FOURTH GRADE VIRTUAL LEARNING ASSIGNMENTS
WEEK OF MAY 26-28

	MATH	ELA
MONDAY	NO ASSIGNMENTS	NO ASSIGNMENTS MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED
TUESDAY	LESSON 16-1 1.Read the essential question and important math ideas on page 822. 2. Complete the independent practice and problem solving on pages 823-824.	POEM A DAY: NUMBER POEM Read the directions and samples on how to write a number poem. On the attached template, write your own number poem.
WEDNESDAY	LESSON 16-2 1.Read the essential question and important math ideas on page 828. 2. Complete the independent practice and problem solving on pages 829-830.	POEM A DAY: FIVE SENSES POEM Read the directions and samples on how to write a five senses poem. On the attached template, write your own senses poem.
THURSDAY	LESSON 16-3 1.Read the essential question and important math ideas on page 834. 2. Complete the independent practice and problem solving on pages 835-836.	POEM A DAY: ACROSTIC POEM Read the directions and samples on how to write an acrostic poem. On the attached template, write your own acrostic poem.

IN ADDITION, STUDENTS MUST COMPLETE 20 MINUTES OF LEXIA AND IMAGINE MATH EACH DAY.

FOURTH GRADE VIRTUAL LEARNING ASSIGNMENTS
WEEK OF JUNE 1-4

	MATH	ELA
MONDAY	LESSON 16-4 1.Read the essential question and important math ideas on page 840. 2. Complete the independent practice and problem solving on pages 841-842.	POEM A DAY: ALLITERATION POEM Read the directions and samples on how to write an alliteration poem. On the attached template, write your own alliteration poem.
TUESDAY	LESSON 16-5 1.Read the essential question and important math ideas on page 846. 2. Complete the independent practice and problem solving on pages 847-848.	POEM A DAY: SHAPE POEM Read the directions and samples on how to write a shape poem. On the attached template, write your own shape poem.
WEDNESDAY	LESSON 16-6 1.Read the essential question and important math ideas on page 852. 2. Complete the independent practice and problem solving on pages 853-854.	POEM A DAY: PYRAMID POEM Read the directions and samples on how to write a pyramid poem. On the attached template, write your own pyramid poem.
THURSDAY	TEST ON TOPIC 16	"VIRTUAL POETRY CAFE" (SHARE THE POEM OF YOUR CHOICE LIVE ON ZOOM.)

IN ADDITION, STUDENTS MUST COMPLETE 20 MINUTES OF LEXIA AND IMAGINE MATH EACH DAY.

Essential Question **How Can You Describe Pairs of Lines?**

A

A line is a straight path of points that goes on and on in opposite directions. A pair of lines can be described as parallel, perpendicular, or intersecting.

The railroad tracks in the picture are parallel because they never meet. The railroad ties are perpendicular to the railroad tracks because they intersect at right angles.
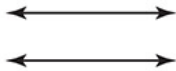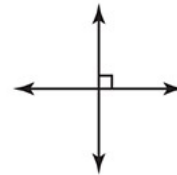
Railroad tie

Railroad track

B Pairs of lines are given special names depending on their relationship.

Parallel lines
never intersect.

Intersecting lines
pass through the same point.

Perpendicular lines
are lines that intersect to form right angles.

Convince Me! **Be Precise** Find examples in your classroom where you can identify parallel lines, intersecting lines, and perpendicular lines. Explain.

Name _____

Practice Buddy   Tools   Assessment

Do You Understand?

1. **Be Precise** What geometric term could you use to describe the top and bottom edges of a book? Why?

2. What pair of lines looks like the blades of an open pair of scissors? Why?
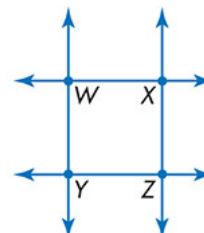
Do You Know How?

For **3–6**, use the diagram.

3. Name four points.
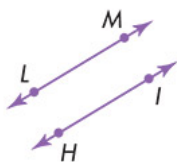
4. Name four lines.

5. Name two pairs of parallel lines.
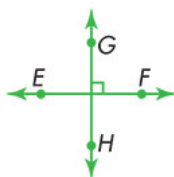
6. Name two pairs of perpendicular lines.

W   X

Y   Z

Independent Practice

For **7–12**, use geometric terms to describe what is shown. Be as specific as possible.

7. M
   L
   I
   H

8. G
   E   F
   H

9. •
   A

10.

11.

12.

For **13–15**, draw what is described by the geometric terms.

13. Perpendicular lines

14. Intersecting lines

15. Parallel lines

Problem Solving

16. Construct Arguments Bella names this line $\overleftrightarrow{LM}$. Miguel names the line $\overleftrightarrow{LN}$. Who is correct? Explain.

L •
M •
N •

Think about math vocabulary when you write explanations.

17. Construct Arguments If all perpendicular lines are also intersecting lines, are all intersecting lines also perpendicular lines? Explain.

18. Model with Math Draw three lines so two of the lines are perpendicular and the third line intersects the perpendicular lines at exactly one point. Label the lines with points.
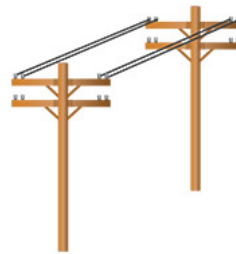
19. Higher Order Thinking $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ is parallel to $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$, and $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ is perpendicular to $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$. Describe the relationship between $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$.

E •
A ———————————————— B
C ——————|———————— D
F •
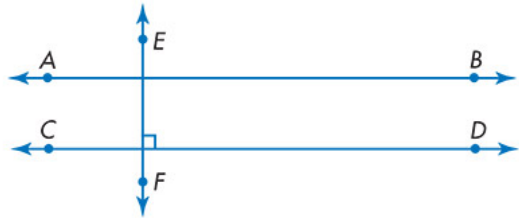
Assessment

20. Which geometric term would you use to describe the power cables shown at the right?

Ⓐ Perpendicular lines
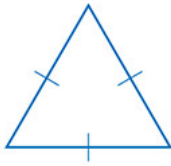
Ⓑ Parallel lines

Ⓒ Intersecting lines

Ⓓ Points

What relationship do the power cables have to each other?

Essential Question **How Can You Classify Triangles?**

A Triangles can be classified by the line segments that make their sides.

An <mark>equilateral triangle</mark> has 3 sides the same length.

An <mark>isosceles triangle</mark> has at least 2 sides the same length.
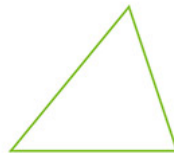
A <mark>scalene triangle</mark> has no sides the same length.

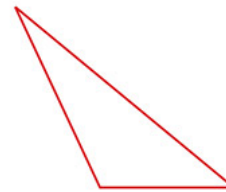**B** Triangles can be classified by their angle measures.

A <mark>right triangle</mark> has one right angle.

An <mark>acute triangle</mark> has three acute angles. All of its angles measure less than a right angle.

An <mark>obtuse triangle</mark> has one obtuse angle. One angle has a measure greater than a right angle.

Triangles can also be classified by both their angle measures and their sides. The red triangle is an obtuse scalene triangle.

Convince Me! **Be Precise** Can a triangle have more than one obtuse angle? Explain.

Name _____

Do You Understand?

1. **Critique Reasoning** Sally classified a triangle as an obtuse acute triangle. Is this a possible classification? Explain.

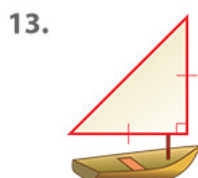2. Can a triangle have more than one right angle? If so, draw an example.
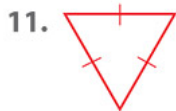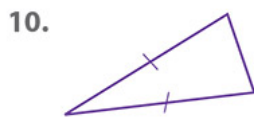
Do You Know How?

For **3–6**, classify each triangle by its sides, and then by its angles.

3.

4.

5.

6.

☆ **Independent Practice** ☆

For **7–15**, classify each triangle by its sides, and then by its angles.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

TEAM!

15.

Problem Solving

16. Generalize If the backyard shown at the right is an equilateral triangle. What do you know about the lengths of the other two sides that are not labeled?

45 feet

17. Math and Science A rabbit's field of vision is so wide that it can see predators that approach from behind. The diagram shows the field of vision of one rabbit. Classify the triangle by its sides and its angles.

Seen by both eyes

Seen by left eye

Seen by right eye
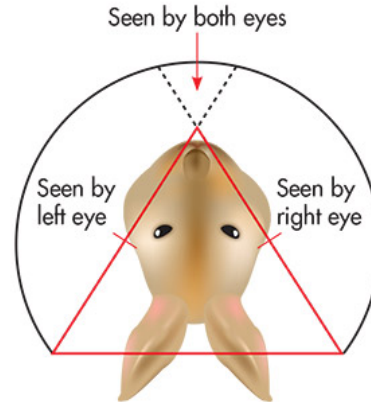
18. Construct Arguments Can an obtuse triangle also be an equilateral triangle? Explain.

19. Higher Order Thinking Mitch draws a triangle with one obtuse angle. What are all the possible ways to classify the triangle by its angle measures and side lengths? Explain.

✔ **Assessment**

20. Draw each triangle in its correct angle classification.

	Acute	Obtuse	Right

A B C D E F

Essential Question **How Can You Classify Quadrilaterals?**

A

Quadrilaterals can be classified by their angles or the line segments that make their sides. Which of the quadrilaterals shown have only one pair of parallel sides? Which have two pairs of parallel sides?

A ==parallelogram== has 2 pairs of parallel sides.

A ==rectangle== has 4 right angles. It is also a parallelogram.

A ==square== has 4 right angles and all sides are the same length. It is a parallelogram, a rectangle, and a rhombus.

Any four-sided shape can be called a quadrilateral.

B

A ==rhombus== is a quadrilateral that has opposite sides that are parallel and all of its sides are the same length. It is also a parallelogram.

A ==trapezoid== is a quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides.

Trapezoids have only one pair of parallel sides. Parallelograms, rectangles, squares, and rhombuses all have two pairs of parallel sides.

Convince Me! **Be Precise** How are a parallelogram and a rectangle the same? How are they different?

Practice Buddy | Tools | Assessment

Another Example!

Perpendicular sides form right angles. Can a trapezoid have perpendicular sides?

A trapezoid can have two right angles that form perpendicular sides. A trapezoid with two right angles is called a right trapezoid.
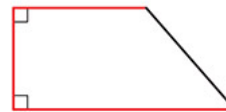
☆ Guided Practice *

Do You Understand?

1. **Use Structure** What is true about all quadrilaterals?

2. What is the difference between a square and a rhombus?

3. Shane drew a quadrilateral with at least 2 right angles and at least 1 pair of parallel sides. Name three quadrilaterals Shane could have drawn.

Do You Know How?

For **4–7**, write all the names possible for each quadrilateral.

4.

5.

6.

7.

☆ Independent Practice ☆

For **8–11**, write all the names possible for each quadrilateral.

8.

9.

10.

11.

Problem Solving

12. **Algebra** Jamie swims at a swimming pool. The length of the pool is 25 yards. She swam a total of 150 yards. How many times did she swim the length of the pool? Use the bar diagram to write and solve an equation to find the answer.

150 yards

n swims

25

Yards per swim

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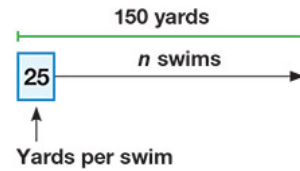
13. **Critique Reasoning** Tia says every square is a rectangle, and every square is a rhombus, so every rectangle must be a rhombus. Do you agree? Explain.

14. **Construct Arguments** Is it possible for a quadrilateral to be both a rhombus and parallelogram? Explain.

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15. **Number Sense** What number comes next in the pattern? The rule is "Multiply the position number by itself." Describe a feature of the pattern.

1, 4, 9, 16, ☐

16. **Reasoning** All the sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length. Is an equilateral triangle also a rhombus? Explain.
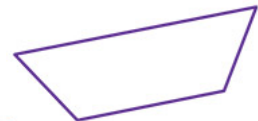
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17. **Higher Order Thinking** Could you use the formula for finding the perimeter of a square to find the perimeter of another quadrilateral? Explain.

The formula for perimeter of a square is $P = 4 \times s$.

✓ **Assessment**

18. Ben draws the shape shown at the right. He says the shape can be classified as a quadrilateral, trapezoid, and a parallelogram. Is Ben correct? Explain.

**Essential Question** **What Is Line Symmetry?**

A

A figure is **line symmetric** if it can be folded on a line to form two matching parts that fit exactly on top of each other. The fold line is called a **line of symmetry**. There is one line of symmetry drawn on the picture of the truck. How many lines of symmetry do the figures below have?

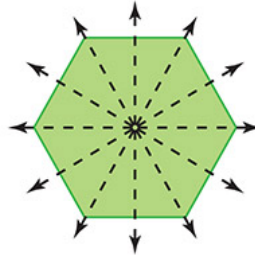Count the lines of symmetry drawn on each figure below.

B A figure can have more than one line of symmetry.
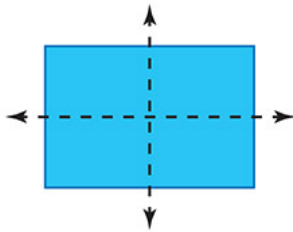
This figure is line symmetric. It has 2 lines of symmetry. It can be folded on each line of symmetry into matching parts.

C A figure can have many lines of symmetry.

This figure is line symmetric. It has 6 lines of symmetry. It can be folded on each line of symmetry into matching parts.

D A figure can have no lines of symmetry.

This figure is **NOT** line symmetric. It has 0 lines of symmetry. It cannot be folded to have matching parts.

Convince Me! **Look for Relationships** Find two capital letters that have exactly one line of symmetry. Find two capital letters that have exactly two lines of symmetry.

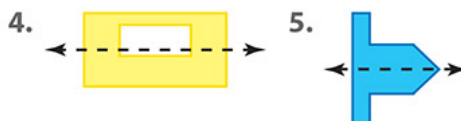# ☆ Guided Practice *

Do You Understand?

1. How many lines of symmetry does the letter R have?

2. How many lines of symmetry does the figure below have?

3. **Construct Arguments** How many lines of symmetry can you find for a circle? Do you think you can count them?

Do You Know How?

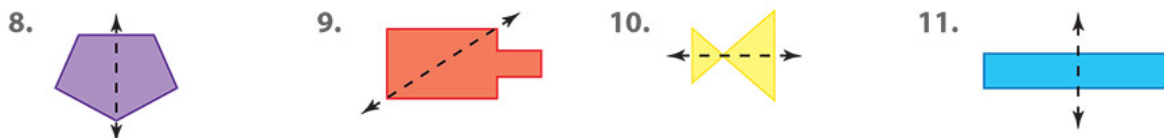For **4–5**, tell if each line is a line of symmetry.

4.   5.
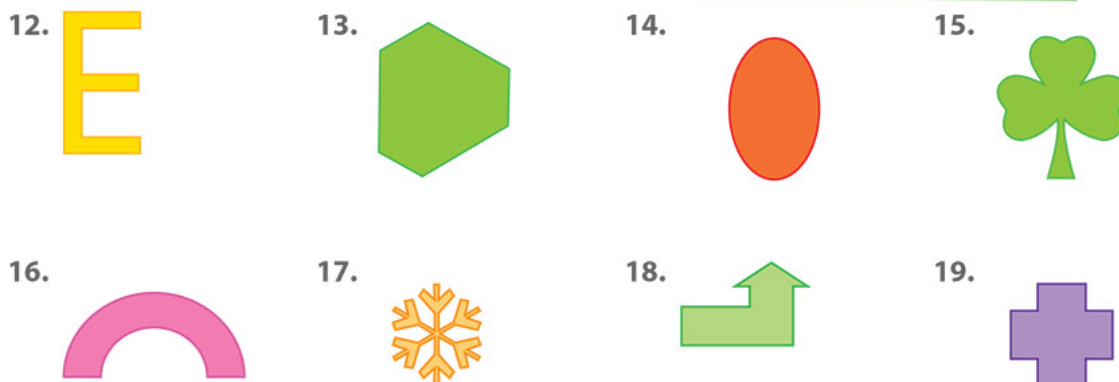
For **6–7**, tell how many lines of symmetry each figure has.

6.   7.

☆ Independent Practice ☆

For **8–11**, tell if each line is a line of symmetry.

8.   9.   10.   11.

For **12–19**, decide if each figure is line symmetric. Draw and tell how many lines of symmetry each figure has.

12.   13.   14.   15.

16.   17.   18.   19.

Problem Solving

20. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is located in Washington, D.C. Use the picture of the memorial at the right to decide whether the building is line symmetric. If so, describe where the line of symmetry is.
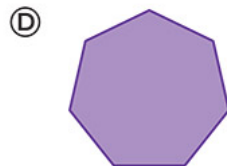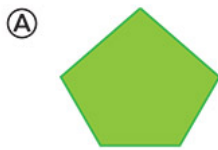

21. Name the type of triangle outlined in green on the picture of the memorial.

22. **Construct Arguments** How can you tell when a line is **NOT** a line of symmetry?

23. **Higher Order Thinking** How many lines of symmetry can a parallelogram have? Explain.

✔ **Assessment**

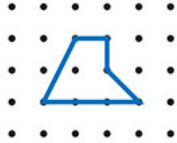**24.** Which figure has six lines of symmetry? Draw lines as needed.

Ⓐ

Ⓒ

Ⓑ

Ⓓ

25. Which figure is **NOT** line symmetric?

Ⓐ

Ⓒ

Ⓑ

Ⓓ

Essential Question **How Can You Draw Figures with Line Symmetry?**

A

Sarah wants to design a line-symmetric tabletop. She sketched half of the tabletop. What are two ways Sarah can complete her design?
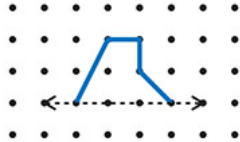
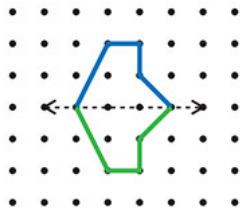The tabletop is line symmetric if the design can be folded along a line of symmetry into matching parts.

B **One Way**

Draw a line of symmetry.

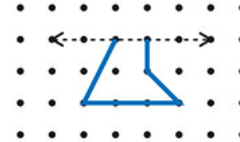Complete Sarah's design on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.

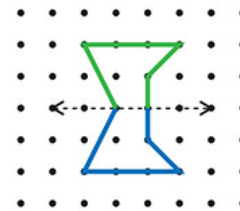The design for the tabletop is now line symmetric.

C **Another Way**
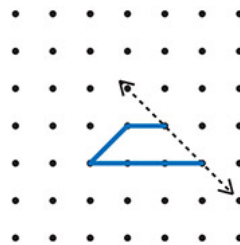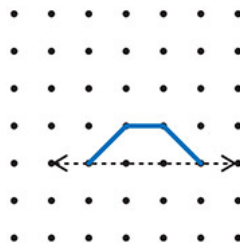
Draw a different line of symmetry.

Complete Sarah's design on the opposite side of the line of symmetry.

The design for the tabletop is now line symmetric.

Convince Me! **Model with Math** Sarah sketched a different design for a smaller tabletop. Use the lines of symmetry to draw two ways Sarah can complete her design.

☆ **Guided Practice** *

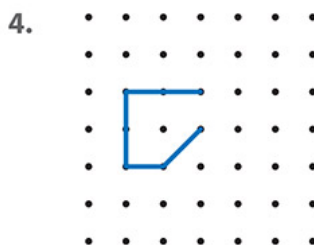**Practice Buddy** **Tools** **Assessment**

Do You Understand?

1. **Critique Reasoning** Chandler tried to complete Sarah's design from the previous page. Describe the error Chandler made.
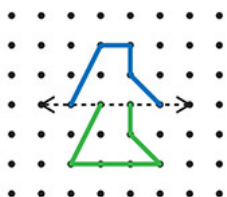
2. How can folding a piece of paper help to determine if a line in a figure is a line of symmetry?

Do You Know How?

For **3–4**, draw a line of symmetry and complete the designs.

3.

4.
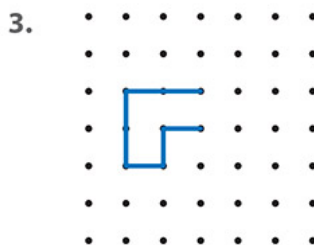
☆ **Independent Practice** ☆

For **5–10**, use the line of symmetry to draw a line-symmetric figure.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.
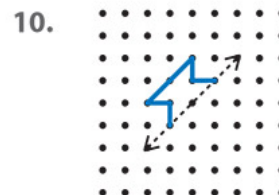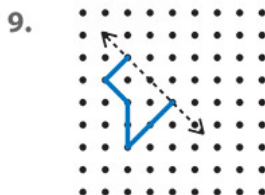
*For another example, see Set E on page 860.

Topic 16 | Lesson 16-5   **847**

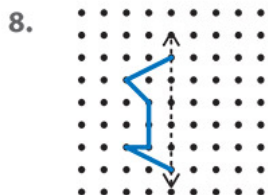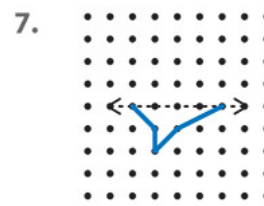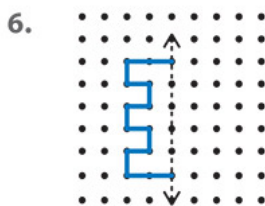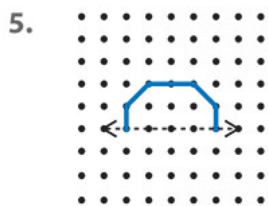# Problem Solving

11. Reasoning Draw a figure that has no lines of symmetry.

12. Reasoning Vanessa drew a figure that has an infinite number of lines of symmetry. What figure could Vanessa have drawn?

13. Math and Science Dogs can smell odors that humans cannot. Dogs can be trained to alert their owners when they smell odors associated with illness. If a dog trains 2 hours every day for 1 year, how many hours has the dog trained? What do the total number of training hours equal in days? About how many weeks?

Remember, there are 365 days in a year, 24 hours in a day, and 7 days in a week.

14. Clare trained for a long distance marathon. She ran a total of 225 miles in 3 months. The first month she ran 50 miles. If she ran 25 more miles each month, how many miles did she run in her third month of training?

15. Higher Order Thinking Can you draw a line that divides a figure in half, but is **NOT** a line of symmetry? Use the figures below to explain.
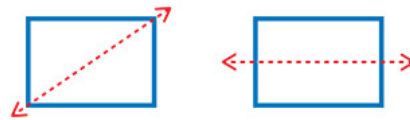
Assessment

16. Which of the following figures is symmetric about the dashed line?

Ⓐ   Ⓑ   Ⓒ   Ⓓ

Essential Question How Can You Critique the Reasoning of Others?
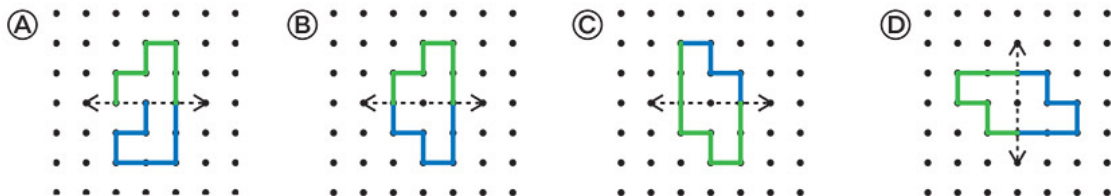
A

Abby gave the answer shown to the following question.

True or False? Every quadrilateral has at least one right angle.

Abby

True. Here are different quadrilaterals. They all have four sides and four right angles.
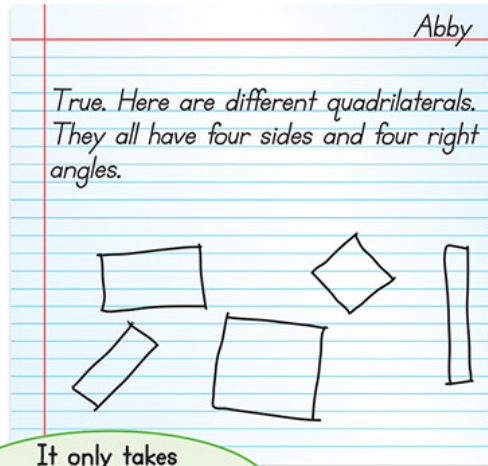
What is Abby's reasoning to support her statement?

Abby drew quadrilaterals that have right angles.

It only takes one example to show the statement is false.

B **How can I critique the reasoning of others?**

I can

- ask questions about Abby's reasoning.

- look for flaws in her reasoning.

- decide whether all cases have been considered.

C

Here's my thinking.

Abby's reasoning has flaws.

She used only special kinds of quadrilaterals in her argument. For these special cases, the statement is true.

Here is a quadrilateral that has no right angles. It shows the statement is not true about *every* quadrilateral.

The statement is false.

Convince Me! **Be Precise** Would Abby's reasoning be correct if the question was changed to: True or False? Some quadrilaterals have at least one right angle. Explain.

☆ **Guided Practice** *

Critique Reasoning

Anthony said all multiples of 4 end in 2, 4 or 8. He gave 4, 8, 12, 24, and 28 as examples.

1. What is Anthony's argument? How does he support it?

2. Describe at least one thing you could do to critique Anthony's reasoning.

3. Does Anthony's reasoning make sense? Explain.

☆ **Independent Practice** ☆

Critique Reasoning

Marista said the polygons shown all have the same number of angles as they have sides.

4. Describe at least one thing you could do to critique Marista's reasoning.

5. Does Marista's reasoning make sense? Explain.

When you **critique reasoning**, you decide whether or not another student's conclusion is logical.

6. Can you think of any examples that prove Marista wrong? Explain.

Problem Solving

Dog Pen

Caleb is designing a dog pen for the animal shelter. He has 16 feet of fence, including the gate. His designs and explanation are shown. Critique Caleb's reasoning.

> Dog pens usually have right angles, so I just used rectangles.
>
> 4 ft
>
> 5 ft
>
> 4 ft   2 ft
>
> Both my pens used 16 feet of fence. I think the square one is better, because it has more area.

7. Reasoning What quantities are given in the problem and what do the numbers mean?

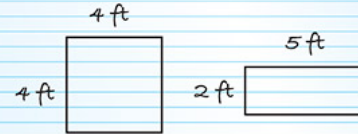**8. Critique Reasoning** What can you do to critique Caleb's thinking?

9. Be Precise Did Caleb correctly calculate the perimeter of each fence? Explain.

> When you critique reasoning, you ask questions to help understand someone's thinking.

10. Critique Reasoning Does Caleb's reasoning make sense? Explain.

11. Reasoning Explain how you know what units to use in your explanation.
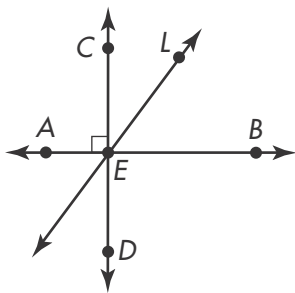
Name _____

1. Leo draws a figure with two pairs of parallel sides and incorrectly identifies it as a trapezoid. Identify the shape. Explain.
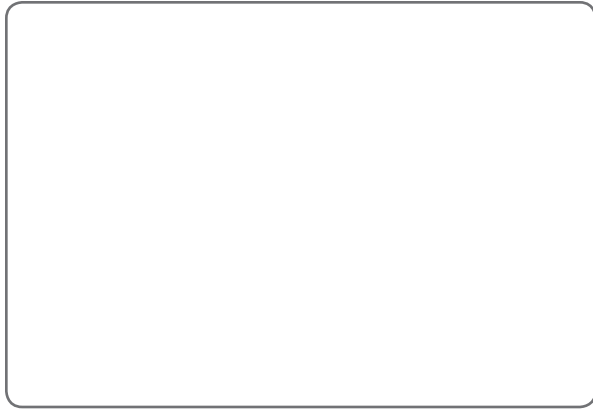
2. Which type of triangle has exactly two equal side lengths?

Ⓐ Isosceles

Ⓑ Equilateral

Ⓒ Scalene

Ⓓ None of the above

3. Robin drew several lines. Draw a line that is perpendicular to $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$.

4. Bree described a yardstick as a length of wood that starts at 0 and continues on to 36 inches. Which geometric term best describes Bree's description of a yardstick?

5. Mrs. Anderson decorated a set of chairs with the stencil shapes shown below. Which shape has exactly 1 line of symmetry?
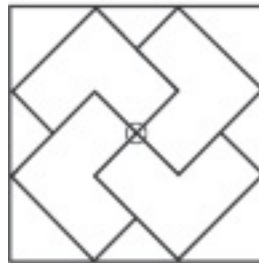
Squares

Snowflake
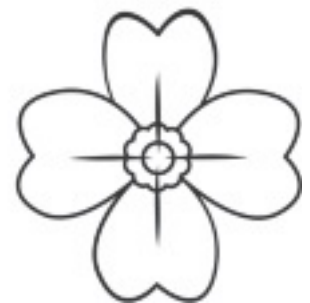
Fleur de Lis

Flower

Ⓐ Squares   Ⓒ Snowflake

Ⓑ Fleur de Lis   Ⓓ Flower

6. What geometric term best describes a pair of lines that form a right angle? What geometric term best describes a pair of lines that never intersect? Draw a picture to illustrate your answers.

7. For questions 7a–7d, choose Yes or No to tell if each quadrilateral always has all sides equal in length and opposite sides that are parallel.

7a. Square ○ Yes ○ No

7b. Rhombus ○ Yes ○ No

7c. Parallelogram ○ Yes ○ No

7d. Trapezoid ○ Yes ○ No

8. Marina drew an equilateral triangle and named it triangle *XYZ*. Marina measured the perimeter and labeled it $P = 21$ inches. What are the lengths of the sides of the triangle? Explain.

9. Which set of angles could form a triangle?

Ⓐ Three right angles

Ⓑ Three acute angles

Ⓒ Two right angles, one acute angle

Ⓓ One right angle, one obtuse angle, one acute angle

10. Julian named a figure that has one pair of parallel lines, two right angles, and four sides. What geometric term did Julian use to name the figure?

11. Nikko looks at a map and uses a geometric term to describe two streets that cross, but not at a right angle. What term could Nikko use?

12. Anna chose these shapes.
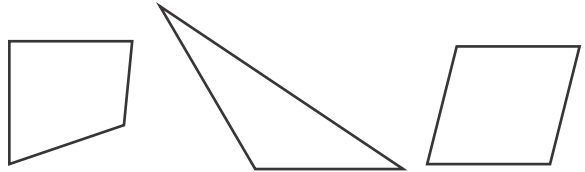
She said the following shapes did not belong with the ones she chose.
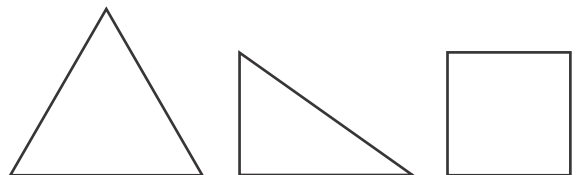
What generalization can be made about the shapes Anna chose?

13. Complete the drawing so the figure is line symmetric.
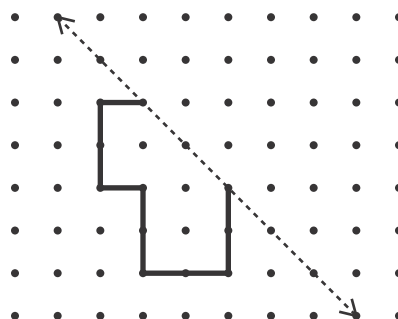
Number Poem

Number poems are ten lines long and can rhyme but do not have to. These poems can start at one and go to ten, or they may start at ten and countdown to one.

Candy Shop
By Miss Larson

One rainbow lollipop,
Two pink cotton candies,
Three yellow gumballs,
Four huge jawbreakers,
Five golden brown caramels,
Six sweet chocolate bars,
Seven pieces of red licorice,
Eight green-apple hard candies,
Nine sour gummy worms,
Ten kids at the counter.

Solar System
By Miss Larson
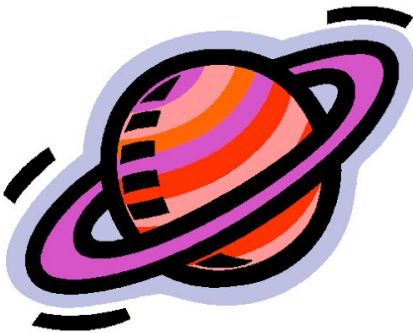
Ten asteroids floating through space,
Nine stars twinkling in the night sky,
Eight planets revolving around the sun,
Seven satellites hovering over Earth,
Six comets zooming around the sun,
Five moons circling Pluto,
Four constellations sparkling nightly,
Three astronauts waiting for take-off,
Two rovers searching for signs of life,
One sun shining in our solar system.

My Number Poem

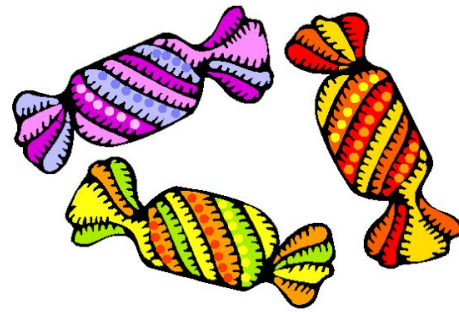Number poems are ten lines long and can rhyme but do not have to. These poems can start at one and go to ten, or they may start at ten and countdown to one.

_____

Title

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

Number

Haiku

Alliteration

Shape

Triplets

Five Senses Poem

Five Senses poems are six lines long and do not rhyme. This type of poetry uses similes, which compare things using the words "like" or "as".

Directions:
Line 1. Choose a topic (places, seasons, sports...not an animal) and describe it in one word.
Line 2. Tell what the topic might taste like (if it had a taste)
Line 3. Tell what the topic might sound like (if it had a sound)
Line 4. Tell what the topic might smell like (if it had a smell)
Line 5. Tell what the topic looks like.
Line 6. Tell how the topic makes you feel.

Fall
by Miss Larson

Fall is orange,
It tastes like apple cider,
It sounds like kids jumping in piles of leaves,
It smells like warm pumpkin pie,
It looks like a scarecrow in the middle of the field,
It makes me feel cozy.

Hawaii
by Miss Larson
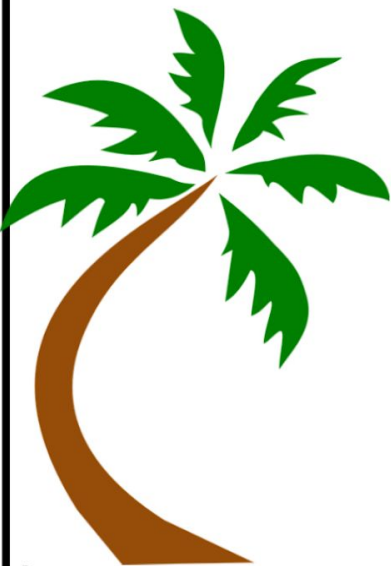
Hawaii is blue,
It tastes like shaved ice,
It sounds like waves crashing on the beach,
It smells like plumeria flowers,
It looks like my dream home,
It makes me feel happy.

My five Senses Poem

Five Senses poems are six lines long and do not rhyme. This type of poetry uses similes, which compare things using the words "like" or "as".

Directions:

Line 1. Choose a topic (places, seasons, sports...not an animal) and describe it in one word.
Line 2. Tell what the topic might taste like (if it had a taste)
Line 3. Tell what the topic might sound like (if it had a sound)
Line 4. Tell what the topic might smell like (if it had a smell)
Line 5. Tell what the topic looks like.
Line 6. Tell how the topic makes you feel.

_____

Title

_____

It tastes_____

It sounds _____

It smells_____

It looks_____

It makes me feel _____

Five Senses

Acrostic

Cinquain

Number

Haiku

Alliteration

Shape

Triplets

Acrostic Poem

Choose a word to write in capital letters down the left side of your paper. You can choose something you're interested in or even your name! Then write phrases that start with each of the letters in that word. This type of poetry does not have to rhyme.

Donuts
By Miss Larson

Delicious morning treats,
Only good the first day,
Need a cold glass of milk with them,
Usually like chocolate donuts with sprinkles the best,
Tastes like a little bit of heaven,
Super sweet once in awhile treat.

Ocean
By Miss Larson

Octopus swims near the rocks,
Crab crawls on the sand,
Eel slithers in a sea cave,
Angelfish swims gracefully under the waves,
Narwhal hunts for fish in the Arctic.

My Acrostic Poem

Choose a word to write in capital letters down the left side of your paper. You can choose something you're interested in or even your name! Then write phrases that start with each of the letters in that word. This type of poetry does not have to rhyme.

_____

Title

_____

_____

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_____

_____

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_____

Acrostic

Cinquain

Number

Haiku

Alliteration

Shape

Triplets

ALLITERATION POEM

Choose a good letter (avoid difficult ones like x, k, i, etc.). Make the longest sentence you can using mostly words that start with your letter. It's okay to include a few small words like a, and or the where needed. Your sentence can be as silly as you'd like it to be!

My "S" Poem
By Miss Larson

Seven silly southern seamstresses sewed sixty silky strands of silk, for the superbly styled soccer star's shirt.

My "T" Poem
By Miss Larson

Two terrific tigers tried to trudge tiredly to Texas to take trays of tacos and tamales to ten tremendous turkeys.
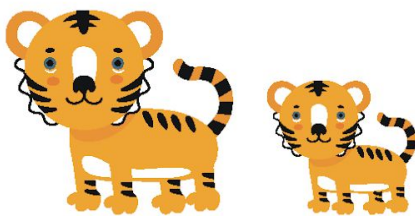
My Alliteration Poem

Choose a good letter (avoid difficult ones like x, k, i, etc.). Make the longest sentence you can using mostly words that start with your letter. It's okay to include a few small words like *a*, *and*, or *the* where needed. Your sentence may be as silly as you'd like it to be!

_____

Title

_____
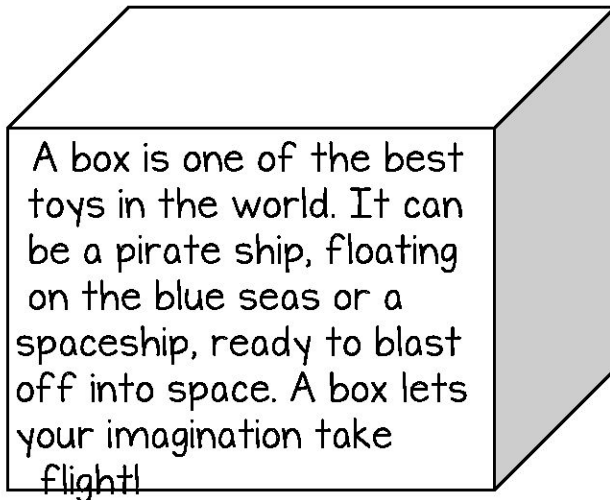
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Alliteration

Shape

Triplets

SHAPE POEM

By Miss Larson

Shape poems, also called concrete poems, can be written in two ways. The first way is to draw an object and write a poetic description of that object inside of the shape. The second way is to draw an object and to write the poem around the outline of the object.

A box is one of the best toys in the world. It can be a pirate ship, floating on the blue seas or a spaceship, ready to blast off into space. A box lets your imagination take flight!

Cocoa on a winter day is like sunshine warming my soul

The moon smiled at me as I said goodnight at the end of the day.

My Shape Poem

Shape poems, also called concrete poems, can be written in two ways. The first way is to draw (or insert) an object and write a poetic description of that object inside of the shape. The second way is to draw (or insert) an object and to write the poem around the outline of the object.

Type Here
_____

Title

Shape

Triplets

Pyramid Poem

Pyramid poems are shaped like pyramids and follow a specific format.

Line 1: One noun
Line 2: Two adjectives
Line 3: Three "ing" verbs
Line 4: Two short phrases or a question

The Horse
By Miss Larson

Horse,
Strong, graceful,
Trotting, cantering, galloping,
Beautiful creature, Lovely to ride.

Baseball
By Miss Larson

Baseball,
Fun, exciting,
Throwing, batting, catching,
American sport, Great game.

My Pyramid Poem

Pyramid poems are shaped like pyramids and follow a specific format.

Line 1: One noun
Line 2: Two adjectives
Line 3: Three "ing" verbs
Line 4: Two short phrases or a question

_____

Title

_____

_____

_____

_____

Pyramid

Five Senses

Acrostic

Cinquain

Number

Haiku

Alliteration

Shape

Triplets