

**Pearson Edexcel
GCSE English Literature - 5ET2H – Higher Tier
Understanding Poetry**

The purpose of this pack is to provide centres with marked exemplars of responses to the June 2015 examination.

Included in this pack:

- Questions from June 2015 paper
- Marked responses
- Examiner commentary

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SECTION A – UNSEEN POEM

QUESTION 1

*1 Read the following poem.

Woman Work

I've got the children to tend
The clothes to mend
The floor to mop
The food to shop
Then the chicken to fry
The baby to dry
I got company to feed
The garden to weed
I've got shirts to press
The tots to dress
The cane to be cut
I gotta clean up this hut
Then see about the sick
And the cotton to pick.

Shine on me, sunshine
Rain on me, rain
Fall softly, dewdrops
And cool my brow again.

Storm, blow me from here
With your fiercest wind
Let me float across the sky
'Til I can rest again.

Fall gently, snowflakes
Cover me with white
Cold icy kisses and
Let me rest tonight.

Sun, rain, curving sky
Mountain, oceans, leaf and stone
Star shine, moon glow
You're all that I can call my own.

Maya Angelou

*1 Explore how Maya Angelou presents her thoughts and feelings about a woman and her work.

Use **evidence** from the poem to support your answer.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

SCRIPT S1:

In this poem, Angelou presents the idea that the woman's tasks are relatively simple and menial. She uses many short sentences with little detail to imply that the tasks are simple, which is reflected by how easy the poem is to read. She chooses simple verbs in those short sentences such as "mend" and "clean", suggesting her tasks are all basic and rote, and require little skill. The basic rhyme scheme further highlights the simplicity of the poem, with a simple rhythmic and rhyming structure, e.g. "The floor to mop / The food to shop" which has the effect of giving an impression that the tasks, or perhaps the woman herself, is simple. Finally, the lack of penetration throughout suggests ~~that~~ simplicity, since the basic style of the poem implies that the author is simple (perhaps uneducated) and therefore will be doing simple "woman work" such as cleaning and cooking rather than any work requiring skill.

However, despite these tasks being simple, Angelou makes it clear that these tasks are very numerous. In the first stanza, she uses a short sentence in each line to make the stanza visibly longer (14 lines) and to separate out each of the many tasks she must do. The simple rhyme scheme instantly brings the reader's attention to the actual tasks, since most of the rhyming words are verbs (such as "fry" and "dry"), highlighting the workload of the woman. She also contrasts assonance and alliteration in the first stanza, such as "I've got shirts to press", which has flowing rhythm, and "The cane to be cut", which uses ~~con~~ hard consonants to add phonetic intensity suddenly, in order to maintain the reader's focus on the first stanza - which effectively is an elaborate list of jobs to do.

Angelou suggests that she finds the work intense, and ~~quite~~ also tiring. The short sentences in the first stanza mean that the reader ~~can~~ will read the stanza fairly quickly, giving an impression of intensity as they have read through a visibly long stanza very quickly. Additionally, the simple sentences with literal meaning juxtapose the later, more elaborate and metaphorical sentences (e.g. "The garden to weed" as opposed to "Cover me with white (cold icy kisses)", which makes the first stanza very quick and intense, whereas the later stanzas are slower to read. The first stanza ~~with~~ also lacks punctuation, making it quite chaotic to read and stopping the reader from pausing to take breaks, this may symbolise how the ~~the~~ woman ~~that~~ about whom the poem was written did not have any breaks during her work. This contrasts the later reflective paragraphs, which contain ~~rather~~ simple punctuation to add pause and rest into the writing (such as "Mountain, oceans, leaf and stone). Finally, in stanzas 3 and 4 repetition is used to highlight the idea of rest, saying "Til I can rest again" in stanza 3 and then "Let me rest tonight" in 4. This suggests to the reader that she is almost begging to rest, clearly implying that her life is intense and makes her tiring.

Finally, Angelou highlights the ideas of ~~oppressive~~ patriarchy and how that affects her work. The title of the poem, "Woman Work", stereotypes the idea that women must do a certain type of work, and the incorrect grammar of saying "Woman Work" (rather than "Women's Work" or "(the) Women's Work" subtly suggests that she has had not had ~~the~~ education and is not intelligent. This clearly is contrary to Angelou, so it could be ~~said~~ ^{said} that the incorrect grammar is used to make the reader think of the woman's lower status from the beginning. The idea of her being uneducated is further explored in her simple use of grammar and even total lack of it in stanza one. By not varying her grammar beyond commas and full stops, Angelou implies that she once again hasn't had a proper education. It can be concluded that her lack of education is due to a largely patriarchal society, as it is suggested by the title "Woman Work". Finally, the last line of the poem is used as a deep and meaningful statement. By using ~~the~~ ~~hyperbole~~ and

saying that nature's delights are "all that I can call my own", she suggests that she has no place in society. It is possi arguably the most grammar grammatically correct line of the poem, so this correct syntax further draws attention to the idea that as a woman, she is ~~is~~ lesser than a man and is confined to "woman work".

* However, even in the more mellow and reflective ~~last~~ 4th stanza, caesura is used ("Cover me with white / Cold icy kisses and / Let me rest tonight") to imply that whilst she is apparently relaxing and reflecting, her life is still moving at a hectic pace.

Script 1

This is a competent and wide ranging response. There are some very perceptive points and comments e.g. the woman and her status, the patriarchal society etc. These are supported by well chosen textual references. There is a focus on language, structure and form. Convincing organisation and communication of ideas.

Band 5 mark 20

SCRIPT S2:

The poem 'Woman Work' by Maya Angelou explores the thoughts and feelings of hardship, gender status, freedom and purpose.

It is clear to the reader that hardship and labour is being explored by the poet. This is shown on the many rhyming couplets such as "I've got the children to tend. The clothes to mend" and "The floor to mop. The food to shop." The fact that on the first stanza it is all made up of rhyming couplets shows that the work that is being done is being dragged on implying it is like a chore or a repeated process. The use of 'I' is ~~used throughout~~ ^{repeated} here "I got company to feed" and here "I gotta clean up this hut." This conveys that this work is being done by one person only and creates a sympathetic tone towards the reader.

It is evident in the poem that the idea of freedom is being used by the poet. For example, on the first quatrain sensory descriptions and onomatopoeia is used on the lines "Shine on me, sunshine" and "Fall softly, dewdrops." This helps create an idea that the woman working is not being exposed to weather

(Section A continued) or the outside and is instead trapped inside working. The final line "And cool my brow again" implies that the woman used to be exposed but isn't anymore as shown from 'again'. The first line on the next quatrain also creates a sense of escape, "Storm, blow me from here". Storms are often seen in a negative light but the woman wants to escape that badly and be free that the reader gets an idea of her being so desperate to stop working.

The poet also makes it clear that purpose is an important theme in the poem. This is implied on the penultimate stanza where the lines "Fall gently, snowflakes. Cover me with white Cold icy kisses" are said. Enjambment is used here "Cover me with Cold" implying that the woman wants to have some sort of love from something and the emphasis on 'Cold' shows the woman does not care what kind of kiss as long as she is felt like she is wanted instead of being used as a tool or a slave. On the very last line ~~in~~ of the final quatrain it says "You're all that I can call my own" and this backs up the idea of the woman not owning anything and not having any possessions except for the weather, and the stars and the moon glow implying that the woman is a sort of Mother Nature figure in that

Section A continued) She controls everything to care for everyone.

The issue of gender status is explored by the poet and not just in the poem but also in the title of the poem 'Woman Work'. The title is alliteration implying that women go well with work and so they should be the ones doing it. The first stanza is shown to be quite stereotypical in the way that women have ~~the~~ "the children to tend", "the floor to mop" and "the garden to weed". Even though many of these jobs are not seen as hard work the irony is that most, if not all, are very hard work and if women are stereotyped at being weak and they should work and clean then why aren't the men weeding the garden and picking the cotton. This whole poem creates the idea that women are underestimated and they do a lot more than people, men specifically, think.

Script 2

This is an assured response with some perceptive flashes in terms of ideas. There is evidence of a personal response. The candidate takes a full text view and has given the reader an interesting interpretation. Comments are well supported. Some perceptive language comments put it fairly firmly in Band 5.

Band 5 mark 18

SCRIPT S3:

In the poem 'Woman Work' Maya Angelou explores the ~~simp~~ simplicity of the ~~job~~ jobs that a woman at home would have to do, yet ~~des~~ despite these are and as a result how important ~~part~~ it is to her.

Firstly, Maya Angelou presents the "jobs she is doing" as being very simplistic; this is implied by the use of a very monosyllabic structure using only short, simple words to describe her everyday chores. This point is reinforced by the fact that she uses rhyming couplets with ~~an~~ when describing her work ~~as~~. This, again, suggests to the reader that ~~the~~ these are very simple tasks, due to the fact that ~~it~~ it has such a simple ~~an~~ structure throughout the first stanza.

However, despite the fact that the jobs themselves are easy or simple does not mean that ~~mean~~ they are not difficult. An ~~point~~ which is ~~fully~~ shown by the use of the longest which is the first stanza ~~with~~; this shows that there is massive amounts of work for the woman. Furthermore, Maya Angelou makes use of enjambement to ~~mean~~ increase the pace of the list and ~~make~~ it into a ~~more~~ almost ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~like~~ ~~s~~

(Section A continued) make it almost rant like a. This clearly shows to the reader that the by the sheer simple multitude of jobs in a woman's work the work becomes very difficult and would very fast.

Yet, in the second stanza there is a volta where the pace of the poem changes and from a hot, fast-paced rush to a cooler and overall calmer slow of ideas. For example in the second stanza of the poem it says "cool my brow again", the use of the verb cool suggests that due to the extensive amount of work the brow is hot and cooling the brow would therefore create a sense of calmness. This point is further made by the use of caesura ~~was~~; such as "Shine on me, sunbeams", this ~~changes~~ the use of the comma suggests that the writer is pausing to take a breath and as a result beginning to relax. This creates a direct contrast to the ~~beginning~~ stanza which suggests that she is almost unable to stop ~~and breathe~~ and breathe due to the amount of work she is doing. This clearly shows how difficult the woman's work is as she is appreciative of even the ~~smallest~~ smallest break.

However, this second part of the poem also seems to be nonexistent as the poem is written; this is due to the

(Section A continued) fact that the poem is written as the internal monologue of Mary Angelou as she imagines the ~~long~~ tranquility and peacefulness of being able to relax. This point is further reinforced by the fact that she is personifying the weather and almost asking it to "Shine on me, sunbeams" "rain on me, raindrops". The use of the ~~non noun~~ noun 'rain' suggests that it is almost human

(much like you might say "O' dance with me, Dave), and therefore she is wishing it to rain for her to become cool. Showing that it is not raining or being sunny to cool her at that time instead, because she has to ask for it, and as a result implying that during the break she ~~can~~ imagines is ~~no~~, in fact, not real.

Overall, even though the jobs the woman is doing are quite simplistic the sheer number of them make the work ~~incredibly~~ ~~possibly~~ ~~incredibly~~ difficult and tense.

Script 3

This is an assured response with some analysis. The candidate has made some interesting comments e.g. about the pace of the poem to do with structure and how this affects the overall meaning of the poem. 'Dance with me Dave' is a nice comment. There are some comments on the simplicity of the tasks performed. First page offers a holistic view. Lack of precision keeps in towards the bottom of Band 4.

Band 4 mark 14

SCRIPT S4:

Maya Angelou presents her thoughts and feelings about ~~her thoughts and feelings~~ about a woman and her work in several ways throughout the poem 'Woman Work'.

The poem seems to be about a woman who is caring for her home and children. However, on closer inspection we can infer that she may be 'the help' or the poem could be about slavery, ~~the help~~ in a home. This is seen when it says 'I've got the children to tend' ~~that~~ ~~Angelou presents~~ ~~this theme~~ through the language used throughout the poem, which suggests that it is a compulsory chore and not something she would want to be doing, emphasising ~~that women sacrifice that Maya~~ ~~that~~ ~~Maya~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~women~~ ~~sacrifice~~ ~~to~~ ~~provide~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~just~~ ~~men~~, which we can say would be a strong theme due to the ~~era~~ ^{which} ~~we~~ ~~assume~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~1950s~~ ~~and~~ ~~60s~~ (1950s - 60s).

Maya Angelou uses several language devices to convey the thoughts about women's sacrifice. This is seen when the narrator refers to ~~the~~ ~~the~~ 'The baby', the use of the word 'The' gives the

(Section A continued) Impression that the child is not hers and ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~chore~~ ~~for~~ ~~her~~ ~~and~~ ~~also~~.
 Suggesting she sacrifices time with her child to tend to someone else.

In stanza 2 ~~the~~ Angelou uses soft ~~the~~ ~~in~~ ~~sounding~~ ~~words~~ ~~like~~ 'shine' and 'sunshine' giving the poem a calm tone suggesting

Rest and happiness, ~~the~~ rest is again suggested with the line 'cool my brow again', which implies that the woman is having a break. This makes the reader think that although a woman has to do her work she needs rests ~~that~~ which she enjoys. The stanza is also very short this implies that her ~~break~~ rests or breaks would be very short. ~~and~~ The ~~3rd~~ third stanza is again short however, the language is harsher and harsher imagery is used, ~~for~~ for example, 'storm, blow me from hence with your fiercest wind.' This could suggest an ~~un~~ unpredictable employer or how that her ~~soft and delicate~~ rests that one described as ~~strong~~ ~~butting~~ ~~softly~~ positively one suddenly changed ~~to~~ by a more negative ~~or~~ a case. There is also a lot of Enjambment in the poem. There is ~~more~~ more Enjambment ~~and~~ and less punctuation in the first stanza than any other this gives the impression of a rush and ~~dash~~ that make it ~~a~~ more difficult to read which could suggest

(Section A continued) That her changes are difficult and that she has little time to ~~be~~ catch her breath.

There is still enjambment in the ~~the~~ all the other stanzas, ~~the~~ however, there is more punctuation especially in stanza ~~two~~ ^{two} which again ~~is~~ like to the idea of her resting.

~~Also Angelou's use of imagery~~

★ Also Angelou's use of imagery of nature ~~is~~ for example 'sun, rain, curving surf'

maintaining "clean, leaf and stone" ~~the~~ ~~days~~
~~at the side~~: suggests seasons and which
 recur, thus suggesting that this recur for the
 women or that it will always happen just
 like seasons and recur but we don't always notice.

I think the writer's intention is to convey
 the idea that women are strong and sacrifice
 a lot. Due to the era that we wrote the poem is
 set in, 1960s or 50s ~~it suggests~~ it suggests that
 women would still have been ~~to~~ unequal to
 men and ~~that~~ I believe that ~~the~~ ~~poet's~~ ~~original~~
 intentions are to show that women are ~~not~~
 just as strong as men ~~and~~ and that they are
 capable of a lot.

(Section A continued) I think the overall effect on the
 reader is ~~to~~ ~~not~~ ~~look~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~woman~~ ~~as~~
 awe or pride. I think this because the
 reader is shown how a woman is capable
 of a lot of things, a yet can still be shaken
 by natural things like the 'wind', ^{which} ~~can~~
~~be~~ ~~interpreted~~ ~~as~~ ~~many~~ ~~different~~ ~~things~~ ~~and~~ ~~still~~ ~~continue~~. I feel that
 this would evoke the feeling of pride ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ~~woman~~ ~~and~~
 reader and awe, even though it would be hard to
 empathise.

Script 4

The candidate attempts a close reading of the poem e.g. slavery, compulsory chores. The script picks up on language and how it changes throughout the poem. It links rhythm to theme and comments on how the imagery changes, but does not explore this in any depth. Moves from the lot of one woman to all women. Some attempt at an overview. There is a personal response as well – e.g. the comment on the baby and time spent with the child.

Band 3 mark 12

SCRIPT S5:

Maya Angelou presents her thoughts and feelings throughout the poem in a numerous amount of ways. In the first stanza she tells the reader what she has to do ~~on~~ ^{being} whole ~~the~~ ^{with} a ~~million~~ ^{million} and the endless jobs she has, each line is in rhyming couplets which makes the stanza seem continuous and never ending, which is exactly what she trying to show as that signifies that all her parental jobs are like. Stanzas two, three, four and five talk about the weather and how dramatically it can change for example "Storm, blow me from here with your fiercest wind" and "fall gently, snowflakes cover me with white cold icy kisses" these two lines are completely different to one another. This could resemble ~~her~~ ^{her} moods, how one minute a women can be really stressed and angry, hence the wind and wanting to be blown away, to wanting ice cold kisses ~~with~~ with her husband.

Maya Angelou is probably telling all this to her husband in the poem, she's listing everything she does for the family and how hard it is ~~for~~ ~~her~~. ~~Therefore~~ Maya tells us that all those jobs are too much and she uses repetition in telling us that she wants a rest from it in both stanzas ~~3~~ three and four, "Til I can rest again" and "Let me rest tonight." both quotes evidently show that she needs a break from her jobs and that the poem is a

(Section A continued) cry for help

The last line, "You're all that I can call my own," is her telling us that she's saying this all to a certain ~~person~~ person, likely to be her husband, but what she is saying is that she doesn't really have anyone else, he is all that.

she can call just ~~her~~ hers, so she wants him to help her out a little, and give her a few breaks from mopping the floor or pressing the shirts.

Maya Angelou may be writing this poem not just to share her own thoughts and feelings, but to share the overall opinion of women around the world who work their hardest to support and look after their families. Maya Angelou knows that she isn't the only mother out there who tries their hard to keep the family together and this poem tells everyone that.

The poem Woman Work is ~~it~~ very biased, its all about what she does and how much work she puts in, she never mentions the person to whom ~~she~~ she may be talking to, we know nothing about the other person, as they could work equally as hard in life, as she doesn't mention having a job, so presumably the other partner does, so he clearly does his part for helping out and providing for the family.

Script 5

A relatively strong opening which loses focus as the response proceeds. There is some comment on the mood change and an attempt to make concluding remarks which bring the poem together. There is some overview. Possible misinterpretation or personal interpretation ("icy kisses" with a husband). It is overall 'sound', meeting the demands of Band 2. Whilst it has positive qualities it does not say much about technique and many points are not supported by textual evidence.

Band 2 mark 8

SCRIPT S6:

Maya Angelou presents her thoughts and feelings about house work and work in general through the poem "Women Work".

Angelou obviously feels that her work ~~this is best~~ she has to do is confined to women as she has titled her poem "Women work". ^{Also} The tasks she describes in the poem are ~~the~~ conventionally ~~one~~ associated with women as they're mostly house chores for example "I've got children to ^{and} tend / Comes to mend" in the first stanza. This suggests that Angelou ~~may~~ feels that women should take on a more traditional 'stay at home' mum type role within a family.

However, in the last line of the stanza Angelou writes "And the cotton to pick". This suggests that the woman in the poem is a slave ~~to the~~ as ^{throughout the} ~~the~~ late 1800s black people were brought over to America as slaves to work on farms or as servants and in this case, which was extremely common, a cotton plantation. This suggests that the character in the poem is not happy with her work and would much rather be free and able to get her ~~jobs~~ jobs at home ^{done} rather than to be out in

(Section A continued) Fields Picking cotton.

The character in the poem also indicates that her work is piling on top of war. This is shown how the first stanza is much longer than the other stanzas at 14 lines rather than 4 like the others. This emphasises how many tasks the woman has to do and shows the reader how the woman thinks of the tasks in a negative manner.

In the first stanza there is a regular AB rhyme scheme. I think Angelou chose to write it like this as it reflects the character's regular, mundane routine of cleaning, cooking, gardening and cotton picking.

Angelou presents to the reader how desolate all the work ^{she does} the woman does not have any ^{joyful} associations. This can be seen in the very last line of the poem. Angelou writes "You're all that I can call my own" when talking about her name. This suggests that the woman ^{feels that name is the only thing on her side} ^{and one only thing which can help her}. This is emphasised in the way when she personifies Snowflakes by saying "Cover me with white / Cold and icy kisses / Let me nest tonight". This shows a plea ^{to} for nature to (Section A continued) for some rest and some relief of her boring routine.

(Section A continued) for some rest and some relief of her boring routine.

To conclude, throughout the poem "Woman Work" by Maya Angelou. Angelou is presenting the thoughts and feelings of a black person in the 1800's, in America, working on a cotton plantation and how it was not at all a pleasant life to live.

Script 6

This is a sound response with some explanation on the content and rhythm. The overall approach tends towards the narrative and lacks development'. Idea of cotton picking was interesting. Slightly more cohesive than Script 5. There is more discussion on technique e.g. about deliberate use of stanza length and is more focussed. Has elements of 'sustained'.

Band 3 mark 9

SCRIPT S7:

Maya Angelou uses the poem 'women work' in order to present her thoughts and feelings about working women.

In the first line of the poem, the author mentions how she has 'children to tend' and the last line the author says 'You're all that I can call my own'. Women usually refer to children as 'their own', showing ownership and protection over them, and it also shows how strong the relationship between a mother and her children can be. The first stanza also appears to be in 'priority' order, with her children coming first and making them warm by mending clothes, but her job being the last thing she worries about.

The first stanza also has a 'dabb' rhyme scheme. The first stanza is all about the work the mother has to do, and the rhyme scheme comes later and the 'dabb' structure shows how used to working she is and how her jobs 'flow' together. However, the next 4 stanzas talk about her worries and

Section A continued) The Thye Schema disappears and
become inconsistent. This could be to show
that the Thye Schema has been 'blown away'
by the storm, showing how weather affects
work. However, it could also be to do with
the place where the author lives and how
extreme the weather is, from storms and snow,
to rain and sunshine. There is also
evidence that the author is writing this
from a hot country, as she talks about
huts and cotton. This suggests a poor and
hot country, located on the continent
Africa, as the hut may suggest her house
is located inside a storm, and her work
is cotton picking. This is also further
proved when the author talks about 'warding
the sick'. These Diseases and sickness such as
cholera and malaria are prominent in poorer
countries, which further proves that she lives in
a slum.

In Stanza's 3 and 4, the final sentences
in both end in 'rest'. This shows that
the author feels like women deserve and
need rest but the amount of work
they have to do stops them. It also

(Section A continued) Shows us that women feel ~~that~~ they ~~to~~ are responsible for the house and the children, and the author feels because of this they deserve a rest.

In conclusion, the author feels that women work hard, especially in hot countries, and that they deserve rest. It also shows how women put family needs before their own work.

Script 7

The candidate's approach is rather narrative, talking about a poor hot country and cotton picking. The change in rhyme and form is noted but not elaborated upon. It isn't supported by textual evidence. There is some attempt at an overview but lacks specificity. Not as strong as Script 5.

Band 2 mark 6

...

SCRIPT S8:

In the first stanza Angelou ends every sentence with verbs related to work such as 'tend', 'mend', 'fry' and 'dry'. She used these words to demonstrate the labour she has to overcome. Furthermore, she emphasises this by using a constant rhyme scheme during the first stanza. This helps Angelou demonstrate the labourious work a woman must do.

Also in the first stanza Angelou repeats the words 'I've got' and 'I gotta'. This repetition presents the woman's work as just theirs and they have no one to help them do it. Angelou uses this repetition to ~~show~~ ^{highlight} the attitude towards work as even though it is a lot she still continues to repeat 'I gotta'.

The first stanza is significantly longer than the other stanzas. Stanza 1 is 14 lines long, whereas the other 4 stanzas are only 4 lines long. Maya Angelou chose to do this to once again highlight how much work a woman has to do.

Throughout the other stanzas the rhyming pattern changes and Maya Angelou uses antithesis multiple times during the remaining four ~~stanzas~~ stanzas. For example she says "Shine on me, sunshine
Rain on me, rain". This contrast between sun and rain is used by Angelou to demonstrate to the readers how badly ~~a~~ a woman wants to get away from the labour presented in Stanza one.

In the last four stanzas, ~~she~~ ^{Angelou} creates a strong lexical field of weather and nature. She does this by using ~~some~~ nouns such as 'Rain', ~~and~~, 'sunshine' and 'storm'. Angelou uses this lexical field to present to the

(Section A continued) reader her feelings about the work and how she wants to be taken away from it by nature.

Maya Angelou ~~it~~ also shows that she wants to escape from work by the last lines of stanzas three and four where she says 'Til I can rest again.' then goes on to say 'Let me rest tonight'. This suggests to the reader that a woman goes through all of ^{this} labour yet desires rest. This ~~shows~~ ^{presents}

that Angelou believes that the work
of a woman is too ~~stressful~~
difficult for one woman.

To conclude, through many structural
and language features in this poem Angelou
strongly ~~is~~ presents that she ^{is} strongly
~~opposes~~ ^{against} ~~opposes~~ the traditional labour
for a woman and believes that it
is too much for one woman.

Script 8

A sustained interpretation of the poem. There is good focus on language and imagery, and how both develop in the poem. It has explanation and exemplification. Structure and form are related to the theme and content and there is a summing up at the end. Antithesis and contrast are discussed along with the lexical field, so language and structure are discussed well. Compare to Script 4 – same mark by different route.

Band 3 mark 12

SCRIPT S9:

Maya Angelou starts the poem by listing all the jobs women have to do, she uses rhyming couplets to show this. For example she uses "bend" and "mend" as well as "sick" and "pick". This is one big stanza of 14 lines normally with 5 or 6 words in each line. She then goes on to 4 stanzas of four lines each.

By starting with the listing of the tasks it suggests that the list has been left here for the women almost as a checklist. This might indicate she is some kind of servant but, the fact she has to cut the cane and pick the cotton maybe shows she is a housewife. The listing of the tasks also show the wide range of skills a woman must have, she must be able to cook, a good cleaner, good with dealing with children and also be able to cope with the demands of manual labour. In the second stanza the woman shows the jobs in the list are physically tiring as she says "cool my brow again" and this indicates she is extremely hot from the work.

In the third stanza of the poem the woman appears to be saying she craves the love and comfort of another person, "Fall gently, snowflakes cover me with white cold icy kisses". This is saying that the woman's life is difficult without being loved, it also shows maybe that the snowflakes are the people a person and the kisses are what she craves from that person. The use of the abstract noun "gently" is interesting as it is a human quality which again indicates this woman needs the love of another man.

Script 9

A narrative paraphrase with carefully selected references. Brief and quite a limited response. Not many literary points are commented upon. Lack of development prevents the response from moving higher into the band.

Band 2 mark 5

SECTION B - THE ANTHOLOGY POEMS

QUESTION 2 - RELATIONSHIPS

Collection A: Relationships

- 2 Compare how the writers of 'Song for Last Year's Wife' and **one other** poem of your choice from the 'Relationships' collection present reflections on love and change.

Use evidence from **both** poems to support your answer.

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT S10:

In this piece of writing I will be analysing two poems; Sonnet 116 and Song for Last Year's Wife describing the reflections of love and change.

The poem 'Sonnet 116' is about love and how it goes on even in the after life where as the poem 'song for last year's wife' is about a man mourning the death of his wife a year on and how their love is over but he still misses her. These themes are represented throughout both poems; an example of this in Sonnet 116 is where Shakespeare puts: "Love's not time's fool" suggesting that he believes love carries on even in the after life. This is significant because in comparison to this in the poem 'Song for Last Year's Wife' the feelings of grief and anguish are shown. An example of this is where it says "this is my first winter of walking without you" I believe that this quote is important because it shows a clear difference in thoughts and opinion of love

Section B continued) shown by the two poets. The use of the word "without" makes the poet sound as if he is alone and upset because he has no one else. On the other hand in the poem Sonnet 116 marriage is seen as to continue on even in the after life through tough times people face an example of this is when e.e. says "but bears it out even to the edge of doom" this is significant because although both poets are writing about the life, they have two opposite thoughts on the marriage after life and if life continues or not.

Both poems are structured the same with only one stanza and punctuation throughout which slows the reader down and makes them think more about the words the poets have written. The slowing down of the writing may emphasise the feelings shown by the poets through punctuation. This makes the reader feel included in both poems and gives us a more in depth, specific view of how they feel.

To conclude I believe both poets show an interesting view of love and the after life which consider greatly in lots of different ways, however both show an in depth analysis opinion on the same subject.

Script 10

The comments on the Patten are stronger, though not particularly well supported by textual references. The comments on the Sonnet are thin and undeveloped.

There is little meaningful comparison (the poems are structure 'in the same way'). Talks about love but not really about change, talks more about love and death rather than change. Rather repetitive. AO3 is slightly stronger than AO2.

AO2 band 1 mark 2

AO3 band 1 mark 3

...

SCRIPT S11:

The poem 'Song for last year's wife' shows present reflections of love and change, ~~and~~ ^{and} 'One flesh' by Elizabeth Jennings also deal with but in different ways.

'Song for last year's wife' ~~is about~~ ^{is written} from seems as if it had been written from a man's point of view and it is about a woman named 'Alice' ~~who could be his wife~~ from the title we can infer that Alice was his wife. The writer doesn't specify whether 'Alice' is dead or alive which gives ambiguity to the poem. The poem 'one flesh' is about a married couple, ~~and~~ ^{and} about how they had grown apart ^{and chasing} but ^{how they} still love each other. This contrasts with 'Song for last year's wife' as the people ~~are~~ ^{are} together in 'one flesh' one still together ~~and~~ which is not the case in 'Song for last year's wife'. However, they do have similarities in that both people in each poem are separated, and is shown in 'one flesh' when they are described as 'lying apart' and in

'flesh' which could ~~not~~ reflect the idea that the love changes and doesn't stay in an ordinary pattern which could be suggested with metaphors at the end of each line. In the end stanza of 'one flesh' there is a lot of enjambement suggesting reflection on a love that was once there, ^{and this} can also be ~~seen as~~ ^{seen as} ~~new~~ ^{new} ~~re~~ ^{re} ~~under~~ ^{under} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~writer~~ ^{writer} is talking about a 'fish' he caught once heel.

Both poems use several language devices to ~~add~~ emphatic points. This is seen by the use of Imagery ~~and~~ ^{metaphor} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~seen~~ ^{seen} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ 'Song for Last Year's Wife' when ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~narrator~~ ^{narrator} ~~says~~ ^{says} "I ~~stand~~ ^{stand} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~spies~~ ^{spies}" ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~evokes~~ ^{evokes} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~image~~ ^{image} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~ghostly~~ ^{ghostly} ~~visions~~ ^{visions} ~~targets~~ ^{targets} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reader~~ ^{reader}, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~look~~ ^{look} ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~narrator~~ ^{narrator} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~(ex)~~ ^(ex) ~~wife~~ ^{wife}, ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~shows~~ ^{shows} "The earth's still here, the scene empty, gardens exist" ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~evokes~~ ^{evokes} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~image~~ ^{image} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~nature~~ ^{nature} ~~open~~ ^{open} suggesting that love is natural ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~narrator~~ ^{narrator} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~reflecting~~ ^{reflecting} ~~on~~ ^{on}

(Section B continued) ~~Lee~~. Similarly 'One flesh' also uses ~~imagery~~ ^{metaphors} ~~metaphors~~ ^{metaphors} ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~seen~~ ^{seen} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~text~~ ^{text} ~~when~~ ^{when} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~narrator~~ ^{narrator} ~~says~~ ^{says} "tossed up like float-son from a former passion" ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~suggests~~ ^{suggests} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~float-son~~ ^{float-son} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~what~~ ^{what} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~left~~ ^{left} ~~behind~~ ^{behind} ~~suggesting~~ ^{suggesting} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~idea~~ ^{idea} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~nature~~ ^{nature} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~couple's~~ ^{couple's} ~~love~~ ^{love} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~strong~~ ^{strong} ~~(like~~ ^{(like} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~ocean)~~ ^{ocean)} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~once~~ ^{once} ~~was~~ ^{was}.

I think the writer's intentions are of ~~both~~ ^{both} ~~poems~~ ^{poems} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~show~~ ^{show} ~~that~~ ^{that}

I think the writer's intentions are of
 AO2 both poems is to show that
 love can change but yet still be constant.
 I think that this is the case in both poems
 even though the change is different.
~~Also~~ I think the ~~overall effect~~
 the overall effect ~~is~~ on the
 reader is that he are put in
 an uncomfortable situation. In 'One flush',
 he is told about the narrator's mother and
 father's intimate relationship, which makes
 the reader uncomfortable. Similarly, in
 'song for last year's wife' he are
 told about the remains of
 a relationship which never is
 felt with word.

Script 11

The response is focused on the theme of love and change. Comparisons are made. There is some awareness of a possibility of multiple readings, particularly the ambiguity in the Patten. The candidate links structure, theme and imagery in both poems. It is assured with some interesting comments and there is a wide range. There is an awareness of the reader's response to seeing intimacy. Lacks sufficient depth / development and language analysis for Band 5. AO3 is not as confident as AO2.

AO2 band 4 mark 11

AO3 band 4 mark 10

..

SCRIPT S12:

The two poems "Song for Last Year's Wife" and "Valentines" both show different perspectives on love and change through their poems. Brian Patten presents his idea of a relationship has broken down, whereas Carol Ann Duffy suggest a ~~future~~ growing future relationship.

Patten ~~text~~ suggests to us ~~that~~ at the very start this was a past relationship, "Alice, this is my first ~~rel~~^{winter} / without you", this already suggests that the relationship has broken down. He then goes on to tell us he has tried to focus on another relationship "I wake with another mouth feeding from me" This implies he has tried to move on but he cannot put in the commitment he once had in the past. Then carries on by saying "I send out my spies", All of these actions come across as a sign for love but could maybe been seen as seldom obsessive, maybe the ~~poet~~ poet is telling us this relationship ~~is~~ that the man was in was not

(Section B continued) ready for change,

Duffy's meaning behind her poem is that she wants a ^{sole} relationship between her and her love to grow, besides the irregular references of ~~the~~ her feelings of love. "I give you an onion." This is not a typical gift of love but maybe the relationship she is wanting or in is quiet unordinary.

She is very dismissive of any other kind of Valentine's gift. "Not a red rose or a satin heart." This love is special, it has its own unique ways and values. This reflects her thoughts on love and as the poem carries on reflects the things that change as well.

Duffy uses clever language to bring across her unique views of love. "I give you an onion. It is a moon wrapped in brown paper." This is a good use of a simile because describing the onion as a moon ^{which} suggests she feels the ~~traditional~~ traditional values of love, but she is expressing it in her own way. She also uses juxtaposition "brown" and "promises light." This ~~relates back to~~ This is a clever contrast as it is like opening a Valentine's gift. For example being unaware of what the gift is when it's wrapped and the brown colour

Section B continued) could be expressing her ~~own~~ emotion of uncertainty. Then to contrast it with "light" works well because that could be a connotation with the way ~~she~~ ^{the lover} feels after opening the gift e.g. delight. Near to the end of the poem she uses short, sharp sentences with ~~the~~ caesura, "Take it" and "Lethal." This changes the ~~sound~~ ^{tone} of the poem as they sound like commandments. Maybe Duffy was trying to represent change with these words, a change in the relationship, it is becoming stronger so they can be firmer with one another.

① and to create a bigger impact.

②

The form of Valentines is quite irregular, there are several stanzas, but each stanza has a different number of lines. Perhaps this irregular structure is to reflect this irregular relationship. Or perhaps the increase of lines in the stanza's ~~show how these have to~~ and the words used eg. "for as long as we are", show how there has been changes in the relationship and now they are building on these changes. There is also no rhyme scheme suggesting that this is not a traditional poem so not a traditional relationship.

(Section B continued) ② Patten uses significant language in his poem. For example he uses a rhetorical question "perhaps not even conscious of our anniversary. Have you noticed?" By him using this rhetorical question shows he is still reflecting on the love they had between them, but now she has moved on, a change with which he still can't come to terms with. He also uses a good use of personification "Love had not the right to walk out of me", this shows ~~he~~ that this was a change that he couldn't stop and he didn't want it to but fate brought them to this terms in the relationship.

Patten form of the poem is all one stanza. Perhaps this suggests that this is his emotional outbreak. By the way the poem starts with

From his ex-lover's name then comes on without a break between the lines suggests that this was all emotions bottled up and now he is letting himself go because he still loves her but cannot come to terms with the change. There is no rhyme scheme so this still makes me feel it's his emotional outburst to the relationship change and he is giving his point of view.

(Section B continued) Overall both poems present their ideas well on reflections of love and change. Even though they both have different perspectives they both have message vehicle of love ~~and~~ whether together or not and showing underneath that traditional love of sweet valentines gifts and perfect marriage are not in the past, ~~but~~ today loves ways and meaning have changed incredible.

Script 12

This is an assured and clear exposition of both poems. Comments are supported by relevant and well chosen quotations. However, comparison appears to be implicit rather than explicit. Comparison is only explicit in first and last paragraphs – but it is there throughout. Hence the overall response lacks sufficient depth for a higher band. AO2 is focussed – and meets all Band 4 criteria. AO3 – just moves into Band 4.

AO2 band 4 mark 12

AO3 band 4 mark 10

SCRIPT S13:

The two poems I shall be comparing are Song for Last Year's Wise by Brian Patten and Sonnet 116 by William Shakespeare. The poem Song for Last Year's Wise is about a man whose ~~ex wife~~ misses his ex wife but she doesn't miss him and the poem Sonnet 116 is about one man's ~~description~~^{definition} of love. ~~At the first start of the poem~~ ~~on Song for Last Year's Wise~~, the two poems are both about love but are very different. The man in the poem Song for Last Year's Wise is still in love with his ex wife, this is unlike ~~the~~ ~~to~~ Sonnet 116 because the man is still in love ~~to~~ with his wife or girlfriend and they are still together, my ~~own~~ evidence for this is when it says in Sonnet 116, "Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks," ~~the~~ this shows us that he feels love is everlasting unlike the

man from S. F. L. Y. W who is still in love with his ex wife but she doesn't love him, this is shown when it says, "A year now. So ~~what?~~ what? you say." ~~the~~ in Sonnet 116 the poet feels that love is not love if it ~~is~~ changes when there's something wrong, this too is unlike the other poem because in the other poem, the poet feels something should have changed and that something special

has changed, the poet shows this when he says,
"The earth's still as hard, the same empty gardens exist;
it is as if nothing special had changed,"
In conclusion, the two poems are very different
but they both link to the theme of love and
change but in different perspectives.

Script 13

A general understanding of both poems is offered. General comparison. The response is narrative in its approach, with no analysis.

AO2 band 1 mark 2

AO3 band 1 mark 2

QUESTION 3 – CLASHES AND COLLISIONS

Collection B: Clashes and Collisions

- 3 Compare how the writers of 'Hitcher' and **one other** poem of your choice from the 'Clashes and Collisions' collection present anger in different ways.

Use **evidence** from **both** poems to support your answer.

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT S14:

Both Hitcher and Catrin present anger but they do so in different ways, Hitcher through extreme violence and the hopeful thinking of becoming free and Catrin in the anger between mother and child growing up and the tension between them.

In Hitcher, Armitage uses ^{the} aggressive stressful verb "screaming" to show how anger is slowly beginning to build. He personifies the "ansaphone" to show how everything around the person is causing stress to build ^{up} in ~~the~~ ~~paper~~. The use of enjambment at the beginning of Hitcher emphasises the person's disjointed mental state as does the use of "It was wred" as an end stop line. Overall this makes it seem as if the person is angry with himself as he has been "Under the weather" and is a shirker from work as "One more sick-note, ^{miss} and you're ~~finished~~ finished" showing he isn't conforming to everyday society and perhaps also that he has been genuinely ill as he has been "Under the weather" and so he is angry with his boss as well.

~~In~~ Similarly, Catrin uses the violent adjective "fiore"

(Section B continued) To imply that there is anger between the two mother and child but this anger is different to Hitcher's portrayal of anger as it is the natural conflict that arises between mother and child. The aggressive verb "shouted" appears in Catrin but it is used to show the anger of the between mother and child and their struggle to be "separate". This contrasts to Hitcher where we have a sudden scene of extreme violence "I let him have it" as this shows the venting of the anger that has brewed since the "ansaphone kept screaming". The anger is disturbing as the person seems proud "didn't even swerve" at his venting of anger and shows their complete lack of concern for human life.

In Catrin the anger is two sided "we fought over" shows how the inclusive ~~pronoun~~ pronoun is used to show a two sided conflict. Furthermore, the anger isn't something they're proud of as the "defiant glare" makes the mother love her child more rather than less. The "wild, tender circles" is an oxymoron that shows that it is a love-hate relationship and that anger isn't always present. Also the anger isn't meaningless in Catrin as it helps show their "struggle to become separate" whereas in Hitcher, the anger is seen as a slight thing because the person notes "we were the same age" which shows he does not regret his anger and sees little facts to be more important.

In Hitcher, anger is also portrayed as the jealousy the person feels for the person he picked up, here is a person who doesn't have to conform to everyday life and all he follows is "The sun from west to west from east" show how he which is a natural cycle that exists in nature rather than the artificial cycle of a day job. This contrasts to Catrin as anger is a salt to

Show the fight "to be two" And that the anger is not one that is used to hurt others unlike Hitcher and there is no mention of physical harm only verbal fights that leave "The clean squares" "coloured."

Also in Catrin, the anger is portrayed as something that doesn't achieve anything as even now "still I am fighting you off" Showing that the anger from the past hasn't separated them whereas in Hitcher, anger does achieve something as "The outlook for the day was moderate to fair" which shows that the day ~~was~~ got better for him through the ^{cold blooded} killing of an innocent man. Additionally, in Hitcher, violence did lead to separation unlike Catrin as the man he picked could be seen as the main character's alternate self. This self is free and references Bob Dylan "Wash" "Blowing in the wind" Showing how everyday work self will never be able to achieve this and shouldn't distract himself. And this is perhaps why he kills this man as he is actually killing an alternate self so he is able to keep his job and focus on

(Section B continued) reality. This is why after the killing, the man ^{seems to} become for more observant and lucid as he remembers tiny details "He said he liked the breeze" And the poem becomes more regular with similar length lines in the last two stanzas. However, there is still enjambment between the penultimate and last stanza showing he perhaps only tiddles his madness and anger just beneath the surface. Overall, the person is successful in his separation and contrasts to Catrin's anger that doesn't succeed in separating mother and child.

Script 14

Both AO2 and AO3 are addressed well. The candidate analyses and discriminates between the different forms and themes of the poems. Embedded quotations are used confidently and the candidate uses critical language to reveal meaning. Each poem is used to off-set the other for AO3. A mature and sophisticated response. A very perceptive response - meets all Band 5 criteria for both AO2 and AO3.

AO2 band 5 mark 15

AO3 band 5 mark 15

SCRIPT S15:

both Hitcher by Simon Armitage and Cousin Kate by Christina Rossetti present the feeling of anger. However, they present this feeling differently and in different ways.

In Hitcher, anger is presented as a feeling you keep controlled and to yourself until it can be vented out. This is clear from the lack of anger shown in the poem until ~~the~~ line 11. However there are hints to the persona being upset or unsettled before this.

In the first stanza the lines are somewhat short at points and disjointed. For example the line "A Vauxhall Astra, it was hired." feels short and dull and could make the reader see the persona as

(Section B continued) and if Cousin Kate presents anger ~~as~~ similarly ~~going~~ but focuses more on the release of this anger. This is evident by the way Rossetti ~~has~~ ^{wrote} the poem. It appears to be a monologue by the persona, as evident by the use of "I" and the way she reflects upon past events. This shows how she believes anger to be something that should be vented alone and in ~~a~~ ^a controlled manner.

Hitler presents anger as a blind rage that you release wildly. This is made clear through the persona's interactions with the Hatcher. It is made clear the persona doesn't know the Hatcher in the second stanza and then the persona releases his anger on the Hatcher in the third stanza. It contains much more aggressive language such as "I let him have it" and "... six times with the knock lok / in

(Section B continued) the eye..." which creates a more hostile scene in the reader's mind than previous stanzas. It reflects the way anger can be triggered and released easily.

and the way people blindly
let it out.

Cousin Kate shows anger to be much more direct and aims the anger at, in this case, two people. This is shown in the poem through the repetition of characters' names and descriptions of them. For example, in stanza 5 the persona says "He had not won me with his love / Nor bought me with his hand: / I would have spit into his face / and not have taken his hand." The repetition of 'his' and 'he' shows very clearly how the anger she feels is blamed on another and how she releases this anger onto him in particular. This is different to Hitcher in which the anger had no target yet

(Section B continued) whatever reason,

In Cousin Kate, the anger the persona feels is released with feelings of regret and sadness. This is seen in stanza 4 in the line "Chose you and cast me by." This way the persona mentions both Cousin Kate and the unnamed lord shows her feelings of regret and depression and perhaps

also loneliness. This is a stark contrast to Hitcher.

In Hitcher anger is presented as an emotionless release. The lack of ^{any} reference to emotion throughout the entire poem supports this point. For example, stanza 3 is when the persona attacks the Hitcher. However the feelings of the persona are not stated, referenced or even hinted at in the whole stanza. The structure remains the same and is read at the same pace. This reflects how anger is released blindly again, but also reflects how the release can occur without thought or feeling, therefore presenting anger as an emotionless action.

To conclude, both Hitcher and Cousin Kate present anger as ~~is~~ a feeling that needs to be suppressed and controlled until released correctly. However Hitcher ~~shows~~ less justified anger and instead shows how there needs to be little or no reason to release anger. Cousin Kate goes on the reasons for anger such as regret or sadness.

Script 15

For AO2, there is sustained comment about language and form, enough to place it at the top of band 3. It keeps its focus. The comparisons are more secure and some evidence of assured in places. Good comment on different forms of anger and some interesting comments on regret. Better on Hitcher than Cousin Kate.

A personal response.

AO2 band 3 mark 9

AO3 band 4 mark 10

SCRIPT S16:

The poems 'Hitcher' and 'Parade's End' both present anger but in different ways. In 'Hitcher' anger is presented as being quite aggressive whereas in 'Parade's End' the anger is more passive and subtle. In 'Hitcher' an ~~own~~ example of the aggressiveness is on the third stanza on the lines "I let him have it on the top road out of Harrogate - once with the head, then six times with the brooklets" in the face ~~man~~ ~~and~~ This conveys the driver in the car is very violent and the fact that the hitcher was hit in the face more than once implies the driver was enjoying it. This is backed up on the line "and didn't even swerve" conveying the driver is proud of what he has done and that it possibly ~~is~~ is an easy thing for the driver to do. In 'Parade's End' however the anger is shown to be quite subtle and no violence is used. For example "until we stood stock-still: watching the car-stain pucker, bubbling smart's of acid." ~~the family who has just discovered~~ The family who has just discovered ~~how~~ their car to have been

Section B continued) attracted are more shocked rather than angry. The alliteration on the line "stood stock-still" puts emphasis on how shocked they are but unlike in 'Hitcher' where the driver is angry because of his threat from words, the family show no rage and instead return to their shop and wash the acid off.

Both poems also present anger in the way of jealousy. For example, in 'Parade's End' colloquial language is used on the line "Come up to Yorkshire mettin' claims on out theh can befoh buggin' off in theh flash caahs!" The son in the poem is imitating the ~~poor~~ people who are racist to them which implies he wishes his family wouldn't get all this grief just for who they are. He is angry that they make fun of him and his family and so he resorts to doing the same. In 'Hitcher' the driver seems jealous of the hitcher who "has" just a toothbrush and the good earth for a bed" as he has his problems with his work. This then results in the driver lashing out and writing in 'Parade's End' where the anger is both ways, the hitcher does not have a chance to be angry back implying the driver has the power as he is the one driving.

Section B continued) In both poems it ends on a calm tone rather than an angry one. In 'Hitcher' from being aggressive and violent it ends with the lines "Stretch that, I remember thinking, you can walk from there" creating the idea that maybe it was all a dream and the rest of the poem was just what the driver wanted to do. Equally, in 'Parade's End' the poem ends with the lines "Then we swept away the bonnet-leaves from gold to the brown of our former colour" implying the family are used to these attacks and it is ~~so~~ just another day for them. Enjambement is used which puts emphasis on the point of the gold turning back into the brown implying that their wealth does not matter, it's their skin colour that does.

In 'Parade's End' both the family and the local people retaliate against each other whereas in 'Hitcher' it is one sided with the driver being the one who is angry and the hitcher not having an idea of what is going on. In 'Parade's End' it is implied both 'sides' know each other's business as shown on the line "or the few who warmed us a thumb-up for the polished recovery of our re-sprayed car." The fact the 'thumb-up' is "warmed" implies the local people are only nice when they know they have caused

(Section B continued) trouble for the family and no other time. In 'Hitcher' the driver has a message of "One more sick-note mister, and you're finished. Fired" The caesura used in "you're finished. Fired" puts emphasis on the seriousness of the situation and how much trouble this will cause and has caused for the driver. A slight irony is used throughout the poem as the driver takes his anger out on the hitcher but the hitcher does not even ~~know~~ have a clue and so is being blamed for something they don't & even know what for. This contrasts with 'Parade's End' as both 'sides' are blaming each other for the grief they are causing. The local people blame the family for being foreign and for being rich whereas the family are blaming the local people for their attacks and racism.

The anger in both poems is ^{produced} in opposite ways. In 'Hitcher' the driver is angry for being threatened by work which is a result of not working hard ~~hard~~ as shown on the line "I'd been tired under the weather" whereas in 'Parade's End' the family are being angry because of working hard and being successful and their success is shown from the "Granada champagne-gold." Both poems contrast each other but are similar at the same time. Enjambement is used in both poems which creates a sense of the anger flowing. For example, in 'Hitcher' "and leant across to let him out" and in 'Parade's End' "thundering down the ~~graffiti~~ graffiti of shutters against the valley of high-rise flats". However in 'Hitcher' caesura is used a few times to imply the anger is distorted because of the violence or maybe because of it all being a dream.

Both poems are very different in the way they present their anger but do have some small and subtle similarities.

Script 16

This is a perceptive response with depth in the candidate's reading of the poems and comments are supported by references to text. Anger is interpreted in a number of intelligent ways e.g. Parades End interpreted as jealousy etc. There is subtlety and it is a discriminating response. This one is not as focussed on technique as Script 14, but still merits full marks.

AO2 band 5 mark 15

AO3 band 5 mark 15

SCRIPT S17:

The tone of Simon Armitage in *Hitcher* is one of negativity and bad feelings. This is particularly shown through the semantic field of pessimistic thoughts with words such as "tired, under the weather, screaming, sinned." This pessimistic attitude leads to an outbreak of ~~anger~~ anger later on in the poem when Armitage's tone changes. "I let him have it" This phrase identifies the moment when the driver in the poem has decided that he cannot take any more and his negative feelings are channelled into anger. In contrast the tone of *Catrin* is of anger from the start, with the baby being born into a "hot, white room" which resembles ~~as~~ a tone of overheated anger.

^{of anger}
The ideas explored by both writers however, are fairly similar with both poems touching on ~~the~~ the subject of anger between two different personalities. In *Catrin* there is an obvious clash

(Section B continued) between a mother and her child. "We want, we should, to be two, to be ~~ourselves~~ ourselves." This shows that both the mother and the child are fed up of being so close ~~together~~ together which makes them angry, and so both want to separate but they can't. Similarly in *Hitcher*, Simon Armitage presents a situation where a man's ~~multiple~~ alter egos cannot co-exist for him to remain in employment. "One more sick-note, mister, and you're sacked. Fired." However *Hitcher* is slightly different to

Catrin in the aspect that some "only" one of his egos can remain. "saw him in the mirror... disappearing down the verge." Whereas in Catrin both mother and ~~her~~ daughter must stay together as the love they have for each other is too strong. "Trailing love and conflict."

The techniques used in Catrin to present anger are heavily based on imagery. This is particularly shown by the "tight red rope of love which we both sought over." Physically this could symbolise the actual bond between a mother and her daughter. (the umbilical cord). However it also ~~readily~~ symbolises that the rope ~~has~~ is the mental bond between a mother and her daughter which provides the feelings of love and

(Section B continued) compassion. However this rope ~~also~~ proves to be the reason why anger is ~~poetry~~ exchanged between a mother and her daughter. "Our struggle to be separate." This symbolises that although they love each other, both the mum and the ~~the~~ daughter want more independence. In contrast there is little imagery in Hitcher and a message of anger is conveyed in a more auto-biographical sense. This is because the persona of the poem is in 1st person which makes the poem seem like an actual life experience

The structure of both poems is also different. In Hitcher, Armitage ~~is~~ uses ~~to~~ enjambement in the last ~~to~~ three stanzas in order to keep the ~~sole~~ of anger in the poem going. However in Catrin the poem is split into ^{two} separate paragraphs which symbolise there ^{how} being a difference

in time taken place and so breaks up the poem into two chunks

In conclusion, it is fair to say that even though both poems convey similar ideas of anger between two personalities, they go about it in a different way. This is because in Catin Lea Clarke uses a lot of imagery in order to look at the mental reasoning behind the anger expressed, however in Hitcher Armitage uses more slowing and physical terms to convey a sense of harsh reality behind anger.

Script 17

AO2 is assured – a personal response that is well balanced. Assured on language and a range of ideas are presented. The comparison for AO3 is assured. The point that there is anger between two personalities in both poems, but that in Hitcher the two personalities are locked in one person, is well made. Imagery is explored and there is some assured attention to structure and form.

AO2 band 4 mark 11

AO3 band 4 mark 12

QUESTION 4 – SOMEWHERE, ANYWHERE

Collection C: Somewhere, Anywhere

- 4 Compare how the writers of 'Orkney/This Life' and **one other** poem of your choice from the 'Somewhere, Anywhere' collection present the strength of their feelings about a place.

Use **evidence** from **both** poems to support your answer.

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT S18:

The poem I chose to compare with Orkney/This Life was Composed upon Westminster Bridge.

In both of these poems each writer shows great admiration and love towards their locations. In Composed upon Westminster Bridge the writer describes his sights as majestic and beautiful, words worth also says "Dull would he be of soul who could pass by a sight so touching in its majesty" he feels that the image he is seeing is so strikingly beautiful that you have to be dull and boring to ignore it. This kind of sentence creates a lovely imagery of for the writer of the 'Sun rising in a clear sky and the light hitting the water at an angle that makes the area explode with a warming sunlight.

(Section B continued) William Wordsworth wrote the poem as a sonnet as he feels that much love towards what he sees.

He goes on to describe what he sees "The beauty of the morning; silent, bare, ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie open unto the fields and to the sky; All bright and glittering in the smokeless air. Never did Sun more beautifully steep he describes the site location as silent and bare and ~~he feels that it~~ even though he seems to feel that there is not a more perfect time than early in the morning before everyone is awake and around because the sight is so much more perfect when it is a calm and ~~and~~ undisturbed.

He describes the city as calm and says that it is going at its own pace because no one is awake yet to stop it from doing its own thing. "In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill: Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep! The river glideth

(Section B continued) at his own sweet will: Dear God! the very houses seem asleep; And all that mighty heart is lying still" Using imagery it makes you think of being on Westminster bridge and hearing nothing but the flow of the river and seeing no movement and also the way he describes how silent it

is makes' you feel as if the city its self is resting.

William Wordsworth obviously feels a great deal of passion and love toward his location and shows it from how beautifully he describes it.

William Wordsworth obviously feels a great deal of passion and love toward his location and shows it from how beautifully he describes it.

Andrew Greig shows pride in Orkney rather than love but through his pride you can see his also loves it too.

Greig uses personification in his poem to describe Orkney, he says "It is the way you lean to me as I lean and the way I lean to you, as if we are each others prevailing."

(Section B continued) In that quote Greig is describing the way the sky and the sea reflect each other and uses human examples by the way if two people lean towards each other they appear to be imitating each other as the sea and sky do when reflect the opposite.

It also uses personification again "it is the way Scotland looks to the south, the

may we enter Friends houses" once
again giving something unhuman human
qualities.

He testifies his desire to live there
near the end of his life so he can
die in a place he loves.

Both of these poems describe how much
they love a individual location and
they both use personification to further
demonstrate their point, the tone of
each poem is very cheerful and happy
and both poems are structured very well
so in comparison both poems are rather
similar.

Script 18

The Wordsworth is much stronger than the Grieg. Nice comments about the sonnet and the sun etc. Grieg is less certain – less clear. The poems are handled separately for the most part and the only point of comparison is the emotion both poets feel when writing about London and Orkney. Then some comparison in the summing up at the end, putting it in Band 2, 'sound'.

AO2 band 3 mark 7

AO3 band 2 mark 5

SCRIPT S19:

The poem which I have chosen to compare against 'Orkney/This Life' is 'Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802' by William Wordsworth. This is since they both treasure the world around them and appreciate the picturesque views that are on display. 'Orkney/This Life' compares ^{with} nature and relationships whereas similarly, the 'Westminster Bridge' poem compares new relationship with the city and about how he admires it so. ^{This} ^{is} proven with the fact that it's a sonnet and almost a love letter to the city to emphasize how much he cherishes the city's beauty.

The location of both these poems seems to stay inside Great Britain, with 'Orkney' being situated in Scotland, and 'Westminster Bridge' ^{located} ^{being} in the United Kingdom. One is about a city - Westminster Bridge in London, whereas the author seems to be in a rural area in 'Orkney/This Life'.

Moreover, the theme of 'Orkney/This Life' seems to change throughout each stanza which can be linked to the progress of life changing. The 1st stanza is about 'Life and relationships' with the 'Big

(Section B continued) sky and its changes) just like life - it never stops the same. Just like the wonderful, mesmerizing scenery William Wordsworth has managed to pick up on with the "beauty of the morning, silent, bare". London is a place known for industrialisation and factories so managing to capture these exquisite surroundings is only something

Symbolic of open

The poem seems to remain traditional as well with the fact that 'the kettle, the Sultan and walls' implying they're making themselves a 'brew'. It emphasises the location of the poem as well; 'tradition doesn't change wherever you are in a country'. However for the 'Westminster Bridge' poem, it seems tradition lies within the legal buildings in the city, with 'ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples' explaining a 'brew'. It emphasises the location of the poem as well; 'tradition doesn't change wherever you are in a country'. However for the 'Westminster Bridge' poem, it seems tradition lies within the legal buildings in the city, with 'ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples' explaining to us the discoveries to be made around London are endless, presenting us with the idea that can be made ^{that there are} constant activities and new things to try on which give the poem its authentic vibe.

The alliteration within 'Wenny / This Life' describes to us the deep waters that surround 'arkney'. 'Waters within' suggest to us there might be more ^{to} them under the surface and they paint the picture of purity, since water is generally clean. However when looking at 'Westminster Bridge' we discover how the 'river' for running water does whatever it wishes to do. 'The river glideth at his own sweet will' suggests how free water is able to run

(Section B continued) free and ^{isn't} ~~isn't~~ under any restrictions - it has freedom / free-will.

The feeling of friendship is also explicit throughout the poem 'Wenny / This Life' with the fact that the 'sea and sky' work off each other ^{constantly} suggesting a hint of teamwork. They depend on ^{one another} each other with the term 'constantly' as they always by each other's side and need ^{support} as a dust. Though looking through from another perspective within 'Westminster Bridge', it seems that friendship is

shown by admiration by the city. The fact that (Earth) has provided this to him, shows us that Earth has provided him with a feeling of finding a soul mate within the city. He's found his destiny.

To conclude, at the end of the poem 'Ozymandias' there seems to be repetition present with the fact that 'his life' in the final line of the poem is repeated three times. Almost symbolic to the 3 stages of living, birth, living then death. The use of the line suggests life is fleeting. Similarly for the author. Though for 'Composed upon Westminster Bridge' repetition is also used for the statement 'to see the Sun E, now felt' suggesting how the experience is new or unknown to him. This feeling about being so open to the city that he loves so shows us that he's found what he's been searching for & it gives meaning to his life.

Script 19

Perceptive reading of both poems. The candidate compares and links the poems from the very start. The response is balanced and sophisticated. Excellent vocabulary – more than fulfils all the demands of Band 5. The handwriting is difficult but examiners need to persevere as the content is SO good.

AO2 band 5 mark 15

AO3 band 5 mark 15

QUESTION 5 - TAKING A STAND

- 5 Compare how the writers of 'Those bastards in their mansions' and **one other** poem of your choice from the 'Taking a Stand' collection present ideas about society.

You **must** consider:

- the language and organisation of the two poems
- similarities/differences between the two poems.

Use **evidence** from **both** poems to support your answer.

(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT S20:

Both the poets of "Those bastards in their mansions" and "The world is a beautiful place" use their respective poems to express their attitudes towards society in general. Simon Armitage, the poet of "Those bastards in their mansions" (those bastards) want the rich people in society to share their wealth with the poor while Lawrence Ferlinghetti is challenging the childish view that "the world is a beautiful place." Both poets feel that society is not as good as it should be.

Simon Armitage uses the powerful and vulgar term "bastards" to describe the greed and hunger of such people. The fact that Simon Armitage uses such a vulgar term in the title gives the reader the impression that the poet is not happy with the social hierarchy that has unfairly separated society. The use of "bastards" implies that the poet is angry with the rich people "in their mansions".

(Section B continued) So, being as greedy and as fair as they are. The fact that the word "as/and" is repeated in the extract tells the reader that Simon Ammitage is angry that society has been divided into groups through wealth rather than society being as fair and equal as possible. In a similar way, Lawrence Ferlinghetti uses the ~~poem~~ title "the world is a beautiful place" to challenge the childish and ignorant people of people living better off than others. The poet uses refrain by repeating the title and the phrase "the world is a beautiful place" throughout the extract. This tells us that the poet feels angry with how certain people are feeling during periods of depression, poverty and war. In general, both poets use their titles to challenge inequality in society.

Simon Ammitage uses vulgar imagery throughout the poem to give the reader the impression that rich people have a lot of power in society and are abusing it and are not using it in a moral format. The phrases, "poked at by their 'cops'" and "grilled beneath the sun" creates the impression that rich people are allowed to do anything they want in

(Section B continued) Society while more ~~more~~ unfortunates people are able to do nothing. The use of the phrase "you'd think" tells the reader that the rich people are over-reacting to problems by being ignorant as they are not thinking

about other human beings in the world. A similar approach is visible in "The world is a beautiful place" whereby the poet, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, adopts a sarcastic tone towards the poem for questioning the ~~poet~~ people whether the world is a beautiful place. Lawrence Ferlinghetti presents his anger to ignorant and selfish people in the community through the refrain or the phrase "if you don't mind." The poet goes into list problems in the world throughout the extract like, "some people dying" or "some dead riots" and "a bomb or two," highlighting why the world is not a great place to live in. The use of such phrases gives the reader a vulgar image of the world and reaching them greater severity again. The poet adopts a sarcastic tone throughout the extract to tell the readers that only ignorant people have such views in life. The use of the informal expression 'oh' suggests that people do not care about others in the world. The poet also uses a technique called euphemism to

(Section B continued) make the poem sound more childish by using phrases such as "sing" and "fun" to give the reader the impression that ignorant and selfish people are being childish if they think that the world is a ~~beautiful~~ beautiful place.

In the poem, "These bastards in their mansions" the poet uses the Greek mythology and allusion of Prometheus to give himself a heroic status. The poet repeatedly talks about taking from the rich and giving "the gift of five pence to the burning benches" to the poor. The poet has used

This myth became he feels that society is becoming self-obsessed with people who are constantly thinking about themselves and are letting people die and live in poverty all their life. The Prometheus was a well respected man who improved the living conditions of poor people. The poet has decided to use this myth to exploit the greed of rich people who are not sharing their wealth. On the other hand, however, Feltinghetti does not use any myths but uses the structure of his poem to present his feelings towards society. The poet has used an irregular and odd of shape structure with lines showing everywhere to create the

(Section B continued) impression that society has become irregular and is not in a correct position. In other words, the poet has used this structure to tell the readers that the world is not a beautiful place because it is simple and could shatter to pieces. Furthermore, the poet uses a lack of punctuation by using zero punctuation to give the readers the impression that people will always think that the world is a beautiful place and the idea that is normal people will always exist in the world. The lack of a full stop tells the reader that the view that "the world is a beautiful place" will always be common. While Simon Armitage feels that his problem could change Simon Armitage feels that with his help, the problem between the rich and poor could be

eradicated.

The poet of "Those Legions in their Mansions" uses a volta to end the poem "No, I stick to the shadows, my dear" to express the idea that in society nobody could trust anybody because the one before poet has now become a dangerous character who is in possession of a weapon. The poet utilises a volta to express the idea that "in this

(Section B continued) society nobody could trust anybody because everybody are so too greedy and selfish as they are always thinking about themselves. The use of such a short sentence tells the reader that stereotypes and problems in society could arise very quickly. On the other hand, the poet of "The World is a Beautiful Place" uses an ironic phrase to end the poem. The phrase "smiling malicious" tells us that society has become self-obsessed and greedy because a malicious man who has to buy dead people is happy that people are getting killed just because of his/her personal economic gain.

The phrases "various segregation" and "None Brand society" tells the reader that racism will always exist in the world. The phrase

"None Brand society" tells the readers that people are so too selfish as they are caring too much about fashion and brands.

In conclusion, Lawrence Ferlinghetti and Simon Armitage both use their poem to express different attitudes towards society. Lawrence Ferlinghetti believes that only ignorant people believe that the world is a beautiful place and expresses his hate towards the greedy. Simon Armitage uses his poem to express his hate towards rich people in society and is outraged by the greedy implications of such rich people through the use of a roller, money and a link to the Prometheus myth.

Script 20

A close and perceptive reading of both texts. Similarities and differences, often relatively minor but significant are discussed and analysed. Differences in tone, imagery and theme are analysed with confidence and perception.

AO2 band 5 mark 15

AO3 band 5 mark 15

(Section B continued)

there is ^{else} a problem with everyone or some other people

The poem 'Those bastards...' uses punctuation and everything spelt correctly (eg. no slang). Whereas the poem 'No problem' ~~uses~~ uses slang throughout the poem and also has a continuous lack of punctuation. For example the first verse of 'Those bastards...' is 'Those bastards in their mansions:' Whereas in 'No problem' the first verse is 'I am not de problem'.

'Me, I stick to the shadows, carry a gun' is the last verse in the poem 'Those bastards...' 'I stick to the shadows' suggests that he does not get involved; keeps himself to himself. 'Carry a gun' suggests that the poet thinks that in

'I am not de problem'.

'Me, I stick to the shadows, carry a gun' is the last verse in the poem 'Those bastards...' 'I stick to the shadows' suggests that he does not get involved;

keeps himself to 'himself'.
'Carry a gun' suggests that
the poet thinks that in
modern society you need ~~proteal~~
protection.

'Sum of me best friends are
white.' is the last verse in
the poem 'No problem'. This
suggests that he is trying to
justify himself.

The poem 'Those bastards in
their mansions' is about the
divide between rich and poor
and how modern society has
effected that.

The poem 'No problem' is

about 'rasism'; people stereotyping
black people. Also the poet
trying to get his point across
that black people are not
the problem, people who are
rasist and stereotype are the
problem.

Both poems are about types of
people being branded. For example
in the poem 'No problem' the
poet says 'Now I am branded
athletic' this is about the

stereotype blacks being excellent at sport. Another example would be 'Those barstards in their mansions.' from Simon Armitage, that suggests that theres a stereotype that all people who live in mansions are 'barstards'. None of them two quotes are necessarily true they are just a stereotype. Both poems have many similarities and many differences. But both of the poems link together about modern society.

Script 20.

Comparisons and links are made throughout the response. There is just enough to place this response in the bottom of band 4 for A02 and the comparison element slightly firmer into the band.

Band 4 A02 mark 10

Band 4 A02 mark 11