



Poetry – Year 6

Prior Knowledge:

- Structures of poems such as haikus and cinquains
- Repetition, syllables, and rhyme
- Imagery

Key Features

Alliteration	When the sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a phrase are the same.
Figurative language	Figurative language refers to words or phrases that are meaningful, but not literally true.
Imagery	The formation of mental images.
Onomatopoeia	Words invoking sounds; appeals to sense of hearing, enhances imagery, develops an image by creating a sound
Pattern	An author's writing pattern is how they organize the information they are sharing with the reader.
Personification	Attributes human characteristics or emotions (respectively); makes a strong comparison by giving human qualities/emotions to an inanimate thing, emphasizes themes, animals, or objects appear more vivid
Repetition	A word or phrase is repeated to provide clarity and emphasis, highlighting deeper meanings in the text.
Rhyme	Correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words
Rhythm	The pattern of stresses within a line of verse. All spoken word has a rhythm formed by stressed and unstressed syllables.
Simile & metaphor	Comparison: makes writing more vivid, imaginative, thought provoking, and meaningful; develops theme; stimulates ideas beyond the page; metaphors are more compact and tighter in their comparative description than similes
Stanza	A single line of a poem
Syllable	A syllable is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit. So, for example, 'book' has one syllable, and 'reading' has two syllables.
Verse	Verse is a collection of metrical lines of poetry.

Purpose: 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.

Examples: free verse, cinquain, haiku, sonnet, limerick, narrative.

Organisation, structure and effect

Interpret poems, understanding the poet's creation of shades of meaning, identifying themes and giving personal reflections.

Identify and explain the impact of imagery and figurative language.

Use language imaginatively to create shades of meaning in their own compositions.

Use a range of descriptive devices, figurative language and imagery to create their own poems, developing settings, character and narrative.

Vary pitch, pace, volume, rhythm and expression in relation to the poem's meaning and form

Use actions, sound effects, musical patterns, images and dramatic interpretation, varying presentations by using ICT