Knowledge Organiser - English

Classic Poetry for Performance

What is Poetry? Poetry is a collection →of words that 🛚 express an emotion or idea. sometimes with a specific meaning, sound or rhythm.

Performance Poetry Checklist:

- Volume
- Pace
- Pauses
- Expression
- Different voices
- Background sounds
- Body positions



Rhythm Rhyming words occur The glow of a poem, very opten in poems, opten eggected by the sometimes in patterns. punctuation and shape

Onomatopoeia When a word imitates

Rhume

the sound it makes (e.g. BANG. SPLASH)

> Similes Compares two

diggerent things, using the words "like" or "as".

The first aspect

immediately noticeable

about a classical poem is

its clarity of expression.

In classical poetry the

underlying truth the poet is

conveying is never lost.

Alliterations

Identicies something More than one word as being the same beginning with the same letter (close together in text).

The Little Turtle

Tone and Pace

Have a big impact

Repetition

When words and

on rhythm and

espected by

nunctuation

There was a little turtle. He lived in a box. He swam in a puddle He climbed on the rocks.

He snapped at a mosquito He snapped at a flea, He snapped at a minn And he snapped at me.

He caught the mosquito, He caught the flea, He caught the minnow. But he didn't catch me-

Mystery

focused on solving a crime or unusual problem

Characteristics of Mystery

as detectives, sleuths, victims suspects or Clues that will help the mystery get solved. The author includes foreshadowing to help the reader solve the

Why do authors write mystery?

Authors write vsteries to entertai their readers. The aoal of writing the mystery is to keep ne reader engaged and auessina the solution up until the very end of the story

Examples of Mystery

From the Mixed Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweile The Westing Game **Chasing Vermeer** The Boxcar Children

Elements of a story

Character - the person that carries the action.

Plot - how the story happens. Action, series of events.

Setting - sets the scene. Where? When?

Conflict - struaale in the plot, something to overcome.

Theme - the main idea, the central belief.

Explanations

What is an explanation text?

Explanations are used to explain events and processes, or to tell you how and why something works.

The structure

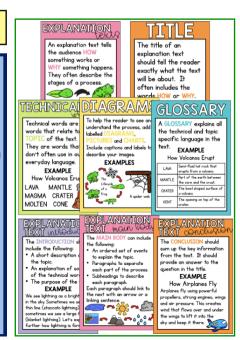
- 1. A general statement of what is going to be explained.
- 2. Step-by-step details of how and why the event or process happened, or how something works.

Features of the text

- 1. Write it in simple present tense.
- 2. Use time connectives like then, next, after.
- 3. Use cause and effect connectives like because. so, this causes.

What a good one looks like (WAGOLL):

The moon was a strange kind of brightness, an unnatural light hung in the clouds. The night was grey. The large derelict house loomed over her. Sarah felt threatened. At that moment she realised that she was alone. For the first time ever, no friends, no family were there to tell her it was going to be ok. There she stood, staring into the hole in the ground that just opened up before her like a sinkhole to hell. All was quiet...all was still. Sarah took baby steps closer, being careful not to lose her sure footing. Shuffling as close as she dared to, she peered cautiously into the hole. All was black. The abyss that she faced appeared bottomless. She shuddered as she thought about the depth of the darkness. As Sarah stared into the hole astonished, she felt woozy and dizzy. It was that feeling people get at the edge of really tall building. It made her feel uneasy and frightened. However, this is not what Sarah should have feared just then. At that moment, Sarah would have felt much more uneasy and frightened, if she had realised what was lingering beneath and staring back at her...



What to include:

- Title
- Introduction
- Main body
- Conclusion
- Technical words
- Diagram(s)
- Glossarv