Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ms. Pekatos

9 Grade Per. \_\_\_\_\_\_

4 December 2014

**Sonnets**

1. Sonnets have \_\_\_\_\_\_ lines.
2. Generally written in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meter. **Explain.**
3. Sonnets have a rhyme scheme.

# Two Types of Sonnets:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Italian (Petrarchan)** | **English (Shakespearean)** |
| *First form of sonnet, invented by Petrarch* | *Shakespeare’s innovation on Petrarch’s form* |
| Outline of Petrarchan sonnet:  Group of 8 lines that rhyme  Shift or Stanza Break: Usually marks a change in topic or perspective, sometimes seen as a question and response.  Group of 8 lines that rhyme | Outline of Shakespearean sonnet:    3 quatrains (group of 4 lines) and a couplet:  Group of 4 rhyming lines  Group of 4 rhyming lines  Group of 4 rhyming lines  Pair of rhyming lines  (Often contains the theme OR a reversal OR what the whole poem has been building up to!) |

*Directions:*  **First,** read the poem once or twice straight through. **Next,** paraphrase and complete the other steps of annotating (TPCASTT). **Finally**, based on your annotations, decide what the theme of the poem is.