

KEY VOCABULARY/CONCEPT:



USE A VARIETY OF COGNITIVE STRATEGIES TO LEARN THE SPELLING AND THE MEANING OF THESE KEY TERMS ABOUT POETRY:

- Ambiguity** – where a word or phrase has two or more possible meanings.
- Assonance** – when words share the same vowel sound but the consonants are different, e.g. “feet” and “weep”.
- Ballad** – a form of poetry that tells a story (can often be set to music).
- Caesura** – a pause in a line, e.g. after the word “dropped” in: “He dropped, - more suddenly than wearily.”
- Colloquial** – sounds like every day spoken English (can be slang).
- Emotive (language)** – something that makes you feel a particular emotion.
- Empathy** – when someone understands what someone else is experiencing and how they feel about it
- Enjambment** – when a sentence or phrase runs over from one line or stanza to the next.
- Free verse** – poetry that doesn’t rhyme and has no regular rhythm.
- Half-rhyme** – words that have a similar – but not identical –end sound, e.g. “shade” and “said”.
- Imagery** – language that creates a “picture” in your mind.
- Internal rhyme** – when two words in the same line rhyme.
- Irony** – when words are used in a sarcastic or comic way to imply the opposite of what they normally mean. It can also mean when there is a difference between what people expect and what actually happens.
- Juxtaposition** – when a poet puts two ideas, events, characters or descriptions close to each other to encourage the reader to contrast them.
- Metre** – the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables to create rhythm in a line of poetry.
- Mood** – the feel or atmosphere of a poem.
- Narrator** – the voice speaking the words (of the poem).
- Refrain** – a line or stanza in a poem that is repeated.
- Rhyme scheme** – a pattern of rhyming words in a poem.
- Rhyming couplet** – a pair of rhyming lines that are next to each other.
- Rhythm** – a pattern of sounds created by the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables
- Sibilance** – the repetition of “s” and “sh” sounds
- Stanza** – a group of lines in a poem – also called a “verse”.
- Structure** – the order and arrangement of ideas and events in a poem.
- Syllable** – a single unit of sound within a word.
- Symbolism** – when an object stands for something else.
- Syntax** – the arrangement of words in a sentence or phrase so that they make sense.
- Theme** – an idea or topic that’s important in a piece of writing.
- Tone** – the mood or feelings suggested by the way the narrator writes.
- Voice** – the personality narrating the poem - usually the poet’s voice - as if they were speaking to you directly or in the voice of a character.

POETRY

USE A VARIETY OF COGNITIVE STRATEGIES TO LEARN THE FOLLOWING POEMS AND EXTRACTS FROM POEMS:

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.

From Kubla Khan by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

I was angry with my friend;
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe;
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I waterd it with fears,
Night and morning with my tears:
And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night.
Till it bore an apple bright.
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole,
When the night had veild the pole;
In the morning glad I see;
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

A Poison Tree by William Blake

Like such a blind and senseless tree
As I’ve imagined this to be,
All envious persons are:
With care and culture all my find
Some pretty flower in their own mind,
Some talent that is rare.

From Envy by Mary Lamb

Timothy Winters comes to school
With eyes as wide as a football pool,
Ears like bombs and teeth like splinters:
A blitz of a boy is Timothy Winters.

From Timothy Winters by Charles Causley

POETRY

Forest could keep secrets
Forest could keep secrets

Forest tune in every day
to watersound and birdsound
Forest letting her hair down
to the teeming creeping of her forest-ground

But Forest don’t broadcast her business
no Forest cover her business down
from sky and fast-eye sun
and when night come
and darkness wrap her like a gown
Forest is a bad dream woman

From For Forest by Grace Nichols

Excuse me
Standing on one leg
I’m half-caste

Explain yusef
Wha yu mean
When yu say half-caste
Yu mean when Tchaikovsky
Sit down at dah piano
An mix a black key
Wid a white key
Is a half-caste symphony?

From Half-Caste by John Agard

LEARN THESE USEFUL LINKING WORDS FOR ANALYTICAL WRITING:

LINKING WORDS IN ENGLISH

Emphasis	Addition	Contrast	Order
Undoubtedly	Additionally/ An additional	Unlike	First/ Firstly
Indeed	Furthermore	Nevertheless	Second/ Secondly
Obviously	Also	On the other hand	Third/ Thirdly
Particularly/ In particular	Too	Nonetheless	Finally
Especially	As well as that	Despite / In spite of	At this time
Clearly	Along with	In contrast (to)	Following
Importantly	Besides	While	Previously
Absolutely	In addition	Whereas	Before
Definitely	Moreover	Alternatively	Subsequently
Without a doubt	Not only – but also	Conversely	Above all
Never	In addition to this	Even so	Last but not least
It should be noted	Apart from this	Differing from	First and foremost