

1. Language Techniques		2. Structural Techniques		QR Codes:
1.	Metaphor - a comparison of dissimilar objects or ideas (made directly or indirectly) without using ‘like’ or ‘as’.	1.	Rhyme - the repetition of syllable sounds, usually at the ends of lines, but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme).	
2.	Cacophony - harsh sounds in order to create a discordant effect.	2.	Rhythm - the beat or cadence of a poem.	
3.	Plosive - ‘b’, ‘p’, ‘t’, and ‘d’ sounds which can be harsh, aggressive, or shocking.	3.	Couplet - a pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another.	
4.	Assonance - a repetition of vowel sounds.	4.	Stanza - A group of lines separated from others in a poem.	
5.	Sibilance - repeated ‘s’ sounds (most often caused by ‘s’, ‘ss’ and ‘c’. These can be harsh, smooth, or sickly.	5.	Enjambment - the continuation of a sentence without a pause (usually from punctuation) at the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.	
6.	Semantic Field - a set of words relating to the same topic to create or reinforce a theme. ‘Foul’ and ‘shot’ would appear in the semantic field of sports.	6.	Anaphora - a repetition of words, phrases, or clauses, usually at the beginning of lines.	
7.	Colloquial Language - local/casual language, often appears conversational in tone.	7.	Juxtaposition - two things placed close together for contrasting effect.	
8.	Euphemism - making something unpleasant, taboo, or embarrassing seem more appropriate. Saying someone has ‘passed away’ is a euphemism for death.	8.	Caesura - a stop or pause in a line of poetry, usually caused by punctuation.	
9.	Imagery - visually descriptive or figurative language, such as similes or metaphors.	9.	Volta - a turning point in the line of thought or argument in a poem.	
10.	Pathetic Fallacy - assigning human feelings and responses to inanimate thing	10.	Syntax - word order and sentence structure.	
11.	Metonymy - a related item or attribute to replace the word normally used. For example, ‘Crown’ used to replace the Queen or King.			
12.	Litotes - a deliberate understatement; the opposite of hyperbole.			
13.	Allusion - a reference to a well-known thing, person, or saying that the poet believes the reader will recognise.			
3. Poetic Structures and Forms		4. Poetic Movements / Context		
1. Free Verse	Non-rhyming poetry which follows the rhythms of natural speech.	1. The Medieval Period	(500-1500) Focus on morals, religion, and chivalric code.	
2. Blank Verse	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.	2. The Renaissance	(1500-1670) World view shifts to humanism; age of discovery and change; many writers and poets used classical myths and history as foundations for their work.	
3. Dramatic Monologue	A poem in which an imagined speaker addresses the reader.	3. The Age of Enlightenment	(1700-1800) Emphasis on reason, order, logic, and rationalism; stresses harmony, stability, and wisdom.	
4. Sonnet	A fourteen line poem, with variable rhyme scheme, usually on the topic of love for a person, object, or situation.	4. The Romantic Period	(1798-1870) In nature, one can find comfort and peace away from urbanised spaces; rebellion against literary and social conventions; experimentation with poetic style; the importance of emotion and the sublime.	
5. Ballad	A narrative poem, often written in 4-line stanzas.	5. Realism	(1820-1920) A focus on the daily life of ordinary people, using simple, transparent language; a focus on character and psyche, as well as social networks - and an individual’s place within these networks.	
6. Haiku	A poem written in 3 lines, containing the following pattern of syllables: 5, 7, 5; often about nature.	6. The Victorian Period	(1837-1901) Push for reform: highlighted conflict between those in power and those without; paradoxical period given a desire for change and progress while feeling nostalgic for the past; key themes of industrialisation, poverty, science vs. religion, attitudes to women,	
7. Epic	A long, tragic or heroic poem, usually following a quest narrative.			
8. Elegy	A sad and thoughtful poem about the death of a person or thing.			
9. Ode	A lengthy poem written in praise of a person or event.			
10. Pastoral	A poem about nature or simple country life.			