**Poetry**-literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm;

**Rhythm-**a strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound

**Rhyme-**correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.

**Acrostic**-----each letter of the subject word is used to start a line of text relating to the topic

**Rap**-a modern type of poetry that is often performed to music with a varied meter and a simple, repetitive beat. Similes, metaphors and onomatopoeias are common and rhymes are built within the lines

**Haiku**-an observational Japanese poem consisting of 17 unrhymed syllables split in to 3 lines. (5-7-5)

**Ballads**- a rhyming narrative poem that tells a story. It is structured in quick-moving, four line stanza (sections) that contain an B, G, B, G pattern. Due to their strong rhythm and rhyme, ballads often have a musical quality.

**Shape**-poem written in the shape of the subject. The shape helps create a mental picture of what the poem is about

**Limerick**- a five-line comic verse that follows the syllable pattern B, B, G, G, B. The first, second and last lines rhyme and the third and fourth lines rhyme.

**Cinquain**- A traditional cinquain consists of 22 syllables split into five lines

**Sonnet**- has 14 lines structured in two stanzas of 8 and 6 lines or four stanzas of 4, 4, 4, and 2lines. Each line in a sonnet contains ten syllables and is written in iambic pentameter; five alternating stressed and unstressed syllables.