

Year 9 Knowledge Map – ‘Place’ Poetry

<p>Assessment 1 Writing: Use the last three lines from the poem ‘A Moment’ as the stimulus for a creative piece of writing.</p>	<p>We shall be focussing on a ‘cluster’ of poems that explore feelings, moods and thoughts connected to a particular place at a particular time. The impact that our environment can have on our imagination prompts the poets to explore the nature of our relationship with the world.</p>		<p>Assessment 2 Reading: Compare how poets present ideas about place in two of the poems you have studied.</p>
<p>Simon Armitage ‘A Vision’ – The poet describes finding architectural plans on a rubbish tip. It plays with the sense of time, referring to the future as if it only existed in the past. It offers childish memories of exciting models of the future, where dreams seem to be achievable. The poem ends with a sense of disappointment that the promise of this future has not been kept.</p>	<p>Norman MacCaig ‘Below the Green Corrie’ – The poet describes the experience of coming down a Scottish mountain range in bad weather. The mountains appear to be heroic, threatening and wild. The poet shows how his experience of the landscape enriches his life, through the extended metaphor of a highwayman with a twist, as the bandit gives instead of taking.</p>	<p>Gillian Clarke ‘Cold Knap Lake’ – The poem recounts a childhood memory of an event at Cold Knap Lake (in South Wales). The poet presents her mother as a heroine, rescuing a child from drowning. It ends with the poet doubting her memory of the event. Memory is symbolised through an extended metaphor relating to water.</p>	<p>Seamus Heaney ‘The Blackbird of Glanmore’ The poet recalls the death of his younger brother. The love for him is symbolised in the returning blackbird. This blackbird is the embodiment of his connection with his dead sibling. The poem captures a frozen moment in time through the use of caesura and enjambment which create a flash back to past memories.</p>
<p>William Butler Yeats ‘The Wild Swans at Coole’ – The poet uses swans to reflect on love and loss. It ends with a self-pitying tone, recognising that beauty cannot last. The swans mate for life, but the poet is yet to find lasting love and like the season he is in the autumn of his life.</p>	<p>William Blake ‘London’ – This is written as an eye witness account of someone walking through London. It explores the misfortune and misery of the city’s inhabitants. A clear link is made between how people think and how they behave. Blake emphasises the hypocrisy of Church and State and the ‘mind forged manacles’ imposed on ordinary people.</p>	<p>Grace Nichols ‘Price We Pay of Sun’ – The poet contrasts the reality of her childhood home and its tourist-industry image. It ends with an invitation to return to an acceptance of her difficult past.</p> <p>The language is economical, yet vivid and symbolic.</p>	<p>Margaret Atwood ‘The Moment’- The poem begins with an ironical sense of achievement and success. It suggests satisfaction is short-lived and short-sighted. The poem ends with the voices of natural world teaching humanity a lesson.</p>
<p>Allegory A description that has a second meaning behind the surface one. Alliteration The repetition of sounds within close proximity Allusion An indirect reference to something Assonance The repetition of vowel sounds in a literary work, especially in a poem Connotation The meaning suggested by a word/the bigger picture Hyperbole Exaggeration Imagery Language which describes something using sensory stimulation Juxtaposition The arrangement of two things for the purpose of comparison Simile A comparison of one thing with another using "like" or "as" Metaphor A comparison of two things, often unrelated (without "like" or "as") Oxymoron Two contradictory terms used in a single phrase Personification To endow non-human things with human form or character Stanza A major subdivision in a poem, similar to a verse in a song Tone The author's attitude or mood towards his subject and audience Theme Main idea or message conveyed by the piece Symbolism A literary device that contains several layers of meaning</p>		<p>Caesura A complete pause in a line of poetry Onomatopoeia A word that imitates the sound it represents. Enjambment A line of poetry that ends with no punctuation and consequently runs over into the next line Consonance Repetition of a consonant sound within two or more words in close proximity. Speaker Narrator/Major character in poem Free-Verse A poem that does not have a set pattern or rhyme scheme Ballad A rhyming poem that tells a story and is usually written in quatrains Antithesis Is an opposition or contrast, of ideas. Sibilance The repetition of the letter 's', creating a hissing sound. Quatrain A stanza of four lines, especially one having alternate rhymes Couplet Two lines of verse, Meter The rhythm of a piece of poetry Syntax Refers to the way in which words and sentences are placed together in a sentence.</p>	