

New Paradigm for Education  
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Reading Level: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wings: 5<sup>th</sup> Grade**  
**Week of: January 29<sup>th</sup> - February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018**  
**Genre: Literature--Poetry**

\*\*\*Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #3. The genres for 5th Quarter #3 include: Literature—Poetry/ Linked Passage Set: Informational- Scientific/ Technical \*\*\*

<b>Monday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Title:</b>			
<b>Author:</b>			
<b>Constructed Response</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> Read the question below, using the attached passage, write your answer in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond (RI.5.2/RL.5.2)			
What is the theme of this poem? Use evidence from the poem to support your answer. How does the author develop the theme throughout the poem?			

<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Constructed Response</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> Read the question below, using the attached passage, write your answer in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond (RI.5.2/RL.5.2)			
Identify and describe the meaning of figurative language used within the poem. Examples of figurative language could include: metaphors, similes, personification, etc. Use context from the poem to support your answer.			

<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Constructed Response</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> Read the question below, using the attached passage, write your answer in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond (RI.5.2/RL.5.2)			
Describe the mood of the poem. What expressive words does the author use to convey this mood to the reader? Support your answer with evidence from the text.			

*Sue  
Haber*

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Thursday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
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**College Bound Questions**

**Directions:** At this point you have read the entire passage. Please complete the College Bound Section. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.

1. In the poem, what do the indented and italicized selections represent?
  - a. the dog's comments
  - b. a narrator's comments
  - c. the squirrel's comments
  - d. an observer's comments
2. What do lines 5-8 suggest about both animals?
  - a. each is worrying about the other
  - b. each is challenging the other
  - c. each hopes to escape
  - d. each can run fast
3. Based on the poem, explain how both the dog and the squirrel show confidence. Support your answer with important details from the poem.

# Dog and Squirrel

Joyce Sidman

The bushy flick of your tail  
catches my attention.  
*I am aware of your presence,  
but I am ignoring you.*

5 You are now my bull's-eye.  
This will be a fine game.  
*It may be a game,  
but I set the rules.*

10 Whenever you lower your guard,  
I step forward.  
*I never lower my guard.  
All escape routes are intact.*

15 My body is an arrow  
pointing at your heart.  
*O large clumsy one,*

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*have you any idea how fast I can run?*

I draw closer.

The space between us is nothing.

20     *Odd how the sunlight  
          kindles your dark fur.*

I can taste the silk of your tail.

You can't possibly get away now.

*I know the precise point at which  
I must flee. Still, those eyes . . .*

25     Gaze locked, I pounce!

And you are . . .

*Gone, of course.  
My heart pounds! See you tomorrow?*

— Joyce Sidman

# Poetic Vocabulary Terms

## Accent

The emphasis placed on some syllables in words more than others. For example, the word "apple" has two syllables, and the accent is on the first syllable, so it is pronounced "AP-pull." "Banana," on the other hand, has three syllables, with the accent on the second syllable, so it is pronounced "buh-NA-nuh."

## Acrostic

A form of poem in which the first syllables of each line spell out a word, name, or phrase. See [How to Write an Acrostic Poem](#).

## Alliteration

Repeating the consonant sounds at the beginnings of nearby words, such as the "p" sound in the words "My **p**uppy makes **p**izza" in the poem [My Puppy Makes Pizza](#). See [Alliteration and Assonance Lesson Plan](#).

## Assonance

Repeating the vowel sounds in the stressed, or accented, syllables in nearby words. For example, in the phrase "flying kites" the repeated long "i" sound are assonant.

## Ballad

A form of poetry, usually suitable for singing, that tells a story in stanzas of two or four lines, and often has a refrain.

## Cinquain

A five-line poetic form in which the lines have 2, 4, 6, 8, and 2 syllables, in that order.

## Concrete Poem

A poem in which the meaning is conveyed by the placement and design of the words on the page instead of, or in addition to, the usual arrangement of words. Also sometimes called Visual Poetry.

## Consonance

The repetition of consonant sounds within nearby words, especially the consonant sounds at the ends of words, as in "a stroke of **luck**" or "a bite to **eat**."

## Couplet

Two lines of poetry, one after the other, that rhyme and are of the same length and rhythm. For example, "I do not like green eggs and ham. / I do not like them Sam I Am."

## Double Rhyme

A rhyme where the stress is on the second-to-last syllable of the words, and the end sounds are the same, starting with the vowel of the stressed syllables. Some examples are batter / fatter, ocean / lotion, and camping / stamping. Double rhymes are also called "feminine rhymes."

## End Rhyme

Rhyming words at the ends of the lines of a poem. See also internal rhyme.

## Exaggeration

To overstate something; to claim that it is bigger, better, faster, smellier, etc. than is actually true. When [Larry Made Lasagna](#) is an example of a exaggeration poem. See [How to Write an Exaggeration Poem](#). See also Hyperbole.

## Free Verse

A poetic form that avoids using fixed patterns of meter. Free verse often also avoids rhymes, but still may make use of other poetic techniques such as imagery and metaphor, as well as sound devices such as assonance and alliteration.

## Haiku

A short, unrhymed Japanese poetic form with three lines of five syllables, seven syllables, and five syllables. See [How to Write a Haiku](#).

**Homonym**

A word that has the same spelling and sound as another word, but a different meaning. For example "fine" (an adjective meaning *nice*) and "fine" (a noun meaning money you have to pay as a punishment) are homonyms.

**Homophone**

A word that has the same sound as another word, but a different spelling and meaning. For example, "there," "their," and "they're" are homophones.

**Hyperbole**

Pronounced "hi-PER-buh-lee." A extreme and obvious exaggeration, not meant to be believed or taken literally. For example, "he has million-dollar hair" or "this test is taking forever."

**Imagery**

Language and poetic techniques used to create mental pictures and cause emotions in the reader.

**Line**

A single row of words in a poem. For example, a limerick has five lines, while a haiku has three lines. Lines are one of the main things that distinguish poetry from prose.

**List Poem**

A poem that contains a list of things, people, places, etc. See How to Write a Funny List Poem.

**Metaphor**

A figure of speech, where a thing is described as being something else in order to suggest a similarity between the two. For example, "The cat was a rag doll in my arms" or "Nature wore its winter robe."

**Meter**

Rhythmical patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry

**Narrative Poem**

A poem that tells a story. Narrative poems usually have a plot and one or more characters.

**Onomatopoeia**

A word whose sound is similar to the thing or action it refers to, such as "buzz" or "hiss."

**Palindrome**

A word or phrase that is spelled the same backward as it is forward, ignoring spaces, capitalization, and punctuation, such as "Bob," "mom," "radar," "race car," "madam, I'm Adam," etc.

**Parody**

A poem written in the style of another poem, usually humorous. Parodies usually assume the reader is familiar with the original work. For example, the poem "Let Me Out of the Classroom" by Kenn Nesbitt is a parody of the song "Take Me Out to the Ball Game."

**Personification**

Giving human characteristics to non-human things, such as animals, inanimate objects, or ideas. For example, "The sun smiled down on the beach."

**Poem**

A written composition, often using rhythm, rhyme, metaphor, and other such artistic techniques to express an idea, feelings, or a story.

**Poet**

A person who writes poems.

**Poetry**

Literature written in verse, as opposed to prose, often written in metrical lines.

**Quatrain**

A four-line poem or stanza.

**Refrain**

A phrase, line, or stanza that is repeated throughout a poem, often after each stanza.

**Repetition**

Using the same word, phrase, line, or stanza two or more times in a poem.

**Rhyme**

Having the same sound at the end of two or more words such as **pine / fine, nickel / pickle, and ability / fragility.**

**Rhyme Scheme**

The pattern of end rhymes in a poem, written out as letters, such as *AABB* or *ABAB*. See Rhyme Schemes Lesson Plan to learn how to write the rhyme scheme of a poem.

**Rhythm**

The sound and feel created by the pattern of accented and unaccented syllables, usually repeated, in a poem.

**Simile**

A comparison between two unlike things, usually using "like," "as," or "than." For example, "his imagination was like a bird in flight."

**Stanza**

A group of lines in a poem, separated by space from other stanzas, much like a paragraph in prose.

**Stress**

Same as accent.

**Syllable**

A part of a word, usually a vowel and its surrounding consonants, that makes a single sound when spoken. All words have at least one syllable. For example, **cat, I, and would** are all one syllable long because they are spoken with a single movement of the mouth. **Cattle, eyeball, and wouldn't** are all two syllables because they require two separate sounds to be spoken.

**Synonym**

A word that has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word.

**Theme**

The main idea, topic, or subject of a poem.

**Verse**

Verse has several meanings, including:

- A line of a poem
- A poem
- Poetry in general, especially metrical poetry