

Candidate 5 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Word Choice 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ "indigo" 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jenkins effectively describes the storm here as the word indigo means purple, which suggests the storm is going to bring harsh conditions and extreme rainfall. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Onomatopoeia 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ "rumbles" 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Jenkins effectively describes the impending storm here by vividly portraying the sound of the thunder in the distance. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Word choice 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ "Ominous" 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ This means scary, so Jenkins 	

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	effectively describes the impending storm by emphasising its spooky feeling and nature.	
30.	◦ Word Choice	
	◦ "frightened"	
	◦ This suggests has connotations of being very scared, which Jenkins uses to convey Calum's reaction to the storm as it suggests he is fearful.	
	◦ Word Choice	
	◦ "exhilarated"	
	◦ This is used by Jenkins as it has connotations of excitement and thrill, which suggests Calum is waiting for the storm with	

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	anticipation	
	◦ Word Choice	
	◦ "Chattered"	
	◦ This has connotations of rambling on and talking for the sake of it, which is used to suggest Calum is nervous as he awaits the storm's arrival.	
	◦ Imagery	
	◦ "dribble out"	
	◦ This suggests Calum is failing to stay in control of the cones which Jenkins uses to show how he has become more clumsy with nerves and anticipation.	

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31.	◦ Neil	
	◦ "But up here the lightening might be dangerous"	
	◦ This shows the protective relationship Neil feels with Calum, as he is keeping him him safe here and making sure he doesn't get hurt.	
	◦ Calum	
	◦ "I don't like the lightning Neil."	
	◦ Calum's dialogue here is almost childlike, which shows the way he looks up to Neil, and trusting his brother to comfort him. This shows the caring relationship between the two.	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neil	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "What's been the matter with you? You're not a child."	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The harsh and authoritative tone behind Neil's dialogue demonstrates the way Neil tries to make Calum more independent and grown-up, in an almost father-like fashion.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neil	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "Maybe I did."	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Neil's resistance to tell Calum his opposing view shows how he shelters Calum from harsh realities sometimes, allowing him to find hope and comfort in beliefs such as heaven even if he disagrees personally	

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32.	<u>Commonality</u>	
	<p>◦ Throughout the novel, Jenkins uses symbolism more to develop the contrast and symbolism the central concerns of the text. Here, the concern of goodness is developed as [*]we see: Neil ^{symbolising goodness} caring for Calum and ensuring he is kept safe.</p> <p>◦ This is shown elsewhere in the novel when the brothers are in a deer drive forced forced to take part in a deer drive. Neil stands ^{and symbolises goodness} against this [^] because he knew Calum would find this hard as a result of his love of animals.</p>	
	* the storm symbolises evil and	

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Primary

- In this extract, we see one of the novel's central concerns, innocence, symbolised through Calum. His childlike nature shown through: "I don't like the lightning Neil." Shows innocence through nature as he ~~is~~ does not cope well with such scary things.
- This extract symbolises innocence through Calum again when he has to be told that "the lightning might be dangerous". This shows Calum's innocence as he is not aware of his surroundings and needs lots of care like a child.

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	<u>Secondary</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elsewhere in the novel, the central concern of evil is shown through Durar. One way he symbolises evil is through his role as a gamekeeper because this means he has to kill innocent animals.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Durar also symbolises the central concern of evil when his hatred of imperfections and disabilities, as seen through the cone-gatherers, causes him to secretly yet shockingly support the Nazi regime taking place where Hitler is gassing the disabled.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Another point in the novel	

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	<p>Seeing Calum being inappropriate with a naked doll and exposing himself in the woods just to give them a bad reputation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The end of the novel also uses Durar to symbolise evil and develop it when Durar shoots Calum who was innocent. He did this as he felt Calum's physical imperfections were the visible visible representation of his mental illness.	
12.	<p>"The Second Coming" by W.B. Yeats is a poignant poem written in 1919. It was written after the First World War, during the Russian Revolution and the Easter Rising in Ireland. In it,</p>	

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	<p>Yeats effectively uses imagery to convey his belief in historical cycles and the idea that history repeats itself.</p>	
	<p>From the outset, Yeats effectively uses imagery to portray his central concern because the repetition of "turning and turning" mimics the circular motion of the falcons that are described to be "wheeling" overhead. The birds are flying in a "widening gyre" which also reflects Yeats' belief in history's cyclical nature as for Yeats this gyre image represents the end of one era and the beginning of another. It is here that the reader learns this</p>	

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	<p>new era might be flawed, as it is said that within this gyre; "the Centre cannot hold" which suggests things are taking a turn for the worst. This is confirmed when we are told "Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world" which confronts the reader with the idea of Chaos and madness. The repetition of "loosed" also strengthens the sense of going round in a circle.</p>	
	<p>The loosely used iambic pentameter effectively contrasts with the dramatic turn of events and chaotic surroundings, however Yeats effectively uses it to not only give the idea of repetition and rhythm;</p>	

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	<p>but also to build up to his stark assertion in the last lines of the first ^{first} stanza. He states: "The best lack all conviction whilst the worst/ are full of passionate intensity." This use of enjambent also helps emphasise Yeats' belief that those who have the potential to make this new era better than the last are too weak and cowardly to do so, and allow those with bad intentions to takeover.</p>	
	<p>In the second stanza, we learn that Yeats believes the next cycle in history is to take over from Christianity. Again, Yeats uses repetition of "surely" to convey his cycles theory.</p>	

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	<p>but he is also claiming "Surely some revelation is at hand" to account for this madness and "Surely The Second Coming is at hand" This is a reference to the Second coming of Christ and the final salvation found in the Book of Revelations, but we quickly learn Yeats is predicting a terrifying apocalypse far different to the Christian view of the end of the world. He felt Christianity failed to have enough impact, referring to it as: "twenty centuries of stony sleep", with this imagery showing his disapproval disapproval. We begin to learn of this terrible era through</p>	

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	<p>the poet's effective use of echoes. Instead of falcons wheeling overhead, it is "Vultures" now, which symbolise far more sinister times. This new era that is coming around is "Vast" and "troubles" his sight, and Yeats effectively uses imagery once more in the closing lines to convey his annoyance with Christianity and fears for the future in the closing lines. He asks: "And what rough beast, its hour come round at last, slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?" This imagery taints the birthplace of Christ with the vision of a monster and</p>	

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	<p>leaves the reader with a sense of fear and trepidation as they are left not knowing what to expect in the next cycle of life.</p>	
	<p>"The Second Coming" by W.B. Yeats is an incisive poem which makes effective use of imagery such as echoes, metaphors and repetition to convey Yeats' central concern of history occurring in cycles in a thought-provoking manner.</p>	