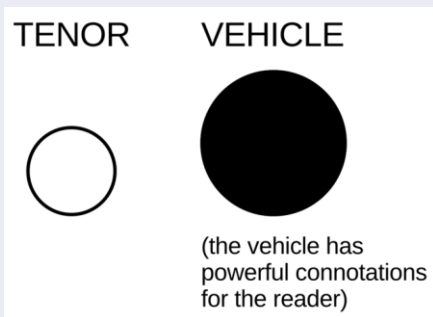


# Year 9 T4 (W1-4): Poetry

## metaphor

**allusion** – where the vehicle is a reference to something outside the text. This is often something from the Bible, mythology, or other literature.



**loaded vehicle** – a metaphor where the choice of vehicle has powerful connotations for the reader.

## devices

**enjambment** - enjambment is the continuation of a sentence or phrase beyond the end of a line or stanza.

**caesura** - Caesura is a deliberate pause or break within a line of poetry.

**irony** - Irony involves a contrast between what is expected and what occurs.

**end-stopping** - when a clause or sentence finishes at the end of a line of poetry.

**stanza**- a group of lines in a poem which make a section of a poem, like a paragraph in prose.

**couplet** - a pair of consecutive lines of poetry that create a complete thought or idea.

## vocabulary

**Feminist Poetry** – poetry which challenges traditional gender roles and exploring women's experiences in her poetry.

**social commentary** –art which addresses current societal issues, cultural norms, and human experiences.

**didactic** – intended to teach a moral lesson.

**subversive** – undermining established norms or challenging conventional ideas.

**ambiguous** – contains multiple interpretations or meanings in the text.

**abstract** - something that can't be perceived by the five senses but does exist, such as an idea or emotion.

## form and macro-structure

**dramatic monologue** – a poem told from the perspective of a fictional character.

**narrative voice** - the voice chosen and crafted by the writer to 'speak' the poem.

**unreliable narrator** - a narrator whose version of events the reader is not supposed to completely trust.