

1. Stick your grid in the middle of a double page spread.
2. Correct the statements and/or argue against it. Try to be as detailed as you can.

<p><i>The Charge of the Light Brigade</i> shows how cowardly the soldiers were.</p>	<p>Mrs Lyons is right to sack Mrs Johnstone as her cleaner.</p>	<p>The poem <i>London</i> presents a positive view of the city.</p>
<p>Mickey and Edward have nothing in common.</p>	<h2>What's wrong with this?</h2>	<p>The Narrator is supportive of Mrs Johnstone.</p>
<p>In <i>Exposure</i>, the weather conditions are not as dangerous as the enemy soldiers are.</p>	<p>Sammy is a good role model for Mickey.</p>	

Tybolt is an angry violent and aggressive character

but he is right to be annoyed when Romeo comes to the party

No honour - presents his ideas through his speech

Priestley is a socialist

He presents the wrong views to follow through Birling

more like him; now he's dead. To be caring and regretful of things he didn't do. He does warn Scrooge

wants Scrooge to be less like he was when he was alive

warns Scrooge of the ghost yet to come.

She is the last to kill herself

It was her plan to pretend kill herself

It was Romeo who started the conflict and didn't receive the letter.

He hopes the impact is seen by everybody

Hopes it's a negative impact

every character plays a role in

Hates his job because he has to witness children dying. Thinks it's an immoral job. in must be done to raise awareness.

Tybolt overreacts to our standard.

Scrooge does give the bare minimum

He becomes angry because the Christmas spirit is obsolete to him.

doesn't believe they deserve it.

The weather kills more soldiers than other soldiers

very few wars actually break out.

The weather is very dangerous. It comes feeling for our faces. She takes the most

Tybolt is usually a calm character who is right to be annoyed when Romeo attends the Capulet party.

Priestley is a capitalist who presents his own political opinions through the character of Mr Birling.

Marley's ghost tries to warn Scrooge to be more like him.

Juliet is completely to blame for the tragic ending of *Romeo & Juliet*.

The persona in *War Photographer* is proud of his job and the impact it has.

What's wrong with this?

Scrooge already gives money to charity and is angry that the gentlemen ask him for even more money.

In *Exposure*, the weather conditions are not as dangerous as the enemy soldiers are.

Sheila is most responsible for the death of Eva Smith.



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Checking Out Me History uses formal Standard English throughout.	Willy Russell criticises the working class throughout <i>Blood Brothers</i> .	The poem <i>Poppies</i> shows a mother who is proud of her son going to fight as a soldier.
Mrs Lyons wants to stay friends with Mrs Johnstone.	What's wrong with this?	Social class is not important in <i>Blood Brothers</i> .
In <i>Storm on the Island</i> , man is presented as more powerful than nature.	Mickey is glad that it wasn't him who was given away.	The Re th wo

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It was Romeo who started the conflict and didn't receive the letter.

He hopes the impact is seen by everybody. Hopes its a negative impact

every character plays a role in her death.

Hates his job because he has to witness children dying. Thinks its an immoral job in must be done to raise awareness.



Woman Work by
Maya Angelou



How does the poet
present the speaker's
feelings? 24 marks

ON YOUR OWN, VISIT the
poem.

Be mindful of the question.

Vocabulary

Imagery

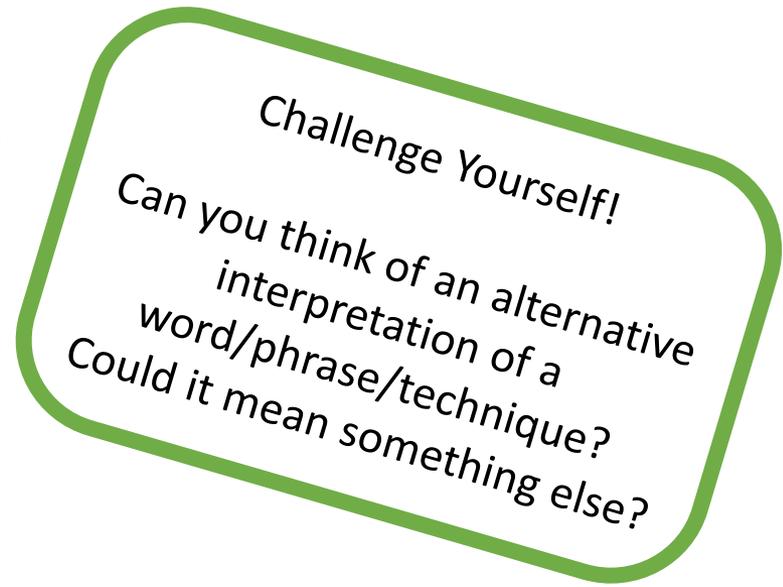
Structure

Intention

Tone – Mood and atmosphere

Poetry Analysis - Group

- You have 10 minutes to highlight and annotate your poem.



Consider:

- Effective words
- Language techniques – similes, metaphors, personification, alliteration, repetition, oxymoron etc.
- Structure –line lengths, numbers, punctuation, rhyme, rhythm how does it affect/contribute to your understanding of the poem?
- Tone – how do you think the speaker is feeling? Why?

Woman Work

I've got the children to tend
The clothes to mend
The floor to mop
The food to shop
Then the chicken to fry
The baby to dry
I got company to feed
The garden to weed
I've got shirts to press
The tots to dress
The can to be cut
I gotta clean up this hut
Then see about the sick
And the cotton to pick.

Shine on me, sunshine
Rain on me, rain
Fall softly, dewdrops
And cool my brow again.

Storm, blow me from here
With your fiercest wind
Let me float across the sky
'Til I can rest again.

Fall gently, snowflakes
Cover me with white
Cold icy kisses and
Let me rest tonight.

Sun, rain, curving sky
Mountain, oceans, leaf and stone

Star shine, moon glow
You're all that I can call my own.

Level 5

Thoughtful, developed consideration

17–20 marks **AO1**

- Thoughtful, developed response to task and text
- Apt references integrated into interpretation(s)

At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to include be thoughtful, detailed and developed. It takes a considered approach to the task with references integrated into interpretation; there will be a detailed examination of the effects of language and/or structure and/or form supported by apt use of subject terminology.

At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have level 4 and be starting to demonstrate elements of thoughtful consideration and / or examination of writers' methods.

AO2

- Examination of writer's methods with subject terminology used effectively to support consideration of methods
- Examination of effects of writer's methods

Mark AO Typical features How to arrive at a mark

Level 6

Convincing, critical analysis and exploration

21–24 marks AO1

- Critical, exploratory conceptualised response to task and text
- Judicious use of precise references to support interpretation(s)

At the top of the level, a candidate's response is likely to be a critical, exploratory, well-structured argument. It takes a conceptualised approach to the task supported by a range of judicious references.

There will be a fine-grained and insightful analysis of language and form and structure supported by judicious use of subject terminology.

At the bottom of the level, a candidate will have level 5 and be starting to demonstrate elements of exploratory thought and / or analysis of writers' methods.

AO2

- Analysis of writer's methods with subject terminology used judiciously
- Exploration of effects of writer's methods on reader

Overheard in County Sligo

I married a man from County Roscommon
and I live in the back of beyond
with a field of cows and a yard of hens
and six white geese on the pond.

At my door's a square of yellow corn
caught up by its corners and shaken,
and the road runs down through the open gate
and freedom's there for the taking.

I had thought to work on the Abbey stage
or have my name in a book,
to see my thought on the printed page,
or still the crowd with a look.

But I turn to fold the breakfast cloth
and to polish the lustre and brass,
to order and dust the tumbled rooms
and find my face in the glass.

I ought to feel I'm a happy woman
for I lie in the lap of the land,
but I married the man from County Roscommon
and I live at the back of beyond.

In both 'Woman Work' and 'Overhead in County Sligo' the speakers describe lives of the two women. What are the similarities and/or differences between the way the poets present these women? **8 marks**

Comparing them

Similar	Different

Integrated example

- Both poems show discontentment of the narrators. *Woman Work* conveys a longing for escape, 'Storm blow me from here' and possibly even from life itself as she asks for 'cold kisses'. which link to death as one's lips become cold in death. *Overheard* doesn't have link to death but does also project a sense of longing for escape, 'still the crowd with a look/But I turn' as if she has snapped out of a daydream about the life she wished she could have and still wants. Then, 'find my face in the glass' seems to show her loss of identity as an individual as she has to 'find' her face, or herself. She doesn't seem to know herself as anyone but a housewife.

First, second, compare

Woman Work conveys a longing for escape, 'Storm blow me from here' and possibly even from life itself as she asks for 'cold kisses'. which link to death.

Overheard project a sense of longing for escape, 'still the crowd with a look/But I turn' as if she has snapped out of a daydream about the life she wished she could have and still wants. Then, 'find my face in the glass' seems to show her loss of identity as an individual. Now, she is just a housewife.

Both poems show discontentment of the narrators. but Overhead is less depressing as it doesn't link to death but does also show

Your turn.