ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACTIVITY SHEET
POETRY

Level: Standard Two

Curriculum Topic: Understand the elements of poetry (Literary Appreciation)

Teaching point: Express ideas related to the elements of poetry correctly.

Poetry can be fun!

- Some poems use rhymes- words with similar sounds-
  For example: 'ban' and 'pan.'

  Look at the poem below and you will see the rhymes are at the end of the line. These are called, 'end rhymes.'

One little fish
Swam in his dish.
He blew bubbles
and made a wish!

The rhyme in a poem creates a beat which is called the rhythm. The rhythm gives the poem a musical quality and makes it fun to read.

See if you can create a few lines of poetry with end rhymes. Choose any topic you like.

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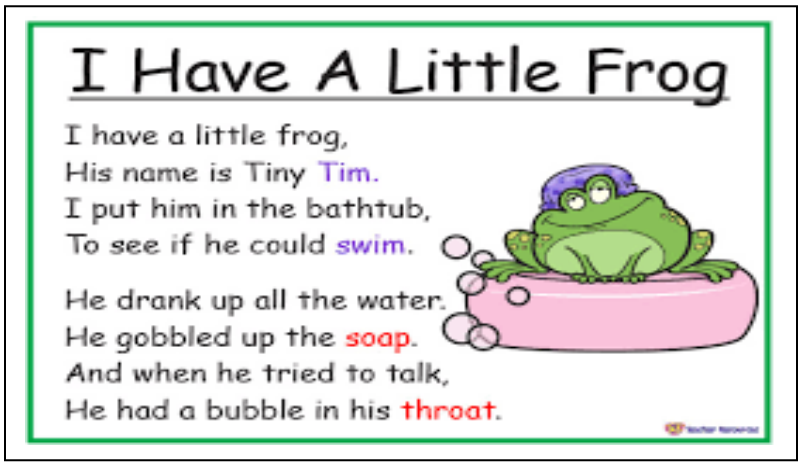
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- Have you noticed that reading poems can be like watching movies? For poems, you can create the **images in your head**. This is called **Imagery.**

Think of the words in these few lines and look at the image of the frog in the bath tub.

Is the image different from the one you had?

Think of the words and think of the action of the frog taking a bath and trying to talk with the bubbles in his throat. It is funny! Do you agree?



In the box below, create a funny poem and make sure to include the end rhymes. Then draw a picture about what you wrote and colour it.

Draw your picture below.

_____

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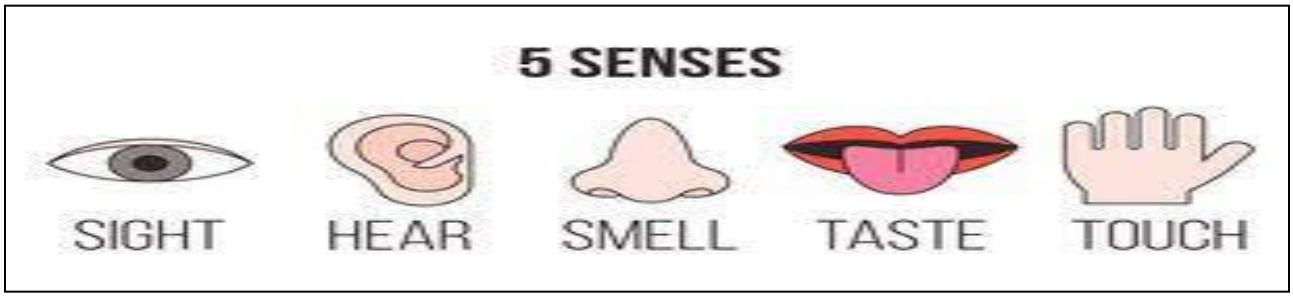
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- Poems are also interesting to read because the poet creates words for the reader to see, hear, taste, smell or touch. These are sometimes adjectives. They appeal to our senses and also help to bring the poem to life.



I can **see that ripe mango** on the tree. → Sight

The **fresh sweet** smell was my treat. → Smell

Then **plop, it dropped** on the floor. → Hearing

Tough yellow skin, I tore → Touch

the **sweet delicacy,** I enjoy! → Taste

Each line in the poem allows the reader to enjoy the experience the poet had by admiring the mango and then eating it.

Think of something you enjoy eating and use the different senses to describe it. Your poem does not have to rhyme. So give it a try!

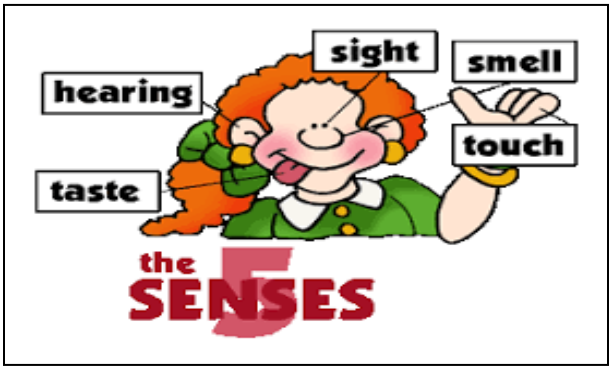
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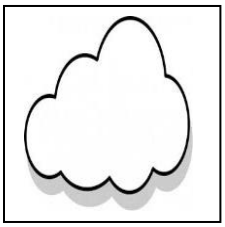
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- Figurative language is also used in poems to create images. The readers build a vivid picture from the words used. One type of figurative language is called a **simile**.



A **simile** compares two different things and uses the words 'like' or 'as' to make the comparison.
For example: 'The clouds were **like** cotton balls in the sky."

Here you can see that the clouds are being compared to cotton balls because cotton balls are white and puffy. To make the comparison the word 'like' is used to show how they are similar.

Now it is your turn, think of two objects that are similar and write a sentence to create your own simile. Make sure to use the words, 'like' or 'as'

Object 1_____ Object 2_____

Your simile_____

- Another interesting thing about poems is that we can learn new topics or get information in a fun way. Look at this poem below:

Life of a butterfly

First comes a butterfly who lays an egg,
Out pops caterpillar with many legs,
Oh see the caterpillar eat and then,
A little pupa to sleep in
Oh, oh, oh wait and see
Oh, oh, oh what can it be?
Out from the pupa, my oh my,
Out comes a pretty butterfly.



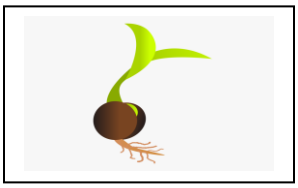
In this poem you can see the different stages of the life cycle of the butterfly and it is fun to read.

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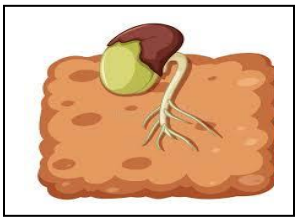
Instructions: Now that you have learnt some elements of poetry, read this poem below and answer the questions that follows as best as you can.

Life of a Plant

by Risa Jordan

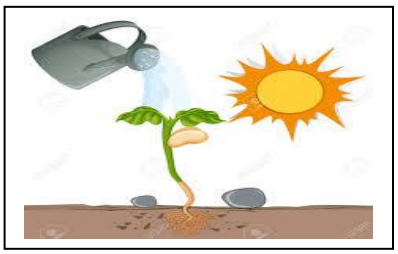


A plant will grow from a tiny seed,
Some water and sun is all you need.



First the roots grow underground,
They suck up minerals from all around.

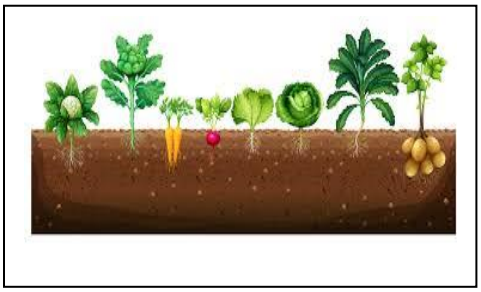
Then come stems, some tall, some stout,
And next the branches spread about.



Leaves grow in all shapes and sizes,
Watch this new life as it rises.

Flowers bloom from buds on stems,
They are as pretty as precious gems.

Some plants give us juicy fruit,
Some have vegetables at the root.



New seeds travel to and fro,
By wind and water, on the go.

And the cycle keeps on going,
Soon new stems and leaves are showing!

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1. Name three things that a seed will need to help it grow?

_____

2. According to the poem, what is the second stage of the plant's life?

_____

3. What is the meaning of the word 'stout' (Line 5)?

_____

4. Give two pairs of words in the poem that rhyme?



_____ _____

_____ _____

5. (a) Identify the figurative language used in the phrase below?

'They are as pretty as precious gems." (Line 10)

_____

(b) Explain the meaning of the phrase, 'They are as pretty as precious gems" in (Line 10).

_____

_____

6. Which line in the poem appeals to your sense of taste?



_____

7. Where do you think the fruits grow on a plant?

_____

8. In line 13 the poet says, "New seeds travel to and fro," from where do you think the new seeds come?

_____

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Journal Entry

Did you enjoy the poem?

_____

Have you ever planted a seed? What was that experience like?

_____

Do you think everyone should learn how to grow their own vegetables and fruits?

_____

_____

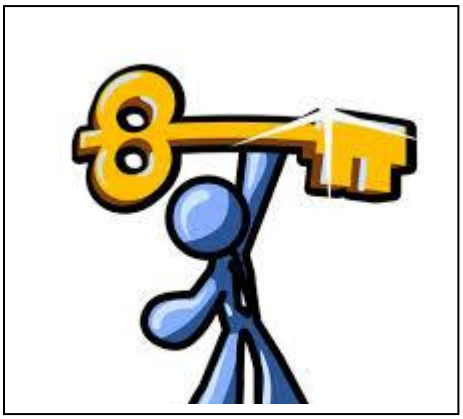
What type of seed would you like to plant and why?

_____

_____

Draw a picture of your plant, or stick a picture in the box below, of your work.

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Answer Key

1. Name three things that a seed will need to help it grow?
A seed will need: water, sun and minerals from the soil.

2. According to the poem, what is the second stage of the plant's life?
The second stage of a plant's life is when the stems grow out of the seed.

3. What is the meaning of the word 'stout' (Line 5)?
The meaning of the word stout is thick, short, wide or strong or any other synonyms.

4. Give two pairs of words in the poem that rhyme?
Seed and need, underground and around, stout and about, sizes and rises, stems and gems, fruits and roots, fro and go, going and showing (all end rhymes)

5. (a) Identify the figurative language used in the phrase below?
'They are as pretty as precious gems." (Line 10)
Simile

(b) Explain the meaning of the phrase, 'They are as pretty as precious gems" in (Line 10).
The poet compares the flowers to precious gems. Gems are something beautiful and attractive.

6. Which line in the poem appeals to the sense of taste?
Line 11, "Some plants give us <u>juicy</u> fruit,"

7. Where do you think the fruits grow on a plant?
Fruits grow above the soil on the stems of the plant.

8. In line 13 the poet says, "New seeds travel to and fro," from where do you think the new seeds come?
New seeds come from, flowers, fruits and vegetables of the plant.

- Reflection answers will vary and should be the children thoughts on planting seeds.