|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Methods (AO2)** | | |
| **Language** | **Structure** | **Form** |
| **Abstract:** an idea rather than a real thing.  **Alliteration:** repeated first letter.  **Assonance:** repeated vowel sound.  **Authentic:** seems genuine / truthful.  **Cliché:** over-used phrase  **Colloquial language:** casual, informal language.  **Extended metaphor:** a series of linked metaphors.  **Hyperbole:** exaggeration for effect.  **Imagery:** visually descriptive or figurative language.  **Internal rhyme:** rhyme on the same line.  **Irony:** sarcasm.  **Metaphor:** something described as something else.  **Motif:** recurring theme or symbol.  **Onomatopoeia:** a sound word.  **Pathetic fallacy:** giving human emotion and conduct to things found in nature including the weather.  **Personification:** giving human qualities to inanimate objects.  **Plosive:** letters p/t/k/b/d/g  **Semantic field:** a group of words related in meaning.  **Sibilance:** a repeated s/sh/ch/z sound.  **Simile:** comparison between two things using like or as. | **Anaphora:** repeated first words at start of a line.  **Beginning:** the start, establishment of ideas, initial idea/moment/thought/statement.  **Chronological:** in time order  **Caesura:** a break in the middle of a line using punctuation.  **Enjambment:** a sentence that runs over stanzas.  **Flashback:** set in a time earlier than the main story. **Iambic pentameter:** 5 sets of stressed/unstressed beats on a line.  **Juxtaposition:** placing contrasting ideas close together in a text.  **Oxymoron:** two opposite words next to each other.  **Refrain:** repeated lines (like a chorus in a song). **Repetition:** a pattern of repeated words / ideas / sounds.  **Rhyme scheme:** the organisation of the rhyme.  **Rhyming couplet:** two lines that rhyme next to each other.  **Rhythm: a recurring beat in a poem.**  **Title:** set the scene/time/place/mood/ tone or create anticipation/confusion/connection/curiosity.  **Volta:** the turning point of a poem. | **Autobiographical:** about the poet’s life / experiences.  **Ballad:** a dramatic story poem with four line stanzas.  **Blank verse:** verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables.  **Dramatic monologue:** a character speaks to the reader.  **Elegy**: written to mourn the death of a person (elegiac)  **Epic:** tragic / heroic story poem.  **First person:** using the pronouns I / me / my  **Free verse:** no regular rhyme or rhythm.  **Narrative:** describes an event.  **Ode:** a lyrical poem addressed to one person.  **Persona:** the voice / speaker of the poem, different from the writer.  **Sonnet: Shakespearean:** 14 lines, ababcdcdefefgg, typically a love poem. **Petrarchan**: eight lines (octave) rhyming ABBAABBA, and a six lines (sestet) rhyming CDCDCD.  **Shape poem:** the structure mimics the shape of the main subject of the poem.  **Third person:** using the pronouns he / she / they. |
| **Vocabulary to describe a poet’s feelings + definition (AO1)** | | |
| **Acceptance:** recognising the reality of a situation.  **Anger:** resentful rage.  **Anticipation:** looking forward positively.  **Awe:** respect mixed with fear and wonder. **Compassionate:** demonstrating love, care or understanding.  **Disgust:** feeling something is wrong or nasty.  **Dismay:** concern or distress. | **Hostile:** showing or feeling **Indignation:** angry at an unfairness.  **Jovial:** cheerful and friendly.  **Love:** strong emotion of attachment.  **Optimistic:** having a sense of hope, confidence or positive outlook.  **Melancholy:** a feeling of deep sadness  **Elation:** exceptional happiness | **Mocking:** making fun of someone or something.  **Pathos:** create pity or sadness.  **Pensive:** deep or serious thought.  **Remorse:** deep regret or guilt for shameful, hurtful or violent actions / thoughts.  **Sadness:** a sense of sorrow, grief.  **Serenity:** calm, peaceful, tranquil.  **Shame:** a sense of regret for past actions / thoughts. |