# Year 7 Term 2
# Introduction to Poetry

## 10 Influential Poets

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|---|---|
| William Wordsworth | An English Romantic poet. His most famous poem is 'Daffodils', |
| William Shakespeare | In his lifetime he wrote over 150 poems. Shakespearean sonnets are still widely studied today. |
| Emily Dickinson | An American poet who lived most of her life in isolation. |
| Maya Angelou | A civil rights activist and poet whose most famous poem is 'Still I |
| Rudyard Kipling | Author of 'The Jungle Book'. His most famous poem is 'If'. |
| John Agard | Born and raised in British Guiana. He is a performance poet and his style reflects musical rhythms and everyday speech. |
| Carol Ann Duffy | One of her most famous poems is 'Valentine'. |
| Ted Hughes | Considered one of the greatest writers and poets of the 20th century. |
| Simon Armitage | A contemporary poet well known for themes of conflict and war and particularly the human experience of these. |
| Wilfred Owen | One of the most famous poets from WW1. He wrote poetry about the horrors of war. |

## The Poet Laureate

The Poet Laureate is an honoured poet chosen by the government or monarchy who is expected to compose poems for special occasions. The Poet Laureate of Britain is usually appointed for life.

## Poetic Structures

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Ballad | Story poems– often 4 lines stanzas |
| Blank verse | Verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables |
| Epic | Tragic/heroic story |
| Free verse | No regular rhyme/rhythm |
| Haiku | 3 lines, syllables 5/7/5. Often about nature |
| Ode | Lyrical poem often addressed to one person |
| Sonnet | 14 lined love poem |
| Shape poem | Poem is in shape of the main subject |
| Rhyme scheme | The pattern of the lines that rhyme in a poem. |
| Rhyming couplet | Two lines next to each other that rhyme. |

## Poetic Techniques

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Alliteration | When words placed together start with the same sound. "She sells sea shells on the sea shore". |
| Metaphor | When you say something is something else but you know it can't be. "She is a star!" |
| Simile | When you compare two things using 'as' or 'like'. "As brave as a lion". |
| Oxymoron | When two words are placed together with opposite meanings. "Cruel kindness" or "silent scream". |
| Onomatopoeia | Words that sound like what they are. "Meow" or "crash". |
| Assonance | The repetition of a vowel sound "Go slow over the road". |
| Emotive language | Language used to create a particular emotion in the reader. |
| Figurative language | When writers use similes, metaphors or personification to describe something in a non-literal way. |
| Imagery | When something is described in way that appeals to our senses. |
| Structure | The way that the poem is arranged/organised. |
| Sibilance | A repeated 's', 'sh' or 'z' sound. |
| Semantic field | A group of words in the poem that are all about the same thing/idea. |
| Caesura | A pause in the middle of the line. |
| Enjambment | When one line runs into another without a pause. |