

FEATURES OF A PORM

"BED IN SUMMER" BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Prepared by: Teacher Sarah



- 1. Understand what a poem is and how it is different from regular writing.
- 2. Understand what poetic devices are.
- 3. Apply knowledge by identifying poem features.



A poem is a special type of writing that is usually fun, musical and imaginative.



A poem is written in lines instead of long paragraphs

Lines are short rows of words in a poem.

Example:

"In winter I get up at night"

2-37/12/25

Lines are grouped into stanzas (like small paragraphs).



A stanza is a group of lines in a poem. It is like a small paragraph.

Example:

1st Stanza:

In winter I get up at night And dress by yellow candle-light. 2nd Stanza:

In summer, quite the other way,

I have to go to bed by day.

An author is a person who writes books, poems, or stories.

Examples:

Robert Louis Stevenson



The beat or pattern when reading a poem aloud.





We often find rhymes at the end of each two different lines.

Rhyme is when words end with the same sound.

Examples:

- night / light
- · way / day
- · you/blue

3- ALLITERATION

When two or more words start with the same sound.

Words starting with the same sound.

Examples: (not in the poem)

Sarah sells seashells by the seashore

"s" sound is repeated

7- SIMIE

A simile compares two things using like or as.

- · She is as fast as a rabbit.
- · The cloud is like cotton.



3- METAPHOR

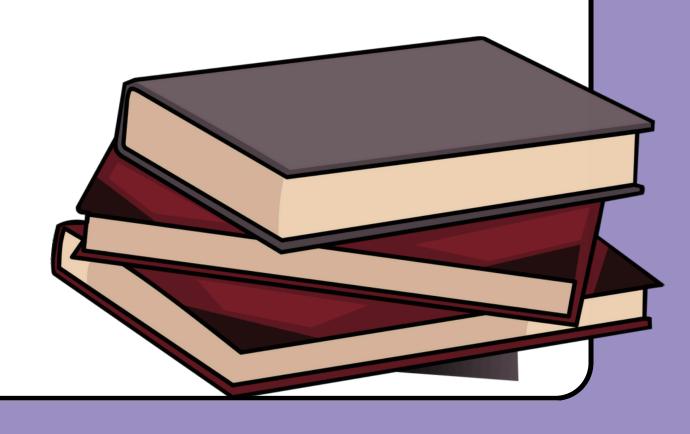
We do not use "like" or "as"

Saying something is something else to give a strong picture.

- Time is a thief.
- · Her smile is sunshine.

kenning is a short, creative phrase made of two words that renames something in a fun or imaginative way.

- Sky-candle = the sun
- Wave-rider = a boat
- Night-light = the moon



10- ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like the noise it describes.

- The clock goes tick tock
- The bee goes <u>buzz</u>

