English KS4 Snow Day resources

Reading (1 hour)

Paper 2 Literature Section C is based on Unseen Poetry

Early October Snow

BY <u>ROBERT HAIGHT</u>

It will not stay. But this morning we wake to pale muslin stretched across the grass. The pumpkins, still in the fields, are planets shrouded by clouds. The Weber wears a dunce cap and sits in the corner by the garage where asters wrap scarves around their necks to warm their blooms. The leaves, still soldered to their branches by a frozen drop of dew, splash apple and pear paint along the roadsides. It seems we have glanced out a window into the near future, mid-December, say, the black and white photo of winter carefully laid over the present autumn, like a morning we pause at the mirror inspecting the single strand of hair that overnight has turned to snow.

In 'Early October Snow' how does the writer present the effects of the snow? (24 marks)

Spend 30 minutes and aim to write 3 analytical paragraphs

What is the poet saying about the effect of snow? What quote shows this?

How does the writer use language/structure to create meaning?

Why does the poet present the effect of snow like this? What is the message?

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BY GAIL MAZUR

In the warming house, children lace their skates, bending, choked, over their thick jackets.

A Franklin stove keeps the place so cozy it's hard to imagine why anyone would leave,

clumping across the frozen beach to the river. December's always the same at Ware's Cove,

the first sheer ice, black, then white and deep until the city sends trucks of men

with wooden barriers to put up the boys' hockey rink. An hour of skating after school,

of trying wobbly figure-8's, an hour of distances moved backwards without falling,

then-twilight, the warming house steamy with girls pulling on boots, their chafed legs

aching. Outside, the hockey players keep playing, slamming the round black puck

until it's dark, until supper. At night, a shy girl comes to the cove with her father.

Although there isn't music, they glide arm in arm onto the blurred surface together,

braced like dancers. She thinks she'll never be so happy, for who else will find her graceful,

find her perfect, skate with her in circles outside the emptied rink forever? In both 'Early October Snow' and 'Ice' the writer present the effects of cold weather. Compare the methods the writers use to show the effects of winter? (8 marks)

Spend 15 minutes and focus on methods: how the writer use language/structure to create meaning.

	IINSEEN POETRY KO	SKILLS		Pape	Paper Two
D		Analysis Points:		Lite	Literature
Terminology	Definition	 Link to the question Link to the terminology (Lang/Structure – evaluating choice) 	hoice)	Sect	Section C
Imagery	visually descriptive language	 Short Quote(s) Explain meaning and effect – both obvious and hidden (explicit and 	(explicit and	20% of Two previously	20% of Lit GCSE Two previously unseen poems.
Simile	comparison between two things using like or as	 implicit) Zoom in on words/explore connotations and effect 	1	1 single poem essay. 1 comparison essay.	essay. essay.
Metaphor	where one thing becomes another in a comparison	 Suggest what other readers might think/reel (offering an alternative opinion) 	an alternative	Things to consider	onsider
Onomatopoeia	words that sound like their meaning	 Link to the writer's intentions (step out from the close analysis to give an overview of meaning) 	analysis to give an	comparing:	
Symbolism	the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities	 Explore a linking quote/supporting idea EXAM REQUIREMENTS 		Themes	
Repetition	when words or phrases are used more than once in a piece of writing	SINGLE POEM ESSAY – 30 mins 24 marks (including planning time) Intro – link to question. Explain the overall meaning of the poem briefly.	lanning time) oem briefly.	 Effection reduer Writer's intentio Tone 	criect on reduer Writer's intentions Tone
Personification	Giving human qualities to inanimate objects	Throughout the essay – Choose relevant quotes and analyse the language, structure and effect of these quotes. Refer to the question regularly.	the language, egularly.	Mood and atmosphere	id iere
Persona	The voice/speaker of the poem. Different from the writer.	COMPARISON POEM ESSAY – 15 mins 8 marks (including planning time) Intro – link to question. Explain the overall meaning of the poem briefly.	g planning time) oem briefly.	Imagery Narrative voice Ianguage techn	lmagery Narrative voice Language fechniques
Semantic field	A group of words related in meaning.	Inrough the essay-Start with the 2 ⁿⁱⁿ poem, choose relevant quotes from the poem and analyse the language, structure and effect of these quotes and then	t quotes from the e quotes and then	Structure	Structural techniques
Sonnet	A 14 line poem, with a clear rhyme scheme. Usually focuses on love.	how they link to examples and analysis from poem 1. You must use connectives of comparison. Refer to the question regularly.	ust use connectives	 Shift of focus Beginning End 	ocus B
Free-verse	A poem that doesn't have any clear rhyme		Agitation.	Compariso	Comparison Connectives
			0	Similarly	Contrastingly
Alternate rhyme	When alternate lines share the same rhyme scheme (ABAB)	Fear Horror, Rage, Mortification, inferiority, Hysterical, Panic, Insecurity	ty, Hysterical,		
Rhyming couplet	A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another (AA, BB)	Love Tenderness, Desire, Longing, Affection, Caring, Passion, Compassion	ion, Caring,	in the same way	Un the other hand
Juxtaposition	placing contrasting ideas close together in a text	Joy Elated, Enthusiastic, Eager, Hopeful, Enchanted,	, Enchanted,	Also	However
Enjambment	incomplete sentences at the end of lines in			In addition	Whereas
	poetry, where one line runs on to the next for effect	Surprise Confusion, Overcome, Stimulated, Astounded, Speechless, Awe-struck, Dismayed	Astounded,	Tentati	Tentative Phrases
Caesura	a break in the middle of a line of poem using punctuation (: :)	Sadness Disappointed, Suffering, Despair, Dismayed, Hurt, Recretivel textarted	smayed, Hurt,	Could	Maybe
			uting anvioto	MIgnt	Possibly
End-stopping	punctuation at the end of a line of poetry	Tension Tense, Iraugni, uramatic, nerve-wracking, anxiety, stress, strain, straining, stretching, apprehension,	icking, anxiety, apprehension,	May	Perhaps
Rhythm	A recurring beat in the poem	pressure, worry		Appears	Seems to