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Examiner's Initials



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1

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use black ink or black ball point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.
- Write the information required in the spaces above. Complete in BLOCK CAPITALS.
- Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the book.
- Write the question number in the two boxes provided in the left hand margin at the start of each answer e.g. 0 1
- If you make an error when writing the question number, fill in both boxes completely and write the question number in the space immediately below the boxes you have filled in.
- Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- If you run out of space in the answer book, ask the Invigilator for a second answer book. Complete all of the information required in the spaces on the front of the second answer book.



A Q A 2 0 0 9 V 4

AB 12



0 5

Part 6 of the Ancient Mariner is the penultimate section of the whole poem and therefore prepares the reader for the denouement as the Mariner finally finds his way home. It opens with the narrative of two spirit voices who are transcendent and narrate extradiegetically. The first voice speaks interrogatively whilst the second is omniscient as it can answer the questions. These voices highlight the difference between the spiritual and temporal worlds and therefore adds to the gothic feel of the poem.

The poem is written in the ballad form with elements of lyricism as it portrays the Mariner's emotions throughout. Coleridge follows the ballad form by using quatrains with the 2nd and 4th lines of the stanzas rhyming. However, it is noticeable that Coleridge uses a variation of this as some stanzas comprise of 5 or 6 lines to show something unusual happening. The last stanza is an example of this as the Mariner has a moment of realization that the "Hermit" will be able to "wash away, The Albatross's blood". The enjambement highlights the Mariner's happiness that he will be able to be redeemed. The image of the Hermit has been used by Coleridge to display antithesis from the Mariner. This is because although they are both lonely, isolated men, they have become isolated for very different reasons. The Mariner is now isolated because of his ^{development} transgression whilst the Hermit has shunned the luxuries of life to be at one with God. Coleridge has done this to highlight the importance of respecting God and his creation.

The climactic stanza of part 6 comes halfway through where the Mariner uses exclamatories "oh! dream of joy" when he reaches home. He sees the "lighthouse" and the "kirk" that he so willingly left in part 1. These are both symbols of hope and safety - the lighthouse can now guide the ship back to shore and the Mariner believes that similarly God will be able to forgive him for shooting the "Albatross".



Whilst the spirit voices are speaking, Coleridge uses glottals such as "guides him smooth or grim" to add to the harshness of the surroundings. However, Coleridge also uses sibilance: "this spell was slept" gives a soothing effect as the reader can now begin to feel some happiness that the Mariner's ordeal is almost over. The religious lex is "Oh, Christ" "Heavenly" "godly hymns" and "soul" tells the reader that the Mariner is on his way to redemption.

B5

A confident response with some good analysis. Relevant quotations.

17

0 6

Part 6 of the Ancient Mariner has been said to be the most confusing because of the use of the spirit voices as these new, strange and mystifying narrators have never been mentioned before. The way that part 6 ~~starts~~ immediately starts with them with no introduction does indeed confuse the reader. However, I believe that because Coleridge has the two voices turn-taking with questions and answers actually makes things clearer for the reader as we find out "why drives on that ship so fast": Coleridge was somehow influenced by the Gothic period and I think that these voices add to the superstition and clearly shows the difference between the temporal and physical worlds.

debate

Some would say that the Epigraph at the beginning is another confusing aspect of the poem as it is written in Latin and only distracts the reader. However, after reading the translation, Coleridge's intentions for writing the poem become much clearer as the reader can find out that Coleridge was interested in why humans are always wanting to know more and why they go on explorative journeys. At the time of the Enlightenment, more and more was ~~being~~ being discovered about the world we lived in, people were pushing boundaries and going to places previously unexplored. With this in mind, it is made much clearer to the reader that Coleridge believed that it is wrong to interfere with God's creation. After reading

perhaps



The poem I came to the conclusion that Coleridge believed in pantheism - God created the world and everything in it and we must respect nature as God exists in it.

~~Furthermore, the beginning of the poem isn't at all confusing~~
 Some people may believe that the first part is confusing as the reader is thrown straight into the story and have no background information on who the Ancient Mariner is or why he "stoppeth one of three". However I think that the beginning is quite clear as not only does the omniscient narrator give a description of events but so does the Gloss which is a later edition by Coleridge. "An ancient Mariner meeteth three gallants bidden to a wedding-feast, and detaineth one" clearly describes the scene for the reader. The Gloss appears to have a more knowledgeable, academic voice throughout the poem so was maybe added by Coleridge because he realised that the line may have been too confusing and he wanted to make things clearer. Therefore I agree that at some times the poem can be a little confusing but with the added Gloss the events are made clearer. Even if the reader was slightly mystified, I believe that the poem wouldn't simply confuse them as the main moral is explicitly stated "He prayeth well, who loveth well, both man and bird and beast."

10

B3

Not quite enough focus on the poem here
~~Some arguments~~ but rather off centre
 Hards R.N. Link

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| → Neutral tones | → Pathetic fallacy | → Precise description |
| Oxymoronic language | → America / Afghanistan | "1987 - Turkey oak" |
| Grayish waves | → Pan. Tree | → Reliable |
| Ash crows | → Description of bite | → "inconsistencies" |
| → The voice | | → Description of Art is different |
| - Negativism | | → Different approaches |
| Caesura | | |



3 2

Thomas Hardy used descriptive language in his poems as a way of expressing his emotions. In 'Neutral Tones' he writes that "the sun was white" which appears to be an odd description of the sun. He has written in this way to show that the sun on that day was drained of all light and vitality which mirrors the couple's relationship as there was no longer any passion or life left. Hardy continues to use odd descriptions of nature - there were "grayish leaves" adds to the bleak landscape and their bland relationship. Hardy uses oxymoronic language, "The smile on your mouth was the deadliest thing alive" which highlights his bitterness towards her. In 'The Voice', Hardy's love of language is clear and the neologisms "wistlessness" and "listlessness" show that by the added suffix, Hardy has revitalised the language. Hardy describes Emma's "gown" as "air-blue" which displays her innocence and purity, Hardy ~~thought that~~ now realises how precious she was to him and elevates her to an almost holy figure with ~~use~~ the use of the colour blue. In the last stanza Hardy realises that it is not Emma speaking to him and actually the wind, making this poem the bleakest of the 1912-13 Emma elegies. The line "Thus I, tattering forward" shows Hardy stumbling on through life with no real meaning. The caesura shows how his life has now been halted and the alliteration emphasises his isolation.

Throughout the life runner Hosseini uses lots of descriptive language and this highlights the fact that Amir is a writer and has such skills. The descriptive language is clear from the very first paragraph of the book, "The past cleaves its way out". This evokes the image of something rising ^{from} the dead and the reader would be eager to know why the narrator has such negative feelings about his past. So in this case, descriptive language is used as a way of hooking the reader into the story as it foreshadows the rest of the story. Hosseini describes the analepsis to the day in winter 1975 as "frigid" and "overcast". This pathetic fallacy is in stark contrast to Hosseini's



description of Golden Gate Park where "the early-afternoon sun sparkled on the water" with the alliteration adding to the serene atmosphere, the reader would be eager to find out why Amir's perceptions of the two different worlds are so different. Later on in the novel, the reader finds out as Amir says, "For me, America was a place to bury my past, for Baba, a place to mourn his." The semantic field of death is evident here and the description tells the reader that Amir is willing to completely leave his past behind. Hosseini also describes America as a "river" which is "unmindful of the past"; which further adds to the idea that Amir's move to America was almost cathartic. Hosseini also uses descriptive language to describe Afghanistan under the Taliban rule. ~~After returning~~ going back was like "seeing an old friend," and seeing that life hadn't been good to him: Afghanistan had become old and frail, just like Rahim Khan and the motif of the pomegranate tree returns when Amir is told that it will "never bear" fruit again." Hosseini has used this description to show the loss of innocence and friendship and that Afghanistan has also withered.

McEwan, in *Enduring Love*, uses descriptive language that is very specific to highlight Joe's rational approach to life. In the very first paragraph Joe describes how he was sharing a picnic with Clarissa "under a turkey oak" with "a 1987 Daumas Gassac". These precise ~~and~~ details make the reader intrigued into what kind of narrator Joe is. From these specific details, the reader would assume that Joe is a reliable narrator as he notices everything that surrounds him. It is only later on when the reader questions Joe's reliability as a narrator so ~~the~~ the significance of McEwan's descriptive language is to fool the reader into believing Joe. Throughout the novel, it is clear from the scientific jargon that Joe's narrative voice is a precise one and his love for science and rational thought is clear. Joe reverts to science in an attempt to rationalise his confusing

could be more precise in selecting desc. lang.



Write the two digit question number **inside** the boxes next to the first line of your answer

Answer

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thoughts of the balloon incident and its aftermath. Joe is constantly referring to Darwin, Einstein and Freud and when he is writing a report he comes to the conclusion that in one theory "There were inconsistencies, there was lopsidedness." Just like Joe doubts this theory, the reader doubts Joe as instead of having a rational explanation for Jed's stalking, he doesn't and there are "inconsistencies" in his argument.

A bit thin on E.L.

25

B4

Some valid examples of d.l. explained
A01 is clear.

