

Haikus

Waves

Rushing to the shore
Crashing - surging frantic foam
Cool ripples withdraw

• • • •

Rain

Pitter pattering
It starts with a single drop
Then the sky opens

• • • •

Pond

Calm still tranquil place
Miniature lake, teems with life
Peaceful home for ducks

• • • •

Canal

Handmade waterway
Transport Victorian goods
Barges chug along

• • • •

Beach

Sandy coastal banks
Dog walks and holiday folk
Breathe the salty breeze

• • • •

Storm

Hear distant rumbles?
The disturbance rolls nearer
A flash! It begins.

• • • •

Waterfall

Tumbling gracefully
Carving her own path southward
Cascading beauty

Questions

1. Which of the haikus is **not** about a body of water? Tick one

- pond
- beach
- waves
- canal

2. Look at this haiku. Underline one word which means 'small'.

*Calm still tranquil place
Miniature lake, teams with life
Peaceful home for ducks*

3. Find and copy one word which means 'far away'.

4. Fill in the missing words.

_____ waterway
Transport Victorian goods
Barges _____ along

5. Which haiku mentions a violent weather event?

6. Which of the haikus is your favourite? Explain why.

7. Compare the **Waves** haiku with the **Beach** haiku.

8. Discuss how haikus are different from other types of poetry.

Answers

1. Which of the haikus is **not** about a body of water? Tick one

- pond
 beach
 waves
 canal

2. Look at this haiku. Underline one word which means 'small'.

Calm still tranquil place
Miniature lake, teams with life
 Peaceful home for ducks

3. Find and copy one word which means 'far away'.
distant

4. Fill in the missing words.

Handmade waterway
 Transport Victorian goods
 Barges **chug** along

5. Which haiku mentions a violent weather event?
storm

6. Which of the haikus is your favourite? Explain why.

Pupils' own responses, such as: My favourite haiku is the first one about the waves. This is because I like the way the poet describes the waves pounding the shore with words like 'rushing' and 'crashing', I also like the alliteration they use in 'frantic foam'.

7. Compare the **Waves** haiku with the **Beach** haiku.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think these two poems have some differences and some similarities. They are both about the sea - one about the beach the other about waves. However, they are also different because Waves uses alliteration and onomatopoeia and Beach uses descriptions and talks about the smells of the sea.

8. Discuss how haikus are different from other types of poetry.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Haikus are different from other poems because they have rules about how many lines they have and how many syllables can be on each line. This means that the poet has to be very precise with their language.

Questions

1. Which of these words are **not** examples of onomatopoeia? Tick one

- crashing
 pitter
 calm
 rushing

2. Draw **four** lines and match each haiku to the correct description.

Rain

Pond

Beach

Storm

A violent weather event.

A sandy area by the sea.

A small area of still water.

Water that falls from the sky.

3. Find and copy one word which is a synonym for 'calm'.

4. Which poem mentions a waterbird?

5. Fill in the missing words.

_____ gracefully
 Carving her own path southward
 _____ beauty

6. Explain **two** things that the haiku about the **Storm** tells you.

1. _____
 2. _____

7. Compare the description of the **Beach** with the description of the **Waves**.

8. Summarise the ways in which the poet describes water in this collection of haikus.

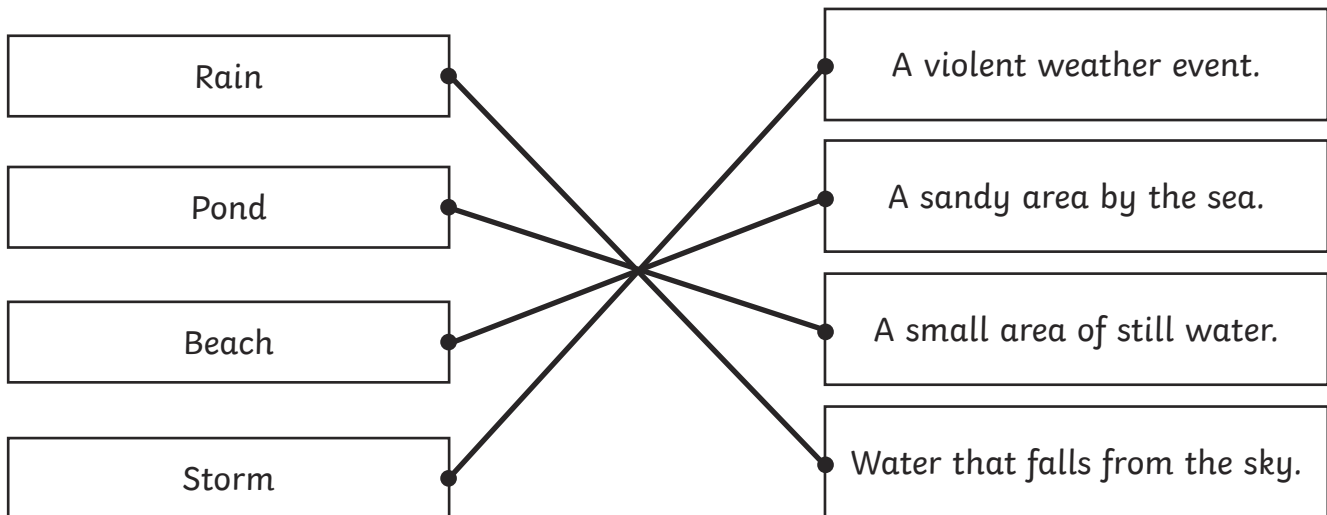
9. Which haiku do you think is most effective? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Answers

1. Which of these words are **not** examples of onomatopoeia? Tick one

- crashing
 pitter
 calm
 rushing

2. Draw **four** lines and match each haiku to the correct description.



3. Find and copy one word which is a synonym for 'calm'.
tranquil

4. Which poem mentions a waterbird?
pond

5. Fill in the missing words.

Tumbling gracefully
 Carving her own path southward
Cascading beauty

6. Explain **two** things that the haiku about the **Storm** tells you.

Pupils' own responses, such as:

- 1. The haiku tells me that the storm is noisy: 'Hear distant rumbles'.**
- 2. It also tells me that lightning arrives: 'A flash! It begins'.**

7. Compare the description of the **Beach** with the description of the **Waves**.

Pupils' own responses, such as: In the Beach haiku, the poet tells me about the sandy banks of the beach and the salty breeze in the air. Whereas in Waves haiku, the poet describes the rushing and crashing of the water colliding with the shore.

8. Summarise the ways in which the poet describes water in this collection of haikus.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The poet uses lots of different descriptions of water because there are lots of different types of water in the haikus. The waves are rushing and crashing, the pond is calm and still, the rain is pitter patter and the canal is a historical means of transportation.

9. Which haiku do you think is most effective? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the haiku Rain is the most effective because the first line describes the exact sound of rain falling.

Questions

1. Which of these words are **not** examples of onomatopoeia? Tick one.

- crashing
 pitter
 calm
 rushing

2. Draw **four** lines and match each poem to the correct description.

Rain

Pond

Beach

Storm

A violent weather event.

A sandy area by the sea.

A small area of still water.

The way water falls from the clouds to the ground.

3. Find and copy one word which means 'turmoil' or 'disruption'.

4. Fill in the missing words.

Calm still _____ place
 _____ lake, teems with life
 Peaceful home for ducks

5. What is a barge?

6. Look at this haiku. What does this poem tell us about the waterfall?

Tumbling gracefully
Carving her own path southward
Cascading beauty

7. Summarise the poetic devices that the poet uses to describe water across this collection of haikus.

8. What impression does the poet give you of **Waves** in the haiku about them?

9. Using ideas from the haiku collection, write your own haiku about a river. Remember there are three lines. The first and third lines have five syllables and the second line has seven syllables.

10. What impression do you get about water from this collection of haikus? Give **two** impressions with evidence from the haikus to support them.

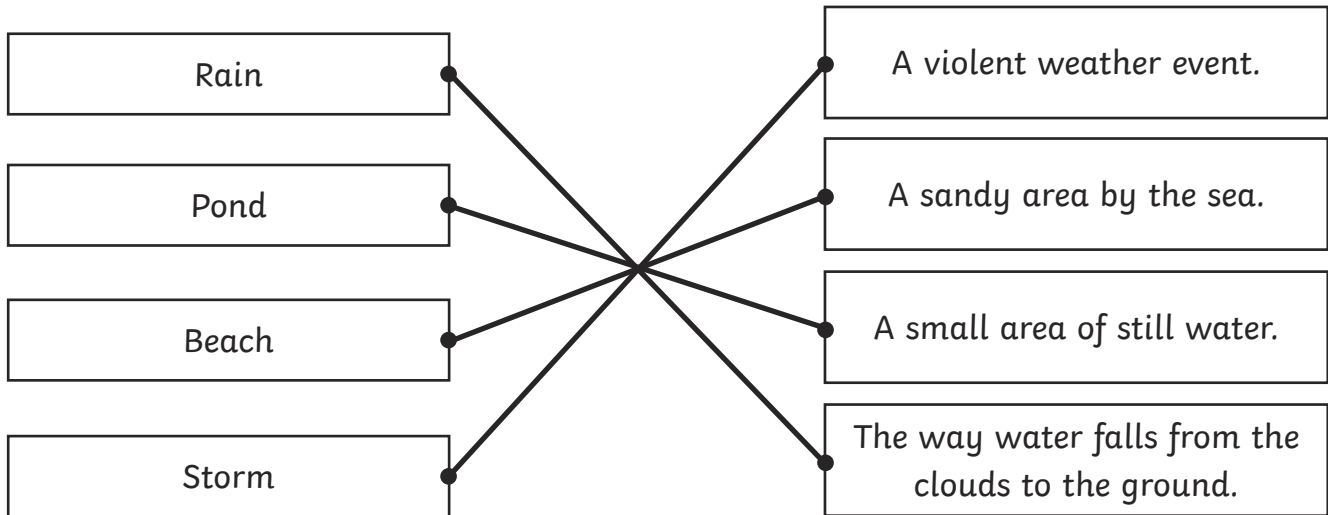
Impression	Evidence
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Answers

1. Which of these words are **not** examples of onomatopoeia? Tick one.

- crashing
 pitter
 calm
 rushing

2. Draw **four** lines and match each poem to the correct description.



3. Find and copy one word which means 'turmoil' or 'disruption'.

disturbance

4. Fill in the missing words.

Calm still **tranquil** place
Miniature lake, teams with life
 Peaceful home for ducks

5. What is a barge?

A barge is a type of boat.

6. Look at this haiku. What does this poem tell us about the waterfall?

Tumbling gracefully
Carving her own path southward
Cascading beauty

Pupils' own responses, such as: This haiku tells me that the waterfall is falling and cascading elegantly down making its own path. The poet uses the pronoun 'her' to personify the waterfall.

7. Summarise the poetic devices that the poet uses to describe water across this collection of haikus.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The poet uses a range of poetic devices such as alliteration 'frantic foam' and personification 'her own path'.

8. What impression does the poet give you of **Waves** in the haiku about them?

Pupils' own responses, such as: The poet gives me the impression that the waves are powerful and paints an image of them crashing onto the shore over and over again: 'Rushing up in a foamy frenzy'.

9. Using ideas from the haiku collection, write your own haiku about a river. Remember there are three lines. The first and third lines have 5 syllables and the second line has seven syllables.

Any appropriate attempt at a haiku.

10. What impression do you get about water from this collection of haikus? Give **two** impressions with evidence from the haikus to support them.

Impression	Evidence
Water can take many forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It starts with a single drop - Cool ripples withdraw - Miniature lake, teams with life - Handmade waterway - Sandy coastal banks - Hear distant rumbles? - Cascading beauty
Water is powerful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crashing - surging frantic foam - Then the sky opens - The disturbance rolls nearer - Carving her own path southward
Water has many uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carving her own path southward - Sandy coastal banks - Dog walks and holiday folk - Transport Victorian goods - Peaceful home for ducks - Handmade waterway
Water can be found in many places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rushing to the shore - Then the sky opens - Miniature lake, teams with life - Handmade waterway
Water is beautiful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tubling gracefully - Cascading beauty - Calm, still tranquil place