1. Provide a reason for the speaker specifically giving the name of “Felix Randal”. (2)
   The poem was written for this specific person/soul. A personal address.
2. Explain in your own words what a farrier (line 1) does. (2)
   A farrier makes and fits horse shoes. (Blacksmith)
3. Comment on the tone of “O he is dead then?” (line 1). (3)
   The speaker expresses no sorrow, joy or surprise. The death was expected. The tone is impersonal.
4. Account for the “duty” (line 1) the speaker refers to. (2)
   G. M. Hopkins was a priest. It was his duty to minister to the sick and dying.
5. Discuss the connotations of the word “mould” (line 2) and its use in this context. (2)
   “Mould” means to shape. Just like Felix Randal would mould and shape the horse shoes.
6. Describe the image the speaker creates of Felix Randal in line 2. (3)

   *A burly, hardworking, handsome, sturdy individual.*

7. Comment on the effectiveness and use of sound devices in line 2. (3)

   **Alliteration** – *mould man, big-boned, hardy handsome.* Hard, harsh sounds imitating the farrier working on the metal/horse shoes. *Also links and emphasises words.*

8. Explain what “pining” means and give a reason for its repetition. (2)

   *Pining, fading away, losing strength.*

   **Repetition to emphasise his decline in health.**

9. Why does the speaker refer to “some fatal four disorders” (lines 3-4)? (3)

   **The four humours:** black bile, yellow bile, phlegm and blood. Ancient Greeks believed these humours had to be in balance for good health. Felix Randal most likely died of Tuberculosis.

10. Identify and explain the figure of speech use in lines 2-4. (3)
Extended metaphor. He loses shape (mould) just as a piece of metal would when immersed in fire (illness). He loses his big-boned body.

11. Comment on the choice of “broke” (line 5) to explain the effect of the sickness. (3)
It is an indication that the man is destroyed mentally, physically and spiritually. His reason rambled – he lost control of his senses/mind.

12.1. Explain why Felix Randal “cursed at first” (line 5). (2)
He hated the fact that he was losing his strength.

12.2. How was Felix Randal then calmed and “mended” (line 5)? (2)
He was counselled by the poet/priest. His spiritual state was attended to. He made peace with is situation.

13. Account for what is implied in:
“though a heavenlier heart began some / Months earlier” (lines 6-7). (3)
He becomes spiritually enlightened and closer to the speaker. The relationship
changes during the progression of his illness.

14. Discuss the connotations of the words “ransom” (line 7) and “tendered” (line 8). (3)

*These words have financial connotations.*

He received the sacraments and promise of eternal life. The focus is on the poet's reward not the eternal life of Felix Randal.

15. Describe the tone of “Ah well, God rest him all road ever he offended” (line 8). (2)

*The tone is resigned rather than sympathetic.*

16. Explain in detail what you think line 9 means. (3)

*The illness brought them closer spiritually and emotionally to each other.*

17. What does the speaker mean when he says: “My tongue had taught thee comfort” (line 10). (2)

*The lessons that the speaker's tongue gave (his sermons, etc) gave Felix Randal comfort and the speaker received some validation for his efforts.*
18. Describe the tone of “… child, Felix, poor Felix Randal” (line 11). (3)

   Sympathetic and sorrowful.

19. Comment on the speaker’s view of Felix Randal is stanza 3. (3)

   The speaker/poet develops a deeper relationship with Felix Randal. “Tears touched my heart”.

20. With reference to diction and repetition, discuss the reciprocal relationship that is evident in stanza 3. (3)

   to us/ us too - It shows us that the relationship is from both sides. They have formed a bond during the illness of Felix Randal.

21. Account for the use of “far” in line 12. (2)

   He is far away physically from the man he was before. His illness decimated him.

22.1. Provide one word to describe the tone of line 12. (1)

   Nostalgic
22.2. Give a reason for your choice in 22.1. (2)

   He is thinking back on the past.

23. Explain what is implied about Felix Randal in “powerful amidst peers” (line 13). (2)

   He was respected by his friends. He had a powerful/strong reputation.

24. Discuss in detail the imagery used in line 14. (3)

   Alliteration – great grey. Alliteration and onomatopoeia – bright battering. It is emphasising the spiritual might. Imitation of forge sounds.

25. Account for the speaker’s use of apostrophe (not the punctuation mark) in lines 10-14. (4)

   Definition of apostrophe: the speaker addresses someone or something directly that isn’t in the poem. Can also be an abstract concept such as love. Even though Felix Randal has passed away he is being addressed directly.

26. The poet has chosen a sonnet to specifically address his experience with a dying man.
Discuss in detail how this is achieved explicitly through the use of structure in the poem. (4)

_The octave discusses his illness and spiritual journey during the illness. The background of what leads to his death._

_The sestet is about their relationship that has become closer as Felix Randal’s deterioration becomes more apparent. It is more of a reflection and the sense of loss and sorrow of the speaker is made clear._

27. The speaker alludes to a return to the “prime” of life after death. Comment on the validity of this statement, keeping in mind the religious connotations used throughout the poem. (4)

_It is a reference to his soul not his body. He was once the strongest man in the village, this will fade into insignificance next to his spiritual glory that awaits him. This makes worldly strength inferior._

28. With emphasis on the tone/mood, comment on the speaker’s role in the poem.
Provide evidence from the text to support your answer. (4)

The speaker meditates/thinks about mortal beauty and what purpose it serves in contrast to spiritual greatness. Man is a fallen creature and physical perfection serves no purpose. Spiritual prowess is transient.

30. ESSAY: With regards to the use of stanzas, rhyme and sound devices, comment on the effectiveness of the structure of poem. Provide evidence from the text to support your answer. (10)

31. ESSAY: With regards to the use of imagery, diction and structure, discuss the theme of mortality and the role of religion, especially with regard to the integral function of a priest who is the ministering to the sick and dying. Provide evidence from the text to support your answer. (10)

TOTAL: 100 MARKS