

## Assessment Criteria

1	<b>AO1</b>	Assessed on unseen poem analysis only. Read, understand and respond to texts. Use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.
2	<b>AO2</b>	Assessed on unseen poem analysis and unseen poem comparison question. Analyse the language, form and structure used by a writer to create meanings and effects, using relevant subject terminology where appropriate.

## Poetic Language

1	<b>Simile</b>	A comparison made using the words "like" or "as."
2	<b>Metaphor</b>	A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using "like" or "as."
3	<b>Personification</b>	Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.
4	<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	Words which attempt to imitate sounds.
5	<b>Alliteration</b>	A repetition of consonant sounds.
6	<b>Assonance</b>	A repetition of vowel sounds
7	<b>Juxtaposition</b>	Two things being placed close together for contrasting effect.
8	<b>Semantic field</b>	A set of words relating to the same topic. "Foul" and "Shot" would appear in the semantic field of sports.
9	<b>Persona/narrative voice</b>	The voice/speaker of the poem who is different from the writer.
10	<b>Oxymoron</b>	A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together in a way which makes peculiar sense. For example, "friendly fire."

## Poetic Structures and Forms

1	<b>Stanza</b>	A group of lines separated from others in a poem.
2	<b>Rhyme</b>	The repetition of syllable sounds – usually at the ends of lines, but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme).
3	<b>Couplet</b>	A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another.
4	<b>Enjambment</b>	The running over of a sentence from one line to the next without a piece of punctuation at the end of the line.
5	<b>Caesura</b>	A stop or a pause in a line of poetry – usually caused by punctuation.
6	<b>Blank verse</b>	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.
7	<b>Dramatic monologue</b>	A poem in which an imagined speaker address the reader.
8	<b>Lyric</b>	An emotional, rhyming poem, most often describing the emotions caused by a specific event.
9	<b>Sonnet</b>	A fourteen line poem, with variable rhyme scheme, usually on the topic of love for a person, object or situation.
10	<b>Free verse</b>	Non-rhyming, non-rhythmical poetry which follows the rhythms of natural speech.

## How to approach an unseen poem

1	<b>What</b>	What is the poem about? What happens? What is the topic/theme?
2	<b>How</b>	How is this communicated? What language/structural techniques does the poet use to present this?
3	<b>Effect</b>	What is the effect on the reader? What response do they have to the poem? What do they learn/understand?

## Key Vocabulary

1	<b>Poet</b>	The author of the poem.
2	<b>Speaker</b>	The voice of the poem – this may or may not be the poet themselves.
3	<b>Reader</b>	Who the poem is written for. Some poems are written with a specific reader in mind.
4	<b>Form</b>	The type of poem, i.e. lyric or sonnet.
5	<b>Structure</b>	How the poem has been put together – couplet, rhyme scheme, stanzas etc.
6	<b>Language</b>	Techniques such as metaphor, personification etc. used by the poet to present the subject matter
7	<b>Interpretation</b>	A reader's understanding of and response to a poem.
8	<b>Comparison</b>	Comparing the methods two poets use to present their ideas in their poems.