

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	J352
Candidate No :	Component Code :	02
Candidate Name :		

Question Part

3	a	<p>Both poems present a mother reaching to her baby, however in 'You're' the mother struggles to understand her baby and compares it to many inhuman nouns. Whereas in 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' the mother is certain of the baby and describes both her physical attributes as well as how the baby feels inside of her.</p> <p>The title of 'You're' suggest an informality to the reader as it is an the shortened word, this the helps to depict of mother simply talking to the baby within her as she tries to describe it. Comparatively, the title 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' suggests the poem is referring to the calm that follows chaos and traumatic experiences. The first the line of the 'You're' suggests to the reader the mother is pregnant, the fact that she describes the baby as "happiest on your hands" creates an image of a baby in the womb. The deep description of clownlike implies that there is something behind a mask, and the baby is not necessarily what it seems to be. Whereas, in the opening line of 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' the alliteration and heavy sound from "drenched, drowned" and highlight how wet the baby is and the tautology of the also emphasises how</p>
---	---	--



Question Part

heavy the water is when someone or something is 'drenched' or 'drowned'.

The imagery used in both poems helps to present the parent's' feelings towards their babies. In 'You're' the mother describes the baby as "Gued like a fish" and "Mute as a turnip", the use of similes which compare the baby to objects inhuman things and fail to give the baby any human characteristics, highlights to the reader how the mother is keeping searching for words to describe her baby and how in awe she is. In comparison, in 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' the mother is able to identify the child as "My baby", showing that, unlike the mother in 'You're', this one actually understands her child as is able to describe "her brown hair brushed with wet tears". This could suggest to the reader, the mother in 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' does not have the same sense of wonder as the mother in 'You're'. In 'You're' the mother calls the baby "my little loaf", the alliteration of the soft 'l' sound creates an affectionate tone which compliments the overall tone of the poem, one of wonder and awe. The fact that the mother says the



Question Part

The baby is "farther off than Australia" is ironic consider the baby is actually inside her and therefore very close by. The mother then uses another simile to describe the baby being "snug as a bud", the assonance of the 'u' sound implies a comfort for the baby and the ^{connotations} ~~implications~~ that 'bud' has as something that can bloom into a flower shows how the mother recognises the baby will grow. This contrasts with how the mother in 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' feels. The fact that the baby's legs are described to be "hanging heavy" over the mother's arm highlight the difficulty the mother faces having a child, the harsh sound of the alliteration of the 'h's emphasises this more. The repetition of the description that the baby "hangs" on her emphasises to the reader that the mother feels weighed on and drained. The fact ~~that~~ that when this mother uses a similes, it is to compare her child to "a burden" shows how she is struggling to cope, this is unlike the mother in 'You're' who uses similes to express her care, as well as uncertainty.

Neither poem has a rhyming scheme. 'You're' is structured into two stanzas



Question Part

both 9 lines long, a possible link to the fact that pregnancy usually last 9 months.

The long ~~erxt~~ sentences, show the reader the mother's train of thought. 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' has no regular structure, it is very much like a free verse poem.

In the last line of 'You're', unlike the rest of the poem, the mother seems to have reached a certain conclusion that she cannot understand the baby until it arrives, the fact that the tone changes here, helps to emphasises this. The last line in 'A Baby Asleep After Pain' show the reader that the mother feel up and feeling weighed down by the baby. The idea that the water from the 'drenched, drowned bee' is what causes the 'heaviness' and 'weariness' came from the beginning.

In conclusion, although both poems present a mother's feelings towards her baby, in 'You're' the mother seems to be more excited and in awe however a little uncertain. Comparing, with the mother from 'A Baby in Sleep After Pain' who seems to be ~~in~~ tired and frustrated with the baby.



Question Part

3	b	<p>The poet who wrote "Out, Out -" presents a lack of care for the the child and a rather traumatic and tragic situation.</p> <p>The title "Out, Out -" suggests there was more to follow but it was cut short, possibly foreshadowing the life of the boy in the poem. The description of the buzz saw as it "snarled and rattled" highlights to the reader immediately how dangerous it is and this is emphasised through the personified personification of the saw and the repetition of the description further down the poem. The fact that the speaker ^{says} writes "Call it a day I wish they might have said" creates a tone of sympathy and regret for the poem.</p> <p>The speaker then recounts what happened as we they remember the saw "Leaped out at the hand, or seemed to leap" suggesting to the reader it happened happened so quickly that he couldn't be certain of what he had seen. The fact that he the exclaims "But the hand" emphasises the shock and how horrific the accident was. Both the descriptions and exclamation highlight how traumatic the accident was.</p>
---	---	--



Question Part

The tragedy of the incident is emphasised through the fact that ~~the~~ he is, through the poem, referred to only as "The boy", highlighting to the audience his insignificance where he is. The fact that the boy is described to be "doing a" man's work, though a child at heart," shows the exploitation of children and further emphasises the tragedy as it is one that could have been avoided. The way the boy says once out "Don't let them sister" when the doctor tries to cut off his hand shows how is still like a child despite the ~~labor~~ laborious work he is doing. The fact that when the boy dies the people "as they were not the ones dead, turned to their affairs." show how even at the end of his life there is a lack of consideration for the boy in the ~~tragic situation~~ ~~he find~~ ~~tragedy~~ tragedy of his death.

In conclusion, the poet presents an uncaring and dismissive response to the child, as he dies namelessly and without pity, from the people around.



Question Part

8

Shakespeare presents Macbeth's doubts and fears here in ^{the} extract and after the murder. These fears and doubts are presented both in ways suitable and unsuitable for a man during the Jacobean era, when the play was written.

In the extract, Macbeth ^{states} ~~realises~~ that Duncan is "here in double trust; First, as I am his kinsman and his subject." This shows Macbeth giving himself reason for why he cannot kill Duncan. The fact that ~~the~~ Macbeth and Duncan are related emphasises to the audience how bad it would be for Macbeth to murder Duncan. Furthermore being his subject, Macbeth should show the ~~highest~~ utmost loyalty, as this would ~~have~~ have been important to a Jacobean audience and King James to whom subjects were expected to be expected to be very loyal, even willing to die for their monarch.

The fact that Macbeth says Duncan has been "so clear in his great office" shows the audience that Macbeth ~~has~~ recognises that Duncan is a good king. This would be further emphasised to a Jacobean audience who believed



Question Part

in the Divine Right of Kings, and that they were appointed by God, ~~that~~ Thus doing anything to tamper with the throne would be ~~missing~~ ^{against} with God's will, which is a sin.

Macbeth then states that "I have no spur ~~to~~ To prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition". The fact that Macbeth says he has 'no spur To prick the sides of my intent' show the audience that deep down Macbeth is not a bad person, and the imagery of this emphasises to the audience how little is needed to encourage ~~for~~ Macbeth to ~~to~~ carry out the murder. The use of the verb "vaulting" which is quite an active verb shows how much Macbeth's ~~ambition~~ power Macbeth's ambition has and how it can 'vault' one straight into something bad, in this case the murder. This ~~all~~ ~~is~~ is how Shakespeare presents Macbeth's ~~at~~ doubts.

After the murder Macbeth is very traumatised, with fear as well as guilt. Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth that "I could not pronounce 'Amen'", he later repeats he had "Amen" stuck in his



Question Part

throat." This emphasises to the audience how fearful Macbeth is. The fact that he could not pronounce 'Amen' highlights his sin of regicide to the Jacobean audience and how his guilt and fear of God is stopping him from saying 'Amen'. This fear is something that would not have been acceptable to a Jacobean audience as ~~men~~ ^{men} were not meant to show fear. The fact that Macbeth asks "Will great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hands" shows how fearful and how distressed he is. The comparison of 'great Neptune's ocean' to Macbeth's hand emphasises to the audience Macbeth's fears ^{and guilt} as ~~he~~ ^{he} needs such a large amount of water to clean him of his sin. The fact that Macbeth describes the murder scene as a "sorry sight" shows how fearful he is ~~of~~ of what he has done. The fact lady Macbeth must ~~tease~~ ^{mock} him by answering "A foolish thought to say a sorry sight" highlights his fear to a Jacobean audience, to whom



Question Part

a woman ~~should~~ would not be expected to address their husband in this way.

In conclusion, Shakespeare presents Macbeth's fears and doubts, through his lack of control of himself after the murder and how he questions his decisions before the murder.

