



# Poetry – Year 3

## Prior Knowledge:

- Repetition, syllables, and rhyme
- Poems can paint a picture in the reader's mind (imagery)

**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.

## 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.
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	Comparison: makes writing more vivid, imaginative, thought provoking, and meaningful; develops theme; stimulates ideas beyond the page;
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.

## Organisation, structure and effect

Describe the effect of the poem and its meaning.

Discuss word choices and their impact.

Notice 'sounds' created in poems by alliteration, rhyme, rhythm and onomatopoeia.

Explain simple patterns

Create similes and experiment with using alliteration, powerful nouns, adjectives and verbs

Recreate patterns in poems and begin to create own structures.