

The North School

English Language and

English Literature

A Summary

Key Subject Terminology – AO2 English Language and English Literature: Analysing language/imagery:

Alliteration – the repetition of sounds at the start of words. Consider hard or soft?

Assonance – the repetition of vowel sounds in words. What mood do they create?

Metaphor – a descriptive lie. What comparison is the writer drawing and why?

Simile – a comparison using 'like' or 'as'. What comparison is the writer drawing and why?

Personification – giving something inhuman human qualities/abilities. What mood/feeling is the writer trying to associate it with? Why?

Onomatopoeia – when a word describes the sound it makes. Draws the reader into a situation but why that sound?

Repetition – a reoccurrence of an image/idea/structure. Why does the writer repeat – what effect do they want to have?

Sibilance – a repetition of consonants that creates an air exuding sound (hissing sounds or hushing sounds). Consider the mood created by these sounds.

Key Subject Terminology – AO2 English Language and English Literature: Analysing structural features:

Poetry

Rhyme - is there a rhyme scheme? Couplets? Internal rhyme?

Rhythm - how many syllables per line? Is it regular or free verse? Why are some different lengths?

Stanzas - how many? How do they change? Is there a narrative?

Lines - how many are there in each verse? Do some stand out?

Enjambment - do the lines "run on" to the next line or stanza?

End stopping - does each line finish at the end of a sentence?

Form - does the poem have a shape to it?

What is the effect of the use of **caesurae** (any mid-line pause), if any?

Volta – a turn or shift in mood or tone.

Analysing the structure of a text:

- How does the text begin? Mood, tone, genre?
- Does the tone of the text change as it progresses? Mood map from the opening sentences to the final sentence.
- What lengths of sentences are used – why?
- How is it punctuated? Why?
- Does it use methods to create reader interest? Cliffhangers? Mysteries? What kind of hooks are there?

English Literature: Key quotes

19th Century Literature

A Christmas Carol

“I wear the chain I forged in life...I made it link by link, and yard by yard; I girded it on of my own free will, and of my own free will I wore it.”

“Have they no refuge or resource? cried Scrooge. “Are there no prisons?” said the Spirit, turning on him for the last time with his own words. “Are there no workhouses?” The bell struck twelve.”

“I will honour Christmas in my heart. And try to keep it all the year.”

“There is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humour.”

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (11E1 only)

“In each of us two natures are at war- the good and the evil!”

“I learned to recognise the thorough and primitive quality of man.”

“O God!” I screamed, and “O God!” again and again; for there before my eyes—pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death—there stood Henry Jekyll!”

Shakespeare

“A plague o’ both your houses!”

“Juliet is the sun.”

“What light through yonder window breaks?”

“Violent delights have violent ends.”

“O brawling love, O loving hate,
O anything of nothing first created!
O heavy lightness, serious vanity,
Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms!”

“O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?
Deny thy father and refuse thy name;
Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.”

Modern texts

Animal Farm (11E1, 11E2, 11M1 and 11M2)

“All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.”

“I will work harder.”

“Two legs bad. Four legs good.”

“Man is the only creature that consumes without producing.”

“Twelve voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which.”

Pigeon English (11E3, 11E4, 11M3, 11M4)

“...you all want to be the sea. But you're not the sea, you're just a raindrop.”

“When there's a star on a flag it stands for freedom. The star points in all directions, it means you can go anywhere you want. That's why I love stars, because they stand for freedom.”

“Say it with me: I am a drop in the ocean. I am neighbour, nation, north, and nowhere. I am one among many and we all fall together.”

“Violence always came too easy to you, that's the problem. It always felt too good.”

POWER AND CONFLICT ANTHOLOGY – ADDITIONAL REVISION GUIDE

Poem	Overview	Words to do with Themes /Emotions	Some One Word Key Quotations
Ozymandias	- The poem is about the statue of a long dead king -The statue is breaking down, this shows how people are forgetting the dead king -Power does not last forever	Tyrannical Controlling Destructive Dictatorial Abusive Malevolent Domineering	Ozymandias Antique Vast Trunkless Visage Pedestal Colossal
London	The poem is about the misery of life in London The poet is upset at the loss of joy and innocence People in power are living on the pain of others	Bitter Resentment Corruption Piteous Revolutionary Hypocrisy	Harlot Blights Plagues Hearse Chartered Forged Manacles Appals Hapless
The Prelude	The poem is about a journey on the river The poet is at peace but by the end of the journey he becomes troubled The journey helps show how mankind is a part of nature but does not rule over it	Isolation Contemplation Altered Perturbed Overwrought Anguish	Stealth Idly Summit Craggy Ridge Elfin Pinnacle Lustily Voluntary Mooring Spectacle Solitude Desertion
My Last Duchess	The poem is spoken by a duke and he talks about his last wife. He is normally polite but the more he talks about her, the more he becomes jealous. We see his is a powerful rich man but he could not control his wife, he was at conflict even though she was not trying to anger him	Oppressive Manipulative Jealous Condescending Domineering Objectifying	Countenance Presence Earnest Mantle Favour Bough Officious Ranked Stoop Trifling Munificence Ample Pretence Dowry
Charge of the Light Brigade	The poem repeats a lot to remind us that the soldiers charge and then retreat The poet thinks the men are brave, calling them 'heroes' The poem is full of violence shown through the use of language like 'sabres' and 'cannons'	Pride Patriotism Valour Subordination Sacrifice Obedience	League Blundered Volleyed Shell Sabres Cossack Sundered

Exposure	<p>The poem talks about soldiers suffering in bad weather</p> <p>The poet feels sadness and helplessness that these men are without hope and nothing is changing</p> <p>The poet uses a lot of alliteration and pauses in the poem to make it drag out and help us imaging the weather conditions</p>	<p>Injustice</p> <p>Frustration</p> <p>Interrogation</p> <p>Disillusioned</p> <p>Dispirited</p> <p>Resignation</p>	<p>Salient</p> <p>Sentries</p> <p>Incessantly</p> <p>Poignant</p> <p>Massing</p> <p>Melancholy</p> <p>Successive</p> <p>Nonchalance</p> <p>Glozed</p> <p>Puckering</p>
Storm on the Island	<p>The poem is about a cottage in a storm being attacked by the weather</p> <p>The poet is friendly and speaking in a very calm conversational way to the reader</p> <p>The poet shows that sometimes what we fear is not worth being afraid of</p>	<p>Resilience</p> <p>Cooperative</p> <p>Longevity</p> <p>Empowering</p> <p>Chaos</p> <p>Turmoil</p>	<p>Squat</p> <p>Wizened</p> <p>Stooks</p> <p>Chorus</p> <p>Pummels</p> <p>Strafes</p> <p>Salvo</p>
Bayonet Charge	<p>The poem is about a soldier going over the trenches to attack</p> <p>There is a mix of language which talks about the soldier as a machine but also being quite like an animal</p> <p>The structure of the poem is a mix of fast and slow to show the confusion of the fight</p>	<p>Mortality</p> <p>Fate</p> <p>Despair</p> <p>Disillusioned</p> <p>Overwhelmed</p> <p>Petrified</p>	<p>Patriotic</p> <p>Molten</p> <p>Bewilderment</p> <p>Statuary</p> <p>Furrows</p> <p>Threshing</p>
Remains	<p>The poem looks at the experiences of a soldier at war and how he suffers from the memory</p> <p>The poem uses a lot of slang to show the tone of the speaker</p> <p>The way he talks about what happened and the actual content of what happened don't seem to match up.</p>	<p>Distressed</p> <p>Turmoil</p> <p>Conflicted</p> <p>Traumatised</p> <p>Bereft</p> <p>Pretence</p>	<p>Looters</p>
Poppies	<p>The poem looks at the relationship between mother and son</p> <p>The poem uses very natural monologue style to give it a very easy to understand tone</p> <p>The poem mixes language to do with war along with language which creates a sense of home life.</p>	<p>Nostalgic</p> <p>Reflective</p> <p>Suppressed</p> <p>Vulnerability</p> <p>Abandonment</p> <p>Loneliness</p>	<p>Armistice</p> <p>Spasms</p> <p>Intoxicated</p> <p>Reinforcements</p> <p>Inscriptions</p> <p>Ornamental</p>
War Photographer	<p>The poem talks about a man back in England thinking about the photos he took in warzones</p> <p>The man in the poem is bitter about how people see war</p> <p>The poem uses structure to show how he tries to make sense of his experiences.</p>	<p>Detachment</p> <p>Profound</p> <p>Indelible</p> <p>Irreversible</p> <p>Horrified</p> <p>Bleak</p> <p>Desensitised</p>	<p>Spools</p> <p>Rows</p> <p>Dispel</p> <p>Features</p> <p>Sought</p> <p>Supplement</p> <p>Impassively</p>

Tissue	<p>The poet looks at how the world would be different if it had more of the qualities of tissue paper</p> <p>The poet looks at some of the big problems in the world through metaphors</p> <p>The poem is hopeful and often talks about sun and shining to give it a positive tone despite asking people to let go of things</p>	<p>Fragility</p> <p>Temporary</p> <p>Transient</p> <p>Reflective</p> <p>Contemplation</p> <p>Immortality</p>	<p>Sepia</p> <p>Luminous</p> <p>Monoliths</p>
The Emigree	<p>The poem looks at a childhood memory of a city</p> <p>The speaker struggles to understand how the city has changed</p> <p>The city can represent growth and change in identity with all people</p>	<p>Yearning</p> <p>Longing</p> <p>Displaced</p> <p>Pariah</p> <p>Marginalised</p> <p>Identification</p>	<p>Tyrants</p> <p>Branded</p> <p>Frontiers</p> <p>Molecule</p> <p>Docile</p>
Checking Out Me History	<p>The poet is at conflict with the way he is taught history and his own background</p> <p>The poet explores the background of different ethnicities</p> <p>The poet writes in a way so as to show his accent (Creole) and the way he talks to the reader (Queen's English)</p>	<p>Self-identification</p> <p>Marginalised</p> <p>Re-appropriation</p> <p>Misrepresented</p> <p>Celebration</p> <p>Critical</p>	<p>Battalion</p> <p>Republic</p> <p>Revolution</p>
Kamikaze	<p>The poem changes between the voice of the narrator and the daughter of the pilot</p> <p>The poem shows the pilot's hope to avoid death, only to be 'dead' to his family</p> <p>The poem uses a range of fishing and sea like language to show the conflict between nature and man, and how he tries to fight this</p>	<p>Turmoil</p> <p>Shame</p> <p>Trepidation</p> <p>Anguish</p> <p>Expectation</p> <p>Brutality</p>	<p>Embarked</p> <p>Incantations</p> <p>Recounting</p> <p>Translucent</p> <p>Arcing</p> <p>Swathes</p> <p>Shoals</p> <p>Cairns</p> <p>Turbulent</p> <p>Presence</p>