

# Knowledge Organiser – The Works

## Language features

 <b>rhythm</b> Create a fun pattern that makes it easy to remember.	 <b>line breaks</b> Write in shorter lines to slow the reader down.
 <b>metaphor</b> Tell the reader that something is something else.	 <b>simile</b> Tell the reader that something is 'like' or 'as' something else.
 <b>imagery</b> Give them help to form a picture in their mind.	 <b>personification</b> Give human qualities to something that isn't human.
 <b>alliteration</b> Start some words in a line using the same sound or letter.	 <b>repetition</b> Repeat a word or phrase.
<b>rhyme</b> Use words with similar sounding final syllables. 	<b>onomatopoeia</b> Use words that mimic the sound of the noun or verb they describe. 

## Types of poetry

Nonsense poetry	A nonsense poem is a particular type of poem that does not always make sense
Limerick	A humorous 5 line poem with a rhyme scheme
Couplet poetry	A couplet is a pair of lines . These two lines typically rhyme together. They are also the same length due to the number of syllables present.
Haiku	A Japanese poem that consists of 3 lines and 17 syllables
Riddle	A riddle is usually posed as a question but has a double meaning.

## Quotes

A stranger called this morning  
 Dressed all in black and grey  
 Put every sound into a bag  
 And carried it away

The Sound Collector – Roger McGough

## Grammar

Plural and possessive -s	To know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive 's'.
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