

Candidate 4 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	Part D - poetry.
	Structure is a key technique employed by the critically acclaimed poet Seamus Heaney, in his poem "Death of a Naturalist". The use of His use of structure enhances the readers understanding of the central themes present in the poem and these not including childhood and nature allow these themes to be more easily identified.
	Poem "Death of a Naturalist" is split into two consecutive stanzas which present the poem in a before and after format. The use of the divided split helps the theme to be understood and the reader to identify it's meaning. The first stanza is filled with positive and pleasant imagery. At this point in the poem the narrator is a young boy

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

playing around in the "flax-dam" his enjoyment is illustrated through positive imagery and language.

"Best of all was the warm thick slobber" this shows the boy adores nature and all its ~~often~~ slimy offerings. He is not afraid to get stuck in and get his hands dirty. During this time in his life the boy is very fond of the wildlife especially the frogs. He refers to them as "mummy" and "daddy" ~~imply~~ implying he is anything but ~~disgust~~ disgusted by the slimy ~~reptiles~~ creatures. However this admiration ~~is~~ doesn't last forever and Meaney uses structure to illustrate the transition from the boys love of nature to his complete ~~in~~ disgust.

The transition between the boys love of

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>nature back to hatred is displayed not only with the imagery used but the structure in which it is presented. Heaney uses a linking sentence to bridge together the ^{contrasting} the contrasting attitudes held by the boy. "You could tell the weather by frogs, for they were yellow in the sun and brown in the rain". The first part of this sentence displays words with positive connotations, this links back to the first stanza when the young boy was happy around nature, and the use of positive imagery was much alike "sun" and "yellow" conveyed this. However the "brown" and "rain" are words which generate ^{opposing} contrasting images, and this therefore acts as a link forward to the second stanza, where a similar tone prevails. The use of this link is effective</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>as it aids the transition between before and after and prevents confusion for the reader in that the sudden change in language and imagery is understandable and can be linked in with the main concerns of the poem.</p>
	<p>Stanza two of Seamus Heaney's "Death of a Naturalist" shows the boy's new found disgust for what he was once so fond of. He now describes the frogs in a negative and sinister way.</p> <p>"Poised like mud grenades" is an example of military imagery which is used in stanza two to convey the narrator's change of heart towards the frogs. Just as grenades explode and cause a great deal of distress, the ^{narrator} boy now sees the frogs a potential threat and his love</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>is replaced by fears. Heaney's uses use of structure to separate separate these two contrasting attitudes helps highlight a key theme of childhood, and what it means to be a child. The before and after format can be seen as a child presenting childhood and adulthood and what changes this transition brings.</p>
	<p>Seamus Heaney's "Death of a Naturalist" effectively uses the structure to convey a transition. It allows the reader to read identify the change clearly and take from it a deeper understanding of the theme.</p>