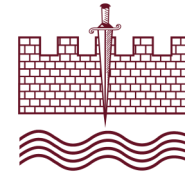


Half term 4

Nature Poetry

Key Stage 3: Year 7

Knowledge Organiser



WHAT IS NATURE POETRY?

- Poetry is a way to express feelings, ideas and emotions in a creative way
- Nature poetry covers:
 - How we should appreciate nature
 - How others feel about nature
 - How it can shape or influence our identities
 - How it is presented in other cultures
 - Various poetry forms

KEY WRITERS AND TEXTS:

- 'The Sea' - James Reeves
- 'A Sea Dirge' - Lewis Carroll
- 'Daffodils' - William Wordsworth
- 'Desert Places' - Robert Frost
- 'Autumn' - John Clare
- 'Ode to Autumn' - John Keats
- 'The Moon at Knowle Hill' - Jackie Kay
- 'Sun is Laughing' - Grace Nichols
- 'Nature' - H.D. Carberry
- 'Two Seasons' - Valerie Bloom

EXAM SKILLS:

- AO1: Read, understand and respond to texts using textual references. Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas.
- AO2: Use PEEL to analyse how the writers use language and structure techniques to achieve effects and influence readers
- AO3: Show understanding of the relationships between texts and the contexts in which they were written
- AO5: Respond creatively, effectively and imaginatively. Adapt tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences.

"I wandered lonely as a cloud..." - William Wordsworth

SUCCESS CRITERIA:

1. Identify techniques and analyse language, form and structure.
2. Understand and comment on the poet's intentions.
3. Understand and evaluate the reader's response.
4. Understand and evaluate the effects and significance of context (audience, social, historical, cultural).
5. Apply comparative skills.
6. Be able to explore a poem independently and interpret and evaluate the ideas of each poem.
7. Use precise evidence to support ideas.
8. Analyse multiple meanings/interpretations where possible.

KEY TERMS:

Nature = the phenomena of the physical world, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth

Stanza = a group of lines forming a unit or verse in a poem

Symbolism = the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities

Theme = an idea that recurs in a work of art or literature

Rhyme = correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.

Enjambement = the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line

Imagery = visually descriptive of figurative language

Personification = the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human

Metaphor = a phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable

Simile = comparing items using 'like' or 'as'

Tone = the general character or attitude of a piece of writing

Written dialect = an artistic choice made wherein a word will be written/spelt to reflect the way it would be pronounced