

APPENDIX B REPRODUCIBLE HANDOUTS

ANALYSIS

Name: _____

Directions: Use this template to write a poem about your topic, gathering up all of the many things your book, movie, or album is about.

_____ is not just about _____.

It's about _____,

_____,

_____.

It's about _____ and

_____.

It's about _____

and _____ and _____.

CHARACTER AND CONFLICT

Name: _____

Directions: Using Janet Wong's poem "Sisters" as a template, create your own poem to write about the relationship between two characters in the book you are reading.

He/she/they says/say that I am _____

because I am so _____,

_____.

I wish I were _____

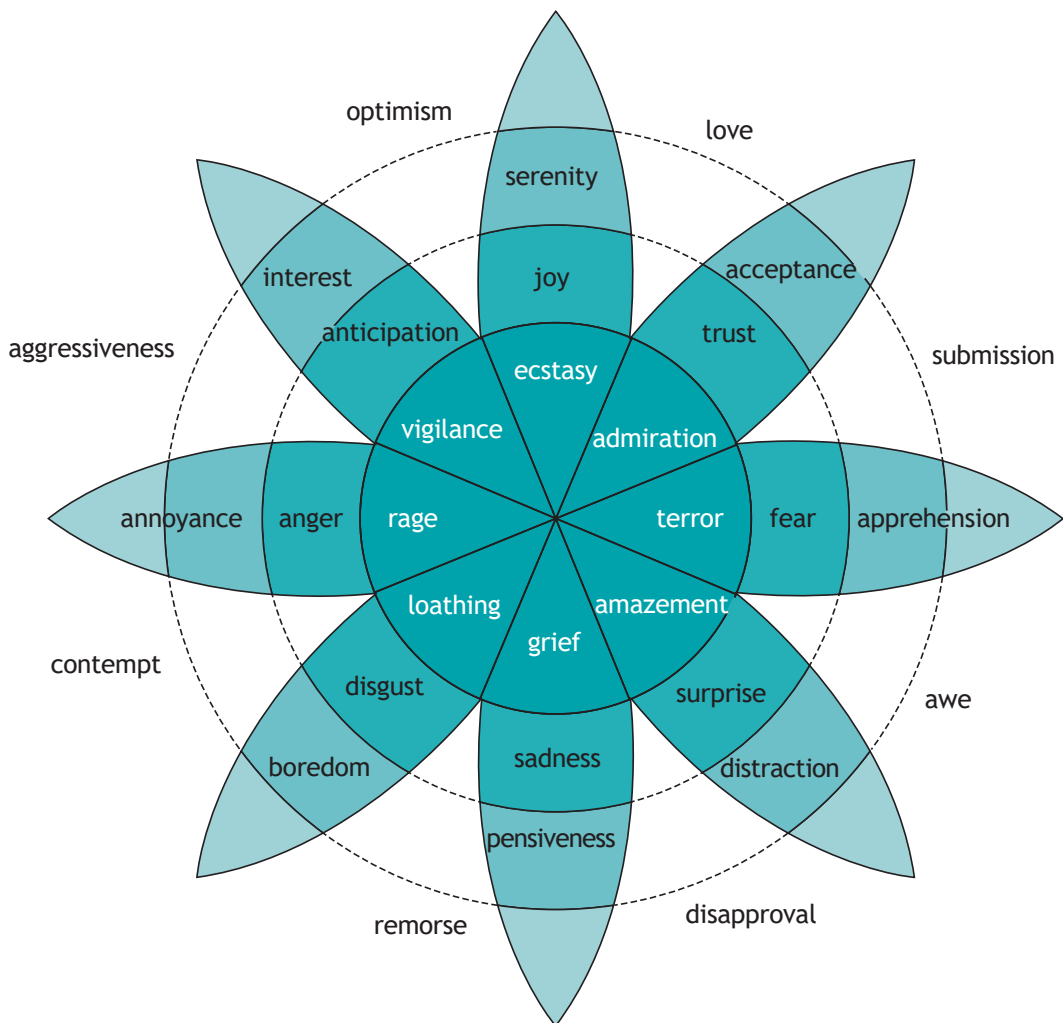
and _____, like _____,

like _____.

NOVEL ANALYSIS

Name: _____

Directions: The diagram on this page was created by psychologist Robert Plutchik to map out human emotions and how they relate to each other. As you read your novel, follow two characters. Briefly record the emotional state for each of these characters on the wheel at least four times as you read the book. Each time, write a one-sentence note explaining what puts the character in this emotional state. Later in the unit, we will use this information to draw some conclusions about this book.



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IMAGERY FOR NARRATIVE WRITING

Name: _____

Directions: The two windowpane organizers on this page will help use visualization, first as a reading skill, then as a writing skill.

Sketch four images from the poem we read together in class in the windowpane organizer below.

Poem Title _____ Poet _____

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |

Now, turn the page over to work on some visualization to help you as a writer!

Sketch four key images from the story that you are telling in your narrative piece. What are the four images you want readers to remember most from your writing?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |

As you return to your draft, craft scenes, paragraphs, and sentences that will make these images stand out, making the reader feel like they are in the scene with you.

STANZAS AND PARAGRAPHING

Name: _____

Directions: To help us think about shifts in focus within a single piece of writing, let's study how Sara Teasdale breaks her ideas into stanzas in the poem "Winter Stars." This poem was written in response to World War I.

It is interesting to know that the word *stanza* comes from the Italian word for "room." So each stanza in the poem is like a smaller room within the larger structure.

After we read it out loud twice, let's jot down some ideas in the margins about each stanza's main idea. We'll watch how she uses stanzas to show us slight shifts in focus. Then we will discuss how paragraphs work much the same way in other types of writing.

WINTER STARS

by Sara Teasdale

I went out at night alone;
The young blood flowing beyond the sea
Seemed to have drenched my spirit's wings—
I bore my sorrow heavily.

But when I lifted up my head
From shadows shaken on the snow,
I saw Orion in the east
Burn steadily as long ago.

From windows in my father's house,
Dreaming my dreams on winter nights,
I watched Orion as a girl
Above another city's lights.

Years go, dreams go, and youth goes too,
The world's heart breaks beneath its wars,
All things are changed, save in the east
The faithful beauty of the stars.

Source: *Flame and Shadow* (1920). Public domain.

PARALLEL STRUCTURE

Name: _____

Directions: After we read part of Alex Dimitrov's poem, "Love" out loud, try crafting your own parallel lines that each begin with the same two simple words: "I love."

See where this takes you!

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

I love _____

PREPOSITION POEMS

Name: _____

Directions: From the left side of chart below, choose a title that might be fun to work with. Then write a poem in which each line begins with a different preposition from the right side of the chart.

Preposition Poem Writing

- Where Is My Other Sock?
- Where Is Love?
- Where Has Childhood Gone?
- Where Do Dreams Come From?
- Places to Look for the Meaning of Life

- about
- above
- across
- against
- along
- amid
- among
- around
- at
- behind
- below
- beneath
- beside
- between
- beyond
- by

- in
- inside
- into
- near
- on
- onto
- over
- past
- through
- toward
- under
- up
- upon
- with
- within