

# Homework - 12/3

## Advanced Eng. A1

Ms. Martocello



**Recap** Today's class we began reviewing poetry terms and how poetry and songs relate to one another

### Types of Poems:

**Acrostic:** In an acrostic poem, the lines are arranged so the first letter in each line helps to spell out a word. The lines in an acrostic poem can be full lines or single words. There is no required meter or rhyme scheme for acrostic poems; the only requirement is to form a word using the first letter of each line.

**Ballad:** ballads are narrative poems characterized by their melodious rhyme scheme. A ballad can be any length, but it must be a series of rhyming quatrains.

**Elegy:** there are no length or form rules for elegies. However, there is a content requirement: Elegies are about death.

**Epic:** long, detailed poems that tell fantastical stories of larger-than-life characters. These stories can be fictional, historical, or historical with a generous helping of fiction and drama to heighten the emotion.

**Free verse:** Free verse poetry explicitly does away with a consistent rhyme scheme and meter. A free verse poem can be long or short, and it can cover any subject matter—as long as it doesn't have a consistent rhyme scheme or meter, it's a free verse poem!

**Blank verse:** The only requirements for blank verse poetry are that the poem not rhyme and that it adheres to a consistent meter.

**Haiku:** a short poem characterized by its unique form: a five-syllable line followed by a seven-syllable line followed by a five-syllable line. These lines do not rhyme.

**Limerick:** A short, humorous poem that contains the following; Five lines, AABBA rhyme scheme, first two lines contain seven to ten syllables, Third and fourth lines contain five to seven syllables, & final line contains seven to ten syllables

**Ode:** a poem that praises something or someone. Odes are not required to stick to any specific meter, rhyme scheme, or length—though they often use a formal tone.

**Shakespearean Sonnet:** Three quatrains (four lines) and a couplet, which typically concludes the poem; ABAB, CDCD, EFEF, GG rhyme scheme

**Petrarchan Sonnet:** Two stanzas: one octave (eight lines) and one sestet (six lines). The first eight lines present an argument or question, a volta, or "turn," begins the sestet, which responds to the argument posed in the octave; ABBAABBA, CDCDCD/CDECDE rhyme scheme

## Homework:

Read the Poem "Sick" by Shel Silverstein [HERE](#) & Fill out the google form quiz [HERE](#).

*Due: 12/10/2023 - worth 2 homework punches*

*Please let Ms. Martocello know ASAP if you have any issues with the Google Form.*

## FAQ

**Gmail:**

Martocello@schoolnova.org

**Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood  
there, wondering, fearing, doubting,  
dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to  
dream before.**