

Monday 1st June 2020

Comprehension: Authorial Intent

Poem

Write-A-Rap Rap

Hey, everybody, let's write a rap.
First there's a rhythm you'll need to clap.
Keep that rhythm and stay in time,
'cause a rap needs rhythm and a good strong rhyme.



The rhyme keeps coming in the very same place
so don't fall behind and try not to race.
The rhythm keeps the rap on a regular beat
and the rhyme helps to wrap your rap up neat.



'But what'll we write?' I hear you shout.
There ain't no rules for what a rap's about.
You can rap about a robber, you can rap about a king,
you can rap about a chewed up piece of string ...
(well, you can rap about almost ... anything!)



You can rap about the ceiling, you can rap about the floor,
you can rap about the window, write a rap on the door.
You can rap about things that are mean or pleasant,
you can rap about wrapping up a Christmas present.



You can rap about a mystery hidden in a box,
you can rap about a pair of smelly old socks.
You can rap about something that's over and gone,
you can rap about something going on and on and on and on ...

But when you think there just ain't nothing left to say ...
you can wrap it all up and put it away.
It's a rap. It's a rap. It's a rap rap rap RAP!



Tony Mitton

Questions:

1. What is the purpose of the poem?
2. With whom do you think the author was speaking?
3. Which rhyming pattern was used throughout the poem?
4. 'Cause a rap needs rhythm and a good strong rhyme.'
What is the difference between rhythm and rhyme?
5. What is the mood of the poem and how did the author achieve this?
6. 'And the rhyme helps to wrap your rap up neat.' of
What is the meaning of 'wrap'?
7. After reading the poem, do you think you are now able to write a rap? Explain.

Tuesday 2nd June 2020

LO: Noun Phrase

What is a noun phrase?

A noun phrase is a small group of words which contains a noun but doesn't contain a verb. A noun phrase usually contains a noun plus other words to describe it.

Example: The blue butterfly.

The- the determiner used to refer to the specific noun (butterfly)

Blue- the adjective used to describe or give more details about the butterfly.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znpbgwx>

WHICH ONE IS WHICH?

<p>1. NOUN</p> <p>1. DETERMINER / ARTICLE</p> <p>1. QUANTIFIER</p> <p>1. PREPOSITION</p> <p>1. PHRASE</p>	<p>A. TELLS YOU HOW MUCH OF SOMETHING THERE IS (E.G, QUITE A FEW, SOME, MANY).</p> <p>B. TELLS YOU THE PLACE OR POSITION OF SOMETHING (E.G. ON THE LEFT, INSIDE, NEXT TO).</p> <p>C. A SMALL GROUP OF WORDS THAT STAND TOGETHER. (AN AMAZING PLACE)</p> <p>D. NAMES PEOPLE, PLACES OR THINGS</p> <p>E. ARE TYPICALLY WORDS SUCH AS <u>A</u>, <u>AN</u> AND <u>THE</u></p>
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Activity:

Underline the noun phrases in the sentences below.

1. The bird flew swiftly through the bright, blue sky.
2. Jacob sat at the table and began to eat the delicious, mouth-watering chocolate cake.
3. “Where is my green bag?” asked mum.

4. Late at night, the three witches met on the heath.
5. As Demi-Lea sat at the bus stop, she saw two pink cars go by.
6. Liam said to his dad, “Can I have the bright orange bike please?”

Write sentences about the picture. Underline all the noun phrases you have used.



6a. Milly has been asked to underline the noun phrase in the sentence below.

I ate the delicious ice cream

before it melted.

Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Wednesday 3rd June 2020

LO: To plan a performance poem

Success Criteria:

I can use rhyme and rhythm to create my own poem.

Rap is a modern form of poetry. It stands for “**Rhythm and Poetry**”

Use the link below to listen to a rap poem.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCkM-IJew3Q>

Planning a Rap

Choose or invent a title for your rap poem.



Monster

List some useful items to appear in the poem e.g witch, ghost, and costume.

List some action sounds (verbs) that fits the theme.

Plan some rhymes to go with vocabulary (nouns and verbs).

Draft the first line of the poem. e.g Listen to the voice of the monster's plight.

Rehearse to create the rhythm.

Thursday 4th June 2020

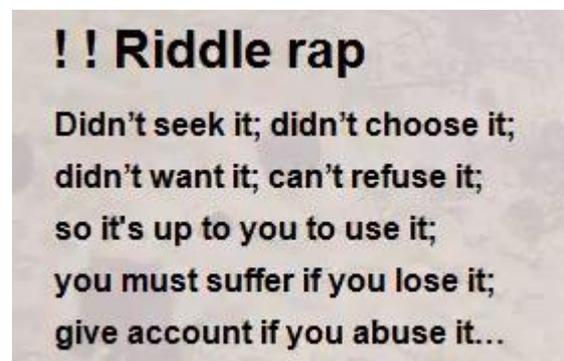
LO: To write a Performance Poem

When writing a poem, there are a few things we need to think about:

- ✚ What the poem is going to be about?**
- ✚ What kind of mood, tone, setting, characters and imagery do we want to create?**
- ✚ Which structure and language devices we are going to include?**

Look back at the poem, 'Write-A-Rap Rap' to see how these features were used.

Here is an example of a performance poem.



Writing Task:

Use your plan from yesterday to create your own performance poem.

Friday 5th June 2020

Comprehension: Authorial Intent

Poem

Dragonfly Out in the Sun by David Windle

I am a dragonfly
and I live on the breeze,
between the reeds and rushes
and the sun's soft fingers.

I am a dragonfly
and my wings are like water,
or as sharp as two swords
cutting the air into pieces.

I am a dragonfly
and my eyes are like glass,
as round as the moon
they see all that pass.

I am a dragonfly
and my body's a spear;
as sharp as an eagle
I hunt for my prey.

I am a dragonfly
and I float like a dancer
over the pond's still surface,
which reflects, like a mirror,
my miraculous presence.

Do you know how I feel?

Questions:

1. Where does the dragonfly live?
2. Whose point of view is this poem written from?
3. In verse one, there are 3 examples of alliteration. Find and copy them. Can you describe the effect they have on verse one?
4. In the first verse, the poet uses personification to describe the sun. Can you explain what the poet does and how this makes you feel about the sun?
5. Throughout the poem much of the language conjures images of glinting and shining. Can you find examples of where the poet does this at different points?
6. How many similes are there in this poem? Which is your favourite? Why?

Answers Monday Comprehension:

1. To explain how to write a rap.
2. To children or young adults because they are the ones who are usually interested in learning how to write raps.
3. AABB- that is, the rhyme used in line 1 match the rhyme used in line 2 and the rhyme used in line 3 matches the rhyme used in line 4.
4. **Rhyme is** the correspondence of sound between words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry. **Rhythm is** the measured flow of words and phrases as measured by the relation of long and short or stressed and unstressed syllables.
5. The mood is encouraging and reassuring. It helps to build confidence. This is achieved through the author's use of repetition, questions and the type of language (you can).
6. Wrap means to bring to an end or close off.
7. Yes, I think I can now write a rap, because I can rap about anything, all I need is a topic, rhyme and rhythm.

Answers: Friday Comprehension

1. Where does the dragonfly live?

The dragon fly lives in the air.

2. Whose point of view is this poem written from?

The poem is written from the dragonfly's point of view.

3. In verse one; there are 3 examples of alliteration. Find and copy them. Can you describe the effect they have on verse one.

Three examples of alliterations are: breeze, between the reeds and rushes and the sun's soft fingers.

It creates the rhythm and mood.

4. In the first verse, the poet uses personification to describe the sun. Can you explain what the poet does and how this makes you feel about the sun?

The poet helps to create an image of the sun in the reader's mind by giving the sun human characteristics. This helps me to imagine the softness and gentleness of the sunlight.

5. Throughout the poem much of the language conjures images of glinting and shining. Can you find examples of where the poet does this at different points?

My eyes are like glass

Which reflects, like a mirror

6. How many similes are there in this poem? Which is your favourite? Why?

There are seven similes in the poem.

Week beginning 1st June 2020

Spelling Focus: Prefix –super, -anti, -auto

The **prefix super** means above, **anti** means against and **auto** means self or own.

Try this fun activity to form nouns by adding the prefix super, anti or auto.



SPELLING CO-ORDINATES

Some nouns can be formed by adding a prefix to the beginning of the root word.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Super	correct	septic	perspirant	ageing	graph
2	biotic	market	human	freeze	fungus	clockwise
3	Super	nova	Anti	hero	star	Auto
4	mobile	pilot	sonic	social	dote	natural
5	matic	Auto	focus	biography	Anti	glue

Work out the words from the co-ordinates given.



1.	A1+D3=	
2.	B5+F1=	
3.	C3+C1=	
4.	A3+F4=	
5.	F3+A5=	
6.	A1+E3=	
7.	E5+F2=	
8.	A1+B2=	
9.	E5+E2=	
10.	B5+B1=	
11.	B5+C5=	
12.	E1+D4=	

Spelling List

1. Supermarket
2. Superman
3. Superstar
4. Supernatural
5. Antiseptic
6. Anticlockwise
7. Antisocial
8. Antibiotic
9. Autograph
10. Autobiography
11. Automobile
12. Autocorrect

LOOK, COVER, WRITE, CHECK

Use each word in a sentence to show that you know the meaning of the words and you can use them in context correctly.