1. A poet coined the term “auditory imagination” to define the response which the sounds of poetry evoke in the mind of the reader.

In the light of this definition, examine how poets have used sound devices to influence your experience or understanding of poems you have studied. You must refer closely to the work of two or three poets in your study and base your answer on a total of three or four poems.

2. A poem often arises out of a specific occasion, event, or experience from which the poet crafts a response with a wider application.

Compare the ways in which poets have made a specific occasion, event or experience meaningful to you as a reader. You must refer closely to the work of two or three poets in your study and base your answer on a total of three or four poems.

3. “Art is on the side of the oppressed.” Evaluate the means by which two or three works in your study either confirm or raise questions about the validity of this assertion.

4. “Works of literature are often layered, and may require close attention to discover their depth and complexity.” With respect to two or three of the works you have studied, show how valid this view is.

5. “A writer conveys not only experiences but a whole world in which these are possible.” With respect to two or three works you have studied, discuss whether the author has created a coherent, imagined “world”.

6. In what ways and to what effect have writers in your study made use of illustrative elements such as anecdotes, analogies, allusions and the like in their works?

7. “The success of metaphors depends on meaning, not sound.” Basing your argument on several metaphors in poems you have studied, say how far you can agree with such a view of their success. You must use poems by at least two poets in your answer.

8. Careful study of a set of poems is likely to leave in the reader’s memory words, phrases and lines. Choosing a few of these recollections, analyse why and by what means the poets have made such words, phrases and lines particularly memorable for you. You must use poems by at least two poets you have studied in your answer.
9. The presence of pairs, or of doubles and doubling often appears in works of art. How and for what purposes have **at least two** writers in your study made effective use of such patterns?

10. Compare the ways that the treatment of time has been used to shape meaning in **two or three** works you have studied.

11. In what ways and to what effect have writers in your study made it possible for you to choose more than one interpretation of their works? Use **two or three** works you have studied in your answer.

12. Does knowledge of the background of a poem, whether historical, biographical, social or otherwise, limit or enhance one’s understanding of the work? Refer closely in your answer to works by at least two poets you have studied.

13. In what ways do poets use the portrayal of landscape to explore human experience? Referring to works by at least two poets you have studied, consider this use of landscape.

14. Writers of literature rarely offer answers that resolve the issues they raise. To what extent and in what ways does this statement apply to at least two of the works you have studied?

15. In what ways is the literature you have studied concerned with gaining, maintaining or losing a paradise of some kind? Refer closely in your answer to at least two poets.

16. There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. To what extent do at least two of the poets you have studied present concepts of good and bad as a matter of perception?

17. “Poetry, either directly or indirectly, is ultimately about itself, its coming into being.” In what ways, either directly or indirectly, do the works of at least two poets in your study explore the concept of creative inspiration?

18. Discuss the ways in which at least two poets in your study have offered the familiar as a way of entering the unfamiliar.

19. Authors are aware of the power of their works to shock the reader. Referring to at least two of the works in your study, explore some of the methods they have employed to do this.
20. In what ways and to what effects do at least two of the works you have studied make use of one or more aspects of the natural world as a significant motif?

21. Poems frequently present two (or more) realities, which are often very different. Referring to at least two of the poets you have studied, show to what extent and in what ways writers have made use of the interest and tension this creates.

22. “A writer is always being asked ‘For whom do you write?’”. Discuss the author’s sense of his or her audience in at least two of the works you have studied.

23. It has been said that the object of a poem is pleasure, not truth. Discuss the techniques by which at least two poets you have studied highlight pleasure as their subject.

24. “Poetry is a special way of drawing attention to the singular, strange or different”. How, for what purposes and with what effects have at least two poets you have studied drawn your attention to the “singular, strange or different”?

25. Explore the means by which at least two poets in your study create a distinctive voice or voices in their work.

26. “Poetry is language that always means more”. Referring closely to at least two poets in your study, explore the creation and effectiveness of multiple levels of meaning.

27. With reference to at least two poets you have studied, discuss why lines of poetry end where they do and consider the importance of these choices to the poets’ overall purposes.

28. Poets address a vast range of subject matter. Discuss the means and techniques by which at least two poets have distilled something focused and personal from a broad and/or impersonal topic, such as love, knowledge, work, nature, and so on.

29. “Poetry is invented chiefly for the pleasure of both the poet and the reader.” Using the work of at least two poets you have studied, show in a detailed way how your reading leads you to respond to this proposal.

30. Elegiac poetry, in which things remembered or lost are evoked by the poet, is often deeply moving. Discuss the way at least two poets you have studied have represented such experiences and with what effect.
31. The title of a poem almost always offers the audience something significant to their reading and understanding. In the work of at least two poets you have studied, show how titles have affected your interpretations of the poems.

32. In at least two works of poetry you have studied, compare how images convey the thoughts and feelings of the speaker.

33. Some poems have an exceptionally strong sense of an ending. Referring closely to at least two of the poets in your study, compare the means by which closure or resolution is achieved.

34. “A poet is an architect who designs and plans with words.” Compare the ways at least two poets you have studied have given structure to their poems, and to what effect.