

Tuesday 9th February 2021

L.C. Can you compare and contrast two poems?

Starter – Hyphens

1. **Read** the sentences below and **circle** which words are missing their hyphen/s. Then, **write the word** with the correct hyphen/s in the space below.

James was proud to be declared the runner up in the fencing tournament.

Granny's bronze effect elephant statue was very expensive.

Dad is player manager of our local football team.

2. **Draw lines** to match the hyphenated words to their purposes.

one hundred and seventy-four

up-market

painter-decorator

tired-looking

co-own

re-treat

compound adjective

avoid awkward letter
combination

written number 21-99

clarify meaning

informal phrase

joining nouns

3. Write a sentence for each of the hyphenated words.

re-cover

lip-read

spine-chilling

cloak-and-dagger

re-form

Take a look / listen to some examples of different poems being read – think about the types of poems, their purpose and some of the features that they include...

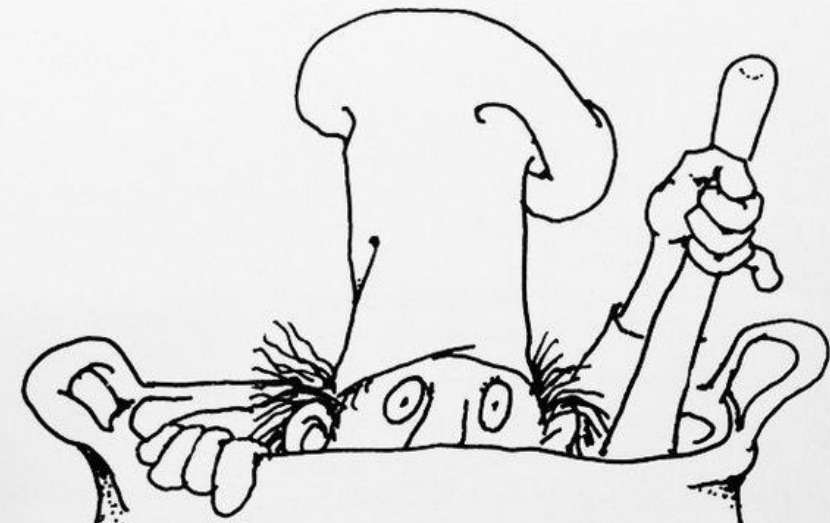
**There once was a man from Peru
Who dreamt that he swallowed his shoe.
He woke up in fright
In the mid of the night
To learn that his dream had come true!**



Green and speckled legs,
Hop on logs and lily pads
Splash in cool water.

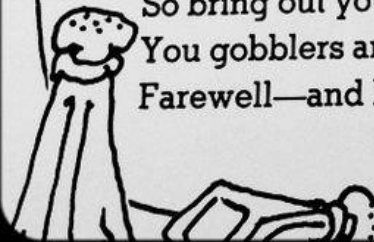
Monsters

Many different creatures walk around
On a night like tonight
Not because it's Christmas
So lets all stop singing jingle bells
Tis because it is Halloween so
Everyone beware
Real monsters walk around
Saying trick or treat everywhere



ME-STEW

I have nothing to put in my stew, you see,
Not a bone or a bean or a black-eyed pea,
So I'll just climb in the pot to see
If I can make a stew out of me.
I'll put in some pepper and salt and I'll sit
In the bubbling water—I won't scream a bit.
I'll sing while I simmer, I'll smile while I'm stewing,
I'll taste myself often to see how I'm doing.
I'll stir me around with this big wooden spoon
And serve myself up at a quarter to noon.
So bring out your stew bowls,
You gobblers and snackers.
Farewell—and I hope you enjoy me with crackers!



The Lying Lion

By Artie Knapp

He lied, oh how he lied,
Claiming to be King;
But in actuality, this lion cried,
At the thought of a little sting.

I witnessed it myself that day,
And couldn't believe my eyes:
As this big bod cat began to sway,
Desperate to conceal his lies.

He ran away as fast as he could,
Hoping to get lost;
Feeling embarrassed and misunderstood,
Came at quite a cost.

It had been easy for him to scare us,
With his mighty roar and size;
But to see him tremble and throw a fuss,
Felt like winning a first place prize.

I knew someone would eventually call his bluff,
And that they would reveal the truth;
I just never would have thought, all that fluff,
Would be caused by a bee named Ruth.



Jabberwocky

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought--
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One two! One two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.

"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"
He chortled in his joy.

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.



'Chocolate Cake' by Michael Rosen

So which features did you spot within these poems? Think about the sorts of things you would expect to find in a poem...

Rhyming words / couplets

Words can often be included in order to rhyme with others - this could be at the end of lines 1 and 2 (rhyming couplets) or at the end of lines 1 and 3, as well as 2 and 4.

Description / Imagery

To help the reader feel as if they are inside the poem, the author may choose to use a wide range of description and imagery to make the scene more vivid...or to leave clues in the case of a riddle.

Verses

Poems may be a single paragraph or 'chunk' or work but are very often broken down into different verses. The number of verses varies with the type of poem.

Set number of syllables

Some poems, such as with a Haiku, rely on the number of syllables in each line to create the overall effect of the poem. This is not the same as the meter or beat of the poem as it is read.

Nonsense Words

A poet can use a range of made-up or nonsense words for great effect in their work - it may be that this fits with the theme of the overall piece or is characteristic of a subject within the poem to add humour.

Humour

Poems are a form of story-telling and entertainment, so they often use humour as a way to hook the reader in from the start. The topic of the poem itself could be funny, as could the situations described or the word choices of the poet.

Personification

Objects can often be described as having human features or acting in a human-like way. This often gives special meaning to these objects and allows the reader to feel more engaged with them.

Narrative

Many poems tell a story as they go and are written in chronological order - these are often longer poems that take the reader on a journey with the subject of the poem.

Read these two poems...can you compare them?

**There once was a man from Peru
Who dreamt that he swallowed his shoe.
He woke up in fright
In the mid of the night
To learn that his dream had come true!**



Which of our features did you spot?

He lied, oh how he lied,
Claiming to be King;
But in actuality, this lion cried,
At the thought of a little sting.

I witnessed it myself that day,
And couldn't believe my eyes;
As this big bad cat began to sway,
Desperate to conceal his lies.

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Would be caused by a bee named Ruth.

Record your ideas in a table:

Similarities	Differences

Your Task

- Choose two poems from the selection provided.
- Use the features guide / glossary to find similarities and differences between the two.
- Record your ideas in the table provided.