

Nature Poetry

Key Vocabulary

Meter – arrangement of stressed/unstressed syllables	Sibilance – the repetition of s or sh sounds.
Simile – comparing two things with ‘like’ or ‘as’	Consonance – repetition of consonant sounds.
Personification – human qualities given to the non-human	Anaphora – repeated word at the start of a stanza
Imagery – mental image	Tone – mood or feeling
Pathetic Fallacy – giving emotion to weather	Repetition – repeated words or phrases
Colloquial Language – informal language	Caesura – punctuation to create pauses or stops
Irony – language that says one thing but implies the opposite	Enjambment – a sentence or phrase that runs onto the next line
Onomatopoeia – language that sounds like its meaning	Juxtaposition – contrasting things placed side by side.
Alliteration – words starting with same letter	Contrast – opposite concepts/feelings
Plosives – short burst of sound: t, k, p, d, g, or b sound	Assonance – the repetition of similar vowel sounds
Oxymoron – a phrase that contradicts itself.	Blank verse – poem in iambic pentameter, but with no rhyme
Stanza – a group of lines in a poem	Monologue – one person speaking
Sonnet – poem of 14 lines with clear rhyme scheme	Rhyming couplet – a pair of rhyming lines
Volta – turning point	Metaphor – direct comparison
Speaker/Persona – narrator or person	Blank verse – poem in iambic pentameter, but with no rhyme

Big Question

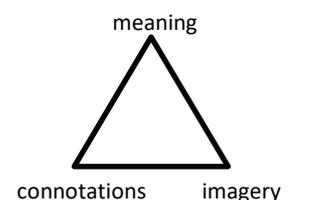
How does a poet create imagery and meaning through their language and structural choices?

Components:

1. In the trees	4. Animal Kingdom
2. Weather and seasons	5. Nature
3. By the sea	6. Assessment

PEAR

Point
Evidence
Analysis
Reader



Nature Poetry Cluster

The Tyger – William Blake
Summer Sun – Robert Louis Stevenson
The Sea – James Reeves
The Crocodile – Roald Dahl
I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud – William Wordsworth
Nothing Gold Can Stay – Robert Frost
The Way Through the Woods – Rudyard Kipling
A Cold Winter’s Morning – Francis Duggan
Sea Fever – John Masfield
A Drop Fell on the Apple Tree – Emily Dickinson
Circus Lion – C. Day Lewis
The Jaguar – Ted Hughes
Nettles – Vernon Scannell
On a Lane in Spring – John Clare

Constructing a Response

Point: *The writer uses; The writer shows; We can see that; The focus changes when; The poem creates the idea that...*

Evidence: *This is shown when; A piece of evidence to show this; For example; Such as; Another example of this is...*

Analysis: *This suggests; This implies; It could also mean; The poet is perhaps attempting to;*

Reader: *This makes me think; This makes me imagine; This makes me feel; The reader would; This has the effect of...*

Connectives for:
Listing points: *Firstly; Also; Furthermore; However...*
Examples: *For example; Such as; As is shown by...*
Emphasising: *Mainly, Mostly, Usually, Most often...*
Comparing: *However; Similarly; This juxtaposes; But...*
Cause and effect: *As a result of; Therefore; This means...*
Concluding: *In conclusion; In summary; Overall; In brief...*

Questions to consider

What images are created?	What words are used?	What techniques have been used?	Do you have evidence for a point:?	What do you think?
How are these images created?	Why has the poet chosen this word?	What is the effect of language and structural choices?	What does this evidence suggest?	How might someone else interpret this?
Why do you think the poet wrote about this topic?	How does this make the reader feel?	What do you think the poet wanted to teach the reader?	What meaning, connotation and imagery are created?	What questions do you have for the poet?