

Candidate 8 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
45	<p>imagery - simile</p>
45	<p>"Built like a gorilla"</p> <p>MacCaig is comparing the cop to a gorilla. Just as a gorilla is big, stocky and intimidating, so too is the cop. This creates a clear impression of the cop and presents him as a strong, bulky policeman.</p>
	<p>word choice</p> <p>"hieroglyphs" has connotations of ancient Egyptian writing.</p> <p>This suggests that the cop is possibly wearing sunglasses. Ancient Egyptian writing was secretive so the cop is wearing sunglasses to not show his eyes. This further creates a clear impression of the cop as being intimidating as you cannot read him</p>

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	through his eyes.	
46.	repetition - sentence structure	
	"he hoped it, he truly hoped it"	
	The use of repetition indicates the cop's	
	home life as he knows his job is	
	dangerous and that wishes that at	
	the end of every shift he will	
	return home to his wife. The feelings	
	he has for his wife contrast to	
	his intimidating cop persona. He hopes	
	that he will always return safely.	
47	word choice	
	"nightstick" has connotations of a	
	baton or stick/bat	
	This suggests the threats that the	
	cop faces daily as he has to	
	carry this baton to protect himself	

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and so he has something to use to deal with violence. It links with his stocky, grulla image - people may fear him if he is seen with this 'nightstick'

Rhetorical question - sentence structure
"whose home is a place he might, this time, never get back to?"

The use of a rhetorical question makes the reader consider the daily threats that the cop must face. There is always the risk that he may not return home as his job is so dangerous. The intimidating cop can be scared and he is always afraid that he won't make it home that day.

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48	"... who have to be his victims?" ↙
	rhetorical question - sentence structure
	<p>The rhetorical question contributes to the effective conclusion of the poem as it makes the reader consider who the real victims are. The people affected by the violence are victims but there are also victims of the cop as he tries to deal with the violence. It also makes the reader consider how difficult the cop's job must be. Not only does he deal with violence, he creates violence too.</p>
49	commonality:
	<p>Malcolm explores human experience in 'Brooklyn Cop' as he explores the themes of violence and the thin line between savagery and civilised society.</p>

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Assisi as he explores the themes of poverty, suffering and the hypocrisy of the church in ignoring the beggar.

Exam poem: Brooklyn Cop
metaphor

"should the blossom bear"

MacLain is comparing the violence of the city to a blossom. Just as a blossom can easily bear and break apart, so too can the rules of a civilized society. MacLain explores a human experience as he describes the effect of established rules tearing apart. People who are innocent can end up immersed in the violence.

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	Other poem: Assisi
	* simile
	"sat slumped like a half-filled sock"
	MacCaig is comparing the beggar to a half-filled sock. Just as it would be unable to hold itself upright, so too the beggar is hunched over. MacCaig explores the human experience of the beggar who is suffering and witnesses how nobody offers to help him whilst on holiday in Assisi. The sibilance of the 's' gives the impression of the beggar deplating. Like he is slowly giving up.
	alliteration, metaphor.
	"a rush of tourists clucking contentedly"
	MacCaig is comparing the tourists to hens. Just as hens move quickly and loudly, so too are the tourists. The

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alliteration makes it seem as if they are taking pictures. MacLain explores human experience in the showcase of the hypocrisy. The tourists are listening - but not taking in - everything the priest is telling them. Yet the suffering beggar sits outside, waiting to be noticed and helped.

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3.	LOT 1 → setting ✓	
	LOT 2 → characterisation x2 ✓	
	LOT 3 → key moment x2	
	CONCLUSION	
	LOT 4 → ending (if time)	
	In his reflective essay, "A Hanging", George Orwell explores the key theme of capital punishment and highlights his strong belief that it should never be justified. He comes to this realisation while working as a police officer in Burma in 1931. In order to fully	
	fully understand how the writer makes this theme interesting, we	
	must consider setting, pathetic fallacy, characterisation and key moments as	
	appropriate techniques.	

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	Orwell uses setting to foreshadow the key moment.
	Orwell uses pathetic fallacy to foreshadow the unnatural event of the execution by describing the sky and weather as:
	"a sickly light, like yellow tinfoil" Just as yellow tinfoil is murky, unnatural and would not be used, so too the sky is murky and unnatural. "sickly" has connotations of unpleasantness. The unnatural light foreshadows the wrong and unnatural event of the execution. This makes Orwell consider his views on capital punishment - it is wrong - by using word choice and imagery he makes the theme interesting as he anticipates the next events and

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	makes the reader want to know more
	* before conclusion
	Orwell presents the prisoner as a figure of pity, despite the fact he has done something wrong.
	Orwell's description of the prisoner make us feel sympathy for him even though we know he has committed a crime.
	However we remains unknowing the name of the prisoner or the crime.
	Orwell presents the unnamed prisoner as a:
	"puny wisp of a man"
	"puny" has connotations of small, weak and vulnerable. Orwell's use of word choice and characterisation makes the theme interesting as the prisoner appears the opposite of a stereotypical prisoner. "wisp" suggests

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	<p>there is not much to him. As Orwell observes the prisoner his belief that capital punishment should never be justified strengthens</p>
	<p>Orwell uses characterisation further to increase sympathy for the prisoner as he describes his: "vague liquid eyes". "vague" has connotations of not giving much away and being secretive. This suggests that you cannot read him through his eyes which makes him interesting and curious. It is Christian belief that your eyes are the window to your soul. If you can't see his eyes clearly - how can you see his true soul? This makes the theme more</p>

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	<p>interesting and deepens Orwell's belief that it is wrong to kill a healthy human and capital punishment is wrong.</p>
	<p>Orwell's own descriptions of the key moment challenge the reader to consider their views on capital punishment. As Orwell describes the prisoner the reader is forced to consider how they feel. This is developed further as Orwell describes the key moment of the prisoner avoiding the 'puddle' to dodge discomfort. He realises the: "unspeakable wrongness of cutting a life short when it is in full tide". Orwell believes that capital punishment is so wrong, it should not be spoken about. Just as the ocean</p>

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	is at its highest when it is in full
	blow, so too the prisoner should be
	in his peak and prime of life. Yet
	he is not as he is about to be
	executed. As Orwell realises the
	"unspeakable wrongness" he becomes
	angry about how it is possible to
	kill a healthy conscious man.
	This strengthens his belief that
	capital punishment can never
	be justified and he uses word
	choice and imagery to continually
	make the theme interesting.
	Now that Orwell sees the prisoner
	as a human being he begins
	begins to link them together.
	As they are on their way to the
	execution he writes them as one

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	in saying:	
	"he and we were a party of men	
	walking together"	
	Orwell uses dry humour here as	
	a "party" has connotations of	
	joy, celebration and happiness yet	
	this event is far from all that.	
	Orwell has linked himself to the	
	prisoner and realised they are not	
	that different. He is uniting them	
	as one, one race, one species, one	
	society. This realisation makes	
	his belief that capital punishment	
	is wrong and should never be	
	justified stronger than ever. His	
	use of dry humour, word choice	
	and key moment make the theme	
	interesting as the prisoner gains	
	his humanity.	

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~~Orwell's descriptions of the ~~key~~ moment make the ending more powerful.~~

Orwell's realisation makes the ending more powerful.

After the traumatic experience of the execution, the group gathers to 'celebrate'. Orwell joins in: "we all had a drink".

However he cannot quite understand the reason for celebration. Relief the 'job is done'. He finds it sickening that people can laugh and joke after the execution which highlights his view that capital punishment can never be justified and makes the theme interesting by exploring the use of

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a powerful ending,

Whilst the celebrations are under going, Orwell cannot get out of his head that:

"the dead man was a hundred yards away".

Now he has linked himself to the prisoner he can't believe he is actually dead. The horrifying realisation that they are the same is imprinted in his brain. He no longer refers to the prisoner as a prisoner, but as a dead man.

This strips the prisoner of his humanity. Orwell believes that if he dehumanises him, he will forget. However he knows he can't forget because something must be done

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In favour of his strong belief that capital punishment is wrong, he makes the theme interesting by forcing the reader to consider their view after feeling sympathy for the prisoner.

* Orwell continues to use setting ~~the~~ to understand the condemned prisoner as he describes the living conditions:
"condemned cells... like small animal cages"
Cages are used to keep animals from escaping and hurting anyone. This is how the condemned prisoners must live. The guards believe that this dehumanises the prisoners and makes it easier

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	<p>to kill them later. "condemned" has connotations of a lack of hope, suggesting the prisoners have lost hope. Orwell considers the living conditions in his opinion that capital punishment is wrong and uses setting, descriptive word choice and imagery to make the theme interesting.</p>	
	<p>In his reflective essay, "A Hanging", George Orwell explores the theme that capital punishment is wrong and should never be justified with writing as a point by using setting, characterisation and key moment.</p>	