

English: week two

Day one:

Read **'The Tyger'** by William Blake then answer the challenge questions to secure your understanding of it.

Can you answer the questions in all three chilli challenges?

Day two:

Re-read **'The Tyger'** then complete the 'Poetry Detective' worksheet to organise your thoughts.

Day three:

You are going to write another verse for Blake's poem about the tiger.

Today, you will research what a tiger looks, how it acts and where it lives.

Gather your ideas as bullet points.

Day four:

Today you are going to write a first draft of your poem.

Remember to include the rhyming scheme and rhythm of Blake's poem.

If you are finding this too much of a challenge, you could write an acrostic poem about a tiger instead.

Day five:

Proof-read your poem – remember to check for spellings, punctuation, grammar and missing words. Can you add any extra detail or change vocabulary?

Finally, illustrate your poem.

The Tyger

Tyger Tyger, burning bright,
In the forests of the night;
What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies.
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire?
What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, & what art,
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
And when thy heart began to beat,
What dread hand? & what dread feet?

What the hammer? what the chain,
In what furnace was thy brain?
What the anvil? what dread grasp,
Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

When the stars threw down their spears
And water'd heaven with their tears:
Did he smile his work to see?
Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright,
In the forests of the night:
What immortal hand or eye,
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

William Blake





Challenge

1. What do you think the poem is about?
 - (a) Different animals which live in forests.
 - (b) An artist painting a picture of a tiger.
 - (c) The poet asking who has created an animal as beautiful and fearsome as a tiger.
2. Explain what you think the poet meant when he described the animal as 'burning bright'.
3. When and where might this animal be found?
4. Write down two examples of alliteration from the poem.
5. In verse 4, Blake is suggesting that such a powerful animal must have been created by...
 - (a) a sculptor
 - (b) a painter
 - (c) a blacksmith
 - (d) a carpenter



Challenge

1. What might 'sinews' be? Explain your reasoning.
2. Who is 'he' in verse 5?
3. Is this a modern poem? Explain your answer.



Challenge

1. Write down your favourite rhyming couplet from the poem and explain your reason for this choice.

Poetry Detective



Use this framework to delve deeper into a poem and find out more about it.

Poem title:

What type of poem is it?

What is the poem about?

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Does it rhyme? If there is a rhyming pattern, what is it?

Copy all of the rhyming words that you can find in the poem.

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Has the poet used imagery (figurative language) in the poem?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Similes | <input type="checkbox"/> Personification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metaphors | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Copy an example of imagery from the poem.

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What is your favourite word or phrase in the poem?

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Explain why you like it.

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What is your least favourite word or phrase in the poem?

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Explain why you don't like it.

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Types of Poetry

1. A **Haiku** is an ancient form of Japanese poetry. It consists of three lines; the first and third lines have five syllables, the second line has seven syllables.
2. A **Limerick** is a funny poem. It was made popular by Edward Lear in the 19th century. They have a set rhyme scheme of AABBA, with lines one, two and five all being longer in length than lines three and four. The last line is often the punchline.
3. A **Cinquain** is a five line poem. The first line has two syllables, the second has four, the third has six, the fourth line has eight syllables and the last line has two syllables.
4. **Free verse** can rhyme or not, it can have as many lines or stanzas as the poet wants.
5. A **Sonnet** is an old form of poetry made famous by William Shakespeare. They are traditionally made up of 14 lines and are about love.
6. A **Tanka** poem is an ancient Japanese form of poetry that has a set number of syllables in each line, totaling 31 syllables (line 1: 5 syllables; line 2: 7 syllables; line 3: 5 syllables; line 4: 7 syllables; line 5: 7 syllables). They are traditionally about seasons, nature or feelings and often include personification, metaphors, and similes.
7. **Acrostic** poetry spells out a name, word, phrase or message with the first letter of each line of the poem.

Poetry Glossary

Alliteration is when the sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence is the same.

Assonance is also a 'vowel rhyme'. It is when a pattern or similar sounds within a poetry line are repeated.

A **chorus** is the part of a song or poem that is repeated after verses.

Consonance occurs when a consonant, or a consonant pattern is repeated two or more times in a short space of writing.

A **couplet** is a pair of lines. These two lines typically rhyme together.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which involves an exaggeration of an idea.

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech which describes a place, object or subject as something unlikely and uncommon.

Onomatopoeia is when a word imitates its natural sound, or suggests the sound a certain object makes.

Oxymoron is a figure of speech that uses different or opposing terms.

Personification giving human characteristics to something non-human.

Prose is a form of language used in poetry that has no formal structure and is written in paragraphs.

Repetition is when a certain word, sentence or phrase is written more than once in a poem.

Rhyme occurs when two words sound the same when spoken out loud.

A **simile** is a figure of speech. It is when one thing is compared to another using the words 'like' or 'as'.

A **stanza** is a group of lines gathered together by rhythmical pattern and meter.

A **syllable** is a unit of written or spoken words. Syllables are broken up sounds that are used to create words.