Home-School Learning Collaboration – ENGLISH



Topics in this cycle:	Taught:	Year Group:
Disturbed Minds Poetry	Spring 2	9
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning
What are the different forms of poetry such as free verse, blank verse and dramatic monologue? Identify the form of each poem in the anthology. Describe the features of the different forms found in the anthology. Explain why a poet might select one form over another form. How do poets allude to characters and plots from the literary heritage to create meaning? Identify allusions to different mythological and historical characters in each poem. Explore why the poet may have chosen these allusions. How do poets use social and political context to create meaning? Explore the social and historical background behind each poem. Research what inspired the poet to create this poem. Have a clear understanding that the speaker is not necessarily the poet's personal voice. How does each poet use form, structure, language imagery and rhyme to create meaning? Identify the methods used in each poem. Explore the effect of each of the methods you have identified. Explore alternative interpretations to specific words/phrases. How do you use VASE and PEEZL to comparatively analyse how poets present themes and subjects?		BBC Bitesize: Understanding poetry at KS3 Understanding poetry - KS3 English - BBC Bitesize Link to the Anthology containing poems that we study in this unit: Poetry Booklet.docx Power of Poetry: English Language KS3 / KS4: What is the power of poetry? - BBC Teach Links to a few poems and their analysis: A Case of Murder: Vernon Scannell - A Case Of Murder Genius Genius Education for Leisure: Carol Ann Duffy - Education For Leisure Genius Genius Genius Genius Genius Genius Genius Kid: Simon Armitage - Kid Genius Genius Genius Kid: Simon Armitage - Kid Genius Genius Genius Kid: Simon Armitage - Kid Genius Genius

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Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?	
allusion	A reference to a historical or past figure or event.	The assessment follows the standard KS3 format:	
caesura	A break in a sentence, usually indicated by punctuation	 Section A: 10 short response questions based on the key knowledge outlined on the first page. Section B: 12 mark extended response in the form of a set question comparing two poems from the anthology. 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar. The entire assessment is work 25 marks and work is awarded in percentages. 	
censor	to examine written works to remove anything that is considered offensive, morally harmful, or politically dangerous		
colloquial language	Informal language		
dramatic monologue	A poem in which an imagined speaker addresses a silent listener, usually not the reader.		
dynamic verb	A verb that shows action e.g. running, hitting, dancing	Family Learning Opportunities	
enjambment	A continuation of a sentence without any pauses	Croata flashoards on kov quatations /	
extended metaphor	A metaphor that is sustained throughout a piece of work	Create flashcards on key quotations / concepts from each poem and test each other. Leitner Flashcard method	
intertextuality	When one piece of literary work is informed by another		
juxtaposition	Two words together that contrast each other e.g. beloved sweetheart bastard in the poem, Havisham.	- Leimer Hasricara memoa	
metaphor	Describing something by comparing it to another thing	Have a debate with your family about whether these poems deserve to be censored or not. Create a game out of the poems, guess which line comes from which poem for	
pathetic fallacy	Using the weather to portray human emotion		
semantic field	A group of words that fall under the same umbrella e.g. a semantic field of waste in the poem, Kid.		
speaker	The voice of the poem	revision.	