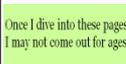


| A  | Poetic terminology |   |   |
|----|--------------------|---|---|
| 1  | Simile             | The comparison of one thing with another using “as” or “like”         |    |
| 2  | Metaphor           | The comparison of one thing with something that it can't literally be |    |
| 3  | Rhyme              | The same sound found at the end of words                              |    |
| 4  | Rhyming couplet    | Two words at the end of lines of poetry that share a rhyme            |    |
| 5  | Semantic field     | A group of words linked by meaning or theme                           |    |
| 6  | Alliteration       | The same sound repeated in words often at the start of words          |    |
| 7  | Juxtaposition      | Two contrasting words or ideas placed together for effect             |    |
| 8  | Free verse         | An open form of poetry without clear rhyme or rhythm                  |    |
| 9  | Enjambment         | The continuation of a sentence beyond the line of the poem            |    |
| 10 | Caesura            | A pause or punctuation in the middle of a line of poetry              |   |
| 11 | Stanza             | A poetic verse or paragraph   |  |
| 12 | Symbol             | When a word or phrase represents a larger idea                        |  |
| 13 | Onomatopoeia       | A word that sounds similar to the sound it is describing              |  |

| B  | Information about the poets   |
|----|---|
| 1  | <b>Jessie Pope was employed by the British press to write poetry to promote the war.</b> The government relied on men across the UK to enlist in the war effort and poems such as “Who’s For the Game?” were instrumental in persuading men to enlist.  |
| 2  | <b>Wilfred Owen left Britain to fight in WW1 in 1917.</b> He suffered with shellshock and when he was in hospital in Scotland recovering he met the poet Siegfried Sassoon. <b>Owen returned to France in August 1918 and continued to write angry and bitter war poetry.</b> He died in November 1918, a week before the war ended. In his poem Dulce et Decorum Est he writes to his “old friend” who is Pope writing for British newspapers. |
| 3  | In July 2009 <b>Carol Ann Duffy wanted to respond to the War on Terror</b> and she did so by asking poets to write about war and conflict. Her poet Last Post uses lines from Owen’s poem Dulce et Decorum Est.   |
| 4  | <b>Dorothy Allen was a member of the Women’s Land Army</b> and wrote a poem about an average working day. Her poem was published in The Land Girl magazine in 1942.   |
| 5  | <b>Thomas McGrath served with the American Air Force</b> during WW2. When he came home <b>he published poetry that was associated with anti-government and therefore anti-war</b> tendencies.   |
| 6  | Warsan Shire’s parents are from Somalia and she was born in Kenya. <b>She grew up in London but admits she often felt like she didn’t belong there.</b> She likes to write about refugees and immigrants as they usually “don’t have a voice”. She wrote the poem Home after she met a group of Somali teenage refugees.  |
| 7  | Brian Bilston is a twitter poet – not much is known about him – it is possible that <b>his anonymity online allows him to be quite political</b> and outspoken in his ideas..   |
| 8  | Senait Hagose is not a famous poet, <b>Senait is a refugee</b> and wrote the poem My Mind is an Immigrant as part of <b>a writing workshop to overcome the struggle of leaving Syria.</b> The charity Freedom from Torture encourage refugees to write about their experience as a way of therapy.  |
| 9  | John Agard wrote In Times of Peace for Carol Ann Duffy’s selection of poems about war in 2009. <b>His poem deals with the soldiers experience after war.</b> He draws attention to the idea that war doesn’t end for the soldiers in times of peace.  |
| 10 | The second poem from Bilston that we look at <b>simplifies stereotypes of different countries.</b> This poem was shared by celebrities on social media after mass shootings in America.   |



# VOCABULARY

**Excellence.  
No Excuses.**

| Poetry of British Warfare |                       | Year: 8  | AC: 1  |                                       |  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Word                      |                       | Definition   | Synonyms                                     | Antonyms                              | Etymology  |
| 1.                        | Propaganda<br>NOUN    | Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view | Advertising<br>Information<br>Disinformation | Truth<br>Non-biased<br>Fair promotion | Italian, from modern Latin <i>congregatio de propaganda fide</i> 'congregation for propagation of the faith' - dates from the early 20th century |
| 2.                        | Fatigue<br>NOUN       | Extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical strain   | Tiredness<br>Exhaustion<br>Lethargy          | Energy<br>Vigour<br>Liveliness        | French <i>fatigue</i> (noun), <i>fatiguer</i> (verb), from Latin <i>fatigare</i> 'tire out'  |
| 3.                        | Zest<br>NOUN          | Great enthusiasm and energy  | Enthusiasm<br>Eagerness<br>Passion           | Indifference<br>Apathy                | French – originally used to describe orange or lemon peel to add flavour to food   |
| 4.                        | Bayonet<br>NOUN       | A knife, sword or spike shaped weapon designed to fit on the end of a rifle                                  | Blade<br>Knife<br>Sword                      |                                       | French <i>baïonnette</i> , from Bayonne, the name of a town in SW France, where they were first made   |
| 5.                        | Sluggish<br>ADJECTIVE | Slow-moving or inactive  | Inactive<br>Slow<br>Lazy                     | Busy<br>Quick<br>Brisk                | From the noun "slug" – slow moving creature  |
| 6.                        | Forlorn<br>ADJECTIVE  | Pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely  | Unhappy<br>Miserable<br>Sorrowful            | Happy<br>Joyful<br>Spirited           | Old English <i>forloren</i> 'depraved, morally abandoned', past participle of <i>forlēosan</i> 'lose', of Germanic origin                        |