**Unseen Poetry Revision:**

**Revision Resources:**

* Copy and paste the link below into your web browser. Make notes as you read through.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3gfg82/revision/1>

* Type ‘Mr Bruff Unseen Poetry’ into YouTube and watch his videos
* Go to the ‘Unseen Poetry’ section on GCSE Pod and watch those videos

**Terminology to Learn:**

* **Alliteration:** words that begin with the same letter sound, e.g. ‘flowing flakes that flock’
* **Allusion:** reference to another text or idea, e.g. ‘the valley of Death’
* **Ambiguous**: when something is left *deliberately* unclear, e.g. the final lines of *Bayonet Charge*.
* **Anaphora**: repetition of a phrase at the start of a line or sentence, e.g. “Cannon to”, “Dem tell me”
* **Assonance:** words that share the same vowel sound, e.g. ‘wearied we keep awake because’
* **Caesura**: a pause in a line of poetry, e.g. ‘Nothing beside remains. Round the decay’
* **Connotations:** what a word or phrase suggests, e.g. ‘black’ usually connotes darkness, evil or death.
* **End stopped line**: opposite of enjambment, where a line stops, e.g. ‘We are bombarded by the empty air.’
* **Enjambment**: where a line has no punctuation at the end and breaks onto a new line, but carries on an idea, e.g. ‘One of my mates goes by / and tosses his guts back into his body.’
* **Hyperbole:** deliberate exaggeration, used to emphasise a point.
* **Iambic pentameter**: a line of poetry with 10 syllables, e.g. ‘The lone and level sands stretch far away.’
* **Metaphor:** describing something by saying it is something else, e.g. ‘mind-forged manacles’, ‘an ornamental stitch’, ‘the gelled / blackthorns of your hair.’
* **Monologue:** one person speaking (dramatic monologue), e.g. *My Last Duchess*.
* **Motif:** a repeated idea or theme.
* **Narrative:** writing that tells a story.
* **Onomatopoeia:** use of words which echo their meaning in sound, e.g. ‘thunder’d’
* **Oxymoron:** two words that seem to contradict each other, e.g. ‘exploding comfortably’
* **Personification:** giving an object or animal human characteristics, e.g. ‘the wind’s nonchalance’
* **Poetic Persona:** when the poet takes on a voice in the poem.
* **Refrain:** repeating of a single line in a poem, e.g. ‘Rode the six hundred.’ ‘But nothing happens.’
* **Repetition:** repeating the same word or phrase, e.g. **‘**a huge peak, black and huge’, ‘I struck and struck again’, ‘Half a league, half a league / Half a league’, ‘his bloody life in my bloody hands’
* **Rhyme Scheme**: abbcca etc
* **Rhyming couplets:** Two lines that rhyme next to each other, e.g. ‘Plunged in the battery-smoke / Right thro’ the line they broke’
* **Rhythm:** is the beat or pace of the words. It can be regular or irregular, slow or fast, depending on the effect the poet wants to create.
* **Sibilance**- repetition of ‘s’ or ‘sh’ sounds, e.g. ‘Storm’d at with shot and shell’
* **Simile** – imagery comparison using as or like, e.g. ‘little fishing boats / strung out like bunting’, ‘spits like a tame cat’, ‘He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm’, ‘his foot hung like / Statuary in mid-stride’
* **Stanza:** is a section of a poem sometimes referred to as a verse.
* **Symbolism:** when object stands for something else, e.g. ‘ dove’ = peace and hope.
* **Tone:** mood or feelings suggested by the poem.

**Practice Questions:**

