed manuscript pages, and related photographs included in this edition elucidate how the author achieved his first great literary masterpiece.

"An absorbing, beautifully and tenderly absurd, heartbreaking narrative . . . a truly gripping story, told in lean, hard, athletic prose . . . magnificent."  
—*The New York Times*



**ERNEST HEMINGWAY** did more to change the style of English prose than any other writer of his time. The publications of *The Sun Also Rises* and *A Farewell to Arms* immediately established Hemingway as one of the greatest literary lights of the twentieth century. His classic novella *The Old Man and the Sea* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1953. Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. He died in 1961.



NAMED ONE OF  
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY'S  
BOOKS OF THE CENTURY AND ONE OF  
TIME MAGAZINE'S ALL-TIME 100 NOVELS

"It is the American masterwork, the finest work of fiction by any of this country's writers."  
—JONATHAN YARDLEY, *THE WASHINGTON POST*

*The Great Gatsby*, F. Scott Fitzgerald's third book, stands as the supreme achievement of his career. This exemplary novel of the Jazz Age has been acclaimed by generations of readers. The story of the fabulously wealthy Jay Gatsby and his love for the beautiful Daisy Buchanan, of lavish parties on Long Island at a time when *The New York Times* noted "gin was the national drink and sex the national obsession," it is an exquisitely crafted tale of America in the 1920s.

*The Great Gatsby* is a true classic of twentieth-century literature.

**F. SCOTT FITZGERALD** was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1896, attended Princeton University, and published his first novel, *This Side of Paradise*, in 1920. That same year he married Zelda Sayre, and the couple divided their time between New York, Paris, and the Riviera, becoming a part of the American expatriate circle that included Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, and John Dos Passos. Fitzgerald was a major new literary voice, and his masterpieces include *The Beautiful and Damned*, *The Great Gatsby*, and *Tender Is the Night*. He died of a heart attack in 1940 at the age of forty-four while working on *The Love of the Last Tycoon*. For his sharp social insight and breathtaking lyricism, Fitzgerald is heralded as one of the most important American writers of the twentieth century.