**Notes on Introduction to Poetry Packet Name:**

1. **Subject—**what the poem is literally about! What is happening in the poem! The topic!
2. **Speaker—**the point of view the poem is written from. The person who is “speaking” the poem. This is not necessarily the poet. The poet could be speaking from the perspective of an entirely different person.
3. **Audience—**who the speaking is speaking to. It can also be the person or people the who are supposed to read the poem.
4. **Genre—**a category or type of writing. Think biography, historical fiction, science fiction, etc. Authors choose a genre to serve their purpose.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a poem that tells a story—a series of related events.
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: songlike poem that tells a story, often a sad story of betrayal, death, or loss. Ballads usually have a regular steady rhythm, a simple rhyme pattern, and refrain, all of which make the easy to memorize.
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: long narrative poem about the many deeds of a great hero. Epics are closely connected to a particular culture. The hero of an epic embodies the important values of the society he comes from.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a poem that does not tell a story but expresses the personal feelings of the speaker.
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: long lyric poem, usually praising some subject, and written in dignified language.
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: fourteen line lyric poem that follows strict rules of structure meter and rhyme.
7. **Author’s craft—**language, techniques and tools an author uses to craft (create) a work of literature. These are choices an author makes about how to best convey his/her meaning.
8. **Structure—**the way a writer chooses to organize a text.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: In a poem, a group of lines that form a unit. Like a paragraph in prose; it often expresses a unit of thought.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the pattern of rhymes in a poem.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: where the poet chooses to end a line and begin a new one.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: does not follow a regular meter or rhyme scheme, but that doesn’t mean anything goes. Poets must still work to make their lines rhythmic.
14. **Tone—**the speaker’s attitude. It could be humorous, sad, critical, angry, etc. The author chooses specific words and phrases to create the tone she/he wants.
15. **Literary Devices—**literary techniques the writer uses to convey some style or meaning. These are the choices a writer makes about how to present or communicate something. Think of them as the “tricks of the trade.” They might include word choice, sentence structure, metaphor, imagery, etc.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a musical quality produced by the repetition of stressed and unstressed syllables or by the repetition of certain other sound patterns.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the repetition of accented vowel sounds and all sounds following them. (i.e. Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water.)
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the repetition of consonant sounds in several words that are close together.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: repeating a word, phrase, line or group of lines in a poem or song.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: words with sounds that imitate or suggest their meaning. (i.e. *sizzle* or *pop*)
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Language that appeals to the senses—sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell.
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a form of comparison that *directly* compares two unalike things. (i.e. does not use *like* or *as*)
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a form of comparison in which one things is compared to another unalike thing by using specific words of comparison, such as *like, as*, and *resembles*.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: speaking of something that is not human as if it had human abilities and human reactions.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: An extreme exaggeration or overstatement that a writer uses for emphasis.
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Events that are the opposite of what is expected or when the speaker says the opposite of what she/he means.
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a reference made to a previous event or famous piece of literature.
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: how words are arranged and ordered in a sentence
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: word choice. How or why a writer chooses one word over another.
30. **Purpose—**why an author writes something.
31. **Theme—**the message a writer is trying to communicate about life, human nature, the word etc.