

UNSEEN POETRY Y10 HT5

Top Tips

- Answer the first unseen poem.
 - Read the information given at the top about the poem.
 - Check the date that the poem was written for clues.
 - Highlight the key word in the question so that you know what to focus on.
 - Spend 5 minutes annotating plot, message, structure and language.
 - Spend 20 minutes writing your answer up.
 - Remember to read through and check your work at the end.
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- Look at the second unseen poem.
 - Make brief comparisons between the poems.
 - Link to poem 1 in your opening sentence and then quote and analyse poem two. Example: In poem one, the author felt angry at their child's death, blaming God, whereas in poem two the author feels guilt and blames themselves. This is seen in poem two when...
 - Spend about 10 minutes on poem two.

Assessment Objectives

AO1 - Read, understand and respond to texts. Students should be able to:
maintain a critical style & develop an informed personal response plus use textual references, including quotations, to support & illustrate interpretations.

AO2 - Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.

*You are NOT expected to know context for unseen poetry.

Stretch yourself

- Look for the deeper hidden meaning (sometimes a giant is an adult, or a nettle sting is a rejection from a friend.)
- Look for subversion of a form. Why has this been done? What does it symbolize?
- Find some poems and see if you can identify the meaning.

Don't mix these words up

Poet/writer/author – the person who wrote the poem.
Speaker/narrator – the person who is talking in the poem.
Reader/audience – the person reading the poem. (YOU!)
Simile – uses as or like.
Metaphor – says something is something

POETRY DEVICES – LANGUAGE

Abstract	An idea rather than a real thing
Alliteration	Repeated first letter
Antagonist	Evil main character
Assonance	Repeated vowel sound
Authentic	Seems genuine/truthful
Cliché	Over-used phrase
Consonance	Repeated consonant sound
Concrete	A solid/real example
Colloquial language	Local/casual language
Emotive	Makes you feel emotional
Euphemism	Alternative words to make something nasty sound okay
Extended metaphor	A series of metaphors all relating to each other
Half rhyme	Nearly rhymes
Hyperbole	Exaggeration
Imagery	Something used to describe something else
Internal rhyme	Rhyme that is on the same line
Irony	Sarcasm
Metaphor	Something is described as being something else
Mood	Atmosphere
Onomatopoeia	A verb sounds like what it does
Personification	A non-human thing is given human qualities
Plosive	Letters p/t/k/b/d/g
Protagonist	Good main character
Question	Asks something
Rhyme	Words that sound the same
Semantic field	Words that are about the same thing
Sibilance	A repeated s sound
Simile	Something is described as being like/as something else to describe it
Symbol/ symbolism	Something that represents something else
Tone/Voice	Emotion

POETRY DEVICES – STRUCTURE

Chronological	In order of time
Caesura	A big break in the middle of a line
Enjambment	A sentence runs over more than one line
Iambic pentameter	5 sets of weak/strong beats in a line
Juxtaposition	Two opposites
Layout	Position of lines/words on the page
Anaphora	Repeated first few words at start of lines
Oxymoron	Two opposite words next to each other
Rhyme scheme	The organisation of the rhyme
Rhyming couplet	Two lines that rhyme next to each other
Rhythm	The beat
Stanza/Verse	A paragraph in a poem
Volta	The turning point of a poem
Repetition	Something repeated

POETRY DEVICES – FORM

Auto-biographical	About the poet
Ballad	Story poems– often 4 line stanzas
Blank verse	Verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables
Dramatic monologue	A character speaks to the reader
Epic	Tragic/heroic story poems
First person	'I'
Free verse	No regular rhyme/rhythm
Haiku	3 lines, syllables 5/7/5. Often about nature
Lyrical	Emotional and beautiful
Narrative	A story
Ode	Lyrical poem often addressed to one person
Phonetic spelling	Written like it sounds
Rhetoric	Persuasive
Sonnet	14 lines, ababcdcdefefgg, Often love poem
Shape poem	Poem is in shape of the main subject
Third person	He/she/they