

**Poetry – Year 7 – Term 1b**

Keystone Vocabulary	D.
1. Syllable	A unit of sound in a word
2. Verse	Writing arranged in a rhythm (often rhyming)
3. Free verse	Poetry without rhyme or pattern
4. Rhyme scheme	A pattern of rhyme in a poem
5. Stanza	Set or grouped lines in a poem

**A. KEY TERMINOLOGY**

1	Imagery	Words/phrases that create pictures for the reader	"Round the <u>decay</u> "
2	Metaphor	Comparison that says something <b>IS</b> or <b>WAS</b> something else	"colossal <u>wreck</u> "
3	Simile	Comparison that something is <b>LIKE</b> or <b>AS</b> something else	"Like a thunderbolt he falls."
4	Juxtaposition[ing]	Placing things together for contrasting effect	"If you can talk with <u>crowds</u> ... or walk with <u>Kings</u> "
5	Symbolism	<b>Objects</b> or things that represent <b>themes</b> or ideas	"Yours is the <u>earth</u> and everything that's in it"
6	Conceit	A metaphor that compares two very unlike things in a surprising way	"O Rose thou art sick."
7	Personification	Non-human things given <b>human qualities</b>	"the heart that fed"
8	Repetition	Words or phrases that are <b>repeated</b>	" <u>King</u> of <u>Kings</u> "
9	Alliteration	Words that <b>start</b> with the <b>same sound</b>	" <u>c</u> old <u>c</u> ommand"
10	Sibilance	<b>Hissing 's'</b> sounds	" <u>s</u> nakes <u>h</u> issed and <u>s</u> pat on my scalp"
11	Assonance	Long, slow, open <b>vowel</b> sounds	"The <u>l</u> one and <u>l</u> evel <u>s</u> ands <u>s</u> tretch <u>f</u> ar away."
12	Onomatopoeia	Words that <b>sound like their meaning</b>	"a shattered visage lies"
13	Rhyme	Words that <b>end</b> with the <b>same sound</b> , often to end lines	"Tyger, Tyger, burning <u>b</u> right / in the forests of the <u>n</u> ight"
14	Neologism	Made up words	"'Twas brillig and the slithy toves."
15	Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of sound	"If you can force your <u>h</u> ear <u>t</u> and <u>n</u> erve and <u>s</u> in <u>e</u> w"

**C. Questions for analysing poems: WWW mnemonic**

<b>1. What?</b>	<b>What</b> is the poem <b>about</b> ? What are the <b>themes</b> ?
<b>2. Which?</b>	<b>Which</b> quotations and phrases are most <b>striking</b> ?
<b>3. Why?</b>	<b>Why</b> are <b>poetic devices</b> combined with striking <b>vocabulary</b> ?

**B. Poets and Poems – Who wrote What and When**

1. William Blake	<i>Tyger, Tyger</i> in 1794
2. Percy Shelley	<i>Ozymandias</i> in 1818
3. Lewis Carroll	<i>The Jabberwocky</i> in 1855
4. William Ernest Henley...	<i>Invictus</i> in 1875
5. Rudyard Kipling	<i>If</i> in 1895
6. Carol Anne Duffy	<i>The World's Wife</i> in 1999