



Cambridge International AS Level

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

8695/22

Paper 2 Drama, Poetry and Prose

October/November 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 50

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **13** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

English & Media subject specific general marking principles
(To be read in conjunction with the Generic Marking Principles (and requiring further guidance on how to place marks within levels))

Components using level descriptors:

- We use level descriptors as a guide to broad understanding of the qualities normally expected of, or typical of, work in a level.
- Level descriptors are a means of general guidance, and should not be interpreted as hurdle statements.
- Where indicative content notes are supplied for a question, these are *not* a prescription of required content, and must not be treated as such. Alternative correct points and unexpected answers in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the knowledge and skills demonstrated.
- While we may have legitimate expectations as to the ground most answers may occupy, we must at all times be prepared to meet candidates on their chosen ground, provided it is relevant ground (e.g. clearly related to and derived from a relevant passage/text and meeting the mark scheme requirements for the question).

Components using point-based marking:

Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

- a** DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term).
- b** DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct.
- c** DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons...).
- d** DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
- e** DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities.
- f** DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
- g** DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion).

Literature in English specific marking instructions**Using the mark levels**

Use the generic mark scheme levels to find the mark. Place the answer in a level first. Look for the 'best fit' of the answer into a level. An answer needs to show evidence of most but not necessarily ALL of the qualities described in a level, in order to be placed in that level. Then award a mark for the relative position of the answer within the level.

Candidates may address the question in many different ways. There is no one required answer or approach and do not penalise answers for leaving out a particular focus. Reward what is there, showing what you are rewarding in your comments.

Consider all strands and weigh up the performance as a whole in placing the answer in a level, then show that you have done so in the summative comment.

Each answer is marked out of 25, in accordance with the general marking criteria.

Assessment objectives

All assessment objectives are equally weighted, and all are considered in assessing each essay. Each level in the marking criteria is divided into strands corresponding to the assessment objectives – AO1: Knowledge and understanding (K/U), AO2: Analysis (AN), AO3: Personal response (P), AO4: Communication (C).

AO1 Knowledge and understanding

Respond with understanding to literary texts in a variety of forms, from different cultures; with an appreciation of relevant contexts that illuminate readings of the texts.

AO2 Analysis

Analyse ways in which writers' choices of language, form and structure shape meanings and effects.

AO3 Personal response

Produce informed independent opinions and interpretations of literary texts.

AO4 Communication

Communicate a relevant, structured and supported response appropriate to literary study.

Level 6	Level descriptor	Mark 22–25
	Perceptive and assured	
AO1 (K/U)	- Evidence of a detailed, assured knowledge and perceptive understanding; ability to select and use relevant knowledge to address the question with a developed use of references to the text and supporting quotations. - Evidence of a perceptive appreciation of context(s) relevant to the question.	
AO2 (AN)	- Evidence of a perceptive analysis of ways in which writers' choices shape meaning and create effects. - Evidence of an assured appreciation of literary methods such as language, form and structure and literary genres and conventions.	
AO3 (P)	- Evidence of personal response to texts will be perceptive and interpretations will be well informed and fully supported with assured use of quotations. - Evidence of a perceptive independence of response which may show originality in the approach to and treatment of questions.	
AO4 (C)	- Answers will express complex literary ideas and arguments with clarity, fluency and perception. - Answers will be relevant and assured with an accomplished structure shown through logical progression and effectively linked paragraphs.	
5	Confident and thorough	18–21
AO1 (K/U)	- Evidence of a thorough knowledge and confident understanding; ability to select and use relevant knowledge to address the question with a secure use of references to the text and supporting quotations. - Evidence of a confident appreciation of context(s) relevant to the question.	
AO2 (AN)	- Evidence of a thorough analysis of ways in which writers' choices shape meaning and create effects. - Evidence of a confident appreciation of literary methods such as language, form and structure and literary genres and conventions.	
AO3 (P)	- Evidence of personal response to texts will be confident and interpretations will be informed and supported with secure use of quotations. - Evidence of independence of response which may show originality in the approach to and treatment of questions.	
AO4 (C)	- Answers will express some complex literary ideas and arguments with clarity, fluency and confidence. - Answers will be relevant and thorough with an appropriate structure which shows a progression of ideas through linked paragraphs.	

Level 4	Level descriptor	Mark 14–17
	Sound and competent	
AO1 (K/U)	- Evidence of a sound knowledge and a clear understanding; ability to select and use relevant knowledge to address the question with a competent use of references to the text and supporting quotations. - Evidence of a sound appreciation of context(s) relevant to the question.	
AO2 (AN)	- Evidence of a competent analysis of ways in which writers' choices shape meaning and create effects. - Evidence of a sound appreciation of literary methods such as language, form and structure and literary genres and conventions.	
AO3 (P)	- Evidence of personal response to texts will be sound and interpretations may be informed and supported with competent use of quotations. - Evidence of some independence of response and insight in the approach to and treatment of questions.	
AO4 (C)	- Answers will express literary ideas and arguments with some clarity, fluency and competence. - Answers will be relevant and sound with a structure which shows a progression of ideas through paragraphs which may not always be clearly linked.	
3	Straightforward and partial	10–13
AO1 (K/U)	- Evidence of straightforward knowledge and a partial understanding; some ability to select and use relevant knowledge to address the question with some use of references to the text and supporting quotations. - Evidence of some awareness of context(s) relevant to the question.	
AO2 (AN)	- Evidence of a straightforward analysis of ways in which writers' choices shape meaning and create effects. - Evidence of a partial appreciation of literary methods such as language, form and structure and literary genres and conventions.	
AO3 (P)	- Evidence of a straightforward personal response to texts; interpretations may be partial and sometimes supported with quotations. - Some evidence of the beginnings of an independent response and approach to and treatment of questions.	
AO4 (C)	- Answers will express straightforward literary ideas and arguments with occasional reliance on narrative summary or paraphrase; some loss of clarity and fluency. - Answers will be straightforward and mostly relevant with a structure which shows some progression of simple ideas through paragraphs which may not always be linked.	

Level 2	Level descriptor	Mark 6–9
	Basic and limited	
AO1 (K/U)	- Evidence of basic knowledge and a limited understanding; basic ability to select and use relevant knowledge to address the question with limited use of references to the text and supporting quotations. - Evidence of a limited awareness of context(s) relevant to the question.	
AO2 (AN)	- Evidence of a basic analysis of ways in which writers' choices shape meaning and create effects. - Evidence of a limited appreciation of literary methods such as language, form and structure and literary genres and conventions.	
AO3 (P)	- Evidence of a limited personal response to texts; interpretations may be basic and rarely supported with quotations. - Limited evidence of any independent response and the approach to and treatment of questions will be basic.	
AO4 (C)	- Answers will express basic ideas and arguments with some reliance on narrative summary or paraphrase; there may be some loss of clarity and fluency. - Answers will be basic, mostly relevant with some repetition and a limited structure; paragraphs may not always be clearly linked.	
1	Generalised and restricted	1–5
AO1 (K/U)	- Evidence of a restricted, generalised knowledge of the text which may be narrative-based. - Evidence of a restricted ability to select and use relevant knowledge to address the question with little or no reference to the text. - Little or no awareness of context(s) relevant to the question.	
AO2 (AN)	- Little or no evidence of analysis of ways in which writers' choices shape meaning and create effects. - Little or no appreciation of literary methods such as language, form and structure and literary genres and conventions.	
AO3 (P)	- Evidence of a restricted personal response to texts; interpretations may be generalised and rarely supported with quotations. - Little or no evidence of any independent response and the approach to and treatment of questions will be insecure.	
AO4 (C)	- Answers will express ideas generally with some attempt at narrative summary or paraphrase; clarity and fluency will be restricted. - Answers will be generalised with little to no relevance or structure; asserting simple points rather than building lines of argument.	
0		
	Work shows no relevant ideas or evidence in response to the question.	0

Candidates answer **two** questions; each from a different section.

Section A: Drama

THOMAS MIDDLETON AND WILLIAM ROWLEY: *The Changeling*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
1(a)	‘De Flores: I am so charitable, I think none Worse than myself.’ Discuss Middleton and Rowley’s presentation of De Flores in the light of his comment about himself. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
1(b)	Discuss the presentation of the relationship between Alsemero and Beatrice in the following extract. In your answer you should pay close attention to dramatic methods and their effects. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Measure for Measure*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
2(a)	In what ways, and with what dramatic effects, does Shakespeare present men’s attitudes to women in <i>Measure for Measure</i>? Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
2(b)	How might an audience react as the following scene unfolds? In your answer you should pay close attention to dramatic methods and their effects. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

WOLE SOYINKA: *The Trials of Brother Jero and Jero's Metamorphosis*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
3(a)	What, in your view, does Soyinka's use of different settings add to the meaning and effects of the <u>two</u> plays? Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
3(b)	Discuss Soyinka's presentation of the relationship between Jero and Chume in the following extract from <i>The Trials of Brother Jero</i>. In your answer you should pay close attention to dramatic methods and their effects. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS: *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
4(a)	Discuss some of the dramatic ways Williams shapes an audience's response to Brick in <i>Cat on a Hot Tin Roof</i>. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
4(b)	Discuss the presentation of Big Mama in the following extract. In your answer you should pay close attention to dramatic methods and their effects. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

Section B: PoetrySIMON ARMITAGE: *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
5(a)	In what ways, and with what effects, does Armitage present different kinds of conflict in <i>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</i>? Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
5(b)	Analyse ways Armitage presents the Green Knight in the following extract from <i>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</i>. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

ROBERT BROWNING: Selected Poems

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
6(a)	‘Browning’s poetry often presents a sense of longing for something lost or unreachable.’ In the light of this comment, discuss Browning’s presentation of longing. You should refer to <u>two</u> poems in your answer. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
6(b)	Discuss some of the ways Browning creates a sense of excitement in the following poem. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

GILLIAN CLARKE: Selected Poems

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
7(a)	Discuss the writing and effects of <u>two</u> poems in which Clarke explores the power of nature. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
7(b)	Paying close attention to Clarke's poetic methods, discuss the presentation of the box and its significance in the following poem. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

Songs of Ourselves, Volume 2

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
8(a)	Compare some of the ways in which <u>two</u> poems present growing old and its effects. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
8(b)	Discuss the writing and effects of the following poem, analysing ways in which Imtiaz Dharker presents water. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

Section C: ProseIAN McEWAN: *Atonement*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
9(a)	‘McEwan presents Briony’s imagination as both powerful and dangerous.’ With this comment in mind, discuss McEwan’s presentation of Briony’s imagination. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
9(b)	Comment closely on the following passage, considering the presentation of Emily Tallis and her thoughts. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

NGŪGĨ WA THIONG’O: *Petals of Blood*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
10(a)	‘Wanja is both exploited and an exploiter of others.’ In the light of this comment, discuss Ngũgĩ’s presentation of Wanja and her significance to the novel. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
10(b)	Comment closely on Ngũgĩ’s presentation of Karega in the following passage. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

Stories of Ourselves, Volume 2

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
11(a)	Compare ways in which the writers of <u>two</u> stories present disastrous events. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
11(b)	Comment closely on the following passage from <i>The Doll's House</i>, considering Katherine Mansfield's presentation of the Kelvey children's visit. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25

MARK TWAIN: *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

Question	Answer	Marks
EITHER		
12(a)	Discuss some of the effects Twain achieves by using Huck as the narrator. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25
OR		
12(b)	Comment closely on Twain's presentation of the challenge to the duke's and the king's trickery in the following passage. Mark according to the levels of response marking criteria.	25