

Quick Fire Quiz!

1. What structure style is The Manhunt written in? Why?
2. The Manhunt uses a lot of metaphors to describe the soldier's body, why?
3. Was Simon Armitage a soldier? Explain.
4. What form does The Soldier take? Why?
5. England is personified in The Soldier, why?
6. What war does The Soldier refer too?



Consilium
Academies
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Year 11
Poetry Masterclass Two
March 2024
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English Education Advisor

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 4. What form does The Soldier take? Why?
 5. England is personified in The Soldier, why?
 6. What war does The Soldier refer too?
1. Couplets, 13 in total.
 2. Dehumanises the soldier, makes him seem like an object.
 3. No, he has never been to war, but was inspired to write about war after learning about the devastating impact of war on others.
 4. Sonnet.
 5. Shown as a mother to bring comfort and reassurance.
 6. World War One, it reflects the idealism many people had at the start of the war.

Saturday, 27 April 2024

LO: Developing Anthology Poetry Skills

Learning Outcomes

- **Learning Aim A students** will be able to **recall** the poetry in the Anthology.
- **Learning Aim B students** will be able to **identify** and make **inferences** to wider themes and ideas based on Anthology poetry.
- **Learning Aim C students** will be able to **develop** exam technique and approaches to Anthology poetry.

Keywords

1. Inference
2. Themes
3. Personal Responses

Why learn this?

Being able to identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas from texts is a key skill being able to take this one step further to explore what the information and ideas might mean or suggest is invaluable.

Section B: Anthology Poetry

The poems you have studied are:

The Manhunt by Simon Armitage

Sonnet 43 by Elizabeth Barrett Browning

London by William Blake

The Soldier by Rupert Brooke

She Walks in Beauty by Lord Byron

Living Space by Imtiaz Dharker

As Imperceptibly as Grief by Emily Dickinson

Cozy Apologia by Rita Dove

Valentine by Carol Ann Duffy

A Wife in London by Thomas Hardy

Death of a Naturalist by Seamus Heaney

Hawk Roosting by Ted Hughes

To Autumn by John Keats

Afternoons by Philip Larkin

Dulce et Decorum Est by Wilfred Owen

Ozymandias by Percy Bysshe Shelley

Mametz Wood by Owen Sheers

Excerpt from The Prelude by William Wordsworth

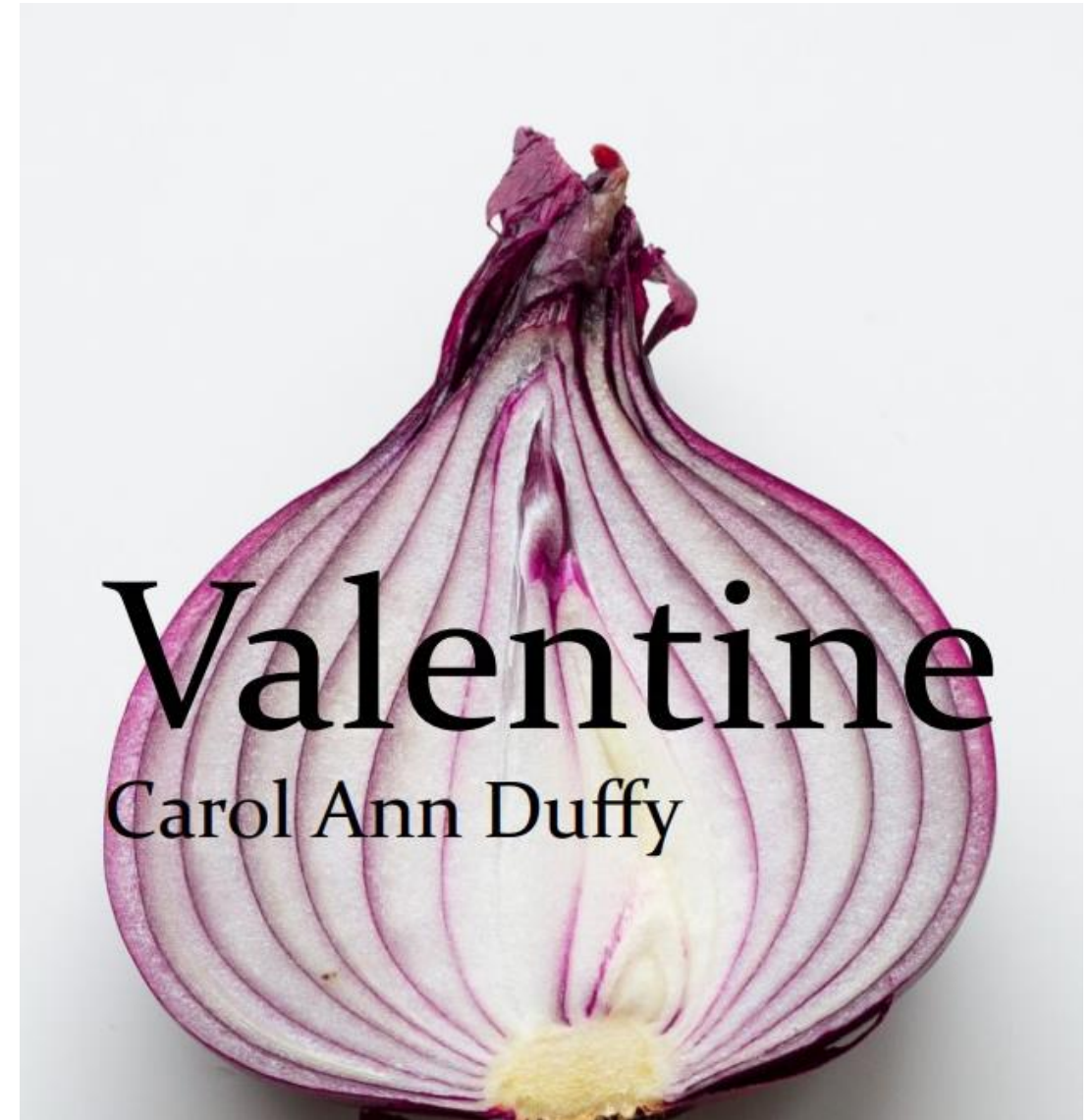
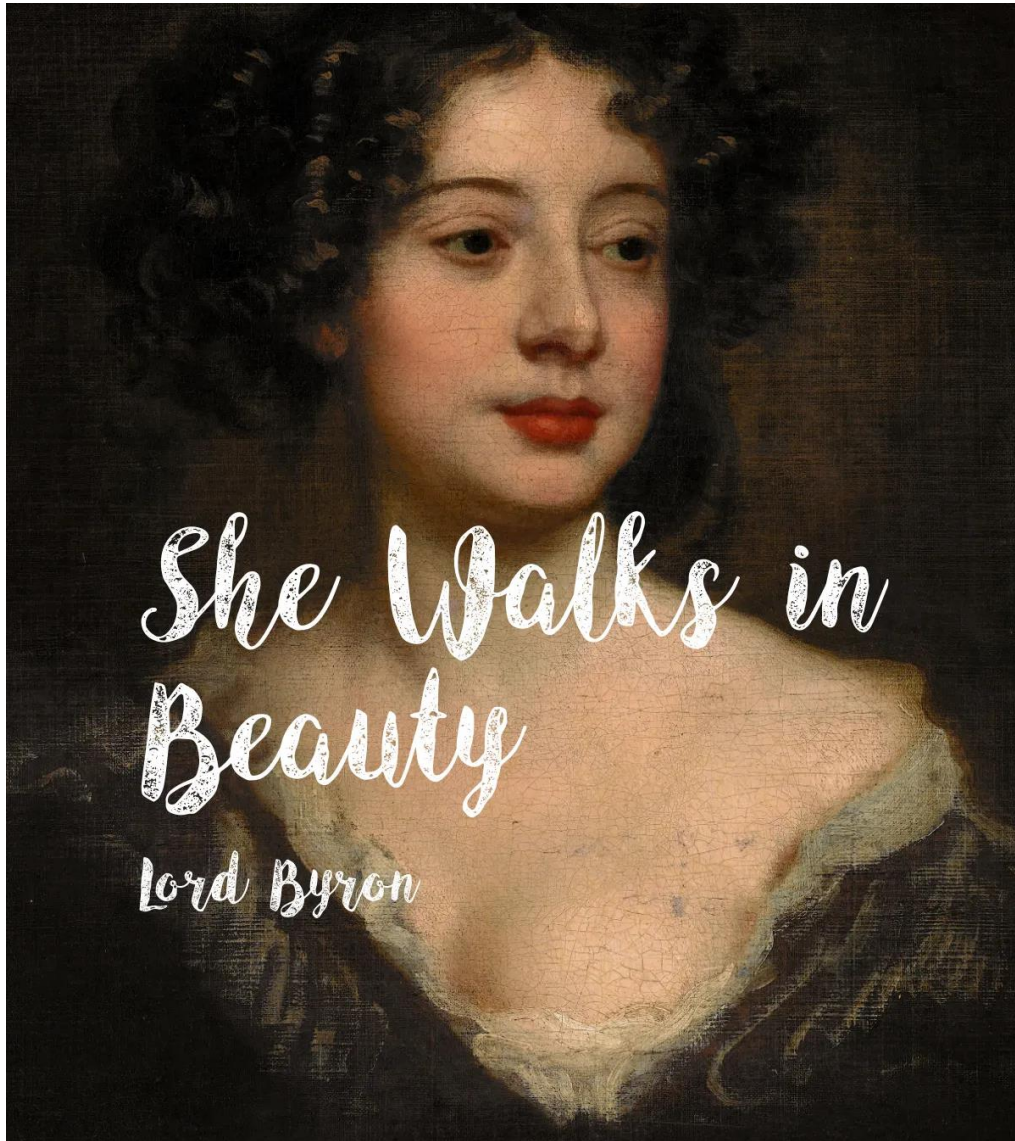
You need to **answer both questions** in Section B

➤ Single Poem Question: about **20 minutes**.

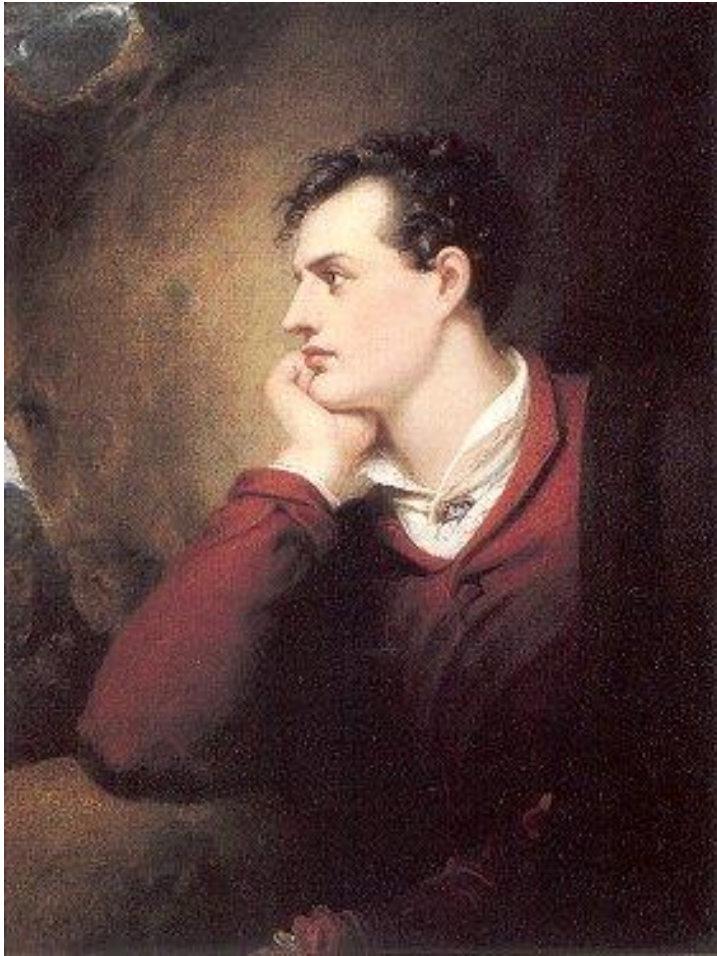
The poem is printed below the questions.

➤ Comparison Poetry Question: about **40 minutes**.

Section B: Anthology Poetry



She Walks In Beauty: Context



- George Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron or Lord Byron (22 January 1788 to 19 April 1824) was an English poet and peer.
- He is regarded of one of the major figures of the **Romantic movement** and is considered among the greatest of English poets. Romantic poets place focus on thoughts, feelings and the natural world.
- Described as '**mad, bad and dangerous to know**', he was the rock star of his generation. He had a notorious and **scandalous reputation** and was well known due to his wild affairs with both men and women, completely unheard of at the time. Due to this reputation, he was not welcome in the UK and **travelled Europe extensively**, spending a lot of time in with the Shelley's, Mary and Percy.
- He was killed leading a campaign for the Greek War of Independence, in Greek history, he is considered a hero.
- His daughter Ada Lovelace, was a founding figure in the field of computer programming based on her notes for Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine.

She Walks In Beauty: Overview and Structure

She Walks in Beauty

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
5 Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
10 Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
15 The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

- The speaker describes the women he's seen, taking her individual body parts in turn to comment on. He thinks she's very beautiful and uses images of dark and light to emphasise how perfect she is. He suggests that her appearance reflects her personality, she has spent her life doing good things.
- The poem maintains a **regular ABABAB rhyme scheme**, reflecting the enduring nature of the women's beauty and the balance of the different qualities she possesses.
- The **enjambment** could suggest the speaker is overwhelmed by the beauty.
- The poem is split into **3 stanzas of equal length, 6 lines each**. As the poem progresses the focus moves from external beauty to internal beauty. Perhaps the speaker thinks the woman's personality is the most beautiful thing about her.
- The speaker comments she is a moral person and that is her beauty, but does he know her properly if he's only seen her across a room?

She Walks In Beauty: Language

She Walks in Beauty

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- The speaker uses **contrasts** to show how the woman is a balance of opposites, notably light and dark. Byron uses **antithesis**, contrasting ideas are reinforced by repeated structure. 'One shade' 'One ray'
- The poem uses **imagery** of light, dark and the night to express the speakers view of the women. For example, the purity of the night reflects her innocent personality.
- Written in the **present tense**, makes the women's beauty seem eternal and everlasting.
- **Verbs** used to show movement and change 'walks', 'waves', 'lightens'. Making the poem seem like a lively real-time description, rather than a rose-tinted memory.
- Focus on individual body parts (mind, heart, brow) suggesting the speaker admires all of the woman, her beauty is a reflection of her morally good character.

She Walks In Beauty: Key Quotes

She Walks in Beauty

She walks in beauty, like the night

Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

And all that's best of dark and bright

Meet in her aspect and her eyes:

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Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

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Which waves in every raven tress,

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Where thoughts serenely sweet express,

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And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,

So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,

The smiles that win, the tints that glow,

But tell of days in goodness spent,

A mind at peace with all below,

A heart whose love is innocent!

Imagery suggests the woman's beauty is pure.

Alliteration highlights the contrast between dark and light, this woman represents the best of both.

Antithesis, the contrast between the light and the dark is enhanced by the line's balanced structure.

Either innocent due to never being in love, or because her love is virtuous and pure. Note the only **exclamation mark** in the poem and how it marks the end.

She Walks In Beauty: Exam Questions



Love and Relationships:

- Sonnet 43
- The Manhunt
- Cozy Apologia
- Valentine
- A Wife in London
- Afternoons

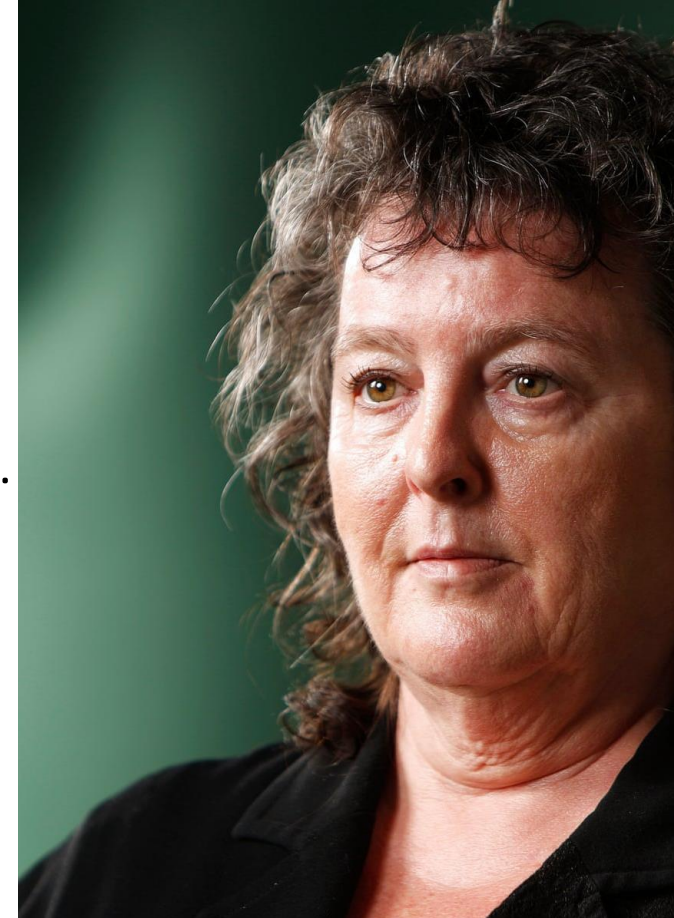
Faith and Worship:

- Sonnet 43
- The Soldier
- Living Space
- Hawk Roosting
- To Autumn



Valentine: Context

- Dame Carol Ann Duffy (23 December 1955) is a Scottish poet and playwright. She is a professor of contemporary poetry at Manchester Metropolitan University and was appointed Poet Laureate in May 2009 and her term expired in 2019.
- She was the first female poet, the first Scottish-born poet and the first openly lesbian poet to hold the **Poet Laureate** position.
- Her poems address issues such as **oppression, gender, and violence**, all in language that is accessible. “I like to use simple words, but in a complicated way”.
- Valentine was published in 1993, as part of her collection Mean Time.
- **Valentine's Day is celebrated on 14th February** and is a cultural, religious, and commercial holiday focused on romance and love.
- It originated as a Christian feast day honouring a martyr named Valentine and over time has become associated with romantic love and affection. People exchange greeting cards, give gifts, and express their love for one another.



Valentine: Overview and Structure

Valentine

Not a red rose or a satin heart.

I give you an onion.

It is a moon wrapped in brown paper.

It promises light

5 like the careful undressing of love.

Here.

It will blind you with tears

like a lover.

It will make your reflection

10 a wobbling photo of grief.

I am trying to be truthful.

Not a cute card or a kissogram.

I give you an onion.

Its fierce kiss will stay on your lips,

15 possessive and faithful

as we are,

for as long as we are.

Take it.

Its platinum loops shrink to a wedding-ring,

20 if you like.

Lethal.

Its scent will cling to your fingers,

cling to your knife.

- The speaker of the poem is giving a gift to a partner. Rather than a traditional Valentine's gift, their gift is an onion.
- The poem explains why an onion is a more appropriate symbol of love, rather than the stereotypical gifts associated with Valentine's Day.
- Not written in a form usually associated with love (the sonnet), but is written with **stanzas of irregular length**, some only with one line, which makes the poem seem **disjointed**. Some lines are made up of single words, which emphasises the forceful tone of the speaker.
- The poem lists the ways **the onion symbolises love**. Words and ideas are built up and repeated throughout the poem. This could mirror the different layers of the onion, as the poem's meaning is revealed gradually.
- The **tone** of the poem is quite playful to start with but the speaker's repeated instance to accept the gift could be seen as **encouraging or confrontational**.

Valentine: Language

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- **Extended metaphor** of the onion to represent love. The speaker sees the onion as an **honest symbol**, it symbolises joy, growth and the intimacy of love. However, it also shows pain and suffering. An unusual metaphor to use with contrasts with stereotypical romantic symbols of roses and hearts.
- The poem is written in **first person** and **directly addresses** an unknown partner (the reader) 'I give you', it's very personal. The speaker uses **commands** 'Take it', which could be seen as **forceful and aggressive**.
- For a love poem, there's a lot of **negative language**. 'Blind', 'fierce' and 'lethal' all have a **dark undertone**. The speaker implies the relationship could be possessive, while the word 'knife' hints that it might be a dangerous relationship.

Valentine: Key Quotes

Valentine

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'It' Does this mean the speaker or the onion?

'blind' love can cause pain and grief, the opposite to the traditional Valentine's Day messages.

The love is described in a physical way. There's also a suggestion that the love is dangerous and possessive.

'Lethal' One word line places emphasis on the onion symbolising danger or death. Shocking and unexpected for a love poem.

Repetition on 'cling' on two different lines, highlights the 'scent' is inescapably? Scent of the onion, the speaker or of death/danger?

'Cling' love can be possessive and suffocating.

Powerful disturbing final image of 'knife'. Love has the power to wound. Could it refer to something more sinister than just chopping an onion?

Valentine: Exam Questions

Negative Emotions:

- London
- Death Of A Naturalist
 - Hawk Roosting
- Dulce et Decorum Est
 - Ozymandias



Love and Relationships:

- Sonnet 43
- The Manhunt
- Cozy Apologia
- She Walks In Beauty
- A Wife in London
- Afternoons



How to approach an unseen poem

STEP ONE:

Read the title – consider meaning.

Look at the shape – is it a particular style (e.g. Sonnet), how many stanzas, line shapes.

Read the poem slowly in your head.

STEP TWO:

After reading, make interpretations to consider:

- Speaker and tone.
- Subject and setting.
- Themes.
- Mood (positive/negative/funny)

STEP THREE:

Re-read closely & annotate:

- Repetition/rhythm/rhyme.
- Poetic devices (simile/metaphor/alliteration).
- Language (word) choices – effects and imagery.

STEP FOUR:

Personal response – what is your personal opinion of the poem, its message and effectiveness?

Exam Questions – Single Analysis Poem

SECTION B (Poetry)

Answer both question 71 and question 72.

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on 71, and about 40 minutes on 72.

Read the poem below, Valentine, by Carol Ann Duffy.

Valentine is a poem about love. How does Carol Ann Duffy present love in the poem? Refer to the contexts of the poem in your answer. **(15 Marks)**

Exam Questions – Single Analysis Poem

Track through the poem carefully and focus on the question.

Interpret, comment on meanings and probe subtext.

Focus on imagery, language and the effects they create.

Interweave contextual details.

Only focus on one poem in the first question. Detailed coverage of the set poem is expected.

The poem is printed on the exam paper. Use short quotations from it to support points about meaning and language.

A01, A02 and A03 are equally weighted in this question.

Exam Questions

Choose **one other poem from the anthology** in which the poet **also writes about love**.

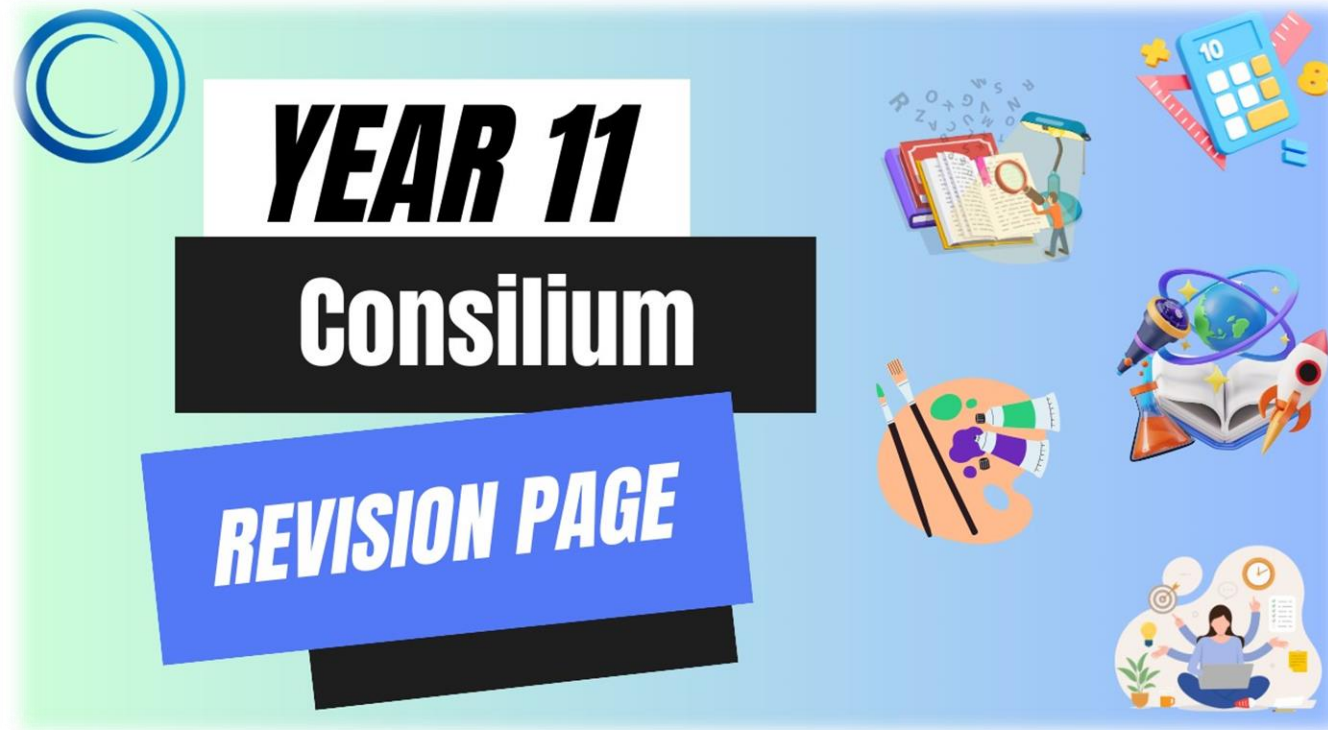
Compare the way the poet **presents love** in your chosen poem with the way Carol Ann Duffy presents love in Valentine. **(25 Marks)**

In your answer to you **should**:

- compare the content and structure of the poems – what they are about and how they are organised
- compare how the writers create effects, using appropriate terminology where relevant
- compare the contexts of the poems, and how these may have influenced the ideas in them.

	She Walks In Beauty	Valentine
Content	The poem celebrates the beauty of a woman, emphasising her harmonious blend of light and darkness. The speaker admires her physical appearance at the start of the poem and as the poem progresses moves to inner qualities ‘mind’ ‘heart’.	The poem subverts traditional Valentine's Day gifts by using an onion as an extended metaphor for love. It explores the complexities of love, emphasising its layers and potential for both sweetness and tears.
Structure and Form	ABABAB rhyming scheme. Three stanzas, each of six lines. Equal, symmetrical beauty.	No regular rhyme scheme. Stanzas of irregular length, some only with one line, which makes the poem seem disjointed. Some lines single words, emphasises the forceful tone of the speaker.
Language	‘One shade the more, one ray the less’: Antithesis, the contrast between the light and the dark is enhanced by the line’s balanced structure. ‘cloudless climes, starry skies’: Imagery suggests the woman’s beauty is pure. Alliteration highlights the contrast between dark and light, this woman represents the best of both.	‘Lethal’ One word line places emphasis on the onion symbolising danger or death. Shocking and unexpected for a love poem. Repetition on ‘cling’ on two different lines, highlights the ‘scent’ is inescapably? Scent of the onion, the speaker or of death/danger? ‘Cling’ love can be possessive and suffocating. Powerful disturbing final image of ‘knife’. Love has the power to wound. Could it refer to something more sinister than just chopping an onion?
Context	Male Romantic Poet. Reflects the Romantic era's focus on ideal love and beauty. Influenced by his adventurous life, including scandals and exile.	Female Contemporary British poet. Poet Laurent. Uses simple language to explore complex meanings. Challenges traditional expressions of love, favouring honesty over clichés, even when it’s negative.

Revision Top Tips



<https://consilium.frogfms.net/app/os#!student-revision/consilium-student-revision-page>

Questions

Please give any feedback to your English teachers,
who will pass this on.

All feedback is appreciated!

Next week: Wednesday 17th April
5pm – 6pm

➤ Living Space by Imtiaz Dharker

And

➤ As Imperceptibly As Grief by Emily Dickinson

