

Poetry Progression

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Class 4	Class 5
Shape	✓	✓				
Acrostic		✓				
Riddle		✓				
Diamonte			✓			
Haiku				✓		
Kenning					✓	
Narrative						✓
Free verse		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Reception

Shape

An object is usually described, with the poem being presented in the shape of the object which is being described.
 Words can either be inside the shape or around the outside of the shape.
 May be adult supported.

Year 1

Acrostic

The first letter of the first word in the line spells out a word vertically.
 The acrostic links to a given theme, e.g. winter.

Shape

An object is usually described, with the poem being presented in the shape of the object which is being described.
 Words can either be inside the shape or around the outside of the shape.

Riddle

The poem describes a noun but does not name it, e.g. a tiger may be described as 'stripy and furry'.
 Ideas can be extended through use of adjectives to describe a part or through prepositions, e.g. through the trees.

Free verse

Poetic devices include:

- Couplets
- Repetition

Year 2

Diamonte

The poem is presented in the shape of a diamond.
 Structure:

- Line 1: Beginning subject (e.g. Bike)
- Line 2: Two adjectives about line 1 (e.g. Shiny, quiet)
- Line 3: Three verbs ending '-ing' about line 1 (e.g. Pedalling, spinning, weaving)
- Line 4: A short phrase about line 1 that can be applied to line 7 too (e.g. Whizzing round corners, zooming along roads)
- Line 5: Three verbs ending '-ing' about line 7 (e.g. Racing, roaring, speeding)
- Line 6: Two adjectives about line 7 (e.g. Fast, loud)
- Line 7: End subject (e.g. Car)

Each line starts with a capital letter, commas are used between verbs and adjectives; no punctuation at the end of the lines.

Free verse

Poetic devices include

- Alliteration
- Rhyme
- Repetition

Year 3

Haiku

Mood is generally serious.

Structure:

- Line 1: 5 syllables
- Line 2: 7 syllables
- Line 3: 5 syllables

Each line starts with a capital letter.

Free verse

Poetic devices include:

- Repetition
- Rhyme
- Simile
- Rhythm

Class 4

Kenning

A kenning is a two-word phrase that describes an object, often using a metaphor.

It is a type of riddle which uses kennings to describe something or someone.

Each line consists of one kenning. There are no set number of lines in each verse.

Kennings are ordered with consideration of impact on reader.

Free verse

Poetic devices include:

- Simile
- Rhyme
- Metaphor
- Onomatopoeia
- Personification

Class 5

Narrative

Could include the following features:

- Rhyme
- Structure
- Archaic language
- Hyperbole
- Symbolism
- Personification
- Repetition
- Pathetic fallacy

Free verse

Poetic devices include:

- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Mood and tone
- Awareness of vocabulary to fit stimulus

Consolidation of poetry types taught in previous years should be consolidated when possible too.