

DYNAMIC GLACIERS

Poetry

Grades

4-6

Objective

Glaciers are majestic and inspiring. Fueled by that inspiration, students will stretch their creative writing skills by incorporating what they learn about glaciers, including new vocabulary, into different types of poetry.

What's Inside?

Examples and explanation of the following types of poetry:

- Acrostic
- Haiku
- Diamante
- Cinquain

ACROSTIC POETRY

An acrostic is a poem in which the first letters of each line spell out a word or phrase. Acrostics are a great way to introduce students to poetry because they do not need to rhyme and does not follow a particular rhythm.

Grinding stone
Lasting for centuries
Advancing
Creating land forms
Icy giants
Evaporating
Retreating

CREATING AN ACROSTIC

Source: <https://www.poetry4kids.com/lessons/how-to-write-an-acrostic-poem>

To create an acrostic, follow these five easy steps:

1. Decide what to write about.
2. Write your word down vertically.
3. Brainstorm words or phrases that describe your idea.
4. Place your brainstormed words or phrases on the lines that begin with the same letters.
5. Fill in the rest of the lines to create a poem.



HAIKU

Haikus have 3 lines and 17 syllables or less. They do not need to rhyme. In English, most haikus are comprised of: 1) A first line composed of 5 syllables. 2) A second line composed of 7 syllables. 3) A third line composed of 5 syllables.

Glaciers melt, seas warm,
giant polar ice sheets stir;
Seas may rise faster

<https://www.sightline.org/2013/12/16/the-entire-ipcc-report-in-19-illustrated-haiku/>

CREATING A HAIKU

Source: <https://www.poetry4kids.com/?s=HAIKU>

To begin writing haiku poems, just follow these steps:

- Select a type of haiku. Decide if you are going to write a seasonal, nature, or other type of haiku.
- Pick a topic. Select one specific season, item in nature, or something else you are going to write about.
- Think about what is different about your last line. What observation do you want to make?
- Start writing.
- Don't forget to count the syllables as you read to make sure you've got the right pattern.



DIAMANTE

Diamante poems are structured so they make a diamond shape from the following pattern:

Line 1: one-word topic (a noun)

Line 2: two adjectives

Line 3: three verbs

Line 4: a four-word phrase

Line 5: three verbs

Line 6: two adjectives

Line 7: a renaming noun for the topic

**Ice sheet
Massive, blue
Growing, calving, crunching
They move every day
Ablating, evaporating, melting
Dense, persistent
Glacier**

CREATING A DIAMANTE POEM

Source: <https://www.poetry4kids.com/lessons/how-to-write-a-diamante-poem>

There are just a few rules to writing a diamante:

1. Diamantes are seven lines long.
2. The first and last lines have just one word.
3. The second and sixth lines have two words.
4. The third and fifth lines have three words.
5. And the fourth line has four words.
6. Lines 1, 4, and 7 have nouns.
7. Lines 2 and 6 have adjectives.
8. Lines 3 and 5 have verbs.



CINQUAIN

Cinquain poems are five-line poems in which each line has a specific number of syllables. Words used in the poem can vary and include adjectives, action words, and feeling words. All cinquains follow the same pattern of syllables per line: 2, 4, 6, 8, 2.

Iceberg
Big, hard crystal
Broken from a glacier
Mostly float below the surface
Freezing

CREATING A CINQUAIN

Source: <https://www.poetry4kids.com/lessons/how-to-write-a-cinquain-poem/>

You can learn to write cinquains by following these few simple steps:

1. Decide what you would like to write about.
2. Brainstorm words and phrases that have to do with your idea.
3. Think about what story you want to tell.
4. Write your words and phrases in an order that tells your story, being sure to count the syllables as you go.

