

## Revision Task 5: Literature Paper 2 Sections B & C: Poetry

The easiest place to start with annotation is always with AO2 terminology, but you must know what the terminology means in order to identify it. Using look, cover, write, check, learn the following techniques and fill out the table below. You should do so without referring to this page.

Then fill out the example box independently with examples from the Love and Relationships Cluster.

- **Alliteration:** words that begin with the same letter **sound**, e.g. 'Phoebe phoned Fred'
- **Allusion:** reference to another text or idea
- **Ambiguous:** when something is left *deliberately* unclear
- **Anaphora:** repetition of a phrase at the start of a line or sentence
- **Assonance:** words that share the same vowel sound
- **Caesura:** a pause in a line of poetry
- **End stopped line:** opposite of enjambment, where a line stops
- **Enjambment:** where a line has no punctuation at the end and breaks onto a new line, but carries on an idea
- **Hyperbole:** deliberate exaggeration, used to emphasise a point.
- **Iambic pentameter:** a line of poetry with 10 syllables
- **Metaphor:** describing something by saying it is something else
- **Monologue:** one person speaking (dramatic monologue)
- **Motif:** a repeated idea or theme.
- **Narrative:** writing that tells a story.
- **Onomatopoeia:** use of words which echo their meaning in sound
- **Oxymoron:** two words that seem to contradict each other
- **Personification:** giving an object or animal human characteristics
- **Poetic Persona:** when the poet takes on a voice in the poem.
- **Refrain:** repeating of a single line in a poem
- **Repetition:** repeating the same word or phrase
- **Rhyme Scheme:** abbcca etc
- **Rhyming couplets:** Two lines that rhyme next to each other
- **Rhythm:** is the beat or pace of the words. It can be regular or irregular, slow or fast, depending on the effect the poet wants to create.
- **Sibilance-** repetition of 's' or 'sh' sounds
- **Simile** – imagery comparison using as or like
- **Stanza:** is a section of a poem sometimes referred to as a verse.
- **Symbolism:** when object stands for something else
- **Tone:** mood or feelings suggested by the poem.

<b><u>AO2 Technique</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>	<b><u>Example</u></b>
<b>Alliteration</b>		
<b>Allusion</b>		
<b>Ambiguous</b>		
<b>Anaphora</b>		
<b>Assonance</b>		
<b>Caesura</b>		
<b>End stopped line</b>		
<b>Enjambment</b>		
<b>Hyperbole</b>		
<b>Iambic Pentameter</b>		
<b>Metaphor</b>		
<b>Monologue</b>		
<b>Motif</b>		
<b>Narrative</b>		
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>		
<b>Personification</b>		
<b>Poetic Persona</b>		
<b>Refrain</b>		
<b>Repetition</b>		
<b>Rhyme Scheme</b>		
<b>Rhyming Couplets</b>		
<b>Rhythm</b>		
<b>Sibilance</b>		
<b>Simile</b>		
<b>Stanza</b>		
<b>Symbolism</b>		
<b>Tone</b>		