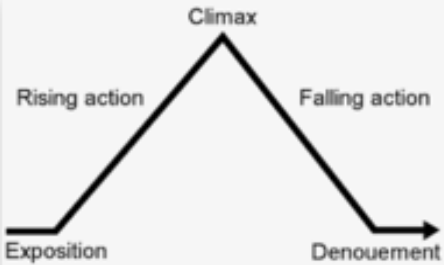


## Year 7 Cycle 3 – Knowledge Organiser – Narrative Poetry

Origins and Forms (1-8)		Poetic Techniques - Structure / Form 3-10		Poetic Techniques - Language 1-8	
1.oral tradition	earliest poetry spoken, recited, sung; poems were memorisable stories passed down	3. verse	group of lines that rhyme / have repeated meter	1.imagery	five senses are evoked to create mental images
2.features	verse, rhyme, meter used to convey narratives	4.rhyme	repetition of syllables at the end of lines e.g. 'stair', 'prayer'	2.metaphor	describing one thing as though it is another
3. speaker	a narrator who relates the story through the poem	5.rhythm	audible pattern established through stressed syllables	3.simile	comparison using 'like' or 'as'
4.Epic	long narratives focused on the deeds of a virtuous hero; contain morals	6.Free Verse	non-rhyming lines closely follow rhythm of speech; free, natural	4.personification	attribution of human qualities to non-living things
5.Ballads	poems focused on love, heartbreak and drama	7.Blank Verse	unrhyming, 10-syllable lines used in Epic Poetry	5.onomatopoeia	a sound of a word imitates its sense e.g. 'buzz'
6. historical	retell historical events; allow people to remember	8.Couplet	pair of successive rhyming lines	6.pathetic fallacy	human feelings are associated with inanimate objects
7. Arthurian Romances	a mixture of myth, adventure, love; legendary poems which tell tales of knights	7.refrain	phrase or line repeated at intervals in a poem	7.symbol	an object used a sign for a deeper idea / meaning
8. Monologues	an imagined speaker talks to a silent listener	8.volta	a 'turn' of thought, argument or mood	8.tone	the mood of the writing created by vocabulary choices
Poetic Techniques - Structure / Form 1- 10		9.enjambment	One line runs onto the next without being punctuated - increases rhythm	Freytag's Pyramid (narrative Writing)	 <p>The diagram illustrates Freytag's Pyramid, a model for narrative structure. It is shaped like a triangle. The base is labeled 'Exposition'. The left side, sloping upwards, is labeled 'Rising action'. The peak is labeled 'Climax'. The right side, sloping downwards, is labeled 'Falling action'. The base on the right is labeled 'Denouement'.</p>
1.voice / speaker	dramatic character of the poet; speaker of the poem	10.caesura	punctuated pause in the middle of a line		
2.stanza	a grouping of lines				