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International Baccalaureate

Diploma Programme

ENGLISH A1

HL
PAPER TWO

09 May 2012 (afternoon)

Candidate session number: **D-220**

Glenforest Secondary School

Invigilator only: Candidate absent (insert ✕ if applicable)

Instructions to candidates:

- Check the details in the box above. If any detail is incorrect, inform the invigilator of the examination.
- Complete the candidate box below with the section(s)/option(s) and question(s) answered. If all questions have been answered, state ALL.
- Write down your candidate session number on the front of each answer sheet (and on any graph paper) used.
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Candidate	
Section or option	Question
Poetry	#3

Examiner 1		Examiner 2	Examiner 3
Examiner number		Examiner number	Examiner number
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A	5		
B	4		
C	5		
D	5		
E	4		
Total	23	Total	Total

Number of sheets attached (excluding cover sheet)

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ANSWER SHEET
FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES
HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

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Question Question Pregunta 3

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Poetry may be considered a medium through which poets express their thoughts, experiences and ideas. Typically a poem depicts one central theme, idea or ~~express~~ experience but poets may choose to depict their message or expression ~~using~~ by linking two quite diverse ideas or experiences to make the meaning of their poem that much more profound. These links may be capture a reader's attention or even imagination & help them see the subject manner in a way that they may not have considered. Samuel Taylor Coleridge & Pablo Neruda are two poets who frequently employ this tactic to establish a significant point in their ~~poet~~ poetry.

Coleridge, a nature loving poet and a founder of the 'Romanticism' movement often ~~tal~~ talks of the fantastical realm & tends to

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imagine many of the scenarios illustrated in his poetry. That is not to say though that he does not talk about his personal experiences & ideas; he often talked about the beauty of nature & the sublimity present within it. No poem, perhaps, depicts this idea in the light of two contrasting experiences better than, 'The Lime-Tree Bower My Prison.' The poem was written when Coleridge underwent some mishap rendering him physically incapable of accompanying his 'long-awaited friends' to a nature 'walk' of sorts. He states, "Well, they are gone and here must I stay// This Lime-Tree Bower My Prison." Being bound to this prison he forfeits all "beauties & feelings" & enters into a state of dejection. In his sad mood he experiences nature around him as being depressing as well, noting the scenario with lonesome or annoyed diction: "branchless ash, unsunned & damp"; "poor yellow leaves". As he progresses in thought he begins to imagine his friends 'His friends emerge' 'Beneath the wide wide Heaven.' The use of the word "Heaven" here is interesting because he could have simply stated it as the 'sky.' By noting it as "Heaven" he's added a "supernatural" connotation to the work going hand-in-hand with his pantheistic view, the view that God is present

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in all living things. In addition this line breaks the ~~[illegible]~~ 9 syllable rhyme scheme ~~[illegible]~~ as it now becomes 10 syllables. This may be helping both the speaker & reader of the poem begin a transition in experiences. His dejected, forlorn tone changes to that of appraisal - as his experience shifts. ~~He realizes that~~ A "sudden delight comes to [his] heart" as he realizes that nature is everywhere & how foolish was he not to praise the scenary around him. ~~rather than~~ This ~~[illegible]~~ is a dramatic shift in experiences as his "lost // Beauties & feelings" now realize that "Nature ne'er deserts the wise & pure." This helps the reader appreciate the intricate beauty present everywhere & he has only to look to ~~realize~~ understand nature.

Contrasting experiences are also present in the poetry of the Chilean Poet Pablo Neruda. Being a "poet of reality" & experiences many of his poems depict his experiences with life. ~~[illegible]~~ "To Sadness", a poem by Pablo Neruda depict his experiences of two polar

Seems to have abandoned prompt to present a "role" analysis

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opposite feelings: happiness & sadness. ~~Cour~~ In the poem ~~he's~~ there's "so much sun & honey in the topaze" that he needs sadnesses' "black wings" to come & get him. This is a very interesting idea presented by Neruda, why would anyone desire sadness? His desire for sadness is so great that he needs the "weeping of the Earth" & he wants the "vast house* in darkness." By offering two completely different emotions that depict entirely different experiences, he may in essence be saying that two emotions & thus experiences may be dependent on one another. This particular idea is especially coherent in the ~~one-sentence~~ two line stanza, "The night wasn't born." By isolating this verse, Neruda looked to emphasize its importance: the night ~~doesn't~~ doesn't just appear it ~~in the~~ comes from the "transition" of the day. ~~Further~~ Neruda, with his socialist and Marxist beliefs, may also be looking to say that he wants to partake in all experiences with his beloved people both in happiness & in sorrow. This interesting connection between sadness & happiness may also imply that one can only truly understand happiness after having gone through some sorrow. For example, the sorrow of a rejected university application may be great but the happiness obtained from obtaining an acceptance ~~from~~ after a rejection may know no limits. In this poem he also explores the idea of liminity — the space between

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two extremes. He seeks the "threads of twilight" the "space" between bread & shadow". Bread in this instance may refer to light or life while shadow to darkness or death. In this instance he explores the concept that the 'threshold' may be best, ~~the space between two~~ as well as the fact that no one experience, if prolonged for too long, is good. By linking his two polar opposite experiences of sadness & happiness he ~~realizes that~~ helps readers realize the importance of ~~an emotion (sadness)~~ a generally disliked emotion (sadness).

OK on length

Apart from experiences poets may also express two contrasting ideas within their poetry. In "The Nightingale" by Coleridge he analyzes the Greek mythological idea of the nightingale with his own view on the bird. He essentially mocks the Greek poet who stated the nightingale as being "melancholy" by ~~say~~ stating it as an "idle thought". Traditionally nightingales are thought to sing of sadness or sorrow as it the embodiment of a "maiden who was "wronged" ~~[illegible]~~ in Greek mythology

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Contrastingly Neruda rejects such notions explicitly stating that, "In Nature there is nothing melancholy." This idea is especially depicted in this ~~&~~ sentence as it is also ~~the smallest sentence in the poem~~ the only objective sentence that is only one line long. This contrast of both poetic structure & idea help Coleridge really drive his beliefs of nature towards the people.

OK

Neruda's contrast of ideas are perhaps best exemplified in "Ode to the Seagull". Initially he revers the seagull & praises it to almost a 'supernatural' level, stating that it's an ~~symbol~~ "emblem" across the shirt of the cold firmament." By endowing a heavenly feature "firmament" with a humanly object "shirt" he may even be saying that ~~stars~~ heaven is not 'up there' rather with us. This one line is an example of the use of 2 contrasting ideas in one verse to present a new perspective on a commonly held belief. The poem also shifts in ideas. Neruda proclaims himself to be "a poet of reality, a photographer of the sky," implying that he must also present ideas in the way that he sees them. In comparison to the first three stanza which ~~was~~ all only had one period the fourth stanza that associates ~~&~~ a negative connotation with the seagull also has a different structure — the structure being short often ~~chopping~~ chopping sentences. He uses negative diction to associate with the seagull in this

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fourth stanza using words such as "steal" & "devour". He implies their greedy & selfish: "You eat, eat, eat," & stating that "there is nothing you don't devour". In the end he ~~[illegible]~~ connects these two ideas by stating that he will celebrate the seagull "as a whole". By linking these two contrasting ideas he implies that all things have a good & a bad but everything should be perceived 'holistically'. OK

In these ways, Neruda and Coleridge have both used a connection ~~of ideas and experiences~~ between two diverse ideas or experiences to help make the message of their poetry more profound. Coleridge uses this contrast of ideas & experiences ~~[illegible]~~ along with integrating the free verse ~~[illegible]~~ scheme to appeal to the typical man to understand the beauty of nature while Neruda uses ~~[illegible]~~ different ideas & experiences to make man realize where he stands in nature & how one should perceive nature. Interestingly, both poets not only ~~incorporate~~ ~~incorporate~~ incorporate the linking of contrasting ideas but also ~~[illegible]~~ diverse experiences - perhaps this quality distinguishes

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there is 'great' prose.

Generally focused on the prompt, paper demonstrates understanding of the chosen texts and some knowledge of the author's purpose

A 5
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C 5
D 5
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