

'Somewhere, Anywhere' Anthology question
Higher 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 – Higher Tier.

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

4 (a) Explore how the writer presents his thoughts about a city in the poem 'City Jungle'.

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

(15)

Script 1 response to Q4 (a)

Band 5 – 15 marks

4a) The title, 'City Jungle', makes a direct comparison between the city and the jungle. This ~~gives the~~ ~~to~~ ~~suggest~~ implies the city is crowded with different sized ~~the~~ living things and is a dangerous place. It's almost daring the reader to read on as the word 'jungle' suggests danger.

~~Throughout~~ The stanzas are made up of varied ~~to~~ number of lines, reflecting the varied sizes of things in jungles.

Throughout the poem the city is ~~personalised~~ personified. Words like "grin", "cough" and "gargles" gives ^{life to} non-living things like ~~houses~~ ^{radiators} and ^{and} houses, gutters. "Hunched houses cough" suggest ~~there~~ highlights the pollution that covers the city. The pollution ~~is~~ is somewhat similar to the humid air that covers the jungle. ~~and is~~ ~~an~~ Both pollution and humid air ~~is~~ are extreme conditions ~~in~~ that ~~cover~~ are associated with these two places. The reader can image a thick, grey blanket of ~~smog~~ pollution that covers the city, which ~~makes~~ enables the reader to imagine, making personification more effective as everything can be imagined vividly.

Cars are directly compared to lizards using a metaphor: "Lizard cars". ~~The word~~ ~~car~~ This suggests ~~the~~ highlights

the different types, ~~and sizes~~ sizes and colours of cars, ~~similar to lizards~~ as lizards come in all ~~types~~, ~~and~~ sizes and colours. The word "cruise", used to describe the movement of the cars & highlight the slow, smooth movement. The cars' "radiators grin" ~~& set~~, almost ~~threatening~~ & intimidating the reader. Personification is used to give life to the radiators, making them seem alive. The cruising cars with grinning radiators create a threatening tone and image in the readers mind. ~~The cars~~ Everything is described from the cars itself, to their ~~movement~~. Vivid imagery ~~is been~~ has been used throughout ~~the~~ to give a experience to the readers. It's almost like the cars ~~are~~ ~~dangerous~~ cars are like dangerous rebels, grinning knowingly to a secret that only they know. This threatens the reader.

Personification we like

^{"newspapers shuffle by"}
the "gutter gurgles", ~~and~~ the "houses cough", highlight the uncleanliness of the city. Just like the jungle is covered in broken twigs and scattered with wet leaves, the city is covered in ~~newspapers~~ newspapers and dirt. This adds to the jungle image the poet ^{has} ~~is~~ ~~are~~ created.

Words like "stare", "snarls", ~~and~~ "lashes" and "bare their yellow teeth" all create a predator personality unliving ~~these~~ objects ~~into~~ of the city into ~~at~~ ~~preda~~ predators.

This creates a tense ~~in~~ tone and the reader feels intimidated and threatened by the city. The poet is almost trying to say that the city is the ~~predator~~ ~~very~~ dangerous jungle while, we, the readers, are the prey. The "shop doorways keep their mouth shut" and the cars' & radiators "grim" ~~knowly~~ knowingly, making the reader feel as if the city knows of hidden secrets that we don't, and it is well hidden in the city that is a jungle.

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→ Ending paragraph

By the end of the poem, the reader is almost terrified by the city. The poem ~~makes the~~ poet suggests there is more to the city than we know, that it is a dangerous place where predatory beings lurk about. The poet does this by personifying the city, it ~~makes the~~ ~~character & describes~~ ~~and~~ everything in the city, creating a vivid, ^{threatening} image inside the reader's head. The clever & vocabulary has been used to create a tense, threatening and intimidating atmosphere for the reader.

The poem isn't about a specific somewhere specific. It could be about any city, about anywhere. ~~This~~ The poem is related to 'Somewhere, Anywhere' in the sense that this city the poem is describing, could be ~~there~~ where the reader lives, or even where they visit often.

The poet ~~is~~ ^{isn't} almost trying to tell the reader that ^{crowded} places where there is lots of people and variety, are almost dangerous. ~~We have~~ ~~People live in these cities and are too busy to realise that~~ ~~these~~ ~~their~~ ~~are~~ ~~places~~ as big and as crowded as cities and jungles aren't for the weak. People need to be cautious, to 'watch their back'.

✱(Ending paragraph).

Examiner summary:

The candidate has responded in a very discriminating way to the poem and its language, with particularly strong ability to focus on the effect of particular images and language choices. This is highly effective writing: well above what would be expected for the top end of the range at this level.

Band this response achieves in the mark scheme:

5	13-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptive explanation of how the writer uses attitudes to create effect. • Discriminating, relevant connection made between attitudes and the presentation of ideas. • Convincing, relevant textual reference to support response.
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This response receives full marks.

Section B – Somewhere, Anywhere – Higher Tier

EITHER

- (b) (i) Compare how the writers explore different thoughts about a city in 'City Blues' and 'City Jungle'.

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

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

(15)

OR

- (ii) Compare how the writer of **one** poem of your choice from the 'Somewhere, Anywhere' collection explores 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)(i) Band 5 – 15 marks

b) Both 'City Jungle' and 'City Blues' are poems about cities. However, both show a different side to ~~a city~~ the city. Both poems imply that the city is dangerous, ^{and} has unknown secrets. ~~City Jungle~~

'City Jungle' and 'City Blues' instantly clash through their titles. ~~whereas~~ Whereas 'City Jungle' highlights the a crowded, alive city, ~~City Blues~~ through the direct ~~compari~~ metaphorical comparison of ~~jungle~~ 'Jungle', 'City Blues' highlights the ~~sadness~~ and sorrow through the word 'Blues'. However Although from the title we assume only Corbett's poem is about a alive city, we later find out

~~poet describes the~~ that Hayhoe also ~~descri~~ personifies his city to make it come alive.

Both poems start with a line that create a depressing atmosphere. 'City Jungle' starts off with 'rain splinter down'. The word "rain" ~~is~~ Rain instantly usually bleaches everything from colour, and makes everything seem dark and gloomy. "splinters", a harsh word, implies that things are possibly being hurt. "Sunday ~~Down~~ dawn in a November city" ~~also~~ instantly creates a lifeless, colourless and dull scenery. Sunday is a non-working day for most people, meaning there are hardly any ~~the~~ people outside, ~~especi~~ as it's "dawn". The fact that ~~the~~ the poem is set in "November", a winter month, also adds to the sense of depression and loneliness ~~of the~~ associated with the city. ~~The poets Both po~~

~~Both poems have a lack of human beings in Both poems~~ disclude humans from their poems. Whereas in 'City Blues' ~~the~~ the reader feels like they're walking ~~the~~ in the city, getting intimidated and threatened by it, in 'City Blues' the reader is almost watching over the ~~the~~ almost war between man-made and nature. ~~This is made~~ These effects are made purposely by the reader. ~~Pre Corbett~~ uses personification, ~~and~~ metaphors ~~to descri~~ and ~~the~~ animal imagery to create a threatening place in which the reader feels like ~~the~~ they're ~~experiencing~~ due to ~~threatened and intimidated~~ feelings the literary devices triggers within the reader.

In 'City Blues', Mike Hayhoe, describes the war between man-made and nature. It's almost as if nature ~~and~~ is bullying, or somewhat punishing the man-made city: "the bully light/sun wades in, sets glass aflame". ~~The~~ Light/sun, which ~~is~~ a part of nature, is burning the man-made glass. The author also ^{provides words which} provides us with choice of judgement. The words are very similar but have a difference; ~~is~~ "light" and "sun" is paired and are the same ~~as~~ as in they provide a source of light, are luminous, ~~to~~ however the "whereas" light ~~is~~ can be artificial, "sun" ~~is~~ is natural. It's almost as if the reader can judge ~~who's to fault it is or is~~ what he wants to.

Both 'City Tangle' and 'City Blues' use personification to communicate ideas throughout their poems. 'City Tangle' "motorbike snarls" ~~threatens~~ gives life to a motorbike, which ~~threatens~~ threatens and intimidates the reader. "A sheet of paper followed/chased by a coke can" is an example of personification from 'City Blues'. It gives ~~to~~ life to a coke can. Both poets use personification for different reasons. Whereas Corbett uses it to threaten the reader, Hayhoe uses it so nature ~~is~~ and man-made can be judged like real people.

Examiner summary:

In comparing the two given poems, the candidate shows a confident capacity to focus closely on the text and offers a strongly personal and well-supported comparative interpretation. In particular, comment on personification in both poems is exceptionally well analysed with a fluent and articulate use of appropriate terminology. This is beyond the usual range encountered at this level.

Band this response achieves in the mark scheme:

5	13-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discriminating comparisons and links showing insight.• Perceptive evaluation of the different ways of expressing meaning and achieving effects.• The selection of examples is discriminating and fully supports the points being made.
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This response received full marks.

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.