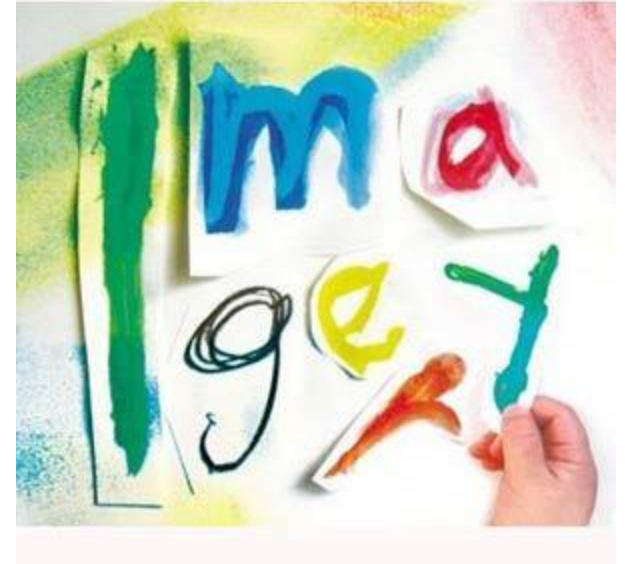


# Today's poetry challenge:



1. *Imagery* → Write a poem (in any form you would like) and include as much imagery as you can. Use our words to paint a picture. See if you can use figurative language in each line! There is no length requirement: just make sure that you include imagery.

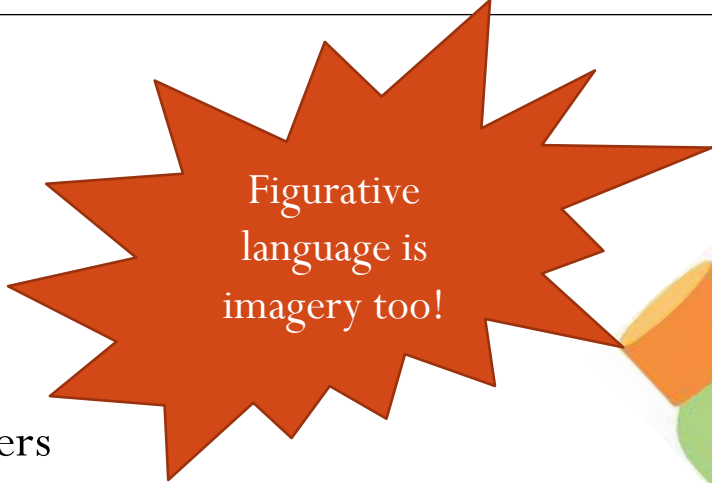
Don't know quite where to begin??  
Check out the examples and templates to help you get  
started!



# Imagery

Imagery is the name given to language that a writer uses to help readers create a mental picture of the writer's work. Imagery appeals to the senses and allows readers to see, hear, smell, taste, or feel things in their imagination.

For example, in order to help readers see how a day at the beach looks, an author may write that the sunlight danced on the ocean. Or, to help readers imagine working in a car factory, an author may describe the setting by saying that the noise of metal on metal filled the room and swam around the character's ears.



Figurative  
language is  
imagery too!



S – Simile

H – Hyperbole

A – Alliteration

M – Metaphor

P – Personification

O – Onomatopoeia

O - Oxymoron

# Examples of poems **oozing** with **imagery**...

“Preludes” by T. S. Eliot

The winter evening settles down  
With smell of steaks in passageways.  
Six o'clock.  
The burnt-out ends of smoky days.  
And now a gusty shower wraps  
The grimy scraps  
Of withered leaves about your feet  
And newspapers from vacant lots;  
The showers beat  
On broken blinds and chimney-pots,  
And at the corner of the street  
A lonely cab-horse steams and stamps.  
And then the lighting of the lamps.



“The Shark” by Edward John Pratt

His body was tubular  
And tapered  
And smoke-blue,  
And as he passed the wharf  
He turned,  
And snapped at a flat-fish  
That was dead and floating.  
And I saw the flash of a white throat,  
And a double row of white teeth,  
And eyes of metallic grey,  
Hard and narrow and slit.  
Then out of the harbour,  
With that three-cornered fin  
Shearing without a bubble the water  
Lithely,  
Leisurely,  
He swam—That strange fish,  
Tubular, tapered, smoke-blue,  
Part vulture, part wolf,  
Part neither—for his blood was cold.



# Examples of poems **oozing** with **imagery**...

“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”

by William Wordsworth

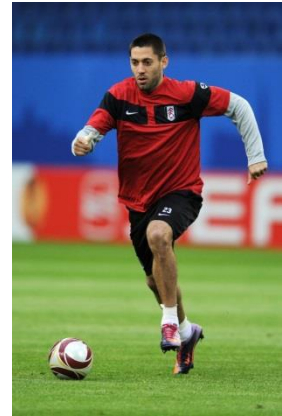
I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.  
For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.



## **The Way I Play Soccer**

Sweat streams down my face,  
And my skin turns red under the watchful eye of the sun.  
The sound of cleats pounding the earth is deafening  
As my enemies charge down the field towards me.  
I can sense the shooter is going to miss;  
All at once, the ball collides into my chest.  
Screams of victory roar across the field.  
The grass stained, game ball rests  
Rests lovingly between my two hands.

Poetry by **Natasha Niemi**



## **Spring**

The newborn flowers blossom  
in all sizes and vivid colors.  
When you walk by, their sweet  
and luscious aromas ensnare you..  
The beautiful butterflies titter  
Around the light grassy areas.  
The trees are full of lush, dark green leaves.  
Spring is when you can really savor  
the intense scent of nature.

# Color Poem

Color poems use your imagination and senses to investigate a subject. The focus of the poem is on using similes and metaphors. Similes compare two unlike things using words “like” or “as.” For example: “The lake is like a whirlpool”. Metaphors are like similes without using the word “like” or “as”. They state that one thing is something else. An example of a metaphor is “The lake is a whirlpool.”

Directions:

- Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) is \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) is \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) is \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 4: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) is \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 5: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) smells like \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 6: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) tastes like \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 7: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) sounds like \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 8: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) looks like \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 9: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) feels like \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 10: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) makes me \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 11: \_\_\_\_\_ (color) is \_\_\_\_\_

# Color Poem

Example:

Blue is the color of the sky.

Blue is the waves in the ocean crashing against the shore.

Blue is the feeling I get sometimes when I'm sad.

Blue is the icy color of glacial snow.

Blue smells like freshly washed bed sheets.

Blue tastes like blueberry Kool-Aid.

Blue sounds like jets soaring through the clouds.

Blue looks like the clear waters of the Hawaiian waters as I'm snorkeling.

Blue feels like the snow on my face while I'm skiing at Mt. Bachelor.

Blue makes me want to put on my coat, hat and gloves.

Blue is my brother's favorite color.



# Five Senses Poem

Five senses poems use your senses to study or investigate a subject. The focus of the poem is on using similes. Similes are comparisons between two unlike things using with words “like” or “as.”

## Directions:

- Line 1. Tell what color an emotion or idea looks like to you.
- Line 2. Tell what the emotion or idea tastes like (imagine it has a taste)
- Line 3. Tell what the emotion or idea sounds like.
- Line 4. Tell what emotion or idea smells like.
- Line 5. Tell what the emotion or idea looks like.
- Line 6. Tell how the emotion or idea makes you feel.

# Five Senses Poem

Summer is yellow.  
It tastes like lemonade.  
It sounds like kids splashing in a lake.  
It smells like dandelions.  
It looks like boating.  
It makes me feel overjoyed.

by Hillary



Rain is clear.  
It tastes like water.  
It sounds like pounding on your windows.  
It smells like fresh pine trees.  
It looks like dew drops on plants.  
It makes me feel cool.

by Hillary



# Haiku Poem

Haiku is a form of ancient Japanese poetry. The poems are often written about things in nature or seasons. They are also written about emotions or feelings about something. Haiku poems are not written as complete sentences. They are more often written as short thoughts and capitalization and punctuation is up to the writer.

Haiku follows this form:

- Line 1.     5 syllables
- Line 2.     7 syllables
- Line 3.     5 syllables

Include images that appeal to the five senses. What colors do you see? What sounds can you hear? What is the taste of the image? What smells do you notice? How does it feel? Since you are very limited in the number of syllables you can use, try not to repeat words and limit the use of unimportant words.

# Haiku Poem



Lady butterfly  
Perfumes her wings by floating  
Over the orchid

-Basho

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

Basho Matsuo

Natsume Soseki



Over the wintry  
forest, winds howl in rage  
with no leaves to blow.

# Cinquain Poem

“Cinq” means “five” in French. A cinquain is a special kind of five-line poem with a very strict form.

Line 1     **One word – the subject of the poem**

This word is a noun.

Line 2     **Two words describing the title**

These words are adjectives, words that describe the noun

Line 3     **Three words expressing action**

These are verbs that tell what the noun in line one does. Separate the verbs with commas.

Line 4     **Four words expressing a feeling**

This can be a short phrase or a series of words.

Line 5     **One word that is another word for the subject**

This should be a synonym for the subject

Motorcycle

Noisy, fast

Racing, climbing, crashing

Fun on two wheels

Dirt bike



# Topic Ideas:

Describe your  
topic with every  
sense you can-  
look, touch,  
taste, sound,  
smell...

Spring  
Summer  
Winter  
Fall  
A sport  
Music  
Forest

Desert  
Beach  
Mountain  
City  
Any animal!  
Taking a test  
Reading a book

Best Friends  
Cooking  
Musical/theatrical  
performance  
...ANYTHING!!

