

These activities should be enough to last you through your 5 daily English sessions this week.

Just do part of the pack each day.

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Literacy at Home:


Poetry





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The Garden Year

January brings the snow,
Makes our feet and fingers glow.
February brings the rain,
Thaws the frozen lake again.
March brings breezes loud and shrill,
Stirs the dancing daffodil.
April brings the primrose sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.
May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
Skipping by their fleecy dams.
June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with posies.
Hot July brings cooling showers,
Apricots and gillyflowers.
August brings the sheaves of corn,
Then the harvest home is borne.
Warm September brings the fruit,
Sportsmen then begin to shoot.
Fresh October brings the pheasant,
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.
Dull November brings the blast,
Then the leaves are whirling fast.
Chill December brings the sleet,
Blazing fire and Christmas treat.

Sara Coleridge.



Read the poem 'The Garden Year'.

1. Highlight any words you don't know. Use a dictionary, look them up online or discuss them with an adult. Write your own sentence for each of the new words you have learnt.
2. Practise your handwriting by copying out the poem as neatly as you can

Tarporley CE Primary specific:

Choose a good pen and check your sitting position. When you pick up your pen, check your pen hold and give yourself a smiley face. Warm up by practising these words first. Think about the size and spacing of your letters.

shrill	tulips	posies	daisies
bouquet	blast	gather	whirling

3. Find what it is that each month brings. Illustrate your hand-written version of the poem using appropriate colours to suit the seasons and including any details listed. *e.g. sheaves of corn, dancing daffodils, the frozen lake.*
4. Answer the questions below:
 - Why is the daffodil dancing?
 - Why has the poet used the word *scatter* to describe the daisies?
 - Which three flowers does June bring?
 - Name three things that happen in the winter months.
 - Which month do you like best? Explain using evidence from the poem.



5. Find and highlight the words in the poem that rhyme. Where are these words positioned on the line? Make a rhyming string for some of these words e.g. *rain, again, refrain, lane, pain, shame, name*
6. Find the adjectives in the poem. Use a thesaurus to find synonyms for these words. Record them in a table:

frozen	loud	pretty	fleecy

7. Consider other events that the months bring. Include colours or noun phrases associated with them. e.g. *January brings dark nights, February brings Valentine's Day, March brings a hint of spring.*
8. Turn each month into a rhyming couplet. The first line should tell us the months and what they bring. The second line gives us more detail about the month and the event. Put the easiest word to rhyme at the end of the line.

e.g. *January brings dark nights*
Hats and scarves and woolly tights.

Practise reading your poem aloud. Decide which words need volume and emphasis. Perform to a family member and/or record to send into school so that your teacher can listen. You may wish to publish (handwrite, illustrate and decorate) your final poem. Don't forget to edit and proof-read!