

Script Marks

Component : 8700/2 - ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2

Series : 6G17

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number
DANIEL OLANREWAJU OSHIDERO	12922	2139
		Total Mark
		62

Item	Mark	Comments
A1	4	
A2	4	Some attempts at summary; selects some appropriate textual detail and integrates nicely into sentences; statements show some difference between texts; attempts some inference from both texts, but this needs to be further developed to reach level 3
A3	7	
A4	16	Compares ideas and perspectives in a perceptive way selecting a range of judicious supporting detail from both sources. Analyses how writers' methods are used and shows a detailed understanding of the different ideas and perspectives in both texts.
B5AO5	18	
B5AO6	13	
Total :	62	



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

1 2 9 2 2

Candidate number

2 1 3 9

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OSHIDERO

Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

FDaniel

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 2 Writers' viewpoints and perspectives

Monday 12 June 2017

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour and 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- **Source A** and **Source B** – which are provided as a separate insert.

Instructions

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes on this page.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must refer to the insert booklet provided.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- There are 40 marks for **Section A** and 40 marks for **Section B**.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your **reading** in **Section A**.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your **writing** in **Section B**.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 15 minutes reading through the sources and all five questions you have to answer.
- You should make sure you leave sufficient time to check your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	



8/M/Jun17/E5

8700/2

Section A: Reading

Answer all questions in this section.
You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

0 1

Read again the first part of **Source A** from lines 1 to 17.

Choose **four** statements below which are **true**.

- Shade the **circles** in the boxes of the ones that you think are true.
- Choose a maximum of four statements.
- If you make an error cross out the **whole box**.
- If you change your mind and require a statement that has been crossed out then draw a circle around the box.

[4 marks]

- A The writer's son has just had his second birthday. ☐
- B It took a while for the writer to feel close to his son after he was born. ☐
- C The writer has not slept very well over the last year. ☒
- D It takes a long time for the boy to eat his porridge. ☒
- E The writer thinks that his son has grown quickly. ☒
- F The boy has not yet learned to walk. ☐
- G The writer's son knows how to switch off the television. ☒
- H The writer finds it easy to grasp the idea of his son getting older. ☐

A1: 4

4



0 2

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

The ways the boys spend their time playing as young children is different.

Use details from **both** sources to write a summary of the different activities the boy in Source A enjoys and the boy in Source B enjoyed when he was young.

[8 marks]

In Source A, the boy is described as energetic and playful. He enjoys running up to people and hares when they "tick" ^{Uses textual details to support point} his lips. Similarly, the boy in Source B as a young child also seemed to have the same sort of energy and playfulness. It is described from the mother's point of view, but as a child he would enjoy cutting up paper, playing with wooden toys, etc. The mother vividly remembers how he would leave "crumbs on the carpet", and have a ^{Uses textual detail} carefree attitude towards the world - which is what she misses about him. ^{Tick}

In addition, they are both just as energetic, but enjoy different things when they are tired. For example, child A throws tantrums when he is tired, ^{Tick} and "barks gibberish" whilst child B enjoys listening to his mother ~~but~~ lullabies and simply

Statements show some differences between texts



just resting his feet. The child in
Source A ^{Attempts an inference} would rather stay up and
avoid sleeping whilst the child in Source
B enjoyed his sleep and would allow
his mother to put him to sleep.

A2: 4



0 3

You now need to refer only to **Source A** from lines 18 to 28.How does the writer use language to describe his son?

[12 marks]

Some subject terms (L2)

Some app text detail (L2)

Att com effect lang (L2)

Some subject terms (L2)

Some app text detail (L2)

Att com effect lang (L2)

~~The~~ ~~an~~ Stuart Heritage uses language to describe his child through his use of metaphors and hyperboles. He describes his son as "a sleepy ball of scrunched-up flesh" which puts an image of a small sleepy baby in the readers mind, despite them knowing that babies aren't just 'balls' of flesh. Describing him this way implies that the child was nothing more than just a baby, but he develops into much more than that and becomes "his own person."

Moreover, the writer exaggerates the ~~child's~~ growth to give an idea of how long it felt to ~~bring up a~~ ~~all~~ raise a new born baby. The photos taken seemed like "dispatches" from a "million years ago". This shows change in the babies physical features because we know that within a million years, there would be many differences in the way the world is. This hyperbole shows the reader how ~~Stuart~~ Stuart Heritage's



0 5

Turn over ►

IB/M/Jun17/8700/2

Clear explanation effect language (L3)

view of the
life, and how his [↑] world, both have
drastically changed in the ~~g~~ time
that his first son has been alive.
It gives us an insight to the impact
that a son - or any child - can
have on a parent's life.

Some subject terms (L2)

In addition to this, the writer ~~was~~ also
began describing his son using very
strong, animal-like, adjectives and
verbs. His son is "giddy" and

Some app to animal (L2)

"barks gibberish". Being giddy gives
an ~~image~~ image of a horse, and
implies how the son would crawl on
all four of his limbs. Stereotypically,

Att com effect language (L2)

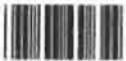
you would tell a horse to 'giddy up',
but in this case his son is already
giddy which shows the amount of energy
he has. He also "barks". This
metaphor use shows the viciousness of
his son and lets the reader know

Clear explanation effect language (L3)

how frustrating a baby can be. ~~He~~
~~is almost even painful~~ It also
tells us how no one understands
the baby, as he "barks gibberish" - in
the same way a person ~~can't~~
understand a dog, bark.

Level 2 with some examples of clear comment on the effect of language in some examples

A3: 7



0 4

For this question, you need to refer to the **whole of Source A**, together with the **whole of Source B**.

Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives and feelings about their children growing up.

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives and feelings
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their different perspectives and feelings
- support your response with references to both texts.

[16 marks]

In Source A, the writer is explaining how he feels from ~~the~~ witnessing the growth of his currently one-year old son whilst in Source B, ~~the~~ the writer shows how she misses what her currently older son used to be like as a child. The writer in Source A describes his son's current personality in present tense, ^{Analysis of method (L4)} how "he's" a show off, and he "loves" running up to people. ^{Judicious text detail (L4)} Meanwhile, the writer in Source B uses past tense ^{Analysis of method (L4)} to say what she misses about her son, not from what he would do, but from the responsibilities she had while taking care of a young child. She tells the reader what she wants and informs them of how she "wants" the "responsibilities". Unlike the writer in Source A, she ~~wants~~ "wants" to see the chairs and tables

Turn over ►



turned the wrong way about", she wants "the sight of cut paper upon the floor". She even wants "to see crumbs on the carpet, and paste spilt on the kitchen table". Everything that frustrates the man in Source A currently, is what the woman in Source B misses doing for her son. She wishes she could value him more, but she "can never have him back again".

Perc comp ideas/persp (L4)

Judicious text detail (L4)

Secondly, both writers ~~are~~ imply how time is passing too quickly. Stuart Heritage sees it as a "sense of constant loss", whilst similarly, in Source B, the writer sees it as from the future where her son is already grown up, and wishes she could have "been more" to her little boy. They both enjoy witnessing the growth of their child but neither writer wants their child to stop being the small baby that they love. Heritage feels that way for his child as he knows that "years of his life" will pass too quickly, whilst the writer in Source B ~~doesn't~~ feels that way for herself and just misses

Perc comp ideas/persp (L4)



her little boy. She sees him as "lost" and feels that he ~~isn't~~ is no longer the little boy she loved. Judicious text detail (L4)

In addition, both writers use a lot of adjectives and metaphors to describe their son currently, and to show a contrast between their son's present characteristics and their son in the past. In Source A, he "was" a "sleepy ball", but now "he's" a "show-off". Analysis of method (L4)

The writer hints that he doesn't like the change of his son due to the good adjectives used when describing him previously, compared to the more harsh adjectives and verbs used when describing him currently. He is Judicious text detail (L4)

"confronted with a slightly different child", and the change is hard for him to keep up. Meanwhile, in Source B the writer describes her son as a "manly figure" who is "taller" than her and has "thick black whiskers".

The "whiskers" are a metaphor for a moustache which her son has grown, which enhances the "manly" image which Analysis of method (L4)



we have created in our heads as the reader. However, ~~then~~ she describes her past son ~~as~~ through the responsibilities he gave her - but is frustrated at how her grown "big boy" ^{logical text detail (L4)} do all of that by himself (without requiring childish things such as lullabies or toys) and doesn't need her. She misses this and doesn't want her son to keep growing. ^{Detund of idea/persp (L4)}

Overall, ~~both~~ writers hate the passing of time during their children's growth, but in Source B, the writer describes how she just wants to feel needed by her son again. She doesn't want him to forget about her.

Tick

Tick

A4: 16



Section B: Writing

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write in full sentences.

You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.

You should leave enough time to check your work at the end.

0	5
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'Parents today are over-protective. They should let their children take part in adventurous, even risky, activities to prepare them for later life.'

Write an article for a broadsheet newspaper in which you argue for or against this statement.

(24 marks for content and organisation)

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

I agree with this statement very strongly. Parents of today are too protective and do not allow their child to be a part of adventurous activities. Yes, I understand that being a parent, your first concern will always be the safety of your child, but let's be honest. We've all heard it before, "You go out too much", "Why not spend some time with your family instead?", all the usual, generic questions that parents expect their children to be able to answer on the spot. However, children realistically spend the majority of their time around their families and are usually bored of it, which is partially the reason I why



they enjoy being away so much. If your child is at home, and you decide to not spend time with them, that is your fault and it shouldn't be used as an excuse to imprison them when they do decide to leave ^{Emotive} and spend time with their friends instead.

In addition, ^{DM} the safety of your child shouldn't be an issue within modern day society, as long as they don't spend too much time outdoors on their own. We all understand that there are dangers which could affect your child such as crime, unexpected events, etc. ~~■~~ Although these do exist, and are real things that any parent should be concerned about, ~~in~~ today's modern society, crime rates have decreased by almost **80%** from 60 years ago. The society ^{Stats} we live in today, is not the same society that you were born into. We have police patrolling the streets, cameras watching every inch of public property, and civilians who would undoubtedly help anyone who is in danger. You can keep your child safe simply by knowing



where they are, who they are with, and what time they should be back. If any of these are suspicious or they happen to not be back on time, it doesn't change the fact that the technology we have today such as mobile phones and computers, allow for quick communication between people. Even if you want to keep your children safe, you need to realise that other children go out safely all the time and have always made it home - with the exception of a few that do not follow the rules in place for them to be home on time.

Moreover, Dads parents you need to ensure that your child feels that you trust them. Trusting a child is essential to both their growth, and the growth of your relationship with them. Many parents feel that they can develop a relationship with their children by not allowing them to associate with new people outside. However, by constantly denying your child of freedom, and by not allowing them to leave, it shows them that you don't



trust them, and causes a reverse reaction in which they'd just end up locking themselves away. They will begin hiding things from you and they will be good at it. Even if you feel that you know everything about your children, ~~they~~ there will be a lot that they have hidden from you due to the lack of trust in your relationship with them. You must trust them just as much as you care about them.

Another reason why parents should let their children take part in adventurous and risky activities is that it builds character. They will be able to communicate with people outside their home much easier, and they will know how to behave in social situations. You could say that this isn't something that they need as a child, but by developing this experience with risky/adventurous situations, they have more knowledge of what to do in the future. Your child will grow into a strong, smart, well-learned child just by developing



enough experience to interact with others outdoors.

Overall, DM feel that parents of today need to be more lenient with what they let their children do, rather than being over-protective and forcing enjoyment and leisure out of their lives. It is safe in modern society to do so ~~as~~ as we have technology to keep people safe and monitor them, and it is also good because it builds trust and character within your child, as well as giving them experience of the world to use for the future.

B5AO5: 18
B5AO6: 13

Consistent, fluent, highly competent, but a little 'safe'.
virtually error-free, but not very inventive.

END OF QUESTIONS

Tick

40



There are no questions printed on this page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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