


| Poem | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| Haiku | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Haiku' is a traditional form of Japanese poetry. Haiku poems consist of 3 lines. The first and last lines of a Haiku have 5 syllables and the middle line has 7 syllables. The lines rarely rhyme. |
| Tanka | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tanka poem is a Japanese poem which can also be known as a waka or uta. A tanka poem is similar to a haiku but has two additional lines. |
| Limerick | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limerick is a humorous poem consisting of five lines. The first, second, and fifth lines must have seven to ten syllables while rhyming and having the same verbal rhythm. The third and fourth lines only have to have five to seven syllables, and have to rhyme with each other and have the same rhythm. |
| Acrostic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An acrostic poem is a poem where certain letters in each line spells out a word or phrase. Typically, the first letters of a line are used to spell the message; but, they can appear anywhere. |
| Shape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Shape Poem is a type of poetry that describes an object and is shaped the same as the object the poem is describing. You could write your shape poem on anything. |
| Kenning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Kennings poem consists of several stanzas of two describing words. It can be made up of any number of Kennings. |

April Rain Song (personification)


Let the rain kiss you
 Let the rain beat upon your head with silver liquid drops
 Let the rain sing you a lullaby
 The rain makes still pools on the sidewalk
 The rain makes running pools in the gutter
 The rain plays a little sleep song on our roof at night
 And I love the rain.



Langston Hughes

The Hurt Boy and the Birds (reverse personification)

The hurt boy talked to the birds and fed them the crumbs of his heart. It was not easy to find the words for secrets he hid under his skin. The hurt boy spoke of a bully's fist that made his face a bruised moon - his spectacles stamped to ruin.



By John Agard

| Poetic Devices | |
|------------------------|---|
| Simile | Comparing something to something else using 'like' or 'as'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water well was as dry as a bone The soldier was like a brave lion. |
| Metaphor | A comparison which is not literally true. Does not use 'like' or 'as'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water well was a dry bone. The soldier was a brave lion. |
| Personification | Giving an object human characteristics (emotions, sensations, speech, movements) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cruel waves swallowed the poor swimmer. |
| Onomatopoeia | A word that names a sound, but also sounds like that sound. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smash, splash, bang, crash, thud, zoom, sizzle, whizz, boom |
| Alliteration | The repetition of an initial letter or sound in closely linked words. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't dream it. Drive it. Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. |
| Assonance | the repetition of a vowel sound in a sentence to create an internal rhyme. The sound does not always have to be at the start of a word. For example: The moon rose over an open field |
| Repetition | Rhyming is a form of repetition, but you don't have to write poems that rhyme. You could make the last line of the poem the same as the first line, or have a little phrase that you repeat, or even repeat a chunk of three or four lines. When you use repetition, it gives your poem a shape and meaning. |
| Stanza | A grouped set of lines, usually set off from others by a blank line or indentation. Stanzas can have regular rhyme and metrical schemes, though stanzas are not strictly required to have either. |

How to turn a simile into a metaphor

Dangerous **like** the terrifying dreams read about in Fairytales.
 → The house **was** a terrifying dream.

Lost **like** the poor lambs who were eaten by the big, bad wolf.
 → The house **is** a lost lamb, about to be eaten by the big, bad wolf


The curtains were twitching **like** the whiskers of a kitten, about to be gobbled up by a dog.
 → The curtains **were** the twitching whiskers of a kitten, about to be gobbled up by a dog.

Its blackened doorway **like** the mouth of some cruel creature from hell.
 → The blackened doorway **is** the mouth of some cruel creature from hell.

Show, don't tell!

YOU! (an Igbo poem) (simile)

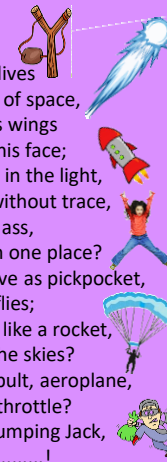
You!
 Your head is like a drum that is beaten for spirits.
You!
 Your ears are like the fans used for blowing fires.
You!
 Your nostril is like a mouse's den.
You!
 Your mouth is like a mound of mud.
You!
 Your hands are like drum-sticks.
You!
 Your belly is like a pot of rotten water.
You!
 Your legs are like stakes.
You!
 Your buttocks are like a mountain top.



(Kenning)

Who dips, dives swoops out of space, a buzz in his wings and sky on his face; now caught in the light, now gone without trace, a sliver of glass, never still in one place? Who's elusive as pickpocket, lord of the flies; who moves like a rocket, bound for the skies? Who's catapult, aeroplane, always full-throttle? Sky-diver, Jumping Jack, comet,!

Judith Nicholls




The Highway Man (narrative poem)

PART ONE: V1


The wind was a torrent of darkness among the gusty trees.
 The moon was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas.
 The road was a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,
 And the highwayman came riding—
 Riding—riding—
 The highwayman came riding, up to the old inn-door.

Alfred Noyes



In a twist

We felt the rain, wind, and hail, and then the thunder and lightning came. The winds gathered up and began to spin like a spinning top, sucking up dust like a vacuum cleaner. The gusts went around and around, like a merry-go-round. It continued to roar loudly. Destroying everything. Along the way. Soon it was gone.



Acrostic


Sunny days
 Planting flowers
 Rainy days
 Inside games
 No more snow
 Gentle winds



Haiku

Fluffy marshmallow
 A sugary cloud of goo
 Melting in my mouth



Round and sweet Mum says it may rot my teeth. Oh well, may they rot in peace!



From a railway carriage (rhythm)

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
 Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
 And charging along like troops in a battle,
 All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
 All of the sights of the hill and the plain
 Fly as thick as driving rain;
 And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
 Painted stations whistle by.
 Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
 All by himself and gathering brambles;
 Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
 And there is the green for stringing the daisies!
 Here is a cart run away in the road
 Lumping along with man and load;
 And here is a mill and there is a river:
 Each a glimpse and gone for ever!

Robert Louis Stevenson


WINTER

determiner + adjective + noun = **expanded noun phrases** = several furious frogs

Word Class

| | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Nouns | Proper nouns Concrete nouns Pronouns Abstract nouns | <i>Cinderella, Birmingham, Tuesday, January, Mr Roberts, McDonalds, Mum chair, sky, uniform, rucksack, pen, notebook, wolf, child he, she, we, they, you, I, my, their, yours, mine, his, hers, ours boredom, anger, rage, despair, disappointment, happiness, bliss</i> |
| Determiners | qualify the noun | <i>a, an, the, some, many, several, five, one thousand, plenty</i> |
| Adjectives | describe the noun | <i>hostile, tyrannical, beastly, monstrous, powerful, vicious, repulsive, obnoxious</i> |
| Verbs | 'doing' or 'being' words | <i>roar, growl, snarl, hiss, slither, bellow, stomp, crunch, lurk, prowl</i> |
| Adverbs | describe the verb | <i>understandably, seldom, straight, fast, often, never, always, very, quite, too</i> |
| Prepositions | show you where a noun is in relation to something else | <i>under, over, behind, adjacent to, opposite, in front of, behind, ahead</i> |

Remember to include precise descriptive vocabulary!

The Dog Ate The Bone 

The dog ate the bone.
Don't you think that's kind of weak?
The verb here is "ate"
But it needs a little tweak.
The dog **ate** the bone,
Let's try another verb.
One that's really fun to write,
One that's quite superb.
The dog could **devour** the bone,
Nibble, gnaw, or munch it.
The dog could **snark-up** the bone,
Gobble, bite or crunch it.
The dog could **consume** the bone,
Oh yes, that dog could do it,
Inhale the bone, **impale** the bone,
Swallow, gulp or chew it.
So when you're writing to impress,
Don't use a verb that fizzles.
Think of every word you know,
And give me one that sizzles!

Melissa Forney

Apostrophes for omission

can't # won't #
doesn't # shan't
didn't #
could've #
would've

Apostrophes for possession

Kiera's coat
James's coat
the lion's tail
the lions' tails
children's shoes
women's toilets
the men's toilets

Prepositional phrases


A troll lived under the bridge.
→ Under the bridge lived a troll.


| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Articles | Demonstrative | Possessive Adjectives |
| the an a | this that these those | my, your his, her its, our your, their |
| Quantifiers | Numbers | Ordinals |
| some, any few, little more, much every | one, two three, four twenty, hundred | first, second third, last next |

| Features of a newspaper report | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Orientation | The lead paragraph (the introduction). It sets the scene for the main body by explaining who, what, where and when the story is concerned. |
| Picture | An image – usually a photograph or court illustration – of something relevant to the subject of the newspaper report. |
| Headline | short and snappy (often using techniques such as alliteration/puns/shock-factor) to catch the reader's eye. It should make the reader want to know more. |
| Reorientation | the concluding (final) paragraph, usually written in present or future tense. It brings the reader up-to-date with the story. |
| Date | tells us when the report was published – not when the event occurred. It is written in full. |
| Caption | gives a short written description about the picture. |
| Subheading | a short, snappy sentence or phrase that gives more information about the headline. It doesn't give away the story though! |
| Quotes | included in the main body to make it sound more reliable. The quotes are usually given by witnesses or people affected by the story. |
| Byline | details who the report has been written by. |
| Main body | gives the details of the story. It is found between the orientation and reorientation. It usually contains two or more quotes. |

Literal Questions

- The **easy** questions!
- Usually worth **1** mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer

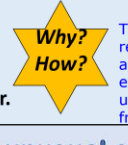
Who? What? When? Where? 




PC Page can only see what is 'right there' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering **literal** questions.

Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth **3** marks – so your answer needs **3** parts
- Often look at the **thoughts and feelings** of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use **evidence** in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.


Why? How? 




The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

Inference Questions

- Usually worth **2** marks
- You need to **think** about these questions
- Read between the lines**
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.

Why? How? 



The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.


Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

P - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

E - My parents owned a circus.


E - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.

L - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.



Synonyms

Words that have the **same or similar** meaning.


hot → boiling → scorching 

Antonyms

Words that have the **opposite** meaning.

hot → cold

- Highlight the key word in the question.
- Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
- Highlight the key word in the text.
- Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
- Check the information answers the question.
- Write the answer down.
- Repeat for the next question!



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VISION | HEARING | SMELL | TASTE | TOUCH |
|  |  |  |  |  |