GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

ENGLISH LITERATURE - COMPONENT 2
C722U20-C

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INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

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GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE – COMPONENT 2

UNSEEN POETRY

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Prior to on-screen marking

The first priority is for you to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the question paper is based. Examiners are asked to go carefully through the examination paper and mark scheme prior to the actual marking process and to consider all questions on the paper. You are also required to mark about ten of each item in training mode. In this mode, you will be able to practise using the on-screen comment bank. Needless to say, a thorough knowledge of the texts themselves is the prime requirement of examiners.

Further guidance on the training process is issued separately.

Online marking

WJEC will be using a method of marking examination scripts known as e marker ® for this paper. Under this system, candidates' scripts are scanned and then transmitted to examiners electronically via the internet. Examiners mark on-screen; marked responses and marks are then submitted electronically.

Whilst the basic principles remain unchanged, this method entails some important changes to the way the system operates when examiners mark on paper:

- Examiners do not mark complete scripts. Instead scripts are divided into segments by question (item), and are transmitted to examiners in this form.

- In terms of technical requirements, examiners participating will need a personal computer running on Windows Vista or Version 7/8/10 and a broadband internet connection. With an Apple Mac a Windows emulator is required.

- For further details, please see the user guide available on e marker ® when you log on. Details of how to log on to the system and your username and password have been sent separately.

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General advice to examiners

1. Familiarise yourself with the questions, and each part of the marking guidelines.

2. Be positive in your approach; look for details to reward in the candidate's response rather than faults to penalise.

3. Ticks, underlinings and comments should show how you have judged the quality of an answer. **All comments must be based on the assessment criteria for the examination and taken from the comment bank. The comment box at the bottom of responses <u>should not be used</u>.** After you have you read the candidate's response, drag and drop the relevant comments using the on-screen comment bank. You should include a comment for each Assessment Objective that is assessed. Remember that your mark at the end of the response must tally with the skills which you have identified.

4. Tick points you reward, you are also required to include a summative comment at the end of the response and enter the mark. There must always be a comment at the end of each clip (including the poetry question). This should not simply echo the mark but indicate the salient features of the candidate's performance. These comments will be based on the criteria established by the P.E. for this examination and taken from the comment bank.

5. Underlinings should not be used.

6. You must tick at the end of the response to show all of the response has been seen. This often means scrolling to the end of the response.

Marking problems

7. If for any reason you have particular problems in marking a response (e.g. unlikely interpretation, handwriting) you should follow the instructions for reporting a problem.

Marking positively

8. Please approach the marking of scripts with an **open** mind and mark **positively**. All the questions provide opportunities for candidates to make informed, independent responses, and such opportunities need to be upheld in your marking. You must evaluate what is offered by the candidate, using the criteria, but without looking for what might have been presented or for what you might have written in the candidate's place. Some questions are relatively open, so it is particularly important in such instances that you are receptive to a range of responses.

Marking should be positive, rewarding achievement rather than penalising failure or omissions. The awarding of marks must be directly related to the marking criteria. Examiners should use both the generic assessment grid and the indicative content marking guidance when assessing a candidate’s response.

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Band descriptors

When awarding a mark, examiners should select the band that most closely describes the quality of work being marked.

- Where the candidate's work convincingly meets the descriptors, the highest mark should be awarded.
- Where the candidate's work adequately meets the descriptors, the most appropriate mark in the middle range should be awarded.
- Where the candidate's work just meets the descriptors, the lowest mark should be awarded.

Examiners should use the full range of marks available to them and award full marks for work that convincingly meets the descriptors in that band.

Indicative content

The mark scheme instructs examiners to reward valid alternatives where indicative content is suggested for an answer. Indicative content outlines some areas of the text candidates may explore in their responses. This is not a checklist for expected content or a 'model answer'. Where a candidate provides a response that contains aspects or approaches not included in the indicative content, examiners should use their professional judgement as English literature specialists to determine the validity of the response/interpretation in light of the text and the question asked. All questions provide opportunities for candidates to make informed, independent responses, and such opportunities need to be upheld in the marking. Valid alternatives should be rewarded where deemed appropriate, in line with the skills set out in the banded levels of response in the generic assessment grids.

Balanced responses

Candidates are expected to produce a balanced response to the poetry comparison. Where responses are unbalanced, candidates will be self-penalising as they will not be able to access the higher bands of AO1 and AO2 which require a sustained focus on the task. All examiners will be provided with examples of balanced and unbalanced responses when marking is standardised, exemplifying how judgement is used.

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UNSEEN POETRY

Generic Assessment Objectives Grid

Question | 3 | 1 |

The following descriptions have been provided to indicate the way in which progression within the criteria is likely to occur. Each successive description assumes demonstration of achievements in lower bands.

AO1 and AO2 are equally weighted in this question.

Total 15 marks

Band	AO1:1 a+b, AO1:2	AO2
5 **13-15 marks**	Candidates: sustain focus on the task, including overview, convey ideas with consistent coherence and use an appropriate register; use a sensitive and evaluative approach to the task and analyse the text critically; show a perceptive understanding of the text, engaging fully, perhaps with some originality in their personal response; their responses include pertinent direct references from across the text, including quotations.	Candidates: analyse and appreciate writers' use of language, form and structure; make assured reference to meanings and effects exploring and evaluating the way meaning and ideas are conveyed through language structure and form; use precise subject terminology in an appropriate context.
4 **10-12 marks**	Candidates: sustain focus on the task, convey ideas with coherence and use an appropriate register; use a thoughtful approach to the task; show a secure understanding of key aspects of the text, with considerable engagement; support and justify their responses by well-chosen direct reference to the text, including quotations.	Candidates: discuss and increasingly analyse writers' use of language, form and structure; make thoughtful reference to the meanings and effects of stylistic features used by the writer; use apt subject terminology.
3 **7-9 marks**	Candidates: focus on the task, convey ideas with general coherence and use a mostly appropriate register; use a straightforward approach to the task; show an understanding of key aspects of the text, with engagement; support and justify their responses by appropriate direct reference to the text, including quotations.	Candidates: comment on and begin to evaluate writers' use of language, form and structure; make some reference to meanings and effects; use relevant subject terminology.
2 **4-6 marks**	Candidates: have some focus on the task, convey ideas with some coherence and sometimes use an appropriate register; use a limited approach to the task; show some understanding of key aspects of the text, with some engagement; support and justify their responses by some direct reference to the text, including some quotations.	Candidates: recognise and make simple comments on writers' use of language, form and structure; may make limited reference to meanings and effects; may use some relevant subject terminology.
1 **1-3 marks**	Candidates: have limited focus on the task, convey ideas with occasional coherence and may sometimes use an appropriate register; use a simple approach to the task; show a basic understanding of some key aspects of the text, with a little engagement; may support and justify their responses by some general reference to the text, perhaps including some quotations.	Candidates: may make generalised comments on writers' use of language, form and structure; make basic reference to meanings and effects; may use some subject terminology but not always accurately or appropriately.
0 marks	Nothing worthy of credit.	Nothing worthy of credit.

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SECTION C (Unseen Poetry)

Answer **both** **3 1** **and** **3 2**

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on 31 and about 40 minutes on 32

Read the two poems, *Home by* Fran Landesman and *Coming Home* by William Cooke. Both poems describe thoughts and feelings about home.

3 1 Write about the poem *Home* by Fran Landesman and its effect on you. [15]

You may wish to:

- *consider what the poem is about and how it is organised*
- *consider the ideas the poet may have wanted us to think about*
- *consider the poet's choice of words, phrases and images and the effects they create*
- *consider how you respond to the poem*

This question assesses AO1 and AO2

Indicative content

Responses may include:

AO1 • An understanding of the key aspects of how Landesman / the narrator presents their thoughts and feelings about home in *Home* • Comments on how the narrator presents feelings about home unconventionally, and in contrast to a more traditional / stereotypical perspective • Comments and inferences on the experience of home for the narrator – e.g. arguments, criticisms, conflict? • Comments and inferences on who is represented by 'you' and 'they' within the poem: parents/partners/family members perhaps?
AO2 • Comments and references to the language used by Landesman to present thoughts and feelings about home • The use of negative imagery and opposing clichés: 'home is where the heartache started' • The narrator's use of vocabulary such as, 'wrong', 'haunt' and 'heartache' to present the notion of home • The use of pronouns 'you'/'they' to present home as a place of criticism and conflict • Reference to the use of the second person which may evoke detachment or a universal experience of 'home' • Comments on the structure and how this affects the reader – e.g. repetition of the phrase 'Home is' at the start of each stanza, which is affirmed in the final two lines • The overall mood of sadness and disappointment evoked by the sentiments in the poem

This is not a check list. Please reward valid alternatives.

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SECTION C (UNSEEN POETRY)

Generic Assessment Objectives Grid

Question | **3** | **2** |

The following descriptions have been provided to indicate the way in which progression within the criteria is likely to occur. Each successive description assumes demonstration of achievements in lower bands.

AO1 and AO2 are equally weighted in this question. **Total 25 marks**

Band	AO1:1 a+b, AO1:2	AO2
5 **21-25 marks**	Comparison is critical, illuminating and sustained across AO1 and AO2. There will be a wide ranging discussion of the similarities and/or differences between the poems.	
	Candidates: sustain focus on the task, including overview, convey ideas with consistent coherence and use an appropriate register; use a sensitive and evaluative approach to the task and analyse the texts critically; show a perceptive understanding of the texts, engaging fully, perhaps with some originality in their personal response; their responses include pertinent, direct references from across the texts, including quotations.	Candidates: analyse and appreciate writers' use of language, form and structure; make assured reference to meanings and effects exploring and evaluating the way meaning and ideas are conveyed through language structure and form; use precise subject terminology in an appropriate context.
4 **16-20 marks**	Comparison is focussed, coherent and sustained across AO1 and AO2. There will be a clear discussion of the similarities and/or differences between the poems.	
	Candidates: sustain focus on the task, convey ideas with coherence and use an appropriate register; use a thoughtful approach to the task; show a secure understanding of key aspects of the texts, with considerable engagement; support and justify their responses by well-chosen direct reference to the texts, including quotations.	Candidates: discuss and increasingly analyse writers' use of language, form and structure; make thoughtful reference to the meanings and effects of stylistic features used by the writer; use apt subject terminology.
3 **11-15 marks**	Comparison is focussed across AO1 and AO2 with some valid discussion of the similarities and/or differences between the poems.	
	Candidates: focus on the task, convey ideas with general coherence and use a mostly appropriate register; use a straightforward approach to the task; show an understanding of key aspects of the texts, with engagement; support and justify their responses by appropriate direct reference to the texts, including quotations.	Candidates: comment on and begin to evaluate writers' use of language, form and structure; make some reference to meanings and effects; use relevant subject terminology.
2 **6-10 marks**	Comparison is general with some discussion of the obvious similarities and/or differences between the poems.	
	Candidates: have some focus on the task, convey ideas with some coherence and sometimes use an appropriate register; use a limited approach to the task; show some understanding of key aspects of the texts, with some engagement; support and justify their responses by some direct reference to the texts, including some quotations.	Candidates: recognise and make simple comments on writers' use of language, form and structure; may make limited reference to meanings and effects; may use some relevant subject terminology.
1 **1-5 marks**	Comparison is very limited. There may be a basic awareness of the obvious similarities and/or differences between the poems.	
	Candidates: have limited focus on the task, convey ideas with occasional coherence and may sometimes use an appropriate register; use a simple approach to the task; show a basic understanding of some key aspects of the texts, with a little engagement; may support and justify their responses by some general reference to the texts, perhaps including some quotations.	Candidates: may make generalised comments on writers' use of language, form and structure; make basic reference to meanings and effects; may use some subject terminology but not always accurately or appropriately.
0 marks	Nothing worthy of credit.	Nothing worthy of credit.

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3 2 Now compare *Coming Home* by William Cooke with *Home* by Fran Landesman. [25]

You should:

- compare what the poems are about and how they are organised
- compare the ideas the poets may have wanted us to think about
- compare the poets' choice of words, phrases and images and the effects they create
- compare how you respond to the poems

This question assesses AO1 and AO2

Indicative content

Responses may include:

AO1

- An understanding of the poet's view of home, in *Coming Home* and how this compares with Landeman's presentation in *Home*
- The poet's description of the physical environment of the previously empty house when first returning home: 'drear', 'extinct', 'store silence'.
- How the mood of the poem becomes more positive as the poem progresses 'resurrect the clock*';* 'the room breathes', 'relaxes' and perhaps how this change in mood contrasts with the consistently negative mood in *Home*
- Comments on the differences between Cooke's physical description and presentation of the house throughout the poem, in contrast to Landeman's reference to the people and relationships presented in *Home*.
- Comments on Cooke's reference to his house becoming 'home' in the final stanza and how this final positive image is in contrast with the consistently negative mood evoked throughout Landeman's poem.

AO2

- How Cooke uses language and imagery in *Coming Home* to achieve specific effects and how this compares to Landeman's use of language in *Home*
- Comments on the effects of the personification in both poems: 'the room breathes'/'the garden crouches'/'wild thing', 'thirsting'; 'Home will haunt your dreams'
- The use of the first person to reveal the poet's thoughts and feelings about returning home in *Coming Home* and how this has a different effect to the use of the second person in *Home*
- Comments on the contrasting structure of the poems and how this affects the reader

This is not a checklist. Please reward valid alternatives.

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