



Discovery

Moderation

Stage Two Badge

Badge Criteria

To unlock this achievement, you must analyse an element of figurative language within a given text.

- Figurative language features must be named and clearly identified
- Specific relevant quotations must be used as part of the explanation
- Explanation of the effect of the selected figurative language effect must be logical and well reasoned.

This badge can be unlocked using any mode, verbal, written or presentational.

Overall Verdict

Most pieces submitted demonstrated clear understanding of the given criteria in relation to students' work.

The quality of given examples produced varied in expression, reflecting that this is a reading badge and that students are not being assessed on their written achievements.

Despite the criteria stating that work may be submitted in 'any mode' all examples are given in written evidence.

The moderation process was adhered to fairly well, but in some cases, work that had been awarded the badge was not available.

Finally, where the work did not meet the criteria, clear guidance has been given.



Clearly identifies figurative device

Declar, this is a very strong analysis, but you need to ensure it makes sense. Check the punctuation of complex sentences.

Hyperboles are found in Shakespeare's sonnets to again describe how powerful and forever-lasting love really is. 'Eternal Summer' indicating Summer is eternal which again is describing love as eternal. The language feature is an exaggeration of Summer and love which shows the amount, love must mean to Shakespeare. He gives us an image of love lasting forever and staying Summer forever.

lect a quotation badge and discovery badge unlocked. Well done!

Explains intention of device

Use of supporting quotation

Effect of device clearly explained



Analyse language English Project Part 2, Act 1 scene 4

Names figurative device

In this scene Romeo explains how he is a "boat" and how God is the captain, leading him to his fate, a bit like following a trail of bread crumbs. Already we can identify that a metaphor has been used as he isn't really a ship and is just describing the course of his life. This specific scene is vitally important to the whole play as it ties the play together and links back to the main idea

Effect of device clearly explained

Use of supporting quotation; this is embedded but could use the entire quotation containing metaphor



Student introduces argument and quotations clearly

Use of supporting quotation

Within the play Romeo has this gut feeling that God has set a path for him to follow however, he believes that it will lead to "Vile forfeit of untimely death" which basically means that they will die in an ill-timed manner. However, in Act 5, Scene 1 Balthasar greets Romeo in Mantua (where he has been banished) to tell him that Juliet is "Dead" at which point Romeo shouts in rage and grief "Is it e'en so? Then I defy you, stars!" which means "Is it really true? then I rebel against you, stars!" he refers to the "stars" as his fate and that he will not be following this path that has been predeterminedly set anymore, and that he will dig his own path. Romeo often refers to himself being a ship and how God is the captain of that ship and is directing him towards his destiny. A well-known quote that refers this specific thought that Romeo has is in Act 1, Scene 4 where he says "He, that hath the steerage of my course, Direct my sail!" Which basically means: "He that has control of my ship (God) direct my sail."

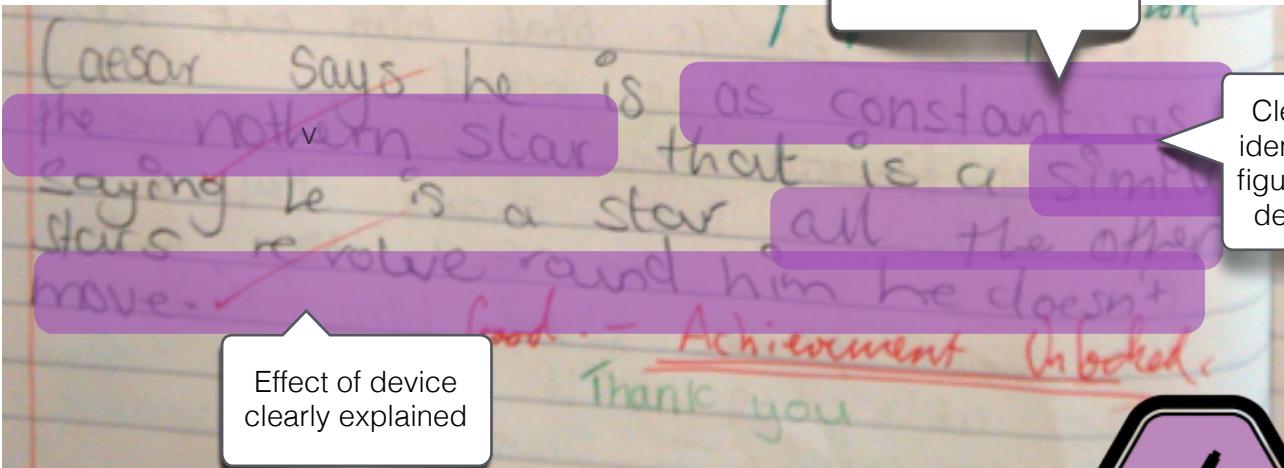
Use of supporting quotation

Student links explanation of both quotations to his identified theme of fate.

Verdict
This example contains a clear explanation of a figurative device, but does not identify the specific device. Apart from this, it has the potential to achieve the Figure It Out badge as it looks at the quotation in relation to the wider context of the play, linking his interpretation to the theme of fate.

Suggested target:
Please identify the figurative device that has been used in your quotations.

Use of supporting quotation



Clearly identifies figurative device

Effect of device clearly explained



"Bloody Instructions"

This quote is a metaphor and I chose to write about it because Macbeth is feeling really worried or confused about what he is doing. Because he knows that he is teaching his hands bloody instructions, he also knows that what he is doing is wrong and he says "Which being taught, return to plague the inventor." What Macbeth is saying here is that he is scared that his teaching bloody instructions might backfire and return to plague the inventor which is him.

Clearly identifies figurative device

Begins to explain effect of device

Links to a further quotation

Use of supporting quotation

Effect of device clearly explained



In Act 1 Scene 1 the witches seem evil because of the way that they speak as if they are saying an evil chant. Also they seem diabolical as they are chanting a chant. The alliteration of the 'f' is clear that there is a rhythm in the phrases that they are saying, this makes it sound like a chant. For example in lines 12 and 13 the 'f' sound makes it sound evil and like a chant. Here it is clear that the witches are diabolical and are playing an evil plan. This reflects what people believed in Jacobean England because they thought that witches had a relationship with the devil and were satanic. Shakespeare wanted the audience to feel sure of demology because the King believed it existed.

Clearly identifies figurative device

Effect of device clearly explained

Line reference for quotation

Verdict

This example contains a clearly identifies the device and then explains the effect to show clear analysis. **This example would still achieve the Discovery badge as it has a clear reference to where the quotation can be located.** This piece also has the potential to achieve Figure It Out as it explored historical context of the play.

