

### Knowledge Organiser – Unseen Poetry

| Unseen Poetry Question Structure |                  |   |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1                                | Question One     | Analysis of a single poem. This question is worth 24 Marks. You are required to analyse a central theme within a poem using quotations from the poem, poetic devices and your own personal perspective. |
| 2                                | Question Two     | Comparison of two poems. This question is worth 8 Marks. You are required to compare the poem from Question One with an additional poem in Question Two on the same theme.                              |
| Poetic Language Devices          |                  |   |
| 3                                | Simile           | A comparison made using the words “like” or “as.”   |
| 4                                | Metaphor         | A comparison made directly without using the words “like” or “as”   |
| 5                                | Personification  | Giving human characteristics to something which is not human  |
| 6                                | Onomatopoeia     | Words which attempt to imitate sounds   |
| 7                                | Alliteration     | A repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words  |
| 8                                | Plosive Sounds   | /b/, /p/, /t/ and /d/ sounds – harsh and aggressive created through a burst of air being produced   |
| 9                                | Sibilance        | Repeated /s/ sounds at the beginning of words   |
| 10                               | Assonance        | A repetition of vowel sounds  |
| 11                               | Anaphora         | A word or phrase that refers to a previously mentioned part of the poem   |
| 12                               | Juxtaposition    | Two aspects being placed close together for contrasting effect.   |
| 13                               | Oxymoron         | A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together in a way which makes peculiar sense. For example, “friendly fire.”   |
| 14                               | Semantic Field   | A set of words relating to the same topic. “Foul” and “Shot” would appear in the semantic field of sports.  |
| 15                               | Antithesis       | Placing two contrasting ideas together  |
| 16                               | Ambiguity        | A word, phrase or situation where there are two or more possible meanings, and it is unclear which is the correct one   |
| 17                               | Cliché           | An overused phrase or saying  |
| 18                               | Hyperbole        | Deliberately exaggerated language   |
| 19                               | Irony            | A use of words to mean something very different from what they appear to mean   |
| 20                               | Litotes          | Deliberate understatement for effect – the opposite of hyperbole  |
| 21                               | Pathetic Fallacy | The weather reflecting or representing moods within a poem.   |
| Poetic Structure Devices         |                  |   |
| 22                               | Poetic Voice     | The voice within the poem   |
| 23                               | Rhyme            | The repetition of syllable sounds, usually at the ends of lines   |
| 24                               | Rhyming couplet  | A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another  |
| 25                               | Stanza           | A group of lines separated from others in a poem  |
| 26                               | Enjambment       | The running over of a sentence from one line to the next without punctuation at the end of the line   |
| 27                               | Caesura          | A stop or pause in a line of poetry – usually caused by punctuation marks   |
| 28                               | Blank verse      | Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines   |
| 29                               | Elegy            | A form of poetry in which death is the subject  |
| 30                               | Ode              | A formal poem written to celebrate a person, place, object or idea  |
| 31                               | Quatrain         | A four line stanza  |
| 32                               | Sestet           | A six line stanza   |
| 33                               | Sonnet           | A fourteen line poem, with variable rhyme scheme, usually on the topic of love for a person, object or situation  |
| 34                               | Free verse       | Non-rhyming, non-rhythmical poetry which follows the structure of natural speech  |
| 35                               | Volta            | A turning point in the line of thought, theme or argument in a poem   |