

Reading – Make the most of this time to enjoy reading, discuss what you have read and what other people are reading.

Spellings – Please look over the Year 5 and 6 list (see PDF) and pick a number of them to learn each week. Some children included the words in their work or made up stories using them.

Writing – Read through this poem by Carol Ann Duffy.

‘The words of Poems’ is a poem full of metaphors for the words used in poetry.

Make a note of all the metaphors you can find.

Why do you think the poet has used these particular metaphors?

What do they make you think of?

What metaphors do you think are the most effective? Why?

Use the table on the following page to help you identify any other features within this poem.

Can you create your own metaphor poem? Your poem can be about anything you like, as long as you include metaphors.

When you complete this, please work on the comprehension exercise.

The words of Poems

by Carol Ann Duffy

The words of poems are nails
which tack the wind to a page,
so that the gone hour
when your kite pulled you over the field
blows in your hair.

They're hand-mirrors, a poem's words,
holding the wept tears on your face,
like a purse holds small change, or the breath
that said things.

They're fishing-nets,
scooping sprats and tiddlers out of a stream
or the gleaming trout that startled the air
when you threw it back. The words of poems

are stars, dot-to-dots of the Great Bear,
the Milky Way your telescope caught; or *breves*
filled with the light of the full moon you saw
from your bedroom window; or little flames
like the tongues of Hallowe'en candles.

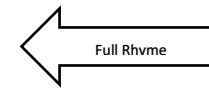
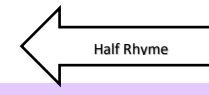
(a musical note or punctuation mark ^)

The words of poems are spells, dropping
like pennies into a wishing-well, remember
the far splash? They're sparklers,
scrawling their silver loops and hoops
on the night, again in your gloved fist
on November the Fifth.

They're goldfish
in their sad plastic bags at the fair,
you stood there. The words of poems
are coins in a poor man's hat; the claws of a lost cat.
The words of poems are who you were.

Taken from **New and Collected Poems for Children**, p.3

Useful Terms for Discussing Poetry

Term	Definition	Examples
Stanzas	Poems can be broken up into stanzas which usually share common features such as length, rhyme or rhythm. They are groups of lines – a little like paragraphs in prose.	<i>There are 6 stanzas which make up The Words of a Poem.</i>
Rhythm	Rhythm is beat of a poem; it moves the poem forward. Different types of poetry have different rhythms (most have a regular rhythm but some are deliberately awkward!). The best way to spot the rhythm is to read it aloud.	<p><i>I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils;</i></p> 
Rhyme	Rhyme is when words have the same sound, usually at the end of a line. Rhyme usually relates to the whole word or the last syllable (runs/suns fantastic/elastic) but can also be found in half rhymes where the rhyme comes from repeated consonants. Rhyming patterns can be in couplets where pairs of lines rhyme or can be alternate where every other line rhymes. We can label the pattern of rhymes (rhyme scheme) with letters, e.g. ABCB.	<p><i>How good to lie a little while A And look up through the tree! B The Sky is like a kind big smile A Bent sweetly over me. B</i></p>  <p><i>Under the stone covered in moss, the keys to a house.</i></p> 
Alliteration	Alliteration is a series of words, occurring close together in the phrases or lines of poetry, have the same first consonant sound.	<i>They're sparklers, scrawling their silver loops and hoops...</i>
Repetition	Repetition either of a word or a phrase is used in poetry for emphasis.	<p><i>The dark is only a blanket for the moon to put on her bed. The dark is a private cinema for the movie dreams in your head.</i></p>
Simile	Simile is describing something by comparing it to another object or subject, using 'as' or 'like'.	<i>spells, dropping like pennies into a wishing-well</i>
Metaphor	Metaphor is describing something as <i>being</i> something else. This is a way to create a powerful image.	<i>poems are nails which tack the wind to a page</i>
Personification	Personification is where animals, plants or even inanimate objects, are given human qualities – resulting in a poem full of imagery and description.	<i>Sir Autumn is in the garden moving around – the fallen leaves his cape of rustling ochre, golden brown.</i>
Imagery	Imagery , is the use of description and vivid language, deepening the reader's understanding of the work by appealing to the senses. All imagery is aided through the use of other poetic devices, such as simile, metaphor, personification, onomatopoeia, etc.	

Produced with reference to: <https://www.clpe.org.uk/poetryline/poetic-forms-and-devices> Accessed 26/05/17

The Queen's Birthdays

Why Does the Queen Celebrate Two Birthdays?

The tradition of two royal birthdays was started by George II in 1748. He was born in November and he felt that the weather would be too cold for his annual birthday parade on his actual birthday. A solution to this was to celebrate his birthday with a military parade, called Trooping the Colour, held every spring. This tradition has continued ever since – no matter what month the king or queen was born. This is the monarch's official birthday.



Earlier on in her reign, The Queen celebrated her official birthday on a Thursday, but it was later changed to the second Saturday in June. Other countries of the Commonwealth celebrate on different days; in Canada it is held on the last Monday before 25th May, in New Zealand it is held on the first Monday in June and in most territories in Australia it is celebrated on the second Monday in June.

Royal Facts

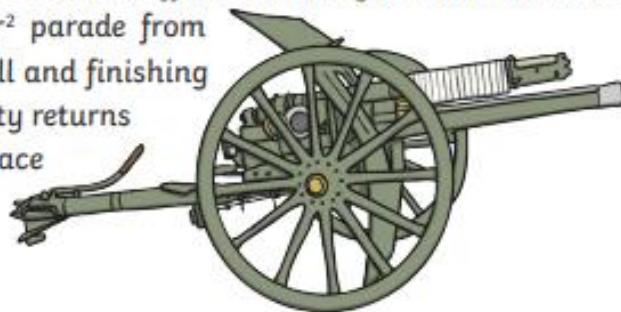
- Name:** Elizabeth Alexandra Mary
- Born:** 21st April, 1926
- Job:** Queen Elizabeth II reigns as The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and many of the Commonwealth countries.
- The Queen celebrates two birthdays every year;** one on April 21st (her actual birthday) and one on the second Saturday in June (her official birthday).
- On 9th September 2015, Her Majesty became the United Kingdom's longest reigning monarch (king or queen).** The Queen entered the record books after surpassing the reign of her great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria. At 5.30pm, she had officially equalled Victoria's 23,226 days, 16 hours and 18 minutes on the throne - over 63 years, seven months and two days.



The Queen's Birthdays

Birthday Traditions and Ceremonies

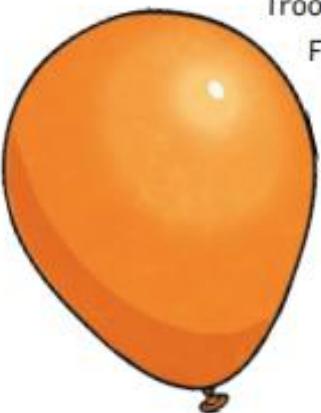
April 21st (The Queen's actual birthday) is usually spent privately with her family and close friends. But the occasion is marked by a 41 gun salute¹ in Hyde Park, a 21 gun salute in Windsor Great Park and a 62 gun salute at the Tower of London. On the second Saturday in June, her official birthday is celebrated with the colourful Trooping the Colour² parade from Buckingham Palace, down The Mall and finishing at Horse Guards Parade. Her majesty returns to the balcony of Buckingham Palace to wave to the crowds that have gathered to wish her well.



A Special Birthday

In 2016, The Queen was 90 and there were special celebrations to mark this milestone birthday. Her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, was 95 this year although the events were not officially organised to celebrate his birthday.

To mark the event there was: a Service of Thanksgiving at St Paul's Cathedral; Trooping the Colour; a carriage procession of the Royal Family to and from Buckingham Palace and Horse Guards Parade; a balcony appearance of members of the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and the Patron's Lunch (a street party on The Mall with 10,000 invited guests). Most of the guests were involved in the 600 charities and organisations that The Queen is patron of.

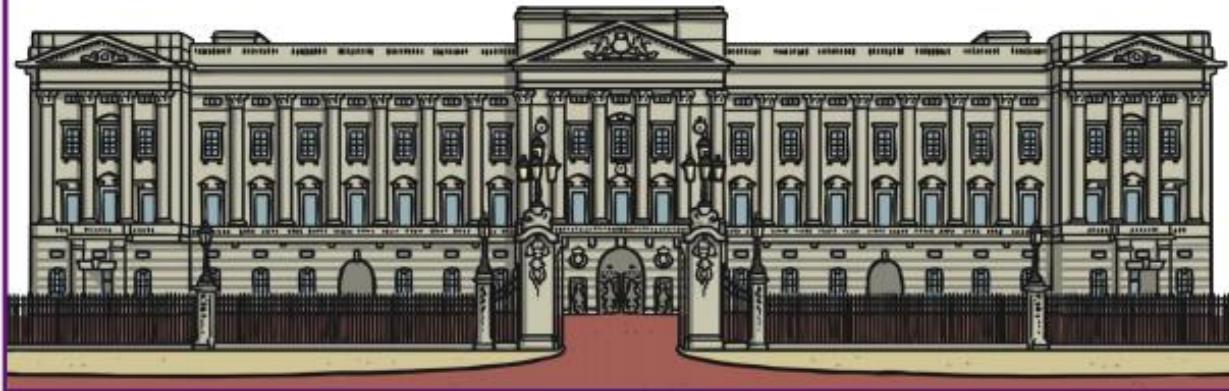


Glossary

1. **A gun salute¹** is a mark of respect for special royal celebrations. The number of rounds (or blasts) depends on the place and the occasion. The basic salute is 21 rounds, although in Hyde Park and Green Park, an extra 20 rounds are added because they are royal parks. At the Tower of London, 62 rounds are fired on royal anniversaries (the basic 21, plus a further 20 because the Tower is a royal palace and fortress, plus another

21 'for the City of London'). Gun salutes are usually fired at midday. Salutes are not fired on Sundays, so if the anniversary date falls on a Sunday, the salute will take place on the following Monday.

2. **Trooping the Colour**². During the ceremony, The Queen inspects the troops from the Household Division, who have paraded for her. Trooping the Colour originated from traditional preparations for battle when a Regiment's Colour was carried, or "trooped", down the ranks so that they could be seen and recognised by the soldiers who would use them as a rallying point in the confusion of battle.



Questions

1. What date was Queen Elizabeth born and what are her middle names?

2. When Queen Elizabeth passed Queen Victoria's record for the longest reigning British monarch, how long had she reigned?

3. Find and record which countries celebrate The Queen's birthday. Which dates do they choose?

4. Why are there different numbers of blasts for the gun salutes?

Use the glossary to help you.

5. Give a summary of the order of the day for Trooping the Colour using four conjunctions in your answer. Underline the conjunctions that you use.

6. Using information about the events that took place to celebrate The Queen's 90th birthday, decide which event you would have liked to be part of. Give reasons for your choice.

7. What is the purpose of the glossary?

8. Some of the text is split into paragraphs. Can you explain when a new paragraph is needed?
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9. Why do you think The Queen continued with the 1981 Trooping the Colour parade after she was shot at? Would you have continued? Give reasons for your responses.
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10. Do you think The Queen should celebrate two birthdays? Justify your response.
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Extension Activity

If you had to organise The Queen's birthday celebrations, plan a weekend of activities that she may enjoy. Give reasons for your choices.
