

a) In the poem 'Invasion' the writer is expressing his thoughts and feelings through different tenses in the poem. Future tense (lines 1, 3, 5, 7, 11-12) shows what the author thinks will happen (possibly even knows what will happen). ~~Past tense (line 9, 14)~~ On line 9, the author wants to say what kind of men ~~these~~ (that are still alive) have made a decision to ~~become~~ become soldiers and ~~other soldiers~~ ~~the~~ ~~author~~ give up their freedom for the war ('These are young men/who took their short-lived freedom for granted' lines 9-10). ~~and~~ Past tense ~~these~~ in line 10 describes what ~~the~~ I have just written and in line 15 the author ~~is~~ writes 'we've lost this war before it has begun.' which links to the future and shows that the author knows what will happen. Also, I can understand <sup>how</sup> that the author feels because of the language used: 'the sound of their boots approaching at dawn' (line 2); 'In their death-bringing uniforms they will march towards our homes' (lines 4-5); 'with rusty guns and boiling blood' (line 6); '...and blood/will cover our roads, mix with our drinking water, it will creep into our dreams' (lines 11-13). The language is quite emotive and describing the things that

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will happen with details, which again shows that the author knows what will happen (they will ~~lose~~ <sup>lose</sup> the war, many people will be killed and the nightmares ~~to~~ from the war will stick in people's head). I think that the message that Choman Hardi wants to say at last 2 lines (lines 14-15) is not to bother about the war, not to try be rebellious and defend ~~one~~ <sup>them-</sup> selves ~~because~~, there is no point <sup>in</sup> that because they will still lose the war.

b) iii While in the poem 'Invasion' the author's feelings ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> quite calm (as if the author put up with the situation) <sup>but</sup> in poem 'O What is that Sound' by W.H. Auden the feelings towards war are expressed quite 'innocent' <sup>when one of the</sup> ~~as the~~ character is asking questions about the ~~people~~ soldiers that are ~~coming~~ <sup>to</sup> walking with guns ~~is near~~ <sup>and</sup> and doesn't ~~understand~~ understand what are they doing there (lines 1-2; 5-6; 9-10; 13-14; 17-18; 21-22; 25-26). It seems like there are 2 characters - <sup>parent</sup> ~~a~~ mother and <sup>their</sup> ~~so~~ child and the child is asking all those questions, <sup>and</sup> ~~what~~ the mother is answering them. In poem 'O What is that Sound' the character don't know what will happen and they might just guess, while in poem 'Invasion' the author expressed that he knows what will happen many times

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(lines 1-3; 5; 11-13). Although, in poem 'O What is That Sound' it seems like ~~mother~~ <sup>parent</sup> understands what's happening, when the soldiers pass the ~~father~~ <sup>parent</sup> farmer, who lives near ~~there~~ <sup>(lines 25; 27-28)</sup>, feels the danger and leaves ~~his~~ <sup>to protect him</sup> child (lines 25; 27-28; 32) ~~and~~, then the child becomes scared because he's left alone and sees how the soldiers broke the lock and splintered the door (line 33). ~~and the end~~

So in <sup>conclusion</sup> ~~the poem~~, 'Invasion' the aren't any rebellious, confused thoughts, the author is 'calm' and doesn't want to protest, because he thinks that there is no point in that (they say 'we've lost this war before it has begun') but in 'O What is That Sound' the ~~feeling~~ <sup>and thoughts</sup> ~~about~~ about the ~~coming~~ <sup>coming</sup> of war are confused (the child doesn't understand what's happening - eg. line 4-2), no one knows what will happen, but ~~when~~ <sup>when the soldiers</sup> the parent of the child ~~protects~~ <sup>leaves his child to protect him</sup> ~~and~~ (lines 29-32)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**