

What are the three different parts of a simile and a metaphor?

Explain what each of the parts are.

- T
- V
- G



Extension: Identify the three parts of a simile in this example:

'My heart is like a singing bird'

1. The thing you want to try and describe to your audience **is called the TENOR.**
2. The imaginative idea you come up with to help your audience understand it. This is the 'made up' bit. **This is called the VEHICLE.**
3. The things the **tenor** and the **vehicle** have in **common** has a name. **The things they have in common are called the GROUND.**



'My heart is like a singing bird'

The **tenor** is **'my heart'**.

The **vehicle** is **'a singing bird'**.

The **ground** could be that the person's heart feels joyous and wonderful. As a bird, it could feel free and able to fly. It is possible that the person is in love.





Metaphors

Annotate these similes for their **tenor**, **vehicle** and **ground**.

1. “like a **thunderbolt**, **he** falls”

vehicle

tenor

Eagle and lightning

swift, dangerous, shocking, dangerous



2. “the **owl**...striking **silent as frost**”

tenor

vehicle

Owl and snow

fly, silent, soft, beautiful, cold, can hurt



Extension: Pick one of your annotations and turn it into analytical sentences.



Analysing poetry independently

The next two lessons are going to prepare you for the final assessment. It will be on a poem that you have not read.

You will need to read the poem and write about it. We have practised this many times over this term so you can feel very confident!



Poems you have read and analysed

'Fog'

'November Night'

'Sally'

'Pigeons'

'The Eagle'

'The Tiger'



Tip 1: The title

A poem's title can often tell you what the poem is about. It can help you know what you are about to read.

Here are the titles of the poems we have looked at this term:

'Fog'	'Pigeons'
'November Night'	'The Eagle'
'Sally'	'The Tiger'

1. With a partner, discuss what each of these poems were about.
2. Discuss how the titles help you to remember what happened.





Tip 1: The title

Here are the titles of some poems.

What do you think these poems would be about?

Not Waving, but Drowning	Jabberwocky
How do I love thee?	Macavity: The Mystery Cat
A Martian Sends A Postcard Home	London Snow
Considering the snail	The Shoes





QUESTION YOU WILL ANSWER:

How does the poet present the owl as dangerous?

Tip 1: Read the title. What will the poem be about?

The poem will be about an owl, a bird of prey.

Tip 2. Read the poem three times. What is it about?

The poem is about an owl. The owl is dangerous and scary. It is flying around in a wood in winter.

Tip 3. Focus on the parts you understand. Find metaphors and similes that will help you explore the poem.

Owl

Phoebe Hesketh, 1909 – 2005

The owl's a clock-face without fingers,
two keyholes for seeing,
striking silent as frost.

Soft, unexpected as snow,
its flight a wash
through trees without flicker of leaf,
a pocket of air
bulging with warm swallowed blood.

Out there the wood grown stiller
than winter with spring breathing blue-
bells and fern under cover;
each feather pinned; fur and whisker
twitching in the windless night.
And Time flying white from the clock-tower
screeching the hour of death.

This is the hardest part! We will do it together on the next slide!



EXPLODE THE GROUND IN YOUR METAPHORS AND SIMILES TO PREPARE YOUR ANSWER:

How does the poet present the owl as dangerous?

Tip 3. Focus on the parts you understand. Find metaphors and similes that will help you explore the poem.

Here are two similes from the poem. What could we say about the first?

Quiet, can attack you unexpectedly

striking silent as frost

Can be beautiful

Has the potential to harm you

Hard and painful to touch (beak, claws)

Owl

Phoebe Hesketh, 1909 – 2005

The owl's a clock-face without fingers,
two keyholes for seeing,
striking silent as frost.

Soft, **unexpected as snow,**
its flight a wash
through trees without flicker of leaf,
a pocket of air
bulging with warm swallowed blood.

Complete Tip 3.

How does the poet present the owl as dangerous?

Tip 3. Focus on the parts you understand. Find metaphors and similes that will help you explore the poem.

What could you say about the final simile?

Owl

Phoebe Hesketh, 1909 – 2005

The owl's a clock-face without fingers,
two keyholes for seeing,
striking silent as frost.

Soft, **unexpected as snow**,
its flight a wash
through trees without flicker of leaf,
a pocket of air
bulging with warm swallowed blood.

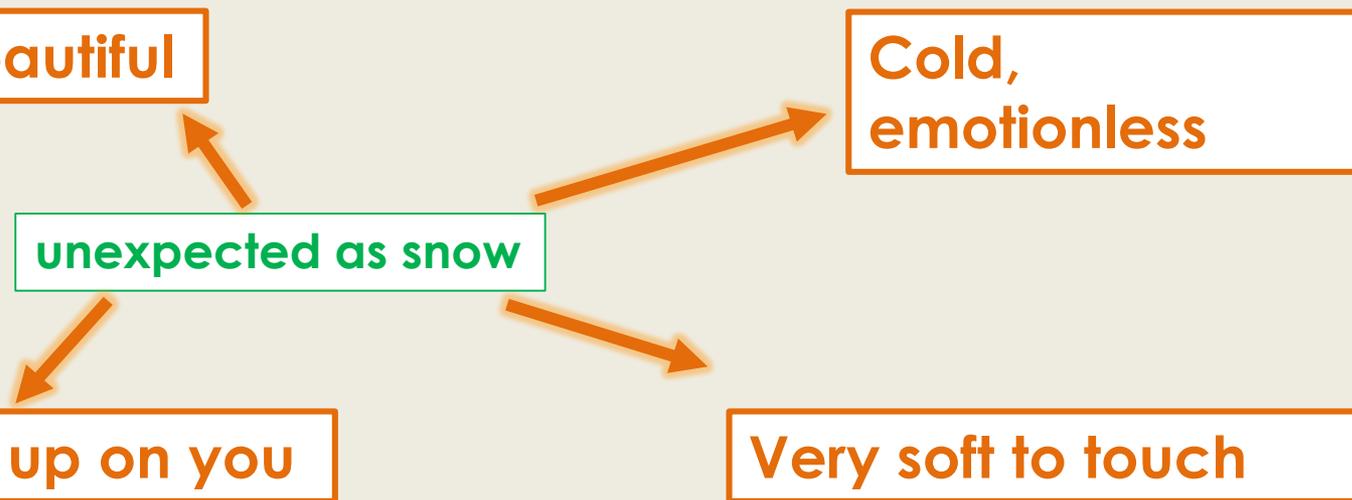
Can be beautiful

unexpected as snow

Cold,
emotionless

Can creep up on you

Very soft to touch



You are now going to answer to this question.
How does the poet present the owl as dangerous?

When you write your paragraphs:



1. Write your topic sentence
2. Introduce and provide the quotation.
3. Explain what the quotation shows us about the owl.

Top Tip! Use your ideas from your 'ground' annotations to help with your explanation.

When you've finished, check your writing.

- Check 1:** Are there any run-on sentences?
- Check 2:** Does each proper noun begin with a capital?
- Check 3:** Have you used pronouns clearly and accurately?
- Check 4:** Have you checked your spellings? E.g. Hesketh



Which of the following are correct?

“striking silent as frost”

- a) By comparing an owl to frost, the reader feels cold.
- b) By comparing an owl to frost, the writer creates an impression of a bird with no emotion or feelings.
- c) By comparing an owl to frost, the reader realises that owls feel cold.
- d) By using the word ‘striking’ the poet conveys a sense of the bird’s ability to surprise and hurt its prey.
- e) By using the word ‘striking’, the poet is saying the owl hits people.

Which of the following are correct?

“striking silent as frost”

- a) By comparing an owl to frost, the reader feels cold.
- b) By comparing an owl to frost, the writer creates an impression of a bird with no emotion or feelings.**
- c) By comparing an owl to frost, the reader realises that owls feel cold.
- d) By using the word ‘striking’ the poet conveys a sense of the bird’s ability to surprise and hurt its prey.**
- e) By using the word ‘striking’, the poet is saying the owl hits people.



English Mastery

Love the lesson? Have some suggestions for improvements? Noticed a mistake or an error?

Please let us know!

[Click here to provide some quick feedback on the lesson](#)