

Write the two digit question number *inside* the boxes next to the first line of your answer

Answer

Leave blank

Symbol of capitalism - ^{plon} ~~unsinkable~~ ~~absolutely unsinkable~~
Ferdinand's don't worry ~~war~~ - Capitalism benefits from
Arthur Billing's character - ~~knights in~~ ~~round table~~
Dorothy's Imagery ~~learn~~ ~~from~~ the capitalist ~~pen~~
forced ~~on~~ ~~her~~ ~~own~~
costs - care about money - monopolies ~~business~~
expansion - interests of the welfare state
Play aimed at wide audience - first performed
in foreign countries

SEEN

0.1 In his didactic play, An Inspector Calls, Priestley presents ~~the~~ Mrs Billing as an unlikable character through ~~his~~ ^{her} treatment of the working class, ~~the~~ ^{her} ignorance of social issues that were prevalent ~~at the~~ at the time and the contrast between ~~her~~ and the Inspector who is ~~seen to~~ ~~show~~ and presented to be a moral guide and compass to how we should behave. Therefore ~~the~~ Mrs Billing is used to present the ~~wrong~~ ~~as~~ unnatural nature of capitalism and the need for change, to 'a society where we are truly ~~is~~ responsible for each other'. This is also shown with her inability to stop her husband Billing as she agrees with his ideas

L4A03

At the beginning of the play ~~the~~ ^{Sybil} ~~the~~ ~~play~~ is presented as unlikable, through Priestley's use of dramatic irony. This is to 'present ~~the~~ ~~her~~ as willingly ignorant, one that is closed off in ~~the~~ ~~her~~ bubble. This is presented in ~~his~~ ^{her} speech where he says, 'The Titanic is unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable'. The use of repetition ~~to~~ shows his confidence in his words, although ~~we~~ the audience knows that the Titanic did sink, perhaps Priestley is suggesting that the upper class through might be the most ~~educated~~, ~~of~~ ~~of~~ that they think that they are the most educated

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An historical sense to his American and the Spearers
Witigaeas and want to capture the moment.
This feeling of amazement is also continued with
the metaphor of his father's shoulders "globing"
as the image of the speaker as a little

L5A01

boy as the long elongate o' sound shows the broadness
broadness of his father's shoulders. The extended
metaphor of a ship is also particularly powerful because
it shows how big the speaker's father is to
him, he is not only the ship but he is also controlling
the ship. This nature of the relationship can therefore
be linked with Keats's own personal relationship
with his father and his acknowledgment of
parent on the skillful nature of farming. This is
because it requires specific and precise movements.
This therefore shows that perhaps Keats felt
a need to want to grow up to be like his father.

SEEN

In neither any distance the ambiguous nature of
the poem has to deal with the ~~ending~~ ^{ending}.
The true intent of the speaker is unknown as he
reaches to an "endless sky to fall or fly". The
poem could be said to be written in sonnet form
but challenges this form with the use of short sentences.
The interweaving of these together shows that although
he feels love for his mother, he is unsure of
his future but yet he wishes to explore that uncertainty.
This is expressed with the use of enjambement
from an "endless sky" and then to "fall or fly".
This is because he ~~still feels~~ he still feels like
there would be a long lasting connection between
him and his mother. Although however the lines to "fall"
or "fly" remain ambiguous because it symbolises
the uncertainty of leaving his mother, which due to the

L6A02
L6A03



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Uncertainty of growing up because he is aware of the impending doom that ~~could~~ could follow. The "endless" sky however symbolise endless possibilities. The imagery of to "fall or fly" is a natural analogy of a ~~bird~~ bird leaving a nest therefore for him growing up and leaving is the natural thing to do.

However these ideas about growing up is explored differently in *mother* & *mother only distance* as it happens based on a ^{mutual} ~~mutual~~ decision of both mother and son, it could be said the distance and growing up is explored due to the ~~the~~ speaker & hearer's inability to "fill and meet up" with the standards expected from ~~to~~ him as ~~the~~ the son of a farmer. The flowing verse and description of the expertise nature nature of his father can be said to be a kind of the art of putting pen to paper and ~~with~~ writing. This allows us to interpolate the relationships that existed in this poem. The expectation from his father and ~~his~~ his inability to follow in his footsteps as he became a writer. This is in line with *hearing* who has ~~been~~ ~~far~~ talked about ~~the~~ his father coming to his poetry sessions and yet ~~never~~ never talk about this particular poem. This resonates the idea that his father is following him and would not go away.

In conclusion, both poems present ideas about growing up and the inevitability of the situation, both ~~speakers~~ speak from the point of view of the child. However the poem *mother only distance* ends positively as the ~~child~~ ~~both~~ "fly" whilst ~~the~~ *hearing* ends negatively with his father not "going away". This presents his father as ~~not~~



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hero and as a burden. They both equally deal with themes and ideas that could deeply personal and therefore show both sides of a ~~parent~~ parent child relationship, one of which the reader is able to ~~let~~ identify with

L6A01 ALL

ALL L6

SEEN

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~~The~~ Bold presents an ambigious feeling of autumn, perhaps the effect ^{of} it depends on the person experiencing it. The first line "Autumn arrives" shows that it was expected and awaited by some people. The use of alliteration therefore suggests that the positive image of autumn is genuine; the reader therefore expects a positive poem about autumn, as it is linked with new beginnings and a fresh start and the "of Autumn" would therefore have the power and ability to bring this fresh start. However this purpose and effect

L4A02

changes with the harsh plastic & b sounds in "robber" and "Grabbing". This suggests an evil intent of Autumn, hardly directly contrast to the idea of giving a new beginning, instead the ~~Aut~~ Autumn season is a "robber" which suggests death and sadness. The use of alliteration also takes on a new light as it suggests a cycle of events, such as the cycle of the weather. Therefore suggesting that autumn is not welcomed as the image of "Grabbing" is one stolen

The season of Autumn is personified to descri-

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L5A02

be its evil intent. This may be suggestive of the
evil nature of mankind, ~~the~~ therefore the effect
of ~~the~~ autumn is that it awakens this violent
act in humans. The long sprawling uncontrolled lines
in poem is suggestive of the power of autumn,
the fact that there is no control ~~suggests~~
~~that~~ winter ~~suggests~~ suggest that the effect
of it is inevitable as it makes the "branches shake".
The idea of people being "strangers" also means
both the idea of it being unwelcomed and unwanted.

SEEN

~~How~~ However the writer also ends with
imagery of the sky glowing "red with rage". This
personification suggests that the sky has no
power to do anything about the autumn. The effects

L6A02

autumn season also can cause the sky
to change, giving a indifferent entity. The idea of
the sky could also have with God and God being
angry at autumn, the clash is therefore between
nature and God. Although the "Inquisitive" nature
of people could also be suggested ~~suggests~~ suggestive
of their attraction to the dark acts because
the glowing of the sky ~~present~~ presents imagery

L6A01

tion and ~~there~~ therefore ~~with~~

ALL L6



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2 72

Both Collins and Bolid present different attitudes towards the seasons, although the events described in both poems is largely affected by the season. It seems that they present people reacting in different ways.

Collins presents a positive attitude towards today with the use of the long-boat O'Sound. This is done to present the excitement, surprise and amazement he is trying to get people to feel when being by the day, "today today". They both

Both poet uses colour imagery both for different effects. The colour "red" in Autumn is used to symbolise the perhaps the dangerous aspect of the season whilst "blue" symbolises and "white" symbolise purity and therefore enjoyment.

Unlike Autumn, Today has an ordered structure of two lines to present the love the poet wants the people to feel for nature. This is unlike Autumn which is less structured to present the chaotic and destructive nature of the weather.

