

# Unit 9: Poetry Analysis

Content Area: **English Language Arts**  
Course(s): **Language Arts 5**  
Time Period: **April**  
Length: **May 3 Weeks**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Summary

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Poetry instruction is vital to helping all students learn to read, write, and discuss any text better. It also provides students an opportunity to explore their own feeling through the examination of the emotions a poem can conjure. Reading poems aloud can foster greater classroom community and emphasize speaking and listening skills and can establish a short, powerful practice in fluency work.

Student exposure to quality, complex poetry helps them encounter language and language patterns not evident in other types of text. Student vocabulary is also strengthened and challenged. By using models of excellent poems in reading, students are more apt to extend themselves into writing similar types of poems, even creating take offs.

In this unit, students will read and analyze challenging poetry and become more familiar with elements of poetry like punctuation, repetition, personification, mood, tone, and apply that to their expressing themselves through poetry writing.

## Student Learning Objectives

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Students will learn to:

- have a deep appreciation of poetry as a form of reading.
- read poems with greater understanding.
- identify poetry elements.
- select poems/poets by name that they feel inspired by and provide reasons for it.
- create a personal anthology folder of poems.

## Essential Questions

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- How is poetry different than literature?
- How do readers determine a theme in a poem by looking closely at the poet's word choice?
- How does word choice affect the mood of a poem?
- How can we identify the speaker's feelings in a poem?

## Enduring Understandings

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Students understand that:

- poetry is a form of writing that uses appearance and sound to communicate the author's message.
- poetry requires the reader to carefully; considering format, word choice, and poetic devices to uncover the author's message.
- poetry can vary in form.
- poets intentionally select the form of their poem to influence the reader's interpretation.
- poets use figurative language (alliteration, rhyme, repetition, onomatopoeia) to enhance a poem's meaning.
- poets use other literary devices (hyperbole, personification) to intensify the poem's mood or feeling.

- Poems are meant to be read aloud to fully appreciate the poet's message.

## Application

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Students will be able to independently use their learning to:

- identify the structure of a poem.
- identify the theme of a poem.
- comprehend various poems.

## Skills

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Students will be skilled at:

- understanding what a poem is really trying to say.