Section II — Answer Question 2

Discoveries are essential in an individual's development and their relationship with others and the world as it exposes them to new ideas, which challenges their existing perceptions and opinions. This concept of discovery can be seen in Carol Ann Duffy's poem originally, The20th century novel The Cane (CC)

and Mark Haddow's novel The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time (Curious) as they delineate the transformative nature of discoveries and how curiosity or necessity provokes individuals to discover themselves and the world, moving them beyond their norm which instigates personal growth.

Discoveries can be made forcibly due to necessity, but they can be valued later as the confronting and necessary challenges individuals to develop a new identity. This can be seen in Duffy's Original as she reflects on discovering the intriguing and differences of a new country which is forced upon her. Duffy creates a repetitive reference to "our own country" throughout the poem; the first line states "we come from our own country," putting emphasis on the role of ownership she feels as she discovers the new country, one that is certainly not her own. Moreover, the use of italics for the entirety of "I want our own country, Israel" employs a
Visual technique to create an aural imagery for the audience, as they can hear the persona speak with despair, further depicting her refusal to accept the new country. However, her changing emotions and developing identity are revealed in the third stanza as her longing fades, though the fragile nature of her language and voice. Here, the use of oblique language to highlight through her adopting to a new language which is the first step in developing a new identity - that the ongoing disarray of the new place constantly transforms her original identity and compels her to embrace and accept a new self. Here, it is clear that discoveries can be unwieldy, haltingly as they are forced by necessity, but can be meaningfully as they lead to discoveries of individuals themselves.

Not only is the transformative nature of discoveries evident for the personas of music, but also for the audience, transforming their way of living as the composer challenges their preconceived notion of human experience, often unsettling the discoveries about the world. This can be seen in Lewis’ The Kafkasian Library which outlines the importance of discovering the world first hand. The repetition of “how to” in the first three stanzas lists the information that can be discovered in books. However, the interpretation lies in the poem, instead compared to you, an encyclopedia is

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than provision" clearly encourages both the poet and ourselves, conveying the poet's challenge to the audience. The poet encourages the audience to reconsider their fixed understandings of the world, based on different contexts and beliefs, and how they live accordingly without any doubts. The poet conveys that it is necessary to embrace their own curiosity, go outside and discover the true first hand. Lewis confidently employs imperatives such as "throw the big taxes over" and "read first the lessons of your own drive" to change the audience's present way of living, and encourage them to exist new and read understandings of the work as it is necessary.

This similarity, discoveries can also transform the audience by providing them a deeper understanding of life and others, allowing them to dream about themselves and their growth.

In Raskolnikov's case, the emotional connection of "father was there and he was a life which meant that it wasn't my home anymore", forces a tight little between Clough's decision of his father's desire and the audience's discovery.

Disraeli's has imposed on Clough's ability to complete social behaviours but eventually he discovers that his father is not only capable of lying, but willingly lied to him; the emotional discovery fuelled by the curiosity about how people that you trust can lie has made enabled
Christopher to understand others' way of thinking. On the other hand, the audience are forced to deepen their understanding and appreciate the complexity of characters. Our knowledge of the setting is challenged in Christopher's account.

On the other hand, discussions can be meaningful as they lead to the rejuvenation of relationships. This is seen in Bronte's novel 


Christopher's relationship is initially strained and heated. Leah rarely addresses her mother as "mother" or the hyperbolic reference to "evil aunt." However, Leah's discovery of the harsh reality of China, observed through the visual imagery "a boat cut her and a van tipped sideways." This conveys that Leah is finally allowed to sympathise with her mother. This leads to the transformation of their relationship.

Through the analysis of all these texts, it is clear that discussions can be evolved by curiosity or necessity and lead to personal development and the world.