

## SECTION B (Poetry)

The poems you have studied are:

**The Manhunt** by Simon Armitage

**Sonnet 43** by Elizabeth Barrett Browning

**London** by William Blake

**The Soldier** by Rupert Brooke

**She Walks in Beauty** by Lord Byron

**Living Space** by Imtiaz Dharker

**As Imperceptibly as Grief** by Emily Dickinson

**Cozy Apologia** by Rita Dove

**Valentine** by Carol Ann Duffy

**A Wife in London** by Thomas Hardy

**Death of a Naturalist** by Seamus Heaney

**Hawk Roosting** by Ted Hughes

**To Autumn** by John Keats

**Afternoons** by Philip Larkin

**Dulce et Decorum Est** by Wilfred Owen

**Ozymandias** by Percy Bysshe Shelley

**Mametz Wood** by Owen Sheers

*Excerpt from The Prelude* by William Wordsworth

Answer both **7 1** and **7 2**.

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on **7 1**, and about 40 minutes on **7 2**.

**7 1** Read the poem below, *Mametz Wood*, by Owen Sheers.

*Mametz Wood* is a poem about war. How does Owen Sheers present war in the poem? Remember to refer to the contexts of the poem in your answer. [15]

**7 2** Choose **one** other poem from the anthology in which the poet also writes about war.

Compare the way the poet presents war in your chosen poem with the way Owen Sheers presents war in *Mametz Wood*. [25]

In your answer to **7 2** you should compare:

- the content and structure of the poems – what they are about and how they are organised
- how the writers create effects, using appropriate terminology where relevant
- the contexts of the poems, and how these may have influenced the ideas in them

### Mametz Wood

For years afterwards the farmers found them —  
the wasted young, turning up under their plough blades  
as they tended the land back into itself.

A chit of bone, the china plate of a shoulder blade,  
the relic of a finger, the blown  
and broken bird's egg of a skull,

all mimicked now in flint, breaking blue in white  
across this field where they were told to walk, not run,  
towards the wood and its nesting machine guns.

And even now the earth stands sentinel,  
reaching back into itself for reminders of what happened  
like a wound working a foreign body to the surface of the skin.

This morning, twenty men buried in one long grave,  
a broken mosaic of bone linked arm in arm,  
their skeletons paused mid dance-macabre

in boots that outlasted them,  
their socketed heads tilted back at an angle  
and their jaws, those that have them, dropped open.

As if the notes they had sung  
have only now, with this unearthing,  
slipped from their absent tongues.

OWEN SHEERS

END OF PAPER

## SECTION B (Poetry)

The poems you have studied are:

**The Manhunt** by Simon Armitage

**Sonnet 43** by Elizabeth Barrett Browning

**London** by William Blake

**The Soldier** by Rupert Brooke

**She Walks in Beauty** by Lord Byron

**Living Space** by Imtiaz Dharker

**As Imperceptibly as Grief** by Emily Dickinson

**Cozy Apologia** by Rita Dove

**Valentine** by Carol Ann Duffy

**A Wife in London** by Thomas Hardy

**Death of a Naturalist** by Seamus Heaney

**Hawk Roosting** by Ted Hughes

**To Autumn** by John Keats

**Afternoons** by Philip Larkin

**Dulce et Decorum Est** by Wilfred Owen

**Ozymandias** by Percy Bysshe Shelley

**Mametz Wood** by Owen Sheers

*Excerpt from The Prelude* by William Wordsworth

Answer both 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 1 |
|---|---|

 and 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 2 |
|---|---|

.

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 1 |
|---|---|

, and about 40 minutes on 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 2 |
|---|---|

.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 1 |
|---|---|

 Read the poem below, *Sonnet 43*, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

*Sonnet 43* is a poem about love. How does Elizabeth Barrett Browning present love in the poem? Remember to refer to the contexts of the poem in your answer. [15]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 2 |
|---|---|

 Choose **one** other poem from the anthology in which the poet also writes about love.

Compare the way the poet presents love in your chosen poem with the way Elizabeth Barrett Browning presents love in *Sonnet 43*. [25]

In your answer to 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 7 | 2 |
|---|---|

 you should compare:

- the content and structure of the poems – what they are about and how they are organised
- how the writers create effects, using appropriate terminology where relevant
- the contexts of the poems, and how these may have influenced the ideas in them

#### Sonnet 43

**How do I love thee?** Let me count the ways.  
 I love thee to the depth and breadth and height  
 My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight  
 For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.  
 I love thee to the level of every day's  
 Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.  
 I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;  
 I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.  
 I love thee with the passion put to use  
 In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.  
 I love thee with a love I seemed to lose  
 With my lost saints — I love thee with the breath,  
 Smiles, tears, of all my life! — and, if God choose,  
 I shall but love thee better after death.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

END OF PAPER