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Title of Exam:	English Literature Paper 3: Poetry	Centre Number:	64395
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image creates a somewhat negative view of her parents' marriage, she is merely a tool to prove their happiness, which clearly was not there as they "have been repelled to separate lands". Through this mundane imagery of a "marriage register" the speaker is perhaps indicating that her identity is worth more than her bond with her parents, however overwhelmingly, the rhyme within the poem is indicative that the speaker sees her bond with her parents as largely positive.

Overall, both poems take a different view on the bond between children and their parents, whilst 'Six O'clock' is from a parents perspective, and dwells on the beauty of childhood innocence, 'Genetics' is the account of a grown up 'child' who, ultimately perceives her parents unity as a positive thing, yet there are some negative undertones. Both poems use simple yet telling language, structure and rhyme to effectively explore the child-parent bond.

10)

Donne
A*

Despite being a devout Christian, Donne could not help but fear death, he was very much aware of his sins, which were usually driven by sexual motives, and thus had a deep concern about the afterlife. 'Holy Sonnet VI' takes a sonnet form and takes a dramatic stance on death, using rhyme, strong language and raw imagery to reflect on his imminent death.

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the newfound slave trade, which was made possible through increased trade and the discovery of new nations at this time. Moreover, the use of a list format, "chance, kings and desperate men" further undermine death as it creates the sense that it lacks power, due to the magnitude of ideas or people who are superior to it. The isolation of the plural noun "men" is suggestive that all "men" (which may be a representation of 'mankind') are sovereign over death, despite their seeming weakness.

In 'Holy Sonnet VI', Donne uses imperatives to instruct God, however in a way that will lead to Donne's downfall; his death. The final couplet of the sonnet appropriately employs a shift in tone, whereas before the speaker seems to be overwhelmed by self-pity, he is now facing the reality of death: "Impute me righteous, thus purged of evil,/ For thus I leave the world, the flesh, the Devil". Donne's desperation to access heaven is reflected through his stern instructions to God- "Impute me" is an unforgiving, somewhat relentless demand and its nature would have been considered far more shocking by a 16th century audience. The 16th century was a time where religion prevailed society, and God was seen as a supreme and undisputed figure, so the fact the Donne is effectively bossing him around would be seen as outrageous, however such innovation is what makes Donne's poetry still relevant today. In addition, death is presented as not absolute, as Donne recognises his potential to merely depart "the flesh" suggesting that his soul will be "purged" and thus have the capacity to

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("shalt" and "die") and the plosive of the 't' in death, serve to emulate Donne's resentful attitude towards death; thue use of powerful and stern sounding words further help to present death as a weak concept.

Overall, both 'Holy Sonnet VI' and 'Holy Sonnet X' help to explore the theme of death, however present the concept in contrasting ways. Whilst in 'VI' the speaker is clearly fearful of death, and demanding that God rescues him from his fate, the speaker in 'X' attempts to dominate and patronise death.

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