CCEA Identity Poetry Knowledge Organiser

Sonnet 29 by Willia	m Shakespeare	Dover Beach by M	atthew Arnold	Invictus by Willi	am Ernest Henley
Themes: Self-worth, acceptance, loneliness, love	Tone: Melancholic then hopeful	Themes: Struggle with change, love, faith and doubt,	Tone: Tranquillity initially, then uncertainty and	Themes: Resilience, strength of the human spirit,	Tone: Resolute, defiant, determined.
		industrialism and science	resignation.	triumph over adversity, autonomy.	
Content, meaning and purpose: -The speaker expresses feelings of inadequacy and despair,	Context: -Born 1564, died 1616	Content, meaning and purpose: -The speaker reflects on the changing world around him,	Context: -Born 1822, died 1888	Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem explores the strength and resilience of the	Context: -Born 1849, died 1903
feeling abandoned by fortune and society.	-Shakespearean sonnets are often written in the	particularly the decline of religious faith and the rise of	-Written in 1851	individual when faced with adversity, conveying a	-Written in 1875
-Through the imagery of nature and society, the sonnet	context of courtly love, where themes of love,	industrialisation and scientific progress.	-Reflects the societal and cultural upheaval of the	message of empowerment and self-reliance.	-"Invictus" reflects the author's personal struggles and
explores the speaker's sense of alienation.	beauty, and rejection are explored.	-Through vivid imagery and metaphor, the poem	Victorian era, including the impact of the Industrial	- The word 'invictus' is Latin for 'unconquered' or	experiences, particularly his battle with tuberculosis
 The volta in the final couplet towards thoughts of the 	-This sonnet is part of Shakespeare's collection of	explores themes of love, faith, doubt, and the human	Revolution, advancements in science, and the	'undefeated', encapsulating the poem's message.	and the amputation of his leg.
beloved demonstrates the transformative power of love	154 sonnets, which are renowned for their	condition. The purpose of the poem is to express the	decline of traditional religious beliefs. Arnold's own		
and the ability to find solace in personal relationships.	exploration of human emotions and experiences.	speaker's existential crisis and to provoke reflection on	experiences, including his honeymoon in Dover,		
	-Shakespeare's reputation suffered when Robert Greene called him an "upstart crow".	the nature of faith, love, and humanity in a rapidly changing world.	may have influenced the poem's themes and imagery.		
Key language features:	Form and structure:	Key language features:	Form and structure:	Key language features:	Form and structure:
-Simile: "Like to the lark at break of day arising"	-Sonnet 29 follows the traditional structure of a	-Metaphor: "Sea of Faith" symbolises eroding religious	-Dramatic monologue	-Metaphor: The metaphor of the "night" symbolises	-"Invictus" is structured with four quatrains, each with
emphasises the speaker's newfound sense of hope when	Shakespearean sonnet, comprising three quatrains	certainty.	-"Dover Beach" is written in free verse, allowing	life's hardships, while the "pit" represents the	a regular syllable count and alternate rhyme scheme
thinking of their beloved.	and a final couplet.	-Imagery: "Darkling plain," "withdrawing roar" evoke	Arnold to experiment with rhythm and structure to	profound darkness and challenges faced by the	(i.e. ABAB), reflecting the stability and power of the
-Metaphor: "For thy sweet love remember'd such wealth	-The rhyme scheme is ABABCDCDEFEFGG.	desolation.	reflect the poem's themes of uncertainty and flux.	speaker.	human will.
brings" suggests that the thought of the beloved brings	-The volta , or turn, occurs in the final couplet where	-Personification: "the grating roar" enhances the	-The poem consists of four irregularly structured	-Personification: Circumstance is personified as	-mostly written in iambic tetrameter . This means each
emotional riches and comfort, highlighting the	the speaker's mood shifts from despair to hopefulness.	menacing, ominous presence of the sea.	stanzas, with varying line lengths and no consistent	having a "clutch," conveying its oppressive and	line has four 'feet' (units of two syllables), and the stress falls on the second syllable of each foot.
transformative power of love. -Personification: "When, in disgrace with fortune and	-lambic pentameter is employed throughout, lending	 Alliteration: "Melancholy, long, withdrawing roar" emphasises the solemn and continuous retreat of faith. 	rhyme scheme. -This form mirrors the speaker's inner turmoil and	menacing nature. -Alliteration: The repetition of the harsh "b" sound in	stress fails off the second synable of each foot.
men's eyes" enhances the sense of alienation and despair	the sonnet a rhythmic and melodious quality.	-Parallelism: "Sophocles long ago / Heard it on the	the unpredictable nature of the changing world.	"bloody but unbowed" emphasises the speaker's	
experienced by the speaker, as if the forces of luck and		Ægean" links past and present, emphasising the timeless	the unpredictable nature of the changing world.	resilience and determination.	
societal judgment are actively working against them.		nature of human struggle.			
The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost		Piano by D.H. Lawrence		Prayer Before Birth by Louis MacNeice	
Themes: Choices and regret, individualism, uncertainty,	Tone: Reflective, contemplative, ironic	Themes: Childhood, memory, music, past v present	Tone: Nostalgic, reflective, yearning	Themes: innocence versus corruption, vulnerability,	Tone: dark, urgent, desperate, fearful, pleading
narrative		identity		fear, religion, technological advances.	
Content, meaning and purpose:	Context:	Content, meaning and purpose:	Context:	Content, meaning and purpose:	Context:
-The poem delves into the complexity of decision-making	-Born 1874, died 1963	-"Piano" explores the speaker's reminiscence of	-Born 1855, died 1930	-The poem portrays the fears and anxieties of an	-Born 1907, died 1963
and the impact of choices on one's life trajectory,	-Written in 1915 during WWI Front's friendship with British post Edward Thomas	childhood memories triggered by the sound of a woman	-Written in 1913 -Lawrence's upbringing in a working-class family	unborn child, who pleads for protection from the	-Written in 1944 during WWII -Louis MacNeice, born in Belfast during a tumultuous
prompting readers to consider the paths they have taken and the roads left unexplored.	-Frost's friendship with British poet Edward Thomas played a significant role in inspiring "The Road Not	playing the piano. The warmth and comfort of the past is contrasted with the harsh reality of the present.	and exposure to music, particularly his mother	potential harm and corruption of the world they are about to enter. It serves as a prayer-like plea for	period, drew inspiration from his experiences and the
-The speaker walks through a wood and stops at a	Taken." Frost sent it to Thomas, intending it as a	-The poem highlights the influence of music in shaping	Lydia's piano playing are the themes of the poem.	guidance, purity, and salvation amidst the chaos and	socio-political climate of his time.
junction. He examines both closely, then chooses one, but	playful jab at Thomas' indecisiveness, but it took on	identity, evoking longing for a lost time. It underscores	-Lawrence's personal experiences with music and	uncertainty of life.	-The poem was written during World War II, reflecting
acknowledges that it is no better or worse than the other.	deeper meaning following Thomas's tragic death in	the internal conflict between past and present identity.	its emotional resonance in his life contribute to the	,	the pervasive fear and moral upheaval of the era.
In the final verse, the speaker suggests that the road he	WWI. Frost's poem reflects on decision-making and	-Lawrence aims to evoke a sense of nostalgia in the	authenticity of the poem's portrayal of memory.		
walked will have significantly impacted his life.	the impact of choices, inspired by Thomas and the	reader while exploring the transformative power of			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	uncertainties of life during wartime.	music and its role in shaping personal identity.	Forms and shouthouse		Forms and about the second
Language:	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure:	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language:	Form and structure:	Language:	Form and structure:
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing	-Lyric poem; first person narrative	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises	-"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains	 -Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. 	
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing	-Lyric poem; first person narrative	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises	-"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide	-"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse formThe irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF)	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace	 "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker.	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's artrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano"	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure	 "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces.	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone.	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment,	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity,	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's artorspective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone.	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. <u>Catrin by Gillian Clarke</u> Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment,	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity,	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political	- "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. - The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. - The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose:	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personfifaction: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose:	- "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. - The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. - The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context:
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Thems: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -'' Remember, I Remember'' is part of Larkin's	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments exist for the speaker	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the	- "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. - The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. - The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived."	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion.	- "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. - The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. - The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 - Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Ireland - Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's artorspective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Ireland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. -Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identify.	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality.	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationshipBoth mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation.	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The roubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. -Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identify.	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Ireland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity,	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationshipBoth mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuationClarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationshipBoth mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuationClarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the	 -"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. -The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. -The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disilluisionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV.	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationshipBoth mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuationClarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older.	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nutruing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker.	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure:	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. -Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. -Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language:	 -Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure:	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker.	- "Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. - The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. - The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disllusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: "Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. -Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. -Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: -Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love"	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse,	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personfifcation: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. Itaguage: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: Born 1948, died 2019 Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland Claran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. The Troubles instructure: The Town is structure: The poem is structure in free verse, reflecting the
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philp Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with	 music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: "Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love" symbolies the strong bond between mother and child, 	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" untruing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker.	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular hyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia. Language: -Emotive imagery: "splendid family" idealised image contrasts with the speaker's isolation and discontent. -Visual imagery: "boys all biceps and the girls all chest,"	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disllusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: "Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. -Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. -Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: -Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love"	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarks's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity, -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression of emotions and ideas.	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personfifcation: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. Itaguage: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular nyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensit and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philp Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember'' is part of Larkin's second collection, 'The Less Deceived.'' -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with irregular rhyme scheme and stanza structure.	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. -Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. -Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: -Wetaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of lowe" symbolises the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the struggle for autonomy and separation.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. Language: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagery: The poem evokes vivid imagery of chaos,	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensit and unpredictability. Tome: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain. Born 1948, died 2019
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia. Language: -Emotive imagery: "splendid family" idealised image contrasts with the speaker's isolation and discontent. -Visual imagery: "boys all biceps and the girls all chest," "bracken": vivid images of typical childhood experiences	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with irregular rhyme scheme and stanza structure. -Larkin's use of regular verse structure contrasts with	 music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: "Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconcillation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of metherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love" symbolises the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the struggle for autonomy and separation. 	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression of emotions and ideas. Irregular stanza length: The poem consists of two	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. Imagere: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagere: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagere: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagere: -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagerey of chaos, violence, and disorientation through its descriptions. -Questions: The repetition of confused questions adds to the poem's confusion, intensity and urgency.	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular hyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tome: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain. Born 1948, died 2019
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia. Language: -Emotive imagery: "splendid family" idealised image contrasts with the speaker's isolation and discontent. -Visual imagery: "boys all biceps and the girls all chest," "bracken"; vivid images of typical childhood experiences and desires, highlighting speaker's lack of fulfilment. -Alliteration: "boys all biceps" emphasises bitterness and envy at those who had a more fulfilling adolescence.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with irregular rhyme scheme and stanza structure. -Larkin's us of regular verse structure contrasts with irregular rhyme scheme, reflecting the spontaneity of the speaker's reflections and emotions. -The conversational tone and enjambment create a	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationshipBoth mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuationClarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughterMetaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love" symbolises the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the entional impact of the poem.	-Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identity. -The poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression of emotions and ideas. Irregular stanza length: The poem consists of two stanzas of irregular length, reflecting the shifting	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personfifcation: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. -Imagery: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagery: The poem evokes vivid imagery of chaos, violence, and disorientation through its descriptions. -Questions: The repetition of confused questions adds to the poem's confusion, intensity and urgency. -Symbolism: Street names and military equipment	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular hyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist groups. Form and structure: -The poem is structured in free verse, reflecting the chaotic and fragmented nature of the subject matter. -The irregular line lengths and enjambment contribut to the sense of disorientation and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia. Language: -Emotive imagery: "splendid family" idealised image contrasts with the speaker's isolation and discontent. -Visual imagery: "boys all biceps and the girls all chest," "bracken": vivid images of typical childhood experiences and desires, highlighting speaker's lack of fulfilment. -Alliteration: "boys all biceps" emphasises bitterness and envy at those who had a more fulfilling adolescence. -Repetition of negations ("no," "not," "never") throughout	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringin in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with irregular rhyme scheme and stanza structure. -Larkin's use of regular verse structure contrasts with irregular rhyme scheme, reflecting the spontaneity of the speaker's reflections and empiambemt create a sense of movement and immediacy, enhancing the	 music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: "Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. -Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: -Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love" symbolises the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the struggle for autonomy and separation. -Imagery: Vivid descriptions such as "hot, white room," "straight, strong, long brown hair," and "glass tank clouded with feelings" evoke powerful images that enhance the emotional impact of the poem. -Enjamburet: Creates a sense of a continuous memory 	 -Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identityThe poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression of emotions and ident; Irregular stanaa length: The poem consists of two stanzas of irregular length, reflecting the shifting nature of the mother-daughter relationship over 	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" untruing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagery: The poem evokes vivid imagery of chaos, violence, and disorientation through its descriptions. -Questions: The repetition of confused questions adds to the poem's confusion, intensity and urgency. -Symbolism: Street names and militarised atmosphere of	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular rhyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The Troubles rist-thand. -The Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist groups. Form and structure: -The poem is structured in free verse, reflecting the chaotic and fragmented nature of the subject matter. -The irregular line lengths and enjambment contribut to the sense of disorientation and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disilusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity, disillusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia. Language: -Emotive imagery: "splendid family" idealised image contrasts with the speaker's isolation and discontent. -Visual imagery: "boys all biceps and the girls all chest," "bracken": vivid images of typical childhood experiences and desires, highlighting speaker's lack of fulfilment. -Alliteration: "boys all biceps" emphasises bitterness and envy at those who had a more fulfilling adolescence. -Repetition of negations ("no," "not," "never") throughout the poem creates a pattern that emphasises the speaker's	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -''I Remember, I Remember'' is part of Larkin's second collection, 'The Less Deceived.'' -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringing in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with irregular rhyme scheme and stanza structure. -Larkin's use of regular verse structure contrasts with irregular rhyme scheme, reflecting the spontaneity of the speaker's reflections and emotions. -The conversational tone and enjambment create a sense of movement and immediacy, enhancing the emotional impact of the poem and the sense of the	music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: -"Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationshipBoth mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuationClarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: -Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love" symbolises the strungle for autonomy and separationImagery: Vivid descriptions such as "hot, white room," "straight, strong, long brown hair," and "glass tank clouded with feelings" evoke powerful images that enhance the emotional impact of the poemEnjambment: Creates a sense of a continuous memory and reflection. 13 of the 17 lines of stanza one, and 7 of	 -Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identityThe poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression of emotions and ident; Irregular stanaa length: The poem consists of two stanzas of irregular length, reflecting the shifting nature of the mother-daughter relationship over 	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personfifcation: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" nurturing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Claran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. -Imagery: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagery: The poem evokes vivid imagery of chaos, violence, and disorientation through its descriptions. -Questions: The repetition of confused questions adds to the poem's confusion, intensity and urgency. -Symbolism: Street names and military equipment	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular hyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist groups. Form and structure: -The poem is structured in free verse, reflecting the chaotic and fragmented nature of the subject matter. -The irregular line lengths and enjambment contribut to the sense of disorientation and unpredictability.
Language: -Extended metaphor: The two roads symbolise choices in life, while the description of the paths as equally worn underscores the uncertainty of decision-making. -Irony: The speaker's retrospective analysis imbues their choice with significance that it may not have had at the time, highlighting the ironic nature of decision-making. -Narrative Technique: Through storytelling, the speaker shapes their life's narrative, emphasising the significance of the chosen path in retrospect. I Remember, I Remember by Philip Larkin Themes: Identity and belonging, disillusionment, reflection and self-discovery Content, meaning and purpose: -The poem reflects on the speaker's childhood and adolescent experiences in Coventry, highlighting the discrepancy between their actual experiences and idealised notions of childhood. -Larkin uses the speaker's train journey through England and the sudden realisation of being back in Coventry as a catalyst for reflecting on past memories and emotions. -The purpose of the poem is to explore themes of identity. disllusionment, and self-discovery, while also questioning the nature of memory and nostalgia. Language: -Emotive imagery: "splendid family" idealised image contrasts with the speaker's isolation and discontent. -Visual imagery: "boys all biceps and the girls all chest," "bracken": vivid images of typical childhood experiences and desires, highlighting speaker's lack of fulfilment. -Alliteration: "boys all biceps" emphasises bitterness and envy at those who had a more fulfilling adolescence.	uncertainties of life during wartime. Form and structure: -The poem is structured with four stanzas of five lines each, employing a consistent rhyme scheme (ABAAB) and iambic tetrameter rhythm. This regular structure enhances the poem's narrative flow and reflective tone. Tone: bitterness and cynicism, resignation Context: -Born 1922, died 1985 -Written in 1954 -"I Remember, I Remember" is part of Larkin's second collection, "The Less Deceived." -Larkin was known for his frank, stark, and often bleakly pessimistic view of the world, exploring themes of loneliness, disillusionment, and mortality. -The poem reflects Larkin's personal experiences and feelings about his childhood and upbringin in Coventry. -Uses Thomas Hood's poem of the same name as inspiration, although Larkin takes contrasting POV. Form and structure: -The poem consists of seven quintains (five-line verses) and a single-line verse at the end, with irregular rhyme scheme and stanza structure. -Larkin's use of regular verse structure contrasts with irregular rhyme scheme, reflecting the spontaneity of the speaker's reflections and empiambemt create a sense of movement and immediacy, enhancing the	 music and its role in shaping personal identity. Language: Sensory imagery: "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" creates a serene nostalgia, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the moment, creating intimacy. Personification: "In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song" personifies music as having a subtle yet irresistible control. "Betrays me back" adds a sense of agency to the abstract concept of song. Visual Elements: "A child sitting under the piano" visualise and empathise with the emotional experience. Catrin by Gillian Clarke Themes: motherhood and parenting, identity, separation, conflict Content, meaning and purpose: "Catrin" explores the nature of the mother-daughter relationship, focusing on moments of conflict, struggle, and reconciliation. These moments exist for the speaker most vividly in childbirth and when the child is older and seeking greater freedom in the relationship. Both mother and daughter experience the challenges of separation and individuation. -Clarke's purpose is to capture the universal experiences and emotions of motherhood, while also offering insight into the unique dynamics of her own relationship with her daughter. Language: -Metaphor: The imagery of the "tight red rope of love" symbolises the strong bond between mother and child, as well as the struggle for autonomy and separation. -Imagery: Vivid descriptions such as "hot, white room," "straight, strong, long brown hair," and "glass tank clouded with feelings" evoke powerful images that enhance the emotional impact of the poem. -Enjamburet: Creates a sense of a continuous memory 	 -Lyric poem; first person narrative -Structured into three quatrains -Regular rhyme scheme of rhyming couplets (AABB CCDD EEFF) -Concise and carefully chosen vocabulary -Reflects the musicality of the subject matter Tone: reflective, emotional, personal Context: -Born 1937 (still alive) -Written in 1978 -Gillian Clarke's personal experience as a mother shapes the context of the poem, as she draws on her own emotions and memories to explore the themes of motherhood and identityThe poem reflects broader social and cultural attitudes towards motherhood and parenting, as well as the challenges of raising children and letting them go as they grow older. Form and structure: -Free verse: The poem is written in free verse, allowing for fluidity and flexibility in the expression of emotions and ident; Irregular stanaa length: The poem consists of two stanzas of irregular length, reflecting the shifting nature of the mother-daughter relationship over 	-Metaphor: "bloodsucking bat" symbolises malevolent threats to safety and innocence. -Imagery: "black racks rack me," "blood-baths roll me" images of torture & violence intensify speaker's fears. -Personification: "sky to sing to me," "birds to guide me" untruing and protective qualities, offering solace to the vulnerable speaker. -Alliteration: "strong drugs dope me," "wise lies lure me": deceptive and coercive forces. Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson Themes: violence and conflict, identity, political unrest Content, meaning and purpose: -Through the metaphor of punctuation, the poem depicts the aftermath of a bomb explosion in Belfast. -The scattered punctuation marks symbolise the debris and violence resulting from the explosion. -The speaker's struggle to complete a sentence reflects the difficulty of expressing the trauma and chaos of the situation. -Questions about identity and direction highlight the disorientation and uncertainty faced by the speaker. -Metaphor: The scattered punctuation marks represent the debris and violence of the explosion. -Imagery: The poem evokes vivid imagery of chaos, violence, and disorientation through its descriptions. -Questions: The repetition of confused questions adds to the poem's confusion, intensity and urgency. -Symbolism: Street names and militarised atmosphere of	"Prayer Before Birth" is a dramatic monologue characterised by irregular verse structure and a free verse form. The irregularity creates a sense of urgency and mirrors the chaotic nature of the speaker's fears. The use of irregular hyme scheme and irregular stanza lengths adds to the poem's emotional intensity and unpredictability. Tone: tense, urgent, fragmented, disorientated and uncertain Context: -Born 1948, died 2019 -Written in 1989 during the Troubles in Northern Irreland -Ciaran Carson was born in Belfast and experienced the Troubles first-hand. -The Troubles refer to the decades-long conflict in Northern Ireland between nationalist and unionist groups. Form and structure: -The poem is structured in free verse, reflecting the chaotic and fragmented nature of the subject matter. -The irregular line lengths and enjambment contribut to the sense of disorientation and unpredictability.

In Mrs Tilscher's Class by Carol Ann Duffy		Kid by Simon Armitage		Here by R.S. Thomas		
Themes: childhood innocence, growth, lo		Tone: nostalgic, playful, curiosity, self-understanding	Themes: identity, betrayal, independence, relationships	Tone: anger, defiance, sarcasm	Themes: identity, guilt, faith and doubt	Tone: introspection, reflection, bleak and despairing
Content, meaning and purpose:		Context:	Content, meaning and purpose:	Context:	Content, meaning and purpose:	Context:
-The poem explores the fond memories of		-Born 1955	-Robin addresses Batman directly with feelings of	-Born 1963 (still alive)	-"Here" explores the speaker's introspective journey	-Born in 1913, died 2000
and the rough awakening of adolescence		-Written in 1994 (still alive)	betrayal and resentment. Robin recounts how Batman	-Written in 1992	of self-discovery and realisation of their true identity.	-Written in 1961
transformative power of education and the childhood innocence.	ne loss of	 -Carol Ann Duffy's personal experiences and reflections on childhood, education, and growing up 	ordered him to grow up and then abandoned him, leading Robin to find his own identity apart from	 "Kid" by Simon Armitage is a poem written in response to the absence of Robin, the sidekick to 	 The speaker reflects on past actions, heritage, and beliefs, grappling with guilt, doubt and uncertainty. 	 Born in Wales, R.S. Thomas was a Welsh poet and Anglican priest known for his introspective and
-It serves to evoke emotions and reflection	ons on the	influence the themes and imagery of the poem.	Batman. The poem ends with Robin asserting his	Batman, in the 1989 Tim Burton-directed "Batman"	-The poem raises profound questions about faith,	questioning poetry exploring themes of nature,
journey from innocence to experience, e		-References to real-world events, such as the	independence and superiority over Batman.	movie.	divine communication, and the existence of a higher	spirituality, and the human condition. His background
importance of education and the role of	teachers in	mention of Brady and Hindley, add depth to the	-The poem explores themes of identity, betrayal, and	-Armitage explores Robin's perspective, expressing	power, prompting readers to contemplate the	and upbringing in Wales deeply influenced his work, as
shaping our identities.		exploration of innocence and the dangers of the outside world. Brady and Hindley were notorious	independence, highlighting Robin's journey to find his own identity and assert his autonomy.	feelings of betrayal and resentment towards Batman for abandoning him. The poem delves into	complexities of human existence and morality.	did his Christian faith.
		criminals in the 1960s known as the "Moors	-Armitage uses "Kid" to subvert traditional narratives and	themes of identity, independence, and betrayal,		
		Murderers." They were convicted of killing five	explore the dynamics of power and authority in	offering a subversion of traditional narratives and		
		children and teenagers; their crimes shocked the	relationships. By giving voice to Robin and challenging	inviting readers to reconsider established power dynamics in relationships.		
		nation and instilled fear throughout the country.	Batman's authority, Armitage invites readers to reconsider established power dynamics.	dynamics in relationships.		
Key language features:		Form and structure:	Key language features:	Form and structure:	Key language features:	Form and structure:
-Simile: "The classroom glowed like a swe		-The poem is structured into four stanzas of varying	-Direct Address: Robin addresses Batman directly,	-Written as a dramatic monologue, with Robin	-Imagery: sensory invitation the reader to "Pass your	-Verse Structure: "Here" is composed of seven tercets (3-
Creates a vivid image of excitement and o		lengths, with irregular rhyme and rhythm, reflecting	creating confrontation and intimacy. "Batman, big shot,	addressing Batman directly.	hand over my brow" enhances the intimacy and	line stanzas), maintaining a regular verse structure that
Personification: "The laugh of a bell swur child." Adds playfulness and liveliness to		the unpredictability and uneven nature of growing up.	when you gave the order" -Metaphor: Metaphors convey Robin's emotions, such as	 Utilises enjambment to create a conversational tone and flow. 	connection with the speaker. -Metaphor: speaker compares himself to a tree to	contributes to the poem's sense of coherence and consistency.
Metaphor: "the inky tadpoles changed fr		-The shift from playful reminiscence to sombre	the metaphor of being "let loose to wander leeward,"	-Features a monorhyme scheme with every line	symbolise growth, rootedness, and perspective,	-Rhyme: The poem employs a strong rhyme scheme,
exclamation marks." Symbolises growth a	and maturation of	reflection is mirrored in the changing tone and	representing freedom and abandonment.	ending in an "-er" sound.	adding depth to the exploration of identity.	with each stanza using one sound at the end of each line
students' writing skills.		structure of the poem, highlighting the journey from	-Alliteration: creates emphasis and rhythm, such as in	-Incorporates trochaic pentameter to establish	-Rhetorical Questions: rhetorical questions provoke	(AAA BBB CCC, etc.), contributing to the poem's rhythmic
Alliteration: "the heavy, sexy sky." Evokes intense atmosphere of adolescence.	s a sensual and	childhood to adolescence.	the line "Holy robin-redbreast-nest-egg-shocker!" which adds humour and exaggeration.	rhythm and pace. -Employs vivid imagery and language devices, such	reflection and highlight the speaker's existential angst, such as "Why, then, are my hands red / With the	flow and musicality. -Rhythm: While there is no strong metrical pattern, the
			-Imagery: Vivid imagery such as the image of Batman	as metaphor and alliteration, to enhance meaning	blood of so many dead?"	poem's rhythm is created through rhyme, repetition, and
			cooking chicken giblets in the pressure cooker,	and evoke emotions.	-Enjambment: creates flow and continuity, guiding the	auditory devices, enhancing its overall poetic effect and
			symbolises his mundane life without Robin: "stewing over chicken giblets in the pressure cooker"		reader seamlessly through the speaker's introspective journey, as seen in lines like "From my top boughs I	emotive resonance.
			over chicken giblets in the pressure cooker		can see / The footprints that led up to me."	
	Docker by Seam	us Heaney	Genetics by Sinead Morrissey		Effacé by Paul Maddern	
Themes: identity, conflict, family dynamic	cs, place	Tone: stark, foreboding	Themes: Identity, inheritance, separation, family, hope	Tone: reflective, hopeful, positive	Themes: love, ballet, memory and nostalgia	Tone: reflective, self-depreciating, nostalgic
Content, meaning and purpose: -Describes the docker's appearance, attit	udes and actions	Context: -Born 1939, died 2013	Content, meaning and purpose: -The influence of their parents' relationship and DNA on	Context: -Born 1972 (still alive)	Content, meaning and purpose: -The speaker's reminisces on a past romantic	Context: -Born 1971
as that of a hardened and intolerant indiv		-Written in 1960s, published in 1966 in 'Death of a	their identity is shown using symbolism of their hands.	-Written in 2010	relationship and the choice to break up and go their	-Written in 2012 (still alive)
-The atmosphere in a Belfast pub shows t		Naturalist'.	-Despite the separation of their parents, the speaker	-Morrissey was born in Northern Ireland against	separate ways rather than 'live a lie' in an engagement	-Paul Maddern drew inspiration from his own
prejudices simmering beneath the surfac		-The Troubles: Set against the backdrop of the	finds solace in the physical reminders of their lineage.	the backdrop of social and political unrest during	and marriage.	experiences, including his background in ballet and his
 The final stanza hints at the docker's beh suggesting a troubled and volatile family 		Troubles in Northern Ireland, the poem reflects the political, religious, and social turmoil of the time.	 The poem emphasises the enduring impact of familial relationships and genetics on one's sense of self. 	The Troubles. -Morrissey's parents divorced, sparking the	 Through references to ballet and imagery associated with grace and beauty, the poem adds layers of depth 	sexuality. -The poem reflects Maddern's exploration of love,
-Destructive nature of prejudice, sectaria		-Working-Class Life: Heaney captures the working-	-Sparks introspection on the complex interplay between	inspiration for the poem.	to the exploration of love and identity.	memory, and identity, themes that resonate with his
and division, warning of consequences of		class milieu of Belfast, particularly in the shipyards,	family, identity, and personal history.	-DNA and the study of genetics provides the		personal journey and artistic expression.
hatred and violence, for both individuals	and society.	providing insight into the lives of ordinary people	-To highlight the universal experience of grappling with	context for this poem, weaving the structure as if a		
Key language features:		affected by the conflict. Form and structure:	one's origins and familial connections. Key language features:	DNA strand. Form and structure:	Key language features:	Form and structure:
-Imagery: Heaney vividly describes the de	ocker's	-Verse structure: four four-line stanzas, providing a	-Metaphor: "My father's in my fingers, but my mother's	-Villanelle form with five three-line stanzas (tercets)	-Metaphor: Ballet imagery symbolises love, beauty,	-Sonnet: The poem follows a loose sonnet structure with
appearance and surroundings, using image		concise and focused exploration of the docker's	in my palms." Parents' influence on speaker's hands	followed by a four-line stanza (quatrain).	and grace, as seen in lines like "seductive développés	14 lines, but deviates from traditional sonnet
juts like a gantry's crossbeam" to evoke h	nis rugged	character and the broader themes.	conveys the depth of their impact on their identity.	Repetition of key lines ("My father's in my fingers,	and port de bras," metaphorically representing allure	conventions in terms of rhyme scheme and stanza
presence and the industrial setting. -Metanhor: Metanhorical language such	as comparing	 -Unrhymed poem (irregular rhymes but no consistent pattern). 	 -Repetition: "I know my parents made me by my hands." Reinforces the idea of parental influence on existence, 	but my mother's in my palms" and "We know our parents make us by our hands") emphasizes the	and elegance. -Imagery: Rich imagery, blending ballet with mundane	length. -Rhyme: The poem features a varied rhyme scheme,
 -Metaphor: Metaphorical language, such as comparing the docker's beliefs to "Mosaic imperatives bang home like 		-Informal Language: Heaney adopts an informal and	emphasising the poem's central theme of inheritance.	poem's central themes and creates a sense of	details, evokes emotions and experiences, like	reflecting the speaker's fragmented thoughts and
rivets," emphasises the inflexible nature		colloquial language, contributing to the authenticity	-Symbolism: "I shape a chapel where a steeple stands."	continuity.	contrasting love with receiving a mundane letter: "not	emotions.
-Assonance: "Speech is clamped in the lip		of the portrayal of working-class life in Belfast.	The symbolic imagery of the chapel crafted from the	Imperfect rhymes and enjambment contribute to	this sterile A4 annual report / about the daughter's	-Enjambment: Enjambment is used throughout the
rhythmic effect and highlight the suppres -Conversational Tone: The poem's casual			speaker's hands represents the enduring presence of their parents' union, despite physical separation.	the poem's musicality and emotional depth.	aptitude for sport." - Diction : The poem's language, blending ballet terms	poem to create a fluid and continuous flow of thoughts, enhancing the reflective and contemplative tone.
colloquial language capture the docker's attitudes and the			-Enjambment: "With nothing left of their togetherness		with everyday vocabulary, deepens its exploration of	contemplative tone.
working-class atmosphere in Belfast.			but friends / who quarry for their image by a river: flow		themes and emotions, evident in terms like	
			between lines echoes the complexities of the parents'		"développés," "port de bras," and "mincing prince,"	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			relationship and search for identity amidst separation.		reflecting both elegance and introspection.	
Identity Theme Clusters		Form Clusters		Past Paper Questions All past paper questions continue the same, so only the first half of each option is pasted below. See bottom of the		
	Place: Belfast Confetti	Growth and self-discovery: The Road Not Taken	Regular verse structure outside of a set form: Invictus	Free Verse: Dover Beach	All past paper questions continue the same, so only the fill list for the remainder of the question.	irst nail of each option is pasted below. See bottom of the
	Docker	Here	The Road Not Taken	l Remember, l Remember		
Piano	I Remember, I Reme		Piano	Prayer Before Birth	Look again at Genetics by Sinead Morrissey which deals	
Catrin Dover Beach Kid Prayer Before Birth The Road Not Taken Invictus		Here Docker	Belfast Confetti	Look again at <u>Here by R. S. Thomas</u> which deals with the theme of a sense of who you are Look again at <u>Piano by D.H. Lawrence</u> which deals with the theme of how childhood memories influence identity		
	Conflict:	Invictus Faith and doubt:	Docker Dramatic Monologue:	Catrin Kid	Look again at <u>Plano by D.H. Lawrence</u> which deals with the Look again at <u>Belfast Confetti by Ciaran Carson</u> which deal	
	Docker	Dover Beach	Kid	In Mrs Tilscher's Class	Look again at Dover Beach by Matthew Arnold which de	als with the theme of having doubts
	Belfast Confetti	Here	Dover Beach		Look again at Invictus by William Ernest Henley which de	
	Kid Romantic love:	Prayer Before Birth Sense of self:	Prayer Before Birth Sonnet:	Villanelle:	Look again at <u>Kid by Simon Armitage</u> which deals with th Look again at Prayer Before Birth by Louis MacNeice whi	
	Sonnet 29	Sense of self: Invictus	Sonnet: Sonnet 29	Genetics	Look again at Sonnet 29 by William Shakespeare which c	
	Effacé	Here	Effacé		Look again at The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost which	
Genetics		Effacé				and a second state and a second state of the s
		Sonnet 29			and at one other poem from the IDENTITY anthology w With close reference to the ways each poet uses language	
					say about (theme above). You should include relevant con	