

What is poetry?

Poetry plays with words.

A poet plays with the order of words, makes words up and plays with sounds and patterns of words.

A poet wants you to feel something when you read a poem.



There are lots of different kinds of poem. For example:

- Rhyming poems
- Poems that tell a story
- Poems written in shapes
- Funny poems
- Poems that play with sounds
- Poems that play with rhythm
- Poems that use repetition

Can you think of any other types of poem?

We are going to look at examples of different types of poem over the next four pages.

Rhyming poems

Some poems **rhyme**. You will know lots of rhyming poems, for example nursery rhymes.

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again.



Repeating poems

Some poems repeat words and phrases – this is called **repetition**.

Autumn leaves
Brown leaves, orange leaves
Red leaves, yellow leaves
Autumn leaves
Crunchy leaves, dry leaves
Rotting leaves, falling leaves
Autumn leaves
Twisting leaves, twirling leaves
Floating leaves, falling leaves
Autumn leaves



Playing with sounds

Some poems play with sounds, for example **tongue twisters**.

She sells sea shells on the seashore.
The shells she sells are seashore shells, I'm sure.



Shape poems

Some poems are written in shapes. This helps the poet to illustrate the meaning of the poem.

A
big
screaming
dreaming rocket
roared into the deep
dark black high night sky
twisting turning twirling up
shrieking calling squeaking
flashing flicking booming crashing
d d d d d d d d
o o o o o o o o
w w w w w w w w
n n n n n n n n



Choose a poet that you like. Use the Internet to see if you can find a clip of their work being performed. This can help you to understand and enjoy their work even more.

Keywords

Rhyme ► Words that have the same sound

Repetition ► Words that are repeated over and over again



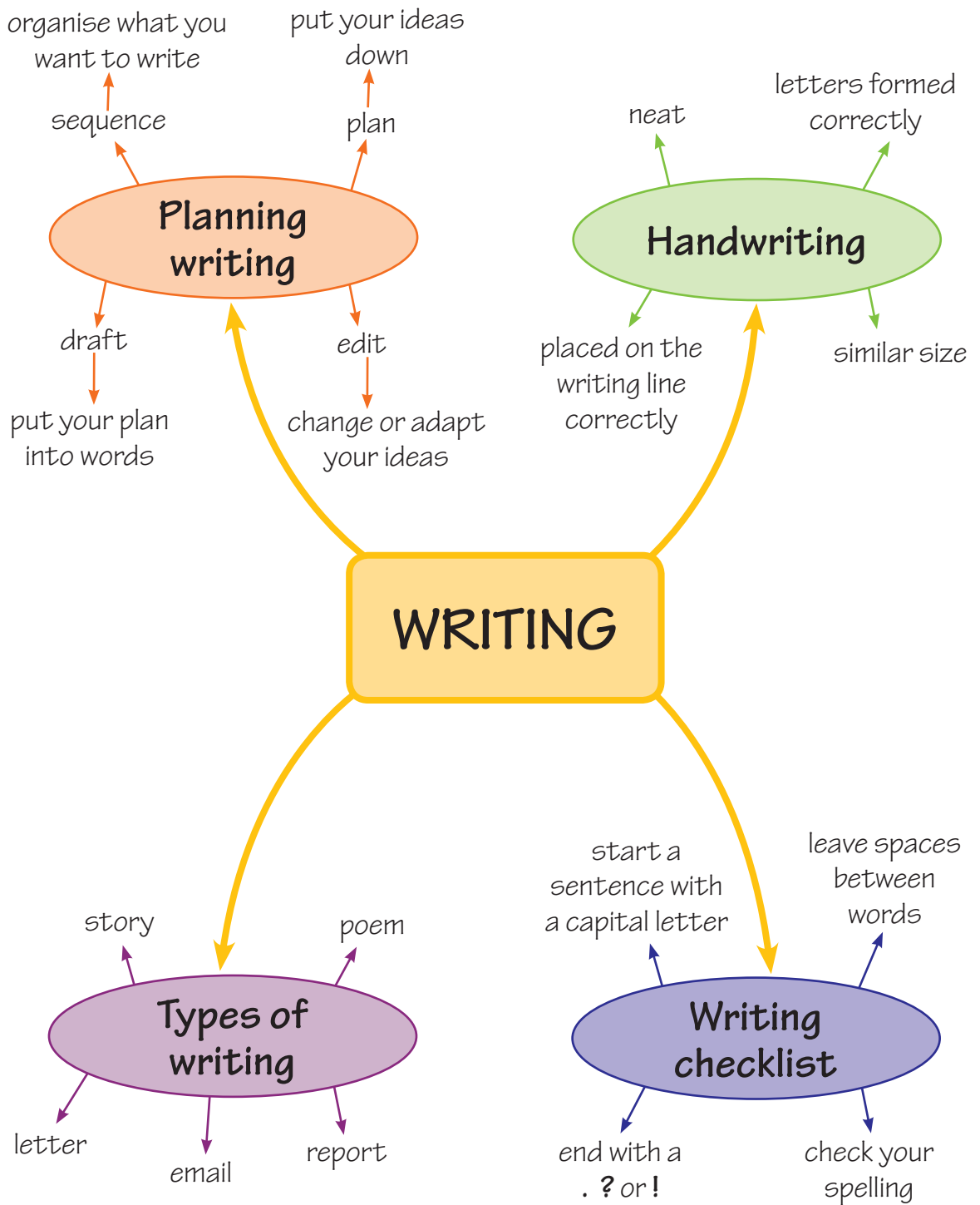
Find a poem that you like.
Learn it off by heart. Practise saying it out loud. Put lots of expression into your voice and add some actions.

Ask your family to listen to you. Challenge them to learn a poem themselves and have a family poetry session!



- 1 Think of a string of words to rhyme with band.
- 2 What is repetition?
- 3 What is a tongue twister?

Now see if you can remember all the main points from this topic.
Have a go at drawing your own mind map.



1 Rewrite each of the sentences correctly.

a. I want to learn to ride a horse.

(1 mark)

.....

b. my dad says it is an expensive hobby.

(1 mark)

.....

c. How long does it take to learn!

(1 mark)

.....

2 Write out each lower-case letter of the alphabet, placing it correctly on the line.

(1 mark)

.....

.....

.....

3 a. Underline any words that you would find in fiction writing.

(3 marks)

character subheading setting report diagram plot

b. Circle any words that you would find in non-fiction writing.

(3 marks)

character subheading setting report diagram plot

4 Number these notes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to put them in order for a story.

The first one has been done for you.

(4 marks)

☐

The troll falls into the river.

☐

Great Big Billy Goat Gruff butts the troll.

☒

1

Once upon a time, there were three hungry goats.

☐

Medium-sized Billy Goat Gruff meets the troll.

☐

Little Billy Goat Gruff crosses over the bridge.



We have already learnt that a **verb** is a word for doing or being. All sentences have a verb. The **tense** of the verb in a sentence tells you when something happens.



There are lots of irregular verbs. Encourage your child to read as much as possible. This is a great way for them to be made aware of verb forms in context.

The present tense

The **present** tense is about something that is happening now.

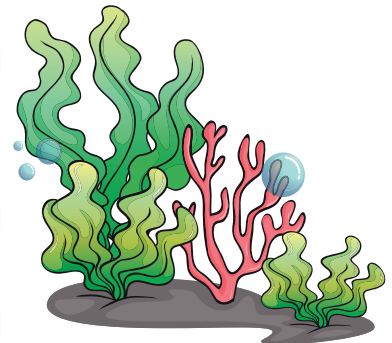
The fish **swims** quickly.

The seaweed **moves** gently with the waves.

Sometimes you use the **present** tense like this:

The shark is **swimming**.

The fish are **feeding** around the coral reef.



Keywords

Present ➤ Something that is happening now

Past ➤ Something that has happened



The past tense

The **past** tense is about something that has already happened. To change most verbs to the past tense, add **-ed**.

wave The octopus **waved** its tentacles.

scuttle The crab **scuttled** under a rock.



Sometimes you use the past tense like this:

The ray **was moving** quickly through the water. The sea lions **were playing** around the rocks.

You will use the verb **to be** a lot. This is how it changes in the present tense and the past tense:

Present	I am	he is	she is	we are	you are	they are
Past	I was	he was	she was	we were	you were	they were

You will also use the verb **to go** a lot. This is how it changes:

Present	I go	he goes	she goes	we go	you go	they go
Past	I went	he went	she went	we went	you went	they went



Look at this poem "Then and now":

When I was young I *crawled*

Now I *walk*

When I was young I *slept in a cot*

Now I *sleep in a bed*

When I was young I *ate baby food*

Now I *munch vegetables*

Try adding some more lines.



- Which tense are these verbs?
swims floats paddles
- Which tense are these verbs?
floated paddled
- Change these to the past tense:
I am They are going
May is watching
- Finish this sentence.
Yesterday they _____ sailing.