SMART Targets 7th Grade – Cycle 5, Unit 1
“The Song of Wandering Aengus”/“Sonnet 43” (p. 71-74)

On-going

1. Comprehension questions from both poems (p. 2 of packet – CLASSWORK grade)
2. Writing Task: Write your own poem (p. 3 of packet – TEST grade)
3. Language Tasks: Grammar Practice p. R38 #1-5, p. R39 #1-5 (CLASSWORK grade)
4. Project: Poetry Reading Day (p. 4 of packet – PROJECT grade)

Assessment (in-class at end of unit)

1. Text Analysis (CLASSWORK grade)
2. Comprehension Test (TEST grade)

Extension Activities (“Homework”)

* iReady activities (i-ready.com) minimum 45’ per week

7th Grade ELA Comprehension Questions

Collection 2: “The Song of Wandering Aengus” by William Butler Yeats/”Sonnet 43”

by William Shakespeare (p. 71-76)

Targeted completion date: A – Friday, May 5; B – Monday, May 8

Day 1 – “The Song of Wandering Aengus” (p. 72)

1. DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF RHYME: Poets choose words not only for their meaning but also for their sound. One example is a poet’s use of **rhyme**. The most common type of rhyme is **end rhyme**, in which rhyming words come at the end of lines. **Re-read the first two stanzas (lines 1-16, p. 72).** **Identify examples of rhyme in these stanzas. What is the effect of end rhyme on this poem?** (RL.1.1, RL.2.4, RL.2.5)
2. DETERMINE MEANINGS: Poets often use **figurative language** as a way of using words to express ideas that are not literally true. Yeats uses **simile**, a comparison of two unlike things using *like* or *as*; **metaphor**, a comparison of two unlike things without using *like* or *as*; and **personification**, giving human qualities to an animal, object, or idea. **Re-read the last stanza (lines 17-24, p. 72). What does Yeats mean by the metaphors “silver apples of the moon” and “golden apples of the sun?” Then, explain the meaning of the last stanza.** (RL.2.4, RL.2.5)

Day 2 – “Sonnet 43” (p. 74)

1. ANALYZE FORM – SONNET: A poem’s **form** is the arrangement of words and lines. Traditional forms of poetry have fixed rules for the number of lines, their grouping, and their pattern of end rhymes, called the **rhyme scheme**. A **sonnet** is a traditional form that has exactly 14 lines, a specific rhyme scheme, and a set rhythmic pattern, or meter. **Meter** is the regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. **Re-read lines 1-4 (p. 74). How many syllables are in each line? What is the meter?** (RL.1.1, RL.2.4, RL.2.5)
2. DETERMINE MEANINGS: “Sonnet 43” makes use of conflicting ideas, or paradoxes. A **paradox** is a statement that has seemingly contradictory (or opposite) ideas, but upon further understanding, appears to be true. An example of this is in line 1 when the speaker says he sees best when asleep, a time when our eyes are closed, and we don’t “see” at all. **Re-read the last two lines (lines 13-14, p. 74). What does the speaker mean when he says that “all days are nights” and nights are “bright days?”** (RL.1.1, RL.2.4, RL.2.5)

7TH Grade Writing Task: Sonnet

**Sonnets** are traditional forms of poems of exactly 14 lines each, with a specific rhyme scheme. A **rhyme scheme** is a pattern of **end rhymes**, or rhyming words at the end of lines. These rhyme schemes remain constant throughout the entire sonnet. This pattern is called **meter**.

Task: Write a sonnet on a topic of your choice. It must be 14 lines long and contain the same end rhyme pattern of William Shakespeare’s “Sonnet 43” (p. 74). Use the box on p. 75 to assist you. The rhyme scheme should be a-b, a-b, c-d, c-d, e-f, e-f, g-g, meaning lines 1 and 3, 2 and 4, 5 and 7, 6 and 8, 9 and 11, 10 and 12, and 13 and 14 all rhyme with each other.

7th Grade Project: Poetry Reading Day

Students will present their sonnets to the class in the form of a class poetry reading. Students who have submitted their sonnets for review prior to the due date (one class before presentation date) may dress up in appropriate attire that reflects the meaning of their sonnets. Students must change out at the beginning of class and must change back into school uniform before the end of the period.

Students will receive a project grade for their presentation based on the following criteria:

1. Appropriate appearance
2. Adherence to the rules of writing a sonnet
3. Effort in presentation