

1. How is a river formed? Tick one.

- from tributaries
- by rain that falls from the sky**
- by the sea
- by lakes and ponds

2. Look at the extract below. Underline **three** words that are synonyms for each other.

*It **starts** in the sky, I gather.*

Trickling, drizzling, pitter-patter.

*The downfalls **commence**. Soaking into the thirsty earth.*

I rise. Springing from below. My source is set.

*Bubbling to the surface, the journey **begins**.*

3. Look at the second verse.

Find and copy a word that means 'money'.

currency

4. Fill in the missing words.

Tributaries join, **bolstering** my vigour.

5. Give one example of alliteration used in the poem.

Accept any example of alliteration from the poem:

- **pitter-patter**
- **strength and speed**
- **salty sister**

6. **Mingling, rejoicing. My salty sister.**

What does the poet mean by 'My salty sister'?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the poet uses the phrase salty sister to describe the sea. She is salty because seawater contains salt and she is the sister of the river because they are related by both being bodies of water.

7. Compare the first paragraph with the final paragraph.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The first paragraph describes where the river comes from and contains lots of descriptions of the sound made by rain. The final verse is less about the river and more about the river and the sea together preparing to start their journey again as the cycle continues.

8. Why do you think the author has used the pronoun 'I' in this poem?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the author has used the pronoun 'I' in this poem because they are trying to make the reader imagine the river as a person going on quest or journey.