

Poetry Curriculum 2020-2021

Year 6 Poetry

KS1/KS2 Key objectives:

To learn, re-read and recite favourite poems, taking account of punctuation.

Recognise and join in with repeated phrases and words

To identify and discuss favourite poems and poets, using appropriate terms (poet, poem, verse, rhyme etc.) and referring to the language of the poem.

In Year 6, children should be taught the following types of poetry:

- Ottava Rima;
- Ode;
- Free verse

Type of Poetry	Features	Ensuring Challenge for All
Ottava Rima E.g. Quickly did the tiger begin his fast run Over hilly ground you see him fly and leap The passive prey laying grazing in the sun Suddenly its life that it wanted to keep Tiger pounces, quickly getting the job done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an Italian style of poetry. • It is eight lines in length; each line consists of eleven syllables. • The rhyme scheme is ABABABCC. • Each line opens with a capital letter. • It is optional whether lines end with commas or not. • A poem may consist of several verses following the structure above. • The last line of the poem may end with a question mark or a full stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask children to consider the precision of their vocabulary choices. They should use a thesaurus to develop this (linked to Y5 and Y6 writing curriculum objective).

<p>The prey collapsing in a really big heap Tiger sleeps as night takes over from the day Will we ever see the hunter become prey?</p>		
<p>Ode E.g.</p> <p>Ode to an Olive</p> <p>Oh Olive, You are as precious to me as any gem, With your beautiful, pure skin as smooth as silk And as green as the grass in summertime. I love your taste and the smell of your tender fruit Which hides beneath your green armour. Olive, sweet, tasty Olive, How I love you so and my mealtimes wouldn't be the same If you weren't in my life. Oh Olive, Nothing can compare to you, nothing at all, You are food of the gods, a king's riches</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Ode is a lyric poem, usually addressing a particular person or thing. It originated in Ancient Greece. • Odes use similes, metaphors hyperbole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask children to write an Irregular Ode. This is a poem with meter and <u>rhyme</u> just like all other odes but has no set pattern. Each line rhymes somewhere throughout.

And, most importantly, you are mine, oh Olive!		
Free verse	Free verse does not follow a set syllable pattern or rhyme scheme. It may be written on a range of themes. Refer to the KS2 key objectives and writing curriculum content for Year 6.	Use different technical devices and a wide range of higher level vocabulary