

1: Key Terminology	2: Key vocabulary	3. Poetic forms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjambment - the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza Caesura - a pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a comma, ellipsis, or dash Stanza - a group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse Sibilance - a figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds Metaphor - a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps make a comparison Rhyme—the repetition of the same or similar sounds occurs in two or more words, usually at the end of lines in poems or songs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multicultural - relating to or containing several cultural or ethnic groups within a society <i>We live in a multicultural society.</i> Dignity - the state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect <i>We should treat everyone with respect and dignity.</i> Adversity - a difficult or unpleasant situation <i>She turned adversity into opportunity.</i> Empower - to give (someone) the authority or power to do something. <i>We empower students to become independent learners.</i> Elizabethan - a person alive during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. <i>An Elizabethan audience enjoyed the arts and theatre.</i> Patriarchal - a system of society or government controlled by men <i>Women belonged to their father, then husband in an Elizabethan, patriarchal society.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sonnet - a poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line Ballad— a form of verse, often a narrative set to music. Ballads are often 13 lines with an ABABBCBC form, consisting of couplets (two lines) of rhymed verse, each of 14 syllables Free verse—poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm or line length Blank verse— poetry written in iambic pentameter that doesn't rhyme Soliloquy—a monologue in which a character speaks to him or herself , expressing their inner thoughts Narrative poetry—a poem which tells a story Iambic pentameter— Poetry with a metre of 10 syllables, five of them stressed and five unstressed
4: Shakespearean context	5: Simon Armitage 'Out of the Blue'	6: Grammar focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Shakespeare was the most successful English playwright of his era Shakespeare's company performed at the Globe Theatre in London. The theatre was for everyone, although the poorer members of the audience wouldn't have a seat and would stand in the pit. Shakespeare's work was greatly influenced by Queen Elizabeth and under her reign the arts flourished. Elizabethan England was a fiercely patriarchal society with laws which heavily restricted what women could and could not do. At this time women belonged to their father, and then their husband. During this era women were not allowed to perform on stage, therefore all female parts would be played by men. As well as writing plays, Shakespeare also wrote sonnets. These are very different from Shakespeare's plays, but they do contain dramatic elements and an overall sense of story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simon Armitage is an English poet, playwright and novelist who was appointed Poet Laureate in 2019. On 11th September 2001, 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al Qaeda hijacked four airplanes and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the United States. Two of the planes were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people were killed during the 9/11 terrorist attacks. 'Out of the Blue' is written from the point of view of an English trader in the North Tower on the day that the planes strike. He's narrating and commenting on the events of the day, but from afterwards. It's a voice from beyond the grave. Through his simple wording and in just seven stanzas, Simon Armitage has created a haunting, fictional commentary of 9/11 	<p>A comma is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to indicate a slight pause between the different part of a sentence to mark off additional information about the subject of a sentence (a subordinate clause) to separate the names of people spoken to to separate items in a list to separate two or more adjectives which define the same noun to separate the verb of saying from the words spoken in direct speech <p>A paragraph is a section of writing consisting of one or more sentences grouped together and discussing one main subject. New paragraphs are either signalled by an indent (where the text starts some way into the line) or by leaving a line blank.</p> <p>You should start a new paragraph when there is a change in time, place, topic or person. Sometimes you may want to play with your paragraphs to help make an interesting and lively style - maybe add a paragraph just to emphasise a key point. One way to do this is to create a paragraph from a single sentence.</p>