

Edexcel Poetry Relationships: 100% sheet					
La Belle Dame Sans Merci – Keats		A Child to his Sick Grandfather - Baillie		She Walks in Beauty - Byron	
Language	Floral imagery: references to “lily” and “fading rose”. Lily - a common funeral flower; Rose – associated with romance.  References to winter time “sedge has withered” placing the poems in winter.	Language	Consistent use of questions as a method to prevent the father from dying.  Semantic field of love and tenderness in the poem.	Language	Metaphors used for the woman’s beauty “starry skies” & “tender light”  Imagery of light and dark is used throughout to create an awe inspiring image of her beauty.
Form	Ballad: strong rhyme scheme and strong narrative.	Form	Consistent rhyme scheme but sometimes with half rhyme which reflects the stress of the speaker.	Form	Lyric poem: mirrors the beauty and perfection of the woman described.
Structure	Structured around a question and answer style between an unnamed persona and the knight. Cyclical structure: begins and ends around the withered sedge which suggests he is unable to move on. Repetition of “pale” which links to the theme of decay.	Structure	Begins with the speaker casting ideas about a healthy man but by the end of the poem they begin to realise death is imminent. Juxtaposition between feminine “potions” and “say their prayers” from the male.	Structure	Enjambment used throughout: jolts the reader and reflects the shock and overwhelming nature of her beauty.
Themes	Control, Loss, Obsession.	Themes	Loss, Parent-Child relationship.	Themes	Desire, Admiration, Obsession.
Context	Part of The Romantic Movement. Keats uses medieval archetypes to explore the idea of love, duty and honour.	Context	Baillie was a Scottish playwright and poet. Part of The Romantic Movement. Baillie often uses the theme of youth vs. age in her writing.	Context	Part of The Romantic Movement.
A Complaint - Wordsworth		Neutral Tones - Hardy		Sonnet 43 - Barrett-Browning	
Language	Use the metaphor of water to explore complex emotions of love. Extended metaphor of a fountain used to reflect the relationship.	Language	Colour imagery used reflecting that life lacks colour: “white” and “gray”  Use of pathetic fallacy to create an image that the Earth is also starving like the speaker.	Language	Uses the everyday to explore the numerical value of her love. Christian and religious imagery used: ‘passion’ ‘praise’ ‘Saints’
Form	Regular rhyme scheme within three stanzas. Begins and ends with “poor” this circular form suggests that the relationship can no longer move forwards.	Form	Consistent rhyme scheme with four even stanzas adds to the atmosphere of stillness and stagnation.	Form	Sonnet form traditionally used for love poetry reflects the love and intensity of their relationship.
Structure	Frequent use of enjambment which represents the halting and flowing nature of the relationship.	Structure	The poem starts and ends at the edge of the pond. A cyclical structure which reflects the inability to move on and let go.	Structure	Structured around a question and answer. Explores the measure of love. It ends with links to the afterlife – the ultimate expression of their love.
Themes	End of a relationship, Loss	Themes	Loss, Obsession, Infatuation, End of relationship	Themes	Admiration, Passion, Desire, Understanding of Love
Context	Reflects Romantic themes. Explores the relationship between Coleridge and Wordsworth.	Context	Work characterised after by sadness and melancholy.	Context	Penultimate sonnet in a series written by Browning for her husband.
My Last Duchess - Browning		First Date - Cope		Valentine - Duffy	
Language	Use of rhetorical questions allows the Duke to control the conversation. Use of “she” shows the hatred he has for his former wife.	Language	Language in both sides mirror each other: suggesting they are in tune. Words connected to anxiety reflects heightened emotions.	Language	Uses the metaphor of an onion to explore complex ideas in regards to love. Semantic field of pain suggest the suffering within love.
Form	Monologue: controls the conversation.	Form	Typical ballad style perhaps has a moral of needing to be one’s self.	Form	Free verse reflects the breaking of conventions of love.
Structure	Use of rhyming couplets throughout does not allow for a break in conversation for the guest. Events structured in reverse order that allows him to justify his actions.	Structure	Alternates between two voices. Enjambment used throughout and can be explored in a range of ways which reflect the intensity of emotion.	Structure	Repetition of lines embed idea in regards to love and relationships.
Themes	Control	Themes	Passion, Intimacy, Reality of Love	Themes	Passion, Understanding of Love
Context	Based on Renaissance figure Alfonso II of Ferrara whose wife died under mysterious circumstances. Browning uses the Duke to explore ideas of control.	Context	Taken from a collection called <i>The Audience</i> which explores different types of a people at classical concert.	Context	Duffy challenges the commercial nature of Valentine’s Day.

I wanna be yours – Cooper Clarke		Love’s Dog - Hadfield		Nettles - Scannell	
Lang	Metaphors linked to everyday items which suggests the speaker wants to be part of everyday life. Repeated list of commodities which reflects he wishes to be owned and used.	Lang	Medical imagery and terms used. Sense of possession throughout with references to ‘me me me’ but also ‘zookeeper’.	Lang	Semantic field of war as well as a semantic field of pain. Sibilance – ‘spears’ ‘spite’ suggests threat. Emotive language ‘tender skin’ reflects the vulnerability of the child.
Form	Lyric poem: designed to be performed.	Form	Eight stanzas of two lines: reflects the balance in a relationship.	Form	One stanza made up of four quatrains indicated by rhyming lines. Reflects the nature of how the speaker deals with the nettles that are hurting his son.
Structure	Repetition (refrain) of ‘I wanna be yours’ reflects the desire to be possessed. Volta in the penultimate line: ambiguous mention of a third person.	Structure	Lack of pattern between the mention of ‘love’ and ‘hate’: reflects erratic nature of relationships. Repetition of initial phrasing creates a clear structure but even this is altered.	Structure	First and last lines begin with ‘My son’ this focus on the relationship reflects the importance of it.
Theme	Obsession. Control. Desire.	Theme	Infatuation, Reality of Love.	Theme	Protection, Parent-Child Relationships, Control, Protection of loved ones
Context	Performance poet, as the poem was designed to be performed there is no completely definitive version.	Context	Hadfield’s poetry is characterised by lists and repetition.	Context	Fought in WW2. A celebrated war poet which impacts upon his writing.
The Manhunt - Armitage		My Father Would Not Show Us – De Kok		One Flesh - Jennings	
Lang	Semantic field of injury is balanced with a semantic field of touch. Alliteration: ‘handle and hold’ slow pace reflects the gentle and caring nature of wife. Use of a range of metaphors which reflect vulnerability.	Lang	Metaphor of ‘cold’ reflects that world is now cold without her father. Images of barriers between the father and his children which explore ideas of distance and loss.	Lang	Vivid imagery and similes “tossed up like flotsam” Personification of “chastity faces them” as they are faced with their own lack of intimacy. Metaphor “whose fire from which I came has grown cold”
Form	Rhyming couplets (sometimes half rhyme or missing rhyme) reflects the situation – the bond and closeness between the two despite the conflict.	Form	Free verse: highly personal to the individual without confines and structure.	Form	Three stanzas of 6 lines the consistency of which links to the relationship.
Structure	Three distinct sections which reflect the stages of recovery. Volta – line 21- where physical exploration changes to psychological.	Structure	Daughter’s narration given but this is interrupted by an omniscient narrator to reflect the father’s mind before it goes back to the daughter. Caesura used to reflect a turning point in line 11.	Structure	Child’s narration of parents’ marriage. First two stanzas end in a rhyming couplet, the last does not which shows the growing distance.
Theme	Admiration, Intimacy, Passion, Protection of loved ones	Theme	Loss, Death, Parent-Child relationship.	Theme	Reality of love, Loss, Intimacy
Context	Armitage worked with veterans in order to gain testimonies. This poem focuses on Eddie and Laura which explores the impact of conflict on soldiers and their partners. Eddie had PTSD and said Laura ‘is one of his biggest saviours’	Context	Poem begins with the quote ‘What way do we face to talk to the dead?’ from Rainer Maria Rilke who explored ideas of death and human existence. De Kok uses this quote to introduce the same themes in her poem.	Context	Title originates from The Book of Genesis. Links to Jennings background and the Roman Catholic teachings regarding marriage.