





Year 9: "Poetry: Inner Conflict" knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	Purpose	Subject-specific language
<p>Adversity: a difficult or unpleasant situation</p> <p>Bipolar disorder: a mental illness that causes unusual shifts in a person's mood, energy, activity levels and concentration.</p> <p>Culture: the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society</p> <p>Dilemma: a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made</p> <p>Heritage: a person's unique, inherited sense of family identity e.g. beliefs, traditions, etc</p> <p>Mental health: our emotional, psychological, and social well-being.</p> <p>Mental illness: medical conditions that affect a person's thinking, feeling, mood, or behaviour</p> <p>Neurodivergent: having a brain that works differently from the average or "neurotypical" person. Conditions include ADHD, dyslexia and autism.</p> <p>Poignant: causing a keen sense of sadness or regret.</p> <p>Prejudice: preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.</p> <p>Resilience: the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties.</p> <p>Resolute: admirably purposeful or determined.</p> <p>Turmoil: a state of great disturbance, confusion, or uncertainty</p>	<p>Through this unit we will broaden and deepen our knowledge of how poets use poetry to address a range of internal conflicts.</p> <p>We will explore how writers use a variety of methods, as well as how they craft their language, in order to present their often challenging, thought-provoking and painful emotions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Poets</p> <p>William Wordsworth (1770 - 1850) </p> <p>Sylvia Plath (1932 - 1963) </p> <p>Grace Nichols (1950 -)</p> <p>Carol Ann Duffy (1955 -)</p> <p>Sujata Bhatt (1956 -)</p> <p>Kae Tempest (1985 -) </p> <p>Loyle Carner (1994 -)</p> <p>Billie Eilish (2001 -) </p>	<p>Alliteration – repetition of a consonant sound</p> <p>Allusion - reference to another text or idea</p> <p>Anaphora – the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive lines</p> <p>Assonance - words that share the same vowel sound</p> <p>Caesura – when a line of poetry is disrupted with punctuation in the middle</p> <p>Direct address – use of the pronoun 'you' to speak directly to the reader</p> <p>End stopped line - opposite of enjambment, where a line clearly stops for effect</p> <p>Iambic pentameter - a line of poetry with 10 syllables</p> <p>Modal verbs – verbs which can be used to express possibility, necessity or certainty</p> <p>Personification - when an inanimate object is given human attributes or abilities</p> <p>Phonetic spelling – when the spelling of words reflects their pronunciation rather than standard English form</p> <p>Oxymoron - two words that seem to contradict each other</p> <p>Refrain - repeating of a single line in a poem</p> <p>Rhyme – when words (often at the ends of lines) share the same end sound</p> <p>Rhyming couplets - two lines that rhyme next to each other</p> <p>Sibilance – repetition of a 's', 'sh' or 'z' sounds</p> <p>Simile – when one thing is likened to another in order to make its description more vivid</p> <p>Symbolism - when object stands for something else</p> <p>Tone - mood or feelings suggested by the poem</p>