

PUBLISHED TEXTS

EXACT TEKS WORDING (FROM TEA)

“explain the author’s purpose and message within a text”

“compose literary texts, including personal narratives and poetry, using genre characteristics and craft”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

Published poems are real poems written by real poets and published for the world to read.

A poet paints pictures with words so the reader can see, hear, and feel something new.

When I study what a poet did, I can try that same craft in my own poem.

THIS WEEK’S FOCUS

Painting a Picture with Words

from “Rain” by Robert Louis Stevenson (1885)

A poet uses images to help the reader see the world through new eyes. Stevenson shows rain falling on fields, trees, umbrellas, and ships. This week we read a published poem, notice the images the poet paints, and try writing our own image poem.

This deck teaches **author craft and composition** across the five RPLD thinking levels:

NOTICE → CHOOSE → SHOW → OWN → DEFEND.



PUBLISHED TEXTS

Read the published poem.

Read it aloud slowly. Listen to the rhythm and watch for the pictures the poet paints with words.

Rain

The rain is falling all around,
It falls on field and tree,
It rains on the umbrellas here,
And on the ships at sea.

SOURCE · PUBLIC DOMAIN

From A Child's Garden of Verses by Robert Louis Stevenson, published 1885 (public domain)

I CAN | I can read a published poem and notice the pictures the poet paints with words.



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

NOTICE

"I can notice the images the poet uses to paint a picture."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"explain the author's purpose and message within a text"

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Notice the images.

Find a line where the poet paints a picture you can see in your mind.

"It rains on **the umbrellas here,**"

"And on **the ships at sea.**"

I CAN | I can notice the images the poet uses to paint a picture with words.



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can choose the line that paints the strongest picture.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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Choose the strongest image.

Which line paints the clearest picture in your mind? All three are from the poem.

A “The rain is falling all around,”

B “And on the ships at sea.”

C “It falls on field and tree,”

I CAN | I can choose the line that paints the strongest picture.



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

“I can show how a word or image creates a feeling.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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Show how the image creates a feeling.

How does the phrase “the ships at sea” help the reader feel how far the rain reaches?

“It rains on the umbrellas **here,”**
“And on the ships **at sea.”**

I CAN | I can explain how a specific word or image in the poem creates a feeling.



TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

“I can write my own image poem the way the poet did.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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Own it. Try the craft move.

Write two lines about the wind. Paint a picture the way Stevenson painted the rain on fields, umbrellas, and ships.

**The wind is _____ all around,
It _____ on _____ and _____.**

I CAN | I can write my own lines that paint a picture with words.



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

"I can defend why the poet chose these images."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

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Defend the poet's choice.

The poet could have just said "it rains everywhere." Why does naming field, tree, umbrellas, and ships make the poem work better?

"It falls on field and tree,"
"It rains on the umbrellas here, / And on the ships at sea."

I CAN

I can defend why the poet chose specific images instead of general words.



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Write your own image poem.

Pick something in nature (sunshine, snow, wind). Name the places it touches, the way Stevenson named field, tree, umbrellas, and ships.

Pick something in nature.
Name the places it touches.
Paint at least three pictures the reader can see.

I CAN | I can write my own poem that paints pictures with words.



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Answers, across the five thinking levels.

NOTICE The poet names “**the umbrellas here**” and “**the ships at sea.**” Those are the images that paint pictures in the reader’s mind.

CHOOSE **B** paints the clearest picture. “The ships at sea” takes the reader far away and shows just how wide the rain stretches.

SHOW The poet says “here” for the umbrellas and “at sea” for the ships. Moving from close to far shows the rain is everywhere.

OWN Answers vary. One example: “**The wind is blowing all around, / It blows on kites and leaves.**”

DEFEND Naming specific places lets the reader see each picture one at a time. Saying “it rains everywhere” gives no picture at all. The images make the poem come alive.

YOUR TURN Answers vary. One example: “**The sunshine warms the garden path, / The rooftops, and the cat.**”



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READ THIS POEM · FROM “THE SWING” BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON (1885)

“How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
River and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside”

Why does the poet name “river and trees and cattle” instead of just saying “everything”?

- A** To list every animal that lives in the countryside
- B** To help the reader see exactly what the child sees from the swing
- C** To show that the child is afraid of heights
- D** To explain how a swing works



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The answer is B.

A To list every animal that lives in the countryside

The poet names cattle, but the purpose is to show the view, not to make a list of animals.

B To help the reader see exactly what the child sees from the swing

Correct.

The poet names specific things so the reader can picture the view. That is the craft move of painting images with words.

C To show that the child is afraid of heights

The child calls the swing “the pleasantest thing.” The feeling is joy, not fear.

D To explain how a swing works

The poem shows how it feels to swing, not how the swing is built.

