

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 :	02
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

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

Question Part

10	C	Plan
		para 1
		disagree RF → changez openly embraces American culture → disregards Pakistan.
		↳ interesting → immigrant in alien country fits in so seamlessly.
		→ offer education → gain status
		→ However, moral outrage after 9/11
		→ beginning to accept Pakistani roots
		→ rediscover → cause America termina- tor → racism allows rediscovery.
		↳ seen in language today →
		Trump: "immigrants ravage our borders" ,"make America great again."
		para 2
		In comparison, ST → G + H arguably have no roots in Jamaica. Already see themselves as British. → "Mother country"
		→ Hortense: an immigrant in Jamaica
		→ has no familial ties to cause nostalgia like changez in RF → born out of wedlock + raised by unloving guar- dians.
		→ cultural superiority prevents her from rediscovering her roots → seen in skin colour, language + attitude.



Question Part

para 3

- Interestingly, although Gilbert is nostalgic about Jamaica → only superficial things like the warmth + food → only used to contrast dullness of England → doesn't want to go back.

- Although faced with racism in RAF + England → does not go back to Jamaica.
→ silent apartheid + JIA laws.

→ Hortense only accepts but doesn't discover her roots in England.

para 4

In contrast, RF → takes comfort in "pak punjan" blues → American highlights his original roots + ↑ nostalgia.

→ "urdu" taxi-driver → cousins wedding
* cultural superiority → self-righteousness.

para 5?

indigenous pop. allow make migrants unable to rediscover roots → they have to hide / suppress foreignness to adapt.

Alternatively, hostility may make immigrants appreciate / nostalgic about their roots.

In both "The Reluctant Fundamentalist" and "Small Island", both authors explore the theme of rediscovery of an



Question Part

immigrants^{roots} when moving to a foreign country.

One could argue that in "The Reluctant Fundamentalist", Changez does not feel compelled to rediscover his Pakistani roots. In fact, he tries to disregard it by openly embracing the American culture. We see this in the way he "immediately feels like a New Yorker" in which his "life was a movie" and he was the "star". This is intriguing in the sense that an immigrant is able to seamlessly adapt in an alien country. This links with the critic jayja's idea that: "immigrants tend to mimic in order to fit in with the American culture".
 However, it is clear this transition is easy due to the fact Changez has something to offer; Education. Changez is there to become a "philosopher king in the making" and a "titan", suggesting that this will give him the economic status needed in an American capitalist society.

However, despite this, post 9/11 Changez becomes morally outraged towards



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Question Part

America and their treatment of immigrants. The racist language coupled with the attitudes of people, allows Chavez to rediscover his Pakistani roots. We see this when he is called a "fucking Arab" and at the airport when he was "stripped down to boxers" and "searched". This language and discrimination can still be seen today in regards to the US president Donald Trump. He states that "immigrants are ravaging our borders" and America needs to be made "great again".

In comparison, in "Small Island" it is arguable that both Hortense and Gilbert have no roots in Jamaica. This is because they already saw themselves a British since Jamaica is in the commonwealth empire. This is shown in the way they refer to Britain as the "mother country". Interestingly, Hortense does not can be considered an immigrant in Jamaica as she has no familial ties like Chavez in "The Reluctant Fundamentalist". It is easier for Hortense to not be nostalgic of Jamaica and ^{her} family since she was born



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out of wedlock and was raised by unloving guardians. Furthermore, it is Hortense's cultural superiority which prevents her from rediscovering her Jamaican roots. One way in which this is shown is the reference to her skin tone. She calls herself a "golden ~~and~~ woman" with "honey light-skin" which makes her feel superior to Celina's "bitter chocolate skin". This superciliousness stems from slavery where lighter skinned women worked as maids and darker skinned individuals worked in the fields or were allocated menial jobs. Another way her superiority prevents her ^{from} rediscovery is through the language she uses. The poem "Daffodils" by Wordsworth is a significant example because for Hortense it legitimates her Englishness that she aspires to possess throughout the novel. Ignorantly, Hortense does not seem to recognise that her proper use of English separates ~~her~~ her from others in Britain. Lecky uses the effect of language to capture this instead of accents like in "Call it sleep" by Rom.

In contrast, in "The Reluctant



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Question Part

Fundamentalist", after ~~that~~ ~~now~~ one could argue that America ~~increases~~ heightens changez's Nostalgia for Pakistan and in turn ^{he} takes comfort in his roots. We see this in the way he frequently visits the "pak punjab deli" and the ^{mention of the} "urdu taxi driver". There is a clear sense of nostalgia which is seen in the way he reminisces about ^{the} "music" he "danced to at his cousin's wedding". In addition, after 9/11, changez's cultural superiority increases. ~~the~~ This is shown in his comparison of Pakistan to "philosophers, poets and yes-conquering king" ^{in America} and America is compared to the falseness of "Hollywood". His superiority and self-righteousness of his Pakistani roots is also shown in his description of Princeton. He says "the walls are "acid washed to look new" and the "temple" was a "facade". This suggests that in rediscovering his Pakistani roots, he is now condemning and criticizing America. This links with Hamid's idea that "you cannot belong to more than one culture".

Moreover, although Gilbert is nostalgic



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about Jamaica; it is only longing for food and warmth - nothing else. This is only to contrast the elusiveness of England, not to rediscover their roots. It is arguable that Gilbert still holds onto his Jamaican identity but not roots. This is because he felt like a "giant clinging on by the soles of his feet" as he was "too big" for this "small island".

Despite being faced with racism, both Hortense and Gilbert never mention going back to Jamaica. Even when the excitement of England wears off, they are not nostalgic. This is illustrated when England ~~was~~ was the "mother country" but is now "old and wretched" with a "blackened eye" and "loose tooth". This bleak metaphor emphasises the fact that they cannot go back to Jamaica, ^{here} because there are no opportunities for a better life.

Similarly, although Hortense does accept her identity as a Jamaican woman at the end but is not feel compelled to rediscover her Jamaican roots.



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Furthermore, the switching from place to place in "The Reluctant Fundamentalist" suggests that Changez was on a journey to rediscover his roots. This, coupled with the framed narrative gives the sense that although he had to rediscover his roots, they were never gone. Similarly, in "Small Island" amidst the constant change of characters and perspectives suggests how hard it is to rediscover your roots when you need to adapt. This is emphasised by the bigot voice of Bernard.

In conclusion, both authors explore the difficulties of trying to rediscover one's roots whilst adapting as an immigrant in a foreign country.

9

Plan

para 1

language → double meanings → metaphors for something else.

→ "cast our eyes to look upon so much whiteness", "water... very blue + seemed



Question Part

clarity", "New world breathed a chill upon us"

para 2

sense of foreboding → shown in imagery of size

- "felt small, frightened, cowed"
- "dooming sound"
- "greyness became greyer"

para 3

Structure → emphasises the boy's resentment towards father

→ very descriptive at beginning with long sentences + lots of use of punctuation.

- nearer to end shorter → "It was father" → more simplistic language → shows confusion of mixed emotion.*

- words like "bitterness and frustration and pain" → feels abandoned.

* "unhappy instinct."

The passage explores through the immigrant's eyes what the journey to a new country and their surroundings affect them.

One way this is explored in the



Question Part

passage is the use of double meanings and metaphors. In paragraph one, the immigrant boy said, "I hurt our eyes to look upon such whiteness". One could argue that he is not referring to snow, but the skin colour of the indigenous population which already highlights a major difference. Another metaphor is how the water was "green and transparent" but now "seemed dirty". This links with "The Reluctant Fundamentalist" where clear water becomes "dirty with rocks and sediments". This suggests that immigrants are tainting their host countries with their differences and very different cultures. Finally, the description of the "new world" "breathed a chill" that not "entirely [due] to the season". This metaphor anticipates the hostility that the indigenous population will treat immigrants with.

Furthermore, there is an underlying sense of foreboding in the way the language becomes sinister. The words phrases "bleached smoke", "foggy" and the image of the looming city "comi



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"[coming] to meet us" where "grey~~ness~~ became greyer" suggests a feeling of wariness and foreboding. This coupled with the imagery of size where "Skyscrapers towered" and they felt "small, frightened, cowed" along with startling "booming sounds" and "rattling rusty chains" ~~creates~~ creates the sense they are being herded to a foreign place.

This links with "Secret River" where he felt like a "leaf on the side of an enormous quiet creature" suggesting that as an immigrant, size in a foreign place is intimidating.

Moreover, the structure of the passage emphasises the boy's feelings towards his estranged father. The language used at the beginning of the passage is very descriptive with long sentences and a range of punctuation. However, nearer to the end it becomes simpler with the use of regular full stops when he speaks about his father. The simplistic sentence of "It was father." clearly highlights the fact he is trying to "gauge this" feelings. The simplistic nature of the language



Unit code	H	4	7	2	/	0	2
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Write here how many booklets you have used in total	2
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4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

9	Clearly illustrates the negative feelings he has towards his father. words and phrases such as, "unhappy instinct", "nothing" and remembering only "bitterness and frustration and pain". This suggests that the boy is resentful towards his father as he was abandoned by him. Also, the mention of "our hard life" and being "too short and thin for our eyes" suggests he blames his father for leaving them to struggle. The author Grodin is clearly giving an insight to not only the effect of the indigenous population towards
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This document consists of 4 pages



Question Part

immigrants but also they effect
of a parent migrating.



