



GCSE

Revision Guide

Ozymandias

A traveller tells the narrator about a statue of an old King in the middle of a desert. The statue has broken over time = nature is stronger than humans.

Alliteration (harsh) = power

Alliteration (soft) = feeling of loneliness

Language of power

Angry language

Feeling of power and arrogance

London

Narrator walks around London and everyone is miserable and can't change that because power (the rich) are the problems.

Repetition = emphasises that people are trapped in their misery and it's continuing and highlighted everywhere you like.

Senses = creates reality and sympathy

Oxymoron = happy image linked with death = everything is destroyed because of their misery.

Emotive language and rhetorical language to persuade the reader towards his view on the topic

Feeling of anger and hopelessness

Stealing the boat

A man is happy in a boat until he sees a mountain. It's the size and 'power' that makes him afraid.

= nature is more powerful despite what humans try.

Similes & metaphors = nature is beautiful

Repetition = fear

Dramatic language & Fearful language

The feeling of confidence and then fear.

My Last Duchess

This is about a man showing his friend a picture of a woman.
It implies the woman was killed because of her nice 'flirting' ways. = power of people who determines who lives or dies.

Enjambment = carried away with his anger

Repetition of pronoun 'my' = pride that the lady belonged to him

Statistical language = power = knows stuff

The feeling of pride and then power.

Charge of the Light Brigade

A battle in the Crimean War that went wrong because of a misunderstood order. = power by the weapons (sword vs canons) & power by army rank because they can't question the given instruction.

Repetition = trapped, panic and they are doomed.

Metaphors = for battle ground & death.

Rhythm = lively at the start when upbeat but then slows as many die and they are in trouble

Alliteration (sibilants) = soft = sadness of death

Heroic and violent language

The feeling of admiration and then horror.

Exposure

Soldiers in WW1 afraid of an attack but it's nature that is the biggest enemy (cold, snow etc)

They dream of home but the door is closed. They feel they have to die in the war to protect their families at home.

Personification = nature attacks the soldiers

Alliteration (sibilants) = (soft) sadness of war but also sounds of war

Onomatopoeia

Metaphor = no emotion

Bleak language is used

Feeling of suffering and hopelessness

There's roughly 5 lines per stanza = trapped and army regiment

Storm on the Island

A community thinks it's well prepared for a storm but the power of the storm (nature) makes them realise they aren't ready.

Similes = shows fear of the storm

Oxymoron = shows feeling of comfort but being scared

Alliteration (plosive) = harsh = destruction of storm that is coming

Personification = weather has power

Violent language and sounds are used

Feeling of safety to start and then fear / helplessness.

Bayonet Charge

A soldier's thoughts and actions as he tries to stay alive whilst experiencing a charge towards the enemy. His fear has been replaced with his patriotic beliefs (fighting for his country) and he has become emotionless and more like an object rather than a person.

Alliteration (harsh h sound) = heavy breathing = tired and panic

Simile showing weapon is useless and foreshadows the injuries he will get

Enjambment = suffering and panic is continuous

Violent imagery created by the language used

Feeling of fear and confusion

Remains

A group of soldiers shoot a man who is running from a bank raid. They don't know if the man was armed. The death plays on the soldier's mind because it wasn't a soldier in a war; it was a citizen (man in a town.)

Colloquial language = (slang) gives it a story like feeling

Metaphor (violent) = contrasts with the informal story feel

Metaphor (memory) = compares memory to a soldier in a trench

Repetition = turmoil (confusion) of what he has done.

Enjambment = keeps replaying the event in his head and can't forget.

Graphic language = describing the man's death

Feeling of guilt

Poppies

A mother describes her son leaving home to join the army; she feels sad and lonely and fears for him. She remembers him by thinking of him and going to places.

Repetition = memory / trying to remember having him around

Alliteration (sibilants) = soft = sadness of the mother

Alliteration (plosives) = harsh = harshness of being left and becoming lonely

Simile = world from son's view as something exciting and precious experiences

Metaphor = son's hair makes him look aggressive / ready for war

War Language – creates imagery

Domestic language – references to home

Feeling of loss & fear as well as freedom (for the son)

War photographer

A photographer develops a picture he took from a war. He is back in England and safe. He remembers the victim and the cries from the victim's wife. The photographer thinks that people in England who see the picture in the paper, won't care about people and places in the photo.

Simile – to show work is serious

Alliteration (plosives) – harsh = breaks the quiet room like gunfire in a war

Short sentences = puts emotions to one side because he has a job to do

Metaphor – to show the suffering of war

Alliteration (sibilants) = shows sadness feeling towards the war

Language of religion

Emotive language

Contrasting language between war zone and England which is safe

Feeling of pain & anger (for the people who won't care when they see the pictures)

Tissue

Is about paper and the importance of it in our lives. It suggests that we (as people) have the power to give paper its importance and this given power (money etc) now controls people. We use paper to log our history etc. It might be fragile but it still controls us.

Alliteration of r sound = creates idea of freedom and flowing

Repetition line 29/30 with 17/18 = it's important

Simile = our lives controlled by money

Language of light = a positive thing

Language of creation = man-made creations vs creations by humans

Feeling of control (being controlled by paper) & freedom (imagines a world where we aren't constrained)

The Emigree

The speaker talks of a country she left as a child in a positive way. However, there has been conflict in this place but she still sees the beauty... nature is nice and people ruin it.

Metaphor to show positive memory is fixed

Personification of time = time is the enemy but she still likes the place

Personification of city = memories are pure and she is innocent to what's happened.

Language of conflict = place might not be as perfect

Language of light = city is described in a positive way = shows her feelings

Feeling of threat (speaker chooses to ignore) & remembrance (nothing will change her view)

Kamikaze

A kamikaze pilot sets off on his mission and sees it as a great honour as he is serving his country. However, the pilot turned around and didn't complete the mission. His daughter thinks it was because he saw the beauty of nature and remembered his childhood. The pilot was rejected when he got home, even by his family.

Irony – as war targets were big but he sees the small beauty of nature (fishing boats not war ships)

Alliteration (sibilants) = soft – to reflect peacefulness of the nature (fish swimming)

Enjambment = helps show pilot got caught up in memories and never forgets them.

Repetition 'safe' = pilot made his mind up so his children won't lose him in war

Irony – because the pilot survived but the family acted like he wasn't there

Simile = 'bunting' – homely and a contrast of the reality of war

Simile 'flag' = symbol of country but here it's a direction for something

Language of nature – shows the beauty he sees

Feeling of shame and regret (and patriotism at the start)

Checking Out Me History

The narrator is talking about his history. He was taught 'British' History but wasn't taught about his Caribbean roots. He mentions people from other cultures who should be celebrated. He decides to create his own identity based on his heritage.

Repetition 'me own' = identity

Examples of British things (pantomime and nursery rhyme) = trivial in comparison to Caribbean roots

Metaphor = he has been stopped from knowing his Caribbean history

Phonetic spelling & Language = Caribbean accent = link to identity

Feeling of anger & celebration

Ozymandias

Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies,

cold command,

my name is Ozymandias, king of kings

Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare

London

I wander through each chartered street (chartered =
regiment = ordered/bossed around)

'in every' = repetition = suffering on a large scale

'black'ning church' = everyone is corrupted by power

The Prelude

*I unloosed her chain...
Pushed from the shore.*

Went heaving through the water like a swan;

The horizon's bound, a huge peak, black and huge,

With trembling oars I turned,

*o'er my thoughts
There hung a darkness,*

My Last Duchess

That's my last Duchess painted on the wall, = (possessive pronoun repeated)

my object

There she stands as if alive.

Charge of the Light Brigade

*Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward, = lively rhythm at the start*

'canon' repeated (anaphora) to show trapped

*Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of hell = metaphor for battleground = horrors
of war*

*Stormed at with shot and shell, = alliteration of sibilants =
sadness for loss of soldiers*

*= stormed = harsh verb =
harshness of the attack*

Exposure

*Our brains ache, in the merciless iced east winds that knife us... =
personification showing nature attacks*

*... flares confuse our memory of the salient... Worried by silence,
sentries whisper, curious, nervous, = alliteration of sibilants = sound
of war and sadness at death and attacks*

*Slowly our **ghosts** drag home: = metaphor for war ruining soldiers &
no emotion*

Storm on the Island

The wizened earth & raise a chorus in a gale = personification showing power of nature

spits like a tame cat = simile shows that familiar items (that usual gives comfort) create fear during a storm

blows, blasts, exploding, bombarded = plosive alliteration throughout showing the violence/power of the storm and it intensifies as the poem goes on

Bayonet Charge

Suddenly he awoke...

In raw-seamed hot khaki, his sweat heavy, = aspirant alliteration (h) = heavy breathing

The patriotic tear that had brimmed in his eye = metaphor = past tense = now emotionless

His terrors touchy dynamite = metaphors = person is now the weapon and the harmful thing

Remains

...all three of us open fire = colloquial/informal

I see every round as it rips through his life = harsh language

End of story, except not really.

...I walk right over it week after week. = repetition
showing the memory / trauma never

He's here in my head when I close my eyes leaves

Poppies

Before you left = memory

Your = repetition of pronoun = memory

...the world overflowing like a treasure chest = simile = son
thinks it's exciting

Smoothed down your shirt = sibilant alliteration = sadness of
letting son go

...a blockade of yellow bias binding around your blazer =
plosive alliteration = harsh (war & leaving)

War Photographer

Spools of suffering = sibilant alliteration = sadness of what he saw

Running children a nightmare heat = emotive & terror / danger

The reader's eyeballs prick with tears between the bath and pre-lunch beers the emotion with these images

= people react but don't remember / understand

Tissue

Paper lets the light shine through = 'light' = life

Maps too. The sun shines through their borderlines = hope that all countries will have happiness and no war... also, maps are important.

The Emigrée

The white streets of that city = 'white' = nice/innocent

My city comes to me in its own white plane = white & personification

My city takes me dancing through the city = personification = city is happy place

= repetition of pronoun 'my'

Checking Out Me History

Blind me to me own identity = anger & Caribbean English

Don't tell me bout Florence Nightingale and she lamp

and how Robin Hood used to camp = contrasting rhyme because sounds jolly but sarcasm as he has angry views

'me' = repetition = bothered about his identity

Kamikaze

Journey into history = metaphor = on a mission to ruin and be remembered

On a green, blue sea = nature changes his mind set as he can't destroy that beauty

They treated him as though he no longer existed = death of a person metaphorically

= he gave up mission to be with family but they cast him out