

Year 7 Poetry Study Knowledge Organiser: Heroes Through Time

Structural terms:

Stanza (verse) Quatrain (stanza of four lines) Rhyming couplet (two lines which rhyme)

Figurative language techniques	Example	
Simile	a comparison using 'like' or 'as.'	He slithered like a snake. It was as cold as ice.
Metaphor	A direct comparison, saying one thing is another.	The moon is a ghostly galleon.
Personification	Giving human qualities to something that is not human.	The tree's fingers reached out for the sky.

Other poetic techniques

Alliteration	The repetition of consonants at the beginning of words
Assonance	The repetition of vowel sounds – a, e, i, o, u
Anaphora	The repetition of words at the beginning of lines in a poem
Onomatopoeia	The use of word which sounds like what it is describing
Repetition	The use of repeated words in a poem
Enjambment	When one line of a poem runs into the next line without any punctuation at the end of it.

How to organise an analytical paragraph about poetry

What?	Present your ideas about the poem's meaning and support your idea with a relevant quotation.
How?	Analyse the effect of your chosen quotation. Zoom in and explore the impact of a specific word or technique within your quotation.
Why?	Explore why the poet has presented it like this.

Forms of poetry

Haiku	A Japanese form of poem which consists of 17 syllables, arranged in three lines as 5, 7, 5 syllables
Kenning	A miniature riddle made up of two words which are joined to create a compound noun, for example: Summer-smiler (the sun)
Riddle	.A poem which requires the reader to solve a mystery
Ballad	A form of narrative poem written in quatrains (stanzas of four lines), with a strong rhythm.
Free verse	A poem which does not have an obvious rhythm and does not use a rhyme scheme.
Acrostic	A poem which spells out a word with the first letter of each line.

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