Unit 1: Poetry  
Lesson 2: Poetry Scavenger Hunts  

Special Note: These lessons will require several poetry examples. Suggestions for finding poetry are included in the resource sections.

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Day 1: Poetry Scavenger Hunts  
Focus: Poets and Themes of Poems  

Define It  
These scavenger hunts are designed to immerse you and your child in a variety of poetry. The goal is to see many different types of poetry and explore a variety of poets.

Key Vocabulary:  

A poet is the author of a poem.  
A theme is the main idea or topic that a poem is about.  
A stanza is a group of lines in a poem, separated by space from other stanzas, much like a paragraph.

Practice It  
Read, think about, laugh at, discuss, and enjoy poetry!

Complete the scavenger hunt. Color in each block of the scavenger hunt as you “find it.” First, find five in a row. Then, challenge yourself to “blackout” all of the grid!

Create It  
Print and complete Scavenger Hunt: Poets and Themes of Poems.

Resources  
Suggestions:  
Visit the library to check out poetry anthologies—the bigger variety, the more fun the activities!

Browse your home bookshelves to look for poetry examples.

Find some poems on the Internet. Example sites are:  
http://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poems/famous/children/  
http://www.poets.org/poetsorg/text/poems-kids  
http://www2.nkfust.edu.tw/~emchen/CLit/poetry_online.htm
Day 2: Poetry Scavenger Hunts
Focus: Rhyme and Verse

Define It
These scavenger hunts are designed to immerse you and your child in a variety of poetry. The goal is to see many different types of poetry and explore a variety of poets.

Key Vocabulary:

A **close rhyme** is a rhyme of two words that are next to one another or close to one another, such as “Humpty Dumpty,” “fat cat,” or “fair and square.”

A **couplet** is 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.”

**Free verse** is a poetic form that avoids using any specific patterns. Often, these poems do not rhyme.

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

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

Practice It
Read, think about, laugh at, discuss, and enjoy poetry!

Complete the scavenger hunt. Color in each block of the scavenger hunt as you “find it.” First, find five in a row. Then, challenge yourself to “blackout” all of the grid!

Create It
Print and complete **Scavenger Hunt: Rhyme and Verse**.

Resources
Suggestions:

Visit the library to check out poetry anthologies—the bigger variety, the more fun the activities!

Browse your home bookshelves to look for poetry examples.

Find some poems on the Internet. Example sites are:

http://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poems/famous/children/

http://www.poets.org/poetsorg/text/poems-kids

http://www2.nkfust.edu.tw/~emchen/CLit/poetry_online.htm
Day 3: Poetry Scavenger Hunts  
Focus: Figurative Language  

Define It  
Figurative language is a usage of words that cannot be taken for their literal meaning. Writers use figurative language to make their writing more exciting. The idea is to create a visual image of a concept. There are specific types of figurative language.

Key Vocabulary:

A **simile** is a comparison of two things using “like” or “as.” For example, “The rabbit was like a rocket in the yard.”

A **metaphor** is a comparison of two things where one is compared with another, often animate and inanimate objects. For example, “The good news was music to my ears.”

A **hyperbole** is an extreme exaggeration. For example, “I was in the waiting room forever.”

**Onomatopoeia** is a word whose sound is similar to the thing or action it refers to, such as quack, buzz, bang.

**Personification** is giving human characteristics to non-human things, such as animals, inanimate objects, or ideas. For example, “The clouds danced in the air.”

Practice It  
Read, think about, laugh at, discuss, and enjoy poetry!

Complete the scavenger hunt. Color in each block of the scavenger hunt as you “find it.” First, find five in a row. Then, challenge yourself to “blackout” all of the grid!

Create It  
Print and complete Scavenger Hunt: Figurative Language.

Resources  
Suggestions:

Visit the library to check out poetry anthologies—the bigger variety, the more fun the activities!

Browse your home bookshelves to look for poetry examples.

Find some poems on the Internet. Example sites are:  
http://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poems/famous/children/  
http://www.poets.org/poetsorg/text/poems-kids  
http://www2.nkfust.edu.tw/~emchen/CLit/poetry_online.htm