



## 'FIRST FLIGHT' BY U.A. FANTHORPE AND 'HOME THOUGHTS FROM ABROAD' BY ROBERT BROWNING

! YOUR ESSAY MUST MEET ALL THE CRITERIA FOR THE INTRODUCTION, BODY PARAGRAPHS, AS WELL AS CONCLUSION; OTHERWISE, YOUR ESSAY WILL NOT BE MARKED! !



! COMPLETE THE COVER LIST BELOW TO ENSURE YOU HAVE MET ALL THE CRITERIA !

### Cover Checklist- ✓ Tick Each Section When Complete.

- ☒ PREP STEP - Make a copy of this document.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Share your essay outline template with your tutor.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Copy and paste the link for your essay outline into your study system.
- ☒ STEP 1 - Outline your 100% essay - **START WITH THE CONCLUSION & WORK BACKWARDS**
- ☒ STEP 2 - Use the TTECEA checklist for details
- ☒ STEP 3 - Revise your essay - check for coherence & cohesion, redundant repetition, clarity, vocabulary, etc.
- ☒ STEP 4 - Edit your essay.
- ☒ STEP 5 - Put your essay together as one complete piece.

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## 'FIRST FLIGHT' BY U.A. FANTHORPE

Plane moves. I don't like the feel of it.  
In a car I'd suspect low tyre pressure.

A sudden swiftness, earth slithers  
Off at an angle. The experienced solidly

*This is rather a short hop for me*

Read Guardians, discuss secretaries,  
Business lunches. I crane for the last of dear

*I'm doing it just to say I've done it*

Familiar England, motorways, reservoir,  
Building sites. Nimble tiny-disc, a sun

*Tell us when we get to water*

Runs up the porthole and vanishes.  
Under us the broad meringue kingdom

*The next lot of water'll be the Med*

Of cumulus, bearing the crinkled tangerine stain  
That light spreads on an evening sea at home.  
You don't need an overcoat, but  
It's the sort of place where you need  
*A pullover. Know what I mean?*

We have come too high for history.  
Where we are now deals only with tomorrow,  
Confounds the forecasters, dismisses clocks.

*My last trip was Beijing. Know where that is?*  
*Beijing. Peking, you'd say. Three weeks there, I was.*  
*Peking is wrong. If you've been there*  
*You call it Beijing, like me. Go on, say it.*

Mackerel wigs dispense the justice of air.  
At this height nothing lives. Too cold. Too near the sun.





## 'HOME THOUGHTS FROM ABROAD' BY ROBERT BROWNING

Oh, to be in England  
Now that April's there,  
And whoever wakes in England  
Sees, some morning, unaware,  
That the lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf  
Round the elm-tree bole are in tiny leaf,  
While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough  
In England—now!

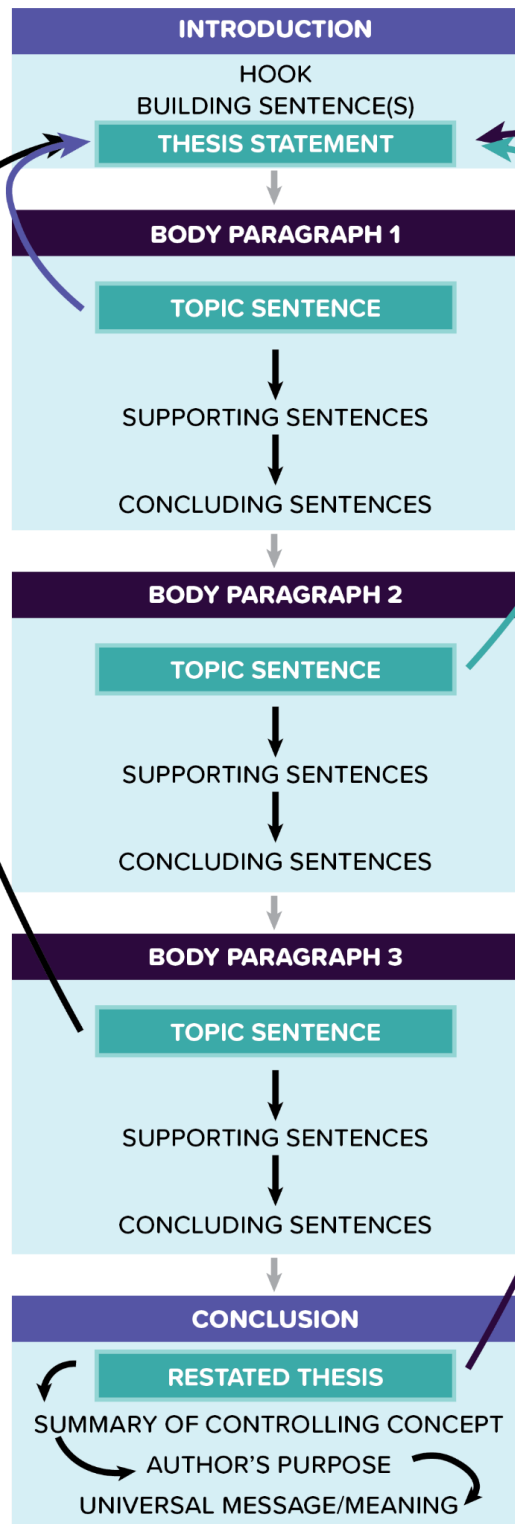
And after April, when May follows,  
And the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows!  
Hark, where my blossomed pear-tree in the hedge  
Leans to the field and scatters on the clover  
Blossoms and dewdrops—at the bent spray's edge—  
That's the wise thrush; he sings each song twice over,  
Lest you should think he never could recapture  
The first fine careless rapture!  
And though the fields look rough with hoary dew,  
All will be gay when noontide wakes anew  
The buttercups, the little children's dower  
—Far brighter than this gaudy melon-flower





## 100% ESSAY STRUCTURE OVERVIEW





## ESSAY PLAN



### I. Introduction

- A. Briefly introduce the poets and historical context of each poem
- B. State the purpose of the essay: to analyse the contrasting forms, imagery, symbolism, and structures of the poems

### II. Forms and Emotions

- A. Discuss the contrasting forms in each poem
  - 1. Internal monologue in "First Flight"
  - 2. Traditional lyric form in "Home Thoughts from Abroad"
- B. Explain how these forms elicit distinct emotions and guide reader's thoughts

### III. Imagery and Symbolism

- A. Analyse the vivid language and symbolism in each poem
  - 1. Natural imagery and metaphors in "First Flight"
  - 2. Alliteration and bird symbolism in "Home Thoughts from Abroad"
- B. Describe how these elements influence the reader's emotions and reflections

### IV. Structure and Reader's Emotions

- A. Examine the structures of both poems
  - 1. Dual-voice structure and transition in "First Flight"
  - 2. Stanza divisions in "Home Thoughts from Abroad"
- B. Explain how these structures shape the reader's emotions and thoughts

### V. Conclusion

- A. Summarise the main points of the analysis
- B. State the overall significance of each poet's exploration of human experiences and connections to nature and homeland
- C. Highlight the differing purposes in the aspects each poet chooses to emphasise





## STEP 1: OUTLINING - Complete Your 100% Essay Outline

Criteria	Status	INTRODUCTION - Do not make this too detailed.
<u>Hook AO1</u>  fact/statistic ▾	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	'First Flight' was written by U.A. Fanthorpe, a British poet who lived during the 20th century (1929-2009). The poem likely refers to the period of rapid technological advancements, particularly in aviation, which took place during the mid to late 20th century.
<u>Building sentence(s) AO3</u>  <input type="checkbox"/> counter-argument OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some contextual info	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	The protagonist's awe and wonder during their first flight reflect society's captivation with the marvels of technology and the unprecedented opportunities it offered. However, this fascination is tempered by an increasing awareness of the need to protect and appreciate the natural world. In contrast, 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' was written by Robert Browning, a prominent English poet of the 19th century (1812-1889). Browning composed the poem in 1845 while living in Italy, and it reflects the prevalent themes of romanticism, nationalism, and nostalgia that characterised the era. The historical context of this poem is marked by a yearning for an idealised past and a deep connection to one's homeland, as well as an appreciation for the beauty of nature.
<u>Thesis statement AO1</u>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-3	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	In this essay, we will analyse how the contrasting forms, evocative imagery and symbolism, and unique structures of 'First Flight' and 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' engage the reader's emotions and guide their thoughts, ultimately highlighting the poets' exploration of human experiences and connections to nature and homeland.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 1 - only focus on KEY IDEA #1
<u>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</u>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-4	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Both 'First Flight' and 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' captivate readers with the expression of strong personal feelings, eliciting distinct emotions through their differing forms.
<u>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</u>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	'First Flight' features an internal monologue with two contrasting voices: the contemplative main voice reflecting on the experience of flying, evoking feelings of wonder and awe, and the second voice interrupting with mundane chatter, prompting irritation or amusement. In contrast, Browning's poem adopts a traditional lyric form, with the speaker expressing longing for the







<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*		English countryside while living abroad, stirring up feelings of nostalgia and yearning. As the internal monologue in 'First Flight' unfolds, readers delve into the protagonist's shifting thoughts and emotions, contemplating the balance between human advancement and appreciation of the natural world, such as the 'meringue kingdom' of clouds.
<a href="#">WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</a>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	On the other hand, the lyric form in 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' accentuates the speaker's nostalgic longing for their homeland, prompting readers to reflect on their connections to their roots and the importance of cherishing the beauty of the places they hold dear.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 2 - only focus on KEY IDEA #2
<a href="#">WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</a>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 2	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Building on the aforementioned contrast, both poets employ vivid language and symbolism to evoke emotions that influence the reader's thoughts and reflections.
<a href="#">HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</a>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	In 'First Flight,' the main voice utilises natural imagery like the metaphor 'earth slithers off' and the 'airiness of the 'cumulus', conveying nature's power and instilling a sense of awe and appreciation in the reader. The 'meringue kingdom' metaphor underscores the ethereal beauty of the clouds, deepening the reader's fascination with the natural world's wonders. In contrast, Browning's 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' features alliteration, such as 'the first fine careless rapture,' creating a harmonious sound that mirrors the poem's birdsong and evokes a sense of tranquility and peace. He also employs symbolism with migratory birds representing the speaker's desire for a temporary return to England, as seen in the line 'Oh, to be in England now that April's there!' eliciting longing and homesickness in the reader. These differences in language use shape distinct emotional effects that guide the reader's thoughts. For example, Fanthorpe's imagery in 'First Flight' accentuates the protagonist's awe and wonder during their first flight, leading the reader to contemplate the balance between human progress and nature's majesty.





<p><a href="#">WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Conversely, Browning's alliteration and symbolism in 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' inspire nostalgia and a yearning for the English countryside, encouraging readers to reflect on their connections to their homeland and the importance of cherishing their surroundings' beauty.</p>
<p><b>Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Status</b></p>	<p><b>BODY PARAGRAPH 3 - only focus on KEY IDEA #3</b></p>
<p><a href="#">WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</a></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-3</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>The structure of both poems plays a crucial role in shaping the reader's emotions and thoughts.</p>
<p><a href="#">HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> terminology</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> evidence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> close analysis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> effects*</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>In 'First Flight,' the main voice's stanzas transition smoothly from describing physical sensations, exemplified by 'All the waters of the earth / Turned cloud,' to contemplating the relationship between humans and nature, as seen in 'The marriage of sun and cumulus', instilling feelings of awe and deepening the reader's appreciation for the natural world. Concurrently, the second voice's stanzas grow in length, indicating their increasing determination to engage the main voice, potentially evoking irritation or amusement in the reader. On the other hand, 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' is structured into two stanzas, with the first centered on April, as depicted by 'Oh, to be in England / Now that April's there,' and the second on May, illustrated by 'the chestnut casts his flambeaux.' This division underscores the speaker's longing for specific moments and locations in England, eliciting nostalgia and longing in the reader and encouraging reflection on their cherished memories and connections to their homeland. Consequently, 'First Flight' employs a dual-voice structure to juxtapose the protagonist's profound reflections with the second voice's trivial chatter, compelling the reader to contemplate the balance between human progress and the appreciation of nature.</p>
<p><a href="#">WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Conversely, 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' uses stanza divisions to emphasise the speaker's nostalgic yearning for their homeland, inviting the reader to consider their connections to their roots and the importance of cherishing the beauty of the places they hold dear.</p>





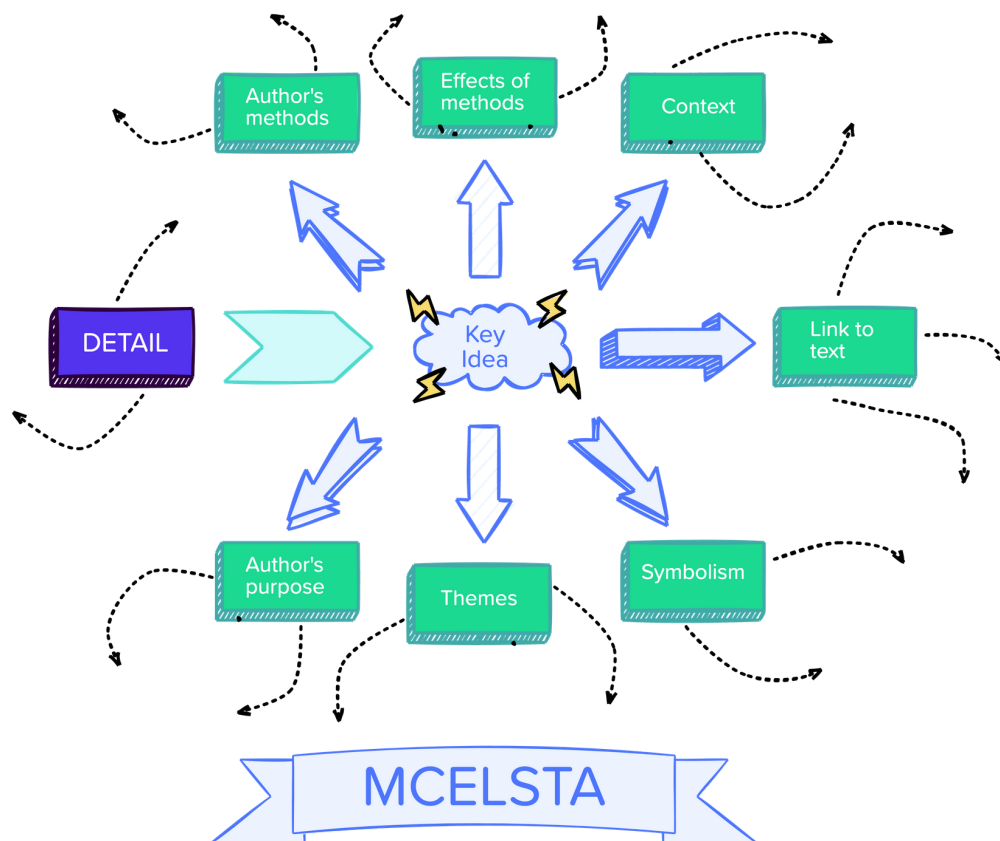
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)		
Criteria	Status	CONCLUSION - <u>CRUCIAL!</u>
<u>Restated thesis AO1</u>  (Re-write your thesis statement in different words.)	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Throughout this analysis, we have examined how the contrasting forms, evocative imagery and symbolism, and unique structures of 'First Flight' and 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' effectively engage the reader's emotions and guide their thoughts, ultimately illuminating the poets' exploration of human experiences and connections to nature and homeland.
<u>Summary of controlling concept AO1</u>  How does your thesis link to the central theme of the text?	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	
<u>Summary of author's central purpose AO1/AO3</u>  How does the controlling concept reflect the MAIN reason that the author wrote the text?	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	
<u>Universal message AO1</u>  (What is the MAIN message of the text? Focus on the end.)	Complete ▾  (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	While both authors explore human connections to nature and a sense of belonging, their purposes differ in the aspects they choose to highlight. Fanthorpe's 'First Flight' delves into the awe-inspiring experience of flight and the balance between human progress and nature's majesty, whereas Browning's 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' focuses on the emotional connection to one's homeland and the importance of appreciating its beauty.



## STEP 2: ADDING DETAIL-Complete the *TTECEA* Checklist for Detail

1. To achieve a grade 9 level of detail, ensure that you link your key idea in each of your body paragraphs to as many of the elements of the *TTECEA* mnemonic as possible (aim to write about 650-950 words maximum for the entire essay)
2. You do not need to have each of the *TTECEA* elements in each paragraph, but make sure you have all of them in the entirety of your essay.
3. Each item on the checklist should only have 2 main purposes:
  - a. **to link to your key idea in each paragraph**
  - b. **and support your argument.**

- ✓ **TOPIC SENTENCE:** Introduce the key idea of your body paragraph.
- ✓ **TECHNIQUE:** Select a key technique the author uses (one you can explore in detail, eg, metaphor, simile, etc).
- ✓ **EVIDENCE:** EMBED a quote to back up your ideas.
- ✓ **CLOSE ANALYSIS:** Break the technique into smaller pieces, zoom in and analyse them PERCEPTIVELY.
- ✓ **EFFECTS ON THE READER\*:** Explore what the author's method makes us focus on, feel (emotionally) or think.
- ✓ **AUTHOR'S PURPOSE:** Explore why the might want to make us feel a certain way about certain ideas.





## STEP 3: REVISING - Revise Your Essay

Ensure you have revised the following aspects of your essay:





- ☒ Removed/replaced ALL redundant repetition.
- ☒ Replaced ALL instances of the word 'shows' with more accurate and specific verbs for inferring effects of the author's methods ([check toolkit](#)).
- ☒ Revised essay for coherence: are the ideas in each of the paragraphs clearly connected to each other?
- ☒ Revised essay for cohesion: [check the toolkit for help](#).
- ☒ Removed all instances of the following words and replace them with specific details of the topics you are exploring:
  - How
  - Shows
  - Some
  - Something
  - Thing
  - This
  - Way
  - What
- ☒ Your vocabulary is academic – no informal language unless quoting directly.
- ☒ Revised essay for clarity – is your essay easy to read? Ask a peer to read it and give you feedback.





## STEP 4: EDITING - Edit Your Essay

Ensure you have edited the following aspects of spelling, punctuation, and grammar:

- ☒ All words are spelt correctly.
- ☒ All sentences and names begin with a capital see guidelines below 
- ☒ All sentences end with a full stop.
- ☒  No sentences are separated with a comma  
- ☒ I used a comma before and after the following words or phrases:
  - for example,
  - however
- ☒ I have used ellipses to indicate missing words in quotes.
- ☒ I have used at least one semi-colon to separate or join closely related sentences.
  - The language paper focuses on various forms of writing; the literature paper focuses primarily on academic essay writing.
  - There are five keys to a grade 9 essay: structure, conceptualisation, context, detail, and convincing evidence.
- ☒ I have used a colon to introduce a quote, phrase, word, etc.

### HOW TO REMEMBER CAPITALS - **ABLE PRINTS**:

- **Abbreviations: U.K., USA, UAE**
- **Beginnings of sentences: Nobody** saw it coming.
- **Languages: French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic,**
- **Emphasis - I LOVE CHEESE!** (avoid this)
  
- **Places: Africa, Mecca, London, Zimbabwe**
- **Religions and words related to them: Islam/Muslim, Christianity/Christian, Judaism/Jewish, Hinduism/Hindu**
- **I, as in me**
- **Names (specific) of people, places, businesses, e.g., Shakespeare, Apple, London.**
- **Titles of books, movies, or programmes, e.g., The Lion King, Macbeth,**
- **Special days: Eid, Christmas, Diwali**

### SPAG RULES

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/category/handbook/>





## **STEP 5: COMPLETE - Put Your Essay Together as One Complete Piece**

'First Flight' was written by U.A. Fanthorpe, a British poet who lived during the 20th century (1929-2009). The poem likely refers to the period of rapid technological advancements, particularly in aviation, which took place during the mid to late 20th century. The protagonist's awe and wonder during their first flight reflect society's captivation with the marvels of technology and the unprecedented opportunities it offered. However, this fascination is tempered by an increasing awareness of the need to protect and appreciate the natural world. In contrast, 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' was written by Robert Browning, a prominent English poet of the 19th century (1812-1889). Browning composed the poem in 1845 while living in Italy, and it reflects the prevalent themes of romanticism, nationalism, and nostalgia that characterised the era. The historical context of this poem is marked by a yearning for an idealised past and a deep connection to one's homeland, as well as an appreciation for the beauty of nature. In this essay, we will analyse how the contrasting forms, evocative imagery and symbolism, and unique structures of 'First Flight' and 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' engage the reader's emotions and guide their thoughts, ultimately highlighting the poets' exploration of human experiences and connections to nature and homeland.

Both 'First Flight' and 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' captivate readers with the expression of strong personal feelings, eliciting distinct emotions through their differing forms. 'First Flight' features an internal monologue with two contrasting voices: the contemplative main voice reflecting on the experience of flying, evoking feelings of wonder and awe, and the second voice interrupting with mundane chatter, prompting irritation or amusement. In contrast, Browning's poem adopts a traditional lyric form, with the speaker expressing longing for the English countryside while living abroad, stirring up feelings of nostalgia and yearning. As the internal monologue in 'First Flight' unfolds, readers delve into the protagonist's shifting thoughts and emotions, contemplating the balance between human advancement and appreciation of the natural world, such as the 'meringue kingdom' of clouds. On the other hand, the lyric form in 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' accentuates the speaker's nostalgic longing for their homeland, prompting readers to reflect on their connections to their roots and the importance of cherishing the beauty of the places they hold dear.

Building on the aforementioned contrast, both poets employ vivid language and symbolism to evoke emotions that influence the reader's thoughts and reflections. In 'First Flight,' the main voice utilises natural imagery like the metaphor 'earth slithers off' and the 'airiness of the 'cumulus', conveying nature's power and instilling a sense of awe and appreciation in the reader. The 'meringue kingdom' metaphor underscores the ethereal beauty of the clouds, deepening the reader's fascination with the natural world's wonders. In contrast, Browning's 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' features alliteration, such as 'the first fine careless rapture,' creating a harmonious sound that mirrors the poem's birdsong and evokes a sense of tranquility and peace. He also employs symbolism with migratory birds representing the speaker's desire for a temporary return to England, as seen in the line 'Oh, to be in England now that April's there!' eliciting longing and homesickness in the reader. These differences in language use shape distinct emotional effects that guide the reader's thoughts. For example, Fanthorpe's imagery in 'First Flight' accentuates the protagonist's awe and wonder during their first flight, leading the reader to contemplate the balance between human progress and nature's majesty. Conversely, Browning's alliteration and symbolism in 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' inspire nostalgia and a yearning for the English countryside, encouraging readers to reflect on their connections to their homeland and the importance of cherishing their surroundings' beauty.

The structure of both poems plays a crucial role in shaping the reader's emotions and thoughts. In 'First Flight,' the main voice's stanzas transition smoothly from describing physical sensations, exemplified by 'All the waters of the earth / Turned cloud,' to contemplating the relationship between humans and nature, as seen in 'The marriage of sun and cumulus', instilling feelings of awe and deepening the reader's appreciation for the natural world. Concurrently,





the second voice's stanzas grow in length, indicating their increasing determination to engage the main voice, potentially evoking irritation or amusement in the reader. On the other hand, 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' is structured into two stanzas, with the first centered on April, as depicted by 'Oh, to be in England / Now that April's there,' and the second on May, illustrated by 'the chestnut casts his flambeaux.' This division underscores the speaker's longing for specific moments and locations in England, eliciting nostalgia and longing in the reader and encouraging reflection on their cherished memories and connections to their homeland. Consequently, 'First Flight' employs a dual-voice structure to juxtapose the protagonist's profound reflections with the second voice's trivial chatter, compelling the reader to contemplate the balance between human progress and the appreciation of nature. Conversely, 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' uses stanza divisions to emphasise the speaker's nostalgic yearning for their homeland, inviting the reader to consider their connections to their roots and the importance of cherishing the beauty of the places they hold dear.

Throughout this analysis, we have examined how the contrasting forms, evocative imagery and symbolism, and unique structures of 'First Flight' and 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' effectively engage the reader's emotions and guide their thoughts, ultimately illuminating the poets' exploration of human experiences and connections to nature and homeland. While both authors explore human connections to nature and a sense of belonging, their purposes differ in the aspects they choose to highlight. Fanthorpe's 'First Flight' delves into the awe-inspiring experience of flight and the balance between human progress and nature's majesty, whereas Browning's 'Home Thoughts from Abroad' focuses on the emotional connection to one's homeland and the importance of appreciating its beauty.

