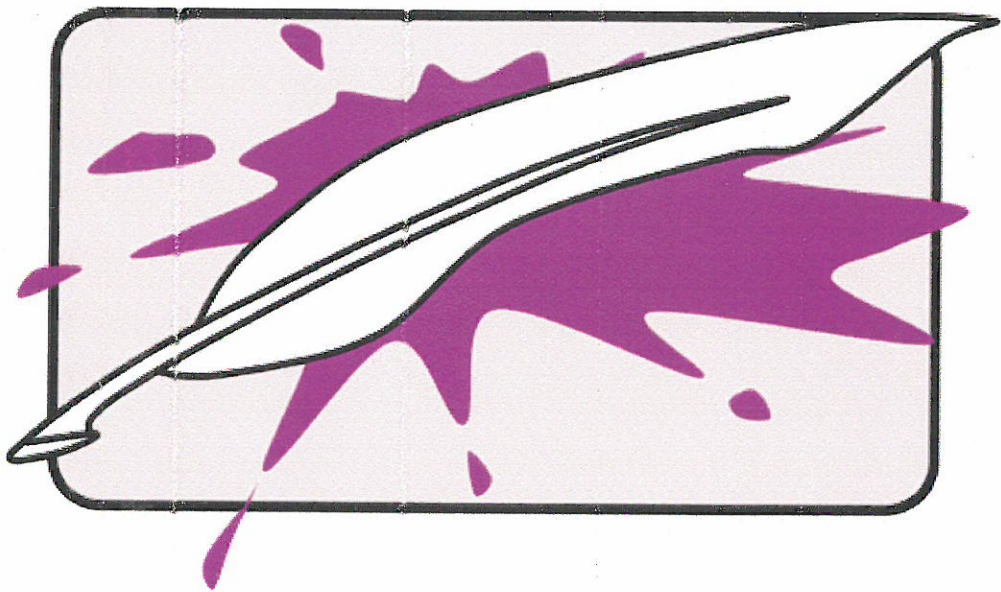


Grade 6

At-Home Learning Packet

Poetry Elements and Forms



Name _____

Name _____

Date _____

What are Similes?



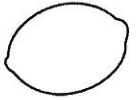
Similes are used to compare two things that are different in most ways but are the same in one, important way. The words "like" and "as" are used to compare the two things. Authors use similes to make their writing more interesting and descriptive.

Examples:

Lucy sings like a bird.



Sam's raincoat was as yellow as a lemon.



A. Read each simile. Then write the two words that are being compared in the blanks.

1. Maria was as graceful as a swan. _____ to _____
2. Lara's lips were as red as a cherry. _____ to _____
3. Tony ran like a cheetah. _____ to _____
4. The library was as quiet as a graveyard. _____ to _____
5. The kitten's fur was like velvet. _____ to _____
6. Dad's snoring was as loud as a freight train. _____ to _____
7. Mario's fingers were like icicles. _____ to _____
8. Jenna's scream was like a siren. _____ to _____

B. Complete each simile with a word from the box.

1. The dog was as black as _____.
2. Joanie was walking as slow as a _____.
3. Alaina's eyes were shining like the _____.
4. The clouds were like _____.
5. The man's voice was as loud as _____.
6. The crayons melted in the sun like _____.
7. Allan's feet were as big as _____.

thunder
marshmallows
turtle
boats
coal
ice cream
sun

Name _____

Date _____

Complete the Simile



Simile examples:

The car seat was as hot as a frying pan.



The week-old bread was like a rock.



A. Finish each simile.

1. The kitten's teeth were as sharp as _____.
2. Tanya's eyes were as blue as _____.
3. The cookies were hard like _____.
4. Sally's hands were as sticky as _____.
5. Jason's hands were as dirty as _____.
6. The children were quiet like _____.
7. The quilt was as colorful as _____.
8. Her face was as pale as _____.

Illustrate
one of your similes

B. Use the two words in parentheses to make up your own similes. Remember to be sure your similes include either the word "as" or "like."

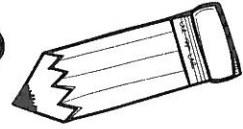
1. (cave, dark) _____
2. (boy, mean) _____
3. (eyes, glittered) _____
4. (children, loud) _____
5. (girl, silly) _____
6. (socks, smelled) _____

C. Write a simile about yourself.

Name _____

Date _____

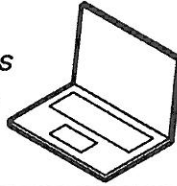
What are Metaphors?



Metaphors are used to compare two things that are different in most ways but are the same in one, important way. A metaphor states that one thing is something else. Unlike a simile, the words "as" and "like" are not included.

Examples:

*Jake is a wizard with computers
(Jake is not a real wizard, he is
just good with computers.)*



*Lucy's room is a pigsty
(The room is not an actual pigsty,
it is just a really messy.)*

Tell what each metaphor means.

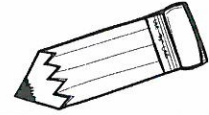
Example: Amy's tears were a river. *Amy cried a lot.*

1. Dad is a bear in the morning. _____
2. My brother is a night owl. _____
3. The nurse was an angel. _____
4. Kenny is such a pig. _____
5. Our computer is a dinosaur. _____
6. Marcus is a walking encyclopedia. _____
7. The clouds were marshmallows in the sky. _____
8. Justin's fingers were icicles. _____
9. Mandy's hair is a rat's nest. _____
10. Grandma's pie is a slice of heaven. _____
11. She was a ticking time bomb. _____
12. Her teeth were pearls. _____
13. The lake was a mirror. _____
14. The car was an oven. _____
15. My uncle is such a packrat. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Verb-Based Metaphors



In some metaphors, the verb in the sentence makes the metaphor rather than the noun. In these types of metaphors, the verb is not meant to be taken literally.

Examples:

Will was burning with anger. (*Will was not really burning, he was just very angry*)

Jade's heart is breaking. (*Jade's heart is not actually breaking, she is just very sad*)

Underline the verb that forms the metaphor in each sentence. Then tell what the metaphor means.

Example: Lisa smashed the competition. Lisa was much better than her competitors.

1. Carla's head was spinning with ideas. _____

2. Maria blossomed at her new school. _____

3. Andrew changed his mind again. _____

4. Tony marched to the front of the room. _____

5. Joanie threw herself into her work. _____

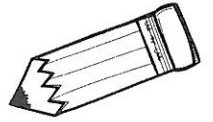
6. Sonya was crushed by the news. _____

7. Amber dropped all her old friends. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Simile & Metaphors in Literature



Use this chart to record similes and metaphors that you find in the book or poem that you are reading.

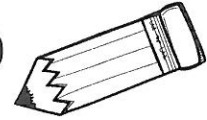
Book/Poem Title _____ Author _____

S or M	Text	Page #	Two things being compared	What they have in common

Name _____

Date _____

What are Idioms?

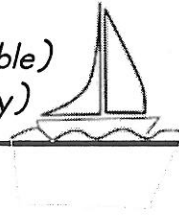


An idiom is a well-known phrase that means something different than what the words seem to mean.

Examples:

Don't rock the boat. (don't make trouble)

That was a piece of cake. (it was easy)



Lend me your ears. (listen to me)

I'm on the fence. (I can't decide)

A. Write the letter that matches the meaning for each idiom.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____put your foot in your mouth | A. it is your decision |
| 2. _____pulling your leg | B. tell a secret |
| 3. _____all in the same boat | C. get married |
| 4. _____my hands are tied | D. tricking you |
| 5. _____let the cat out of the bag | E. it is over and done with |
| 6. _____on pins and needles | F. not feeling well |
| 7. _____the ball is in your court | G. say something foolish |
| 8. _____tie the knot | H. I can't do anything about it |
| 9. _____under the weather | I. nervous |
| 10. _____water under the bridge | J. all in the same situation |

B. Choose two idioms from above to use in sentences. Underline the idioms.

1. _____

2. _____

Name _____

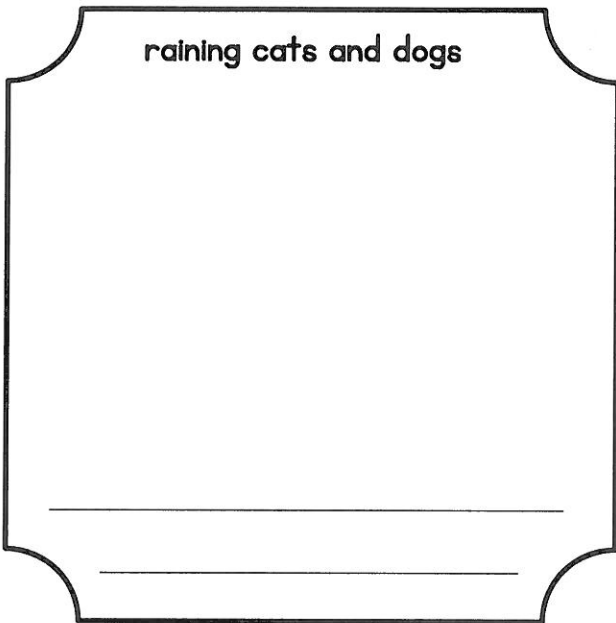
Date _____

Draw that Idiom

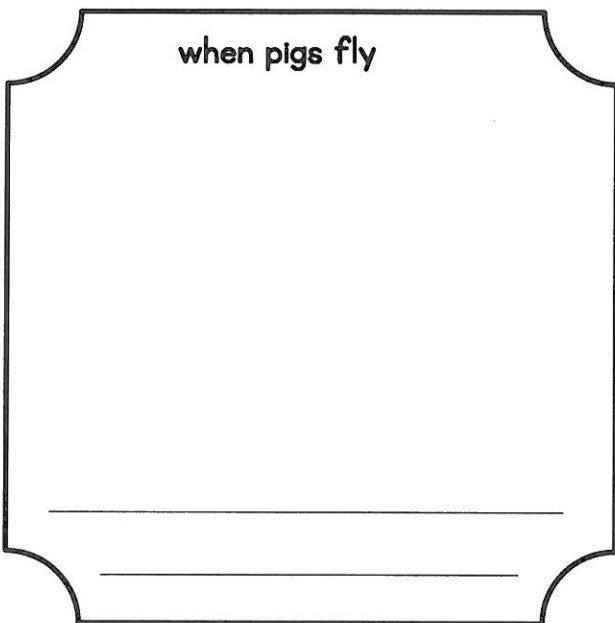
An idiom is a well-known phrase that means something different than what the words seem to mean.

Draw a silly picture of what the idiom seems to mean. Then write what it really means on the lines below your picture.

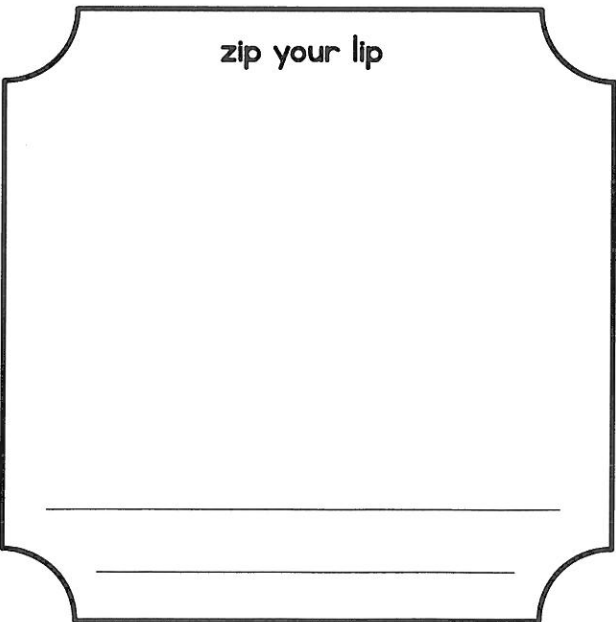
raining cats and dogs



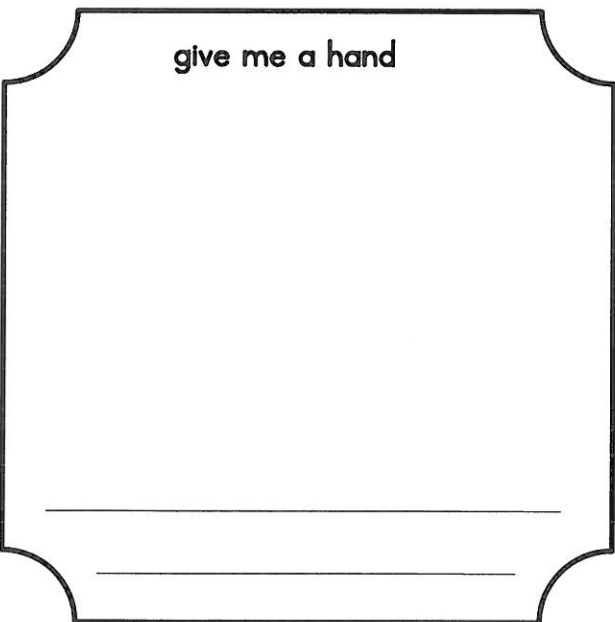
when pigs fly



zip your lip



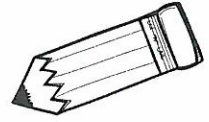
give me a hand



Name _____

Date _____

Animal Idiom Bingo



Complete each idiom with an animal from the Bingo card. Cross off each animal when you use it. Then circle the five in a row Bingo.

BINGO				
monkeys	clam	horse	ladybug	wolf
rat	ants	chicken	fly	sheep
cow	fish	free	goose	mouse
dog	snake	bee	giraffe	bird
bat	fox	lion	pigs	cat

- copy _____
- in the _____ house
- _____ in sheep's clothing
- _____ in your pants
- A little _____ told me
- _____ out of water
- sly as a _____
- get off your high _____
- wouldn't hurt a _____
- barrel of _____
- when _____ fly
- wild _____ chase
- _____ in your bonnet
- smell a _____
- black _____
- blind as a _____
- _____ in the grass
- happy as a _____

Name _____

Date _____

What is Hyperbole?



Hyperbole (pronounced: hi-per-boe-lee) is when a statement is exaggerated to make a point.

Examples:

I called you a million times.

That pizza is bigger than Texas!



*I will die of embarrassment.
He is older than the hills.*



A. Read each statement. Write an "H" if the statement is a hyperbole. Write an "N" if the statement is not a hyperbole. Remember, if it could really happen it is not hyperbole.

1. _____ My Dad's snoring is louder than a freight train.
2. _____ Jessica's smile was a mile wide.
3. _____ Jason stayed up all night reading his new book.
4. _____ I have a million things to do today.
5. _____ The grizzly bear was as big as a mountain.
6. _____ It took me a hundred years to do my homework.
7. _____ I could eat a million of grandma's chocolate chip cookies
8. _____ He is the tallest man I have ever seen.
9. _____ The movie was so sad that I cried an ocean of tears.
10. _____ My cat is really fat.

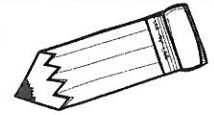
B. Underline the hyperbolic statements in this paragraph.

We went on a hike in the woods yesterday. We had to carry our lunch along with a lot of water, so my backpack weighed a ton! We walked for about a million miles before we got to the water fall where we were eating lunch. My lunch was pretty good except that the bread in my sandwich was so stale I nearly broke my teeth biting into it. On the way back I got bitten by about a million mosquitoes. By the time we got home I was so tired that I slept for a week!

Name _____

Date _____

What is Personification?



Personification is giving human qualities (actions, feelings, thoughts) to nonhuman objects.

Examples:



The leaves danced in the wind.

The toys dreaded playtime at the daycare.

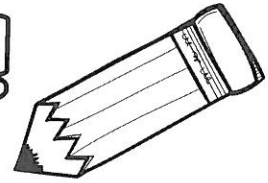
Circle the object that is being personified in each statement. Then underline the word or words that show the human quality that the object has been given.

1. The wilted flowers begged for water.
2. The nail waited in fear for the next blow.
3. The tired old shoes wanted only to rest in the closet.
4. The ripe, red strawberries smiled up at me from their bowl.
5. The earth felt she had nothing left to give.
6. The bells sang as our sled sped over the hills.
7. The cold snowflakes kissed our cheeks.
8. The old tree waited patiently for spring to return again.
9. The car raced triumphantly across the finish line.
10. The forest loved even the smallest of the animals.
11. The playful waves tickled our toes.
12. The lonely teddy bear sat on the shelf, wondering if anyone would buy him.
13. The crayons waited eagerly, hoping Jenny would use them again.
14. Each night my pillows welcome me into bed.
15. The cruel wind robbed the poor tree of its last few leaves.
16. The cookies called the hungry children to the table.
17. The angry ball was determined to knock down all ten pins.
18. The foolish pins taunted the ball as it rolled toward them.

Name _____

Date _____

Personify It!



Write a sentence personifying each of these things.

1. A snowflake _____

2. An old computer _____

3. Letters in a mailbox _____

4. A pencil _____

5. An empty potato chip bag _____

6. A blossoming flower _____

7. An apple tree _____

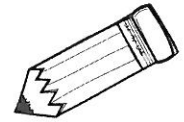
8. A hammer _____

★ Put a star next to your favorite sentence.

Name _____

Date _____

What is Onomatopoeia?



An Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like its meaning.

Examples:

<i>creak</i>	<i>buzz</i>	<i>splash</i>	<i>cackle</i>	<i>vroom</i>	<i>ding</i>
<i>splat</i>	<i>rustle</i>	<i>squish</i>	<i>plink</i>	<i>hiss</i>	<i>pop</i>

A. Underline the onomatopoeia in each sentence.

1. The dishes crashed to the floor.
2. The motor was humming all night.
3. Jake sniffled all day long.
4. We could hear the chicks peeping.
5. The door creaked as I opened it.
6. It is bad manners to slurp your soup.

B. Fill in each blank with an onomatopoeia from the box.

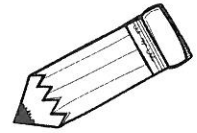
honking	splash	zip	sizzling	pop
crunchy	sloshed	buzzing	clapped	rustling

1. The honey bees were _____ around the hive.
2. If you _____ your balloon, I will not buy you another one.
3. I eat a _____ red apple every day with my lunch.
4. We all _____ our hands in time to the music.
5. The big rock landed with a _____ in the lake.
6. Can you hear the leaves _____ in the wind?
7. There is bread in the toaster and bacon _____ on the stove.
8. The taxi driver would not stop _____ his horn.
9. The coffee _____ over the rim of the cup.
10. Remember to _____ up your jacket before you go outside.

Name _____

Date _____

What is Alliteration?



Alliteration is when the beginning sound of a word is repeated two or more times in a phrase or sentence.

Examples:



Tommy took two tomatoes. Please pass the plate. beautiful, blue butterflies

Use at least three words from each box to create an alliterative sentence (you can use other words too).

1.

sauce, slipped, sorry
said, Sam, saw, some

2.

planted, pot, petunias,
pretty, Paul, picked

3.

lizards, lazy, limply,
lumps, like, laying, live

4.

wondered, we, which,
what, Wanda, would

5.

Cory, crabs, kept,
cove, catching, kid

6.

cheddar, choked,
cheap, cheese, Chad

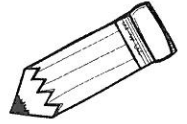
7.

don't, ducks, day,
during dirty, dally, dip

Name _____

Date _____

Figurative Language Practice



A. Create a sentence about a tree for each type of figurative language.

1. simile _____
2. metaphor _____
3. hyperbole _____
4. personification _____
5. alliteration _____

B. Create a sentence about a cat for each type of figurative language.

1. simile _____
2. Idiom _____
3. hyperbole _____
4. onomatopoeia _____
5. alliteration _____

C. Create a sentence about a clock for each type of figurative language.

1. simile _____
2. metaphor _____
3. personification _____
4. onomatopoeia _____
5. alliteration _____

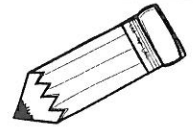
D. Create a sentence about yourself for each type of figurative language.

1. simile _____
2. metaphor _____
3. hyperbole _____
4. onomatopoeia _____
5. alliteration _____

Name _____

Date _____

Figurative Language Outside



You will need to go on a walk for this activity. Take this paper and a pencil along with a clipboard if you have one. Try to write an original sentence for each figure of speech about what you observe around you.

Simile

Metaphor

Hyperbole

Personification

Alliteration

Onomatopoeia

Your choice

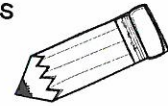
Your choice

Name _____

Date _____

Figurative Language in Literature

Use this sheet to record figurative language you find as you read.



Book/Poem Title _____ Author _____

simile metaphor idiom hyperbole personification alliteration

Text: _____

Page # _____

simile metaphor idiom hyperbole personification alliteration

Text: _____

Page # _____

simile metaphor idiom hyperbole personification alliteration

Text: _____

Page # _____

simile metaphor idiom hyperbole personification alliteration

Text: _____

Page # _____

simile metaphor idiom hyperbole personification alliteration

Text: _____

Page # _____

simile metaphor idiom hyperbole personification alliteration

Text: _____

Page # _____

Name _____

Date _____

CINQUAIN

A cinquain is a structured, five-line poem. A cinquain does not rhyme. You can write a cinquain just by following the pattern.

Pattern:

- Line 1: A noun
- Line 2: Two adjectives
- Line 3: Three "-ing" verbs
- Line 4: A phrase
- Line 5: Synonym for the first noun

Example:

*Wilbur
humble, radiant
playing, crying, hoping
Will always love Charlotte
Pig*

Follow the pattern to write a cinquain about a person.

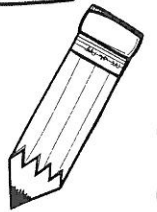
Noun _____

2 adjectives _____, _____

3 -ing verbs _____, _____, _____

Phrase _____

Noun synonym _____



Now try a cinquain about an animal.

Noun _____

2 adjectives _____, _____

3 -ing verbs _____, _____, _____

Phrase _____

Noun synonym _____

Name _____

Date _____

DIAMANTE

A diamante is a structured poem with seven lines that form the shape of a diamond. A diamante compares two contrasting, or even opposite words.

Pattern:

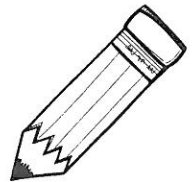
- Line 1: Noun – opposite of Line 7
- Line 2: Two adjectives that describe Line 1
- Line 3: Three -ing verbs relating to Line 1
- Line 4: Four nouns; two about Line 1, two about Line 7
- Line 5: Three -ing verbs relating to Line 7
- Line 6: Two adjectives that describe Line 7
- Line 7: Noun – opposite of Line 1

Example:

son
eager, innocent
asking, learning, wondering
toys, games, glasses, books
answering, teaching knowing
patient, wise
father

Now try writing
your own diamante.

Tip: write lines 1 and
7 first.



Noun - opposite of last line

_____, _____
Two adjectives that describe the first line

_____, _____, _____
Three -ing verbs relating to the first line

_____, _____, _____, _____,
Two nouns about the first line Two nouns about the last line

_____, _____, _____
Three -ing verbs relating to the last line

_____, _____
Two adjectives that describe the last line

Noun - opposite of
first line

Name _____

Date _____

MORE DIAMANTE PRACTICE

Now try writing 2 more diamante poems. Remember to follow the pattern.

Noun – opposite of the last line

Two adjectives that describe the first line

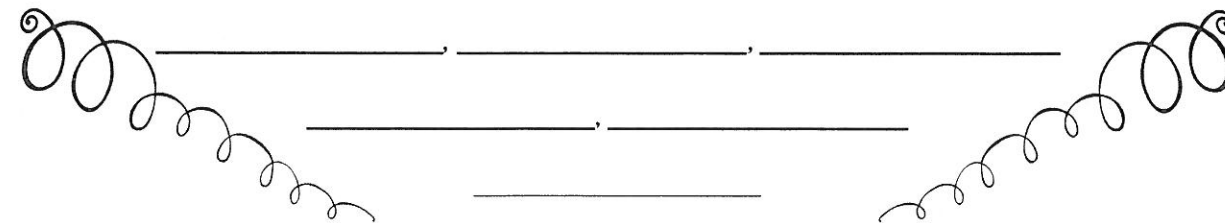
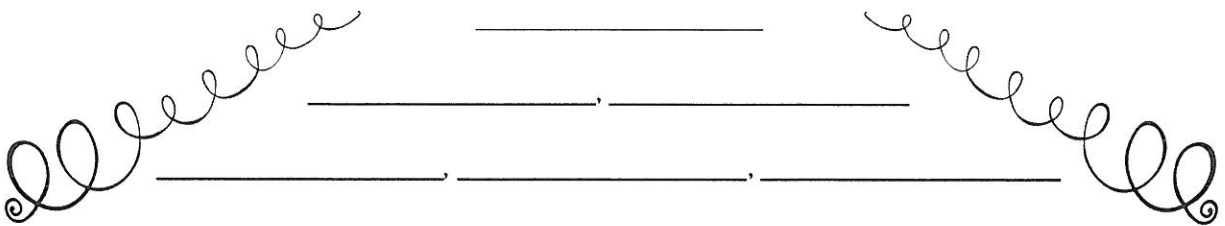
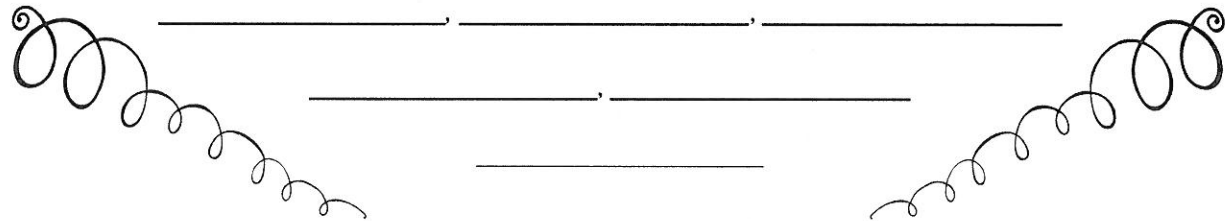
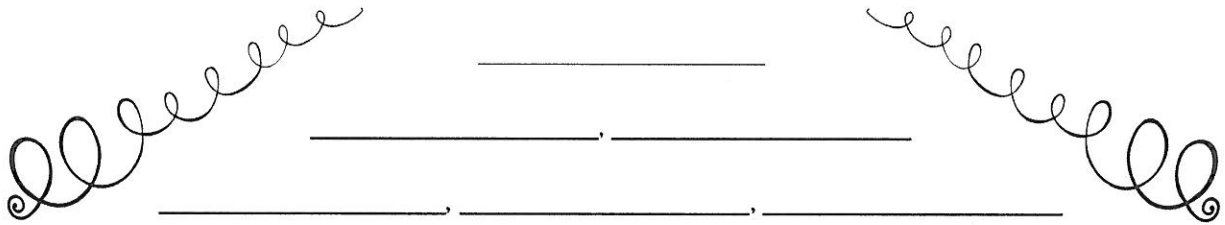
Three -ing verbs relating to the first line

Four nouns; two about the first line, two about the last line

Three -ing verbs relating to the last line

Two adjectives that describe the last line

Noun – opposite of the first line



Name _____

Date _____

HAIKU

Haiku is a form of Japanese poetry. Haikus are three-lined, poems that follow a 5-7-5 syllable pattern. Haikus are often about nature. Haikus do not rhyme.

Pattern:

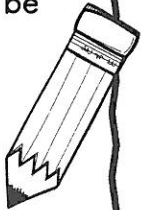
- Line 1: five syllables
- Line 2: seven syllables
- Line 3: five syllables

Example:

*Look at you, small snail
There with your house on your back
Forever alone*

Write a nature Haiku. Do this activity outside if you can. If you cannot go outside, look out a window or imagine a place in nature. Before you write a haiku, it can be helpful to make a list of things that you see and hear in nature.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Now choose some things from your list to write about. Write two different haikus.

Tip: If your haikus are too long, try getting rid of words like "a," "an," and, "the."

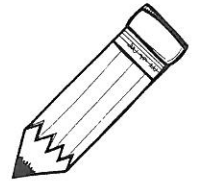
5 syllables	_____
7 syllables	_____
5 syllables	_____
5 syllables	_____
7 syllables	_____
5 syllables	_____

Name _____

Date _____

MORE HAIKU PRACTICE

Write four more haikus. Remember to follow the 5-7-5 syllable pattern.
Draw a simple sketch beside each of your haikus.



Blank space for writing a haiku, enclosed in a decorative border. The space contains three horizontal lines for writing the haiku.

Blank space for writing a haiku, enclosed in a decorative border. The space contains three horizontal lines for writing the haiku.

Blank space for writing a haiku, enclosed in a decorative border. The space contains three horizontal lines for writing the haiku.

Blank space for writing a haiku, enclosed in a decorative border. The space contains three horizontal lines for writing the haiku.

Name _____

Date _____

VERB POEM

A verb poem is a quick and fun poem that describes action. Verb poems do not rhyme. To write a verb poem, think of an action. Then write six verbs that go with that action. It is okay if some or even all of your verbs are synonyms.

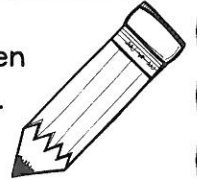
Pattern

- Line 1: 3 verbs
- Line 2: 3 more verbs
- Line 3: Sentence about the activity the verbs describe.

Examples:

<i>Splash, dive, dunk</i>	<i>Doze, snooze, sleep</i>
<i>Float, glide, slosh</i>	<i>Nap, rest, slumber</i>
<i>I am like a fish!</i>	<i>When is bedtime?</i>

Now it's your turn. Start by making a list of things that you like to do. Then choose 4 to write about. You may want to use a thesaurus for your verbs.



List of things I like to do

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

Sentence: _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

Sentence: _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

Sentence: _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

3 verbs: _____, _____, _____

Sentence: _____

Name _____

Date _____

MORE VERB POEM PRACTICE

Write four more verb poems. You can use ideas from your list or try some from the list on this page. Remember to follow the pattern:

Line 1: 3 verbs

Line 2: 3 more verbs

Line 3: Sentence about the activity the verbs describe.



Verb Poem Ideas

walk
run
talk
laugh
cry
eat
study
draw
dance
cook
fly
think
plan
fall
bathe
sweep
sail
fix
break
celebrate
sing
build
destroy
dream
write
win
lose
hide
find
give
teach
learn
explore
jump

Illustrate one of your poems

A large, empty rectangular box with a decorative, slightly irregular border. It is intended for the student to draw an illustration related to one of their poems.

Name _____

Date _____

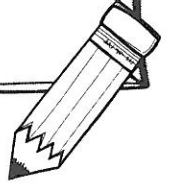
ACROSTIC

In an acrostic poem, the subject of the poem is written in capital letters down the page. The letters of the word are then used for the first letter in each line.

Examples:

Soft and nearly worn out
Had them forever, it seems
Old, but well loved
Everyday I put them on
Sad to see them go

Sun is shining
Up in the sky
My ice cream
Melts, but I don't care
Everyone is hot
Ready for a swim.



Try writing acrostic poems for these words:

S _____
W _____
A _____
N _____

L _____
U _____
N _____
C _____
H _____

F _____
R _____
I _____
E _____
N _____
D _____

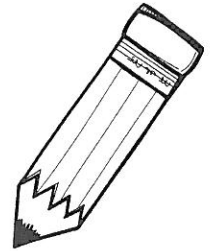
Name _____

Date _____

MORE ACROSTIC PRACTICE

Write two more acrostic poems. Remember to use capital letters when you write the subject down the page and to make sure each line starts with the correct letter.

Write your first acrostic about yourself or someone you know.



Write your second acrostic poem about anything you want.

Name _____

Date _____

PREPOSITION POEM

In a preposition poem, each line begins with a preposition. Lines are usually short containing just two to four words. A preposition poem can be about anything and does not need to rhyme.

Here is an example:

*With snorkel and fins
Into the water
Under the waves
Among the fish
Over there
Beside a rock
Toward me it swims
Without fear
But I swim away
Up to the surface
Onto the dock
Above the shark
Out of danger
Until next time*

List of Prepositions:

about	by	out
above	down	outside
across	during	over
after	except	past
against	for	since
along	from	through
among	in	toward
around	inside	under
at	instead	underneath
before	into	until
behind	like	up
below	near	upon
beneath	of	with
between	off	within
beside	on	without

Write your own preposition poem. Make it at least 8 lines long. Illustrate your poem.

Name _____

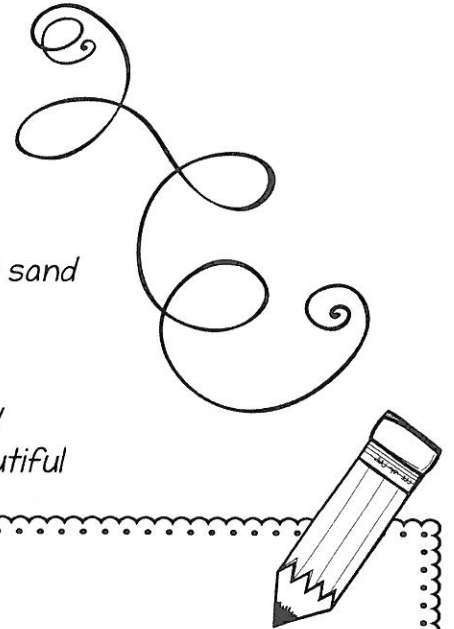
Date _____

ALLITERATION POEM

Alliteration is when two or more words in a phrase begin with the same sound. In an alliteration poem, most of the words in each line begin with the same sound. You do not need to use the same sound for the whole poem, just for a single line, then you can use a new sound for the next line.

Here's an example:

*Beach
Gulls gliding gracefully
Waves whooshing
Seaweed and seashells on the sand
Browned bodies on blankets
Kids constructing castles
That the waves will wash away
But for now, the beach is beautiful*



A large rectangular area with a dotted border, containing ten horizontal lines for writing a poem.

POETRY PROJECT CHOICE GRID

Choose one of these projects to complete at home.

Themed Collection

Choose a broad topic such as animals or food. Then write at least eight different poems about your topic using different poetry styles. At least one of your poems must rhyme and at least two of your poems must be over ten lines or longer.

Poetry PowerPoint Presentation

Create a PowerPoint presentation with at least ten slides. Your presentation should feature a longish poem broken up by sections or lines with animated text and images. You may use a poem you wrote or one from a known author.

Poetry Reflection Journal

Collect at least eight poems that you like. For each poem, copy it into your journal, create an appropriate illustration and write a personal reflection about each poem. Your reflection should be at least a paragraph long and should include your thoughts and feelings about the poem.

Poetry Picture Book

Write a long, rhyming poem (at least 30 lines) that tells a simple story. Use the poem to create a children's picture book with a colorful cover, illustrations and an *About the Author* page.

Poet Biography

Research one of your favorite poets and write a biography report about his or her life. Your biography should be at least 2 pages long and should include an illustration of the author and at least one of his or her most well known poems.

Poetry Greeting Cards

Greeting cards often contain poems – both rhyming and not rhyming. Create at least six greeting cards for different occasions (birthday, thank you, new baby etc.) with a special poem on each one. At least one of your poems must rhyme. Be sure to include an illustration for each card.

Name _____

Due Date _____ Parent Signature _____