

WORDS & PHRASES give a text MEANING

Watch the video about poetic devices that give meaning to texts.

RHYME

Rhyme can help create a mood in poems and songs.
For example if the rhyming words are silly, the
mood of the poem is possibly humorous.



2nd
Grade

Poetry Words & Phrases

DIGITAL Mini lessons





Let's Try!

Read the poem. Highlight examples of each poetic device.

Highlight examples of rhyme

Describe the rhythm.

Highlight examples of repetition

Highlight examples of alliteration

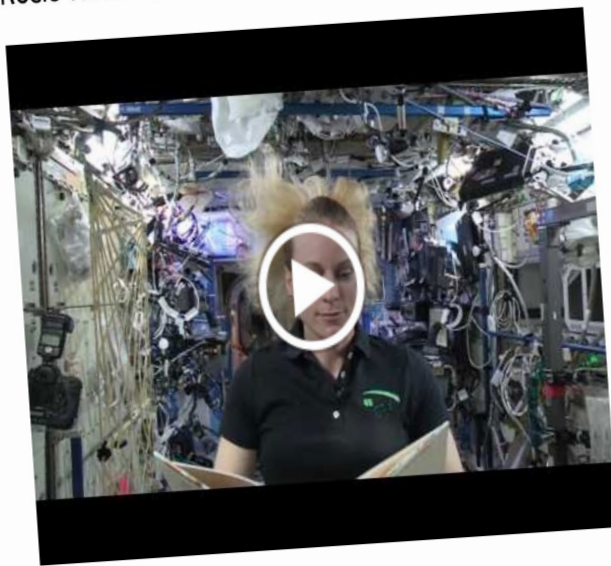
Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening
By Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Let's Listen!

Listen to the story "Rosie Revere, Engineer" by Andrea Beaty.



Let's Try!

After reading "Rosie Revere, Engineer" by Andrea Beaty, study the words and phrases in the poem by answering the following questions:

1. Read the book through one time. Ask yourself: What is the main idea of this poem?

2. Read the book a second time. Tap out the rhythm. Ask yourself: What kind of mood does this poem create? Is the beat fast? Slow? Even? Uneven?

3. Read the book a third time. Notice if the author uses rhyme. Highlight any rhyming words. Is there a pattern? How does this create a mood?

4. Read the book a fourth time. Highlight any words or phrases that the author repeats over and over. Why did the author want to emphasize these words? How does this create a mood?



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How to Find Meaning in Poetry

While poems are short, they are often complex, or difficult to comprehend. To comprehend poetry, it takes many readings.

1. Read the poem through one time. Ask yourself: What is the main idea of this poem?
2. Read the poem a second time. Tap out the rhythm. Ask yourself: What kind of mood does this poem create? Is the beat fast? Slow? Even? Uneven?
3. Read the poem a third time. Notice if the author uses rhyme. Highlight any rhyming words. Is there a pattern? How does this create a mood?
4. Read the poem a fourth time. Highlight any words or phrases that the author repeats over and over. Why did the author want to emphasize these words? How does this create a mood?

AUTUMN
BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

Fade tender lily,
Fade O crimson rose,
Fade every flower
Sweetest flower that blows.

Go chilly Autumn,
Come O Winter cold;
Let the green things die away
Into common mould.

Birth follows hard on death,
Life on withering:
Hasten, we shall come the sooner
Back to pleasant Spring.

