

One Story, Three Ways

Compare how a poem, a drama, and prose are built.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.4.5 "Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue...)"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each verse line in the poem, circle the cast and setting in the drama, and box the bracketed stage directions so you can see how each form is built.

The Traveling Scarf

POEM

Wind taps the gate, tap, tap, tap.
Lena's blue scarf flutters, flap, flap.
She chases it past the sleepy oak tree.
A fox lifts the scarf and carries it free.
Step, step, step, over leaves that crunch.
Lena follows softly before her lunch.
At the garden wall, the fox stops to rest.
Lena takes her scarf: "Thank you, friend."

DRAMA

Cast: Lena, Fox

Setting: A garden beside an oak tree.

[Leaves rustle. Lena enters, looking up.]

LENA: My scarf flew over the gate!

FOX: I found it near the path.

[The fox places the scarf on a stone.]

LENA: Thank you for bringing it back.

[A school bell rings. Lena waves and leaves.]

PROSE

Lena followed the fox through the garden after her scarf blew away. The fox carried the blue cloth carefully, then set it on a flat stone. Lena picked up the scarf and noticed a burr caught in its edge. She pulled off the burr before tying the scarf around her neck. As she walked toward school, she looked back and saw the fox disappear under the oak tree.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How is the poem structured differently from the prose section? Use one detail from each section.

2 Which repeated words or phrases in the poem help create rhythm? Name two.

3 What information do the cast and setting give you in the drama?

4 How do the bracketed stage directions in the drama differ from the dialogue?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Use one simple event for a poem and a drama. Show the structures on separate lines, then compare how the two forms are built.

1. Four poem lines

Write four short verse lines about your event. Repeat a word or phrase to help create rhythm. Put each verse on its own line.

2. Four drama lines

Write one cast line, one setting line, one bracketed stage-direction line, and one line of dialogue labeled with the speaker. Use the same event as your poem.

3. Compare the structures

Write two sentences explaining how your poem and drama differ. Name a structural feature of each.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each verse line in the poem, circle the cast and setting in the drama, and box the bracketed stage directions so you can see how each form is built. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How is the poem structured differently from the prose section? Use one detail from each section.	The poem is arranged in short verse lines and uses repeated words, such as “tap, tap, tap.” The prose is written as complete sentences in one paragraph.
2	Which repeated words or phrases in the poem help create rhythm? Name two.	Answers include “tap, tap, tap,” “flap, flap,” and “Step, step, step.”
3	What information do the cast and setting give you in the drama?	The cast tells that Lena and the Fox are characters. The setting tells that the action happens in a garden beside an oak tree.
4	How do the bracketed stage directions in the drama differ from the dialogue?	Stage directions tell actions or sounds, such as leaves rustling or the fox placing the scarf on a stone. Dialogue tells what characters say.

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

POEM

Rain, rain, drum on the roof.

Rain, rain, wake Mia.

She finds her boots by the door.

She splashes, splashes down the path.

DRAMA

Cast: Mia

Setting: A porch during rain.

[Mia pulls on yellow boots.]

MIA: I am ready to splash!

The poem uses four verse lines and repeats "Rain, rain" to create rhythm. The drama names a character and setting and uses a stage direction and spoken dialogue.

TEACHER ASSESSMENT NOTES

Accept accurate references to separate verse lines and repetition, cast, setting, dialogue and stage directions, and sentences in a prose paragraph. Repetition suggests a beat; no fixed meter or complete rhyme scheme is claimed. In the draft, require four visible poem lines, four drama lines with the specified functions, and a two-sentence comparison of those structures.