



# EduVision

Year 2 English

Term 3, Week 8

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson Focus: Poetry

### Skill Focus: Poetic techniques revision

**Directions:** Read and listen to the following poems and then answer the questions.

#### *Rose Seller* by Amy LV

The man on my corner  
pulls petals from rosebuds  
preparing them perfectly  
out on the street.  
He sells them from buckets.  
My eyes are enchanted.  
Pink puddles of petals float  
over his feet.

1. What is the main poetic device used in the poem?

- a. Personification
- b. Alliteration
- c. Repetition
- d. Rhyme

2. Underline all examples of alliteration in the poem.

3. Can you find any other devices in the poem? Write them down with an example.

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4. How do the auditory and visual techniques work together? Discuss.

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***Tahquamenon Falls* by Denise Rogers**

Water rushing,  
gushing,  
pushing  
past the limits of the edge.  
Water barrels off the ledge,  
whipping up the bottom sludge,  
makes the water look like fudge,  
growling with a freight train's roar,  
wildly rushes out some more.  
You could harness all the power  
as it flashes hour by hour  
and will never, ever stop,  
thickly loaded from the top.  
Water flowing, swiftly whooshing,  
always whisking, always pushing  
to the river down below,  
always rushing, never slow,  
till it falls right past the islands,  
gives it just another try and  
with a mild and calming quiver,  
it becomes a simple river.  
It's amazing if you spy it;  
all that noise and then the  
Quiet.

1. What poetic devices can you hear in the poem?

a. Personification	e. Onomatopoeia
b. Metaphor	f. Repetition
c. Simile	g. Rhyme
d. Alliteration	

2. Circle all examples of onomatopoeia in the poem.

3. Write an example of a simile from the poem.

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4. Underline all examples of repetition in the poem.

5. Give two examples of rhyme from the poem.

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6. In the poem, the water is compared to a freight train's roar. What does this line tell us about the water?

- a. The water is loud.
- b. The water is fast.

7. Which line in stanza 2 first shows that the pace of the water is beginning to subside?

- a. 'till it falls right past the islands'
- b. 'gives it just another try and'
- c. 'with a mild and calming quiver'
- d. 'it becomes a simple river'

8. The last line in the poem has only one word, 'Quiet'. What impact does this have? Discuss.

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9. Based on your answer to question 1, is the poem more auditory or visual?

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***It's Spring* by John Forster**

It's spring.  
And the garden is changing its clothes,  
Putting away  
Its dark winter suits,  
Its dark scarves  
And drab brown overcoats.

Now, it wraps itself in green shoots,  
Slips on blouses  
Sleeved with pink and white blossom,  
Pulls on skirts of daffodil and primrose,  
Snowdrop socks and purple crocus shoes,  
Then dances in the sunlight.

1. Choose all the poetic devices that are used in the poem.

a. Personification	e. Onomatopoeia
b. Metaphor	f. Repetition
c. Simile	g. Rhyme
d. Alliteration	

2. Underline an example of personification.

3. Circle an example of alliteration.

4. Write an example of repetition.

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5. What two things are compared in the poem?

- a. Spring and autumn
- b. Spring and a garden
- c. Spring and changing clothes
- d. Growing flowers and changing clothes

6. Which line best describes a new season has begun?

- a. 'And the garden is changing its clothes.'
- b. 'Putting away its dark winter clothes.'
- c. 'Now, it wraps itself in green shoots.'
- d. 'Sleeved with pink and white blossoms.'

7. Based on your answer to question 1, is the poem more auditory or visual?

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## Skill Focus: Haiku

**Directions:** Close your eyes and listen to the following poems.

<u>Haiku 1</u>	Little orange tent	5
	warm with sun, packed with pillows –	7
	Foot of the mountain.	5
<u>Haiku 2</u>	Splish, splash, puddle bath!	5
	Raindrops march in spring parade –	7
	Wake up – sleepy earth.	5
<u>Haiku 3</u>	From underneath the	5
	leaf pile, my invisible	7
	brother is giggling.	5

Now, read each poem and clap your hands to the syllables in the words across each line. Write down the number of syllables in each line. What do you notice?

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What else is similar about the poems? Discuss.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Haiku** comes from Japan and is the shortest poetic form in world – with only three lines. It follows a set number of sounds or syllables per line: five in the first line, seven in the second line and five in the third.

Traditionally, haiku is written about observations of nature, including the seasons, animals, flowers, trees, mountains, and even raindrops or blades of

grass. Nowadays, haiku can be written about almost anything as long as they adhere to the 5/7/5 syllable rule.

Because haiku are so short, it is best to focus on a single object and use words that best describe that object.

**Directions:** Answer the questions about the three haiku.

Haiku 1:

1. What does the owner of the tent plan to do?
  - a. sell the orange tent
  - b. have a long sleep
  - c. go camping up the mountain
  - d. rest at the foot of the mountain
2. What does 'packed with pillows' tell us about the owner?
  - a. They have never been camping before.
  - b. They want to be comfortable.
  - c. They brought too many pillows.
  - d. They will be sleeping a lot.

Haiku 2:

3. Write the word that tells you that the rain is coming down steadily.

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4. What can you tell from the words 'Wake up'? Choose two.
    - a. The raindrops sound like tapping on the door.
    - b. The winter has been particularly cold.
    - c. The earth needs a lot of rain.
    - d. The rain will cause the earth to grow shoots.
    - e. The rain moves from one part to another like a parade.



Haiku 3:

5. What game is the speaker playing?

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6. Is the brother really 'invisible'? Explain your answer.

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**Skill Focus: Limericks**

**Directions:** Listen to the following poems.

1. There was a Young Lady whose chin,  
Resembled the point of a pin;  
So she had it made sharp,  
And purchased a harp,  
And played several tunes with her chin.

2. Emily the cow is quite grand.  
Attention, she does demand!  
She dresses in silk  
And will only give milk  
To the sound of a marching band.

Read each poem again and listen to the rhymes. Which lines rhyme?

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Now listen to the rhythm. How many beats are there per line?

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What do you notice about the subjects/topics of the poems? Discuss.

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A **limerick** is a short poem that is almost always silly and nonsensical. It is traditionally written with only five lines and follows an AABBA rhyming pattern.

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## Skill Focus: Poetry comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following poems and answer the questions.

A white star born in the evening glow  
 Looked to the round green world below,  
 And saw a pool in a wooded place  
 That held like a jewel her mirrored face.  
 She said to the pool: "Oh, wondrous deep,  
 I love you, I give you my light to keep.  
 Oh, more profound than the moving sea  
 That never has shown myself to me!  
 Oh, fathomless as the sky is far,  
 Hold forever your tremulous star!"  
 But out of the woods as night grew cool  
 A brown pig came to the little pool;  
 It grunted and splashed and waded in  
 And the deepest place but reached its chin.  
 The water gurgled with tender glee  
 And the mud churned up in it turbidly.  
 The star grew pale and hid her face  
 In a bit of floating cloud like lace.

*By Sara Teasdale*

1. What time of the day is it in the poem?  
 a. Morning      b. Evening      c. Dusk      d. Dawn
2. 'A white star born in the evening glow' is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What did the star give to the pool to keep?  
 a. A jewel  
 b. A mirror  
 c. Her light  
 d. The moving sea

4. Which of the following is an example of a simile?

- a. 'Oh, more profound than the moving sea'
- b. 'Oh, fathomless as the sky is far'
- c. 'The water gurgled with tender glee'
- d. 'The star grew pale and hid her face'

5. 'A brown pig came to the little pool; / It grunted and splashed and waded in'

What happens to the pool after the pig 'waded in'?

- a. The water becomes muddy because the pig churns up the mud.
- b. There is less water because the pig splashes in the pool.
- c. The water becomes dirty because the pig cleans itself in the pool.

6. 'And the deepest place but reached its chin'. What does this line tell us about the depth of the pool?

- a. The pool was deep.
- b. The pool was shallow.

7. What effect did the pig's actions have on the star? Find the line that best describes this.

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8. 'The star grew pale and hid her face'. In this line, the word 'pale' is closest in meaning to:

- a. twinkling
- b. colourless
- c. sparkly
- d. bright

***I Saw the Moon One Time* by Kristin Menke**

I saw the moon one time  
 Haloed in misty white  
 It shone right above me  
 Happy in the night.

I saw the moon one time  
 Dripping in bloody red  
 The eerie scarlet frightened me  
 Before I went off to bed.

I saw the moon one time  
 Slivered in a tiny piece  
 Smiling in the darkness  
 Like a tiny book crease.

I saw the moon one time  
 A giant before morn  
 It crawled lower and lower  
 Like a hermit quite forlorn.

I saw the moon one time  
 Covered in heavy fog  
 It drifted away into the night  
 As a river with a log.

I thought I saw the moon one time  
 When stepping out the door  
 Until I looked up into the black  
 And saw the moon no more.

1. What time of the day is it in the poem?

- a. Morning      b. Evening      c. Dusk      d. Dawn

2. 'I saw the moon one time' at the beginning of each new verse is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Why does the speaker start each stanza with the line 'I saw the moon one time'?

- a. There were many people looking at the moon at the same time.
- b. The speaker is comparing him/herself to the moon.
- c. It highlights the speaker's different experiences with the moon.
- d. It proves how truly enormous the moon is.

4. Which line from the poem describes an emotion?

- a. 'I saw the moon one time.'
- b. 'The eerie scarlet frightened me.'
- c. 'Smiling in the darkness.'
- d. 'Like a hermit looking quite forlorn.'

5. The phrase, 'It crawled lower and lower/Like a hermit quite forlorn' combines which two poetic devices?

- a. Simile and metaphor
- b. Personification and metaphor
- c. Metaphor and alliteration
- d. Personification and simile

6. The word 'forlorn' in the poem is most similar in meaning to:

- a. Sorrowful
- b. Quiet
- c. Mysterious
- d. Hopeful

7. 'I saw the moon one time/ Slivered in a tiny piece / Smiling in the darkness/ Like a tiny book crease.'

Which image best matches the description of the moon?

a.



b.



c.



d.



8. Which word best describes the overall tone of the poem?

- a. Uninterested
- b. Confusing
- c. Reflective
- d. Scary

### Skill focus: Writing task

**Directions:** You are to write a haiku about something in nature. Possible haiku topics can include trees, seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn), the ocean, rain or flowers.

Remember to focus on one topic and keep your haiku to three lines only.

Include descriptive words and check for correct spelling and punctuation in your writing. Use your checklist to help your writing.

Writing checklist	
<b>Technique</b> I have included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 lines only.</li> <li>• 5 syllables in the first and third lines.</li> <li>• 7 syllables in the second line.</li> </ul> I have focused on one topic. I have included descriptive words. I have used some poetic devices.	
<b>Grammar, spelling and punctuation</b> I have included full stops, commas and capital letters. I have checked for spelling errors.	

## HOMework

1. Writing task
2. Reading comprehension exercise – Poetry

### 2: Reading comprehension

**Directions:** Read the poem and then answer the questions.

A crackle, a scrape, a huffing pant  
A sudden shower of leaves;  
A darting squirrel, a taut leash  
The energetic dog heaves  
On through the canopied, crackling brown sea  
His chest like the bow of a boat  
Only his leaps and his forward motion  
Keeping him afloat.  
Sunlight falls at a horizontal slant  
As we enter the late afternoon  
And pick up our pace a little more—  
Darkness will fall on us soon.

1. What is the poem about?

- a. Walking a dog
- b. The afternoon
- c. The sunlight
- d. A scene in a park

2. Choose **all** the devices that are in the poem.

Personification

Onomatopoeia

Metaphor

Repetition

Simile

Rhyme

Alliteration

3. Write an example of a simile from the poem:

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4. Write an example of a metaphor from the poem:

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5. What is the 'canopied, crackling brown sea'?

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6. What season is it in the poem?

- a. Spring
- b. Summer
- c. Autumn
- d. Winter

7. Why is there so much action in the first six lines of the poem?

- a. The dog wants to chase after a squirrel.
- b. A squirrel has just fallen onto the dog.
- c. A pile of leaves has been thrown on the dog.
- d. The dog is pulling the reluctant owner for a run.

8. In the poem, the dog is described as energetic. What word is a synonym for 'energetic'?

- a. Happy
- b. Untrained
- c. Young
- d. Lively

9. What is the overall pace/ speed of the poem?

- a. Fast and bustling.
- b. Slow and casual.

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