

Beech Beech Hill Topic Must Knows

Year 6 Year 6 - Poetry Quest (Lite)



1) Found Poetry - Every pupil should

- Understand the *scope* of the poetry genre of Found Poetry* and how effective it can be.

2) Edward Lear - Every pupil should

- Have an appreciation of both the life and work of artist and poet, Edward Lear.
- Have an understanding of the poetry genre of nonsense verse
- Be exploring how to incorporate the senses into poems of this genre.
- Be aware that in some cases, new words can be invented using onomatopoeia and portmanteau methods (especially in this genre).
- Understand the principle of alliteration having seen examples and be able to use the technique in their own work
- Understand how adding layers of detail can improve a poem.

3) Haiku TV - Every pupil should

- Understand the principles of the Haiku* form of poetry including the Kigo and Kireji..
- Gain experience in the use of a microphone.

4) Magic Metaphors - Every pupil should

(Poetic device) Understand the difference between metaphor and simile*.

Have some understanding about how poets view the world differently, how they think and how they might generate new imagery by these observations.

5) Performance Poetry - Every pupil should

- Have an appreciation of how to put a performance together.
- Understand the difference between reading and performing poetry.
- Have the chance to perform his or her own work either as part of a group or solo.
- Have some understanding of sibilants and plosives.
- Be able to 'use their voice as an instrument.
- Be able to control volume and tone of their voice
- Use their imagination to assign sounds to abstract concepts (e.g. if the colour red had a voice what would it say and how would it say it?)

6) Rehearsal & Performance - Every pupil should

- Understand the difference between a rehearsal and a performance and the relationship between them.
- Have an opportunity to contribute ideas during the process.

7) General - Every pupil should

- Appreciate the importance of listening.
- Be able to concentrate on an individual writing task without talking for up to 12 minutes.
- Feel able to appropriately question the direction and content of each class or ask specific questions about their own work.
- Feel that they are part of a bigger project involving a cross curriculum theme and including dance, a performance and a school trip.

Key Vocabulary

Found Poetry - Found poetry is a type of poetry created by taking words, phrases, and sometimes whole passages from other sources and reframing them (a literary equivalent of a collage) by making changes in spacing and lines, or by adding or deleting text, thus imparting new meaning.

Nonsense verse - Is a form of light verse, often targeted at children, depicting imaginative characters in amusing situations of fantasy. It is often whimsical in tone and employing fanciful phrases and seemingly meaningless made-up words.

Portmanteau words - A word which blends the sounds and combines the meanings of two others, for example motel or brunch or jeggings.

Onomatopoeia - the formation of a word from sounds associated with the thing or action being named (e.g. cuckoo, sizzle, jeggings, clash and zip).

Alliteration - The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words

Haiku - An unrhymed Japanese poetic form that, in its western equivalent consists of 17 syllables arranged in three lines containing five, seven, and five syllables, respectively. A haiku expresses much and suggests more in the fewest possible words, has a seasonal theme and tag (Kigo) and often a contemplative pause after a 'slicing word' (kireji).

Metaphor & Simile - Similes and metaphors are both figures of speech used in creative writing to compare two things or ideas. They can be used to explore a concept, add colour, life and depth to our language. Whereas metaphors simply state a direct comparison, similes use the words 'like' or 'as' to make the comparison.