Aberford C of E Primary School

Poetry throughout school 2022-2023

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| **EYFS** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Rhymes, Poems and Songs to Perform** |
| Poems Out Loud - L StansfieldPoems Out Loud!: First Poems to Read and PerformZim Zam Zoom - J Carter & N ColtonZim Zam Zoom: Zappy Poems to Read Out Loud | Clap, clap hands, 1, 2, 3.Head, shoulders, knees, toes.If you’re happy and you know it.The magic porridge pot.Polly put the kettle on.In and out the dusty bluebells.5 little men in a flying saucer.5 currant buns.5 little monkeys.One elephant went out to play. 5 little ducks went swimming.Row, row, row your boat.Twinkle, twinkle little star.The wheels on the bus.Wind the bobbin up.The bear went over the mountain.Old McDonald had a farm.10 fat sausages sizzling.10 green bottles.10 in a bed.Wiggly woo.The animal fair.The animals went in 2 by 2.Down in the jungle.Hey diddle, diddle.Dinosaurs.A sailor went to sea.Rub, a, dub, dub.There’s a hole in the bottom of the sea.When I was one. Incy Wincy Spider Dingle Dangle Scarecrow Grand Old Duke Humpty Dumpty Oat and Beans and Barley Grow |

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| **Year 1** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Poems to Perform** | **Poems to Read** | **Poems to Write** |
| Perfectly Peculiar Pets -E Woollard & A BoretzkiPerfectly Peculiar PetsA First Book of the Sea -N Davies & E SuttonA First Book of the Sea | Water - Shirley Hughes Rickety Train Ride- Tony Mitton ‘Emus’Roger McGough ‘What a Fandango’ Michael Rosen ‘No Breathing’Michael RosenWildlife Rules(Poetry Shed) | Spaghetti! Spaghetti!Jack PrelutskyFeasts Shirley HughesChocolate CakeMichael RosenNook of NonsenseMichael Rosen | AcrosticAn acrostic is a poem in which the first letters of each line spell out a word or phrase. Usually, the first letter of each line is capitalised. Acrostics do not have to rhyme and there is not set length or rhythm for each line.Free Verse**Free verse** poems have no rhyming structure and often don't have a particular rhythm or syllable patterns. Poets use line breaks, punctuation and the use of shorter and longer lines to convey meaning.List poemsA list poem collects content in a list form. It can be purely a list without any transitional phrases. List poems don't have any fixed rhyme or rhythmic pattern – this is the poet’s choice. RiddlesThe poem describes a noun without giving the reader the name of the object. Clues are given throughout the poem and the last line will address the reader with a question. E.g. ‘What am I?’. The first clues should be more difficult and general, and the final clues will become easier and allow thereader to guess what the topic of the poem is. It is usually written in the first person. Each line starts with a capital letter. Lines end with a full stop, except for the last line, which will end with a question mark. The mood of the poem is often light-hearted |

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| **Year 2** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Poems to Perform** | **Poems to Read** | **Poems to Write** |
| Tiger Tiger Burning Bright* Fiona Waters

National Trust: Tiger, Tiger, Burning Bright!: An Animal Poem for Every Day of the Year (Poetry Collections)[Midnight Feasts: Tasty poems chosen by A.F. Harrold](https://www.amazon.co.uk/Midnight-Feasts-Tasty-Poems-Collec/dp/1472944070/ref%3Dsr_1_1?crid=1Q5WJLIB6XA0T&dchild=1&keywords=midnight+feasts+poems&qid=1628940806&sprefix=midnight+feasts%2Caps%2C176&sr=8-1)Midnight Feasts: Tasty poems chosen by A.F. Harrold | Daddy Fell into The Pond – Alfred NoyesCats Sleep Anywhere – Eleanor Farjeon ‘Conquer’Joseph CoelhoWhat a poem’s not’ John HegleyTailsPoetry ShedHeroic Tiny CreaturesPoetry ShedDispose of your waste responsiblyPoetry ShedIf I were…Poetry Shed | Footprints in the Sand – B Williams A Tiny Burning Flame - Unknown Owl and the Pussy Cat – E LearMy Lonely Garden from Take off Your Brave– Nadim (aged 4)Cobwebs – UnknownPlease Mrs ButlerAllan Ahlberg | DiamanteA diamante is an unrhymed seven-line poem. The first and seventh line of the poem have one word and this word is a noun. The second and sixth lines have two words and these are adjectives connected to the first noun. The third and fifth lines have three words and these are verbs. The fourth line has four words and these are nouns.Free Verse**Free verse** poems have no rhyming structure and often don't have a particular rhythm or syllable patterns. Poets use line breaks, punctuation and the use of shorter and longer lines to convey meaning.Shape poemsThe poem is written in the shape of the object it is describing. The shape adds to the meaning of thepoem and can be presented with the words written inside a shape or the outline of the shape is createdusing the words from the poem. A shape poem does not need to rhyme and does not follow a setstructure. Each line starts with a capital letter. Lines often end with a comma or full stopRepeating patternsPoems with repeated patterns or rhyme are effective in making the main idea of the poem more memorable. These poems use a figurative language feature known as repetition and this helps to draw the reader’s attention to a thought, feeling or idea within the poem. Each line starts with a capitalletter. Typically, each line ends with a comma or full stop. The children will most often see this poem type in nursery rhymes. |

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| **Year 3** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Poems to Perform** | **Poems to Read** | **Poems to Write** |
| I Am the Seed That Grew the Tree - F Waters & F Preston-Gannonhttps://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images/I/61vofygCGCL._SX448_BO1,204,203,200_.jpgStars with Flaming Tails - Valerie BloomStars with Flaming Tails: Poems: 1 | The Sound Collector -Roger McGoughThe Adventures of Isabel -Ogden Nash‘You’re Called What?’ Kes GrayPoetry Pie Roger McGoughAspPoetry ShedA Dodo’s messagePoetry ShedSharksPoetry ShedOcean RhymingPoetry Shed‘My Heart is a Volcano’ Valerie Bloom | The Dragon of Andor – Reading ExplorersMr Moore –David HarmerGhost in the Garden -Berlie DohertyThe Small Dragon -Brian PattenIf Anger was an Animal -The Emotional MenagerieThe Witch of Axon -Reading ExplorersMy Brother Might be Bigfoot-Kenn NesbittThe Listeners Walter de la Mer | LimerickThe poem is five lines in length and follows the rhyme scheme AABBA.The first line usually begins with ‘There was a...’ and ends with the name of a person or place. The last lineshould be rather unusual or far-fetched. The last line often ends with the same word as the first.Each line starts with a capital letter. Lines often end with a comma. The mood of this type of poem is comic,and it can even be nonsense.Kennings A kenning is a two-word phrase which describes an object. The two words are joined using a hyphen. Kenning poems are a type of riddle, and they are commonly used in poetry to describe something without stating what it is. Kennings use metaphors to describe the object. Each line within the poem will consist of one kenning and the kennings should be ordered based on the impact they have on thereader. There is no set number of lines in each verse. Each line starts with a capital letter and no punctuation is required at the end of each lineQuatrainsThe poem is four lines in length and is a rhyming poem. The rhyming pattern of this poem can differ, with the most common pattern being the AABB or ABAB rhyming pattern. Eachline starts with a capital letter. Lines often end with a comma or full stop. Several quatrains can be used together to create a longer poemQuestion and answer poetryThe poem uses repeated questions to create a dramatic effect. The poet then answers each of the questions using rich vocabulary. Figurative language features, such as alliteration, similes and metaphors may also be used in the poem. There is no set structure or rhyming pattern. Each line startswith a capital letter; questions end with a question mark and the answers end with a full stopFree Verse**Free verse** poems have no rhyming structure and often don't have a particular rhythm or syllable patterns. Poets use line breaks, punctuation and the use of shorter and longer lines to convey meaning.ClerihewA clerihew is usually a humorous poem written about a specific person. It is a four-line comic verse with two rhyming pairs of lines with the rhyme scheme AABB. The First line of the poem will include the name of the person about whom the verse is written.  |

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| **Year 4** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Poems to Perform** | **Poems to Read** | **Poems to Write** |
| Where Zebras Go – S Hardy-DawsonWhere Zebras Go: PoemsThis Rock, That Rock - [D Conlon](https://www.amazon.co.uk/Dom-Conlon/e/B00HU7QYBK/ref%3Ddp_byline_cont_book_1)This Rock, That Rock: Poems between you me and the moon | Granny’s Sugarcake – John LyonsFrom a Railway Carriage – R L StevensonKoalaPoetry ShedOcean TheftPoetry ShedJungle RainPoetry Shed ‘To the Last Dinosaur Standing’Kate Wakeling  ‘The Land of Blue’Laura Mucha  ‘Little bit of food’Joseph Coelho | It Couldn’t Be Done - Edgar A Guest Hey Diddle Diddle The Jaberwocky – Lewis CarrollThe Magic BoxKit Wright | Nonsense poetryNonsense poems are poems that intentionally do not make a lot of sense. They can include made-upwords, nonsensical ideas or can be contradictory. There is no set structure or rhyming pattern, but oftennonsense poems do rhyme. Each line starts with a capital letter and lines typically end with a comma orfull stop.TankaThe poem is five lines in length and follows a strict syllable pattern. The entire poem consists of 31 syllablesEach line starts with a capital letter but there is no ending punctuation. The poem does not follow a rhymingpattern. The poem typically presents a whole story.HaikuHaikus originate from Japan, are three lines in length and follow a strict syllable pattern. Each line starts with a capital letter. Lines can end with a comma, full stop or no punctuation mark. The mood of this type of poem is generally serious and they can relate to a range of themes, including nature or love. CinquainThe poem consists of five unrhymed lines and follows a strict syllable pattern. Each line starts with a capital letter but typically, there is no ending punctuation. The poem tells a story,includes an action and feeling and has a conclusionSimile/metaphorA simile and metaphor poem is a poem which includes these two figurative language features to createan image in the reader’s mind. Similes compare something to something else using the words ‘like’ or‘as’, whilst metaphors use a direct comparison by saying that it is the thing it is being compared to.There is no set structure or rhyming pattern to simile and metaphor poems. Each line starts with acapital letter. Lines often end with a commaFree verse**Free verse** poems have no rhyming structure and often don't have a particular rhythm or syllable patterns. Poets use line breaks, punctuation and the use of shorter and longer lines to convey meaning. |

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| **Year 5** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Poems to Perform** | **Poems to Read** | **Poems to Write** |
| Welcome to My Crazy Life – J SeigalWelcome to My Crazy LifeBright Bursts of Colour – M GoodfellowBright Bursts of Colour | Leisure – W H DaviesWalking with My Iguana – Brian MosesPlural NonsensePoetry ShedBuilt in adolescencePoetry ShedWarm UpPoetry ShedConversation with a treePoetry Shed ‘Pockets’Ruth Awolola‘Thought Machine’Laura Mucha ‘Put the Kettle On’John Agard‘You Look Like A Rainbow’ Joseph CoelhoDidgeridooRoger McGough59Harry Baker ‘We can be more’Solli Raphael | Storm in a Rainforest – Sally GarlandAutumn leaves – James McinerneyThe Sky Artist – Grace NicholsThe British – Ben ZephaniahWhispering Waves – National Poetry LibraryTwas the night before Christmas - Clement Clarke MooreA Poem to be Spoken Silently – Pie CorbettThe HighwaymanAlfred NoyesJabberwockyLewis CarrollThe Sick RoseWilliam Blake | Narrative poetryNarrative poems are poems which tell a story and are often longer than traditional poems. They include keystory elements such as: a setting; characters; dialogue and a clear plot line, consisting of a conflict andresolution. The aim of a narrative poem is to entertain the reader and to leave them with a story to remember.Each line starts with a capital letter. Lines often end with a comma or full stop. The mood of this type of poem ismore serious. Narrative poems consist of a range of poetic and figurative languageFigurative PoetryA figurative language poem is a poem which includes a range of figurative language techniques for effect.Figurative language often compares something to something else to create a vivid or emotive image in thereader’s mind. These poems do not follow a set structure or rhyming pattern. Each line usually starts with acapital letter. Lines often end with a comma or full stopMonologueMonologues are used in plays, books and films and are a long piece of speech, which will be spoken by oneactor/character. They can be comical or can be more serious, where a character is complaining, talking or being dramatic. Other characters may be included in this piece of writing, but there will only be one character speaking aloud. Monologues are effective in showing a character’s thoughts and feelings in more detail, allowing the audience to see the scene through the eyes of that specific character. There are two types of monologues –• Internal monologue – This happens inside a character’s head and gives the reader an idea of what thecharacter is thinking and feeling.• Dramatic monologue – This is usually performed to an audience and involves the character’s opinion onwhat is happening. |

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| **Year 6** |
| **Poems to Share** | **Poems to Perform** | **Poems to Read** | **Poems to Write** |
| The Lost Words –R Macfarlane & J MorrisThe Lost Words: Robert MacfarlaneBelonging Street – M CoeBelonging Street: Poems | The River – Valerie BloomIn Flanders’ Fields – John McCrea24 Hours of RealityAmanda GormanProximityDarius SimpsonPlastic BagPoetry ShedThe Last RhinoPoetry Shed | The Book – Michael RosenMy Grandma's Bonsai Tree – Ben MayohThe Highwayman – Alfred NoyesThe Listeners – Walter de la MareThe Hill We Climb – Amanda GormanRaven – R MacfarlaneCloud Busting – Malorie BlackmanThe Tyger by William BlakeThe Owl and the Pussycat Edward Lear Shakespeare | ClassicsClassic poems are poems which have appealed to and have been read by readers over a long period of time. These poems will have been written many generations ago and are still loved and read today. A range of emotions are included in a classic poem. Classic language will be used in this style of poetry. Each line starts with a capital letter.Lines often end with a comma or full stop, but there are no set punctuation rules to this type of poem. Classicpoems consist of a range of poetic and figurative languageSonnetsThe poem is fourteen lines in length and each line is made up of 10 syllables (iambic pentameter). The themes of this poem are usually love, beauty, hate, separation, jealousy and the passing of time. There are two types of sonnets –• Shakespearean sonnets are split into three quatrains, following the ABAB, CDCD, EFEF rhyming pattern. Thelast two lines of the poem form a rhyming couplet.• Petrarchan Sonnets begin with eight lines, known as an octave, where a problem or question is presented.The ninth line is a volta, where the tone of the poem changes. The final lines respond to the problem orquestion. The rhyming pattern can vary in this type of sonnet.Each line starts with a capital letter and ends with varied punctuation marks (commas, question marks, colons, semi-colons and full stopsFree Verse**Free verse** poems have no rhyming structure and often don't have a particular rhythm or syllable patterns. Poets use line breaks, punctuation and the use of shorter and longer lines to convey meaning.NarrativeNarrative poems tell a story, usually about a very specific moment in time. They can be written in rhyme and with strict rhythmic pattern but are most often in free verse.  |