

Year 8 Poetry

| Sticky Knowledge New Terminology and Vocabulary | Sticky Knowledge | Reading Suggestions | KS4 |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p><u>Vocabulary associated with madness</u> Delirium - a state of violent excitement or emotion Delusion - a false belief or opinion Frenzy - a bout of wild or agitated activity Hallucination - a sensory experience of something that does not exist outside the mind Hysteria - an uncontrollable outburst of emotion or fear Infatuate - to cause someone to act foolishly Irrational - an illogical or absurd idea Lunacy - insanity or a moment of extreme foolishness Mania - excessive excitement or enthusiasm Megalomania- an obsession with doing grand or extravagant things Monomania - an obsession on one single thought, idea or thing mysterious Paranoia - excessive superstition of others and their motives – with no valid reason behind it Phobia - a persistent, irrational fear of an object, situation or activity which leads to avoidance Psychopath - a person with antisocial behaviour and without a moral compass. This person will have committed crimes and will be dangerous to others Psychosis - a mental disorder with symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations Schizophrenia - a mental disorder that includes illogical forms of thinking, hallucinations and psychotic behaviour Sociopath - a person with behaviour that is antisocial, often criminal, and lacks a moral compass. Of little danger to people around them Technical terms Dramatic monologue – one person speaking as if to an audience Caesura – a mid-line pause Juxtaposition – the placing of words next to one another Narrative poem -poem that tells a story Narrative voice – voice of the person telling the story Polysyllabic – containing more than one (usually several) syllables</p> | <p><u>Vowels : a, e, i, o, u</u> <u>Assonance[+]</u> When the writer repeats the same vowel sound in words close to each other. ‘Music that brings <u>sweet sleep</u> down from the blissful skies.’</p> <p><u>Consonance[-]</u> When the writer repeats the same consonant sound in words close to each other. The vowel sounds will differ. ‘The <u>clock struck</u> one.’</p> <p><u>Dissonance[-]</u> When the writer repeats or places sounds so they are harsh on the ear. Harder consonants such as b,d,g,j,k,q,v,x,z and short vowels (clock, jagged) are used to create this. ‘The <u>bare back</u> cliff clang’d round him, as he based His feet on <u>juts</u> of slippery crag that rang’</p> <p><u>Sibilance [+]</u> The repetition of the ‘s’ or ‘sh’ sound. It can appear as s,ss,c,ice, x,ks, ch. ‘She sells seashells by the seashore’</p> <p><u>Plosives[-]</u> A consonant sound that is made by stopping air flowing out of the mouth and suddenly releasing it. Examples: t,k,p,d,g,b ‘Belfast. Beirut. Phom Penh.’</p> | <p><u>Stone Cold</u> – Robert Swindell <u>Tulip Touch</u> – Anne Fine <u>Heroes</u> – Robert Cormier</p> | <p>Literature study <u>KS5 and further</u> Study of literature</p> |
| <p>Nice to know ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of different Robert Browning poems and how he uses the dramatic monologue form • What a fricative and liquid is in poetry and how they effect meaning • How modern music employs these literary techniques in their work | <p><u>Local Context</u> Derbyshire’s / Nottingham’s history of crime / punishment</p> | <p><u>Cultural Capital</u> Robert Browning Simon Armitage – Poet Laureate</p> | |
| | <p><u>Links to other subjects</u> PSHE – mental health</p> | <p><u>Deeper Thinking</u> How does each topic studied this year link to madness?</p> | |