

Y9

Mastery learning

At the end of every unit we study there will be an end of unit quiz to give you an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding.

There is no new knowledge in this booklet – everything here has been covered 3 times in class: when reading and annotating our booklets; in the 'Do Now' activities and in the weekly quizzes.

We expect you to work at home to consolidate your knowledge using this booklet.

If you have any questions, please speak to your teacher.

You may write on this, highlight it and make notes. Test yourself and get others to test you until your knowledge and understanding are secure.

There are 3 sections to every booklet:

1. **Spellings and definitions:** make sure you learn the correct spelling of words and a clear definition of its meaning
2. **Knowledge Organiser:** Learn the knowledge. In the end of unit quiz, certain information will be missing and you will be expected to fill in the gaps.
3. **Knowledge questions:** These are taken from the weekly Friday quizzes

Name:

Teacher:

UNIT 1 – THE ODYSSEY

| Greek Myth characters | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Odysseus | Brave, strong, clever protagonist. 'Wily Odysseus' |
| Calliope | A muse, daughter of Zeus |
| Penelope | Odysseus' wife. Tries to fend off over 100 suitors who have invaded the royal palace |
| Telemachus | Son of Odysseus and Penelope |
| Athena (Pallas) | Frequently intervenes on Odysseus' or Telemachus' behalf, often in disguise |
| Calypso | A nymph who lived on the island of Ogygia, where, she detained Odysseus for seven years. |
| The Lotus Eaters | A race of people living on an island dominated by the lotus tree, The lotus fruits and flowers were a narcotic. After they ate the lotus, they would forget their home and loved ones |
| The Sirens | Dangerous creatures, who lured nearby sailors with their enchanting music and singing voices to shipwreck on the rocky coast of their island. It is also said that they can even charm the winds. |
| Circe | Circe was a goddess of Greek mythology. Her father was the sun god Helios and her mother was, depending on the source, either a naiad or the goddess of magic Hecate. |
| Polyphemus (the Cyclops) | Also known as "the Cyclops," the one-eyed cannibal giant who traps Odysseus and a scouting party in his cave and is blinded when they escape. |
| Scylla | A legendary monster who lives on one side of a narrow channel of water, opposite counterpart Charybdis. |
| The Homeric question | Did Homer really exist? |
| Context | |
| Circa 700 BC | Approximate date of first publication (but this is disputed) |
| Pylos | A prominent town in Ancient Greece. |
| Sparta | An important city in Ancient Greece. |
| Trojan War | An expedition to reclaim Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta and brother of Agamemnon. Lasted 10 years |
| Epic poetry | Often performed from memory or to music |
| Ithaca | Odysseus has been gone from Ithaca for about 20 years — the first 10 spent fighting the Trojan War, the last 10 trying to get home |
| Themes and ideas | |
| Xenia | Hospitality- An important concept in Ancient Greek Culture |
| Loyalty | Penelope remains loyal to Odysseus throughout the 20 years |
| Reputation | In the world of Odysseus, one's most treasured possession is his good reputation |
| Appearance versus reality | Disguises are used many times throughout |
| Cunning and courage | 'Wily' Odysseus uses schemes and tricks to avoid capture. He is also brave and fearless. |
| In medias res | In the middle of the action |
| Renown | Being known or talked about by many people |
| Maritime | Connected with the sea |
| Deus ex machina | An unexpected power or event saving a seemingly hopeless situation, |

| Spellings | Definition |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Dearth | |
| Epoch | |
| Speculation | |
| Embellish | |
| Conflation | |
| Renowned | |
| Quest | |
| Hostility | |
| Versatile | |
| Elaborate | |
| Quintessential | |
| Incur | |
| Hubris | |
| Rigorously | |
| Toil | |
| Intoxicating | |
| Plausibly | |
| Prodigious | |
| Rebuked | |
| Lamentably | |
| Intrinsic | |
| Allude | |
| Epithet | |

Knowledge check

1. What is an epic poem?
2. What does omniscient mean?
3. Why is Homer such an enigma?
4. What is the Greek term for hospitality?
5. What was the catalyst for the Trojan war?
6. Why was it important to show Xenia, even to the poorest stranger?
7. Who was the Trojan's greatest warrior?
8. How did the Greeks eventually beat the Trojans? What role did Odysseus play?
9. By what epithet is Odysseus known?
10. What does The Odyssey tell the story of?
11. What are the three key themes in 'The Odyssey'?
12. What is Telemachus' role at the beginning of the story?
13. How did Penelope delay replying to the suitors' proposals?
14. Define 'incur the wrath of the Gods'?
15. Why does Odysseus get blown off course?
16. Who captures Odysseus for 7 years?

17. Why don't Odysseus's men want to leave the land of the Lotus Eaters?
18. How is Odysseus shown to be hubristic in book 9?
19. What does Circe do to Odysseus' men?
20. How does Hermes intervene in the Circe story?
21. Who is Eurylochus and what does he persuade Odysseus' crew to do?
22. How does Zeus punish them?
23. How does the Odyssey end?
24. Who is the god of the sun?25.
26. What are Odysseus and his men warned not to do?
27. Why were sacrifices made to the gods?
28. How are Odysseus' men masters of their own destiny?
29. Which god do the suitors plan to make a sacrifice to?
30. What is 'Wily Odysseus' an example of?
31. What are the 6 elements of an epic poem?
32. Define: vouchsafe
33. What does a 'reveller' do?
34. How have the suitors dishonoured Odysseus?

35. How do the suitors try to make reparations?
36. What does Odysseus decide must happen to the suitors?
37. Define: beguile
38. Why does Athena get angry in this book?
39. How is violence glorified in this book?
40. What is Athena's Aegis?
41. What animal imagery is used at the end of book 22 to describe the attack?
42. In what way is 'The Odyssey' an epic?
43. What important concepts are introduced in the poem?
44. Define: in medias res
45. What lessons did the Ancient Greeks learn from this poem?
46. Why does 'The Odyssey' have such enduring appeal?

UNIT 2 – OTHELLO

| Characters | |
|---|---|
| Desdemona | Desdemona and Othello are secretly married. While in many ways stereotypically pure and meek, Desdemona is also determined and self-possessed. |
| Iago | Othello's ensign (a job also known as an ancient or standard-bearer), and the villain of the play. Ironically referred to by other characters as 'honest Iago'. |
| Michael Cassio | Othello's lieutenant. Cassio is a young and inexperienced soldier, whose high position is much resented by Iago. |
| Emilia | Iago's wife and Desdemona's attendant. |
| Roderigo | A jealous suitor of Desdemona. |
| Bianca | A courtesan, or prostitute, in Cyprus |
| Brabantio | Desdemona's father, friend of Othello. Feels betrayed when he secretly marries his daughter |
| Duke of Venice | The official authority in Venice, the duke has great respect for Othello as a public and military servant. |
| Montano | The governor of Cyprus before Othello |
| Lodovico | One of Brabantio's kinsmen, Lodovico acts as a messenger from Venice to Cyprus. |
| Graziano | Brabantio's kinsman who accompanies Lodovico to Cyprus |
| Themes | |
| The Incompatibility of Military Heroism & Love | Before and above all else, Othello is a soldier. From the earliest moments in the play, his career affects his married life. |
| The Danger of Isolation | The action of <i>Othello</i> moves from the metropolis of Venice to the island of Cyprus. Once the characters are there, they have nothing to do but prey upon one another. Isolation enables many of the play's most important events. |
| Jealousy | Jealousy motivates the central conflicts of <i>Othello</i> : Iago's resentment of Othello, and Othello's suspicion of Desdemona. |
| Deception and Treachery | Othello simultaneously believes he is being deceived by characters who are honest while failing to see the deceit and treachery of characters who are tricking him. |
| Justice | Characters are motivated by a desire to see justice served on those who, in their opinion, 'deserve' it. |
| Terminology | |
| Protagonist | The main character |
| Antagonist | Used as a plot device to set up conflicts, obstacles, or challenges for the protagonist. |
| Catalyst | a person or thing that brings about an event or change |
| Denouement | the final unfolding of a plot; the point at which the audience's expectations, be they hopes or fears, about what will happen to the characters are finally satisfied or denied |
| Dramatic irony | When the audience possesses more information about what is happening than some of the characters themselves have. |
| Machiavelli | Italian diplomat Niccolò Machiavelli is best known for writing <i>The Prince</i> , a handbook for unscrupulous (no morals) politicians that inspired the term " Machiavellian " |

| Spelling | Definition |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Medieval | |
| Renaissance | |
| Reign | |
| Heir | |
| Playwright | |
| Aristotle | |
| Catastrophe | |
| Hamartia | |
| Dilemma | |
| Eloquent | |
| Humiliation | |
| Flourish | |
| Persecution | |
| Precarious | |
| Patriarchal | |
| Purging | |
| Scapegoat | |
| Treason | |
| Slur (noun) | |
| Allusion | |
| Transgression | |
| Incline | |
| Duplicitous | |
| Soliloquy | |
| Dramatic irony | |
| Oxymoron | |
| Denouement | |

Knowledge check

1. What was the era from 500-1500 CE known as?
2. What was the period of enlightenment in the 16th and 17th centuries known as?
3. During which 2 eras did Shakespeare live?
4. What 2 names were Shakespeare's acting troupe known by?
5. How were women encouraged to behave?
6. What is a shrew?
7. Which era came before the renaissance?
8. Name 3 things women were not allowed to do.
9. Which 2 monarchs were on the throne in Shakespeare's life?
10. What is a male dominated society?
11. Who were the puritans?
12. What was the collection of Shakespeare's plays known as?

13. London was a 'cosmopolitan metropolis'. What does this mean?
14. What does the term 'Moor' refer to?
15. What are the two settings of the play?
16. 3 adjectives to describe Iago?
17. What is a 'Barbary horse'?
18. Why does Iago say he hates Othello?
19. Which biblical allusion does Shakespeare use when we first meet Othello?
20. According to Brabantio, how has Othello made Desdemona fall in love with him?
21. How does Othello say he woo'd Desdemona?
22. Brabantio is thankful he has no other child? Why is this? How have Desdemona's actions hurt him?
23. How does Brabantio describe Desdemona before she met Othello?
24. Explain Desdemona's 'divided duty'.

25. What does Brabantio do to Desdemona?
26. Why must Othello leave Venice?
27. How does Shakespeare use dramatic irony in 'Othello'?
28. In what way is Iago a malignant character?
29. Why does Iago compare a good reputation to a "jewel"?
30. Which metaphor does Shakespeare use to describe jealousy?
31. What is a cuckold and how was it represented?
32. What does Iago convince Othello of in Act 3?
33. Why is the handkerchief so important to Othello?
34. What can we infer about Iago and Emilia's relationship?
35. Define: naïve
36. Define: filch
37. What does Emilia say Desdemona will do when she realises the handkerchief is missing?

38. Define: advocate
39. What does Cassio ask Bianca to do?
40. What is Othello's hamartia?
41. How does Othello initially decide to kill Desdemona?
42. What does Iago suggest he should do instead?
43. Define: homonym
44. Who is said to guard the gates of heaven?
45. Who was Prometheus?
46. Why does Othello ask Desdemona if she has prayed?
47. Define: beseech
48. What happens to Roderigo?
49. What is 'honest, honest Iago' and example of?
50. Define: denouement
51. What is the term for a sudden realisation or insight?
52. Which euphemism does Othello use to describe the murder of Desdemona?
53. How does Othello want to be remembered?

UNIT 3 - FRANKENSTEIN

| Characters | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Victor Frankenstein | The doomed protagonist and narrator of the main portion of the story. He discovers the secret of life and creates an intelligent but grotesque creature from whom he recoils in horror. |
| The creature | The eight-foot-tall, hideously ugly creation of Victor Frankenstein. Intelligent and sensitive, the Monster attempts to integrate himself into human social patterns, but all who see him shun him. His feeling of abandonment compels him to seek revenge against his creator. |
| Robert Walton | The Arctic seafarer whose letters open and close Frankenstein. |
| Alphonse Frankenstein | Victor's father, very sympathetic toward his son. Alphonse consoles Victor in moments of pain and encourages him to remember the importance of family. |
| Elizabeth Lavenza | An orphan, four to five years younger than Victor, whom the Frankensteins adopt. Victor's mother rescues Elizabeth from a destitute peasant cottage in Italy. Elizabeth embodies the novel's motif of passive women, as she waits patiently for Victor's attention. |
| Henry Clerval | Victor's boyhood friend, who nurses Victor back to health in Ingolstadt. After working unhappily for his father, Henry begins to follow in Victor's footsteps as a scientist. His cheerfulness counters Victor's moroseness. |
| William Frankenstein | Victor's youngest brother and the darling of the Frankenstein family. The monster strangles William in the woods outside Geneva in order to hurt Victor for abandoning him. William's death deeply saddens Victor and burdens him with tremendous guilt about having created the monster. |
| Justine Moritz | A young girl adopted into the Frankenstein household while Victor is growing up. Justine is blamed and executed for William's murder, which is actually committed by the creature. |
| De Lacey family | A blind old man, De Lacey; his son and daughter, Felix and Agatha; and a foreign woman named Safie. The creature learns how to speak and interact by observing them. |
| Themes | |
| Man vs God Science & Nature | Both Victor and Walton talk of 'conquering' nature with science, rather than exploring or enjoying it. Victor's main goal in the novel is to 'cheat death' and to create life. This bold aim would be seen as shocking and blasphemous to a mostly religious audience. The link to Prometheus is important as it foreshadows the danger of 'playing God' and implies that such a lofty goal is dangerously ambitious. |
| Ambition/ Obsession | Both Walton and Victor aim for major discoveries/ achievements, and risk others' safety and happiness to achieve their goals. Both seem foolishly proud and vain ('hubris') for doing so. |
| Family/ Love | Family is important to Victor and he describes having an exceptionally happy family. Family and love are all the Creature longs for, but he is always rejected by his 'father' Victor, strangers and the De Lacey family. The creature would be happy with a female companion; he robs Victor of Elizabeth as revenge. |
| Revenge | Both Victor and the Creature feel wronged and seek revenge even at the cost of their own safety, health and happiness. The Creature seeks revenge by hunting down Victor, the 'father' figure who he loves. Victor sacrifices his own life to kill the Creature, after his family and friends die. |

| Spelling | Definition |
|--------------|------------|
| Alchemy | |
| Doppelganger | |
| Renowned | |
| Blasphemy | |
| Sublime | |
| Prometheus | |
| Prejudice | |
| Romanticism | |
| Omnipotence | |
| Entreaties | |
| Bathos | |
| Incessantly | |
| Inarticulate | |
| Benevolent | |
| Epiphany | |
| Ominous | |
| Melancholy | |
| Fatigue | |
| Ardently | |
| Irresolute | |
| Barbarity | |
| Endeavour | |
| Malignant | |

Knowledge check

1. Which poet did Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin marry?
2. In what way was Mary's life tragic and scandalous?
3. What was the Scientific Revolution?
4. What changes or progress was seen during this time?
5. What was the Romantic movement concerned with?
6. What are the tropes of Gothic fiction?
7. Who was Prometheus and why is 'Frankenstein' also called 'The Modern Prometheus'?
8. What does Frankenstein create?
9. What is the nature/nurture debate?
10. What does Victor's mother wish on her death bed?
11. How does Victor initially feel about modern science?
12. What changes his mind?
13. What is the term for the personification of the weather?
14. 3 adjectives to describe Frankenstein's feelings about his creation
15. What is the structure of the novel? (letters)

16. How does Shelley present the sublime when Frankenstein first catches sight of the creature?
17. What circumstantial evidence has implicated Justine in the murder of William?
18. How does Justine die?
19. What will be the creature's revenge on Frankenstein?
20. What does the creature ask Frankenstein to do in Chapter 9?
21. Which sight gives the creature a sense of joy and happiness?
22. What is the creature's initial experience of fire?
23. Why does the creature stop taking food from the de Lacey's?
24. What question does the creature ask himself at the end of Chapter 10?
25. How do Agatha and Felix react when they see their father with the creature?
26. How does William reveal his identity to the creature?
27. What does the creature ask Frankenstein to create for him?
28. Why does he ask for this?
29. Where does the creature say he will go?
30. Where does Frankenstein travel to in order to build the second creature?

31. How does Frankenstein's behaviour at the end of Chapter 15 mirror his actions in Chapter 4?
32. How does Frankenstein dispose of the body of the second creature?
33. Who does the creature kill in Chapter 17?
34. What event will take place between Elizabeth and Frankenstein in Geneva?
35. How does Frankenstein feel when he is reunited with Elizabeth?
36. Which two characters die in Chapter 20?
37. What is Victor's resolution?
38. What sound does Victor hear echoing in the mountains?
39. Where do both the creature and Frankenstein travel to on a ship?
40. What is the most important concept explored in the story?

UNIT 4 – VICTORIAN POETRY

| The Charge of the Light Brigade by Alfred Lord Tennyson 1854 | |
|---|--|
| Obedience | The soldiers complied with the order, which led to their deaths. |
| Patriotism | The quality of being devoted to one's country. |
| Sacrifice | The soldiers were killed during this battle on behalf of their country. |
| Heroism | Great bravery. |
| The Lady of Shalott by Alfred Lord Tennyson 1833 | |
| The Lady of Shalott | The poem narrates the tragic story of a lady who is imprisoned in a tall building in Camelot |
| Perception of reality | The Lady of Shalott sees the outside world through a mirror. To her, the reality is confined to the images she perceives through that mirror. |
| Isolation and detachment | She's not just isolated physically, but emotionally too. She wants companionship, comfort, and love. |
| The Natural world | The natural world reflects the mood of the Lady of Shalott and the atmosphere of the poem. |
| Camelot | Symbolically, Camelot represents the outside world and freedom . If the speaker looks at Camelot, she will be cursed. |
| The Cry of the Children by Elizabeth Barratt Browning 1843 | |
| Condemnation | There is a sense of condemnation of the unnatural act of child labour |
| Child labour | The poem speaks about the horrors of child labour in the Victorian Era |
| Voice of the Children | The speaker introduces the voice of the Children, who then describe their plight, their misery and their desire for death |
| Reference to God | God is described as being 'speechless as a stone' |
| Invictus by William Ernest Henley 1888 | |
| The Speaker | The speaker details his struggle. He displays the ability to accept and resist the pain and suffering of difficult situations and grow beyond it. |
| Individual Agency | The power of the human mind and the individual is revealed in this inspiring poem. It proports that one's mind can meet any struggle or circumstance. |
| Unconquerable Soul | The spirit of a human is praised for being 'unconquerable' and able to overcome any situation life presents. |
| Stoicism | A philosophy based on developing self-control and strength to overcome destructive emotions. |
| Cousin Kate by Christina Rosetti 1862 | |
| The Speaker | The speaker discusses her prior relationship with the noble lord and how he treated her. She tells us that they had a child together. |
| Kate | Kate is the speaker's cousin; the woman who replaced the speaker in the noble lord's affections. She is presented as shallow and materialistic. |
| The Noble Lord | The man who seduces both the speaker and her cousin. |
| Gender inequality | The poem highlights how men and women are allowed to behave differently in relationships, highlighting the Victorian patriarchy and the subservience of females. |
| Love, lust and temptation | All three characters in the poem seem to be divided between their feelings of love and lust. |
| From the Antique Christina Rosetti 1854 | |
| The speaker | A woman who was of normal middle class and considered a respectful woman of her time |
| Alienation | The feeling that you have no connection with the people around you or that you are not part of a group |
| Critique | A report that provides a judgment, usually a negative one. |
| In an Artist's Studio Christina Rosetti 1856 | |
| The speaker | An observer who knows both the artist and his model |
| Idealised beauty | Present as perfect |
| Indictment | Something that illustrates that a system or situation is bad and deserves to be condemned. |
| Because I could not stop for Death by Emily Dickinson 1863 | |
| The speaker | The speaker describes her journey with Death, seeing the events of her life and her final resting place. |
| Death | Death is personified throughout the poem and is depicted as a suitor who takes the speaker on a carriage ride. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Acceptance of death | The speaker feels welcomed by Death at the start of the poem but grows dispirited as she is disappointed by her final resting place. |
| Cyclical | Many of the images in the poem reflect that life and death are in a cycle. |
| Hope is the thing with feathers by Emily Dickinson 1861 | |
| The speaker | The speaker describes hope as a bird ("the thing with feathers") that perches in the soul. There, it sings wordlessly and without pause. |
| Hope | An extended metaphor compares hope to a bird which settles in the soul, indicating how being hopeful keeps the soul aloft. |
| Endurance | Hope is shown to withstand the difficulties of life and always return to the speaker, reflecting the speaker's optimistic view of humanity's capacity to hope. |
| Human suffering | Dickinson refers repeatedly to the inhospitable nature of the dark and stormy weather in the poem's setting. This weather represents the hardships humans face. |
| My Last Duchess by Robert Browning 1842 | |
| The speaker | The Duke of Ferrara, who is addressing the emissary of a Count before dowry negotiations. |
| Dramatic Monologue | A poem told in a single narrative perspective |
| Power | The Duke is obsessed with obtaining political, social and marital power. |
| Language and Communication | The Duke refuses to communicate openly and honestly about any issues in his marriage as he thinks it will reduce his authority. His language is full of subtlety. |
| Jealousy | The Duke is jealous with regards to the attention he feels his wife is placing on other men. He wants to be the centre of her universe. |
| The Laboratory by Robert Browning 1844 | |
| The speaker | A 17th-century French lady from the court of King Louis XIV |
| Revenge and hate | The woman is obsessed with getting revenge on her lover and his new girlfriend. She intends to kill her. |
| Jealousy | Jealousy drives the woman on her quest to kill. |
| Death | The lady fantasises about killing. She appears to get enjoyment from the prospect of killing others. |

| Spellings: | Definition: |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Gallantry | |
| Mythical | |
| Visionary | |
| Unappreciated | |
| Anaphora | |
| Bucolic | |
| Idyllic | |
| Ephemeral | |
| Perspective | |
| Laureate | |
| Assonance | |
| Patriarchal | |
| Martyr | |
| Abolition | |
| Serenity | |
| Atrocities | |
| Prolific | |
| Irony | |
| Resilience | |
| Courage | |
| Didactic | |
| Invictus | |
| Adversity | |
| Bludgeon | |
| Posthumously | |
| Penchant | |
| Inevitable | |
| Ambiguous | |
| Hymn | |
| Penultimate | |
| Tenacity | |
| Eccentric | |
| Aesthetics | |

Knowledge check

Tennyson- 'Charge of the Light Brigade'

1. What is a poet laureate?
2. Who is the current poet laureate?
3. Define: clergy
4. Define: nomadic
5. In what way was the Crimean War the first 'media war'?
6. What prompted Tennyson to write 'Charge of the Light Brigade'?
7. What was Florence Nightingale also known as?
8. Who was Mary Seacole?
9. What does the rhythm of 'Charge of the Light Brigade' mirror?
10. What is an isometric stanza?
11. How many syllables in a metrical foot?
12. How many syllables in tetrameter/trimeter?
13. How does Tennyson introduce a sense of mystery and intrigue?
14. What is the catalyst for the Lady's sigh 'I am half sick of shadows'?
15. What is tragic and ironic about Lancelot's words?

Elizabeth Barratt Browning 'The Cry of the Children'

16. What inspired Barrett Browning to write 'The Cry of the Children'?
17. Why do the children wish for death?

18. Why do the children worry God hasn't answered their prayers?
19. What is the direct, explicit criticism of the authorities at the end of the poem?
20. What method: 'The reddest flower would look as pale as snow'?

William Ernest Henley – Invictus

21. What does the poem 'Invictus' suggest about the nature of fate?
22. What is the biblical allusion in the poem?

Rosetti - Cousin Kate, From the Antique/ In an Artist's Studio

23. Define: eponymous
24. What happened to the narrator when her lover saw Cousin Kate?
25. What happens to Kate?
26. How are patriarchal double standards shown in 'Cousin Kate'?
27. What is the narrator's 'gift'?
28. What is the term for when something (is published) after someone has died?
29. Why does the woman in 'From the Antique' feel alienated/insignificant?
30. How is patriarchy explored in 'FTA' and 'IAAS'?
31. How is the woman in the painting objectified in 'Artist's studio'?
32. What is the reality of how the woman in the painting actually feels?

Emily Dickinson – Because I could not stop for Death/ Hope is the Thing with Feathers

33. How does Death arrive in 'Because I could not stop for Death'?
34. What are the children doing when they pass the school?
35. How is she dressed inappropriately?
36. Where does she eventually arrive?
37. What does the poem suggest about death?
38. What is the extended metaphor in Hope is the Thing with Feathers?
39. How does Dickinson want to influence the reader?
40. What method is used throughout 'HITTWF' to symbolise hope?
41. What does Dickinson suggest is the nature of hope?
42. What is the tone of the poem?
43. What do we know about the publication of most of Emily Dickinson's poetry?

Robert Browning – 'My Last Duchess' and 'The Laboratory'

44. Who was responsible for introducing the theory of evolution?
45. What is a monologue?
46. Define: parenthesis
47. According to the Duke, what was the Duchess' crime?

48. What does it become clear has happened to the duchess?
49. What is the emissary here for?
50. What is the classical allusion in the poem?
51. What is a psychosis?
52. Define: transgression
53. Define: smithy
54. What has caused the narrator's jealousy?
55. What is the effect of the repeated use of pronouns?
56. How will she exact her revenge?
57. What is her reaction to the process of making the poison?

UNIT 5–DIVERSE MODERN SHORT STORIES

| <u>Toni Morrison Recitatif</u> | |
|---|--|
| Recitatif | Rhythmically free vocal style that imitates the natural inflections of speech |
| The Civil Rights Act | 1964 – equal employment, limit voter literacy tests, integrated public facilities |
| Freedom riders | Activists who took a bus tour to protest against segregated bus terminals |
| Twyla | Central character, narrates the story |
| Roberta | Friend and confidante of Twyla |
| Race and Prejudice | “Recitatif” centres questions of racial identity, community, and prejudice |
| Friendship V family | With their mothers unable to take care of them, the girls behave in a parallel, creating a sense that they are something like twins. |
| Outsiders | The story’s setting inside a shelter establishes the theme of social exclusion and alienation |
| Childhood V adulthood | The story explores the experience of childhood and how we change as we develop into adults |
| <u>Alice walker The Flowers</u> | |
| Myop | Protagonist – Apronym (for Myopia or short-sightedness) |
| Coming-of-age | The time when a person legally becomes an adult and is old enough to vote or the time when someone matures emotionally, or in some other way |
| Lost innocence | An experience or period in a person's life that leads to a greater awareness of evil, pain and/or suffering in the world around them. |
| Lynching | Kill (someone) for an alleged offence without a legal trial, especially by hanging. |
| Sentimentalise | To present something in a way that is sentimental – giving too much importance to emotions and not enough to thought and reason. |
| <u>Courtia Newland Scarecrow</u> | |
| Dystopia | A fictional world where people live under a highly controlled, totalitarian system or where life-changing events have occurred. |
| Nicole | Female protagonist, struggle to adapt to her new world |
| Danny | Male protagonist, Nicole’s partner. Protective, sensitive and practical |
| Sherwin | Nicole’s brother, held hostage in the basement flat |
| Sykes | (Psychotic)the dead who love to kill. |
| Sympy | The dead who do not kill. |
| Post-apocalyptic | The time following a nuclear war or other catastrophic event. |
| The Scarecrow | What is the significance of the title? |

| SPELLING | DEFINITION |
|----------------|------------|
| Vignette | |
| Recitatif | |
| Euphemism | |
| Hierarchy | |
| Parentheses | |
| Welfare (US) | |
| They | |
| Gentrification | |
| Affluent | |
| Unwittingly | |
| Catharsis | |
| Conciliatory | |
| Polarised | |
| Suppress | |
| Allusion | |
| Myopia | |
| Negligible | |
| Diminutive | |
| Laborious | |
| Provocation | |

Knowledge:

Recitatif

1. Who was known as the 'mother of the modern civil rights movement'?
2. Who were the 'Little Rock Nine'?
3. What happened at the Woolworth's lunch counter?

4. What prejudicial ideas are passed on to Twyla from her mother?
5. Which euphemistic terms are used to describe the mothers' 'problems'?
6. What motivates Twyla to join the demonstration?
7. Twyla states 'Maggie was my dancing mother.' How?
8. What is Twyla doing the final time they meet?
9. What happens to Twyla's car? What causes this?
10. Which civil rights event is alluded to in the story?

The Flowers

11. How does Walker create a care-free atmosphere at the start of the story?
12. How is a shift of tone introduced?
13. What symbolic gesture does the girl perform?
14. How is the summer metaphorically over?

Scarecrow

15. Define: In Medias res

16. How does Newland present a changed world at the beginning of the story?

17. Why is Danny upset?

18. Who is Sherwin?

19. How is Nicole conflicted?

20. What do we learn has happened to earth?

21. Who is the scarecrow?

22. Why have they put him on the roof?

23. What is the difference between a Symp and a Syke?

24. Why must Sherwin be killed?

25. How is the end of the story ambiguous?