

# Y7 Spring Term 1 – Self-isolation work

Monday 1<sup>st</sup> – Friday 12<sup>th</sup> February

Topic: Poetry (I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, Spring, Nothing Gold Can Stay, Wild Geese)

Week beginning: 01/02/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lesson 1 – p2</li><li>• Lesson 2 – p6</li></ul> <p>UPLOAD TASK – Lesson 1 Task 3 (p5)</p>
Week beginning: 08/02/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lesson 3 – p10</li><li>• Lesson 4 – p13</li></ul> <p>UPLOAD TASK – Lesson 3 Task 4 (p12)</p>

## Lesson 1: I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

**LO:** to analyse the presentation of nature in the poem *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*.

William Wordsworth was a **Romantic** poet who lived from 1770-1850.

**Key vocabulary:** Romanticism

This means that he valued art, nature, emotion and imagination. He lived very simply in the Lake District because he thought it was very beautiful place.



## I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud by William Wordsworth

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;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company:  
I gazed--and gazed--but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude;  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

## Task 1:

Answer the following questions with a quote from the poem

### Stanza 1:

1. How is the writer feeling at the beginning of the poem?
2. What does he see that cheers him up?

### Stanza 2:

1. What does he compare them to?
2. How are they moving?

### Stanza 3:

1. What did they look prettier than?

### Stanza 4:

1. When does he think about this memory?
2. How does he feel when he remembers?



### •Aim Higher:

Can you find any examples of personification in the poem?

Can you label the rhyme scheme in the poem?

## Task 2:

- How did Wordsworth feel when he saw the daffodils?
- What poetic techniques did he use to describe them?

e.g. *Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*

### **Dig Deeper:**

What does this quote suggest about how the poet feels when he remembers the daffodils?

**And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.**

Romantic poetry often considers the importance and beauty of nature in the world.

### **Task 3 – UPLOAD TO CLASSCHARTS**

**How does the poem 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' show us the importance of nature?**

*The poem 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' shows us that nature is important because...*

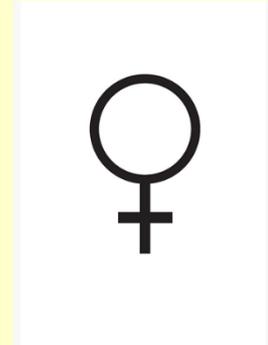
*Wordsworth describes the daffodils as '.....' which suggests that they...*

*Wordsworth's use of metaphor/personification/simile, implies to the reader that....*

## Lesson 2: Spring.

**LO: To understand symbolism and how a writer can use symbolism to subvert expectations.**

Can you identify any of these symbols?



**Aim Higher:** Make a list of any other symbols you can think of



### **Key Word: Symbolism**

**Definition:** The use of images/objects to signify meaning or emotion.

**Etymology:** Greek: from "throwing things together" to "contrasting" to "comparing" to "token used in comparisons to determine if something is genuine." Hence, "outward sign" of something. The meaning "something which stands for something else" first recorded 1590 (in "Faerie Queene")

## Task 1:

### Vocabulary Match

Crocus  
Signify  
Babbling  
Strewing  
Observe

To scatter or spread things around untidily  
The action of talking quickly in an excited manner  
To watch  
To be an indication of  
A small spring-time flower that grows purple, white and yellow

## Task 2:

Create a mind-map exploring ideas associated with the season of spring.



**Aim Higher:** make a prediction about the content of the poem.



## Spring by Victor Millay

To what purpose, April, do you return again?  
Beauty is not enough.  
You can no longer quiet me with the redness  
Of little leaves opening stickily.  
I know what I know.  
The sun is hot on my neck as I observe  
The spikes of the crocus.  
The smell of the earth is good.  
It is apparent that there is no death.  
But what does that signify?  
Not only under ground are the brains of men  
Eaten by maggots.  
Life in itself  
Is nothing,  
An empty cup, a flight of uncarpeted stairs.  
It is not enough that yearly, down this hill,  
April  
Comes like an idiot, babbling and strewing flowers.

### Task 3:

1. Highlight any positive words in one colour
2. Highlight negative words in another colour
3. Why might the speaker say “Beauty is not enough”?
4. What might the ‘empty cup’ symbolise?
5. Who is the speaker addressing?
6. How do you know the writer is sure of her opinion?
7. What do you think the writer is saying about the season Spring?
8. Can you link this to a ‘bigger idea’ about life?

**Task 4:**

1. Choose your season
2. Write down 3 **symbols** which represent your season, e.g., Crunchy autumn leaves, snowballs, a bright sun
3. Write your seasonal poem

**Aim Higher:** Think about the mood you are presenting in your poem: it can be a celebration of a season or critical of a season – subvert the expectations of the symbols, like Millay has done with Spring



**Task 5:**

Summarise the message of the poem in no more than ten words.

### Lesson 3: Nothing Gold Can Stay.

**LO: To explore how the writer uses nature to present their ideas.**

#### Task 1

Make a list of all the **connotations** of the word 'gold'.

(Connotations – the different things a word makes you think of.)

**Challenge:** Can you predict what might happen in the poem, just by using the title?

#### Task 2

Look at the pictures below and identify the seasons they represent.



- 1) Which emotions would you associate with each picture/season, and why?
- 2) How do your feelings change with the seasons, and has this changed as you have gotten older?

### Task 3

Read the poem below.

#### **Nothing Gold Can Stay**

Nature's first green is gold,  
Her hardest hue to hold.  
Her early leaf's a flower;  
But only so an hour.  
Then leaf subsides to leaf.  
So Eden sank to grief,  
So dawn goes down to day.  
Nothing gold can stay.

**Robert Frost** (1923)

Find the techniques from the table below in the poem. Write the quote that matches the technique in the blank boxes in the table.

<b>Metaphor</b> – saying something is something else, even though it is not.	
<b>Personification</b> – giving non-human things human qualities.	
<b>Hyperbole</b> – exaggeration.	
<b>Alliteration</b> – words that start with the same sound.	
<b>Assonance</b> – words that have the same sound in the middle (rather than the start).	

#### **Task 4 – UPLOAD TO CLASSCHARTS**

Answer the following questions:

**What is the poet, Robert Frost, trying to say in his poem ‘Nothing Gold Can Stay’?**

*I think that Frost is trying to say...*

**How does Frost present nature in his poem? Use a quote to back up your answer – use the table you filled in for Task 3 to help!**

*In the poem Nothing Gold Can Stay, Frost presents nature as...*

*For example, he uses the quote “...”.*

*This quote shows/implies...*

**Challenge:** can you consider the writer’s intentions in your answer?

## Lesson 4: Wild Geese.

**LO: To explore how the writer uses imagery in the poem.**

### Task 1

Key word: **imagery**.

Imagery allows readers to feel as if they were directly experiencing the narrative. Imagery is often created through **figurative language**, such as personification, similes and metaphors.

**Can you give an example of imagery?** You can think of imagery you've seen before in poetry, or make up your own!

### Task 2

Read the poem below.

#### **Wild Geese**

You do not have to be good.

You do not have to walk on your knees

for a hundred miles through the desert repenting.

You only have to let the soft animal of your body

love what it loves.

Tell me about despair, yours, and I will tell you mine.

Meanwhile the world goes on.

Meanwhile the sun and the clear pebbles of the rain

are moving across the landscapes,

over the prairies and the deep trees,

the mountains and the rivers.

Meanwhile the wild geese, high in the clean blue air,  
are heading home again.

Whoever you are, no matter how lonely,  
the world offers itself to your imagination,  
calls to you like the wild geese, harsh and exciting -  
over and over announcing your place  
in the family of things.

**Mary Oliver**

### **Task 3**

The following quotes are different examples of imagery in the poem.  
Pick one and **draw a picture** of your interpretation of the quote:

- “You only have to let the soft animal of your body love what it loves.”
- “Meanwhile the sun and the clear pebbles of the rain are moving across the landscapes”
- “The world [. . .] calls to you like the wild geese, harsh and exciting”

**Challenge:** can you find another example of imagery in the poem and draw that too?

### **Task 4**

Annotate the poem, finding the following:

- Words or phrases that offer advice.
- Natural imagery.
- Similes/metaphors.
- Repetition.
- Direct address (addressing the reader with words like “you”).

## Task 5

Use one of your annotations to answer the question below.

**How does Mary Oliver comfort and advise the reader in her poem 'Wild Geese'?**

*Oliver comforts the reader in the poem by suggesting/implying that...*

*She does so in the quote "..."*

*The quote shows...*

**Challenge:** what is the overall message of the poem? Can you include this in your paragraph?

ANSWERS:

Spring: Task 1

Crocus	To scatter or spread things around untidily
Signify	The action of talking quickly in an excited manner
Babbling	To watch
Strewing	To be an indication of
Observe	A small spring-time flower that grows purple, white and yellow