



YEAR 3 ENGLISH WRITER'S TOOLKIT— POETRY

Poetry Toolbox



rhythm

Create a fun pattern that makes it easy to remember.



line breaks

Write in shorter lines to slow the reader down.



metaphor

Tell the reader that something is something else.



simile

Tell the reader that something is 'like' or 'as' something else.



imagery

Give them help to form a picture in their mind.



personification

Give human qualities to something that isn't human.



alliteration

Start some words in a line using the same sound or letter.

repetition

Repeat a word or phrase.



rhyme

Use words with similar sounding final syllables.



onomatopoeia

Use words that mimic the sound of the noun or verb they describe.



Acrostic

- The focus is a theme of your choice e.g. reading, ice cream.
- The first letters of each line spell out a word or phrase.
- The first letter of each line is a capital letter.
- The lines do not need to have a rhythm or rhyme.

Riddle

- A riddle is usually 5 or 6 lines long.
- Use creative descriptions.
- The first few clues should be general and tricky.
- The final clues should make it more obvious what the riddle is about.
- It is usually written in the first person.
- The last line should be "What am I?".

Haiku

- A Haiku consists of 3 lines.
- The theme focus is often nature.
- A season-related word is included e.g. snow.
- Descriptions relate to the senses – what you can see, hear, smell, taste and touch.
- There are 5 syllables in the first and third lines.
- There are 7 syllables in the second line.



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Features of Poetry

Examples

- Acrostic
- Cinquain
- Free verse
- Haiku
- Limerick
- Narrative
- Nonsense
- Shape
- Sonnet



Structure

- Written in verses
- Each line starts with a capital letter
- A comma usually at the end of each line



Language Features

- Alliteration
- Figurative language
- Imagery
- Metaphor
- Onomatopoeia
- Pattern
- Personification
- Repetition
- Rhyme
- Rhythm
- Simile
- Verse

