Poem Pattern Hunt

Study how poets use line patterns, rhyme, and structure.

5.T.T.4.b "Apply poetic techniques (e.g., rhyme, rhyme scheme, structure) to produce different types of poetry (e.g., free verse, rhymed verse, haiku, limerick). (C)"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Part 1: Underline matching end rhymes, number the syllables in each haiku line, and draw a box around the five-line limerick. These marks will help you notice how each poem type is built.

Poems at the Window

1. Rhymed verse uses a pattern of matching sounds at ends of lines. Read this four-line poem about a kite:

   My red kite climbs into the sky.
   It dips above a maple tree.
   A gust pulls hard, then lets it fly.
   Its bright tail waves at me.

   Its rhyme pattern helps the poem sound steady and musical.

2. A haiku often captures one small moment in nature. Its three lines are very short:

   Cool rain taps window.
   Puddles mirror silver clouds.
   Sparrows shake wet wings.

   Each line adds a clear picture. The middle line is longer, giving the poem a quick, balanced shape.

   Readers can hear a brief pause after each line and notice the sounds in every word.

③ Free verse needs no regular rhyme or set number of lines. It uses line breaks to shape an idea:

Night train
rattles past,
windows flashing
like quick stars.

A limerick has five lines and usually follows a bouncy rhyme pattern:

A fox found a hat in the glen.
He wore it, then wore it again.
It slipped in the rain.
He chased down the lane.
Then laughed with his friends in the glen.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What is the rhyme scheme of the kite poem? Write letters for its four lines.

2. How many syllables are in each line of the haiku?

3. How is the structure of the free-verse poem different from the structure of the kite poem?

4. What is the rhyme scheme of the limerick? Write letters for its five lines.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Part 3: Write a four-line free-verse poem about a weather event. Then write a five-line limerick about an animal, using an AABBA rhyme scheme. Give each poem a title. Use another sheet if needed for both titles and all nine verse lines.

ANSWER KEY

Poem Pattern Hunt

GRADE 5 · 5.T.T.4.b

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Part 1: Underline matching end rhymes, number the syllables in each haiku line, and draw a box around the five-line limerick. These marks will help you notice how each poem type is built. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is the rhyme scheme of the kite poem? Write letters for its four lines.	**ABAB**
2	How many syllables are in each line of the haiku?	**5, 7, 5**
3	How is the structure of the free-verse poem different from the structure of the kite poem?	**The free-verse poem has four lines without a regular end-rhyme pattern. The kite poem has end rhymes in an ABAB pattern.**
4	What is the rhyme scheme of the limerick? Write letters for its five lines.	**AABBA**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Morning Fog
Morning fog
slides over fields,
hiding fence posts
one by one.

Drumming Frog
A frog found a drum by a pond.
He played for the fish from beyond.
His rhythm rang bright.
Till a deer came in sight.
Then bowed to the reeds by the pond.

Accept the stated rhyme schemes, 5-7-5 syllable count, and supported comparisons of poem structures. For Part 3, accept varied original topics if the free verse has four lines and the limerick has five lines with an AABBA end-rhyme pattern. Preserve intentional printed verse lines: kite ABAB, haiku 5–7–5, free verse four lines without regular end rhyme, limerick AABBA. Check the actual learner four-line free verse and five-line limerick, each titled; allow another sheet if needed. Model line breaks separate the titles and all nine verse lines.