

Unseen Poetry

A01

- Exploration of meaning, ideas, themes.
- Use of textual references.

A02

- Exploration of meaning, ideas, themes.
- Use of textual references.

Q1: Analyse one unseen poem – 24 marks/30 minutes

A01

- **Read** the poem twice and **annotate** methods/themes.
- Focus on both the **language and structure** used by the writer in the poem and how this relates to the question focus.
- Select **3 or 4 quotations** to focus on in detail, ensuring that they relate to the question!
- Spend a few minutes **planning** your answer

A02



REMEMBER: It is better to analyse a few points in detail that making multiple points that aren't developed.

Q2: Compare two unseen poems – 8 marks/15 minutes

A02

- **Underline** the **theme** you are asked to explore in the question
- **Read** and **annotate** the second poem, focusing on the techniques used and how they affect the reader.
- Consider **similarities and differences** between these techniques and those used in the first poem.
- Select **3 or 4 key similarities/differences** to focus on.



REMEMBER: This question focuses solely on A02 – methods and effects. It is only worth 8 marks – don't spend too long on your answer!

Alliteration: Repeated first letter

Assonance: Repeated vowel sound

Caesura: Break in a verse

Consonance: Repeated consonant sound

Enjambment: A sentence runs over more than one line

Free verse: No regular rhyme/rhythm

Hyperbole: Exaggeration

Imagery: descriptive words/phrases used to create a clear picture

Internal rhyme: Rhyme that is on the same line

Irony: Sarcasm

Metaphor: Something is described as being something else

Onomatopoeia: A word that phonetically imitates the sound it describes

Oxymoron: Two opposite words next to each other

Personification: A non-human thing is given human qualities

Rhyme: Words that sound the same

Semantic field: Words that are about the same thing

Sibilance: A repeated s sound

Simile: Something is described as being like/as something else to describe it

Symbol/Symbolism: Something that represents something else

Tone: Quality of voice

Juxtaposition: Placement of two contrasting things

Repetition: Something repeated

Rhyme scheme: The organisation of the rhyme

Rhyming couplet: Two lines that rhyme next to each other

Stanza/Verse: A paragraph in a poem



CONNECTIVES

HOWEVER

ALTHOUGH

AS WITH

IN COMPARISON

EQUALLY

ALTERNATIVELY

WHEREAS

LIKEWISE

ON THE OTHER HAND

SIMILARLY