

Acrostic Summary Poem

The title of the novel is printed vertically, letter by letter. The poem should show the sequence of events and understanding of the story. Each sentence should provide detailed information about the characters, setting, and/or important events in the novel.

Name Poem

The letters of your name are used to begin each line in the poem. You must use your first, middle, and last name.

Alphabet

- Created by Paul West
- Free verse
- Has a title
- Uses the familiar ABC's
- Focuses on a particular topic chosen by the author/poet
- Selects words that describe the topic, one for every letter of the alphabet
- Arranges the words in alphabetical order
- Poet decides how many words go on each line
- Poet may use "poetic license" – the word used may not be spelled correctly to fit in the spot, but it sounds like it fits – for example, xceptional could be used for exceptional or xciting for exciting or xit for exit

Monorhyme

A Monorhyme is a poem in which all the lines have the same end rhyme.

Tyburn

A six line poem consisting of 2, 2, 2, 2, 9, 9 syllables.

The first four lines rhyme and are all descriptive words. The last two lines rhyme and incorporate the first, second, third, and fourth lines as the 5th through 8th syllables.

Blitz Poem

The Blitz Poem, a poetry form created by Robert Keim.

This form of poetry is a stream of short phrases and images with repetition and rapid flow. It is exactly 50 lines long.

Begin with one short phrase, it can be a cliché. Begin the next line with another phrase that begins with the same first word as line 1. The first 48 lines should be short, but at least two words.

The third and fourth lines are phrases that begin with the last word of the 2nd phrase, the 5th and 6th lines begin with the last word of the 4th line, and so on, continuing, with each subsequent pair beginning with the last word of the line above them, which establishes a pattern of repetition.

Continue for 48 total lines with this pattern. Then the last two lines repeat the last word of line 48, then the last word of line 47.

The title must be only three words, with some sort of preposition or conjunction joining the first word from the third line to the first word from the 47th line, in that order.

There should be no punctuation. When reading a BLITZ, it is read very quickly, pausing only to breathe.

Bucket of Poetry

Kick the can
Kick the bucket
Bucket of chum
Bucket of worms
Worms in dirt
Worms in my brain
Brains in my head
Brains in my book
Book of lies
Book of secrets

The first 48 lines follow this format and the last two are the last word of the 47 and 48th lines.

Tanka Poem

The Tanka poem is very similar to Haiku, but Tanka poems have more syllables and can use similes, metaphors, and personification.

There are five lines in a Tanka poem.

Line one - 5 syllables

Line two - 7 syllables

Line three - 5 syllables

Line four - 7 syllables

Line five - 7 syllables

Tanka poems are written about nature, seasons, love, sadness and other strong emotions. This form of poetry dates back almost 1200 years ago.

Etheree

The poetry form, Etheree, consists of **10** lines of **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10** syllables. Etheree can also be reversed and written **10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1**.

Compound Word Verse

The Compound Word Verse is a poetry form invented by Margaret R. Smith that consists of five 3-line stanzas, for a total of 15 lines. The last line of each stanza ends in a compound word and these compound words share a common stem word which is taken from the title. (In the example below the stem word is “snow” from the title “The Unexpected Snow”; the compound words related to the title are snowflakes, snowdrifts, snowstorms, etc.)

The Compound Word Verse has a set rhyme scheme and meter as follows:

Rhyme Scheme: **a,a,b**

Meter: **8, 8, 3**

Example #1:

The Unexpected Snow

Tree limbs become old fashioned lace;
camellias wear the cold embrace
of snowflakes.

The early snow brings such delight,
though day turns quickly into night
as snowdrifts

Capture roads, and pile at the door;
the bitter winds moan tales, the lore
of snowstorms.

Light dances from the gleaming grate
until at last the winds abate,
still snowbound.

Pale dawn reveals a world of white
transformed by nature in the night,
a snowscape.

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