**SEQUENCE 3 PM – Write a poem ? Of course I can !**

**Step 3**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* **C**E: Comprendre et apprendre les termes simples sur la poésie en anglais.
* **Comprendre un poème anglais**.
* Apprendre le lexique associé à un thème donné.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1.** [Parts of a poem](https://www.juicyenglish.com/blog/parts-of-a-poem)

[**https://www.juicyenglish.com/**](https://www.juicyenglish.com/)



Poetry is a **literary genre** that uses rhythmic qualities of language to evoke feelings and emotions, and a poem is what we call **a piece of poetry**.

**Main elements of a poem – Example**



**Isabelle.Rhalab@ac-poitiers.fr**

**Title**

​The name of the poem.

**Author/Poet**

A person who writes poems. They usually leave their signature.

**Stanza**

**(*Une strophe)***
A fixed number of lines of verse forming a unit of a poem.

**Names for stanzas:**

* Couplet (2 lines).
* Tercet (3 lines).
* Quatrain (4 lines).

**Space**
​

A gap between stanzas.

**Verse**

A single line in a poem. It gives a structure to poetry form.

​

​

**Rhyme**

Words that end with similar sounds; usually at the end of a line. Rhyme is principally a function of sound rather than spelling.

For example : words rhyme that end with the same vowel sound but have different spellings: **right**, **kite**,and  **height**.

Here are some types of rhyme:

* **Perfect rhyme** – The ending sound of each word matches exactly: s**oap** and h**ope**.
* **Rich rhyme** – It involves words that are pronounced the same but are not spelled alike and have different meanings: **break**and **brake**.
* **Eye rhyme** – Two words that look similar on a page, but do not actually rhyme in spoken pronunciation: m**ove** and l**ove**.

**Rhyme scheme**

The pattern of rhymes at the end of each verse or line in poetry. ​

Here are some types of rhyme scheme :

* **Alternate rhyme**: It follows the pattern ABAB.
* **Coupled rhyme**: The rhymes occur in pairs, such as AABB.
* **Enclosed rhyme**: The pattern is ABBA, in which A encloses the B.

**Isabelle.Rhalab@ac-poitiers.fr**

**Part 2 What about *Sara Coleridge* ‘s poem ?**

1. Read carefully the following poem.

******

***January is the first month in the year***

by [*Sara Coleridge*](https://www.poetrynook.com/poet/sara-coleridge) (1802 – 1852)

1

January is the first month in the year
When the weather is cold and clear:
Boys roll the snowball round and round
Or slide on the pond where the ice is sound.

2

February Fill-ditch then sets in
With a pelting rain that will wet you to the skin
Soon as the sky shews a speck of blue
How the pretty snowdrops gleam to view.

3

March comes on with wind from the East,
A wind good neither for man nor beast:
The daffodil flaunts it in yellow and green
What cares she if the wind be keen?

4

April’s showers and sunshine bright
Paint the rainbow to our sight:
Then the violet smelling sweet
Under every hedge we meet.

5

May hangs blossoms on the thorn —
Then the lamb and colt are born:
Primroses forsaken die
Gaudier flowers engage the eye.

6

June with tulips, eglantine
Will be finest of the fine:
Rose and lily odours yield
New-made hay scents many a field.

7

In July the sultry night
Scarce will cool the weary wight:
Then the woolly sheep are shorn
Then the harvest home is borne.

8

August brings the juicy grape
Melons too of goodly shape:
Then the melting peaches come
Nectarine apple pear and plum.

9

In September hares must die
Grouse and partridge swift and shy:
Then’s the time to hunt and shoot
Then’s the time to gather fruit.

10

In October drink good ale
Soon the year begins to fail:
Drink the ale so fine and mellow
Though the leaves are turning yellow.

11

Chill November’s surly blast
Tears the boughs and drives them fast:
Then the sleet mixed up with rain
Makes us of the wet complain.

12

Cold December’s frosty air
Makes us to the fire repair:
Then good friends each other meet
To enjoy a Christmas treat.

**Isabelle.Rhalab@ac-poitiers.fr**

**1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences. You can of course use the previous lesson as a guide.**

1.1 Who was Sara Coleridge. Answer briefly using the Internet.

1.2 What is this poem about ?

1.3 What is special about it ?

1.4 What about you ? What is your favourite month or season ?

{ Les élève vont pouvoir travailler en binôme ou individuellement. A chacun est attribuée une strophe du poème de Sara Coleridge qu’ils auront à traduire.

**Enrichissement lexical** : A l’aide du vocabulaire relevé, ils complèteront le tableau fait à la maison ( voir *\*\*\* Homework* ci –dessus Step 2) }

**Other useful vocabulary :**



**2*. Homework* : Travaillez la prononciation sur le site donné en classe.**

**Isabelle.Rhalab@ac-poitiers.fr**