

# 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.

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

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**Total Marks : 48 / 80**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

<b>Paper:</b>	<b>J352/02</b>	
<b>Paper</b>	<b>48 / 80</b>	
<b>Total:</b>		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1a	NR / 20	
1b	NR / 20	
2a	14 / 20	✓
2b	12 / 20	✓
3a	NR / 20	
3b	NR / 20	
4	NR / 36	
4 AO4	NR / 4	
5	NR / 36	
5 AO4	NR / 4	
6	NR / 36	
6 AO4	NR / 4	
7	NR / 36	
7 AO4	NR / 4	
8	NR / 36	
8 AO4	NR / 4	
9	NR / 36	
9 AO4	NR / 4	
10	20 / 36	✓
10 AO4	2 / 4	✓
11	NR / 36	
11 AO4	NR / 4	

Question Part

2	a	
		In both poems Flag by John Agard and In Flanders Fields by John McCrae both show
		how people fight and die for what they believe in.
		In the first poem by John Agard we see him start with "what's that fluttering in the breeze?" this first line juxtaposes most of the poem. I say this because of the soft and
		gentle connotations of "fluttering" and how
		it's something that is very elegant but then as the poem continues we see how the flag can change people and can turn
		something very serious and dark. This shows
		that the flag can "blind your conscience"
		it stops you from seeing the right path but
		takes advantage of your passion and belief,
		and uses in the ways that are wrong.
		In comparison with the second poem in Flanders Fields. I feel that they are fighting because it's personal to them they are doing for their friends and family and how each man that fights for his country is doing it for
		someone else. To take from falling hands we
		throw the torch. It's saying be the hero and
		you need to fight back for us the people
		who have died.



Question Part

In Flag John Agard is saying that it doesn't matter what the belief is but if there is a negative side that is involved with conflict the flag will take you that path if you're willing, and how men that usually wouldn't show this passion when there's blinded anything can happen, "it's just a piece of cloth that makes the guts of men grow bold".

"It's just a piece of cloth" the repetition of this saying is almost like it mocks the leader because even though it's just a piece of cloth ~~and~~ it "will outlive the blood you bleed", and this quote signifies the fact that the flag doesn't care how how effort or pain you give it's still stronger because a flag compared to a life materially is nothing it's literally "just a piece of cloth" but mentally it's significantly greater because it changes view points because it just uses the dark side of people.

In comparison when John Marea takes and repeats the word "poppies" and how when someone dies a poppy grows signifies how precious a life really is a fact that even a poppy can last on the battlefield where other men die.



Question Part

	L	The tone used by Agard puts the negative effect and that almost <del>strongly</del> in a
	U	mocking atmosphere that few should be embarrassed. Secondly the poem by McCrea
	U	puts across the tone of passion and this patriotic atmosphere this do or die attitude.



Question. Part

2	b	The poem I feel which best shows <del>the</del> why people fight and die for is Vergissmich.
		<p>"Vergissmich" the title of this poem has a huge significant meaning <del>it</del> it means "Forget me Not", this is significant because it shows that what he was fighting for was his loved ones <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wanted to make sure that they were safe but at the same time you see the negative connotation of how the in a "distorted picture" This is because the soldier <del>has</del> has most likely promised to return but now he is dead he has broken that promise and lied about returning. <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p>The simile "burst stomach like a can" shows the graphic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> side of war, but the word "can" has the connotations of lonely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, dark and empty and I feel that after he <del>most</del> most likely said that he will return his loved ones can't help <del>but</del> but feel <del>this</del> this emptiness, after they've just lost their hero. This shows that the men that put themselves in these situations are very <input type="checkbox"/> passionate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for what they are fighting for it doesn't matter what many different people fight for. <del>that</del></p>



Question Part

U In War theres no place for love because  
the war show every once of fight you  
have in you. That if your views and thoughts  
are split theres no chance that you will  
survive, the poet gets this across well with  
the quote "lover and killer mingle" these  
L two juxtaposing ideas "lover" with the  
DET connotation of happiness and laughter but  
"killer" with dark connotation of death and  
the worst religious sin possibly taking another life,  
but yet in war if not seperated and love  
forgotten they ~~are~~ it will be it urgent you  
and now "mingled", because the man body  
U who did love but did also kill L  
continue, also i feel that you cant love  
if you kill because if you love someone  
and your able to love how is it that you  
can kill someone. A



Question Part

10	<p>At the start of the extract from Act I Scene 1 we see Benedick pay thanks to his mother for giving birth to him but also raising him but otherwise he feels that almost that women don't deserve him. "all women shall pardon me", basically saying don't try to make me fall in love with you because it won't happen. ✓</p>
<p>DET</p> <p>U</p>	<p>Benedick doesn't have any doubt in his mind at the start of the play, and he tells the audience that "I will like a bachelor" <del>is</del> that he will never marry anyone but that he wants to enjoy himself. ✓ In this extract we see how Don Pedro has very little lines but Benedick has a lot I feel that this is Benedick's way of telling and almost convincing himself that he doesn't love anyone. ✓</p>
<p>L</p>	<p>Benedick is very hyperbolic ✓ with his language he goes to the extent of saying that if he loses more blood through love than with anger that <del>he would rather</del> he will let people shoot at him, because he feels this strongly about not falling <sup>in</sup> love.</p>
<p>LNK</p> <p>DET</p>	<p>later on in the play we see Benedick call Claudio "monster love" and mock him. ✓ I feel he doesn't do this because he</p>



Question Part

		Wants to bully Claudio but the fact he's jealous of what Claudio has but the only way to cover that over is by mocking others
		The way Benedick treats Beatrice through out the play until the gulling scene is awful, he knows what makes her angry because we feel they might have a part after their first encounter in Messina where Beatrice says "you always end with a lady's trick I know you of old" but <del>that</del> way Shakespeare creates humor is by making Benedick and Beatrice so perfect for each other that they battle it out and Benedick slowly breaks down because in the middle of the play he says "I will not love till there's an earthquake" I say use this quote because an earthquake is not impossible it's not likely but he's not saying never
		<del>Shakespeare</del> Also at the "masked ball" Benedick and Beatrice talk to each other behind the mask Beatrice knowing it was Benedick would hear him calling him the "prince's lesser" this hurts Benedick feeling and he takes it to heart <del>with</del> which means that there is still some emotion for Beatrice there





Question Part

but also Shakespeare almost ~~now~~ ✓ Benedick  
because at the guilty scene as soon as  
he hears that Beatrice likes ~~to~~ him his  
whole mood change ✓ is also happier and  
he acts like a child who nervously around  
Beatrice. And everything he has said had  
gone out the window.



Question Part

Question	Part	

BP





Question Part

Question	Part	

BP



## Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
10	Clear understanding and some relevant textual reference, supported by some analysis. L4
2a	Develops key points of comparison with some analysis of language and implied meaning. Clear understanding. Better on taught poem. Top of L4
2b	Understanding and some effective analysis of language and implications. Low L4