

Family

everything else

Time

Love

Life is changing

happy times

are slowly disappearing

Leaves are falling

People's responsibilities

are changing

Life as a mother has

taken over

what mothers can

see

being shown as animals

they are wild

Mother's lives and

their jobs are

finally

Afternoons

idea that summer is going / journey of life / youth fades
metaphor

The leaves fall in ones and twos - can't control how they fall / it irregular

From trees bordering - environment / break down in life / something taken over

The new recreation ground.

5 In the hollows of afternoons - feeling empty lives / they are lost / lives not fulfilling
No joy / Pointless / domestic life is empty / hyperbole

Young mothers assemble - being put together / all the same boring lives

Becomes a routine identity.

At swing and sandpit

foreshadows what they will be doing later in life.
mothers can escape from a dull/boring life

Setting free their children. - workers in the relationships - shows the position
only there for a little bit of time, they are not supported. Not there all the time. Not supported

Behind them, at intervals, - workers in the relationships - shows the position

Stand husbands in skilled trades, of women society

An estateful of washing, life - metaphor for how much work a mother has to do in her

And the albums, lettered

Our Wedding, lying - double meaning. 'lying' about the love they once shared, or it could literally be lying on the floor
Show how television has broken them apart and has become

Near the television; between them

15 Before them, the wind - memories been blown away

enchantment has been ruined their courting-places - go on dates, but they don't go anymore because they had children
they are fading which forces readers to feel words like 'fading' which forces readers to feel like the moments are happening now. This then forces the reader to reflect on their own position in their lives.

That are still courting-places - children are focussed on finding 'unripe acorns'
(But the lovers are all in school), unrealistic love. Trying mature quicker. They are not aware what to expect.

And their children, so intent on

Finding more unripe acorns, - idea of them changing / don't look the same / don't have time to look after themselves, looking after the children

Expect to be taken home.

Their beauty has thickened. - mothers being pushed out of their own lives

Something is pushing them

To the side of their own lives - mothers have lost their identity. They have no more personal life. Everything else has taken over.

Stanza one and three are similar in topic so the poem reflects the continual, monotonous cycle of the mothers' lives.

metaphors to compare the change of seasons with the passing of youth and relationship written in present tense.

PHILIP LARKIN

context

Larkin is a modern, contemporary poet. This poem was written in a post-war Britain. Larkin was very cynical and held a negative view about life.

He often wrote about everyday life

He was never married, he didn't believe in having children. He felt it was pointless

He also did not like materialistic people.

The poem focuses on the unsatisfactory nature of all of our lives in that we'll all have to grow up and eventually realise we've lost our truth.

Structure

Stanzas
3 unrhymed stanzas
regular?

life of mothers is regular / boring
3 stanza to show ongoing away happening

AFTNOONS

3 Stanza

regular?

life of mothers is regular / boring

3 stanza to show ongoing away happening

Family

everything else

Time

Love

Life is changing

Happy times

are slowly disappearing

Leaves are falling

People's responsibilities

are changing

Life as a mother has

taken over

What mothers can

see

Being shown as animals

they are wild

Mother's lives and

their jobs are

finally

Afternoons

Summer is fading: metaphor idea that summer is going/journey of life/youth fades

The leaves fall in ones and twos - can't control how they fall/it irregular

From trees bordering - environment/break down in life/something taken over

The new recreation ground.

5 In the hollows of afternoons feeling empty lives/they are lost/lives not fulfilling no joy/pointless/domestic life is empty/hyperbole

Young mothers assemble being put together/all the same boring lives becomes a routine identity.

At swing and sandpit

foreshadows what they will be doing later in life. mothers can escape from a dull/boring life

Setting free their children. workers in the relationships. Shows the position

Behind them, at intervals, stand husbands in skilled trades, of women society

An estateful of washing, life metaphor for how much work a mother has to do in her

And the albums, lettered

Our Wedding, lying double meaning. 'lying' about the love they once shared, or it could literally be lying on the floor show how television has broken them apart and has become

Near the television: between them

15 Before them, the wind memories been blown away

Is ruining their courting-places go on dates, but they don't go anymore because they had children/youth is fading words like 'fading' which forces readers to feel like the moments are happening now. This then forces the reader to reflect on their own position in their lives.

That are still courting-places children are focussed on finding 'unripe acorns' (But the lovers are all in school), unrealistic love. Trying mature quicker. They are not aware what to expect.

And their children, so intent on

Finding more unripe acorns, idea of them changing/don't look the same/don't have time to look after themselves, looking after the children

Expect to be taken home. Mothers being pushed out of their own lives

Their beauty has thickened.

Something is pushing them

To the side of their own lives

mothers have lost their identity. They have no more personal life. Everything else has taken over.

Stanza one and three are similar in topic so the poem reflects the continual, monotonous cycle of the mothers' lives.

metaphors to compare the change of seasons with the passing of youth and relationship written in present tense.

PHILIP LARKIN

Context

Larkin is a modern, contemporary poet. This poem was written in a post-war Britain. Larkin was very cynical and held a negative view about life.

He often wrote about everyday life

He was never married, he didn't believe in having children. He felt it was pointless

He was also did not like materialistic people.

The poem focuses on the unsatisfactory nature of all of our lives in that we'll all have to grow up and eventually realise we've lost our truth.

Structure

Stanzas
3 unrhymed stanzas
regular?

AFTERNOONS
life of mothers is regular/boring
3 stanza to show ongoing away happening

Family

everything else

Time

Love

STRUCTURE

Stanzas

3 unrhymed stanzas
regular

AFTERNOONS

life of mothers is regular / boring

3 stanza to show ongoing away happening

Afternoons

Life is changing

happy times

are slowly disappearing

Leaves are falling

people's responsibilities

are changing

Life as a mother has

taken over

what mothers can

see

being shown as animals

they are wild

Summer is fading: metaphor

The leaves fall in ones and twos - can't control how they fall / it irregular

From trees bordering - environment / break down in life / something taken over

The new recreation ground.

5 In the hollows of afternoons: feeling empty lives / they are lost / lives not fulfilling

Young mothers assemble being put together / all the same boring lives becomes a routine identity.

At swing and sandpit

Setting free their children. foreshadows what they will be doing later in life.
mothers can escape from a dull/boring life

Behind them, at intervals,

10 Stand husbands in skilled trades, workers in the relationships. Shows the position

of women society

An estate of washing, life

And the albums, lettered

Our Wedding, lying double meaning. 'lying about the love they once shared, or it could literally be lying on the floor show how television has broken them apart and has become

Near the television: between them

15 Before them, the wind memories been blown away

enchantment has been Is ruining their courting-places go on dates, but they don't go anymore because
used to portray the break down of the they had childhood youth is fading.

old courting places words like 'fading' which forces readers to feel
younger generation like the moments are happening now. This then
taking over forces the reader to reflect on their own position
in the lives.

That are still courting-places

(But the lovers are all in school),

Finding more unripe acorns,

Expect to be taken home.

Their beauty has thickened.

Something is pushing them

To the side of their own lives.

children are focussed on finding unrealistic love. Trying mature quicker. They are
not aware what to expect.

idea of them changing / don't look the same / don't have
time to look after themselves, looking after the children

- mothers being pushed out of their own lives

mothers have lost their identity. They have no more
personal life. Everything else has taken over.

Stanza one and three are similar in topic so the
Poem reflects the continual, monotonous cycle of
the mothers' lives.

metaphors to compare the change of seasons with the
passing of youth and relationship
written in present tense.

PHILIP LARKIN

context
Larkin is a modern, contemporary poet. This poem was written in a post-war Britain. Larkin was very cynical and held a negative view about life.

He often wrote about everyday life

He was never married, he didn't believe in having children. He felt it was pointless

He was also did not like materialistic people.

The poem focuses on the unsatisfactory nature of all of our lives in that we'll all have to grow up and eventually realise we've lost our truth.

The Poem is about love, life and what their love was like before they had children. They watch videos to remind them what it was like, and where they went on dates. Children, responsibilities and also love have a relationship change. The Poem connects the seasons with the passage of time. Dream about what they could of had.