

Candidate 7 evidence

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	<u>Text 3 - Poetry - Liz Lochhead</u>	
4)	<p>Lochhead establishes the speaker's bitterness towards her husband firstly by using imagery:</p> <p>"She is good and ready to renounce his sweet flesh."</p> <p>"Sweet flesh" is a metaphor that Lochhead uses. It denotes ^{something that's} a tasty piece of meat. This implies that Lochhead now views him as an animal, an object to eat, rather than a human being. Just as you eat a piece of meat, so to it Lochhead about to scrutinize and feed off of her husband and the death of their relationship.</p> <p>She then uses the metaphor:</p> <p>"cooked geese"</p>	

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	# This implies that the relationship	
	is ending as the common phrase	
	"cooked goose" implies that time	
	is up. The speaker is bitter about	
	her husband as this creates a	
	very negative tone, suggesting things	
	have ended through symbolism.	
	# The parenthesis of: "(oh yes now	
	will have to lie on)" suggests	
	the passionate tone in which	
	Kochhead uses to demonstrate	
	just how bitter she really is. She	
	seeks revenge of her husband and	
	symbolises this through a table	
	of vegetables and meat.	
	42) The poet uses imagery when she	
	states:	
	" what very good soup / she could	

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	<p>render from the bones."</p> <p>Lochhead uses the metaphors here to represent what "The Girls" (the the speaker's friends) will do after their relationship has ended. The "soup" symbolises the gossip the women will have over the failed relationship between the speaker and the husband. It suggests that they will slurp and devour the gossip, revealing excitement ^{the} for ^{meat} A.</p> <p>* Another piece of imagery and symbolism Lochhead uses is:</p> <p>"Yes, there they'd be cackling around the cauldron."</p> <p>This highlights the theme of toxic femininity. Here Lochhead uses alliteration to emphasise the</p>	

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	hilarity and excitement the women	
	get from this failed relationship.	
	It at is also a direct reference	
	to the Shakespeare play 'MacBeth'	
	where the witches are making a	
	potion in a cauldron. This	
	suggests that Lockhead is at	
	comparing the females to evil,	
	vengeant, malicious, witches who	
	gain excitement from others' downfall	
	in life.	
	* Lockhead also uses another	
	piece of imagery with:	
	"preening like corbies"	
	This simile is also a direct	
	reference to the Scottish text	
	'the Two Corbies'. In this text	
	the two birds feed off of a carcass,	

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and out of it get a meal.
 This highlights the speaker's excitement as the word choice of 'preening' ~~is~~ connotes that they are anticipating, preying and waiting for something glorious - the failed relationship (~~metaphor~~ the metaphorical 'carcass')

43) The poet uses:

"gorged on truth"

This creates a disturbing image of the speaker and her friends as it highlights their gluttony. They are almost gagging.

44) Commonality

In the ~~poem~~ poem 'Last Supper'

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by Liz Lochhead, the poet uses contrast to explore the central concerns of the fine line between empowering female groups (sisterhood) and toxic femininity. At the beginning of the poem we see a bitter woman who knows her husband has cheated on her. The relationship ends and the speaker turns to her female companions. Yes, her friends are there to support her however, the poem turns toxic and in the end ~~the~~ "The Girls" feed off of the dead relationship.

Another poem that highlights contrast is in ~~the~~ 'Revolution' by Lochhead where she uses a bull and hens to symbolise the contrast between toxic masculinity and

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	the fragile, innocent female girl.	
	Another poem Lochhead uses	
	contrast is within the poem	
	'My Rival's House' where Lochhead	
	again uses symbolism to show	
	the contrast between the protective,	
	mother and the unwelcomed	
	superior mother and the	
	unwelcomed, inferior daughter-to-be.	
	Lochhead then uses contrast yet	
	again in the poem 'The Bargain'	
	to highlight the contrast between	
	a relationship in full tide and	
	an ended one	
	<u>Quotes from this passage</u>	
	A quote Lochhead uses to	
	highlight contrast is	
	"The GMS, when those three meet	

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	<p>again."</p> <p>The capitalisation of "The Girls" emphasises the speaker's fondness and oath towards them. "again" suggests that they're all about to do something they have done before when meeting. In this case it is gossip and feed off of this man's 'carcass' and the failed relationship.</p>	
	<p><u>Quotes from else where</u></p>	
	<p>In Revelation Lockhead uses the phrase:</p> <p>"The antidote, the Antichrist"</p> <p>This creates contrast as this innocent female speaker compares the Bull - 'Toxic masculinity' to Antichrist suggesting it is evil.</p>	

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	Another quote from Revelation	
	PS :	
	"scared of the eggs shattering"	
	Due to the great force of this	
	bull and its rage the eggs	
	could break. Where the eggs represent	
	female and the bull represents	
	male there is a contrast between	
	the fragile girl and this mass	
	of a man.	

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Part C - Prose Non Fiction

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8) 'A Hanging' by George Orwell is an autobiographical, non-fictional text which provokes emotions of outrage, sympathy and repulsion within the reader. In an effort to persuade the reader against capital punishment, this text is set in a Burmese prison during the 1930s. Orwell is a prison guard on death row who leads a prisoner to "The Gallows" to be executed. Through the use of Orwell's various techniques such as choice of detail, stance and language he enlightens us to the brutal reality and the "unspeakable wrongness" of execution and capital punishment. ~~At the end~~ This ~~is~~ prose

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	creates many strong reactions	
	within the reader and too,	
	Orwell.	
	The text commences by describing	
	the living conditions of the prisoner.	
	Orwell we react strongly in	
	despair as we see the cruel	
	surroundings, Orwell notes:	
	"like small animal cages"	
	Through his choice of detail	
	the Orwell emphasises how horrifying	
	the conditions are by stating	
	"animal". This implies that the	
	guards view the prisoner as an	
	inferior, mindless being and treat	
	him as such. The descriptive	
	word choice of "small" suggests	
	that the prisoner is in a	
	confined, constricted space. The	

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	<p>writer then compares the cells to "cages". This simile could imply that the prisoners are trapped and their fate looks bleak.</p>	
	<p>As a result of the living conditions the the prisoner is the subsequently referred to as:</p>	
	<p>"a puny wisp of a man... rather like... a comic man on the films."</p>	
	<p>This provokes strong reactions of disgust from us. It suggests that the prisoner is extremely weak and underfed. Unknown of his committed crime, we we feel sympathy for for the prisoner as Orwell uses "a comic man". This highlights a sense of light-heartedness and shows likeability. Overall, we our our reactions are sympathetic</p>	

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	<p>towards the prisoner. His state of being malnourished also suggests that the guards are mistreating him, sparking outrage within us.</p>	
	<p>As the text progresses the prisoner is on a journey to the Gallows when a dog comes along and demonstrates affection for the prisoner. Orwell notes:</p>	
	<p>"It made a dash for the prisoner ... trying to lick its face."</p>	
	<p>Through Through Orwell's use of symbolism the dog represents equality. As the dog licks "licks" the prisoner it reveals that the prisoner is just as deserving of life as the guards are. Orwell then states that the guards: "stood against". This reveals the guards</p>	

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underlying discomfort now that they have come to the realisation the prisoner is equal. The unbiased nature of the dog ~~represents~~ further highlights how the idea of the prisoner not being hung was not made by an authoritarian.

The dog incident as a whole strikes ~~z~~ up reactions of wonder, curiosity and shock as we are now being persuaded by the writer to go against capital punishment.

Furthermore, as the text continues on the way to The Gallows another incident occurs. Orwell describes the prisoners actions:

" He stepped slightly aside to avoid a puddle on the path. "

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	<p>This is the turning point of the essay and the epiphany for Orwell. Through symbolism it is suggested that the puddle represents humanity. Orwell notices how alive the prisoner really is as the even as he is about to be executed he still was cares about the minuscule details of life. The writer then continues his realisation by stating:</p> <p>"bowels digesting food ... tissues forming." The list of bodily functions here ^{emphasises} represents how alive the the prisoner really is. We are now fully engulfed by Orwell's text and have also had the strong realisation that the prisoner is not dying, yet he is living, right up until the</p>	

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very second his heart begins to stop beating. We ~~are~~ have powerful reactions of realisation towards this and Orwell's language helps us do so.

An aspect of the text many glide ~~the~~ part is Orwell's point of view. As the text ~~is~~ furthers and the prisoner is ~~is~~ executed Orwell notes:

"One mind less, one ~~is~~ world less."

At the beginning of the text ~~is~~ Orwell's stance is 'journalistic', yet now we see this personal stance emerge as he is fully involved. Anaphora is used here to create a more memorable statement. Orwell's repetition of ~~the~~ 'less' truly

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captures that this man is
gone forever. ~~and~~ Our reaction
to this is that we are baffled
at the power one man has to
remove another man's life.

So to epitomise the text,
'A Hanging' by ~~George Orwell~~
~~Orwell~~ The writer George
Orwell succeeds in his efforts
to persuade the reader against
capital punishment. ~~We~~ We
have extremely powerful reactions
towards this text as we feel that
one equal man removing another
equal man's life is unjustifiable.
~~As~~ As the text is also set
during the reign of the British
Empire during the 1930s, it
reveals the brutality of a

