

## Texts:

- Poetry- anthology- Power and Conflict- \*ask teacher should you have anthology to take home?
- Poetry- unseen poems
- 19<sup>th</sup> century text- *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens \*\*Printed extract in the exam?
- Drama- *An Inspector Calls* by JB Priestly
- Macbeth
- Essay writing- introduction, PEED, conclusion, phrases
- Descriptive writing (section B of language GCSE provide purpose, audience, form and theme from section A)
- Writing for different purposes (inform, persuade, entertain...)
- Section A of language GCSE: comparing and contrasting texts

## Key things to consider when approaching any text:

- Writer's intention, purpose of text
- Genre
- Themes (war, conflict, love, growing up...)
- Historical context, society
- Viewpoint, perspective
- Structure, form, layout
- Linguistic devices/terminology
- Grammar
- Reading skills: inference
- Appropriate evidence

Evidence (quotes)  
Meaning of title  
Context (social, historical)  
Language  
Form and structure

# Recap

Explain what the following words mean:

- **Genre:** comedy, romance, poetry....
- **First person narrative** (I, me = pronoun), diary, autobiography
- **Plot** (in stories/narratives), events from beginning, middle, to end in a story.
- **Bildungsroman:** story about a character's early years, spiritual aspect

# Inference: use clues to understand a situation

Explicit = communicated directly

What information does this picture give you?

## Explicit information:

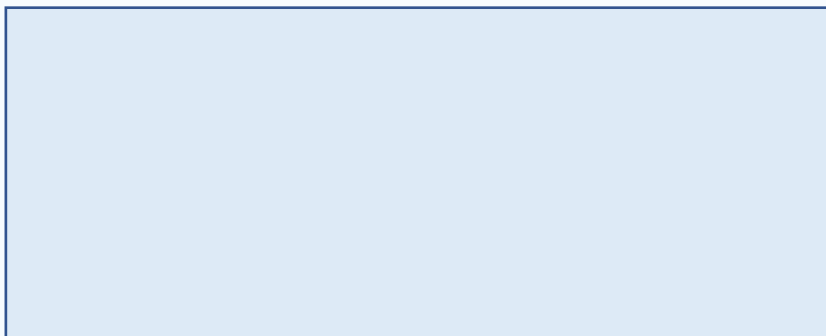
-wet floor

## Inferred information

-shocked/scared-facial expression

-documents may be important: stored in formal files, his worried expression.





What can you tell about the temperature of the water?

Is this girl a confident swimmer?  
Explain your answer.

How do you know that the water is shallow?

How do you know that the sun is shining?

# The Trip

I can't believe I'm actually here. The towns below look so small and I can see for miles in every direction. The engine is whirring and there's a man in the aisle next to me eating crisps.

"Don't be afraid. It's natural to be a bit nervous." Mum said before we got on board. I'm definitely not nervous now. It's brilliant!

Who is speaking?

Where are they?

How were they feeling before getting on board?



# Art:

Describe the following artwork.

What does it mean for you?

Could you name them? We can compare with the original names after.

Weeping woman = crying

Mood  
Atmosphere

Relaxed mood

Evidence:  
sunset, warm  
colour

Extra  
evidence:  
relaxed  
posture of  
bystanders



**Happy Weekend**



**The Real Me**

-Similar to the Monalisa  
because colour choices  
-However, the shape and  
form of the portrait is  
abstract

-Shows the difference  
between the inside and the  
outside of a person because  
of the colour change to  
white.

- The inside of the person  
meaning their feelings, their  
values, their morals...

# What's in a name?

'In My Country' by Jackie Kay (1993)

'Poem Resisting Arrest' by Kyle Dargan (2018)

'The Voice' by Thomas Hardy (1912)

'The Truth about Monsters' by Nikita Gill (2017)

-monsters don't exist

'A Poison Tree' by William Blake (1789)

-poisonous apple

-illness...plague

....



# What can you see?



What might the tree represent? What might it be a **metaphor** of?





## Homework: please write in full sentences

1. What is the overriding emotion in this poem? anger
2. What might happen if you dwell on a negative emotion rather than dealing with it?
3. List **synonyms** of “anger.”
4. Why may Blake have used a tree as a symbol of anger?
5. Why might an apple be represented in the poem?
6. What might “and I waterd it in fears/night and morning with my tears” mean?

## ‘A Poison Tree’ by William Blake (1789)

I was angry with my friend;  
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.  
I was angry with my foe:  
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I waterd it in fears,  
Night & morning with my tears:  
And I sunned it with smiles,  
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night.  
Till it bore an apple bright.  
And my foe beheld it shine,  
And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole,  
When the night had veild the pole;  
In the morning glad I see;  
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

# Context:



**Homework: read the following information then write your own paragraph to answer:  
How does any of the following information link to the poem *The Poison Tree*?**

William Blake was born in 1757 and was originally an engraver. He began adding text to his engravings in the form of poems and he was interested as much in the presentation of poems as the poems themselves. In 1789 he published an illustrated set of poems called *Songs of Innocence* and in 1793 followed this with *Songs of Experience* (from which *A Poison Tree* comes). The following year, he combined these two sets of poems, publishing as *Songs of Innocence and Experience Showing the Two Contrary States of the Human Soul*.

The first set of poems is, therefore, generally hopeful and positive while the second set tends to be more negative and pessimistic.

Blake was a deeply religious man and this shows in the moral nature of his work. His poetry was not really well-regarded during his own life. Today he is regarded as a man ahead of his time and he is now thought of as a major poetic writer.