

Nature Poetry Knowledge Organiser



	Key Methods	Meaning
1	Personification	<i>Giving human qualities to non-human things.</i>
2	Onomatopoeia	<i>Words that represent the sound that they are e.g.: hiss.</i>
3	Emphasis	<i>Making something stand out or seem more important.</i>
4	Tone	The mood or feeling of the poem.
5	Imagery	<i>Descriptive language that creates pictures or appeals to the senses.</i>
6	Contrast	Placing opposite ideas or words next to each other for effect.
7	Metaphor	Comparing one thing to another by saying it is something else.
8	Alliteration	Repeating the same consonant sound at the beginning of words.
9	Simile	Comparing things using like or as.
10	Theme	The main idea or message the poet is trying to convey.
11	Enjambment	When a line runs on to the next without punctuation.
12	Rhyme	Words that sound the same, often at the end of lines.

Poetic Structures:

- o **Ballad** – Story poems often 4 line stanzas
- o **Epic** – Tragic/heroic story poems
- o **Haiku** – 3 lines, syllables 5/7/5, often about nature
- o **Ode** – Lyrical poem often addressed to one person
- o **Sonnet** – 14-lined love poem ending in a rhyming couplet
- o **Shape poem** – The poem takes on the shape of the main object
- o **Acrostic Poem** – A poem where the first letter of each line spells out a word or message
- o **Elegy** – A sad or thoughtful poem, usually about death or loss.
- o **Dramatic Monologue** – poem where a single speaker talks to the reader or another character, revealing their thoughts, feelings, or personality

Structural Features:

- o **Stanza** – A group of lines in a poem, like a paragraph.
- o **Line Length** – How long each line is.
- o **Rhyme Scheme** – The pattern of the lines that rhyme in a poem
- o **Enjambment** – When a line runs on to the next without punctuation.
- o **Repetition** – When words, phrases, or lines are repeated for emphasis or effect.
- o **Caesura** – A pause or break in the middle of a line, often shown by punctuation like a comma or dash.
- o **Volta** – A turning point or shift in a poem's meaning or mood.
- o **Free Verse** – Poetry that doesn't have a regular rhyme or rhythm.
- o **Rhythm** – The beat or pattern of sounds in a poem.
- o **Rhyming Couplet** – Two lines next to each other that rhyme

How To Analyse Poetry

Point

- What is your paragraph going to be about?
- Top tip: Finish your point with an adjective. E.g., 'The speaker is presented as nervous'

'The speaker is presented as...'
'In the poem, the poet...'
'The poet is trying to present the idea that...'

Evidence

- Use the exact words from the poem
- Make sure your quotes are short

'For example...'
'This is indicated in the quotation...'
'The use of...'

Explanation

- What is the effect of the words on the reader? How does it make them feel?
- What are the connotations of the words?

'This implies...'
'This suggests...'
'This shows...'

Tone Words

Here are some words to describe the tone of a poem. The tone is the feeling or attitude created by the poet's choice of words.

- o **Joyful**: Cheerful, uplifting, playful, hopeful, excited.
- o **Sad**: Melancholic, sorrowful, mournful, gloomy, despairing.
- o **Angry**: Bitter, furious, frustrated, aggressive, vengeful.
- o **Peaceful**: Calm, serene, gentle, soothing, tranquil.
- o **Ominous**: Threatening, eerie, dark, sinister, foreboding.
- o **Reflective**: Thoughtful, nostalgic, contemplative, regretful, introspective.
- o **Powerful**: Commanding, forceful, assertive, authoritative, bold.
- o **Lonely**: Isolated, abandoned, neglected, solitary, desolate.

"Poetry is the rhythmical creation of beauty in words."
– Edgar Allan Poe