

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# English

## Homework Booklet: Term 4

### Year 9



Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date: 03/03/23	Completed?
Homework 2	Guided reading activity	Due date: 17/03/23	Completed?
Homework 3	Deliberate practice – writing a poem	Due date: 31/03/23	Completed?

## Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of lesson.

**Alliteration** – repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

**Anaphora** – repetition of words to start sentences/stanzas.

**Assonance** – repeated vowel sounds close together (within lines).

**Caesura** – a pause or breathing-place about the middle of the line.

**Extended metaphor** – a metaphor repeated or continued throughout the poem.

**Juxtaposition** – placing contrasting ideas side by side to highlight their differences

**Metaphor** – direct comparison using substitution: saying something *is* something else.

**Monosyllabic** – words with 1 syllable (polysyllabic have multiple syllables)

**Onomatopoeia** – where a word sounds like the noise it represents, e.g. *crash, bang, boom*.

**Personification** – where an object is given human characteristics.

**Plosive** – alliteration particularly using the letters b,p,d,t. PetePiper picked a peck of picked peppers.

**Repetition** – the same words or phrases used more than once.

**Sibilance** – alliteration particularly using the 's' sound. The snake slithered along the sand.

**Simile** – direct comparison using 'like' or 'as'

### Vocabulary revision methods:

- You could create flash cards to help you remember.
- You could print and cut out the key words and definitions and create a match up activity
- You could get someone to test you.

**Homework 2** – Read the following poem, *Follower* by Seamus Heaney. Once you have done so, answer the comprehension questions below. You will be quizzed on the answers to these questions in your lessons.

To help you understand this poem, here's a brief summary:

*War Photographer* by Carol Ann Duffy

In his darkroom he is finally alone  
with spools of suffering set out in ordered rows.  
The only light is red and softly glows,  
as though this were a church and he  
a priest preparing to intone a mass.  
Belfast. Beirut. Phnom Penh. All flesh is grass.

He has a job to do. Solutions slop in trays  
beneath his hands which did not tremble then  
though seem to now. Rural England. Home again  
to ordinary pain which simple weather can dispel,  
to fields which don't explode beneath the feet  
of running children in a nightmare heat.

Something is happening. A stranger's features  
faintly start to twist before his eyes,  
a half formed ghost. He remembers the cries  
of this man's wife, how he sought approval  
without words to do what someone must  
and how the blood stained into foreign dust.

A hundred agonies in black-and-white  
from which his editor will pick out five or six  
for Sunday's supplement. The reader's eyeballs prick  
with tears between the bath and pre-lunch beers.  
From the aeroplane he stares impassively at where  
he earns his living and they do not care.

Here's a revision video to help you understand what happens in the poem:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbJGwPjZ3ZM>

### Comprehension Questions

1. Where is the photographer 'finally alone'?
2. Which is the only colour?
3. What is the meaning of the list of place names in the first stanza?
4. Where is home for the photographer?
5. How do the developing photos appear?
6. How does he perceive his work?
7. Where will the photos be printed?
8. How many images will the editor select from the hundreds of photos?
9. How do the readers react?
10. What does the photographer believe about his editor and the Sunday supplement readers?

### Deeper Thinking Questions

1. What is important about the war photographer's job?
2. What characteristics would a person need to do this work?
3. Should a photographer get involved and try to save people from dangerous situations?

**Homework 3** – Write your own poem. Your poem may link to the following themes:

- Power
- Conflict

Use and apply your knowledge of our study of poetry so far this term to help you produce and write your very own poem.

Make sure you include at least 4 **poetry conventions**:

**Alliteration** – repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

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**Assonance** – repeated vowel sounds close together (within lines).

**Caesura** – a pause or breathing-place about the middle of the line.

**Extended Metaphor** – a metaphor repeated or continued throughout the poem.

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Use a wide range of vocabulary, be ambitious!

Consider how you will structure your poem too. Think about stanzas, line lengths, sequencing of ideas.