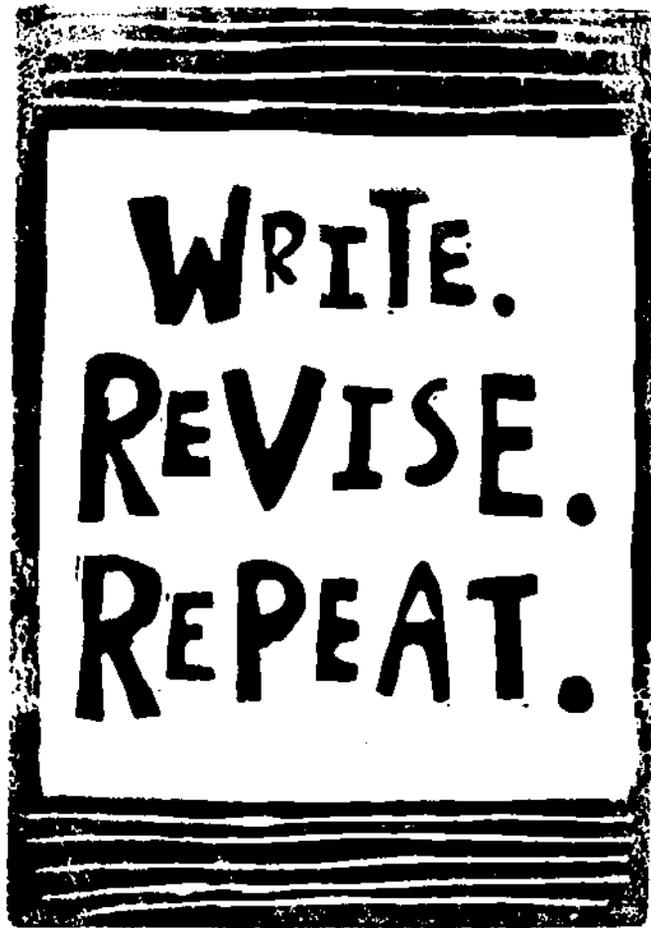


English Literature Paper Two



A brief guide to the exam so far...

NAME:

Topic Checklist

Tick or colour in the most relevant description for how you feel about each topic

	Red - I need more help	Amber – Keep revising and plan an answer to example questions	Confident – I can complete an exam answer on this
An Inspector Calls – overall plot, key scenes, key quotations			
An Inspector Calls – historical context (Post-war Britain, socialism, Titanic)			
An Inspector Calls – Mr and Mrs Birling			
An Inspector Calls – Sheila Birling			
An Inspector Calls – Eric Birling			
An Inspector Calls – Gerald Croft			
An Inspector Calls – Inspector Goole			
An Inspector Calls – Eva Smith/Daisy Renton			
An Inspector Calls – Themes (Responsibility, gender, power, business, class divides)			
Ozymandias – language, techniques and historical context			
Storm on the Island – language, techniques and historical context			
The Prelude – language, techniques and historical context			
Exposure – language, techniques and historical context			
Creating links between the power and conflict poems			
Unseen poetry – identifying techniques and ideas in a poem not studied			
Unseen poetry – linking two unseen poems together			



Plan your answers to these two questions using the table at the bottom of the page – try to include quotes, great words and ideas you could use in an essay

EITHER

[1] How is Arthur Birling presented in An Inspector Calls?

Write about:

- ☐ How his attitude towards the inspector is presented.
- ☐ How Priestley presents Arthur Birling in the way he writes.

[30 marks] + [4 marks]

OR

[2] How does Priestley present the character of Eva Smith/Daisy Renton in An Inspector Calls?

Write about:

- ☐ Eva’s actions that we learn about throughout the play.
- ☐ How other character’s react to her and why this is significant.

[30 marks] + [4 marks]

Arthur Birling essay ideas	Eva Smith essay ideas

Ozymandias by Percy Bysshe Shelley



The poem in a nutshell...

The narrator of Shelley's poem says he met a traveller from an "antique" (ancient) land and then tells us the story the traveller told him. The man had seen the remains of a huge statue in the desert. There were two enormous legs without a body and next to them lay a damaged "visage" (face). At the foot of the statue were words which reflected the arrogance and pride of Ozymandias. Those words seem very hollow now as the magnificent statue is destroyed and none of the pharaoh's works have lasted.

Context

- **Percy Bysshe Shelley** (1792-1822) is one of the most famous poets in all of English literature. He was one of a group of poets who became known as **The Romantics**. He came from a wealthy family, but was expelled from university for writing about atheism (not believing in God) which led him to fall out with his father who disinherited him.
- Shelley was well known as a "radical" during his lifetime and some people think that *Ozymandias* reflects this side of his character. Although it is about the remains of Ozymandias' statue (another name for the Egyptian pharaoh Rameses II) it can be read as a criticism of people or systems that become huge and believe themselves to be invincible.

3 Key Quotes

Quote	Method	What effect is created?
"king of kings"	Repetition Dramatic Irony Juxtaposition	The repetition of "kings" shows how arrogant Ozymandias was, yet when compared to the crumbling ruins of his statue, the poem undermines him and shows that he did not last forever as he thought he would.
"boundless and bare/ The lone and level sands stretch far away."	Alliteration	Alliteration is used three times in this quote, drawing attention to the words that show the ruin and destruction of time, and how even the mightiest of civilisations will eventually be forgotten and decay into dust.
"Nothing beside remains"	Caesura	The caesura highlights to the reader how Ozymandias is no longer known and feared, despite his arrogance. The clear and blunt language perhaps also reveals how the narrator is unsympathetic towards the now long-gone ruler.

Aspects of Power or Conflict

- **Even the mightiest will fall:** Ozymandias thought his works would last forever and would be above everyone else's. Nothing is left intact and his own statue is in ruins.
- **You can't beat time.** Even a king dies and so will all the things he has built.
- **Pride comes before a fall.** Ozymandias' boasts about his own greatness seem very hollow now.
- **The power of art and words.** The only thing that does last is part of the statue and the powerful words on the inscription.

Exposure by Wilfred Owen



The poem in a nutshell...

This poem centres on a group of British soldiers as they wait in the trenches and battlefields for war. The main conflict here is between the soldiers and the biting winter weather. Owen highlights the extreme conditions these men were subjected to in WW1. This is not the type of danger and suffering people expected the British soldiers to be dying of. Owen wanted to expose the realities of life for (and the fates of) soldiers in WW1.

Context

- **Wilfred Owen** was born in 1893 and died in 1918, just one week before the end of WW1.
- He joined the war in October 1915, but, after some traumatic events on the battlefield, he was sent to hospital to be treated for shell-shock.
- He wrote poetry and letters throughout his time in the war and they are famous for their vivid imager and shocking truths about the reality of war.

3 Key Quotes

Quote	Method	What effect is created?
"Our brains ache, in the merciless iced east winds that knive us..."	Personification	The wind is personified as a murderer. The winds have no mercy and the soldiers feel as if they are being stabbed with cold. This is in contrast to being stabbed with real bayonets in a real battle. Their brains ache with both cold and, possibly, the extreme fatigue, loneliness and despair that they all felt.
"Sudden successive flights of bullets streak the silence. Less deadly than the air that shudders black with snow."	Sibilance Imagery	The sibilance of the "s" sounds mimic the sound of the bullets streaking through the air. Could also be sharp intakes of breath of the men in shock. Could also mimic the sound of shivering as these men are freezing to death. The bullets are described as "less deadly" than the snow. People at home in Britain would have been shocked to hear that their brave soldiers were being killed by harsh conditions rather than combat. The image of the air "shuddering black" with snow contrasts with joyful images of Christmas back home in England.
"The buying-party, picks and shovels in shaking grasp, pause over half-known faces"	Verbs Adjectives	The reader is presented with the image of these soldiers buying their own. The "shaking grasp" could be because of the cold. It could also be the effects of post-traumatic stress disorder (or "shell-shock"). The "half known" faces could refer to the fact that these men didn't know each other very well. Or maybe they no longer recognise each other...

Aspects of Power or Conflict

The poem highlights the **reality of conflicts** and the **deaths** that are often a result. It focuses more on the conflict of the soldiers and the harsh conditions they faced in WW1 rather than any actual battles. It seeks to **dismiss the glamorisation and patriotism and expose the truths of WW1.**

Storm on the Island by Seamus Heaney



The poem in a nutshell...

The poem describes the extreme force of nature and the impact that the elements have on island life. The island's occupants adapt to the demands nature places on their homes and jobs. Nature hasn't been kind to their lives and surroundings so far. The beginning of the poem suggests readiness for the storm but as it goes on we see more violent language describing weather and war-like imagery.

Context

- **Heaney's father** was a farmer in rural County Derry and much of Heaney's poetry is about the countryside and farm life of his childhood.
- ***Storm on the Island*** could be a metaphor for the political storm that raged across Northern Ireland in the second half of the twentieth century. The storm pummeling the island in the poem could represent violence in Northern Ireland during the Troubles.

3 Key Quotes

Quote	Method	What effect is created?
The sea is described as "exploding comfortably"	Oxymoron	Striking and unusual description for the reader as it seems contradictory. Suggests this is something that it has done before and will do again. Appeals to senses as this is something we can visualise and imagine the sound of.
"the flung spray hits/ The very windows, spits like a tame cat/ Turned savage"	Simile	The sea is uncontrollable, unpredictable. It is wild like a cat but we don't expect it to behave this way.
"We are bombarded by the empty air"	Image of combat. (part of a wider semantic field) Powerful/violent verb	Attacked by a threat that cannot be seen. Reinforces unpredictability of attacks and powerlessness to defend against the elements.

Aspects of Power or Conflict

Power of nature.
Powerlessness of humans.
Conflict in Ireland – IRA attacks between the Catholics and Protestants.
Human desires to control and monitor versus. Nature's destructive force.

The Prelude: Stealing the boat by William Wordsworth



The poem in a nutshell...

The poem is written in a conversational style, “the real language of men” in which the speaker confronts the difference between the human and the non-human world. A child (presumably Wordsworth) rows out onto a lake in a boat he has stolen. Initially, he is proud of his rowing and is enjoying the evening. However, a change takes place when the mountain (he couldn’t see initially) appears.

Context

- Part of a much longer poem on “the growth of a poet’s mind” – it shows the reader how events in childhood shape us as adults
- An examples of poetry from the **Romantic movement** – it is a revelation, an epiphany, an example of what Wordsworth calls “spots of time”
- The incident took place on **Ullswater, in the Lake District** where Wordsworth grew up.

3 Key Quotes

Quote	Method	What effect is created?
“Troubled pleasure”	Oxymoron	Contains the paradox the child feels: they are aware they have broken a social taboo, yet feel pleasure and so are “troubled”
“huge peak, black and huge”	Adjectives	When the speaker sees the mountain appear, he is shocked and unable to describe the scene in detail. The use of childish and simple adjectives emphasises how he has been impacted and can’t find the words.
“lustily I dipped my oars into the silent lake” “trembling oars”	Juxtaposition (Contrast)	Initially reflects the speaker’s confidence and possible arrogance and excitement. This juxtaposes with language later in the poem when the power of nature is realised. The second quote emphasises his fear and panic in the wake of the huge mountain he encounters.

Aspects of Power or Conflict

Conflict between the human and non-human worlds which results in growth in our understanding of the universe and our place in it.

Humans beings must realise the limitation of their power.

The adult must acknowledge their debt to their childhood.

Romantic movement = a range of writers who created pieces about nature with our desires and dreams (e.g. stealing the boat) prevailing over everyday realities (e.g. the mountain showing him it is morally wrong).

Find 3 quotes that show their reaction to being in London. Label techniques in your chosen quotes.

Section C: Unseen poetry

Answer both questions in this section

A London Thoroughfare. 2 am

How they strut about, people in love,
how tall they grow, pleased with themselves,
their hair, glossy, their skin shining.
They don't remember who they have been.

- 5 How filmic they are just for this time.
How important they've become - secret, above
the order of things, the dreary mundane.
Every church bell ringing, a fresh sign.

- 10 How dull the lot that are not in love.
Their clothes shabby, their skin lustreless;
how clueless they are, hair a mess; how they trudge
up and down streets in the rain,

- 15 remembering one kiss in a dark alley,
a touch in a changing-room, if lucky, a lovely wait
for the phone to ring, maybe, baby.
The past with its rush of velvet, its secret hush
already miles away, dimming now, in the late day.

Amy Lowell

1. In 'A London Thoroughfare. 2 am, how does the poet present the speaker's reaction to being in London?

[24 marks]

Frost Fair

Slideshow faces flicker from the station.

You're following the mood to London Bridge
where taxis cruise black as death's pyjamas.

The Thames you find is glacier silk, shantied

5 with booths and carousels. Five screaming hens
speed by in a white horse sleigh. Ballad singers
busk their vagrant lines. *Alas my love, you do me wrong.*
Crowds scoff hotdogs and candyfloss,
cheer as Punch batters Judy with the baby.

10 Hog roasts spit fat on the ice, children watching
with faces pink and hot. *Thy girdle of gold so red.*
Falling snow feathers the whipped bear moonwalking in chains.
It looks at you with marshmallow eyes
and you want to take its arms and zip over the ice,

15 feel fur on your cheeks, skating against the wind to the estuary
where the ice breaks apart, but you smile, hands in pockets,
and turn to the skittles and acrobats,
sugared crepes and hot wine.

And yet thou wouldst not love.

Rowyda Amin

2. In both 'A London Thoroughfare. 2 am' and 'Frost Fair' the speakers describe feelings about being in a city. What are the similarities and/or differences between the ways the poets present those feelings?

[8 marks]

Find a quote from this poem and the first poem to link together about how the poets feel about being in the city. Are they similar or different?

Technique Checklist

Tick the techniques you are confident with spotting and understanding. Revise any that you do not feel confident with.

- Alliteration: a series of words in a row which have the same first consonant sound.
- Assonance: repetition of vowel sounds.
- Caesura: a break in the middle of a line of poem which uses punctuation
- Connotations: implied or suggested meanings of words or phrases
- Ellipsis:... using 3 dots as punctuation to express emotion or that something has been omitted from the writing
- Enjambment: incomplete sentences at the end of lines in poetry
- End-Stopping: punctuation at the end of a line of poetry
- Emotive Language: language which creates an emotion in the reader
- Extended Metaphor: a metaphor that continues into the sentence that follows or throughout the text
- First Person: using I to tell the story
- Juxtaposition: placing contrasting ideas close together in a text
- Metaphor: a comparison as if a thing is something else
- Onomatopoeia: words that sound like their meaning
- Oxymoron: using two terms together, that normally contradict each other
- Pathetic Fallacy: ascribing human conduct and feelings to nature
- Personification: giving human qualities to inanimate objects, animals, or natural phenomena
- Repetition: when words or phrases are used more than once in a piece of writing
- Rhetorical question: asking a question which already has the answer hidden in it
- Sibilance: repetition of letter 's', it is a form of alliteration
- Superlative: declaring something the best within its class i.e. the ugliest, the most precious
- Simile: comparison between two things using like or as

