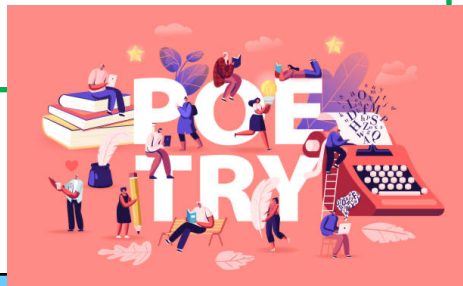




Knowledge Organiser: Year 7

Poetry



Describing language:

metaphor	Comparing two things where one is described as if it is the other.
simile	Comparing using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .
personification	Describing a non-human object with human qualities.
alliteration	Consecutive words starting with the same letter.
colloquial language	Ordinary, everyday, informal language. Possibly slang.
monosyllabic	Sentences made of largely one-syllable words.
assonance	Repeated vowel sounds.
rhetorical question	A question asked to make a point rather than needing an answer.
irony	A statement that expresses the opposite of its meaning.
triplet / rule of three	Using three words, phrases or clauses to build an idea.

Describing form and structure in poetry:

narrative poem	A story.
dramatic monologue	A single character revealing themselves and the dramatic situation.
stanza	A verse in a poem.
caesura	A pause within a line.
enjambment	The running on of one line to the next.
End stopped line	A line that ends in a full stop.

Viewpoint terminology:

perspective	A view point; a particular attitude towards something.
narrator	The person telling the story.
protagonist	The leading character.
persona	A role or character that the writer takes on.
omniscient	A point of view where the narrator knows all thoughts, feelings and actions.
Argument	A reason given in support of an idea.
Counter argument	A reason to oppose an idea put forward.

Context – Education for Leisure:

Written in 1980s when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister.

Time of great political conflict: Falkland's War, the miners' strike and poll tax riots. Many cuts and changes in the health, social services and education budgets.

Margaret Thatcher said 'there is no such thing as society' and encouraged the individual pursuit of wealth. Many more vulnerable parts of society suffered. This unseen class is the background for the poem's narrator.

Leave blank to allow students to glue.



How do we use Knowledge Organisers in English

How can you use knowledge organisers at home to help us?

- **Retrieval Practice:** Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards:** Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it:** Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

How will we use knowledge organisers in English?

- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- **Mark our answers:** Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

Date	Section of knowledge organiser	Score

Leave blank to allow students to glue.