

Poetry is typically reserved for expressing something special in an artistic way.

The language of poetry tends to be more expressive or decorated, with comparisons, rhyme, and rhythm contributing to a different sound and feel.

Ideas are contained in lines that may or may not be sentences.

Lines are arranged in stanzas.

Poetry uses line breaks for various reasons—to follow a formatted rhythm or to emphasise an idea.

Lines can run extremely long or be as short as one word or letter.

Traditionally, the first letter of every line is capitalised, but many modern poets choose not to follow this rule strictly.

The shape of poetry can vary depending on line length and the intent of the poet.

**William Wordsworth:** Nature, in all its forms, was important to Wordsworth, but he rarely used simple descriptions. Instead his poetry concentrates on the ways in which he responded and related to the world. He used his poetry to look at the relationship between nature and human life, and to explore the belief that nature can have an impact on our emotional and spiritual lives. He wrote what is one of the most famous poems in the English language

**literal language**

If something is literal it is accurate or precise. A literal description tells what actually happens. Something that is literal reports on events. For example, 'The fog is grey' or 'The fog covers the buildings'.

**The extended metaphor**

In an extended metaphor, each tenor remains the same and so does the vehicle. Both the tenor and the vehicle extend throughout the poem. There are many different grounds to identify. This allows the writer to explore the comparison between the tenor and vehicle in depth.

**Personification**

is a type of metaphor used by writers to make something seem like it is alive, with a human personality.

**Moral** - A moral gives the reader guidance about how to live their life.

Sometimes poems contain a moral – a message for the reader

**A metaphor has three parts:**

1. Tenor  
The thing you want to try and describe to your audience.
2. Vehicle  
The imaginative idea you compare it with to help your audience understand it. This is the 'made up' bit.
3. Ground/s  
The things the tenor and the vehicle have in common.

Compellingly	in a powerful way that demands attention
Subtly	in a clever and indirect way
Precisely	in an exact way without being vague
Barren	Empty
Immortal	Can live forever
abysmal	extremely bad
Limpid	Clear or transparent

