

Appendix 4: Non-examination Assessment Authentication Sheet

| Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in English Language and Literature 9EL0/03 | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| Have you received advice on the assignment from the Assignment Advisory Service? | | Y/N |
| Centre name: | | |
| Candidate name: | | |
| Assignment | Marks awarded | Comments |
| Please list stimulus texts used | 1984 'Psychological analysis of Hitler' | |
| Fiction writing Title: 'Diary entry by Winston after mindwashing' | 10/18 | See centre sheet |
| Creative non-fiction writing Title: 'Nazi collaboration - submission or agreement' | 11/18 | " " " |
| Commentary | 14/24 | " " " |
| TOTAL | 35/60 | |

Teacher declaration

I declare that the work submitted for assessment has been carried out without assistance other than that which is acceptable according to the rules of the specification. I can confirm that the same texts have not been studied for both non-examination assessment and examination.

| | | |
|------------------|--|---------------|
| Assessor name: | | |
| Assessor signed: | | Date: 25/4/23 |

Candidate declaration

I certify that the work submitted for this assessment is my own. I have clearly referenced any sources used in the work. I understand that to meet the requirements of the qualification, I must not use texts which I have studied for non-examination assessment in my answers to examination questions.

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Candidate signed: | | Date: 9/12/22 |
|-------------------|--|---------------|

Additional candidate declaration

By signing this additional declaration you agree to your work being used to support Professional Development, Online Support and Training of both Centre-Assessors and Pearson Moderators. If you have any concerns regarding this please email: ePortfolio@edexcel.com

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Candidate signed: | | Date: 9/12/22 |
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Texts coverage check

You are reminded that the text choices for the non-examination assessment must be different to the texts studied in Components 1 and 2.

Please tick all texts that have been studied in the other components.

| Component 1 | Drama Texts | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>All My Sons</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Elmina's Kitchen</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>The History Boys</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Equus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Translations</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Top Girls</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

| Component 2 | Prose Fiction and other Genres – Remember to tick TWO per selected theme | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Society and the Individual | | | |
| | <i>The Great Gatsby</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Great Expectations</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>The Bone People</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Othello</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>The Wife of Bath's Prologue and Tale</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>The Whitsun Weddings</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | Love and Loss | | | |
| | <i>A Single Man</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Enduring Love</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Betrayal</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Metaphysical Poetry</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Sylvia Plath Selected Poems</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | Encounters | | | |
| | <i>A Room with a View</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Wuthering Heights</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>The Bloody Chamber</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Hamlet</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Rock 'N' Roll</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>The Waste Land and Other Poems</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>The New Penguin Book of Romantic Poetry</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | Crossing Boundaries | | | |
| | <i>Wide Sargasso Sea</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Dracula</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>The Lowland</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Twelfth Night</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>Oleanna</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Goblin Market, The Prince's Progress, and Other Poems</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <i>North</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| Fiction 18 marks | Comment: This feels a little on the short side, as such lacking any real development of character. There are minor errors and technical lapses, but does have an individual voice and clear, engaging attempts at crafty. | Mark: 10 |
| Non-fiction 18 marks | Comment: This piece is better. Still the odd error, but more controlled with a effective subtlety of genre. A. individual voice is needed and there are enough skilful uses of language to warrant a strong level 4. | Mark: 13 17 |
| Commentary 24 marks | Comment: This commentary evidently looks a little clumsy and piecemeal at times. However, there are moments of 'discriminating' analysis, and some controlled observation. Just needs to creep into level 4 despite being a little light on content as well | Mark: 14 |

* NO BIBLIOGRAPHY *

Total /60:

37

35

Moderator's comment:

Fiction piece - agree with marker
 N-fiction piece - due to ~~lapses~~ some technical issues, only just 'controlled' so lower in L4
 Commentary - completely agree with high L3.

How is lack of awareness under leadership presented

Both the fiction and non fiction texts view submission and awareness to an authority in different manors. The fiction piece, a diary entry from Winston, portrays the non consensual nature of submission. Based on the book '1984' by George Orwell, it looks at the idea of having nothing more than a subconscious resistance to the authority and an outgoing image of support and dependence, in this case 'Big Brother'. This contrasts the underlying tone on the Non-fiction piece that takes a more accusative stance. The article, based on 'A psychological evaluation of Hitler' by Walter Langer takes a more accusative point of view towards the German people - questioning their genuine subjectivity and participation under the tyrannical rule of the NAZI party.

The presentation of Winston's mental state is a clear way of portraying his lack of awareness under leadership throughout the fiction text - be it after brainwashing. From the beginning of the second sentence, phrases such as "I can't think" project a distinct vagueness about Winston's recollection of events. A declarative such as "can't" acts as somewhat of a paradox to the idea that his mental state lacks rigidity. It does however represent an idea that his only psychological precision is that he lacks the acuteness of his previous mental state. Another literally device used is largely apparent in the fourth paragraph via a constant peppering of discourse markers. "Julia was once a desire - I'm sure of that, yet I can't..". The discourse markers used several times show an intrinsic hesitation amongst his trains of thought, something which convey his heavily diluted levels of desire for both Julia and his own desires. Winston's recollection of his traumatic past is another aspect of this text which helps present his poor mental state. The use of an asyndetic list continues this theme with instances such as 'my battles, my affair, all seem ...' This list used to mirror Winston's scrambling for clarity is tripped up by an ellipsis, ending the continuation of thoughts.

The non-fiction piece takes another approach of portraying a lack of awareness under leadership. This piece does this through conveying the collective views towards Hitler himself and the NAZI party. Statistical figures are used such as '32,000' and 72 million as used at the beginning of the piece to solidify an image from the start as to the legitimate capabilities of the NAZI party which

can be used to construct logical arguments or debates in term of "submission or agreement". This use of logos is an ideal way ^{A1} of appealing to a readers more solid arguments and drag ^{A2} them away from the internal will to sympathise which whoever appears to have suffered the most. Threw this logical construction of a debate, definitive articles such as "the" are used to predetermine the "German people". The use of such terms separates the people from the leadership - a reflection of how the German people who actually did suffer perceived this tyranny. In the name of balance however - the non-fiction extract ^{A2} also uses the inclusion of interrogative syntax such as, "how many believed the indoctrination?" This linguistic tool is structurally positioned at the end of the paragraph, allows the readers formation of an argument to be based of the previous information. These contrasting tools are all used to illustrate the the widespread views of the NAZI victims and enforcers alike. *As usually! was very clear!*

Throughout the fictional text, the portrayal of Winston's empathy - or lack of, is a vital undertone used to depict the sense of awareness under Big Brother's rule, after mind-washing; an idea resembling that of German people's own consciousness after being exposed to the heavy amounts of propaganda utilised by NAZI rule. Winston's monotone throughout is especially relevant in the fourth paragraph in which he goes through the process of defiling his previous admirations. In '1984', Julia acts as Winston's main love interest and serves as an equidistant protagonist in her opposing ideals to the tyranny. However upon recollection, after his exposure to mind-washing, Julia is described as "once a desire". A subordinating conjunction such as ^{A2} "once" tethers Julia to a place and time unrelated to his newfound purpose to serve the Big Brother. This linguistic tool isolates Winston in his new empathy-less state. This state of isolation and solitude also appears to be intrinsically driven, as within the same paragraph a constant use of personal pronouns is apparent. This constant use of "I" in such a style as a diary entry is a heavy contrast to his amount of curiosity and devotion to Julia in the book before being forced into submission. It also juxtaposes the ideas used in the non-fiction piece of collective views being shared amongst populations based ^{A2} of the treatment of others. *As distinctly outlines of how many shaped*

A final aspect used throughout the non-fiction piece used for the debate of awareness is how the demonstrative nature or the NAZI party and Hitler himself is portrayed. Hitler's depiction was one which throughout the non-fiction piece is not something that truly matches up to the levels of fear

the German people seemed to sustain. Metaphors such as "silver tongue" characterise Hitler's figure to be of convoluted logic but clearly capable of inflicting his thoughts over wide groups of people. Through choices of adjectives and determiners, Hitler's speeches are presented as more than just elaborate lies but also a converging source for many constituents and civilians. Lexical fields of passion are consistently used to describe Hitler's leadership with descriptions like "sword, lurid, overstimulating and fervid", all being paired with such concrete nouns such as "fire" and "blood". This imagery forms a resonance with the Nazi leadership through the non-fiction piece - something which constructs further the ideas surrounding the German people's subjectivity or conformity under rule.

To conclude, I believe that the presentation of Winston's mental state is the best portrayal of awareness under leadership. The ideas brought up in the point paralleled that of the German people dwelling underneath an opaque wall of propaganda - and reinforces such an idea that those in a subjective positions with a lack of agency can be stripped away from their awareness towards their actions. Those themes of agency form the bases on which both texts state their points regarding the collaboration and agreement, making them necessary to form a proper judgment out of either text.

1,054 words

References used

- A psychological analyses of Hitler (Walter Langer)
- 1984 (George Orwell)

Diary entry by Winston after mind-washing

Dairy , !

An oldspeak entry seems bold at this time. I can't think of another way to speak but , still. My intent is for this to play as a conclusive entry to this diary. It will then be thrown - for fear or content? I don't know. With the benefit of hindsight - my battles, my affair, all seem ... gratuitous ; with no potential or need for freedom , I do wander how my thoughts lead to such disorder.

At points though , my mind tracks back - or forward ? No , no I think back. Back to time of purity with a family. Back to a time before my absolution from O'Brien. It's never complete but , Big Brother were there. They still are ; everything else left but them.

That seems about it for memories if I'm honest . However torture seems a not so distant truth , but I'm uncertain. It's occurrence has been denied and , well , who am I to speak on a discontinued train of thought of which seems merely a vivid dream.

The clarity of many things do seem to be somewhat hazed , or perhaps diluted with gin. Julia was once a desire - I'm sure of that , yet I can't honestly say I care any more. Im supposed to meet her soon , discuss - though I can't honestly say I want much more than that. I know I betrayed her yet , I feel no guilt neither remorse for my actions. I know a romance once blossomed but it wasn't a product of any more than sex - i knew it wouldn't last.

Right now , even writing about memories , the only thing I'm clear on is my lack of clarity - my awareness of what I'm unaware of. I can't think in depth ; the blood starts rushing and my chest inflates back and forth. The drinking helps. The drinking , the comfort of big brothers warmth. It all seemed so stupid for me to throw away. The rats though ! I smell them like a lucid dream and I feel them on my scalp but they're never there. The hallucinating feels unworldly - I occasionally look in mirrors for hours. I never catch the vermin. Sometimes I breath on the mirror , the breath clouds but I would be lying if I claimed to believe the fact that I'm alive. The gin doesn't burn my throat , the memories are no longer clear , my passion lacks the ability to even fuel any hatred nor

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lungs
claws

love - everything holds the same judgment in my head . Not convinced my head is even mine.

Ill conclude here, my free speech has faded either way.

442 words

Article

NAZI collaboration - submission or agreement

effective custody of game

From 1939 - 1945 The Gestapo were the underlying upholders for the omnipresence of the NAZI party. However, the black uniform of these 'law maintaining officers' wasn't a common sight at all in day to day life. In 1944 there was only 32,000 Gestapo officers for a population of over 72 million.

So what was the secret behind upholding the twisted law and order the German people 'endured' for years.

effective custody of game

Informants was the name given to a network of people working under orders of the Gestapo who lived amongst the German people spying, snitching and informing. Officers were unmarked and held a special place in the fears of German people; splitting neighbours and friends apart in a frenzy of stigma over these imperceptible authorities. While this was terrifying - once again the number of officers were not huge, with the district office in Nuremberg employing only 80-100 informants over the spread of 1943-45.

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While it is no secret that the German people's collaboration with the NAZI party wasn't necessarily voluntary - it is also known that German propaganda and brainwashing was believed to be thorough if not anything else. While many people would like to think that a huge mass of humans would be innocent amongst a tyrant such as Hitler, it must be shown that while informants spread fear, they also gave certain element of misplaced power to subjective home dwellers. Collaboration with NAZI Germany was unfortunately seen often, generally from those favoured by the politics and beliefs such as the 'Aryan race'. The snitching on Jewish people is the most used example of compliance despite the fact that the biological proof of Jews inferiority was indisputably flawed and undermined with actual laws of evolution, etc.. Snitching was often as a result of observations such as a large nose - something that according to NAZI's was a typical Jewish feature. There are several debates over the source of this compliance; with an average of 1 Gestapo officer to every ten thousand people, this snitching situation was clearly a widespread part of lives.

This collaboration - however wide spread , could be generally put down to fear. The repercussions of Jews were not generally carried out in plain sight of populations ,or at least not in their most barbaric manor - so a certain prospect of living in denial could be argued for the ones snitching . Though, civilian participation took more forms than just snitching. They were encouraged to take part in movements such as Jewish boycotts. Again the violence was targeted towards the property of Jews not they themselves, but it cannot be ignored that the compliance with this was more than willing at times ,and was often sourced out of legitimate prejudice.

Considering this information - the question of German peoples submission or agreement seems fairly balanced. They were raised at first from Hitler's promises of stronger leadership and economical strength, but it was soon made abundantly clear that his emotions towards huge parties of people and his patriotic ambitions were concerning. Numerous reports came out after the war of leaked snitching letters and people reporting neighbours. Large amounts of these reports came about from people who would have fit the Arian depiction. There have been interviews for some in which they stumbled at simple questions of 'why where they reported'. Considering the effectiveness of this NAZI brainwashing was seen as most effective in the adapted schooling system - how many of the millions of adults that took part in boycotting and snitching did so out of fear for incrimination ; and more worryingly, how many believed the indoctrination? And how many simply carried out actions for the freedom of violence ?

In the psychological reconstruction of Hitler by Walter C Langer, his appearance is somewhat berated, with numerous celebrities and military personal describing him as 'the prototype for a little man'. It was believed that the only effective way Hitler had of imposing himself on the majority of people was through his voice. Hitler was a vivacious speaker with his words heard by millions and his tongue being by far the most powerful vessel for his messages. Whether or not his speeches were somewhat emphasised by the controversy of their contents - Hitler himself expressed in his own book 'Mein Kampf', which was authored in his confinement, "I know that men are won over less by the written than by the spoken word, that every great movement on this earth owes its growth to great orators and not to great writers." And he was proven to be right , eight years after the Nazi party did poorly in the 1924 election - they were the largest party in the

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Reichstag. Even political rivals admitted to Hitler being 'the greatest orator that Germany has ever known'. So it's understandable that a potent speech and a parade of overstimulating red and black can inspire a level of confidence to persuade people in certain directions. Hitler's persuasive methods were all based on referring to the German people as one group, and often focused on just one message every speech to maintain a simple and plain objective. Another consistency were the trigger words from lexical fields of war such as "sword", "fire and "blood". Words like these create lurid depictions, probably enough to alter a naive human mind's opinion. But take away that naivety, assume this person, like most others at the time hadn't been through the Hitler youth and were past the point of receiving a warped education. How much can a speech then change their minds? How many of their own opinions and how much of their genuine knowledge are bowled over that easily? Can one silver tongue really do more than sway, in fact polarise a mind from its life long storage of education and legal authority?

All facts considered, the idea that the general population under the NAZI regime were innocent is out the window. With exceptions, it seems that the ones favoured by the politics or ones who used the excused violence as a social release - more than collaborated under the regime and somewhat took their own actions to an extent which was never asked of them. However, to say a whole group was complicate is far from the truth; of course considering the numerous victims of Hitler's tyranny including concentration camps and others places of the sorts - sympathisers like the polish resistance movement and various suppressed parties upheld morals that seemed to be so heavily diluted by propaganda and fervid leaders.

1,079 words