

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H472
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : 35 / 60

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	H472/01	
Paper	35 / 60	
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1a	NR / 15	
1b	NR / 15	
2a	NR / 15	
2b	NR / 15	
3a	NR / 15	
3b	NR / 15	
4a	9 / 15	✓
4b	10 / 15	✓
5a	NR / 15	
5b	NR / 15	
6a	NR / 15	
6b	NR / 15	
7	NR / 30	
8	NR / 30	
9	NR / 30	
10	NR / 30	
11	NR / 30	
12	16 / 30	✓



Question Part

4	a	<p>Act 1 scene 4 holds multiple uses of language and dramatic effects as Shakespeare explains Clarence's murder. Previous to this scene, Clarence dreams of Richard pushing him overboard which foreshadows the unavoidable murder.</p> <p>Upon realising that the two men are there to execute him, Clarence attempts to bribe them "I will send you to my brother Gloucester, who shall reward you better for my life." Despite Clarence's dream of forewarning, he has not made a connection between the murderers and his brother. He expects that Richard would pay the men handsomely in exchange for his life, which of course, is not the case. The irony of this is an effective way for Shakespeare to portray Richard's manipulative ways very early on in the play.</p> <p>It is made clear to the audience that Richard will stop at nothing to get what he wants, this could be a heroic attribute if not for Richard's thievery and his tendency to hide and convince others to do the 'dirty work' he wishes not to. The audience perceives this as cowardice, which is another example of irony. Murderer 1 believes it would be "cowardly and womanish" to relent.</p> <p>This would have been an interesting scene in Kathryn Hunter's production where she plays the role of Richard.</p> <p>The implication that to give up and not kill Clarence would be weak and "womanish," when a woman ordered the murder in the first place.</p> <p>Clarence appears to harbour some of Richard's persuasive techniques as he continuously tries to</p>
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Question Part

escape from the situation. After attempting to bribe them with money fails, he grasps onto the idea that their goodness and religion may save him. Murderer 2 says "Make peace with God, for you must die". Clarence explains the hypocrisy of the situation by saying that God will never forget forgive them for murdering him in cold blood.

The murderers are sarcastic which would invoke humour in the audience. Suggesting that Richard is as kind as "snow in harvest". A critic describes this perfectly saying the audience feels "quite ashamed" after laughing about the awful ways in which Richard commits crimes. However, Shakespeare could have made introduced the murderers as funny because he wanted to portray the scene as 'lighter' than it was because murder was a regular occurrence

to Richard, and did not make him feel guilt until further on in the play.

^{18th century} Cibber's adaptation cut the scene of Clarence talking to the murderers, despite it being a rather significant scene in the play, especially when considering the symbolism.



4	b.	<p>Evil ambition definitely inspires many of the major events in the play, however there are scenes that are inspired by self reflection and guilt. Initially 'Evil ambition' applies to Richard but there are other characters that are also complicit in evil behaviour.</p> <p>Throughout the play, the audience can see that Richard's ambition is destructive and often awful, but also well thought out and executed. Richard uses his deformities of scoliosis and a hunchback to gain sympathy from others. He proves himself to be a master of manipulation when he convinces Anne that he killed her husband because she was "too good for him." He manages to "woo" her by giving a heartfelt apology and even says that if she cannot forgive him, to kill him with the sword he offers her. He preys on her weakness and gentle nature for his own selfish gain, knowing he will kill her shortly after. The audience would unanimously agree that the most evil act was ordering the murder of the two young princes. Again this reinforces that Richard will stop at nothing to achieve what he wants, proving that he is both evil and ambitious, however his ambition itself is not evil, it is the way in which he gets there.</p> <p>Jan McKellan's production of Richard III agrees with this statement as Richard is presented as a Hitler styled dictator that is very dislikeable and evil.</p> <p>Other characters such as Queen Margaret also exhibit 'evil' behaviour, such as cursing Richard and</p>
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Question  Part

teaching others how to curse, although her reasons for doing so link back to Richard killing her husband and son.

Buckingham and Richard are quite similar in many ways such as their ability to order the deaths of friends. Richard, as usual, is still in control of the situation as he persuades Buckingham with the power he will supposedly get when he becomes king.

The production with Kathryn Hunter as Richard forces the audience to interpret things in the play differently. The order of the murder of the

5] prince seems much more evil coming from a woman, as one would expect her to have some maternal instincts.

To some, the most important scene of the play is where Richard is haunted by the ghosts of the people he has murdered. It makes the audience feel more satisfied that Richard finally feels guilt before his death. Although the majority of the ~~event~~^{major} events revolve around evil ambition, there are other important themes as well.



Question Part

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+	<p>Literature proves that human beings are intent on deceiving one another.</p>
	<p>Deceit is a common theme in both texts 'A Doll's House' and 'Paradise Lost'. In A Doll's House Nora deceives Torvald for multiple reasons; she enjoys keeping small secrets from him because of the control he exerts over her, so she will buy and</p>
	<p>1 hide "macaroons" and "chocolates". Torvald exerts his dominance over Nora by calling her names^{of animals} that are typically small and vulnerable, such as "skylark" and "little squirrel". He treats her as though she is just a toy or pet, he even says to her "you would not believe how expensive it is to keep such a pet". This symbolises his control over her and her position as a woman.</p>
	<p>4 This is comparable to Eve's position as less than Adam, which could be why she those was desperate for Adam's permission to go and work separately for the day. She wanted to be tempted and prove herself. Satan's choice to target Eve and encourage her to give into temptation shows Milton's beliefs of women as an inferiority. she Eve was not ^{truly} trying to gain some freedom and prove that she was capable of being independent,</p>
	<p>4 similarly to how Nora feels. Although people may be deceitful in literature, it does not mean in they intend to do so. Nora deceives Torvald when she borrows money from Krogstad, but she only does so for the health and well being</p>



Question Part

		of her husband. She is also not meant meant to do anything apart from take care of the children and clean the house. Owing Krogstad money is a task that is hers alone and can not be dominated by Torvald. Similarly Adam says to Eve "nothing better found in woman than good housework to promote." Today's readers would see that as a derogatory view of women where
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	4	as at the time of publication it was a common opinion.
	3	Adam and Eve try to deceive The son when he arrives by hiding in the bushes. The son already knows what they have done, and has arrived instead of God to be more merciful in his punishment. Adam tries to defend Eve by saying he should not have allowed ^{her} to leave his side. The son's punishment is that Eve will "serve" Adam. The son will go to Earth in an attempt to redeem humankind.
	1	Nora expected a similarly selfish act when Torvald found out about the money that was and how she used her father's signature after he had died. Upon realising that Torvald was in no way going to protect her from the mess she had created, she realised that now she had always been a doll, a prop to him.
	4	Where Nora refuses to stay in the relationship, Eve vows to serve Adam and do as he wishes.



