

Year 7 'Poisonous Poetry'

Assessments:

1. A poem in the style of Hilaire Belloc.
2. How is the narrator presented in Robert Browning's 'The Laboratory'?



PEEL

Point:	Evidence:	Explanation:	Link:
The statement you want to make and the answer to the question. It will be the topic of your paragraph.	A relevant quotation from the text which supports your point. For example... For instance... The text states that... Within the line... This is apparent in... This is especially seen when... This is illustrated when... This is highlighted in... The quotation...	Pick out key words or phrases from the evidence. Define these words or phrases and explain how they prove your point. Explain the effect on the reader. This suggests... This shows... This implies... This indicates... This signifies... This infers... This means... This connotes... This epitomises... This reflects... This represents... This emphasises... This symbolises... One could argue...	Link your paragraphs and the ideas within your paragraph. Moreover... Furthermore... Essentially... Effectively... Fundamentally... Ultimately... Undoubtedly... Similarly... Equally... Additionally... Also... However... Alternatively... Yet... Conversely... Significantly...

SMILE:

Structure:

How is this piece organised? (How many stanzas/verses?)
How is the idea developed? (What words or phrases give the images or theme emphasis or clarity?)
What is the structure? (Line length/rhyme scheme? (Is there any rhythm/repetition/enjambment?))

Meaning:

What is the poem about? Does it have a message?
What is the poet discussing?
Is there an overall theme and idea in the poem?

Imagery:

What pictures do you get in your mind when you read the poem?
Does the poem contain similes/metaphors or personification?
Why do you think the poet has included these images in the poem?

Language:

What words has the poet used to create an image?
Are there any complicated words?
Is the language simple to understand?
Which words and phrases create the images? (Use quotations to prove your point).

Effect:

What is the effect of the poem?
What does the poem make you feel/think about?
What opinion does it show about the subject?



Poetic Structures and Forms	Meaning
Ballad	A poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas.
Blank verse	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.
Caesura	A stop or a pause in a line of poetry – usually caused by punctuation.
Dramatic monologue	A poem in which an imagined speaker address the reader.
Elegy	A form of poetry which is about the death of its subject.
End stopped	A line of poetry ending in a piece of punctuation which results in a pause.
Enjambment	The running over of a sentence from one line to the next without a piece of punctuation at the end of the line.
Free verse	Non-rhyming, non-rhythmical poetry which follows the rhythms of natural speech.
Lyric	An emotional, rhyming poem, most often describing the emotions caused by a specific event.
Meter	The measured pattern of rhythmic accents in the poem
Parody	A comic imitation of another writer's work.
Petrarchan sonnets	Composed of an initial octave which explore a theme, then a volta, followed by a sestet, which tends to address the question or issue raised in the sonnet's first eight lines.
Octave	An eight line stanza
Ode	A formal poem which is written to celebrate a person, place, object or idea.
Quatrain	A four line stanza.
Repetition	A repeated word or phrase usually used to emphasise importance.
Rhyme	The repetition of syllable sounds – usually at the ends of lines, but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme).
Rhyming couplet	A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another.
Sestet	A six line stanza.
Sonnet	A fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter and regular rhyme scheme.
Stanza	A group of lines separated from others in a poem.
Triadic structure	The 'power of three'.
Volta	A turning point in the line of thought or argument in poem.

Poetic Language	Meaning
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Assonance	A repetition of vowel sounds.
Cliché	An overused phrase or saying
Connotation	Associated meaning of the word.
Extended metaphor	A central metaphor that acts like an 'umbrella' to connect all metaphors within.
Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements
Imagery	A Visually descriptive of figurative language.
Irony	A use of words to mean something very different from what they appear to mean.
Metaphor	A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using "like" or "as."
Narrative voice/persona	The voice/speaker of the poem who is different from the writer.
Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (pop, bang)
Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together in a way which makes peculiar sense. For example, "friendly fire."
Pathetic fallacy	When a character's feelings, thoughts or emotions are displayed through the environment around them. For example, when a character is depressed and it is raining.
Personification	Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.
Plosive	"b," "p," "t" and "d" sounds – which can be harsh, aggressive or shocking.
Protagonist	The main character in a poem.
Sibilance	Repeated "s" sounds – most often caused by "s" "ss" and "c." These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.
Simile	A comparison made using the words "like" or "as."
Theme	The central idea of a literary work.
Tone	The implied attitude of a writer toward the subject and characters of work.

