Key Skills

- Analysis.

- Creative technique.

- PETER paragraphing.

- Exploring context.

Literacy

Fortnightly spelling test from the 'Vocabulary Bank'.

Exploring a range of poems both written and spoken.

SMSC

Spiritual– Pupils explore poems and form/debate opinions.

Moral– Pupils explore the impact of writers' choices

Social– Pupils explore the effects on readers in the context of the time.

Cultural– Pupils are immersed in a range of poems from poets from different cultures.

Assessment

Task: Compare how themes are presented in two poems from the anthology.

Diverse Poetry

Chase Terrace Technology College

Summer Term—Unit 1

5 weeks

Rationale

Why are we teaching this unit of work?

Reading– Pupils are given the opportunity to analyse poetry focusing on building the foundations for understanding of poetic, language and structural techniques and writers' intentions.

Why are we teaching this unit of work now?

This unit builds on your emerging analysis skills from the Shakespeare unit. The experimentation with figurative language, punctuation and sentence structure forms a spring board to the Narrative Writing scheme we will study next half term.

How does this link to the GCSE examination?

Literature Paper 2– Anthology Poems (A02)

Literature Paper 2– Unseen Poems (A01 & AO2)

Vocabulary Bank

By the end of the term all students should understand and be using the following terms in their writing. This list can also be set as a spelling test for home learning:

1. Imagery
2. Simile
3. Metaphor
4. Extended Metaphor
5. Personification
6. Symbolism
7. Allusion
8. Onomatopoeia
9. Irony
10. Alliteration
11. Sibilance
12. Assonance
13. Stanza
14. Theme
15. Iambic Pentameter
16. Meter
17. Stress
18. Rhyme
19. Enjambment
20. Caesura
21. End-stopped line
22. Refrain
23. Repetition
24. Autobiographical
25. Free Verse
26. Blank Verse
27. Narrative Verse

Home learning suggestions

1. Make flashcards for the vocabulary bank.

2. Keep a writing journal and practice writing poems using the poetic techniques.

3. Practice picking out the poetic techniques in other contexts i.e. your reading books.

Vocabulary Bank

Language

Imagery
Imagery is a mental picture created by the descriptive language that a writer chooses for effect. For example,

The sunset was spectacular; the clouds were edged with pink and gold.

Simile
A figure of speech in which two things are compared using the word "like" or "as." An example of a simile using *like* occurs in Langston Hughes's poem 'Harlem':

It dries up like a raisin in

Metaphor
Describing something as though it were actually something else. For example

A swallow being described as 'a blue--dark knot of glittering voltage'.

Extended metaphor.
A comparison is developed over the course of the poem so that the poem itself becomes the metaphor. For example,
In A Poison Tree by William Blake the poem center's around the speaker's anger growing like an apple on a tree.

Personification
A figure of speech in which nonhuman things or abstract ideas are given human attributes:

The sky is crying, dead leaves danced in the wind, blind justice.

Symbolism
When a word, phrase or image 'stands for' an idea or theme.

The sun could symbolize life and energy or a red rose could symbolize romantic love.

Allusion

Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers. It is just a passing comment and the poet expects the reader to possess enough knowledge to spot the allusion and grasp its importance in a text.

Onomatopoeia
A figure of speech in which words are used to imitate sounds. Examples of onomatopoeic words are:

buzz, hiss, zing, clippety-clop, cock-a-doodle-do, pop, splat, thump, tick-tock.

Irony
irony is saying one thing and meaning another. **Irony** can also be used to mean perverse or contrary events or information. For example,

It's like rain on your wedding day
It's a free ride when you've already paid
It's the good advice that you just didn't take

Alliteration
This is the repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of words next to, or near each other, to produce an effect.

From pillar to post a pantomime.

Sibilance
Sibilance is the repetition of soft hissing sounds created within a group of words. This is usually created through the repetition of "s", "sh", "ch" or "th" sounds. For example,

Sweet dreams of pleas-

Assonance
This is the repetition of similar vowel sounds to produce an effect, for example the long –a sounds in

when I held a pair of scissors by the blades/ and played the handles/ in the naked flame of the Bunsen burner.

Structure

Stanza

Two or more lines of poetry that together form one of the divisions of a poem. The stanzas of a poem are usually of the same length and follow the same pattern of meter and rhyme.

Theme
The subject or subjects covered by a writer: not simply the facts and the happenings covered in the plot, but the underlying meaning behind them. For example,

The poem 'Nothing's Changed' is about a man looking in at the window of a restaurant, but its **theme** is the effects of racism and the legacy of apartheid.

Iambic pentameter
A line with a total of 10 syllables. These syllables are grouped into 5 pairs called feet. Each has one stressed and one unstressed syllable.

Two households, both alike in dignity.

[Two house] [holds, both]
⏑ – ⏑ –

[a like] [in dig] [ni ty.]
⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –

Meter

The term for regular rhythm in a poem is its **meter**. You might think of it as 'the beat' of the poem.

Stress

The prominence or emphasis given to particular syllables. Stressed syllables usually stand out because they have long, rather than short, vowels, or because they have a different pitch or are louder than other syllables.

Rhyme

The occurrence of the same or similar sounds at the end of two or more words.

Enjambment
This is when the sense runs on from one line to the next without pause. It is the opposite of end-stopped lines. For example:
We were running

to find what had happened

Caesura
A caesura is a pause in the middle of a line of verse (usually marked by a comma or full stop). It can produce interesting effects:

In the fleeing, failing light. Starlings

End-stopped line
This is when the natural pause in the sense of the words comes at the end of the line. For example:

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

Refrain
A phrase, line, or group of lines that is repeated throughout a poem, usually

Repetition

When poets repeat a word or phrase that has already been said or written.

Autobiographical poem

An **autobiographical poem** is a **poem** written about the poet's own life and experiences.

Free Verse

Free verse is an open form of poetry. It does not use consistent meter patterns, rhyme, or any musical pattern. It thus tends to follow the rhythm of natural speech.

Blank Verse

Poetry which uses iambic pentameter without rhyme.

Narrative Verse

Poetry which tells a story.