

'Somewhere, Anywhere' Anthology question
Foundation Tier

The purpose of this pack is to provide centres with the question paper, mark scheme and a set of exemplar materials with commentaries.

The individual documents can be found on our website at www.edexcel.com

Included in this pack:

- Question and extract from Summer 2012 Paper
- Marked scripts with the mark and band
- Examiner commentary and mark scheme

Section B – Somewhere, Anywhere – Foundation Tier.

Answer Question 4, parts (a) and (b). There is a choice of questions in part (b).

4 (a) Describe the writer's thoughts and feelings about a city in 'City Jungle'.

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

(15)

Script 1 response to Q4 (a)

Band 1 – 3 marks

a). The writers thoughts and feelings about a city in the poem 'City Jungle' are that he thinks it is a lovely place and it is ^{place} clean and the people that live in it are really kind and generous people. ~~His feelings~~ His feelings are mutual, he feels as though something is not ~~going~~ ^{going} right in the city and that something or someone is ruining the lovely and clean city. The other thing he says is that the houses are hunched; this means that they are all next to each other as close as they can.

Examiner summary:

This is a response which makes a small number of basic points, but there is little relevant connection made between the language and the writer's thoughts and feelings. There is little textual reference to support the response.

Band this response achieves in the mark scheme:

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Little explanation of how the writer conveys thoughts and feelings.• Little relevant connection made between the presentation of thoughts and feelings and the language used.• Little relevant textual reference to support response.
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To move up to the next band: This response needs to provide more explanation of how the poet conveys thoughts and feelings and support the points made with relevant textual reference.

Script 2 response to Q4 (a)

Band 4 – 12 marks

④a) The writer's thoughts and feelings in 'City Tangle' come off as being dark, gloomy and mysterious. The poem describes and personifies different aspects and features of a city at night. The first line 'Rain splinters town' tells us that a sharp rain is ferociously coming down on the city. The fact that the writer doesn't write 'Rain splinters down' which would make the sentence make more sense, signifies that the words town and the negative word down are somewhat linked, creating a negative effect. Splinters hurt when they pierce your skin so the fact that the rain 'splinters down' signifies that the rain is coming down that hard it actually hurts your skin. 'Lizard cars cruise by' tells us that cars mysteriously drive past in a slick way. The fact that some lizards can change the colour of their skin may come of reference here. The 'lizard cars' may be colourful during the day but dark and gloomy at night. 'Their radiator grin' is representing the engine running. Grin, which sounds like grim, which is a negative adjective. The quote 'Thin headlights stare - shop doorways keep their mawly shut' means car lights (which are thin maybe ~~po~~ because they are punctured by the splintering rain) shining and

neglecting off closed shop doors. Shop doorways during the day are sometimes filled with the cries of the shopkeepers bellowing persuading customers to visit; now they remain silent with 'their mouths shut'. 'Hunched houses cough' may represent frames coughing and spluttering at the edge of a road, remaining almost silent; looking dark, gloomy and out-of-place. 'Newspapers shuffle by, hands in their pockets' means old newspapers blowing by, unable to be heard through the clattering rain. The fact that nothing is going on means there is nothing journalists can comment on or listen to, meaning they are keeping quiet with their 'hands in their pockets'. 'The gutter gurgles' tells us that the drains are somewhat overflowing with rain. Gurgles is something you do with water. 'Streetlights have their yellow teeth' is showing the bright yellow glow of the streetlights. Also 'teeth' are said to be the hardest part of a human body, relating to the fact that streetlights are so hard to damage because they are so far up. The last phrase 'The motorways eat-black lounge lashes across the glistening back of the tarmac night' tells us that the black motorway has been drenched in the heavy rain. Cars are silky and smooth movers, like the rain.

Examiner summary:

In commenting on 'City Jungle', the candidate shows a willingness to analyse the writer's language choices, with a lengthy comment on 'rain splinters down' which shows a generally sound grasp of the writer's techniques in presenting his ideas.

Band this response achieves in the mark scheme:

4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generally sound explanation of how the writer conveys thoughts and feelings to create effect.• Generally sound relevant connection made between thoughts and feelings and the presentation of ideas.• Mostly clear, relevant textual reference to support response.
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To move up to the next band: This response needs to have a consistently sound explanation of the poet's thoughts and feelings on the city.

Section B – Somewhere, Anywhere – Foundation Tier

EITHER

- (b) (i) Explain how the writer of 'City Blues' presents different thoughts and feelings about a city from those in 'City Jungle'.

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

You may include material you used to answer 4(a).

(15)

OR

- (ii) Explain how the writer of **one** poem of your choice from the 'Somewhere, Anywhere' collection presents different ideas about a place from those in 'City Jungle'.

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

You may include material you used to answer 4(a).

(15)

Script 1 response to Q4 (b)(ii)

Band 2 – 4 marks

(b(ii)) The poem 'Cape Town morning' presents different ideas about a place from those in 'City Jungle' by saying that children that sleep on the streets are ~~and~~ ^{with} a sleep on the cold pavement ^{them} with no-one to sleep or to keep ~~the~~ ^{them} warm. they have no food or water to keep them going or to keep them alive. They are begging people for money, ~~and~~ or something to drink, before they starve to death. The other thing it tells us about the children sleeping on the streets are dreaming about coins, so their eyelids are ~~weighed~~ ^{weighed} down with them dreaming. The other different idea is ~~that~~ that the trucks are digging

holes and stuff in the ground so it's a noisy place.
 The windows panes are rusty so they ~~are not~~ ^{rattle}.
 This means that ~~the~~ houses are old and have
 been built along time. The flower sellers are
 adding new flowers into the flower pots because
 the old ones are dying.

Examiner summary:

The choice, for second poem, of 'Cape Town Morning' is a suitable one, but only limited linking points are offered, and the candidate shows limited evaluation of the different ways of expressing meaning.

Band this response achieves in the mark scheme:

2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited (or no) comparisons/links Limited (or no) evaluation of the different ways of expressing meaning. The selection of examples is limited
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To move up to the next band: This response needs to link the points made with more selection of examples to support the points made.

Script 2 response to Q4 (b)(i)

Band 3 – 7 marks

(Section B continued)

(poemA) (poemB)
④ b)(i) The two poems 'City Jungle' and 'City Blues' are both about the dark points about a city, both at a different time. 'City Jungle' is about a rainy city at night whilst 'City Blues' is about a cold windy November morning. Poem A is based on personification and uses it throughout the poem, creating a sort of fantasy image; Poem B however goes into more detail. Whilst Poem A describes the city as being mysterious and full of snake like features, poem 2 mentions 'bully sun' and 'lit-up skyscrapers'; making City Jungle a less great version of City Blues.

Examiner summary:

'City Blues' is used as the second poem. The candidate makes some relevant linking remarks, but these are undeveloped and opportunities are missed to explore the similarities and differences of the two poets' treatment of the subject of the urban landscape. There may have been a problem over timing as this is a brief response.

Band this response achieves in the mark scheme:

3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some comparisons and links.• Some evaluation of the different ways of expressing meaning and achieving effects.• The selection of examples is valid but undeveloped.
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To move up to the next band: This response needs to be more developed with a selection of examples to explain the links and comparisons between the two poems.