

## A Flea and a Fly In a Flue KS2 Tongue Twister

A flea and a fly in a flue  
Were imprisoned, so what should they do?  
Said the flea, "Let us fly!"  
Said the fly, "Let us flee!"  
And they flew through a flaw in the flue!

### Tongue Twisters for Singing

Tongue twisters are a great way to warm up the muscles in your face ready to sing. This one really focuses on the **FL** sound, which involves the lips and the tongue.

Begin slowly, building up the **tempo** (speed), slowly, making sure all of your words are really clear.

Once you can say it really clearly, try putting this tongue twister to the tune of "Hickory Dickory Dock".

### More

Some of the words in this tongue twister sound the same but have different meanings. This type of word is called a **homophone**. Some of the homophones in this tongue twister are:

**Flea** (a biting insect which you might find on a dog) and **flee** (to run away)

**Fly** (an insect) and **fly** (as in flying through the air)

**Flue** (a pipe of chimney) and **flew** (the past tense of fly)

Can you think of any other homophones?

### Structure

This tongue twister is written as a poem. Do you know what kind of poem it is?

It's a **limerick**.

These poems have a special structure using five lines.

Lines 1, 2 and 5 rhyme with each other, and lines 3 and 4 also rhyme with each other.

Like music, limericks have a pulse, or a beat to them. All of the lines begin *slightly* before the beat, meaning they begin on an **upbeat**. The pulse changes between different lines:

Lines 1, 2 and 5 have three beats

Lines 3 and 4 have two beats.

Now you know the rules, see if you can write your own limerick!

Limericks were made popular by a poet called Edward Lear - see if you can find some more of his poems!