

Poem Overviews 1:
Ozymandias

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Who are the two **voices** in the poem, *Ozymandias*?

1

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Ozymandias

The **voices** are that of the traveller, and that of Ozymandias.

1

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What **form** does the poem, *Ozymandias*, take?

2

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Ozymandias

The poem's **form** is a **sonnet**.

2

Poem Overviews 1:
London

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Does the poem, *London*, contain mostly positive or negative **language**?

3

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London

The poem contains mostly **negative language**.

3

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London

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What **language technique** is used in the following line of *London*?
'The mind-forg'd manacles I hear'

4

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London

The **language technique** used in this line is a **metaphor**.

4

Poem Overviews 1:
Extract from The Prelude

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What does the speaker do at the beginning of *Extract from The Prelude*?

5

Poem Overviews 1:
Extract from The Prelude

At the beginning of the poem, the speaker finds a boat and takes it out on a lake.

5

In what **verse form** is *Extract from The Prelude* written?

6

The poem is written in **iambic pentameter**.

6

Who is the subject of the portrait that the Duke talks about in *My Last Duchess*?

7

The Duke talks about a portrait of his late wife.

7

What does the use of possessive pronouns suggest about the Duke in *My Last Duchess*?

8

The use of **possessive pronouns** suggest the Duke's narcissism and pride in himself.

8

What does the **rhythm** used in *The Charge of the Light Brigade* symbolise?

9

The **rhythm** used in the poem **symbolises** the sound of hoofbeats: the charge itself.

9

The Charge of the Light Brigade is based on a real event from which war?

10

The poem is based on a real event from the Crimean War.

10

One of the **themes** of *Exposure* is nihilism. What does nihilism mean?

11

Nihilism means extreme negativity: the belief that nothing in life has any value or meaning.

11

What is the **setting** of the poem, *Exposure*?

12

The poem is **set** at the front line in the trenches during World War I.

12

What **extended metaphor** is present throughout *Storm on the Island*?

13

The poem contains an **extended metaphor** of a military attack.

13

Who is the **speaker** in *Storm on the Island*?

14

The **speaker** is one of the islanders.

14

What does the **speaker** of *Bayonet Charge* describe in the first few lines?

15

The poem's **speaker** describes a terrified soldier running across the battlefield during a bayonet charge.

15

Poem Overviews 2:
Bayonet Charge

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Who wrote *Bayonet Charge*?
What do you think was his
inspiration for writing it?

16

Poem Overviews 2:
Bayonet Charge

Ted Hughes wrote *Bayonet Charge*. His father was a World War I veteran.

16

Poem Overviews 3:
Remains

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What memory haunts
the **speaker** of the poem,
Remains?

17

Poem Overviews 3:
Remains

The **speaker** is haunted by the
memory of his involvement in
the shooting of an Iraqi looter.

17

Poem Overviews 3:
Remains

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What does the final line of
Remains suggest?

18

Poem Overviews 3:
Remains

The final line suggests that
the soldier feels responsible
for what happened and
cannot erase the memory. He
may be suffering from PTSD.

18

Poem Overviews 3:
Poppies

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Who is the **speaker** in the
poem, *Poppies*?

19

Poem Overviews 3:
Poppies

The **speaker** is a mother,
whose son has left home to
join the army.

19

Poem Overviews 3:
Poppies

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What is significant
about the title of the poem,
Poppies, when considering its
subject matter?

20

Poem Overviews 3:
Poppies

Poppies are symbolic of those
who have died in war.

20

Who wrote the poem, *War Photographer*?

21

Carol Ann Duffy wrote *War Photographer*.

21

What kind of **imagery** is used in *War Photographer*?

22

The poem uses **religious imagery** in the form of **similes**.

22

What is the overall meaning of the poem, *Tissue*?

23

The poem is a train of thought about the fragility of human existence.

23

What **language technique** is used to imitate the layering of paper in *Tissue*?

24

The layering of paper is imitated by the use of **repetition**.

24

In what **person** is *The Emigrée* written?

25

The poem is written in the **first person**.

25

What does the **speaker** tell us in the first line of *The Emigrée*?

26

The **speaker** tells us that she left her home country when she was a child.

26

What were kamikaze?

27

Kamikaze were suicide attacks made by Japanese airmen during the Second World War.

27

What do the **italicised lines** in the poem, *Kamikaze*, represent?

28

The **italicised lines** represent the mother's direct speech.

28

Which three prominent figures of black history does *Checking Out Me History* talk about?

29

The poem talks about Toussaint L'Overture, Nanny de Maroon and Mary Seacole.

29

Why do you think **non-Standard English** is used in *Checking Out Me History*?

30

The speaker uses **non-Standard English** to highlight his own culture and its difference from the history of white culture that he was taught.

30