



Knowledge Organiser

ENGLISH

English



ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 1	
Question:	Answer:
How many marks is question 1 on the exam paper worth?	4
How long should I spend on this question?	5 minutes
What do you have to do for this question?	List four things. Select and retrieve information.
How many marks is question 2 on the exam paper worth?	8
How long should I spend on this question?	10 minutes
What do you have to do for this question?	Explain, comment on and analyse a writer's use of language to achieve effects Look out for language devices like similes and metaphors, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. How do they affect the text and the reader?
How many marks is question 3 on the exam paper worth?	8
How long should I spend on this question?	10 minutes
What do you have to do for this question?	Explain, comment on and analyse a writer's use of structure to achieve effects Look out for structural features like shift of focus, shift of perspective, change of setting – internal to external or external to internal – flashbacks, how paragraphs are constructed, how sentences are constructed, why the writer has put events in a particular order.
How many marks is question 4 of the exam paper worth?	20
How long should I spend on this question?	20 minutes
What do you have to do for this question?	Evaluate texts creatively. Give your opinion. Write about your impressions of a text. What are the methods the writer has used to convey her message – how effective has she been?
How many marks is question 5 of the exam paper worth?	40
How long should I spend on this question?	50 minutes
What do you have to do for this question?	Respond to one of the tasks creatively. Use language devices such as sophisticated punctuation, challenging vocabulary, similes, powerful verbs and adjectives. Use one sentence paragraphs, incomplete sentences, rhetorical questions, ellipsis... Ensure your writing – descriptive or narrative is engaging and complex and cohesive.
How long does the exam take?	1 hour 45 minutes

Question 2: Language Subject Terminology	
Word Classes	
What is a Noun?	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
What is a Verb?	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
What is an Adjective?	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
What is an Adverb?	Gives information about a verb (jump quickly), adjective (very pretty) or adverb (very quickly).
Sentence Structures	
What is a Fragment of a sentence?	An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). "Nothing." "Silence everywhere."
What is a Simple sentence?	A sentence with one independent clause. "She went to the shop."
What is a Compound sentence?	A sentence with multiple independent clauses. "She went to the shop and bought a banana"
What is a Complex sentence?	A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. "Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana."
Language Techniques	
What is Diction?	The writer's choice of words.
What is Hyperbole?	The use of extreme exaggeration.
What is Imagery?	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
What is Irony?	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
What is Juxtaposition?	Two ideas together which contrast each other.
What is a List (of three)?	A number of connected items (three= effect).
What is a Metaphor?	Something is presented as something else.
What is an Oxymoron?	Contradictory terms together "bittersweet".
What is Pathos?	Language used to appeal to the emotions.
What is Personification?	Giving human traits to something non-human.
What is repetition?	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
What is a Semantic Field?	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
What is a Simile?	Something is presented as like something else.
What is Symbolism?	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.
What is Syntax?	The way words and phrases are arranged.

Question 3: Structural Subject Terminology	
Types of Narrator	
Limited 3rd person	External narrator with knowledge of one character's feelings (he).
Omniscient 3rd person	External narrator- knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he).
1st person	Told from a character's perspective (I).
2nd person	Directed to the reader (you).
Unreliable narrator	When the perspective offered makes us question the narrator's credibility.
Narrator Styles	

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Linear	Events are told chronologically.
Non-Linear	Events are not told chronologically.
Dual	Told from multiple perspectives.
Cyclical	Ends the same way it begins.
Explaining the Extract	
Introducing	An idea or character is first shown.
Focusing	Our attention is aimed somewhere.
Building	When an idea/tension is increased.
Developing	An earlier point is extended.
Changing	A shift is created for an event/idea.
Concluding	Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.
Structural Techniques	
Atmosphere	The mode or tone set by the writer.
Climax	The most intense or decisive point.
Dialogue	The lines spoken by characters.
Exposition	The start where ideas are initiated.
Flashback	(Analepsis) Presents past events.
Flash-forward	(Prolepsis) Presents future events.
Foreshadowing	Hints what is to come (can mislead).
Motif	A recurring element in a story.
Resolution	The answer or solution to conflict.
Setting	A geographical/historical moment.
Spotlight	Emphasis is placed on something.
Shift	A switch or change of focus.
Tension	The feeling of emotional strain.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2	
How long does Paper 2 take?	1 hour 45 minutes.
How many marks is the whole paper worth?	80 marks.
How many marks is question 1 on the exam paper worth?	4
How long should I spend on this question?	5 minutes.
What do you have to do for this question?	Read a section from the text. Decide which of the statements about the text are True. Shade in the boxes.
Key words:	Explicit (obvious). Implicit (hidden, hinted at).
How many marks is question 2 on the exam paper worth?	8
How long should I spend on this question?	10 minutes.
What do you have to do for this question?	Compare the sources, summarising the explicit and implicit ideas.
Key words:	Summarise. Synthesise. By synthesise, you are required to write about similarities or differences in the subjects of the texts – use discourse markers such as <u>however</u> and <u>on the other hand</u> to introduce your explanations.
How many marks is question 3 on the exam paper worth?	12
How long should I spend on this question?	10 minutes.
What do you have to do for this question?	Comment on the writer's methods, explaining how they want to make the reader Feel, Imagine or Think. Aim to write about 4 methods in detail.
Key words:	Analyse.
How many marks is question 4 of the exam paper worth?	16
How long should I spend on this question?	20 minutes.
What do you have to do for this question?	Compare different viewpoints / perspectives. Consider how the writer gets you to see their point of view.
Key words:	Mood. Atmosphere. Comparison. Contrast.
How many marks is question 5 of the exam paper worth?	40
How long should I spend on this question?	5 mins planning + 40 mins writing + 5 mins checking.
What do you have to do for this question?	Write about your own views. You will have to express your views in the form of a newspaper article, a speech, a letter, or another non-fiction style.

MACBETH	
Plot summary	
What happens in Act 1?	Macbeth and Banquo meet the witches; Cawdor is executed; Lady Macbeth reads the letter and taunts Macbeth; Duncan arrives.
What happens in Act 2?	Macbeth kills Duncan; Malcolm flees; Macbeth is crowned.
What happens in Act 3?	Banquo suspects Macbeth; Banquo is murdered but Fleance escapes; Macbeth is haunted by Banquo's ghost at the banquet.
What happens in Act 4?	The Witches show Macbeth future kings – sons of Banquo; Macduff's family is murdered; Malcolm tests Macduff's loyalty.
What happens in Act 5?	Lady Macbeth sleepwalks, dies; Macduff kills Macbeth, Malcolm restored as King.

English



Macbeth - Characters	
Macbeth	One of King Duncan's generals. He loves power; the witches tempt him into murder. Originally Thane of Glamis, he becomes the Thane of Cawdor, then King of Scotland.
Lady Macbeth	Macbeth's wife. She is ambitious and drives him to murder but is driven mad by conscience.
Three Witches	Sinister ladies of witchcraft who tempt Macbeth to do dark deeds.
Banquo whole	A general and friend of Macbeth. The prophecy does not corrupt him. He is murdered by Macbeth as he is considered a threat. His ghost haunts Macbeth.
King Duncan	The good and noble King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth.
Macduff	Thane of Fife. He opposes Macbeth and supports Malcolm. He kills Macbeth in revenge for the murder of his family.
Malcolm	Duncan's son. He flees with his brother after the murder of Duncan but returns with English support to challenge Macbeth.
Fleance	Banquo's son. Macbeth tries and fails to murder him. He flees Scotland but it's implied he will return one day to fulfil the prophecy and become King.
Hecate	Queen of the Witches
Subjects of other questions: Theme / Issue of MORALITY	For example – when Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are talking following the murder of Duncan.
Theme of GUILT	For example – when Lady Macbeth is traumatised by her and Macbeth's actions and cannot cleanse her hands of the spot of blood on them.
Theme of Macbeth's INNER CONFLICT	"Is this a dagger I see before me..." speech

Macbeth - Background	
Politics	Written in 1606. There is a strong political theme throughout, with the idea that excessive ambition has terrible consequences. Shakespeare enjoyed a close relationship with King James I and it is thought that in focusing on Macbeth as a figure from Scottish history he was paying homage to the King's lineage.
Supernatural	Witchcraft and supernatural were both of great interest and hugely feared. Again, King James I was highly intrigued by (and suspicious of) the supernatural, and even wrote about the subject. The audience believed anything associated with the supernatural to be evil and menacing.
Order	A century earlier, England had experienced chaotic disorder during the War of the Roses. An underlying threat is evident throughout the play that treachery may once again bring disaster. Many events in the play challenge the idea of 'order'.
Philosophy	The accepted belief was that everyone had his or her place in life. Monarchs were seen as second only to God. The idea of Macbeth planning to kill the King of Scotland would have caused outrage and shock in the audience. This would have gone against everything that was so firmly believed at the time.
Gender	There were strong expectations of both men and women throughout this period. Women were expected to be submissive to their husbands. A woman with an education was still a rarity. Women were ruled by men and supposed to be pious and pure. The idea that a woman could challenge a man was unheard of and would have shocked audiences.

Macbeth - Key Quotations	
Act 1	<p>"Fair is foul and foul is fair" Act 1 Scene 1</p> <p>"When shall we three meet again in thunder, lightning, or in rain?" Act 1, Scene 1</p> <p>"O Valiant cousin, worthy gentleman" Act 1, Scene</p> <p>"So foul and fair a day I have not seen" Act 1 Scene 3</p> <p>"Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under 't." Act 1, Scene 5</p> <p>"Come, you spirits, That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here" Act 1, Scene 5</p> <p>"Yet do I fear thy nature, It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way." Act 1, Scene 5</p>
Act 2	<p>"Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee." Act 2, Scene 1</p> <p>"I have thee not, and yet I see thee still." Act 2, Scene 1</p> <p>"That hath made them drunk hath made me bold. What hath quenched them hath given me fire." Act 2, Scene 2</p> <p>"To know my deed, 'twere best not know myself." Act 2, scene 2</p> <p>"It was the owl that shrieked, the fatal bellman." Act 2, Scene 2</p>

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	"O gentle lady, 'tis not for you to hear what I can speak. The repetition in a woman's ear would murder as it fell." Act 2, Scene 3
Act 3	"Things without all remedy should be without regard: what's done, is done." Act 3, Scene 3
Act 4	"There's daggers in men's smiles. The near in blood, The nearer bloody." Act 3, Scene 3 "Be bloody, bold, and resolute. Laugh to scorn the power of man, for none of woman born shall harm Macbeth." Act 4, Scene 1
Act 5	"Double, double toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble." Act 4, Scene 1 "Here's the smell of the blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." Act 5, Scene 1 "Out, damned spot! Out, I say!" Act 5, Scene 1 "Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests; I bear a charmed life, which must not yield to one of woman born." Act 5, Scene 8

Macbeth - Themes	
Ambition	Most well-known theme. Affects both Macbeth & Lady Macbeth. Ambition is corrupting and leads to evil.
Appearance and Reality	Lady Macbeth believes Macbeth is a poor actor. Macbeth sees powerful visions. Banquo appears as a 'vision'. Witches seem 'useful' to Macbeth but bring about his downfall.
The Supernatural	Idea that mysterious forces control us. Does Macbeth become possessed? Strong belief and fear of witchcraft at the time.
Good and Evil	Macbeth must choose between them. The witches symbolise evil. Choices have consequences.
Order and Chaos	A century earlier – War of the Roses. Civil disorder seen as perilous. Macbeth's restored 'order' is only an illusion.
Loyalty and Betrayal	Dominated the play as themes. Cawdor punished for betrayal. Macbeth rewarded for loyalty at outset. Macbeth betrays Banquo and Duncan. Macbeth remains loyal to Lady Macbeth.

Macbeth - Symbols and Motifs	
Symbols and Motifs	Cruelty and masculinity; blood and guilt; hallucinations and dreams; prophecy; light/dark/inclement weather; sleep

Macbeth - Key Vocabulary	
ambition/ambitious	An earnest desire for some type of achievement
manipulate/manipulative	To manage or influence skilfully, especially in an unfair manner
Greed	Excessive desire, especially for wealth or possessions
Usurp	To seize and hold (power etc.) by force or without legal right
prophecy	The foretelling or prediction of what is to come
contempt	The feeling with which a person regards anything considered mean, vile or worthless
supernatural	Being above or beyond what is natural; unexplainable by natural law
apparition	A supernatural appearance of a person or thing
malevolent	Wishing evil or harm to another
noble	Distinguished by rank or title
moral	Concerned with the principles of right conduct or the distinction between right and wrong
vile	Wretchedly bad
witchcraft	The art or practices of a witch
power	The ability to do or act
soliloquy	A discourse by a person who is talking to himself or herself
protagonist	The leading character of a drama
villain	A cruelly malicious person who is involved in wickedness
hamartia	Tragic flaw
machiavellian	Placing political expediency above morality and the use of deceit to maintain the authority
treachery	Betrayal of trust; treason
allude/allusion	To refer casually or indirectly
iambic pentameter	A line ten syllables long that is accented on every second beat
sinister	Threatening evil or harm
regicide	The killing of a king
surreal	Having the disorientating, hallucinatory quality of a dream
valour	Boldness or determination in facing great danger
disorder	Lack of order or regular arrangement

English



Macbeth - Language and Techniques	
Language and Techniques	<p> similes metaphors personification alliteration rhyming couplets changes in iambic pentameter metre questioning imagery related to themes animal imagery irony/dramatic irony pathetic fallacy paradox symbols and motifs rhetorical questions </p>

'Animal Farm'	
Who is George Orwell?	George Orwell was the writing name of <u>Eric Blair</u> (1903-1950). He was <u>outspoken</u> in his support of democratic socialism, and spoke out frequently against totalitarianism and <u>social injustice</u> . He wrote a wide range of fiction, poetry, literary criticism and polemical journalism, although without doubt his two most famous works are <i>Animal Farm</i> (1945) and <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i> (1949).
Who was Tsar Nicholas II?	Tsar Nicholas II was the last emperor of Russia. Tsar Nicholas was deemed to be a <u>poor ruler</u> – the country lost key battles against Japan and Germany during his reign, costing large military casualties and financial losses. There were also <u>gross inequalities</u> : Nicholas lived in luxury while thousands of unemployed peasants struggled to survive. Tsar Nicholas was eventually overthrown by the Bolsheviks and was executed in July 1917.
Who was Karl Marx and what is Communism?	Karl Marx was a German philosopher from the 19 th Century, who <u>rejected capitalism</u> . He instead believed in the introduction of a system in which wealth was communal and labour was shared. He believed this would produce a <u>fairer, more stable</u> way of life. Whilst he lived a long time before the Russian Revolution (and in a different country) his theories formed the foundations for what became <u>Communism</u> .
What was the Russian Revolution?	The revolution was the movement that <u>removed the reigning Tsarist autocracy</u> from power and led to the rise of the <u>Soviet Union</u> . The <u>Bolsheviks</u> , led by Vladimir Lenin, were able to overthrow the provisional government and establish their own federal government, creating the world's <u>first socialist republic</u> . Eventually they became reconstituted as the Communist Party.
Who was Joseph Stalin? How does Orwell present the importance of the human characters on the farm? Write about: • the ways human characters affect what happens on the farm • how Orwell presents the importance of the human characters.	Following the death of Lenin in 1924, Stalin rose to power through discreetly canvassing, manipulating and intimidating others, sidelining other potential leaders such as Victor Trotsky. Under Stalin, the Soviet Union became more <u>autocratic and totalitarian</u> ; he oversaw mass <u>repressions</u> , hundreds of thousands of <u>executions</u> and millions of non-combatant deaths. He has hence become known as one of the most significant and vilified figures of the 20 th Century.
What was life like in the Communist Soviet Union?	The working class in the Soviet Union were supposed to be the country's <u>ruling class</u> under the doctrines from which their socialism was derived, and yet they grew increasingly <u>repressed</u> throughout the progression of the USSR's existence. It is generally accepted that the standard of <u>living decreased</u> , working conditions <u>deteriorated</u> , and personal freedoms were significantly <u>violated</u> .
Who is Napoleon?	Napoleon is the pig who emerges as the <u>leader</u> of Animal Farm after the rebellion. Napoleon's character is based on <u>Joseph Stalin</u> – the leader of the communist Soviet Union. Napoleon is <u>cunning, treacherous, lazy and selfish</u> . He uses Squealer (<u>propaganda</u>) and the dogs (military force) to exert power over others. He has no real talents, rather he is a <u>corrupt opportunist</u> .
	Napoleon Quote: "To the prosperity of The Manor Farm!" (10.32)
Who is Boxer? Typical AQA GCSE Question: Do you think Boxer is an important character in <i>Animal Farm</i> ?	Boxer is a cart-horse, who demonstrates incredible strength, work ethic, and loyalty. He represents those in the working classes who were hugely overworked. Boxer completes the most work on the farm, and is admired by others for his physical accomplishments and mental grit. His downfall is his slow wit, which ensures that he is unable to think for himself and is <u>easily manipulated</u> .
	Boxer Quote: "Napoleon is always right" (5.22)
Who is Old Major?	Old Major is a prize-winning boar whose vision of a place in which the animals work for themselves serves as the inspiration for the rebellion. He is based on both Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin, who inspired communism. Old Major is well-respected, articulate, and persuasive. He is a clear leader who the other animals listen to. When he dies, Napoleon and Snowball are left to <u>struggle for control</u> over the animals.
	Old Major Quote: "my message to you, comrades: Rebellion!" (1.11)
Who is Snowball? How does Orwell use the character of Snowball to explore ideas about leadership in <i>Animal Farm</i> ? Write about: • what Snowball says and does and what happens to him • how Orwell presents Snowball.	Snowball is one of the other leading pigs, who challenges Napoleon for leadership of the farm after the rebellion. He represents Leon Trotsky. He is intelligent and passionate, yet he does not resort to the same levels of cunning and manipulation as Napoleon. Despite largely winning the support of the animals on the farm, Snowball is driven from the farm by Napoleon's forces.
	Snowball Quote: "liberty is worth more than ribbons" (2.7)
Who is Squealer?	Squealer represents the Soviet propaganda machine. He is a pig who is an exceptionally gifted and persuasive speaker, and is utilised to spread positivity about Napoleon, and negativity about Napoleon's competition. He uses false statistics to suggest that the farm thrives under Napoleon, and twists the truth to ensure that the pigs retain political and <u>social control</u> .
	Squealer Quote: "It is for YOUR sake that we ... eat those apples." (3.14)
Who is Benjamin?	Benjamin is a long-lived donkey who refuses to feel enthused by the rebellion. Some say he

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	represents the aged people of Russia, who remained cynical of the revolution. Benjamin is seen by the other animals as a pessimist, however his prediction that life will remain unpleasant regardless of who is in charge proves correct. He is the only animal who appears able to understand the atrocities that are taking place, yet he refuses to openly oppose the pigs.
	Benjamin Quote: "None of you has ever seen a dead donkey"(5.22)

Animal Farm - Themes – A theme is an idea or message that runs throughout a text.	
<p>What are the main themes in 'Animal Farm'?</p> <p>How does Orwell present CONTROL in <i>Animal Farm</i>?</p> <p>How does Orwell present CORRUPTION in <i>Animal Farm</i>?</p> <p>How does Orwell present the importance of EDUCATION in <i>Animal Farm</i>?</p>	<p>The Corruption of Socialist Ideals – <i>Animal Farm</i> is famous for being a stinging critique of the development of Soviet communism. Although Orwell strongly believed in the socialist ideals upon which the revolution was built, he abhorred the ways in which these values had been repeatedly manipulated by those who rose to power. The gradual disintegration of the seven commandments visually depicts this.</p> <p>Class – <i>Animal Farm</i> demonstrates through its allegory the means by which human beings seek to maintain and reestablish class structures. The novella shows how the oppressed who are able to stand united in the face of adversity often generate their own class divisions over time after the enemy is eliminated. This is evident in the slow rise of the pigs to fill the void left by Mr Jones.</p> <p>Naivety – <i>Animal Farm</i> is not only told from the viewpoint of those in power, but also from the viewpoint of those who are oppressed. Orwell makes clear that these types of situations are formed not only because of the strategies of the oppressors, but also the naiveté of the people who do not have the education or the position to know better. For example, Boxer believes everything that he is told.</p> <p>Religion – An idea of heaven (Sugarcandy Mountain) is promised to the animals by Moses (the raven) at some points throughout <i>Animal Farm</i>. Moses is derived from the name of the bible character who brought the word of God to the people. The thought of an evergreen, beautiful afterlife awaiting them drives the animals on to work harder, and so the pigs use Moses to their benefit.</p>

What happens in Animal Farm?	
What happens in Chapter 1?	A drunk Mr Jones stumbles to bed, forgetting to lock up his farm buildings. The animals thus convene in the big barn to hear Old Major's speech. He blames their short and miserable lives on man, and incites rebellion. He teaches them a song: Beasts of England .
Quote	<i>Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal.</i>
What happens in Chapter 2?	Old Major dies in his sleep, and the other animals prepare for rebellion. The pigs (the cleverest animals) prepare the others, teaching them animalism, which they don't all fully understand. The Rebellion occurs, and Jones is driven from the farm. The farm is renamed 'Animal Farm' and seven commandments are made.
Quote	<i>"Never mind the milk, comrades!" cried Napoleon, placing himself in front of the buckets. "That will be attended to. The harvest is more important."</i>
What happens in Chapter 3?	The animals labour in the fields throughout the summer. Boxer works hardest. There is a flag-raising ceremony each Sunday – Snowball and Napoleon often clash. Snowball spends time trying to educate the animals. Napoleon takes a group of puppies to 'educate' in a loft. When it is noted the pigs have been eating the apples and milk, Squealer persuades the animals that it is best.
Quote	<i>Milk and apples (and this has been proved by Science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig. We pigs are brain-workers.</i>
What happens in Chapter 4?	The news of Animal Farm has spread to neighbouring farms (through the birds), where animals have begun singing Beasts of England. Jones and other farmers thus launch an attack, however they are easily beaten by the animals. Boxer and Snowball fight heroically and are awarded medals as a result. Only a single sheep is lost, who is given a hero's burial. Snowball tells Boxer not to feel guilt for a human's death.
Quote	<i>"Who will believe that I did not do this on purpose?"</i> <i>"No sentimentality, comrade!" "War is war. The only good human being is a dead one."</i>
What happens in Chapter 5?	Mollie is tempted away from the farm by a red-faced man who feeds her. Snowball and Napoleon grow increasingly hostile towards one another. As Snowball announces plans for a new windmill, Napoleon unleashes his dogs, which attack Snowball and chase him off the farm. The animals are anxious about this, but Squealer's passionate defence and the growl of the dogs is enough to assure them that 'Napoleon is always right.'
Quote	<i>One of them all but closed his jaws on Snowball's tail, but Snowball whisked it free just in time. Then he put on an extra spurt and, with a few inches to spare, slipped through a hole in the hedge and was seen no more.</i>
What happens in Chapter 6?	The animals work at a rapid pace to build the windmill, and their rations are cut. It is announced that the farm is now trading with humans, to the shock of the animals. It begins that the pigs have begun amending the commandments to suit their own interests. A storm destroys the windmill, yet Napoleon blames the destruction on the 'traitor Snowball.'
Quote	<i>Comrades," he said quietly, "do you know who is responsible for this? Do you know the enemy who has come in the night and overthrown our windmill? SNOWBALL!"</i>
What happens in Chapter 7?	Snowball is blamed for more and more failures, which the humans attribute to planning errors. Hens eggs are now sold, which makes the hens rebel. Napoleon holds a meeting in which several animals are murdered by the dogs for their apparent treasons against the farm. It is revealed 'Beasts of England' may no longer be sung.
Quote	<i>One Sunday morning Squealer announced that the hens, who had just come in to lay again, must surrender their eggs. Napoleon had accepted... a contract for four hundred eggs a week.</i>
What happens in Chapter 8?	More of the commandments appear to change, but the animals are persuaded that this is not the case. Napoleon has now taken the title of 'Leader' and has multiple other honours. Trading with humans intensifies. A further battle with humans takes place, with the windmill

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	destroyed, several animals killed, and Boxer injured. The pigs begin drinking alcohol.
Quote	<i>He called the animals together and told them that he had a terrible piece of news to impart. Comrade Napoleon was dying!</i>
What happens in Chapter 9?	Animal Farm is named a republic and Napoleon unanimously named the president. Moses the raven returns and speaks of Sugarcandy Mountain. Boxer grows frailer and one day collapses. The pigs announce that he will be taken to hospital, but Benjamin reads on the van that he is in fact being taken to a slaughterhouse. Squealer announces that he died at the hospital, and that the van had only just been bought by the hospital.
Quote	<i>Boxer! cried Clover in a terrible voice. "Boxer! Get out! Get out quickly! They're taking you to your death!"</i>
What happens in Chapter 10?	Years pass by. Many animals die and few can remember the rebellion. Only the pigs seem richer, yet all animals remain proud of being on Animal Farm. The pigs begin walking on two legs. Humans come over for a meeting and commend how hard the pigs make the animals work, for so little rations. The name Animal Farm is returned to 'Manor Farm.' The animals can no longer differentiate between people and pigs.
Quote	<i>Somehow it seemed as though the farm had grown richer without making the animals themselves any richer... All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.</i>

A Christmas Carol	
What happens in Stave 1 of 'A Christmas Carol'?	Scrooge is introduced; he refuses to make a charity donation; refuses to eat Christmas dinner with Fred; sees Marley's ghost who warns him he will be visited by three spirits to make him change his miserly ways.
What happens in Stave 2 of 'A Christmas Carol'?	The Ghost of Christmas Past takes Scrooge back in time to show him: his village; him alone at school; his sister collecting him from school; a party at Fezziwig's; Belle breaking off their engagement and Belle celebrating Christmas with her family.
What happens in Stave 3 of 'A Christmas Carol'?	The Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge: Christmas morning in London; The Cratchit family celebrating Christmas; various celebrations around the country; Fred's Christmas party; Ignorance and Want.
What happens in Stave 4 of 'A Christmas Carol'?	The Ghost of Christmas yet to Come shows Scrooge: a group of businessmen discussing a dead man; a pawn shop where people are selling the possessions of a dead man; a couple expressing relief that the man they owe money to is dead; the Cratchit family grieving for Tiny Tim; a grave with the name Ebenezer Scrooge written on it.
What happens in Stave 5 of 'A Christmas Carol'?	Scrooge is transformed! He sends a turkey to the Cratchit family, makes a huge charity donation and attends Fred's Christmas party. He also gives Bob a raise and becomes a second father to Tiny Tim who does not die.
Who is Ebenezer Scrooge?	The main character. A mean old loner who hates Christmas.
Who is Fred?	Scrooge's patient, jovial nephew. The son of his beloved sister, Fan. The complete opposite of Scrooge.
Who is Bob Cratchit?	Scrooge's hard-working and underpaid clerk.
Who is Tiny Tim?	Bob's ill and vulnerable son.
Who is Belle?	Scrooge's former fiancée who breaks off their engagement because he values money more than their relationship.
Who is Fezziwig?	Scrooge's generous former employer.
Who is Jacob Marley?	Scrooge's deceased business partner, who appears as a ghost warning Scrooge to change his ways.
Who is Little Fan?	Scrooge's deceased younger sister, the mother of Fred.
Who is The Ghost of Christmas Past?	A shape changing spirit who has light streaming from the top of its head. Represents memory.
Who is The Ghost of Christmas Present?	A jovial spirit (resembling a traditional 'Father Christmas') who represents generosity and Christmas spirit.
Who is The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come?	A silent, sinister spirit in a black, hooded cloak who represents death.
Key Quotations Stave 1:	'a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner!' 'Hard and sharp as flint.' 'solitary as an oyster.' "the cold within him froze his old features" "Bah!" said Scrooge, "Humbug!" 'What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough.' 'A kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time.' 'I can't afford to make idle people merry.' 'Are there no prisons?' "And the Union workhouses?" demanded Scrooge. "Are they still in operation?" "If they would rather die," said Scrooge, "they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population" 'I wear the chain I forged in life.'
Key Quotations Stave 2:	'A solitary child neglected by his friends.' 'Father is so much kinder than he used to be.' 'The happiness he gives, is quite as great as if it cost a fortune.'" 'Another idol has displaced me'
Key Quotations Stave 3:	'I see a vacant seat.' 'I'll give you Mr Scrooge, the founder of the feast.' 'The whole quarter reeked with crime, with filth, with misery.' 'This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both, and all of their degree.'
Key Quotations Stave 4:	'He frightened everyone away from us when he was alive, to profit us when he was dead.' 'I will honour Christmas in my heart, and try to keep it all the year. I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future. The Spirits of all Three shall strive within me. I will not shut out the lessons that they teach.'
Key Quotations	'I am as light as a feather. I am as happy as an angel. I am as merry as a schoolboy. I am

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Stave 5:	as giddy as a drunken man.' Wonderful party, wonderful games, wonderful unanimity, won-der-ful happiness! 'I'll raise your salary and endeavour to assist your struggling family.'
How is the theme of Christmas spirit presented in 'A Christmas Carol'?	Scrooge learns the true meaning of Christmas is to spend time with your family and loved ones. He learns it's a time to be charitable and think about those less fortunate. Fezziwig's party shows him that small gestures at Christmas can make people feel valued and appreciated.
How is the theme of family presented in 'A Christmas Carol'?	Scrooge is miserable and lonely because he refuses to socialise with his family. He is reminded of how much he loved his sister and how hurt he was by his father's behaviour. Fred never gives up on Scrooge and is loyal and forgiving towards his uncle. The closeness of the Cratchit family demonstrates how being together and supporting each other is more important to them than anything else. Seeing Belle reminds Scrooge that he is lonely in his old age due to his own actions. He chose money over a family with Belle.
How is the theme of poverty and social injustice presented in 'A Christmas Carol'?	1. Scrooge learns that not all poor people are lazy. 2. Scrooge learns that he can share some of his wealth to make other people's lives more comfortable. 3. Tiny Tim shows how poverty can contribute to poor health. The Cratchits show how you can be poor but happy. Ignorance and Want remind Scrooge that turning a blind eye to the plight of the poor creates desperate people who turn to crime to support themselves.
How is the theme of transformation presented in 'A Christmas Carol'?	Scrooge is cold, lonely and miserable at the start of the book. The spirits show him scenes that prompt his transformation. Memory reminds Scrooge of how he was once connected to other people. Empathy helps him to understand those less fortunate than himself. Being shown the reaction to the death frightens Scrooge into changing his personality to change his destiny.
How were the poor treated in Dickens' time?	The 1834 Poor Law Amendment reduced the amount of help available to the poor, forcing them to seek help at the workhouse if they couldn't support themselves. Conditions there were incredibly harsh and designed to humiliate people into not wanting to go there.
What did the Victorians believe about ghosts and the supernatural?	Whilst the Victorians made many technological advances thanks to their interest in science and medicine, they were also fascinated in the supernatural and things that couldn't be easily explained by science. Ghost stories became extremely popular, as did trying to contact the dead via séances.
How was Christmas celebrated in the 19 th century?	Christmas was a low-key celebration at the start of the 19th century, but Queen Victoria's German husband, Albert helped to introduce some European traditions, like a decorated tree, into the traditional British Christmas celebration during the 1840s. During Victoria's reign, workers started to be given two days' holiday to celebrate Christmas. The invention of the train enabled people to travel home to celebrate with family. The traditional figure of Father Christmas, dressed in green to symbolise the returning spring, was familiar at this time, but not the gift-distributing Santa Claus we know today. Rich people would give each other hand-made gifts and toys, but stockings did not become popular until the 1870s. Turkey was only eaten by rich families as it was expensive, goose was a cheaper option.

Remains by Simon Armitage	
What are the themes of the poem?	Themes: Conflict, Suffering, Reality of War
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Tragic, Haunting, Anecdotal
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	Written to coincide with a TV documentary about those returning from war with PTSD. Based on Guardsman Tromans, who fought in Iraq in 2003. Speaker describes shooting a looter dead in Iraq and how it has affected him. To show the reader that mental suffering can persist long after physical conflict is over.
What is the context of the poem?	"These are poems of survivors – the damaged, exhausted men who return from war in body but never, wholly, in mind." <i>Simon Armitage</i> Poem coincided with increased awareness of PTSD amongst the military, and aroused sympathy amongst the public – many of whom were opposed to the war.
What is the Language of the poem?	"Remains" - the images and suffering remain. "Legs it up the road" - colloquial language = authentic voice "Then he's carted off in the back of a lorry" – reduction of humanity to waste or cattle "he's here in my head when I close my eyes / dug in behind enemy lines" – metaphor for a war in his head; the PTSD is entrenched. "his bloody life in my bloody hands" – alludes to Macbeth: Macbeth the warrior with PTSD and Lady Macbeth's bloody hands and guilt.
What is the form and structure of the poem?	Monologue, told in the present tense to convey a flashback (a symptom of PTSD). First four stanzas are set in Iraq; last three are at home, showing the aftermath. Enjambment between lines and stanzas conveys his conversational tone and gives it a fast pace, especially when conveying the horror of the killing Repetition of 'Probably armed, Possibly not' conveys guilt and bitterness.

Charge of the Light Brigade by Alfred, Lord Tennyson	
What are the themes?	Themes: Conflict, Suffering, Reality of War, Patriotism
What is the tone?	Tones: Energetic, Tragic, Haunting
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose?	Published six weeks after a disastrous battle against the Russians in the (unpopular) Crimean War Describes a cavalry charge against Russians who shoot at the lightly-armed British with cannon from three sides of a long valley. Of the 600 hundred who started the charge, over half were killed, injured or taken prisoner. It is a celebration of the men's courage and devotion to their country, symbols of the might of

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	the British Empire.
What is the context?	As Poet Laureate, he had a responsibility to inspire the nation and portray the war in a positive light: propaganda. Although Tennyson glorifies the soldiers who took part, he also draws attention to the fact that a commander had made a mistake: "Someone had blunder'd". This was a controversial point to make in Victorian times when blind devotion to power was expected.
What is the Language of the poem?	"Into the valley of Death": this Biblical imagery portrays war as a supremely powerful, or even spiritual, experience. "jaws of Death" and "mouth of Hell": presents war as an animal that consumes its victims. "Honour the Light Brigade/Noble six hundred": language glorifies the soldiers, even in death. The 'six hundred' become a celebrated and prestigious group. "shot and shell": sibilance creates whooshing sounds of battle.
What is the form and structure of the poem?	This is a ballad, a form of poetry to remember historical events – we should remember their courage. 6 verses, each representing 100 men who took part. First stanza tightly structured, mirroring the cavalry formation. Structure becomes awkward to reflect the chaos of battle and the fewer men returning alive. Dactylic dimeter (HALF-a leaguer / DUM-de-de) mirrors the sound of horses galloping and increases the poem's pace. Repetition of 'the six hundred' at the end of each stanza (epistrophe) emphasises huge loss.

Kamikaze by Beatrice Garland	
What are the themes of the poem?	Themes: Conflict, Power, Patriotism, Shame, Nature, Childhood
What is the tone of the poem?	Tones: Sorrowful, Pitiful
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	In World War 2, Japanese Kamikaze pilots would fly manned missiles into targets such as ships. This poem explores a kamikaze pilot's journey towards battle, his decision to return, and how he is shunned when he returns home. As he looks down at the sea, the beauty of nature and memories of childhood make him decide to turn back.
What is the context of the poem?	Cowardice or surrender was a great shame in wartime Japan. To surrender meant shame for you and your family, and rejection by society: "he must have wondered which had been the better way to die".
What is the Language of the poem?	The Japanese word 'kamikaze' means 'divine wind' or 'heavenly wind', and has its origin in a heaven-sent storm that scattered an invading fleet in 1250. "dark shoals of fish flashing silver": image links to a Samurai sword – conveys the conflict between his love for nature/life and his sense of duty. Also has sibilance. "they treated him as though he no longer existed": cruel irony – he chose to live but now must live as though he is dead. "was no longer the father we loved": the pilot was forever affected by his decision
What is the form and structure of the poem?	-Narrative and speaker is third person, representing the distance between her and her father, and his rejection by society. -The first five stanzas are ordered (whilst he is flying on his set mission). -Only full stop is at the end of Stanza Five: he has made his decision to turn back. -The final two are in italics and have longer line to represent the fallout of his decision: his life has shifted and will no longer be the same. -Direct speech ("My mother never spoke again") gives the poem a personal tone.

Exposure by Wilfred Owen	
What are the themes of the poem?	Themes: Conflict, Suffering, Nature, Reality of War, Patriotism
What is the tone of the poem?	Tones: Tragic, Haunting, Dreamy
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-Speaker describes war as a battle against the weather and conditions. -Imagery of cold and warm reflect the delusional mind of a man dying from hypothermia. -Owen wanted to draw attention to the suffering, monotony and futility of war.
What is the context of the poem?	-Written in 1917 before Owen went on to win the Military Cross for bravery, and was then killed in battle in 1918: the poem has authenticity as it is written by an actual soldier. - Of his work, Owen said: "My theme is war and the pity of war". -Despite highlighting the tragedy of war and mistakes of senior commanders, he had a deep sense of duty: "not loath, we lie out here" shows that he was not bitter about his suffering.
What is the Language of the poem?	-"Our brains ache" physical (cold) suffering and mental (PTSD or shell shock) suffering. -Semantic field of weather: weather is the enemy. -"the merciless iced east winds that knife us..." – personification (cruel and murderous wind); sibilance (cutting/slicing sound of wind); ellipsis (never-ending). -Repetition of pronouns 'we' and 'our' – conveys togetherness and collective suffering of soldiers. -"mad gusts tugging on the wire" – personification
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	-Contrast of Cold>Warm>Cold imagery conveys Suffering>Delusions>Death of the hypothermic soldier. -Repetition of "but nothing happens" creates circular structure implying never ending suffering -Rhyme scheme ABBA and hexameter gives the poem structure and emphasises the monotony. -Pararhymes (half rhymes) ("nervous / knife us") only barely hold the poem together, like the men.

Bayonet Charge by Ted Hughes	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Conflict, Power, Reality of War, Nature, Bravery, Patriotism
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Bewildered, Desperate, Dreamy

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What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-Describes the terrifying experience of 'going over the top': fixing bayonets (long knives) to the end of rifles and leaving a trench to charge directly at the enemy. -Steps inside the body and mind of the speaker to show how this act transforms a soldier from a living thinking person into a dangerous weapon of war. -Hughes dramatises the struggle between a man's thoughts and actions.
What is the context of the poem,?	-Published in 1957, but most-likely set in World War 1. -Hughes' father had survived the battle of Gallipoli in World War 1, and so he may have wished to draw attention to the hardships of trench warfare. -He draws a contrast between the idealism of patriotism and the reality of fighting and killing. ("King, honour, human dignity, etcetera")
What is the Language of the poem?	"The patriotic tear that brimmed in his eye Sweating like molten iron": his sense of duty (tear) has now turned into the hot sweat of fear and pain. "cold clockwork of the stars and nations": the soldiers are part of a cold and uncaring machine of war. "his foot hung like statuary in midstride.": he is frozen with fear/bewilderment. The caesura (full stop) jolts him back to reality. "a yellow hare that rolled like a flame And crawled in a threshing circle": impact of war on nature – the hare is distressed, just like the soldiers
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	Form and Structure -The poem starts 'in medias res': in the middle of the action, to convey shock and pace. -Enjambment maintains the momentum of the charge. -Time stands still in the second stanza to convey the soldier's bewilderment and reflective thoughts. -Contrasts the visual and aural imagery of battle with the internal thoughts of the soldier = adds to the confusion.

The Emigree by Carol Rumens	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Conflict, Power, Identity, Protest, Bravery, Childhood
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Mournful, Defiant, Nostalgic
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-'Emigree' – a female who is forced to leave their county for political or social reasons. -The speaker describes her memories of a home city that she was forced to flee. The city is now "sick with tyrants". -Despite the cities problems, her positive memories of the place cannot be extinguished.
What is the Context of the poem?	-Emigree was published in 1993. The home country of the speaker is not revealed – this ambiguity gives the poem a timeless relevance. -Increasingly relevant to many people in current world climate
What is the Language of the poem?	-"I left it as a child": ambiguous meaning – either she left when <i>she</i> was a child or the city was a child (it was vulnerable and she feels a responsibility towards it). -"I am branded by an impression of sunlight": imagery of light - it will stay with her forever. -Personification of the city: "I comb its hair and love its shining eyes" (she has a maternal love for the city) and "My city takes me dancing" (it is romantic and passionate lover) -"My city hides behind me": it is vulnerable and – despite the fact that she had to flee – she is strong. -Semantic field of conflict: "Tyrant, tanks, frontiers"
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	Form and Structure -First person. -The last line of each stanza is the same (epistrophe): "sunlight": reinforces the overriding positivity of the city and of the poem. -The first two stanzas have lots of enjambment – conveys freedom. The final stanza has lots of full-stops – conveys that fact that she is now trapped.

Poppies by Jane Weir	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Bravery, Reality of War, Suffering, Childhood
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Tender, Tragic, Dreamy, Bitter
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-A modern poem that offers an alternative interpretation of bravery in conflict: it does not focus on a soldier in battle but on the mother who is left behind and must cope with his death. -The narration covers her visit to a war memorial, interspersed with images of the soldier's childhood and his departure for war.
What is the Context of the poem?	-Set around the time of the Iraq and Afghan wars, but the conflict is deliberately ambiguous to give the poem a timeless relevance to all mothers and families. -There are hints of a critical tone; about how soldiers can become intoxicated by the glamour or the military: "a blockade of yellow bias" and "intoxicated".
What is the Language of the poem?	-Contrasting semantic fields of home/childhood ("cat hairs", "play at being Eskimos", "bedroom") with war/injury ("blockade", bandaged", "reinforcements") -Aural (sound) imagery: "All my words flattened, rolled, turned into felt" shows pain and inability to speak, and "I listened, hoping to hear your playground voice catching on the wind" shows longing for dead son. -"I was brave, as I walked with you, to the front door": different perspective of bravery in conflict.
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	-This is an Elegy, a poem of mourning. -Strong sense of form despite the free verse, stream of consciousness addressing her son directly – poignant -No rhyme scheme makes it melancholic -Enjambment gives it an anecdotal tone. -Nearly half the lines have caesura – she is trying to hold it together, but can't speak fluently as she is breaking inside. -Rich texture of time shifts, and visual, aural and touch imagery.

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War Photographer by Carol Ann Duffy	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Conflict, Suffering, Reality of War
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Painful, Detached, Angry
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-Tells the story of a war photographer developing photos at home in England: as a photo develops he begins to remember the horrors of war – painting a contrast to the safety of his dark room. -He appears to be returning to a warzone at the end of the poem. -Duffy conveys both the brutality of war and the indifference of those who might view the photos in newspapers and magazines: those who live in comfort and are unaffected by war.
What is the Context of the poem?	-Like Tennyson and Ted Hughes, Duffy was the Poet Laureate. -Duffy was inspired to write this poem by her friendship with a war photographer. She was intrigued by the challenge faced by these people whose job requires them to record terrible, horrific events without being able to directly help their subjects. -The location is ambiguous and therefore universal: (“Belfast. Beirut. Phnom Penh.”)
What is the Language of the poem?	“All flesh is grass”: Biblical reference that means all human life is temporary – we all die eventually. “He has a job to do”: like a soldier, the photographer has a sense of duty. “running children in a nightmare heat”: emotive imagery with connotations of hell. “blood stained into a foreign dust”: lasting impact of war – links to Remains and ‘blood shadow’. “he earns a living and they do not care”: ‘they’ is ambiguous – it could refer to readers or the wider world.
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	-Enjambment – reinforces the sense that the world is out of order and confused. -Rhyme reinforces the idea that he is trying to bring order to a chaotic world – to create an understanding. -Contrasts: imagery of rural England and nightmare war zones. -Third stanza: A specific image – and a memory – appears before him.

Checking Out Me History by John Agard	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Power, Protest, Identity, Childhood
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Defiant, Angry, Rebellious, Cynical
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-Represents the voice of a man from the Caribbean colony of British Guiana, who was frustrated by the Eurocentric history curriculum that he was taught at school – which paid little attention to black history. -Black history is in italics to emphasise its separateness and to stress its importance.
What is the Context of the poem?	-John Agard was born in the Caribbean in 1949 and moved to the UK in the 1970s. -His poetry challenge racism and prejudice. -This poem may, to some extent, have achieved its purpose: in 2016, a statue was erected in London in honour of Mary Seacole, one of the subjects of the poem.
What is the Language of the poem?	-Imagery of fire and light used in all three stanzas regarding black historic figures: “Toussaint de beacon”, “Fire-woman”, “yellow sunrise”. -Uses non-standard phonetic spelling (“Dem tell me wha dem want”, to represent his own powerful accent and mixes Caribbean Creole dialect with standard English. -“I carving out me identity”: metaphor for the painful struggle to be heard, and to find his identity.
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	-Dramatic monologue, with a dual structure. -Stanzas concerning Eurocentric history (normal font) are interspersed with stanzas on black history (in <i>italics</i> to represent separateness and rebellion). - Black history sections arranged as serious lessons to be learned; traditional history as nursery rhymes, mixed with fairytales (mocking of traditional history). - The lack of punctuation, the stanzas in free verse, the irregular rhyme scheme and the use of Creole could represent the narrator’s rejection of the rules. -Repetition of “Dem tell me”: frustration.

Ozymandias by Percy Bysshe Shelley	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Power of Nature, Decay, Pride
What is the tone of the poem?	Tones: Ironic, rebellious
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	-The narrator meets a traveller who tells him about a decayed statue that he saw in a desert. -The statue was of a long forgotten ancient King: the arrogant Ozymandias, ‘king of kings.’ -The poem is ironic and one big metaphor: Human power is only temporary – the statue now lays crumbled in the sand, and even the most powerful human creations cannot resist the power of nature.
What is the Context of the poem?	-Shelley was a poet of the ‘Romantic period’ (late 1700s and early 1800s). Romantic poets were interested in emotion and the power of nature. -Shelley also disliked the concept of a monarchy and the oppression of ordinary people. -He had been inspired by the French revolution – when the French monarchy was overthrown.
What is the Language of the poem?	-‘sneer of cold command’: the king was arrogant, this has been recognised by the sculptor, the traveller and then the narrator. -‘Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair.’: ‘Look’ = imperative, stressed syllable highlights commanding tone; ironic – he is telling other ‘mighty’ kings to admire the size of his statue and ‘despair’, however they should really despair because power is only temporary. ‘The lone and level sands stretch far away.’: the desert is vast, lonely, and lasts far longer than a statue.
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	-A sonnet (14 lines) but with an unconventional structure... the structure is normal until a turning point (a volta) at Line 9 (.these words appear). This reflects how human structures can be destroyed or decay. -The iambic pentameter rhyme scheme is also disrupted or decayed. -First eight lines (the octave) of the sonnet: the statue is described in parts to show its destruction. -Final two lines: the huge and immortal desert is described to emphasise the insignificance of

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	human power and pride.
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Extract from The Prelude: Stealing the Boat by William Wordsworth	
What are the Themes of the poem? :	Power of Nature, Fear, Childhood
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Confident > Dark / Fearful > Reflective
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The story of a boy's love of nature and a night-time adventure in a rowing boat that instils a deeper and fearful respect for the power of nature. -At first, the boy is calm and confident, but the sight of a huge mountain that comes into view scares the boy and he flees back to the shore. -He is now in awe of the mountain and now fearful of the power of nature which are described as 'huge and mighty forms, that do not live like living men.' -We should respect nature and not take it for granted.
What is the Context of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Published shortly after his death, The Prelude was a very long poem (14 books) that told the story of William Wordsworth's life. -This extract is the first part of a book entitled 'Introduction – Childhood and School-Time'. -Like Percy Shelley, Wordsworth was a romantic poet and so his poetry explores themes of nature, human emotion and how humans are shaped by their interaction with nature.
What is the Language of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -'One summer evening (led by her)': 'her' might be nature personified – this shows his love for nature. -'an act of stealth / And <u>troubled pleasure</u>': confident, but the oxymoron suggests he knows it's wrong; forebodes the troubling events that follow. -'nothing but the stars and grey sky': emptiness of sky. -'the horizon's bound, a huge peak, black and huge': the image of the mountain is more shocking (contrast). -'Upreared its head' and 'measured motion like a living thing': the mountain is personified as a powerful beast, but calm – contrasts with his own inferior panic. -'There hung a darkness': lasting effects of mountain.
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -First person narrative – creates a sense that it is a personal poem. -The regular rhythm and enjambment add to the effect of natural speech and a personal voice. -The extract can be split into three sections, each with a different tone to reflect his shifting mood: Lines 1-20: (rowing) carefree and confident Lines 21-31: (the mountain appears) dark and fearful Lines 32-44: (following days) reflective and troubled -Contrasts in tone: 'lustily I dipped my oars into the silent lake' versus 'I struck and struck again' and 'with trembling oars I turned'.

My Last Duchess by Robert Browning	
What are the Themes of the poem?	: Power, Pride, Control, Jealousy, Status
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Sinister, Bitter, Angry
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Duke is showing a visitor around his large art collection and proudly points out a portrait of his last wife, who is now dead. He reveals that he was annoyed by her over-friendly and flirtatious behaviour. -He can finally control her by objectifying her and showing her portrait to visitors when he chooses. - He is now alone as a result of his need for control. -The visitor has come to arrange the Duke's next marriage, and the Duke's story is a subtle warning about how he expects his next wife to behave.
What is the Context of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Browning was a British poet, and lived in Italy. The poem was published in 1842. -Browning may have been inspired by the story of an Italian Duke (Duke of Ferrara): his wife died in suspicious circumstances and it was rumoured that she had been poisoned.
What is the Language of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -'Looking as if she was alive': sets a sinister tone. -'Will't please you sit and look at her?' rhetorical question to his visitor shows obsession with power. -'she liked whate'er / She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.': hints that his wife was a flirt. -'as if she ranked / My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name / With anybody's gift': she was beneath him in status, and yet dared to rebel against his authority. -'I gave commands; Then all smiles stopped together': euphemism for his wife's murder. -'Notice Neptune, though / Taming a sea-horse': he points out another painting, also about control.
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dramatic Monologue, in iambic pentameter. -It is a speech, pretending to be a conversation – he doesn't allow the other person to speak! -Enjambment: rambling tone, he's getting carried away with his anger. He is a little unstable. -Heavy use of caesura (commas and dashes): stuttering effect shows his frustration and anger: 'She thanked men, – good! but thanked / Somehow – I know not how' -Dramatic Irony: the reader can read between the lines and see that the Duke's comments have a much more sinister undertone.

Storm on the Island by Seamus Heaney	
What are the Themes of the poem?	Power of Nature, Fear
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Dark, Violent, Anecdotal
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The narrator describes how a rural island community prepared for a coming storm, and how they were confident in their preparations. -When the storm hits, they are shocked by its power: its violent sights and sounds are described, using the metaphor of war. -The final line of the poem reveals their fear of nature's power -Seamus Heaney was Northern Irish, he died in 2013. -This poem was published in 1966 at the start of 'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland: a period of
What is the Context of the poem?	

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	<p>deep unrest and violence between those who wanted to remain part of the UK and those who wanted to become part of Ireland.</p> <p>-The first eight letters of the title spell 'Stormont': this is the name of Northern Ireland's parliament. The poem might be a metaphor for the political storm that was building in the country at the time.</p>
What is the Language of the poem?	<p>-Nor are there trees which might prove company': the island is a lonely, barren place.</p> <p>-Violent verbs are used to describe the storm: 'pummels', 'exploding', 'spits'.</p> <p>-Semantic field of war: 'Exploding comfortably' (also an oxymoron to contrast fear/safety); 'wind dives and strafes invisibly' (the wind is a fighter plane); 'We are bombarded by the empty air' (under ceaseless attack).</p> <p>-This also reinforces the metaphor of war / troubles.</p> <p>-'spits like a tame cat turned savage': simile compares the nature to an animal that has turned on its owner.</p>
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	<p>-Written in blank verse and with lots of enjambment: this creates a conversational and anecdotal tone.</p> <p>-We' (first person plural) creates a sense of community, and 'You' (direct address) makes the reader feel immersed in the experience.</p> <p>-The poem can split into three sections:</p> <p>Confidence: 'We are prepared:' (ironic)</p> <p>The violence of the storm: 'It pummels your house'</p> <p>Fear: 'it is a huge nothing that we fear.'</p> <p>-There is a turning point (a volta) in Line 14: 'But no:'. This monosyllabic phrase, and the caesura, reflects the final calm before the storm.</p>

Tissue by Imtiaz Dharker	
What are the Themes of the poem?	: Power of Nature, Control, Identity
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Gentle, Flowing, Ethereal
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	<p>-Two different meanings of 'Tissue' (homonyms) are explored: firstly, the various pieces of paper that control our lives (holy books, maps, grocery receipts); secondly, the tissue of a human body.</p> <p>-The poet explores the paradox that although paper is fragile, temporary and ultimately not important, we allow it to control our lives.</p> <p>-Also, although human life is much more precious, it is also fragile and temporary.</p>
What is the Context of the poem?	<p>-Imtiaz Dharker was born in Pakistan and grew up in Glasgow. 'Tissue' is taken from a 2006 collection of poems entitled 'The Terrorist at My Table': the collection questions how well we know people around us.</p> <p>-This particular poem also questions how well we understand ourselves and the fragility of humanity.</p>
What is the Language of the poem?	<p>-Semantic field of light: ('Paper that lets light shine through', 'The sun shines through their borderlines', 'let the daylight break through capitals and monoliths') emphasises that light is central to life, a positive and powerful force that can break through 'tissue' and even monoliths (stone statues).</p> <p>-pages smoothed and stroked and turned': gentle verbs convey how important documents such as the Koran are treated with respect.</p> <p>-Fine slips [...] might fly our lives like paper kites': this simile suggests that we allow ourselves to be controlled by paper.</p>
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	<p>-The short stanzas create many layers, which is a key theme of the poem (layers of paper and the creation of human life through layers)</p> <p>-The lack of rhythm or rhyme creates an effect of freedom and openness.</p> <p>-All stanzas have four lines, except the final stanza which has one line ('turned into your skin'): this line focuses on humans, and addresses the reader directly to remind us that we are all fragile and temporary.</p> <p>-Enjambment between lines and stanzas creates an effect of freedom and flowing movement</p>

London by William Blake	
What are the Themes of the poem?	: Power, Inequality, Loss, Anger
What is the Tone of the poem?	Tones: Angry, Dark, Rebellious
What is the Content, Meaning and Purpose of the poem?	<p>-The narrator is describing a walk around London and how he is saddened by the sights and sounds of poverty.</p> <p>-The poem also addresses the loss of innocence and the determinism of inequality: how new-born infants are born into poverty.</p> <p>-The poem uses rhetoric (persuasive techniques) to convince the reader that the people in power (landowners, Church, Government) are to blame for this inequality.</p>
What is the Context of the poem?	<p>-The poem was published in 1794, and time of great poverty in many parts of London.</p> <p>-William Blake was an English poet and artist. Much of his work was influenced by his radical political views: he believed in social and racial equality.</p> <p>-This poem is part of the 'Songs of Experience' collection, which focuses on how innocence is lost and society is corrupt.</p> <p>-He also questioned the teachings of the Church and the decisions of Government.</p>
What is the Language of the poem?	<p>-Sensory language creates an immersive effect: visual imagery ('Marks of weakness, marks of woe') and aural imagery ('cry of every man')</p> <p>-'mind-forged manacles': they are trapped in poverty.</p> <p>-Rhetorical devices to persuade: repetition ('In every...'); emotive language ('infant's cry of fear').</p> <p>-Criticises the powerful: 'each chartered street' – everything is owned by the rich; 'Every black'ning church appals' - the church is corrupt; 'the hapless soldier's sigh / Runs in blood down palace walls' – soldier's suffer and die due to the decisions of those in power, who themselves live in palaces.</p>
What is the Form and Structure of the poem?	-A dramatic monologue, there is a first-person narrator ('I') who speaks passionately about what he sees.

English



	<p>-Simple ABAB rhyme scheme: reflects the unrelenting misery of the city, and perhaps the rhythm of his feet as he trudges around the city.</p> <p>-First two stanzas focus on people; third stanza focuses on the institutions he holds responsible; fourth stanza returns to the people – they are the central focus.</p>
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Key themes and connections: poems that you might choose to compare	
Which poems can be written about together? Which poems share common themes?	
Which language do we use for comparison?	<p><i>When poems have similarities</i></p> <p>Similarly, ...</p> <p>Both poems convey / address...</p> <p>Both poets explore / present...</p> <p>This idea is also explored in...</p> <p>In a similar way, ...</p> <p>Likewise, ...</p>
Which language do we use for contrast?	<p><i>When poems have differences</i></p> <p>Although...</p> <p>Whereas...</p> <p>Whilst...</p> <p>In contrast, ...</p> <p>Conversely, ...</p> <p>On the other hand, ...</p> <p>On the contrary, ...</p> <p>Unlike...</p>
What are the Assessment Objectives for the poetry examination?	<p>Ensure that your answer covers all of these areas:</p> <p>AO1 Write a response related to the key word in the question. Use comparative language to explore both poems. Use a range of evidence to support your response and to show the meaning of the poems.</p> <p>AO2 Comment on the effect of the language in your evidence, including individual words. Identify any use of poetic techniques and explain their effects.</p> <p>AO3 What might the poet's intentions have been when they wrote the poem? Comment on the historical context – when was the poem published and what impact might it have had then, and today?</p>

What are the poetic techniques for LANGUAGE?	
Metaphor	comparing one thing to another
Simile	comparing two things with 'like' or 'as'
Personification	giving human qualities to the non-human
Imagery	language that makes us imagine a sight (visual), sound (aural), touch (tactile), smell or taste.
Tone	the mood or feeling created in a poem.
Pathetic Fallacy	giving emotion to weather in order to create a mood within a text.
Irony	language that says one thing but implies the opposite <i>eg. sarcasm</i> .
Colloquial Language	informal language, usually creates a conversational tone or authentic voice.
Onomatopoeia	language that sounds like its meaning.
Alliteration	words that are close together start with the same letter or sound.
Sibilance	the repetition of s or sh sounds.
Assonance	the repetition of similar vowel sounds

English



Consonance	repetition of consonant sounds.
Plosives	short burst of sound: <i>t, k, p, d, g</i> , or <i>b</i> sound.

What are the poetic techniques for STRUCTURE?	
Stanza	a group of lines in a poem.
Repetition	repeated words or phrases
Enjambment	a sentence or phrase that runs onto the next line.
Caesura	using punctuation to create pauses or stops.
Contrast	opposite concepts/feelings in a poem.
Juxtaposition	contrasting things placed side by side.
Oxymoron	a phrase that contradicts itself.
Anaphora	when the first word of a stanza is the same across different stanzas.
Epistrophe	when the final word of a stanza is the same across different stanzas.
Volta	a turning point in a poem.

What are the poetic techniques for FORM?	
Speaker	the narrator, or person in the poem.
Free verse	poetry that doesn't rhyme.
Blank vers	poem in iambic pentameter, but with no rhyme.
Sonnet	poem of 14 lines with clear rhyme scheme.
Rhyming couplet	a pair of rhyming lines next to each other.
Meter	arrangement of stressed/unstressed syllables.
Monologue	one person speaking for a long time.

