

**What we already know**

- Rhyme, Rhythm, Repetition, syllable, imagery, form

**Stage 8 and 9 English:  
Poetry (through music)**

**What's next**

- Analysis of poetry, confidently using the knowledge of KS3

**English Golden Concepts**

Reading: Fluency

Reading: Comprehension

Speaking and Listening

Writing Transcription

Writing Composition

**What is poetry?**

Poetry is a type of literature that aims to evoke an emotional response in the reader through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.

**Key Vocabulary**

Rhyme	Words with similar sounding final syllables.
Rhythm	The beat and pace of poem.
Syllable	The beats of words. Breaking words into smaller parts helps us to spell.
Meter	The pattern of beats in a line of poetry.
Form	The physical structure of the poem.
Stanza	A grouped set of lines within a poem, usually separated from other stanzas by a blank line
Simile	Describes something by comparing it to something else, using 'like' or 'as'. For example: <i>The house was as black as night</i>
Caesura	A pause within a line of poetry
Refrain	A repeated line in a poem.
Onomatopoeia	A word that sounds like what it means. For example: thud, crash, bang, buzz
Symbolism	Using an object or idea to represent something deeper. For example: Light representing hope
Figurative language	Language that goes beyond literal meaning. E.g. similes, metaphors
Tone	The feeling, atmosphere or mood of the poem
Perspective	The viewpoint or voice of the speaker
Context	The background information about the poem (historical, social, political, cultural)
Semantic field	A group of words linked together by meaning. E.g. <b>anger</b> : rage, frustration, madness, contempt, wrath, heat, temper

**What are poetic devices?**

Poetic devices are the tools used by poets to enhance the style, rhythm, structure, emotion, or meaning of a poem

**Poetry Tools**

- line breaks** (yellow brush): Writing in shorter lines to slow the reader down
- rhythm** (pink brush): makes you tap your foot
- simile** (purple brush): Comparing using 'like' or 'as'
- metaphor** (blue brush): Saying that one thing is something else
- personification** (green brush): giving human traits to something that is not human
- imagery** (red brush): helping the reader form a picture in their mind
- alliteration** (teal brush): Using the same sound at the beginning of neighboring words
- repetition** (pink brush): repeating something