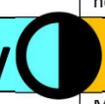
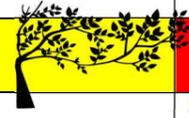


The Manhunt 		Sonnet 43 		London 	
<b>Main ideas:</b> Explores the physical and mental effects of living with war injuries. The wife is searching for the husband she used to know so well.	<b>Language:</b> Images of broken body parts (grazed heart, broken ribs) and of delicate materials (porcelain, silk) suggest vulnerability of soldier. 'Foetus of metal' and 'unexploded mine' are metaphors for permanent scarring.	<b>Main ideas:</b> The poet expresses her intense love for Robert Browning. She attempts to define her love. The poem feels like an intimate conversation between the lovers.	<b>Language:</b> Comparisons to show her love is comprehensive 'depth, breadth' Replaced faith in god with love for husband 'lost saints' Ending 'I love thee better after death' suggests love is eternal	<b>Main ideas:</b> The narrator is describing a walk around London and how he is saddened by the sights and sounds of poverty and the abuse of power by the rich.	<b>Language:</b> Criticises the powerful: 'chartered street'. 'Mind-forged manacles': metaphor to show they are trapped in poverty. Rhetorical devices to persuade: repetition ('In every..'); emotive language ('infant's cry of fear').
<b>Form and Structure:</b> Initially the couplets rhyme. The rhyme breaks down to reflect the relationship breaking down. Enjambment also reflects the fractures in the relationship between soldier and wife.	<b>Context:</b> The poem was inspired by a soldier who suffered Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after being shot in Bosnia.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> A sonnet is a traditional form often used to express love. This is not a perfect rhyming sonnet to reflect the relationship is unconventional. The repetition 'I love thee' almost sounds like a prayer.	<b>Context:</b> The poet rebelled against her over-protective father to marry Robert Browning showing how important love was to her.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> A dramatic monologue. Narrator observes what he sees. Simple ABAB rhyme scheme: reflects the unrelenting misery of the city, and perhaps the rhythm of his feet as he trudges around the city.	<b>Context:</b> Published in 1794 in a time of great poverty in London. Blake believed in social and racial equality. He also questioned the teachings of the Church and the decisions of Government. 
The Soldier 		She Walks in Beauty 		Living Space 	
<b>Main ideas:</b> This patriotic love poem to England glorifies dying for your country and praises England for its beauty.	<b>Language:</b> Nature imagery suggests the beauty of England 'suns of home' Religious imagery suggests death brings peace 'under an English heaven'. Acceptance he may die 'If I should die'.	<b>Main ideas:</b> A poem celebrating female beauty. The speaker describes both her external appearance and her inner goodness. She almost seems to be unobtainable so we may sympathise with the poet's sense of longing.	<b>Language:</b> Simile to compare woman's beauty to nature 'like the night'. 'raven' suggests danger is alluring Contrast of 'dark' and 'bright' imagery to show woman is romantic, mysterious and balanced.	<b>Main ideas:</b> The poem describes slums in India where living spaces are created out of found materials. The poet is celebrating the existence of these living spaces as a miracle.	<b>Language:</b> Irony of title as there isn't space 'crookedly, leans dangerously' suggest the place is unsafe Image of 'eggs' suggests fragility 'thin walls of faith' suggests it is a miracle these places exist
<b>Form and Structure:</b> Traditional sonnet form used to express his love for his country.	<b>Context:</b> The poet was a soldier during WW1 who died of sepsis and was buried in a 'foreign field' in Greece. He was known for his idealistic sonnets.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Simple and regular ABABAB structure reflects the woman's perfection. Enjambment suggests the poet's eagerness to describe her beauty.	<b>Context:</b> Byron was a Romantic who believed in the power of nature and liked to break conventions. He was known for his relationships with different women.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Enjambment reflects how the structures lean over each other. The poem begins with sarcasm towards the negative views of slums. It ends with admiration for those who live in the slums.	<b>Context:</b> Born in Pakistan but raised in Scotland, the poet has an interest in representing different cultures. 
As Imperceptibly as Grief 		Cozy Apologia 		Valentine 	
<b>Main ideas:</b> This poem is about the poet's fear of death and the feeling that she is being tricked by time passing away. It also speaks of happiness disappearing.	<b>Language:</b> 'imperceptibly' suggests no-one noticed her pain 'Perfidy' suggests she feels tricked 'Twilight' suggests she feels trapped between dark and light 'dusk' suggests darkness is drawing closer	<b>Main ideas:</b> Waiting for a storm to hit, allows the speaker time to reflect on her relationship with her husband. The title suggests she is defending her relationship from those who claim it is boring.	<b>Language:</b> Cliched image 'chain mail glinting' creates affectionate tone 'lamp' could suggest he is the happiness in her life 'stolen time' suggests she is grateful to have time to sit and think	<b>Main ideas:</b> The poet is searching for a more meaningful way to express love and explores why an onion is a more powerful and realistic gift of love than clichéd roses.	<b>Language:</b> Onion metaphor has many layers to show the complexity of love 'Promises light' = truth, hope 'moon' = romance 'cling, possessive' = controlling 'fierce kiss, lethal' = violent
<b>Form and Structure:</b> Dashes are used to create a hesitant and disjointed pace reflecting her fractured state of mind. The poem ends positively with the word 'beautiful' to suggest she is ready to move to heaven.	<b>Context:</b> The poet was a recluse who did not leave the house very often. This poem was written after several friends and family member had died.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> First person. Regular rhyme scheme breaks up in Stanza 2 to reflect the disruption of the oncoming storm. Enjambment reflects a thoughtful and relaxed voice.	<b>Context:</b> The poem is set against the arrival of Hurricane Floyd which hit USA in 1999. The poet is married to the 'Fred' mentioned in the poem.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Unpredictable structure with unequal lines and stanzas reflect how unpredictable relationships are. Tone starts off positive but becomes negative later in the poem.	<b>Context:</b> Duffy's likes to break conventions and criticise the materialistic view of Valentine's Day. She is also known for a feminist approach. 
A Wife in London 		Death of a Naturalist 		Hawk Roosting 	
<b>Main ideas:</b> A wife is waiting at home for news of her husband who is fighting in South Africa. The fact the poem is in two halves could suggest how her life is destroyed by the tragic news he has 'fallen'.	<b>Language:</b> 'fallen' is a euphemism to soften harsh reality of his death Pathetic fallacy 'fog hangs thicker' shows her grief is settling in Irony 'new love that they would learn' heightens tragedy because he was looking forward to returning	<b>Main ideas:</b> A child sees nature up-close with a sense their intrigue and excitement. Then the speaker sees the darker side of nature and feels threatened and frightened. The 'death' is a metaphorical death of the child's innocence.	<b>Language:</b> Onomatopoeia 'bubbled gargled delicately' shows calmness Personification 'punishing sun' suggests summer is harsh Simile 'poised like mud grenades' suggests violence of nature	<b>Main ideas:</b> The hawk is a bird of prey, known for its intelligence and incredibly sharp eyesight. Metaphorically it is about politicians being hawk-like, which means being aggressive towards other countries.	<b>Language:</b> Language suggests arrogance 'I hold creation in my foot'. Hawk is god-like 'it is all mine' Power of hawk to control nature 'I am going to keep things like this' 'roosting' suggests meditation.
<b>Form and Structure:</b> Structured in two halves 'The Tragedy' and 'The Irony' like chapters in a tragic story. Present tense gives sense of immediacy. Clear rhyme scheme creates sense the tragedy was inevitable.	<b>Context:</b> The poem was related to The Boer War but the fact she is 'a' wife universalises the poem so it can reflect how many lives were lost during many wars.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Stanza 1 is enthusiastic for nature. Stanza 2 is more negative as he becomes more aware of the dangers in the world. Enjambment creates	<b>Context:</b> Poets brother died aged 4. As a result, his poems often deal with a loss of innocence. Heaney grew up on a farm and many of his poems explore the theme of nature.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> This poem has a strong, regular form to reflect the strength and control of the hawk. Stanzas: 1-2 – hawk's physical superiority 3-4 – power over nature 5-6 – Justification for his actions	<b>Context:</b> The portrait of the hawk links to ideas of Nazism and Fascism at the time Hughes was writing. Hughes often explored the power of nature.
To Autumn 		Afternoons 		Dulce et Decorum Est 	
<b>Main ideas:</b> The speaker in the poem seems to be an observer actually addressing the season as if it were a person. The poet is celebrating the season and the changes that take place.	<b>Language:</b> 'Mellow fruitfulness' = calmness Personification 'Thee sitting carelessly' = autumn is thoughtless 'fume of poppies' = intoxicating Last line 'gathering swallows twitter' could suggest the circle of life	<b>Main ideas:</b> It is about the end of youth and the onset of middle-age. The poet observes a group of mothers 'setting free' their children at a playground. The setting of autumn matches the theme of loss.	<b>Language:</b> "Summer is fading" immediately evokes a sense of loss 'Their beauty has thickened' suggests aging and passing of time "Something is pushing them / To the side of their own lives". They have now become spectators in life.	<b>Main ideas:</b> The terrible consequences of a gas attack to present the unglamorous reality of trench life.	<b>Language:</b> Similes show fatigue 'coughing like hags' 'like old beggars'. Verbs show panic 'yelling, stumbling, drowning' Gruesome imagery shows horror of war 'obscene as cancer'
<b>Form and Structure:</b> <b>Stanza 1:</b> He notes that autumn and the sun are like best friends plotting how to make fruit grow <b>Stanza 2:</b> He describes the period after the harvest, when autumn just hangs out around <b>Stanza 3</b> The speaker notes that the music of spring is a distant memory, but autumn's music is a symphony	<b>Context:</b> Keats was a Romantic poet who wrote about nature and the natural world. He died aged 25 and was worried he would leave no lasting impression on the world – this poem could be his attempt to be remembered.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> The poem is set out in three unrhymed stanzas of eight lines each. Repetitive structure reflects the dullness of their lives.	<b>Context:</b> The poem was written in the 1950s – a time of austerity and rationing in Britain. Larkin's poem is timeless as it reflects the unsatisfactoriness of all our lives after youth has gone.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Slow pace in Stanza 1 reflects the exhaustion of the soldiers. Tone speeds up in Stanza 2 to reflect the panic after the gas attack Pace slows again in the final stanza to reflect the feeling that war is never ending. ABAB rhyme scheme gives form to chaotic events.	<b>Context:</b> The poet was killed in action in 1918 one week before the end of the WW1. He wanted to expose the true horrors of war and was critical of those who recruited young lads to join the war. 
Ozymandias 		Mametz Wood 		The Prelude 	
<b>Main ideas:</b> A decayed statue of a once powerful leader is found in the desert. It serves to highlight how human power is temporary and cannot escape the power of nature. The poet appears to be mocking the arrogance of Ozymandias.	<b>Language:</b> 'sneer of cold command' shows arrogance of Ozymandias. Oxymoron 'Colossal wreck' shows the great statue is now decayed. Irony 'Look on my works... and despair' as the statue is now ruined.	<b>Main ideas:</b> Buried soldiers from WW1 are rediscovered by farmers which forces us to commemorate their deaths. Unearthing the soldiers has given them a voice.	<b>Language:</b> Imagery evokes horror of war 'socketed heads tilted back' 'china plate, mosaic of bone' suggests fragility and vulnerability 'their absent tongues' suggests soldiers have found a voice	<b>Main ideas:</b> Describes children's joy as they skate on a frosty day. The poet looks back on his childhood experiences with an appreciation of the beauty of nature.	<b>Language:</b> Verbs show rapid movement and exhaustion: 'wheel'd, hiss'd, flew' Contrast of warm and cold imagery 'frosty' 'blaz'd, sun' Sound imagery 'bellowing' 'alien sound of melancholy' Positive Nature imagery 'woodland pleasure' 'orange sky of evening'
<b>Form and Structure:</b> The sonnet rhyme scheme is irregular, perhaps symbolic of the broken statue itself, no longer perfect.	<b>Context:</b> Shelley was a romantic poet who believed in the power of nature. He disliked the oppression of ordinary people by powerful rulers. It acts as a warning to anyone who thinks they are immortal that power won't last.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Regular 3 line stanzas reflect the regular pattern of the ploughed field At times the regular rhythm breaks to reflect the 'chits of bone' rising out of the ground and disrupting attempts to forget the past.	<b>Context:</b> The Battle of the Somme was one of the bloodiest battles in WW1. The 38 <sup>th</sup> Welsh Division lost 4,000 men. The Welsh poet wanted their bravery to be acknowledged.	<b>Form and Structure:</b> Regular rhythm gives effect of natural speech. Caesura and enjambment help to convey the poet's excitement.	<b>Context:</b> Wordsworth was a Romantic poet who explored thoughts about childhood and intense feelings of delight caused by nature.