

a choice, she can either try to diffuse or leave it to blow up and hurt someone else. The poet has done this to show how much of a battle it is for her to make the choice, this pushes her love to the limit.

By the end of the poem the poets leave us to wonder if the subjects ever recover, with the ~~help~~ help of a loved one, or whether they are left to continue to suffer. Quickdraw is ~~concluded~~ with a repetition of "and this..." ~~just~~ times and

5.3 is finally ended with an elipsis. This is used ~~to~~ by the poet to show that she continues to get hurt by the person

6.4 she ~~and~~ loved long after she has surrendered and the poem is over. This shows how strongly he feels about her as he can't help but hurt her, even with something as small as a fake kiss.

On the other hand The Marchant ends with "then, and only then, did I come close." This gives the affect that she may have won the first battle but she hasn't won the war. However you imagine that she will continue to try and help him so that he may one day love her.

To conclude the poets in both poems use battles to show feelings towards another person. However in Quickdraw the battle is negative, they fight each ~~other~~ other as they hate each other. Whereas in The Marchant the battle is positive, it is fought to help the other person as ~~they~~ they love them and want them to be happy. Their feelings are explored as the poets show how far they will go to hurt of help.

ALL band 5

+ 6.1, 6.4 = (32)

✓ 0 9 The poet presents the ways that children are affected by war by showing that it takes away their innocence <sup>as it is taken from the perspective of a child</sup>. It is shown firstly when the "sirens ripped open the ~~war~~ warm silk of sleep." This literally says that the sirens woke them while they were sleeping, however this also represents that during their sleep they can dream

- 5.3 however they please, by ripping this away it shows that the war took away all of their dreams and forced them to live in a cold, cruel reality. Before <sup>the</sup> war they lived happily, they were in a ~~cocoon~~ cocoon of childhood which was "warm" and "silly" they were protected and precious, just as silk is but this was taken away from them by war and they were forced to live in a cold, cruel world and experience
- 5.2 things that they shouldn't have.
- 5.1 The bombs also had a huge impact on their lives, people tried to protect them from the reality but they "knew this was no giant playing bowls." ~~this~~ ~~is~~ The poet uses this to show that for a child everything is a game, they play and invent games in any situation but not even the most imaginative child could pretend that the bombings were anything else. This is used by the poet to show how
- 6.1? greatly a child is affected by the war, they can no longer laugh and play games as the bombing has scared them for life
- 6.2 It also affects how they progress in later life, the poet shows this as the window is now just a "jazz of glass, where once had hung my window spun with stars." This is used by the poet as the window represents the child's future, ~~where once~~ which once spun with dreams and opportunities, just like stars. Yet the war destroyed this as well and ~~it~~ to the child it seems that "the sky lay broken on my floor".
- 6.1 The poet has ended the poem like this to show that to the child it seems that the whole world has come crashing down around him, even the sky has fallen and lays broken around him. He can see all of the destruction but he can ~~not~~ do nothing to fix it. To conclude the poet presents the way children are affected

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

**Answer**

Leave  
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by war by telling the poem from the child's perspective  
to show how much it affects their ~~at~~ lives - their  
whole world has been broken and their innocence is  
gone and they are left to stand helpless with no way  
of fixing it.

All band 6

- 6.3

= (17)