

KS1: POETRY

KEY FEATURES

- stanzas
- repetition
- rhythm and rhyme
- onomatopoeia
- alliteration
- personification
- simile
- metaphor
- verbs and adjectives for impact
- creating an emotional response
- no punctuation rules

RHYMING COUPLETS

Two lines in a poem that end with words that rhyme:

Double, double, toil and **trouble**
Fire burn and cauldron **bubble**

ONOMATOPOEIA

A word that is used to represent and imitate a sound:

CRASH BANG SIZZLE POP ZOOM
SPLASH BUZZ TWEET CUCKOO

SIMILE

Describes something by comparing it to something else, using like or as. It creates an image in the readers mind:

It was as cold **as** an icecube.

Types of poems

Traditional poems: Action songs and nursery rhymes that tell a story.

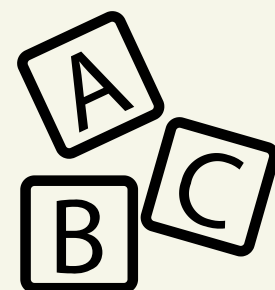
Acrostic poems: The first letter of each line forms a word or phrase vertically.

Shape poems: The words of the poem form an image or shape.

Performance poems: Poems that are intended to be performed to an audience.

Free verse: Poems that have no patterns or rhyme scheme.

capital letters

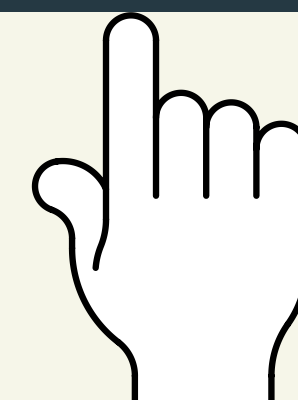


question marks



DON'T FORGET

finger spaces



exclamation marks

full stops

