

## Year 7 Knowledge Map – Ballad Poetry

<p><b>Assessment 1</b></p> <p><b>Writing:</b> Write a description of an outside space, using natural imagery and figurative language.</p> <p><b>Reading:</b> How has the writer used poetic and structural techniques to present ideas in any of the poems you have studied?</p>	<p>The unit will cover a range of different ballad poems, each in the same form but exploring a different plot. Students will understand the conventions of the form by the end of the unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tells a story, usually tragic</li> <li>▪ Quatrains (4 line stanzas), which provide short scenes of a story</li> <li>▪ Rhyme scheme of abcb</li> <li>▪ Regular, strong rhythm</li> <li>▪ Longer first and third line (6,5,6,5 or 7,6,7,6 syllables)</li> <li>▪ May use dialogue (speech) and questions</li> <li>▪ May end with a moral or address the reader</li> </ul>	<p>Ballad conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tells a story, usually tragic</li> <li>▪ Quatrains (4 line stanzas), which provide short scenes of a story</li> <li>▪ Rhyme scheme of abcb</li> <li>▪ Regular, strong rhythm</li> <li>▪ Longer first and third line (6,5,6,5 or 7,6,7,6 syllables)</li> <li>▪ May use dialogue (speech) and questions</li> <li>▪ May end with a moral or address the reader</li> </ul>	
<p><u>The Sad Story of Lofty and Ned by Richard Allan Crust</u>: an 11 stanza, narrative poem telling the story of two robbers and a failed attempt to rob a bank using explosives.</p>	<p><u>The Highwayman by Alfred Noyes</u>: an 18 stanza, narrative poem, telling the story of a highwayman and his lover, the landlord's daughter. Soldiers (who want to arrest the Highwayman) capture his lover and use her as bait to capture him, but she commits suicide as a way to warn him that the soldiers are waiting for him. The highwayman is eventually killed by the soldiers, and the lovers are reunited in death.</p>	<p><u>The Lady Of Shalott by Alfred Lord Tennyson</u>: a 19 stanza narrative poem, telling the tragic story of the Lady of Shalott, who was cursed to live in a tower for her entire life and had to view the world through a magical mirror. She attempts to leave the tower and dies because of the curse, and after death she sails down to Camelot in a small boat. The poem is based on a character from the Legend of King Arthur.</p>	<p><u>The Ballad of Charlotte Dymond by Charles Causley</u>: a 23 stanza narrative poem, telling the true story of Charlotte Dymond, a domestic servant aged eighteen, was murdered on Bodmin Moor in 1844 by her young man: a crippled farm-hand, Matthew Weeks, aged twenty-two.</p>
<p>Alliteration The repetition of sounds within close proximity</p> <p>Connotation The meaning suggested by a word/the bigger picture</p> <p>Denotation The most literal and limited meaning of a word</p> <p>Imagery Language which describes something using sensory stimulation</p> <p>Juxtaposition The arrangement of two things in similar moments for the purpose of comparison</p> <p>Simile A comparison of one thing with another using "like" or "as"</p> <p>Metaphor A comparison of two things, often unrelated (without "like" or "as")</p> <p>Oxymoron Two contradictory terms used in a single phrase</p> <p>Personification A figure of speech which endows non-human things with human form or character</p> <p>Stanza A major subdivision in a poem, similar to a verse in a song</p> <p>Rhyme In poetry, a pattern of repeated sounds</p> <p>Tone The author's attitude or mood towards his subject and audience</p> <p>Theme Main idea or message conveyed by the piece</p> <p>Mood The atmosphere created by a piece. The feeling the reader is supposed to get from the text.</p> <p>Symbolism A literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight</p>		<p>Symbolism A literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight</p> <p>Repetition Repeating of a word or phrase in order to improve emphasis</p> <p>Caesura A complete pause in a line of poetry</p> <p>Onomatopoeia A word that imitates the sound it represents.</p> <p>Enjambment A line of poetry that ends with no punctuation and consequently runs over into the next line</p> <p>Setting The context in time and place in which the action of a story occurs.</p> <p>Conflict A struggle between opposing forces</p> <p>Climax Most exciting moment of the story; turning point</p> <p>Free-Verse A poem that does not have a set pattern or rhyme scheme</p> <p>Figurative Language An umbrella term for simile, metaphor and personification</p> <p>Personification Is a literary device in which the author speaks of or describes an animal, object, or idea as if it were a person.</p> <p>Quatrain a stanza of four lines, especially one having alternate rhymes</p> <p>Couplet two lines of verse, usually in the same meter and joined by rhyme, that form a unit</p> <p>Meter the rhythm of a piece of poetry, determined by the number and length of feet in a line</p>	

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