# **SUBJECT:** English

### **UNIT:** KS4 Unseen poetry



#### **Overview and Context**

Section C of literature paper 2 asks you to analyse two poems that you have not seen before.

Question 1 - One question analysing the first unseen poem – 24 marks

Question 2 - One question comparing the first unseen poem with a second – 8 marks

### Steps to analysing an unseen poem

- 1. Read the question carefully and highlight the key words
- 2. Read the poem twice. Make sure you understand what it is about (use the question to help you)
- 3. Read the title carefully what does it mean?
- 4. What do you notice about the structure? Is there a rhyme scheme or a set amount of lines in a stanza?
- 5. What do you notice about the first line? What is the narrative voice?
- 6. Identify the tone of the poem it is positive or negative, reflective or emotive?
- 7. Identify poetic devices in the poem what is their effect? This is more important that identifying lots of devices
- 8. Highlight key words in the poem that help create a particular image or feeling
- 9. You must write in PEE paragraphs in your analysis you must consider the effect on the reader and the poet's intention.
- 10. Write about language **AND** structure.

# REMEMBER IN THE COMPARISON QUESTION YOU MUST COMPARE METHODS NOT NARRATIVE.

language	Structure	Form
Alliteration: repeated first letter.	Anaphora: repeated words at start of a	Ballad: a dramatic story poem with
Assonance: repeated vowel	line.	four line stanzas.
sound.	Caesura: a break in the middle of a line	Blank verse: verse with no rhyme –
Cliché: over-used phrase	using punctuation.	<b>Dramatic monologue</b> : a character
Colloquial language: casual,	<b>Enjambment</b> : a sentence that runs over	speaks to the reader.
informal language.	stanzas.	Elegy: written to mourn the death
<b>Extended metaphor</b> : a series of	lambic pentameter: 5 sets of	of a person (elegiac)
linked metaphors.	stressed/unstressed beats on a line.	<b>Epic:</b> tragic / heroic story poem.
Hyperbole: exaggeration for	Juxtaposition: placing contrasting ideas	First person: using the pronouns I /
effect.	close together in a text.	me / my
Imagery: visually descriptive or	Oxymoron: two opposite words next to	Free verse: no regular rhyme or
figurative language.	each other.	rhythm.
Metaphor: something described	Refrain: repeated lines	Narrative: describes an event.
as something else.	<b>Repetition:</b> a pattern of repeated words /	Sonnet:
Motif: recurring theme or	ideas /	- Shakespearean: 14 lines,
symbol.	sounds.	ababcdcdefefgg, typically a love
Onomatopoeia: a sound word.	<b>Rhyme scheme</b> : the organisation of the	poem.
Personification: giving human	rhyme.	- Petrarchan: eight lines (octave)
qualities to inanimate	Rhyming couplet: two lines that rhyme	rhyming ABBAABBA, and a six lines
objects.	next to each other.	(sestet) rhyming CDCDCD.
<b>Semantic field:</b> a group of words	<b>Rhythm:</b> a recurring beat in a poem.	Third person: using the pronouns he
related in meaning.	Volta: the turning point of a poem.	/ she / they.
<b>Sibilance</b> : a repeated s/sh/ch/z		
sound.		
Simile: comparison between		
two things using like or as.		