

## Candidate 7 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
45.	"slounge" (word choice)	
	◦ A Scots' word meaning to move in a lethargic manner.	
	◦ Suggests the shark's slow arrival at the surface.	
	◦ It's calm - the shark is not thrashing about:	
46.	"displaced" / "shoggled" (word choice)	
	◦ suggests that the speaker was unsettled by the experience - it was unanticipated	
	◦ suggests that the encounter forced him to re-consider his relationship with all living things.	
	◦ suggests that the speaker's reaction was one of shock, but fascinating	

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	"decadent <u>townee</u> " (word choice)	
	◦ suggests that the speaker is rooted in urban life - a far remove from the life of the basking shark.	
	◦ the speaker is forced to realise that despite a common origin (way back in time), we have evolved very differently.	
	" <u>Centuries back</u> ." (word choice)	
	◦ suggests that the speaker has been forced to consider his origins - way back to the beginning of life itself.	

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47.	"Swish up the dirt and, when it settles, a spring is all the clearer." (metaphor)	
	The realisation is compared to disturbing a stream bed.	
	Root: a stream bed becomes cloudy when disturbed before becoming clear again.	
	° suggests that at the beginning, the speaker was baffled and unsure of what he had encountered.	
	° suggests that, gradually, he gathered himself together and came to a realisation of his relationship with living things.	

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	"So who's the master" (rhetorical question).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <del>Suggests</del> the writer considers whether we, puny as we are, may be the real threat/danger to all living things.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <del>Then</del> he realises that the basking shark, despite its vast, intimidating size, is a harmless, gentle creature.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ This encounter has taught him a lesson, that the real <del>prey</del><sup>thing</sup> to be scared of are humans.</li> </ul>
48.	<p>In 'Basking Shark', MacLain uses symbolism to explore an <del>event</del> encounter with a basking shark and how it affected the speaker.</p>

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	<p>In 'Sounds of the Day', MacCaig uses symbolism to convey the importance of a departure and the significance of it to the speaker, when their loved one leaves them, through metaphors and features of nature.</p>	
	<p><u>Basking Shark</u></p>	
	<p><del>room sized monster (metaphor)</del></p>	
	<p>"room sized, monster" (metaphor)</p>	
	<p><del>or suggests</del> The basking shark is compared to a monster, the size of a room.</p>	
	<p>A monster is something scary, a room can be large.</p>	
	<p>• Suggests that, at first, MacCaig was frightened and intimidated by the basking shark.</p>	
	<p>• Suggests the vastness of the shark.</p>	

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	"matchbox brain" (metaphor)	
	The size of the shark's brain is compared to a matchbox.	
	Root: a matchbox is a small object.	
	◦ suggests the puny brain of the	
	basking shark.	
	◦ suggests that despite its size,	
	it is a harmless, gentle, creature.	
	<u>Sands of the Day</u>	
	"quietest fire" (hyperbole)	
	◦ deliberately exaggerates the silence	
	following her departure.	
	◦ suggests that the speaker is isolated	
	without her and the absence of	
	any pleasant sounds or contentment.	

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	<p>"a bangle of ice" (metaphor) ...</p> <p>the initial impact of parting is compared to a bangle of ice.</p> <p>Root: a bangle of ice would be cold/intense and surround your wrist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• suggests the painful nature of parting - it is uncomfortable.</li> <li>• suggests that the feeling is inescapable, a constant reminder.</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>Assisi</u></p>	
	<p>"tourists ... clucking ... cackledly" (word choice) ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tourists became chickens.</li> <li>• Emphasises the <del>speaker's</del> speaker's contempt for the tourists' simplistic/oblivious response to the beggar's desperate situation.</li> </ul>	

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3	<p>"Othello" is a play by William Shakespeare which explores the destructive potential of betrayal and jealousy. Othello, a well-respected general, is manipulated by his trusted aide, Iago, a bitter ancient who seems determined to corrupt any contentment he discovers. Throughout the play, Iago schemes with an aim of getting revenge on Othello. This leads to him devising a plan of evil betrayal, resulting in the tragic fate of many characters, including Othello - the fall of a great man, although his motivations remain somewhat unclear.</p> <p>In the opening act, we are instantly introduced to the skill of Iago and the perilous position</p>	

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	<p>of Othello. We see Iago's evil character when <del>he</del> he admits the extent of his hate for his leader. He tells Roderigo, "I follow him to serve my turn upon him". This indicates that Iago simply continues service for Othello in order to plot against him. We see the cleverness of Iago, as, by retaining his apparent faithfulness, he can play mind games on Othello as he is trusted. This is key, as without, Iago would not be so honorable in Othello's eyes nor in his position (an "ancient") of responsibility. We realise that the nature of Iago's betrayal is concealed. He relies on this while devising his plan of revenge</p>	

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	to ruin the "valiant Moor's"	
	reputation and to destroy any	
	happiness in his life. We see	
	the skilfulness of Iago and also	
	realise the danger he poses to	
	the other characters. This initial	
	betrayal is key as without his plan would	
	<del>not develop. we wonder if Othello will fall into</del>	
	Later on, the next phase of Iago's	
	plan of betrayal is released. We	
	are aware that Iago enjoys to	
	"poison his delight". Othello's	
	"delight" is his newly married	
	relationship with Desdemona. At	
	the beginning, we saw the love	
	that they share when Othello	
	declared, "my life upon her faith".	
	Here, we saw their utter devotion.	
	Othello believes their bond is	
	strong enough to last. We see	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	* the trap or if Iago's concealed tapestry will fall apart. (from paragraph two).	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>how Iago's plan of concealed betrayal could <sup>potentially</sup> take shape. Through effective foreshadowing from Shakespeare, we realise that this relationship is almost 'too' perfect, and that tension/break-up is likely to arise imminently as a result of Iago, of course, exasperating Othello his main target. We wonder if Iago is playing on the newness of the relationship as although Othello/Desdemona are utterly devoted, they have not yet built up prolonged trust. This plot is key to the proceedings of the play, ultimately leading to tragedy. Iago's skill is demonstrated and we see his desire to betray his leader for self-gain.</p>	

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	<p>Driven by his thirst for revenge, and Iago makes skill to betray, Iago makes persistent whisperings to Othello, hinting at his wife's infidelity. This causes a shift in Othello's character, becoming an emotional wreck. This is the turning point of the play. He has managed to convince Othello of a false relationship/affair between his wife and lieutenant, Cassio. Othello is furious, and has been utterly betrayed by his 'trusted' aide. He, shouting, "Devill" strikes Desdemona publicly. We see the power of Iago's emotions and the extent of his hate as he is able to watch an innocent woman be physically abused as a result of his betrayal. We</p>	

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	<p>see a contrast in Othello's approach to matters from the beginning, where Brabantio confronted him. Othello was well-measured, demanding, "keep up your bright swords for the dew will rust them". Here, Othello was unwilling to take matters to a 'street brawl' or any form of physical fight. Now, he is publicly striking his wife! We realise how Iago is at an advantage as he has gained trust from Othello; allowing him a stranger case for betrayal. We worry how other characters (especially Othello) will be affected by Iago's cunning plan.</p>	
	<p>In the final act, Iago's plan of concealed betrayal reaches its</p>	

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	<p>climax. He has managed to fully convince his leader of his wife's unfaithfulness. Othello becomes conflicted, loving her and hating her. Despite the love they still share, Othello, with prompt from Iago, "smothers her in the bed she hath" (allegedly) "contaminated". We see the power of Iago's emotions. He has caused the death of an innocent woman. We feel empathy for Othello who is his main target. Through believing his "ancient" was loyal, he has lost his one and only devoted relationship. In the final moments of the play, we get a glimpse of the previous</p>	

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	<p>"valiant Moor" and well-respected general, when Emilia uncovers Iago as the real villain. Othello believes, " 'tis happiness to die". We see how Othello believes that it is better to be in heaven with his beloved Desdemona (who remained faithful to him until her very last breath) than with the evil that exists on Earth. Iago spectates, showing no signs of sorrow as Othello kills himself. Iago remains stoic despite causing the "tragic loaded bed" and corpses including his own wife, Emilia, and Lodovico who served him throughout. Othello is annihilated - success for Iago!</p>	
	Through Shakespeare's effective use	

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	<p>of characterisation, plot, and foreshadowing, we see how betrayal can lead to tragedy. The theme of betrayal develops throughout, proportionate to Iago's hate and <del>new</del> thirst for revenge on his leader. We see how unfaithfulness and concealment can lead to unanticipated conclusions. Betrayal is key as without Iago's evil plan would have failed before it was too late. Also, if he was never faithful to Othello, the opportunity to betray him would never have existed, leaving Othello/Desdemona's relationship unaffected, and many characters at peace and</p>	
ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	happiness.	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN