



Here are some facts about Beowulf:		The Five Purposes of Poetry:	Some of the vocabulary you'll read during this unit:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Beowulf</i> is an Old English epic poem, which consists of 3,182 long lines. It is considered to be one of the most important books in Anglo-Saxon literature. • The poem is set in Scandinavia, although it was written in England. It uses different dialects of Old English for the spelling and has many different linguistic styles. • It is about a Scandinavian hero who defeats various monsters – the most famous of which are Grendel and Grendel's mother – for the King of the Danes. The last part of the poem describes the hero Beowulf's funeral. <p>Want to know more about the story?</p> <p>Why don't you read the Michael Morpurgo modern translation of the text?</p> <p>Like this type of poem?</p> <p>Why don't you do some research on Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> or 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight'?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. To describe a person, place or event B. To present a "fundamental truth" about life C. To explore or express the writer's own emotions D. To give a message to readers to think or act in a certain way E. To explore or express the emotions of an invented character 	<p>Fever Leisure Innocence</p> <p>Experience Flimsy Atlas (the God)</p> <p>Magnificent Reassembled Diverged</p> <p>Undergrowth Hence</p>
		<p>Features of an Epic Hero:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The hero is a figure of great national or even cosmic importance, usually the ideal man of his culture. He often has superhuman or divine traits. He has an imposing physical stature and is greater in all ways than the common man. 2. The setting is vast in scope. It covers great geographical distances, perhaps even visiting the underworld, other worlds, other times. 3. The action consists of deeds of valour or superhuman courage (especially in battle). 4. Supernatural forces interest themselves in the action and intervene at times. The intervention of the gods is called "machinery." 	
Key Terminology		Sound It Out	Etymology- Word Origins
Core	Metre- The rhythm of poem, created by the number of stressed syllables or word sounds within it.	Mee-Tah	From Greek <i>metron</i> "a measure"
	Caesura- A pause in a text caused by a natural break in the rhythm or by punctuation	Say-Zyoo-Rah	From Latin 'Caes' meaning 'To Cut'
	Infer- To 'work something out' using the evidence you are given.	In-Fur	From Latin <i>Inferre</i> , meaning 'To bring about'
Intermediate	Enjambment- When a sentence continues from one line of poetry to the following line.	On-Jom-Buh-Mon	French ' <i>Enjambrer</i> , meaning 'to go beyond'
	Personification-To describe something which is not human as having human characteristics.	Per-Son-I-Fi-Kay-Shon	French- <i>Personne</i> meaning 'person'
Advanced	Symbolism- The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.	Sim-Bo-Li-Zim	From Greek 'Symolos' meaning a sign of recognition.
	Imperative Verbs- Verbs which are used to give a direct instruction	Im-Peh-Rah-Tiv	Latin 'Imperare' meaning to command