

## Year 8 Finding a Voice Knowledge Organiser

### Analysing poetry (FLIRTS)

**Form** – In what poetic FORM is the poet writing?

**Language** – What words or phrases stand out to you? What LANGUAGE DEVICES does the poet use?

**Imagery** - What IMAGERY is used and why might the poet have used it?

**Rhythm/rhyme** - Does the poet use RHYME and RHYTHM to create an effect?

**Themes** - What is/are the THEME(S) of the poem? What feelings or ideas are expressed throughout?

**Structure** - How is the poem structured?

### Key terms

Immigrant  
Oppressive  
Outcast  
Accent  
Protest  
Resonate  
Honour  
Sacrilege  
Patriarchy  
Gender  
Marriage

### Writing Like a Literary Critic (Analysing What? How? Why?)

**What?** – *The poem explores ... OR In the poem ... OR The poet successfully ... by ...*

**How?** – *The poet describes ... OR The poet suggests ... OR By choosing the words ... the poet ... OR Their use of ... OR The technique of ... Therefore, ...*

**Why?** - *This creates a ... OR The implication is ... OR The reader is made to see ... OR Therefore, we feel ... OR This has the effect of ... OR This is significant because ...*

### Finding a Voice

- Finding a Voice shows that poetry can express a viewpoint
- Poets can use different languages to voice viewpoints
- Poets can use contrasting images to draw out differing feelings/emotions
- Poetry can use contrast to argue for change
- Poems can make us consider our own life decisions
- Rap is another type of poem
- Poems can express childhood memories
- Poems can protest against values

### Poetic techniques and terms

**Alliteration** = words that start with the same sound

**Cinquain** = a five-line stanza

**Free verse** = poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm

**Half rhyme** = two words that have only their final consonant sounds in common

**Hyperbole** = exaggeration for effect / impact

**Imagery** = description emphasising visual qualities

**Internal rhyme** = rhyme between a word within a line and another word at the end of the same line

**Juxtaposition** = Contrasting ideas expressed within a text

**Metaphor** = a strong comparison for effect

**Onomatopoeia** = Words that sound like the noises described

**Oxymoron** = Two opposite words placed next to each other, eg 'heavy lightness' (Romeo and Juliet)

**Pathetic fallacy** = weather / place to suit the mood or ideas

**Persona** = the character in a poem

**Personification** = where something that isn't human is given human characteristics

**Repetition** = repeating something that has already been said or written

**Rhyme** = where 2 or more words have the same sound

**Rhythm** = a strong, repeated beat

**Simile** = comparing two things, using the words 'like' or 'as'

**Stanza** = a group of lines in a poem

**Tone** = the poet's attitude towards the subject