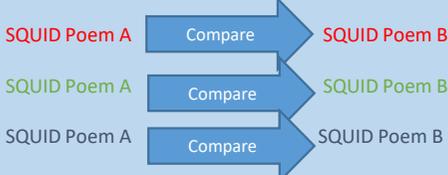


Device	Definition	Possible effects	Exam Requirements
Imagery	Description that paints an image	Creating a mood/atmosphere	<b>Power and Conflict Poetry</b> <b>Details:</b> 30 Marks Approx. 45 minutes <b>Task:</b> Comparison between 1 printed poem and 1 other poem of your choice, which you need to remember from the anthology. <b>Question:</b> Compare the ways in which poets present ideas about....(theme)..... in..... (named poem)....and one other poem from Power and Conflict.
Personification	When inanimate objects are given life e.g. flowers waving/bowing	Objects respond to a theme/event or idea showing emotion	
Metaphor	When a comparison is made to represent something	Sets mood/feeling/atmosphere	
Simile	When a comparison is made using like or as	Highlights characteristic/feeling of object or action	
Adjective	A describing word	Positive/negative/Impressive/repulsive	
Noun	A name for an object, idea or person	Formal/informal/Admiring/insulting/distance/familiarity	<b>Power and Conflict- Strategy</b> <b>Intro- what are the core similarities/differences?</b>  <b>Conclusion: Sum up overall argument</b> <b>SQUID:</b> <b>S-</b> Introduce argument <b>Q-</b> use quotation/make reference <b>UI-</b> unpick and explain the effect of key words and devices. <b>D-</b> what is the poet trying to show through these methods? What is the intended effect on reader? <b>How to Compare?</b> • <b>Language:</b> Explain how the language used in one poem is similar or different to the language used in the other. E.g. Both writers use simile in order to.. E.g. Poet A uses much more simplistic tone than... • <b>Themes:</b> Explain how the messages and ideas used in one poem are similar or different to the other. E.g. Both writers explore how the power of nature... • <b>Structure:</b> Explain how the structure of both poems is similar or different. E.g. Both poets use caesura in order to..
Verb	An action	Sets mood/feeling/atmosphere	
Adverb	Describing an action	Sets mood/feeling/atmosphere	
Pronoun	Substitute for a noun	Formal/informal/Admiring/insulting/distance/familiarity	
Assonance	Sounds repeated within a word	Hard or soft sounds sound attractive/repulsive/scary/inviting/soothing/comic/loud/soft	
Alliteration	First letter of a word is repeated	Hard or soft sounds sound attractive/repulsive/scary/inviting/soothing/comic/loud/soft	<b>Unseen Poetry Strategy</b> <b>Intro-</b> Respond clearly to the question, setting up argument  <b>SQUID:</b> <b>S-</b> Introduce argument <b>Q-</b> use quotation/make reference <b>UI-</b> unpick and explain the effect of key words and devices. <b>D-</b> what is the poet trying to show through these methods? What is the intended effect on reader? <b>Unseen Poetry Question 2</b> <b>Details:</b> 8 marks Approx. 10 minutes <b>Task:</b> Comparison between first unseen poem and a second poem. <b>Question:</b> What are the similarities/differences in the ways poets present attitudes to.....(theme)....?
Onomatopoeia	When a word sounds like what it describes	Hard or soft sounds sound attractive/repulsive/scary/inviting/soothing/comic/loud/soft	
Rhythm	The beat existing within a poem	Creates an upbeat/slow/soothing/jumpy/hesitant/marching beat	
Rhyme	When words at the end of lines sound the same	Creates an upbeat/slow/soothing/jumpy/hesitant/marching tone to the poem	
Enjambment	When a line continues without a comma or full stop into the next	Continues an idea giving emphasis or... allows an idea to have more prominence in the poem	
Caesura	When a line stops half way	Forces the reader to stop and consider the idea being presented	<div style="border: 2px solid green; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <h2>Poetry Skills Knowledge Organiser</h2> </div>
Stanza	Equivalent of a paragraph in a poem	Structures ideas in order of chronology/ideas/contrasting perspective/characters/events/details	
Form	The overall structure of a poem	Following a poetic tradition/free verse (spontaneous/conversational)	