

What to do today

IMPORTANT Parent or Carer – Read this page with your child and check that you are happy with what they have to do and any weblinks or use of internet.

1. Listen to the Emotional Songs clips

- Write down words to describe how each song makes you feel.

2. Onomatopoeia – sounds like what it means!

- Cut out the emotions and onomatopoeia cards.
- Sort the onomatopoeia cards into groups using the different emotions as headings.
- Talk about your groups with someone else, do they agree with your groups? Would they have sorted them differently?

3. Poetry writing

- Read the example poem 'Beach Emotions'.
- Look at the pictures of settings as inspiration, or choose your own setting – perhaps somewhere you love to be, perhaps a family photo.
- Use the writing frame to write your own poem for a place which provokes emotions, try to use onomatopoeia where you can.

Try the Fun-Time Extras

- Paint an image to go with your poem.
- Look in your reading book or a poetry collection for other onomatopoeic words to add to your lists.

Emotional Songs

Music and other sounds can make us feel strong emotions: studies suggest music and sound light up different parts of the brain linked to emotions.

Minor keys and slower rhythms tend to make us feel sadder or calmer while louder or more upbeat rhythms often make us feel happy or angry, depending on the music.

Listen to each of these songs and write down a few words under each to describe how they make you feel.

Albatross by Fleetwood Mac (calm):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QooCN5JbOkU>

Happy by Pharrell Williams (happy):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y6Sxv-sUYtM>

Hallelujah by Leonard Cohen (sad):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ttEMYvpoR-k>

OR

Someone you loved Lewis Capaldi (sad):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bCuhuePIP8o>

Ride of the Valkyries by Wagner (anger):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V92OBNsQgxU>

Onomatopoeia

Poetry can also provoke emotions in a similar way to music. The sound quality is created through word choice, including **onomatopoeia**. This means that the word is formed from the associated sound. For example, the word 'clap' - which features heavily in the song 'Happy' - encourages listeners to clap along and also sounds like clapping.

Cut out these emotions word cards and the onomatopoeia cards on the sheet below:

happiness	anger	excitement	surprise
sadness	calmness	fear	disgust

Onomatopoeia

rustle	clink	cry	snap	creak	yelp
trickle	click	rattle	sizzle	groan	boom
rumble	tap	clap	squirt	mutter	crunch
gurgle	bang	cackle	howl	mumble	thud
shimmer	scratch	chortle	creep	giggle	crackle

Now group the onomatopoeic words under the emotion cards and stick them onto separate sheets of paper. If possible, talk about how you sorted your cards with someone else in your family. Do they agree with you? Would they have sorted the words differently?

Beach Emotions

(onomatopoeia)

The waves **crash** on the beach

I feel excited.

The seagulls **screech**

I feel irritated.



The kites **flutter** in the breeze

I feel calm.

The wind **whooshes** gently through the trees

I feel relaxed.

The sand **crumbles** and **trickles** through my fingers

I feel annoyed.

The sun **sizzles** on the sand

I feel content.

Settings



Poetry Frame

_____ *Emotions*

The _____

I feel _____

The _____

I feel _____

The _____

I feel _____

The _____

I feel _____

The _____

I feel _____

The _____

I feel _____