**500 Word Challenge Booklet**

AQA Power and Conflict Poetry

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| **1** | How does Ted Hughes present frontline combat in ‘**Bayonet Charge**’? |
| **2** | How does Agard present the relationship between history and identity in ‘**Checking Out Me History**’? |
| **3** | How does Wilfred Owen portray front line combat in ‘**Exposure**’? |
| **4** | How does Garland present ideas about honour and blame in ‘**Kamikaze**’? |
| **5** | How does Shelley present the relationship between power and the passing of time in ‘**Ozymandias**’? |
| **6** | How does Weir present death and mourning for those lost in war in ‘**Poppies**’? |
| **7** | How does Armitage present ideas about conflict and trauma in ‘**Remains**’? |
| **8** | How does Alfred Lord Tennyson present the cavalrymen of the Light Brigade in ‘**Charge of the Light Brigade**’? |
| **9** | How does Carol Ann Duffy present different attitudes towards the brutality of war in ‘**War** **Photographer**’? |

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| **Revise**  **Plan**  **Write** |  |  |  |  |
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**How does Ted Hughes present frontline combat in ‘Bayonet Charge’?**

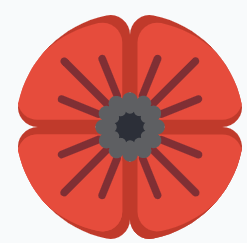
* Enjambment
* Adjective
* Verb
* Metaphor

Hughes opens the poem in the middle of a combat scene. The unnamed solider has ‘suddenly’ regained consciousness, although is still clearly disorientated and confused. The ‘raw-seemed hot khaki’ that he is wearing creates…

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| Bayonet | Disorientation | Distress |
| Combat | Confusion | Regret |
| Violence | Brutality | Trauma |
| Panic | Terror | Chaos |

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**Plan**



**How does Agard present the relationship between history and identity in ‘Checking Out Me History’?**

* Tone
* Dialect
* Metaphor
* Syntax
* Form

Agard’s use of a Caribbean dialect helps to create a powerfully authentic and personal voice in the poem. In the first stanza, the forceful refrain ‘Dem tell me’ immediately establishes…

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| History | Haiti | Perspective |
| British | Jamaica | Curriculum |
| Caribbean | Caribbean | Truth |
| Power | Struggle | Story |

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**Plan**



**How does Wilfred Owen portray front line combat in ‘Exposure’?**

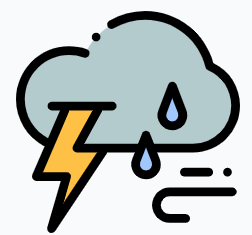
* Adjective
* Metaphor
* Simile
* Rhetorical question

Owen provides a first-hand account of the brutal reality of front-line combat on the Western Front during World War One. In the first stanza, he uses the adjective ‘merciless’ to describe…

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| Conflict | Futility | Desperation |
| Death | Vulnerability | Attrition |
| Silence | Fragility | Hopelessness |
| Cruelty | Attack | Instability |

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**Plan**



**How does Garland present ideas about honour and blame in ‘Kamikaze’?**

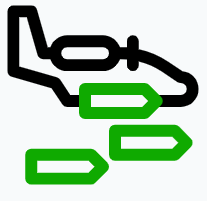
* Tone
* Enjambment
* Adjective
* Symbolism

‘Kamikaze’ refers to a Japanese military tactic during World War II; pilots were commanded to fly their planes directly into enemy targets, inflicting massive damage and killing themselves in the process. As the poem opens, Garland evokes the rituals of an unnamed pilot prior to take-off. The image of a samurai sword…

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Honour | Decision | Culture |
| Bravery | Reasons | Shame |
| Blame | Family | Punishment |
| Future | Conformity | Community |

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**Plan**



**How does Shelley present the relationship between power and the passing of time in ‘Ozymandias’?**

* Verb
* Metaphor
* Allusion
* Tone

The ruins of a once ‘vast’ statue highlights the transient nature of power. Although Ozymandias was once the self-proclaimed ‘king of kings’, nothing remains of his empire. Shelley highlights the emptiness of the surrounding desert by describing the sands as ‘lone and level’…

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| Power | Intimidation | Ruin |
| Time | Celebration | Danger |
| Transience | Traveller | Insignificance |
| Decay | Antique | Influence |

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**Plan**



**How does Weir present death and mourning for those lost in war in ‘Poppies’?**

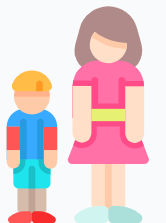
* Enjambment
* Adjective
* Verb
* Metaphor

Weir opens the poem with a sombre description of poppies placed ‘on individual war graves’ in the days leading up to Armistice Sunday. The striking image of ‘spasms of paper red’ reflects…

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| Mother | Strength | Ambiguity |
| Armistice | Vulnerability | Tension |
| Fear | Uncertainty | Peace |
| Conflict | Concern | Memory |

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**Plan**



**How does Armitage present ideas about conflict and trauma in ‘Remains’?**

* Tone
* Enjambment
* Adjective
* Symbolism
* Perspective

Armitage chooses to use a strikingly colloquial, conversational voice in the poem; this has the effect of emphasising the speaker’s identity as a British soldier…

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| Conflict | Doubt | Trauma |
| Warzone | Decision | Regret |
| Danger | Memory | Nightmare |
| Uncertainty | Regret | Suffering |

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**Plan**



**How does Alfred Lord Tennyson present the cavalrymen of the Light Brigade in ‘Charge of the Light Brigade’?**

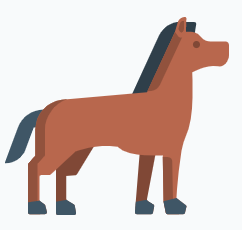
* Verb
* Anaphora
* Personification
* Rhythm

Tennyson presents the cavalrymen of the Light Brigade as brave and heroic. He describes the soldiers riding ‘Half a league onward’ towards the ‘valley of Death’. This biblical allusion helps to create a serious and sombre tone, which emphasises the great sacrifice made by the men…

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| Heroism | Triumph | Inevitability |
| Conflict | Defeat | Danger |
| Patriotism | Death | Charge |
| Bravery | Battle | Sacrifice |

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**Plan**



**How does Carol Ann Duffy present different attitudes towards the brutality of war in ‘War Photographer’?**

* Metaphor
* Allusion
* Verb

The ‘softly’ glowing red light in the darkroom is evocative of blood and danger – two associations that connect directly with the global conflict areas of ‘Belfast’, ‘Beirut’, and ‘Phnom Penh’. The lack of contextual information provided by Duffy encourages the reader to reflect on the indescribable suffering and pain that was endured in the cities when they were war zones…

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Comfort | Image | Brutality |
| Safety | Experience | Contrast |
| Detachment | Conflict | Horror |
| Photographer | Violence | Denial |

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**Plan**

