The poetry writing process							
EYFS	Sharing Aspirations Inspiring Learners EYFS KS1 LKS2 UKS2						
 Reading the poem together Oral rehearsal with actions Looking at simple features e.g. title, poet and simple rhyming pairs. 	 Reading and responding to simple questions e.g. what do you like/dislike about the poem? Does anything puzzle you about the poem? Does the poem remind you of another poem or book? Why? Creating simple success criteria. Identifying simple features e.g. title, poet, number of lines; circling rhyming couplets; identifying age appropriate vocab used by the poet e.g. adjectives, nouns, powerful verbs etc. Opportunity to look at other poems by the same poet or poems on the same theme by other poets. Drama/ oral rehearsal with actions. 	 Comparing and contrasting to other poems by the same poet or poems on a similar theme by different poets Dramatisation of a poem Identifying more complex poetic devises e.g. use of alliteration. Identifying use of syllables specific to genre e.g. Haiku or Tanka Identifying/labelling lines, verses, stanzas Creating more complex success criteria linked to genre or focus poem. Labelling rhyme schemes. Identifying to more complex questions e.g. tell me more about What led you to think that? Tell me what you thought about? What came into your head when you read? Have you ever come across anything like this before? Can you extend that idea for us? 	 Appreciating the poet's craft –looking at a range of poetic devises e.g. use of symbolism or imagery, figurative language, similes, metaphors, personification and onomatopoeia. Comparing and contrasting use of poetic devises with those used in other poems either by the same poet or different poets. Labelling more complex rhyme schemes; use of assonance andrhythm. Sequencing a cut up version of an (unseen) poem following genre specific success criteria e.g. Sonnet or Cinqain. Identifying more complex use of syllables specific to genre e.g. stressed, unstressed and iambic pentameter in Sonnets. Identifying/commenting uponthe effect of lines, verses stanzas, refrains and couplets. Creating more complex successcriteria linked to genre. Sorting famous lines taken from Shakespeare using different criteria e.g. heardbefore/never heard before, blank verse/iambic pentameter/other Responding to more complex questions to do with poet's use of language? Why has the poet chosen to use onomatopoeia? 				

	EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Gathering Ideas	 Making suggestions on how to innovate simple, well known rhymes. Making lists of vocab suitable for poem 	 Drama Short bursts of writing to capture ideas e.g. creating word banks of adjectives, powerful verbs or adverbs suitable for the intended outcome. Making lists of alliterative names e.g. acrobatic Abi or alliterative sentences e.g. lazy lizards licked luscious lollies. Odd one out games to create rhyming pairs e.g. cat, rat, ball. Using simple dictionaries thesauri or descripasauri to collect vocab. Making structured plans. 	 Use of dictionaries thesauri to generate synonyms/antonyms Short bursts of writing to collect ideas for writing e.g. making word banks or phrase banks and counting syllables in preparation for Haiku or Tanka. Drama Mime – individuals or groups mime the poem. Making structured plans. 	 Short bursts of writing to create similes e.g. using sentence starters: as deep asthe As light as aAs slowas aAs high as aAs flat asa Personification games e.g. children make a list of objects carry out some of the actions, thus bringing themto life. Metaphor games e.g. take an animal, an object or an abstract noun and then compare them to a suggested list e.g. a person, a place, a feeling, a colour, anumber, a fruit, a vehicle. Generate word banks of words containing stressedand unstressed syllables. Use of dictionaries andthesauri to generate vocabulary.

EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
 Orally innovating well known rhymes or poems. Simple writing outcomes linked to the poem. 	 Written outcome using a scaffold/cloze procedure and some independent ideas. Simple independent outcome when following simple success criteria e.g. quatrain or cinquain. 	 Written outcome using a scaffold/cloze procedure and independent ideas. Independent outcomes written by following genre specific success criteria e.g. Haiku/Kenning. Independent outcomes: Written in the style of the original using success criteria generated with the children. Written to given success criteria that may not match the original poem, but include some features. Written from a different perspective e.g. time, place or different character's point of view . 	 Independent outcomes written following genre specific success criteria e.g. aSonnet. Independent outcomes: Written in the style of theoriginal using success criteria generated with the children. Written to given success criteria that may not match the original poem,but include some features. Written from a differentperspective e.g. time, place or different character's point of view