



# 9.3 Knowledge Organiser: War Poetry

## Poetic Techniques

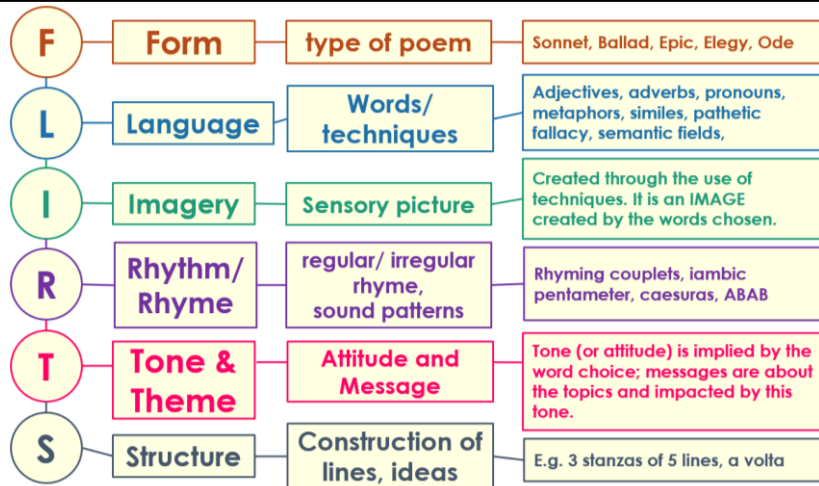
<b>Semantic Field</b>	Words <b>peppered</b> throughout a section all linked to a central topic.
<b>Volta</b>	A <b>turn</b> . It is a rhetorical shift or dramatic change in thought/emotion in a poem.
<b>Enjambment</b>	Lines of poetry that run-on to the next
<b>Alliteration</b>	Words that start with the same sound
Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like noises
<b>Persona</b>	The character in a poem
<b>Stanza</b>	A group of lines in a poem
<b>Juxtaposition</b>	Contrasting ideas expressed in a text
<b>Oxymoron</b>	Two opposite words beside each other



## Key Vocabulary: Terms and Definitions

<b>Context</b>	The events, circumstance or background that help us interpret a piece of work.
<b>Patriotic</b>	having or expressing devotion to and vigorous support for one's country.
<b>Morale</b>	the confidence, enthusiasm, and discipline of a person or group at a particular time.
<b>Propaganda</b>	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
<b>Tone</b>	the way a writer / character /narrator speaks - which conveys their attitude toward their subject
<b>Mood</b>	the way a literary text makes you (the reader) feel
<b>Atmosphere</b>	the way a description of a place or setting makes you (the reader) feel
<b>Verse</b>	verse has come to represent any grouping of lines in a poetic composition

## FLIRT with Poetry



## Approaches to Poetry

Inside Out  
Title/Final  
Words  
Techniques  
FLIRTS



## Comparative Analysis

### ❑ Comparative Point

(What is your big idea about both poems?)

### ❑ Poem A

- ❑ How is this big idea evidenced?
- ❑ How does the language make us think about your big idea? (Analyse techniques)
- ❑ Why does the writer want us to feel this? (Consider the context. WHY has the poet written this? Link to big idea)

### ❑ Comparative Transition

### ❑ Poem B

- ❑ How: Evidence?
- ❑ How: Analyse techniques
- ❑ Why: Links to context/intent/theme