



POETRY AT HIGHFIELD

Poetry plays an important role across the curriculum from Reception to Year 6. Each year group has an assigned Key Poet and a poetry form, which will be studied as part of writing blocks. Each year group's key poet will thread through the year as part of homework tasks, the wider curriculum and oracy tasks.

Studying poetry as part of the curriculum underpins our work as part of developing a love of the arts for all pupils who attend Highfield.

Through the teaching of poetry, our pupils will develop:

- a love of language
- creative thinking
- public speaking skills
- emotional intelligence

Key Poets and Poetry Forms

Reception

Rather than following one poet, Reception children at Highfield enjoy a poem-a-week! Poems are between 4 and 8 lines long, accompanied by actions and often follow the seasons of the year. Poems are repeated to help cement it to memory. Children also enjoy a booklet of the words which parents can request from school.

Year 1

Key Poet- Julia Donaldson



Poetry form-List poems

A list poem is a poem written as a list. This poem can be an inventory of things, people, words, times, etc. To write a list poem, you may use lines, sentences, or even a list of single words. List poems don't require a specific rhyme scheme or rhythm, but they can have them.

Year 2

Key Poet-Micheal Rosen

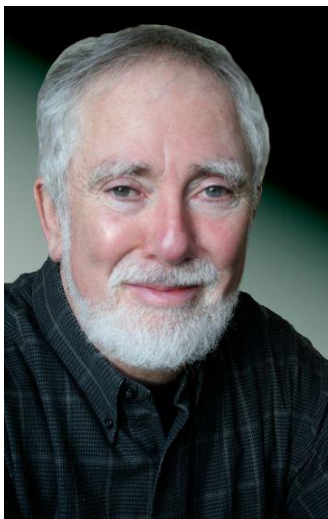


Poetry Form- Acrostic Poems

Each line starts with a capital letter that spells out the poem's theme vertically. Like any poem, acrostic poems don't need to rhyme, but all the other poetic devices like alliteration, similes and rhythm can be used in them too.

Year 3

Key Poet- Jack Prelutsky



Poetry Form-Haiku

A haiku has three lines. There can be any number of words, but there must be 5 syllables in the first line, 7 syllables in the second line and 5 syllables in the third line. Haikus do not usually rhyme.

Year 4

Key Poet- Joeseph Coelho (Childrens Poet Laureate)



Poetry Form-Limericks

Limericks are 5-line poems with a specific rhyme pattern: AABBA, with each line having a specific number of syllables: 8 – 8 – 5 – 5 – 8. In order to become good at writing limericks, kids need to hear a bunch of examples so that they can get used to the style and rhythm.



Year 5

Key Poet-Benjamin Zephaniah



Poetry Form-Cinquains

The American cinquain is an unrhymed, five-line poetic form defined by the number of syllables in each line—the first line has two syllables, the second has four, the third six, the fourth eight, and the fifth two (2-4-6-8-2). They are typically written using iambs.

Year 6

Key Poet- George the Poet



Poetry Form-Sonnets

Traditionally, the sonnet is a fourteen-line poem written in iambic pentameter, employing one of several rhyme schemes, and adhering to a tightly structured thematic organization. The name is taken from the Italian sonetto, which means “a little sound or song.” They have 14 lines divided into 4 subgroups: 3 quatrains and a couplet. Each line is typically ten syllables, phrased in iambic pentameter. A Shakespearean sonnet employs the rhyme scheme ABAB CDCD EFEF GG