

Y3 Poetry and Plays

KS2 English · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Find the rhyming words in lines 1 and 2 of 'The Night Train'

Step 1 · Look at the last word of each line

comes / drums

Step 2 · Do they end with the same sound?

yes: -ums

Answer: comes and drums

Check: The poem rhymes in pairs of lines (couplets): dreams/streams, sea/be, bright/night.

2. Now try one with the steps

Why does the poet write 'Clatter, clatter'?

Step 1 · Say the words aloud

Step 2 · A word that sounds like its meaning is

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. In 'The Night Train', which word rhymes with 'streams'?

2. Which word rhymes with 'sea'?

3. Find a sound word (onomatopoeia) in the poem.

4. How many verses (stanzas) does the poem have?

5. In a play script, what is a stage direction?

6. Do play scripts use inverted commas for speech?

7. In 'The Missing Pepper', who took the pepper?

8. Why did Milo take the pepper?

9. What does the poem compare the train to in verse 2?

10. Where does the train go when the sun rises?

11. Give two ways you can use your voice when performing a poem.

12. How do you think Chef Rana feels at the start of the play? Give a reason.

13. Write a stage direction for Chef Rana when she finds out what Milo did.

14. What is the difference between a rhyming poem and a free verse poem?

4. Before you hand it in

Reading the stage directions out loud of the play.

Act them out instead: if it says 'looks at the floor', look at the floor.

Reading a poem in a flat voice, stopping at the end of every line.

Follow the punctuation, not just the line ends, and match your voice to the mood.

Thinking every poem must rhyme.

Look for other poetry features too: rhythm, sound words, comparisons, repetition.

Adding inverted commas when writing a play script.

Write NAME: then the words, with no inverted commas.