

## Fiction: Poetry

- Read classic and contemporary poems
- Recognise riddles and rhymes
- Recognise tongue twisters

### Classic Poems

A **poem** expresses an emotion or an idea.

**Rhyme** is when words have the same end sound. Rhyming words are often at the end of the lines.

**Rhythm** is the 'beat' in the lines of a poem.

Classic poems have a regular rhyme and rhythm.



#### Example

The Owl and the Pussycat went to sea  
In a beautiful pea green **boat**  
They took some **honey**, and plenty of **money**  
Wrapped up in a five pound **note**.

The word 'boat' rhymes with 'note' in the last line.

The words 'honey' and 'money' rhyme.

### Contemporary Poems

Contemporary poems are modern poems. They are usually written in **free verse**, which means that they do not have a regular rhyme or rhythm.

#### Example

The tree was sad  
Leaves falling  
Bare branches  
Against the moon.



#### Key Point

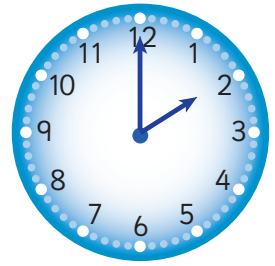
Rhyme is when words are used that sound alike. They usually appear at the end of each line of a poem. Rhyming words have endings that sound the same.

# Riddles and Rhymes

A riddle is a statement or question with a hidden meaning. It is a kind of puzzle.

## Example

What has a face, two hands but no arms and legs?  
(a clock)



A rhyme has words with the same sounds at the end of the lines of a poem.

## Example

Monday's child is fair of **face**,  
Tuesday's child is full of **grace**,



# Tongue Twisters

Tongue twisters are a series of words using the same one or two sounds. They use **alliteration**. Alliteration is when you repeat the same first letter or sound in a sequence of words.

## Example

- She sells seashells on the seashore.
- Betty Botter bought some butter 'but', she said, 'the butter's bitter'.

Repeats the sounds 's' and 'sh'.

Repeats the letter 'b'.

## Quick Test

1. Where are rhyming words usually found in a poem?
2. What is a riddle?
3. Which of these words rhyme with 'sea'?  
me      top      tree      car      saw

## Key Words

- Poem
- Rhyme
- Rhythm
- Free verse
- Alliteration

# Different Types of Sentence

- Write statements
- Write questions and exclamations
- Write commands

## Statements

A **statement** is a clear and definite sentence in either writing or speech.

### Example

- The pet hamster has small, sharp teeth.
- It answers to the name Harry.
- The children are worried because he is missing.



## Questions

A **question** is used when someone is asking for information. A question has a **question mark** (?) at the end.

There are six question words that can be used to form a question.

### Example

- **Who** is looking for it?
- **What** does it like to eat?
- **Where** might it be hiding?
- **Why** has it run away?
- **When** did it go missing?
- **How** did Harry escape?

The blue words are 'question words'. They are used to form questions.

### Key Point

Questions are used to show that you don't know the answer and you are asking for help.

## Exclamations

An **exclamation** is used when something is being emphasised or stressed.



An exclamation has an **exclamation mark** (!) at the end. It shows a strong feeling, such as surprise, anger or joy.

### Example

- How wonderful to see you!
- I can hear him squeaking!

Exclamation marks can also be written in speech and tell you how something is being said.

### Example

“I found him!” shouted Molly with excitement.

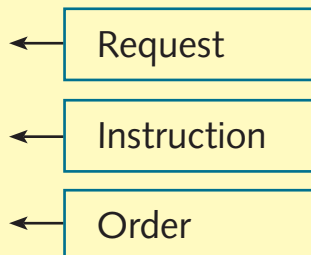
## Commands

A **command** is used to make requests, give instructions and give orders.

- A request is when you ask for something, politely.
- An instruction tells you how to do something.
- An order is a strong command.

### Example

- Molly, please don't try to touch him.
- Handle him gently.
- Molly, be careful!



### Tip

Think of using an exclamation mark as shouting or raising your voice when speaking.

### Key Point

Exclamation marks are used to show emotion.

### Key Point

A request is a polite command; it ends with a full stop.  
An order is a strong command; it ends with an exclamation mark.

### Key Words

- Statement
- Question
- Question mark
- Exclamation
- Exclamation mark
- Command

### Quick Test

1. What type of command is this? Go home!
2. Where is an exclamation mark placed?
3. When is a question mark used?

# Practice Questions

## Challenge 1

**G** Grammar **P** Punctuation **S** Spelling

**P** 1 Read the sentences. Copy them, adding capital letters and full stops.

a) the bengal tiger is found in india

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4 marks

b) i've seen the tigers at london zoo

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4 marks

## Challenge 2

**P** 1 Add a punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

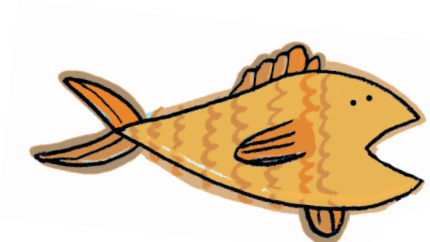
a) What kind of animal is a golden eagle

b) That's enormous

**G** 2 Circle the correct word in bold.

a) Birds lay eggs **and/or** have feathers.

b) Fish don't have feathers **but/or** they do lay eggs.



2 marks

2 marks

## Challenge 3

**GPS** 1 Write two sentences to describe your favourite animal using:

- one contraction
- one adjective
- one adverb.

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3 marks

## Review Questions

**G** Grammar   **P** Punctuation   **S** Spelling

1 Read the sentences. Put them in the right order by numbering them 1–6. The first one has been done for you.

a) Dick Whittington decided to go to London to find his fortune.

1

b) After that, they started the walk to London.

c) Then, he put his things into a knapsack.

d) Finally, they reached London.

e) First, he called his cat.

f) On the way, they slept under a hedge.

5 marks

**G** 2 Read the questions and circle the correct answers.

a) What kind of narrative is a fairy story?

**Fiction**

**Non-fiction**

b) What is a group of sentences about one idea?

**Paragraph**

**Noun**

c) Which of these examples is a metaphor?

**A heart of stone**

**A heart like stone**

3 marks

**G** 3 Read the sentences. Tick (✓) the sentences that are true and cross (✗) the ones that are false.

a) A recount is written in the first person using 'I' or 'we'.

b) You usually add *-ed* to make the past tense.

c) A character profile is a description of a place.

3 marks

# Mixed Questions

**G** Grammar **P** Punctuation **S** Spelling

7 Read the sentences below. Number the recipe instructions to show the order 1, 2, 3, 4.

a) Finally, bake for 15 minutes.

b) First, heat the oven to 350 degrees.

c) Then, add the eggs, water and oil, and beat the mixture.

d) Next, put the dry ingredients in a bowl.

4 marks

**G** 8 Tick (✓) one word to complete the sentence below.

Instructions use simple \_\_\_\_\_, numbers and pictures.

a) exclamations

☐

b) questions

☐

c) commands

☐

1 mark

**G** 9 Draw lines to match the descriptive words to the nouns.

slithery, smooth

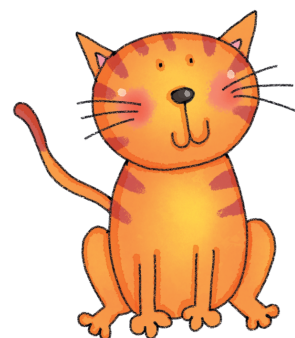
grasshopper

glowing, green

cat

cute, curious

snake



3 marks

**G** 10 Read the sentences. Tick (✓) the sentence that uses the verb correctly.

a) Sam was reading when he heard a noise.

☐

b) Sam reads when he heard a noise.

☐

1 mark

**GS** 11 Add the suffix *-ing* to these words. Write the words.

a) get \_\_\_\_\_

b) fix \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks



# Mixed Questions

**G** Grammar **P** Punctuation **S** Spelling

**12** Read the words and look at the underlined sound. Circle the word in each set that has a different sound to the other two.

- a) gentle      giraffe      give  
 b) kitten      circle      cat  
 c) brad      fed      dear



3 marks

**GPS** **13** Rewrite the sentences below. Use contractions where you can.

a) I have not brought my umbrella!

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b) You are going to get wet!

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2 marks

**14** Write the missing letters in the alphabetical sequences.

- a) g   i   k      b) N   P

4 marks

**S** **15** Write a word that begins with each of these sounds:

a) *kn* \_\_\_\_\_

b) *wh* \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

**S** **16** Write a homophone for the word *hear*.

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1 mark

**S** **17** Add the suffix *-s* or *-es* to make these words plural. Write the words.

a) toy \_\_\_\_\_

b) story \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks