

Friday 16th October

Poetry

Learning Intention: I can explore different types of poetry	How did I do?
1. I can look at a range of different poems.	
2. I can identify different types of poems.	
3. I can explain why I like/dislike poems	
Extension: I can politely agree/ disagree with other children during 'Take a stand'.	
Challenge: I can read the poems out loud.	

Today we will be looking at some different types of poem. You may have seen some of them before.

When you are reading the poems, you might come across some new vocabulary. If you don't know what some of the words mean, you can use some of these strategies to help you:

Strategies to help you with unfamiliar words:

- Does start with a capital letter? This could mean that the word is the name of the person or a place which means we don't need to know the meaning.
- Do you recognise part of the word? e.g.

The cottage was on the outskirts of the forest.

This word can be broken up into the words 'out' and 'skirts'. 'Out' means it won't be in the middle of the forest, so I think outskirts means outside the forest.

Strategies to help you with unfamiliar words:

- Read around the word and decide what the sentence is telling you about. e.g.

It had been so long since he had been to a party and he really couldn't wait for the festivities to begin.

The sentence is about the boy looking forward to going to the party and how excited he is so I think festivities is another word for party or the party games.

- Replace the word with one you think has a similar meaning and see if the sentence still makes sense. e.g.

Towards the end of the party they trapped him on the bouncy castle and poured bright, red cherryade all over his shirt.

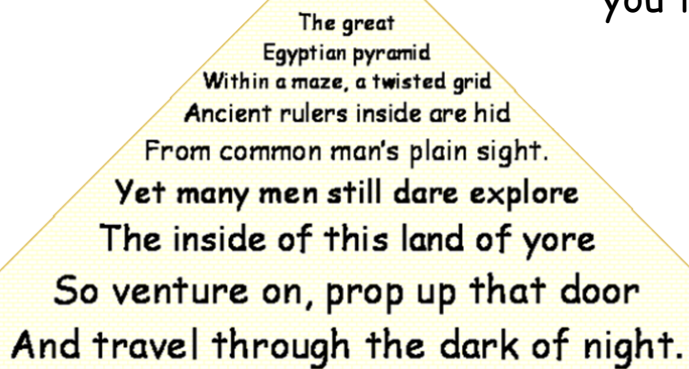
I think the children poured a drink over him so the sentence with my new word in it would be:

Towards the end of the party, they trapped him on the bouncy castle and poured a bright, red drink all over his shirt.

Create a dictionary of new words and their meanings using the poems you're going to read today.

This is a shape poem:

THE PYRAMID



The great
Egyptian pyramid
Within a maze, a twisted grid
Ancient rulers inside are hid
From common man's plain sight.
Yet many men still dare explore
The inside of this land of yore
So venture on, prop up that door
And travel through the dark of night.

This is a poem which takes the shape of the thing that you're writing about.

This is an acrostic poem:

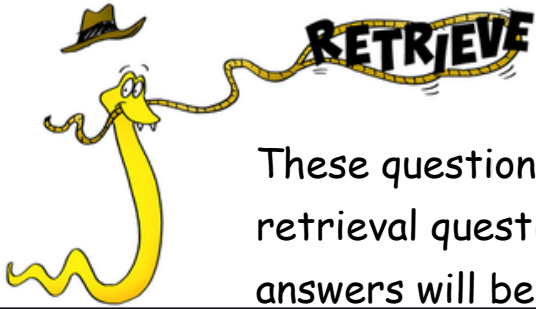
This is a poem where the first letter of each line spells out a word when it is read vertically.

In this example, the first letter of each line spells out

ANCIENT EGYPT.

Ancient Egypt

A Sphinx had a body of a lion and a head of a woman
Nefertiti whose name means a beautiful woman
Cleopatra was the last known Pharaoh of Egypt
Isis was the goddess of motherhood and love
Egyptians worshiped the sun god Ra
Nut was the Goddess of the sky
Tutankhamen's tomb was full of treasures
. . .
Egyptians would mummify the dead
Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest and largest
Yellow was the colour of the rich and gold
Pharaohs wore beautiful headdresses covered in jewels
The River Nile flows through Egypt.



These questions about the acrostic poem are all retrieval questions. That means that all of the answers will be in the text. Don't forget to underline your evidence in the text so you can prove your answers.

What is a sphinx?

Who was the goddess of motherhood and love?

What is the name of the oldest and largest pyramid?

Who was the last known Pharaoh of Egypt?

This is a narrative poem:

These are poems that tell a story.

Melvin the mummy

Melvin the mummy, who lived near the Nile,
had worked as a mummy for more than a while,
for mummies can go their entire careers
without a vacation for thousands of years.

He guarded the pyramids day after day
to frighten the burglars and bandits away,
which meant, as he stood watching over the pharaohs,
he often got shot at with bullets and arrows.

His job was so stressful, the pay was so poor,
but, still, Melvin stayed and protected the door.
Until he got sick of his sad situation
and knew that he needed to take a vacation.

His crypt was so dark and so cold and so clammy,
he packed up his swimsuit and flew to Miami.
He thought he would stay there for just a few days,
enjoying the beach and absorbing some rays.

But, sadly, poor Melvin would never return,
and this is a lesson all mummies should learn:
Don't take any trips or, like Melvin, you'll find
vacations make mummies relax and unwind.



These questions about Melvin the Mummy are inference questions. This means that there are clues in the text and we have to decide what the clues mean.



Sarah says that Melvin the Mummy is a funny poem.

Which part do you think she finds funny?

- being a mummy is a career
- Melvin needs a rest from frightening people
- Melvin wanted to go to the beach

Look at the last line of the poem:

'vacations make mummies relax and unwind'

The author is making a joke using the word unwind because it has more than one meaning. What are the different meanings?

Unwind means _____

but it also means _____

so the author wants you to think that Melvin _____

During this lesson, you have read three different poems.

Which one was your favourite and why?

My favourite poem is _____.

I liked it because

Did you learn any new facts?

Did it make you laugh?

Did you like the rhyming pattern?

Which one was your least favourite and why?

My least favourite poem is _____.

I didn't like it because

Was it difficult to read or understand?

Was it just facts?

Was it too silly?