

**Pearson Edexcel
Certificate English Literature (KET0/01)
International GCSE English Literature (4ET0/01)
Drama and Prose**

The purpose of this pack is to provide centres with marked exemplars of responses to the June 2015 examination.

Included in this pack:

- Questions from June 2015 paper
- Marked responses
- Examiner commentary

SECTION A – DRAMA.....	4
QUESTION 1(a)	4
SCRIPT 4	4
QUESTION 1(b)	9
SCRIPT 5:	9
QUESTION 2(a)	12
SCRIPT 9:	12
QUESTION 2(b)	16
SCRIPT 14:	16
QUESTION 3 (a)	20
SCRIPT 15:	20
QUESTION 3 (b)	26
SCRIPT 18:	26
QUESTION 4 (a)	30
SCRIPT 19:	30
QUESTION 4 (b)	35
SCRIPT 20:	35
QUESTION 5(a)	40
SCRIPT 26:	40
QUESTION 5(b)	42
SCRIPT 30:	42
QUESTION 6 (a)	47
SCRIPT 31:	47
QUESTION 6 (b)	49
SCRIPT 32:	49
SECTION B - PROSE.....	52
QUESTION 8(a)	52
SCRIPT 33:	52
QUESTION 8(b)	55
SCRIPT 34:	55
QUESTION 9(a)	62
SCRIPT 35:	62
QUESTION 9(b)	66

SCRIPT 36:	66
QUESTION 10 (a)	69
SCRIPT 37:	69
QUESTION 10 (b)	70
SCRIPT 38:	70
QUESTION 11(a)	77
SCRIPT 39:	77
QUESTION 12 (a)	80
SCRIPT 41:	80
QUESTION 12 (b)	85
SCRIPT 42:	85
SCRIPT 43:	91
QUESTION 13 (b)	95
SCRIPT 44:	95

SECTION A – DRAMA

QUESTION 1(a)

A View from the Bridge – Arthur Miller

- 1 (a) Explore Miller's presentation of Rodolfo in this play.

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 4

Miller presents Rodolfo as ~~an~~ young, bright-eyed Italian who wishes to make his money in America. However his presence in the Carbone household brings out characteristics in the characters of the play that were previously unknown, such as Eddie's unhealthy love for Catherine. //

Rodolfo is presented as a handsome man that Catherine is almost immediately attracted to and Eddie already begins to dislike him early on in the play as the stage direction are "addressing Marco more and more". This small and ~~she~~ almost unconscious act by Eddie ~~also~~ foreshadows what is to come of the play because throughout the play Eddie is continually ^{attempts} attempting to find reasons why Rodolfo is "wrong" the guy ain't right! First he ~~uses~~ claims that he is only interested in Catherine for ~~her~~ ^{his} green

card and second but when this fails, ~~as~~^{as} Catherine is too loyal to Rodolfo, Eddie ~~then~~^{tries} to convince Catherine and Beatrice ^{that} Rodolfo is gay.

Miller ~~gives~~ makes Rodolfo's appearance match his character as he gives Rodolfo blonde hair. This sets him apart from the start of the play as ~~as~~ different and perhaps provokes Eddie's ~~first~~^{basic} instincts that being different is wrong. ~~because~~ We see ~~this~~ that Eddie ~~believes~~ thinks this way

because he tells Catherine that he doesn't want her to wear her skirt as it is too short. Rodolfo shows he is different by demonstrating his skills in dress making and his regular singing at the docks. Eddie feels threatened by ~~this~~ this younger generation and feels like he has to do whatever he can to remove them which eventually leads to him ringing the immigration office. //

→ Miller uses Rodolfo as a catalyst in the play because ~~the~~ underlying ~~problem~~ Eddie does not want to let go of Catherine ~~and~~ and Rodolfo speeds up the process of him letting go and also makes ~~the~~ the ~~real~~ reaction, Eddie's reaction more violent. We see early on in the play that Eddie does not want to let go of Catherine go because ~~he~~ he doesn't want her to work ~~just~~ ^{school} he wants her to finish ^{school} and he never lets her out of the house. But when Rodolfo ~~turns~~ turns up suddenly Catherine is always out of the house and Eddie does not react well to this and

because he tells Catherine that he doesn't want her to wear her skirt as it is too short. Rodolfo shows he is different by demonstrating his skills in dress making and his regular singing at the docks. Eddie feels threatened by this younger generation and feels like he has to do whatever he can to remove them, which eventually leads to him ringing the immigration office. //

Miller uses Rodolfo as a catalyst in the play because ~~the~~ underlying ~~problem~~ Eddie does not want to let go of Catherine ~~and~~ and Rodolfo speeds up the process of him letting go and also makes ~~the~~ the ~~real~~ reaction, Eddie's reaction more violent. We see early on in the play that Eddie does not want to let go of Catherine because he doesn't want her to work ~~just~~ he wants her to finish ^{school} and he never lets her out of the house. But when Rodolfo ~~turns~~ turns up suddenly Catherine is always out of the house and Eddie does not react well to this and

eventually calls the immigration office and this leads to his own death.

~~Also~~ Miller also uses Rodolfo to explore the point of "Settling for half. At the beginning and the end of the play Almeria says. "We settle for

half now and I like it better." ~~Rodolfo~~ Towards the end of the play Rodolfo attempts to make it up to Eddie by apologising and saying that he is the problem, however by this point it is too late and Eddie will only settle for blood. Eddie goes against his American, more civilised ways and goes back to the all or nothing Italian gangster point of view that Alton dreads so much.

Rodolfo explores the theme of love in the play because he shows sexual love, fraternal love, and attempts to show parental love. He ~~is~~ shows sexual love to Catherine by dancing with her, singing to her ~~and~~ and taking her to the movies. This is counteracted by Eddie's love for her as he knows that they are attracted to each other and ^{wants} ~~wishes~~ to stop it. This is because Eddie ~~attempts~~ is ~~or~~ confused in himself and has blurred the boundaries between parental and

sexual love. This causes him to become ~~over~~ overcome by passion, but he does ~~not~~ not know how to deal with this passion ~~because~~ as he is a very simple man and ~~only~~ ~~he~~ doesn't understand ~~that~~ why he feels so strongly that Catherine shouldn't be with Rodolfo so he

attempts to ~~use~~ rationalise his thoughts by making up things out about Rodolfo and uses him as a scapegoat for his ~~uncontrollable~~ emotions. "His eyes were like tunnels" sums up his ~~as~~ single minded view as he is only focused on Rodolfo and doesn't look to himself for answers.

Rodolfo is a very useful character in understanding the play because he brings out the suppressed characteristics and opinions of the other characters ~~without~~ and allows the play to be taken on its ~~bloody bloody~~ inevitable course.

Examiner commentary

1a) The answer focuses on how Rodolfo as a character impacts on others. Reference is made to stage directions and thoughtful arguments are offered. The answer is thorough and thoughtful in its approach and there is much reference to Eddie's response in relation to Rodolfo and the significance of his character to the play's dramatic development. The answer reflects in an analytical and focused way on his role.

Level 4 22 marks

QUESTION 1(b)

SCRIPT 5:

In many scenes of A View from a Bridge it is shown that Miller explores both the truth and the lies of each situation.

An example of this is when Eddie is saying ^{that} Rodolpho only wants 'his papers'. Although to some extent it is true, he doesn't just want his papers; he wants Catherine. This is exploring who is telling the truth and who is lying because at the beginning I personally looked at Eddie as he was just trying to protect Catherine because he genuinely thought Rodolpho wanted his papers and didn't care for Catherine.

That brings us too to our next example which is the truth behind Eddie's feelings for Catherine. The Lie is that he is just trying to play a father figure for Catherine. The truth is after seeing her with Rodolpho he realised he wasn't

Scared of her growing up he was scared of losing her because he had become aware that the love he felt for her wasn't just the way he should feel for her because he ~~raisel~~ raised her it was that he loved her in a romantic way. Miller implemented this in a great way because as Eddie is not a father to ~~be~~ a child of his own he didn't realise how he felt till his jealousy over ~~Eddie~~ and ~~Catherine~~ Rodolpho and Catherine sunk in.

Another example is where Eddie calls the immigration to report that Marco and Rodolpho were in America illegally; this is the truth. Then he lies to his family and insists it

wasn't him that reported them.

Those three truth and lie ~~se~~ scenarios play a big part in the fore shadowing of what is about to happen, they all involve Eddie betraying his family which is frowned upon by everyone.

There are a few more examples like where Eddie makes out Rodolfo isn't 'right in the head' which once again involves Eddie this fore shadows Eddie doing something bad or something bad happening to Eddie.

Examiner commentary

1b) The answer homes in on the question of truth and lies, choosing three examples. It represents a partial exploration of the question with some use of supporting evidence. A personal view is attempted. Some points would benefit from more clear support and development, but the approach is relevant and focused within this range.

Level 2 10 marks

QUESTION 2(a)

An Inspector Calls – J B Priestley

2 (a) In what ways does Priestley present the character of Eric?

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 9:

The character of Eric is presented as a very childish person, this is shown in the play when he admits to stealing his father's money. He stole the money because he got into problems, and the only way he thought he could resolve it was to steal it. He then gave the money to Eva Smith, who didn't accept it, but he couldn't see a problem in giving her stolen money. Another interpretation is that he was kind-hearted because he tried to help her, but really he was just putting her in more problems. He believed that by giving her the money her life would become perfect, because he has money and has the perfect life. This links to Edwardian children because if they were ~~wealthy~~ wealthy they wouldn't care about anything else, because in their life the money made the world go around.

Towards the end of the ~~the~~ play Eric is seen developing socialist views, this is seen whilst Sheila is telling her family to accept their guilt. He begins to agree

with her and ~~try~~^{tries} to persuade his family too. This shows us that he has accepted what he has done wrong and he is now ~~is~~ trying to do right. In this time Eric has grown as a character and

his understanding of responsibility has become clear to him. ~~another~~ ^{Another} interpretation is that he has not changed and he is still a selfish little boy, because he is trying to ~~the~~ blame everything on his family. If he blames Eva's suicide on others, he no longer has to hold the whole guilt of the family. This links to Edwardian children, because they were not expected to do anything, they do not ~~feel~~ feel the need of accepting their guilt. Priestley has done this to show the 1916 audience that capitalism was the wrong way forward and that eventually people will come to terms with coming together and being socialists.

Priestley has also presented Eric ~~as~~ in a very distant family. This is shown when Eric is talking to his father saying he is not the type of father someone can go to when they are in trouble. This shows that they weren't close and he wasn't particularly bothered as he had grown up ~~with~~ with it and he had just accepted it. This is when Eric's capital-

alist views come in, ~~and they~~ because he can live without a real father, because you have to be ~~independent~~ independent and make your own way in life without anyone's help. This links to ^{the} people in 1911/1912 because everyone in those times were capitalists if they had money. They were all for themselves and only

Wanted to earn money for themselves. Families, just like the Birling's, were also split because they all just wanted to keep money for themselves. Priestley has done this to show how wrong capitalist views were and how families are the most important thing, so you should cherish them, not distance ^{from} them.

Priestley has also presented Eric as an alcoholic, this is shown when the Birling family and the Inspector start discussing Eric's problem. Eric's drinking problem could link to his family, as they are not very close, and he turns to drink for comfort. This shows us that he is not happy in his life and he can't admit this so he drinks away his problem. ~~For~~ Another way to interpret this is that Eric doesn't value money, because he just wastes it on ~~the~~ uses ~~alcohol~~ alcohol, that does not benefit him anyway. In rich families in 1911/1912 the money was just there and you could use it on anything, but Priestley has done this to show the difference after both of the World Wars and how the value of money has now gone up and it means so much more, but still happiness is priceless.

Examiner commentary

2a) The answer tracks Eric's development with references to elements of how he interacts with others. Knowledge and understanding is sound and there are attempts to deal with context. The answer considers another interpretation and refers to capitalism. There are personal views offered.

Level 3 13 marks

QUESTION 2(b)

An Inspector Calls – J B Priestley

(b) Explore the theme of social class in this play.

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 14:

Social class is a key feature of the play, and has a ~~very~~ huge ~~impact~~ impact on the things that happen. You could say that those present in the house when the inspector arrives form a microcosm of British society during the time it was set, 1912. Each class is represented in the household, Edna, the parlour maid represents the working class people, those who had no ~~real~~ old name nor had inherited land and money, these people were at the bottom of the ^{class} hierarchy in Britain at the time. The entire Birling family are representative of the middle class, as much as they, especially Sybil ~~would like to be~~ and Arthur would like to be upper class. Gerald is the only person present who ~~is~~ is of the upper class, and we know this by Arthur Birling mentioning his parents "~~the~~" Lord and Lady Croft", and only the ~~the~~ people of the highest class would be given these titles.

Class is an ongoing theme throughout the play and it is made clear from the stage directions that the Birlings are of a higher class, ~~but still not~~. The 'cigarettes' and 'port' are items only a middle to upper class family would own, as at the time they were seen as hugely luxurious items, and were reasonably expensive, meaning only those who had a lot of money could buy them. The fact that the house was decorated with "furniture of the period" shows that they had fashionable belongings which are not a need for basic living, but again, are a luxury that the Birlings had opted for. This also shows how the family were only bothered about their appearance and how they were seen by others in society. Class was closely related to money, and as one ~~went~~ increased, whether it be social status or wealth, the other did also as a knock on effect.

~~The play begins at the beginning of the play~~

~~The~~ The play begins in *medias res*, whilst the family are enjoying a meal in celebration of Sheila and Gerald's engagement. The dress code for the night is described as 'white tie', which is the most formal of dress codes, and nobody below the middle class would be able to take part in ~~the~~ such an event because ~~as~~ they would have no reason to. This is because ~~in the~~ it was more common among the working class to

marry for love, rather than social status as Sheila and Gerald, as well as Sybil and Arthur ~~Birt~~ Birling did. Due to this fact, an engagement party would not be necessary or even desired by many.

It is made clear that Sybil Birling is her husband's social superior when he says "tell the cook thanks from me", to be quickly corrected by his wife. She corrects him because they were in the company of someone of the upper class, whom they wanted to impress: Gerald. Sybil is ~~follows~~ follows very strict social ~~etiquette~~ etiquette, ~~and~~ due to her middle class upbringing and unchanged ways. On the other hand, Arthur Birling has had to learn this etiquette, and so ~~was~~ finds himself slipping into old habits at times, as his upbringing was likely to ~~be~~ have been very different to his wife's.

The language of all the characters is also a symbol of their class. Many of them use words such as "Chaps" instead of men. This gives the ~~audience~~ audience the idea that they must have been middle class to have been using this kind of language. It is not something ~~the~~ of the working class would tend to have said.

~~The~~ It is expected that everybody in the play has a class, and they do, even Eva Smith / Daisy Renton, who isn't present at all. However the inspector is classless, which adds to the mystery of his character. He says he

doesn't play golf, as ~~the~~ Arthur does, and this was a sport typical of ~~an~~ middle to upper class men in society. However, he also ~~has~~ uses ~~very~~ sophisticated language. It is never known what class the inspector is of.

Class also determines the fate of Eva Smith/Daisy Renton when she goes to Mrs ~~B~~ Birling's Charity for help. She says she "used her influence", meaning her class to stop her from receiving the help she needed. Also, Sybil ~~said~~ told ~~her~~ ~~that~~ ~~he~~ he shouldn't be with "girls of that sort" insinuating that she is different to everyone else because of ~~her~~ her class. It is also Sybil that states that ~~E~~ Eva/Daisy doesn't have the feelings ~~of~~ like an upper or middle class person would. This shows that she disregards ~~the~~ people who are lower than her and believes they cannot feel the things she does simply because of social class.

* Furthermore, it is said in the stage directions that Mr Birling should have a slightly Northern accent. This is a very subtle indication of his class, because at the time, class and accent were very closely related indeed.

Examiner commentary

2b) Social class is explored with a perceptive and varied approach by this answer. A relevant and pertinent argument is sustained and references to details of dramatic significance such as the furniture and Arthur's dealing with the cook as well as the Inspector not playing golf add to the answer's credibility. There is sufficient lucid and focused analysis to reach Level 5.

Level 5 26 marks

QUESTION 3 (a)

Henry V – William Shakespeare

3 (a) How does Shakespeare present the Dauphin and other French characters?

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 15:

In the play, Henry V by William Shakespeare, there are a number of French characters; but how are they represented in the play.

One of the major French characters, who has a strong, powerful effect on the play is the Dauphin, the French Prince. His character is portrayed as a young, arrogant Prince, who abuses his power and has a strong hatred to Henry V and England, which is clear in the play. We know that he has a strong hatred to the England, and Henry, when he sends him a gift of tennis balls, at the start of the play. He sent him this to represent his part; it was a message about Henry's youthfulness; and how he should just play a meaningless game of tennis, instead of ruling a country. However from this we also see the Dauphin's dumbness as Henry, who has powerful linguistic skills, changes the joke to him and how he just sent the King of England balls, making the Dauphin

sent the King of England balls, making the Dauphin the joke, and not himself. Also later on in the play he talks about his one love, his horse. He talks about it like his girlfriend, and when the other French knights hear him, they also laugh at him, again making him a mockery. I think Shakespeare represents the Dauphin as a

comedic character because it adds humour to the play, which in Shakespearean times would have attracted larger audiences.

Another French character, important in the play, is Catherine, the daughter of the French King. In the play she is used to represent the power of women, and the few choices they could make. Her Father, King Charles VI, makes her learn English and she didn't ever get asked if she wanted to, which shows how little rights women got in Elizabethan times. Then at the end of the play she marries Henry V, however despite him professing his love to her, we never hear her stating her love for him, representing the rights of women again. We also find out, at the end of the play, that she is marrying Henry in order to unite the two countries, England and France, and to have a son, to rule over

France. She is also in a comedic scene to add laughter to the play, to attract larger audiences in Elizabethan times. I think Shakespeare represents Catherine like this, in order to represent women, and however powerful their family is, women still have very little power, and very little say in the choices they get

made for them. I think Shakespeare also represents women in the same way with the character Isobel, who, despite marrying the King and becoming Queen, has very few choices and very little power, and this is made apparent by the small role she plays, with very few lines.

Another major French character is King Charles VI, who is also important for the play and representing France. Unlike a majority of the French he is portrayed positively. He is very different to the Dauphin and has lots of respect for England, however still fights and wants to defend his country, however they eventually surrender. He, unlike others, doesn't abuse his power, and as a result of this gains lots of respect from his soldiers, which even Henry doesn't, as he found out when in disguise walking around his camp in Agincourt. I think Shakespeare representing this character like this because he wanted to gain honour and respect from royals, and this is a good

way of doing this. Also we can now compare the two kings, and despite appearing very different, they have lots in common, making everyone think strongly about the play.

Also the French characters help to represent the lack of French power. The male French characters all fight in the battle, both Marston and Agincourt. The battle of Marston is the main event in which the lack of French power is represented. Despite having more men and not being tired from the long journey they had to make they still lose the battle. This represents the weakness of the French, and helps Shakespeare convey the strength of the English, attracting larger audiences. Also at Marston the power of women is conveyed as Henry threatens to rape and kill all their women and children and there is very little they can do about it. At the battle of Agincourt the lack of French power is conveyed further as they lose again, despite having the advantages.

In the play the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Ely, English Clergymen, talk about French being Salic land. Salic Law is the right where in

any Salic land, of which France is an example, the eldest son will be the king and no daughter can ever be ruler, even if she has no brother. This helps to convey further the weakness of women and how little power they have. Despite being a very small part in the play, Salic law

has a very important role and Shakespeare decided to mention it to convey the lack of power for women, and how their power is weaker in France.

Despite all the French characters being very different I think they are all included and given significant roles to serve two purposes: show the lack of French power, to make England seem stronger and for comedic effect. The French women and Dauphin help to convey the lack of French power because throughout the entire play the women get very little choice and the Dauphin abuses his power and makes a mockery of France, despite trying to mock the English. I think Shakespeare did this to attract larger audiences in England as the English, both rich and common, would be represented above all French, even the rich French. In Elizabethan times the best way to become popular was to include comedy; many of the French characters, including the Dauphin, are used for comedic effect by Shakespeare, to improve his popularity.

Examiner commentary

3a) This is a very thorough answer that sustains focus on a range of French characters. The candidate clearly knows the play well and makes relevant arguments referring to specific moments with accuracy. This is a thoughtful response that develops its understanding through well chosen arguments.

Level 4 23 marks

QUESTION 3 (b)

Henry V – William Shakespeare

(b) Discuss the significance of death in this play.

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 18:

of a 'broken heart'. He is said to have died of a broken heart because Henry became King, and then abandoned him. Henry cut off all links to his past and focused solely on ruling. This death is significant because Falstaff was a great friend of Henry in his younger days and now he doesn't even care what's become of Falstaff.

The next deaths were the 3 traitors who conspired to kill the King before he set off to France. Henry found out about their plan and sentenced them to death. Henry saw this as a sign from God that he should continue with his war and that God was backing it.

After arriving in France the city of Harfleur is captured and here Bardolph is executed for looting a cross from a church. This death is very significant as Henry had ~~ordered~~ ordered that no looting would be allowed. Bardolph was also one of Henry's old drinking friends and Henry sentenced him to death. Nym is also executed for stealing. When capturing the city Henry's speech begins once

More unto the breach dear Friends once more we

Death is fairly significant as the play is set in a time where war is occurring. Henry knows that going to war will bring ~~about~~ lots of death, but he also ~~has~~ thinks his war is a just one and supported by God.

The first person to die in the play is Falstaff

of a 'broken heart'. He is said to have died of a broken heart because Henry became King, and then abandoned him. Henry cut off all links to his past and focused solely on ruling. This death is significant because Falstaff was a great friend of Henry in his younger days and now he doesn't even care what's become of Falstaff.

The next deaths were the 3 traitors who conspired to kill the King before he set off to France. Henry found out about their plan and sentenced them to death. Henry saw this as a sign from God that he should continue with his war and that God was backing it.

After arriving in France the city of Harfleur is captured and here Bardolph is executed for looting a cross from a church. This death is very significant as Henry had ~~ordered~~ ordered that no looting would be allowed. Bardolph was also one of

Henry's old drinking friends and Henry sentenced him to death. Nym is also executed for stealing. When capturing the city Henry's speech begins 'once more unto the breach dear friends once more or close the wall up with our English dead'. Henry talks about using the dead as a barricade if ~~the~~ the soldiers don't push on. The speech works though and motivates his army so ~~the~~ they can capture the city.

Later on in the play during the battle of

Agincourt the French soldiers commit a war crime:

Killing the English baggage train boys. These deaths ~~enrage~~ enrage Henry and he orders the deaths of all the French prisoners, another war crime. These deaths are very significant as they show the horrors of war and how much death it can cause. Even innocent boys pushing carts of supplies can be murdered in an attempt of hindering the English.

Towards the end of the play Pistol finds out that ^{his} ~~his~~ recent wife has died. This upsets him a bit but he still claims to return to England with fake bandages for fake wounds. This is to make himself look brave and like he killed a lot of people in the war. In reality Pistol is a coward and many good people died instead of him.

Death is a good way of motivating people; nobody wants to die, therefore soldiers will fight harder and better in order not to. Henry knows this so ~~uses~~ uses this to his advantage in many of his speeches.

Examiner commentary

3b) References are made to a number of deaths, including Falstaff at the beginning of the play. There is evidence of sound and relevant knowledge and understanding with elements of development. Some support is offered, e.g. the quotation on page 5 relating to Falstaff's 'broken heart'.

Level 3 14 marks

QUESTION 4 (a)

Much Ado About Nothing – William Shakespeare

- 4 (a) With reference to **two** female characters, explore Shakespeare's presentation of women in this play.

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 19:

The presentation of women is an important aspect of *Much Ado About Nothing*. The treatment, roles and behaviour of women were all very important in Elizabethan society, and Shakespeare uses this to his advantage in the play, *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Firstly, Shakespeare presents Beatrice as an unusual woman who defies the accepted conventions as far as women are concerned. In the very first scene, she surprises the (male) messenger with a crude innuendo, referring to Benedick as "Signor Montanto". This, as well as the ensuing conversation in which Beatrice outwits the poor messenger constantly, making puns such as "and a good soldier to a lady" in response to the messenger's "and a good soldier too, lady", was very unbecoming of a lady in Elizabethan times. She then proceeds to give the same treatment to Benedick, at first telling him "nobody marks you." Since Benedick was a relatively important man, being in the company of the nobleman Don Pedro, this kind of irreverent remark

would have really shocked the listeners, as well as the early audiences for this play. So, firstly, Shakespeare presents Beatrice as unconventional in the sense that she is highly irreverent and completely defies convention ~~as before~~ by picking verbal fights with a number of men, rather than submitting to them and being silent, which would have been more suitable behaviour for a lady of the time.

By contrast, Hero is completely silent for much of the first scene, speaking only once, and even then apologetically. She explains to the messenger that Beatrice (whom she refers to as 'my cousin' although the exact relationship is unclear) 'means Signor Benedick of Padua' when she refers bawdily to 'Signor Montanto'. When Claudio falls in love with her, she treats him with respect and love, in stark contrast to Beatrice's intentional rudeness towards Benedick. She seems to be utterly infatuated with ^{Claudio} him, even early on, as she barely speaks in his presence.

Another aspect of the presentation of Beatrice is that she is disdainful towards marriage (until much later on in the play). It was seen as a sin in Elizabethan times for a woman ^{not} to marry, and Leonato asks her if she will 'run mad' - i.e. live alone without a man to keep her sane. She makes countless objections to marriage, such as 'I would rather hear an dog bark at a crow than a man swear he loves me', and also a number of excuses. These include her assertion that 'Adam's sons are my brethren, and truly I hold it a sin

to match with my kindred", and her absurd speech in which she proclaims "He that hath a beard is more than a journey and he that hath no beard is less than a man." ^{From this she} ~~extrapolates~~ ^{extrapolates} that no man is fit for her, a conclusion further established when she says that she will not marry unless God "make man of some other mettle than earth". When confronted about this, and asked if she will go to hell because of this (unconventional and arguably sinful) attitude, she flippantly says that she will go only to the gates, where the devil, like an old cuckold, will tell her to "get you to heaven, Beatrice" and that St Peter will show her "where the bachelors sit". Therefore, Shakespeare presents Beatrice as being highly opposed to the idea of marriage, which was by no means a common attitude among women at the time because of the punishment such behaviour was liable to incur.

Again, there is the exact opposite of this, accepting Claudio's proposal immediately, and not seeming to object to the very or promise of marriage at all, proclaiming "silence is the perfectest herald of joy". At the wedding itself, when she is slandered and dishonoured by Claudio's speech declaring her "pure impiety and impious purity", she hastily denies his accusations, proclaiming "I talked with no man at that hour". However, her protests are in vain, as Leonato believes the men over the women (another common feature of Elizabethan behaviour) and turns on his own daughter, asking

her "why was thou ever lovely in my eyes?". She eventually accepts her fate, and is hidden away by Friar Francis, without seeming to protest much at all after the ceremony.

Beatrice, however, reacts with great anger and sadness. Benedick asks her "Have you wept ^{all} this while", and she replies "I shall weep a while longer". She then gives Benedick an impassioned speech, again rather unbecoming of the typical lady, declaring that she would "eat his (Claudio's) heart in the marketplace" if she were a man, and openly accusing Don Pedro and Claudio of lying about Hero, calling their story "a precious tale" and even asking Benedick to "kill Claudio", which he, devoted as he is by this stage, refuses to do. Beatrice thus completely defies convention again by challenging the evidence given by the men and openly accusing them of lying to incriminate her cousin, behaviour which most Elizabethan males would frown upon if not wholly condemn.

However, we then see a marked change in Beatrice. She opens up completely to Benedick, telling him that she loves him "with so much of my heart that none is left to protest", staying true to her earlier promise to Benedick ("I will requite thee.") Surprisingly, this comes before she asks Benedick to kill Claudio, perhaps showing that she intends to maintain her dignity and not completely change as a person. Later on she is still unwilling to admit her change of heart, telling Benedick that she loves him "no more than reason". However, Hero produces a sonnet that she has written in which she finally admits her love

for Benedick. Therefore, even when Beatrice does begin to change, she is ~~still~~ ^{still unconventionally} headstrong and is not afraid to continue to defy convention.

Perhaps Shakespeare's overall message through all of his presentation of both women is that, while some women exist who do fit into stereotypes ~~and~~ and behave as society suggests that they ought, it is permissible for women to break that mould and behave differently. He is perhaps stressing to women through Beatrice's character that they do not have to ~~adhere~~ ^{adhere} to every expectation. (Given that the monarch at the time was Queen Elizabeth I, who enjoyed 'male' pursuits such as hunting, many people think that Beatrice is based on ~~her~~ ^{her}.) Therefore, to conclude, Shakespeare presents female characters who behave in differing ways, not a common feature of 16th-century literature at the time. While Hero fits convention almost precisely, Beatrice most certainly does not, and the overall message is arguably that such defiance of convention and expectation is permissible.

Examiner commentary

4a) The answer is very perceptive and impressive, considering both Hero and Beatrice as the two female characters to focus upon. Use of quotation is smoothly and clearly integrated into the answer with sophisticated analysis employed effectively. Contextual issues are dealt with well and are relevant in their inclusion.

Level 5 30 marks

QUESTION 4 (b)

Much Ado About Nothing – William Shakespeare

(b) Discuss the importance of justice in this play.

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 20:

The importance of justice in the play of 'Much ado about Nothing' is imperative, and a fundamental key part of the play.

The main character who gets justice at the end is Hero. Hero is a quiet, obedient Elizabethan woman who is kind and respectful, however her character took a turn in the play as she was accused for adultery. This created lots of ambiguity as we know this wasn't true.

When the play started off with the men arriving in Messina, Claudio (one of the bachelors) instantly fell in love with her, like love at first sight. Shakespeare described lots of visual imagery about Hero towards the beginning of the play, with Claudio's first words being, "Can the world buy such a jewel".

Soon after meeting with her at the masked ball, Claudio asked Leonato for her hand in marriage. ~~with this Claudio~~ Leonato knows that Don Pedro has ~~not~~ given Claudio lots of honour & pride, and it would be crazy to say no. "I heard that ^{Don Pedro} ~~anxious~~ ~~that~~ hath bestowed much honour on a young florentine named Claudio".

This is highly significant in the play, as this is why Hero receives no sympathy from her father for her 'accused' adultery. He knows that Claudio has a very high status, and would rather believe him rather than his own daughter. This in itself is another very important theme of honour & pride in the play.

When the two lovers planned to get married, a jealous Don John decides to frame Hero for adultery, whilst showing Claudio & Don Pedro, another woman in Hero's bedchamber. A day before the wedding, this happens and the two both believe the lie.

When the wedding commences, Claudio shouts and threatens her. "What men dare do, what men may do! What men daily do; not knowing what they do!"

This symbolises dramatic tension, as the reader knows he is about to disown Hero in front of everyone. The use of exclamation marks further increases the tension building up from the past ~~even~~ two or three scenes.

Claudio is trying to explain how men do not know as much as they would like to know.

Hero then faints and the majority of people she loves are against her, most importantly her father. Leonato does not like what has happened, "Charm ache with air and agony with words". This has a sad effect on the reader as we know this isn't true. This shows Leonato is feeling pain & agony... However, Beatrice, friar francis and surprisingly Benedick are trying to defend her.

This is now the biggest storyline in the play, as Hero is trying to get justice to make things right. Beatrice and Benedick decide to pretend to make Hero dead, to make Claudio, Leonato and Don Pedro suffer for their accusations. This is ironic, as now everyone else is suffering except her. When the three hear the news, they are heartbroken, and Claudio is forced to marry Leonato's cousin without seeing her, as consequences.

As we can see, the theme of justice plays a major role in the play, and it's how we can see things resolving.

At this point, 'the watch' capture the two people in charge for the crime, and news is delivered that Don ~~Pedro~~ John framed Hero for ~~being~~ sleeping with another man. Heartbroken Claudio wrote an epitaph for Hero, in memory of her.

However when Leonato reveals ~~then~~ Claudio's next wife, it appears to be Hero instead. Hero is shown lots of ~~justice~~ ~~towards~~ from everyone.

In addition, we can see that Hero is mentally stronger than everyone else. When she finds out it obviously was not her in ~~the~~^{her} bedchamber, she does not shout and threaten Claudio, of how she was right, but ~~is~~^{reacts} calmly and so forgiving. This is very ironic as Claudio embarrassed and shouted at her in front of everyone, but she wouldn't do that. We can see Hero deserves justice from her acts of kindness "Is Cupid's little love arrow made to be wounded by hearsay". This links back to the idea of justice, as she has claimed it, but in a more sophisticated manner.

Furthermore, Beatrice and Benedick review justice for always believing in Hero, and as a result become married. This also creates humour in the play as Beatrice did not want to get married in the beginning, "If a man hath a beard, he is more than a youth. If a man hath no beard, he is less than a man. A man whom is less than a man or more than a youth is ~~not~~ a man not for me". This is a key example of Beatrice's wit towards the play, and is ironic as they did eventually get married, which ties into the theme of justice in the play.

Benedick also feels the same way, but couldn't write a love poem to Beatrice because he "wasn't 'born under a rhyming planet'".

All the positive ~~aspects~~ aspects towards the end of the play are all acts of kindness, and creates a positive tone.

Nevertheless, I highly agree that justice is important in the play as it gives characters a reason to be happy in the play, as well as gives them a reason to be a part of the play. Justice is shown to a big extent at the end of the play, and gives the play a positive effect for the reader.

Examiner commentary

4b) The answer focuses on justice largely through the betrayal of Hero. Sound knowledge and understanding are employed with aspects of the story used to convey discussion of the theme. Support used is secure and there is awareness of dramatic tension e.g. page 5. The quality of discrimination is evident in some points but nevertheless valid on page 7 where we are told that 'Hero is shown lots of justice.'

Level 3 17 marks

QUESTION 5(a)

Romeo and Juliet – William Shakespeare

5 (a) How does Juliet change over the course of this play?

(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 26:

Juliet changes over the course of the novel by becoming love struck and disobedient. Juliet becomes in love with Romeo but this is massively disobedient. "My only love sprung from my only hate" is the words she says to Romeo when she finds out Romeo is from the Capulets family. The family the Montagues are at war with.

This causes problems for Romeo and Juliet's relationship.

and as a result of
getting married in secret
Romeo gets banished
from verona and they
both die.

Examiner commentary

5a) The answer is brief and undeveloped, offering basic and limited engagement with character and question. One reference is made as support. The answer ends abruptly.

Level 1 5 marks

QUESTION 5(b)

Romeo and Juliet – William Shakespeare

(b) Explore the importance of where the scenes are set in this play.

(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 30:

Explore the importance of where the scenes are set in this play

Throughout this play, scenes are set in various places, including the streets of Verona, Capulet's home, Juliet's balcony and the tomb. These places set the scene, significantly and are very important to the themes of the play.

In Act 1, Scene 1 the scene is set in the streets of Verona, where a fight is close to breaking out, after the biting of tongue at Romeo. Luckily Benvolio manages to keep the peace and everyone alive. This scene, being set in the streets of Verona is very important. Firstly it immediately reveals to the reader that Verona is where the feud lies, and reveals just how deadly it can be, because already the feud has been introduced. Also because

the scene is set on the streets, it reveals how widespread and developed the feud is, the hate between the Capulets and Montagues are so great that they are ready to fight in public as opposed to a more private place. Furthermore due to the ~~fact~~ dispute occurring outside, it ~~also demonstrates that~~ not only sets the scenes for future quarrels but it also hints at different attitudes behind closed doors, the ~~fact~~ significance that the streets are where quarrels and death happens, whereas inside buildings a very different attitude is observed, a more restrained and somewhat peaceful feud while both families effectively bottle up their anger.

Capulet's ball takes place at his home, where Romeo and Benvolio ~~also~~ sneak in, after ~~Benvolio~~ Benvolio suggests that Romeo needs to take his mind away from Rosaline. It is at Capulet's home where Romeo first lays eyes on Juliet and kisses her "by the book", which consolidates his feelings for her. The fact that Romeo meets his love at Capulet's estate is very important because it ~~also~~ reveals how Romeo breaks the family rules and effectively ~~also~~ wants to break away from his restrictions. Also the scene ^{setting} is important because it foreshadows fate of the "star crossed lovers" because

the reader knows that their love will be short lived as they have met falsely and Romeo has broken the rules of his family. The fact that Tybalt spots Romeo and Benvolio at the party and is very angry, also shows how fake they are and that Romeo's intentions have not been recognised.

The balcony scene of the play is by far the most known and affectionate scene. Juliet speaks in soliloquy about her love for Romeo, where he overhears and approaches her. The setting of Juliet being on the balcony, allows the ~~fake~~ pair to be recognised as star crossed because they are underneath them.

The balcony setting also allows Romeo and Juliet to observe the moon, where ~~Juliet~~ Juliet is waiting for Romeo to swear by it because it is ever changing. The significance of the moon being seen is that it adds to the romance between the lovers and reveals that by night they are different and care little for their family names, only for the love they both

seek. The balcony also represents the physical height between them and shows how they're both on different levels. ***

Capulet's home is also where Juliet is forced to marry Paris (even though she does not want to, and is already married and cannot sin) and the start of their problems. ~~the~~ Capulet's home is where

Romeo and Juliet first meet and where their love starts to become divided.

One of the last scenes set in this play is at the tomb where Romeo, Juliet and Paris lay slain. Romeo does not receive the letter of Friar Laurence regarding the false state of Juliet and thinks that she truly is dead. He kills Paris (after Paris tries to shield Juliet from Romeo) and kills himself just moments before Juliet awakes, realises he is dead and stabs a knife into her chest as there was no "friendly stop" & poison left. The setting of this scene at the tomb is very suitable because it marks Romeo and Juliet's fate, that they will rest here after their death. The setting of the tomb is also important because it can reveal that Friar Laurence's plan ~~is~~ backfire, and he sends Romeo and Juliet to their grave and "violent delights come to violent ends" is true. The theme of ^{religious} ~~religion~~ is also demonstrated, due to the scene being set at the tomb where heaven and hell can be decided and souls rest.

✱✱✱ Lastly the balcony scene is perfect for themes of love but also to show how ruined it is, as the Nurse is always calling for Juliet, and Romeo is calling for Juliet. The rushedness shows how their love falls. ~~and~~

Examiner commentary

5b) A thorough answer that considers a number of relevant settings – Capulet’s house, the balcony and the tomb. The piece offers development and support, relating scenes clearly to particular events and significance to characters. Support is clearly used to back up points made.

Level 4 20 marks

QUESTION 6 (a)

The Importance of Being Earnest – Oscar Wilde

6 (a) How does Wilde present characters who work for a living in this play?

(Total for Question 6 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 31:

Oscar Wilde presents people who work for a living in his play as people who are of lower class. The main characters of the play are of a ~~higher~~ higher class and none of them ~~work~~ work. The people we do see work are Lane, Miss Prism, and the other servants. ~~The other~~ People of a higher society would never have become a butler or servant in those days as it was highly frowned upon. To be of lower class meant that you were not socially as good as other people. It also meant that your family did not have much money. ~~In those day, the amount of money your family has~~ ~~at~~ In those days, your position on

the hierarchy of society was dependant on how much money your family had. If you had to work for a living, it was a clear sign that you and your family didn't have money.

Money was very important to society then. If you were born with no money then it was your mission to marry into it.

Lady Bracknell had nothing before she was married, she had to work as a dancer to earn her way. When she married Lord Bracknell, she never had to work another day.

Examiner commentary

6a) The answer is partial, but does attempt to deal with the question, mentioning Lane and Miss Prism as characters that work. A reference to Lady Bracknell's working class origins is relevant but undeveloped.

Level 2 7 marks

- - - - -

QUESTION 6 (b)

The Importance of Being Earnest – Oscar Wilde

(b) Explore the theme of secrecy in this play.

(Total for Question 6 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 32:

Oscar Wilde, ~~he~~ creates each and every character to have a secret. Everyone's secret is revealed in the end when they all gather round at Jack's or Ernest's, house in the country side.

Jack's secret is that he lives two lives. He is known as Jack in the city (where Algernon lived), and he is known as Ernest in the country side. He does this so that when he is known as Ernest he can be the quiet, stubborn rich man that everyone wants to look up to like Cecily, and when he is known as Jack he can go into in to town to party.

Algernon's secret is that he has loads of debt but doesn't tell anyone about it because he comes from a rich family and has the money to

pay the debt because he is too busy spending it on things he likes or wants like to go out drinking occasionally.

Cecily's secret is her imagination. She imagines that she has fallen in love with an Ernest and is sending letters back and forth to herself pretending to be both Ernest and herself. This Ernest turns out to be Algy later in the play.

Gwendolyn's secret is her love towards Jack. She tells Jack that the name Ernest causes vibrations to her and she doesn't know that his real name is Jack which again leads to Jack's secret.

~~Mrs~~ Prism's secret is that many years ago she replaced, by accident, a baby for a book. She puts the book in the pram and the baby in the bag of which the book should have been and walks away. When she discovers that the baby was gone she tells no one about it...

Mrs Prism and Dr. Chasuble also share a secret just for one another. The awkward flirting shows that they are attracted to one another, but do not admit until the end of the play.

In the end all is revealed. Algvy follows Jack to the country side on suspicion of the young girl Cecily. Algvy meets Cecily and her secret is revealed to him. After Algvy hears how much Cecily loves him, he wants to marry her. Then Jack's secret is revealed to Dr Chasuble because he wants his name changing to Ernest Worthing. Then Mrs Prism's secret is revealed by Miss Lady Bracknell. Lady Bracknell discovers that Jack and Algvy are actually brothers. Dr Chasuble proposes to Mrs Prism which their secret is now revealed.

Secrecy in this play plays the most important part because without it, ^{there} ~~they~~ would be nothing to reveal and Jack would continue to live his life as Jack in the city and ~~the~~ ^{Ernest} in the country side.

Examiner commentary

6b) The answer works through each character's secrets in a methodical way, showing some knowledge and understanding. The answer reflects some partial fulfilment of the question but does not develop or support in detail. This is a straightforward, partially secure response.

Level 2 11 marks

SECTION B - PROSE

QUESTION 8(a)

Pride and Prejudice – Jane Austen

8 (a) Explore the character of Charlotte Lucas in this novel.

--

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 33:

Quiet, sensible and dependable, Charlotte Lucas, although she has a minor role to play, is quite important to the overall story. In this essay I will explore why.

Firstly, we see Charlotte Lucas ^{as} ~~and~~ the good friend of Elizabeth. We see her play the role of Elizabeth's confidant, along with Jane Bennet, which allows Jane Austen to give us an insight into her thoughts and feelings. On several occasions we see Charlotte Lucas give Elizabeth advice, such as at the Netherfield Ball when they are talking about Mr. Darcy, and we also see her wise thoughts as a fore-shadowing of what is going to happen, or could happen, later in the novel. An example of this is when ^{Charlotte} ~~she~~ warns Elizabeth ~~and~~ about Jane and Mr. Bingley, thinking if Jane ~~didn't~~ ^{doesn't} confess her feelings enough, they might not be recognised. Indeed, we see this happen when Darcy ~~he~~ dissuades Mr. Bingley from Jane because he

cannot see any affection from her.

We also see her act as a voice of reason, along with Jane Bennet and Mrs Gardiner, to create a contrast to the sometimes unsensible thoughts of Elizabeth, for example, when she is smitten with Wickham.

Another very important role of Charlotte Lucas, is that of her marriage with Mr. Collins. We are sure

that she does not love him, but we hear her say, 'I am not romantic, you know, I never was. But considering Mr. Collins' character, connections and situation in life I am convinced my chances of happiness are as fair as most people can boast on entering the marriage state.' This is an important part, because although she does not love him, ^{the} financial and social security he brings is why she marries him.

Because of this, Charlotte Lucas represents the situation of most young women in the early 1800s, who would have to marry to secure finances, and to be sure of a good life. We hear ^{that about} Charlotte Lucas that 'without thinking highly of either men or matrimony marriage had always been her object,' and that 'this preservative she had now obtained, and at the age of twenty seven, without ever having been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it.' Showing that although not a marriage for love, in the overall situation, this would have been considered a happy ending.

Two other points on this marriage, also ^{have} ~~shown~~

her some important meanings. Firstly, is the situation of Charlotte's brothers. We hear they are happy that she is now married, because the task of supporting her no longer falls to them, and they do not have to worry about having to provide ^{for} her. Secondly, is the opportunity this gives Jane Austen to show Elizabeth's prejudice and predisposition to Mr. Wickham. We see that she blames Charlotte Lucas for marrying the 'condemned, pompous' Mr. Collins, but does not blame Wickham for trying to marry Miss King for the same reasons. Here Charlotte Lucas' marriage is important too.

Overall, although a minor character, Charlotte's role is an important one, ^{with} both her friendship to Elizabeth and the situation of her marriage to Mr. Collins, representing a common situation for young women in the early 1800s. ~~We~~ ^{At the end} we see her happily settled with Mr. Collins, and although not a love match, we are content it is a happy ending for her.

Examiner commentary

8a) The answer is balanced and secure, selecting relevant information about Charlotte Lucas and Austen's portrayal of her. Thorough and thoughtful engagement is sustained in a concise manner with appropriate support in place. Effective points are presented about the character's role as well as character.

Level 4 23 marks

QUESTION 8(b)

Pride and Prejudice – Jane Austen

(b) How does Austen convey ambition in this novel?

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 34:

Austen conveys ambition through several different themes in this novel, such as marriage, wealth and social status. The

Firstly, the themes of money and marriage displays ambition. The Austen introduces the novel with the statement "a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife". This is an aphorism and ~~creates a~~ shows already that ^{every} man with wealth starts their life in search of a wife. Additionally, marriage and ambition have close links with women. For example, Mrs. Bennets "business" of her life ~~is~~ is to get "all her daughters married". Therefore as soon as Mr Bingley arrives at Netherfield ~~she~~ and word gets

round that he receives "five thousand a year", she encourages Mr. Bennet to call on him. However, ~~at this~~ Mrs Bennet's ambition, eventually causes her goal to ~~be~~ and the way she goes about getting it, eventually means her goal is pushed further away. Her persuasion and manner causes those of a higher social class to think ill of her, and therefore jeopardises her daughters' marriages. Ambition in marriage is also conveyed in the character of Mr. Collins, "a tall, heavy young man of five and twenty". He is "not a sensible man", and ~~when he arrives~~ his ambition is to please Lady Catherine. Therefore on arriving at Longbourn, he immediately is in search of a wife ^{in order to satisfy her} ~~that would satisfy~~ her. Mr Collins first sets his eyes on Jane, but hears she is otherwise attached. Due to that, he proposes to Elizabeth, saying "as soon" who firmly rejected him. His last attempt was Charlotte Lucas who did accept him as she believed "happiness in a marriage is entirely a matter of chance" ^{and only asks a comfortable home}. Mr Collins is ~~it~~ is a comical character, ~~he~~ therefore ~~has~~

~~ambition~~ when he was engaged to Charlotte Lucas he stated, "that Mr and Charlotte 'have but one mind and one way of ~~their~~ thinking' and may were 'designed for each other'." Showing that ~~do~~ he does not have very high ambitions as she was not his first choice. *

Furthermore, ambition can be conveyed through jealousy and love. Caroline Bingley ~~is~~ ~~would~~ has affection for ~~a~~ Darcy and therefore her ambition is ~~to~~ to minimise his affection & for Elizabeth. For example, at Mr Lucas, Darcy mentions to Miss Bingley that he had been "meditating on the very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow." This annoyed her so later on she tried to influence Darcy by saying

tried to influence Darcy by saying her face was "too thin", her complexion had "no brilliancy" and her eyes were "screwish". Additionally, when Elizabeth arrived at Netherfield to visit Jane, she ~~was~~ appeared rather bedraggled as she had walked there. Therefore Miss Bingley ~~mentioned~~ ^{asked} Darcy

whether her "adventure" ~~and~~ had "affected his admiration for her fine eyes", and he replied, much to her dismay, that "my were" brightened by the exercise." ~~These~~ ~~after~~ Caroline Bingley makes ^{it her ambition} ~~several attempts~~ throughout the novel to keep ~~to~~ them apart, however her ambition ~~failed~~ fails. ~~Secondly~~; Secondly, ambition is conveyed through love between Bingley and Jane Bingley ~~she~~ is described by the ~~to~~ Lucas' as "quite young, wonderfully handsome and extremely agreeable". ^{He has a} ~~His~~ "pleasant countenance" and ^{therefore} ~~means that~~ his ambition is to marry Jane even ~~the~~ ~~as~~ given with the "inferiority of her connections". Therefore when Darcy separates Bingley and Jane, he is upset as he believes Jane does not share the same affection. However, he still ~~has~~ ~~she~~ ~~a great~~ ~~and~~ loves her as later on he calls on Elizabeth when she's staying with the Gardiner's, ~~her~~ ~~at~~ ^{he} ~~the~~ enquires after "all her sisters", to ^{make} ~~be~~ sure Jane isn't otherwise engaged and he remembers the date

in which they last met, "26th November".

Bingley's ambition is eventually achieved as he ends up married to Jane.

What's more, Elizabeth's ~~ambition~~ ^{forms} an ~~ambition to be~~ ~~have~~ ~~negotiate~~ ~~ambition~~ is ~~conveyed~~ conveyed in a peculiar ^{and prejudice} way with regard to Elizabeth. She is determined to ~~think~~ ~~ill~~ of Mr Darcy, ~~and therefore~~ At the start of the novel she forms a prejudice as he exclaimed that "she's not handsome enough to tempt (him)". ~~Other reasons~~ She then says to Charlotte Lucas (her best friend), "I may safely promise you never to dance with Mr Darcy", which is ironic as later on at the Metherfield ball she does. Her ambition is to ~~convince~~ ^{convince} herself, as well as other people that he is "proud" and "disagreeable". However, after receiving Darcy's letter explaining himself, her ~~ambition~~ ~~story~~ goes away ~~as~~ during her stay in Derbyshire she visits Pemberley, where she meets his housekeeper who has known him since he was "four years old".

Much to Elizabeth's surprise, she said she had "never had a cross word" from him" and she described him as the "generous-hearted". From this point on, Elizabeth's ambition and prejudice slowly falls away, and an affection grows instead. This shows that Austen ^{that} conveys ~~ambitions that are~~ ~~some~~ change, sometimes for the better.

Lastly, ~~other~~ characters such as ^{for intelligence} Mary and ~~Colonel~~ have ambitions. Mary "read(s) books and make(s) extracts," however will never have the same ^{or with} intelligence as a character like Elizabeth. She is described as "plain" and is laughed at countless amounts of times. For example, in the first couple of chapters in the novel the Bennets are having a family discussion and the narrator points out "Mary wished to say something very sensible, but knew not how". This shows ambition can be conveyed through personality and my desire to be something you're not.

To conclude, Austen successfully ~~conveys~~ conveys ambition throughout the

novel, which is what makes it so interesting. For each character has some sort of ambition, and their ambitions are shown through a mixture of themes. The height of some of the characters' ambitions ~~mean~~ means they grow and develop throughout, making the book so exciting.

* Colonel Fitzwilliam also has ambition but is held back. He wishes to possibly be engaged to Elizabeth however he points out that "younger sons cannot marry where they like" and he must marry "with" some attention to money". In this case, his ambition is shot down due to society and expectations.

Examiner commentary

8b) This is an assured and detailed answer that considers ambition via discussion of characters. Support is fully relevant and well integrated. Details are apposite and develop the wider sense of ambition in the novel. A perceptive and impressive achievement.

Level 5 30 marks

QUESTION 9(a)

To Kill a Mockingbird – Harper Lee

9 (a) How does Harper Lee present Atticus Finch and Bob Ewell as fathers?

(Total for Question 9 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 35:

There is a huge contrast between how Harper Lee presents Atticus Finch and Bob Ewell as fathers. While Atticus Finch is caring and compassionate, Bob Ewell is abusive and cold.

Atticus Finch is presented as a model citizen in Maycomb, "Your father is the same on the street as he is in the house", he is the man that everybody in Maycomb goes to, to shoot a rabid dog or to defend a black man accused of rape. Throughout the book, he is very clearly idolised by the children, particularly Scout. This in turn displays to the reader that Harper Lee wishes to convey that Atticus is a good father.

The first impression that the reader is given of Bob Ewell is that he does not care about what his children do. On the first day of school, a Ewell is ^{present} ~~in school~~, then, having been registered, leaves and the only explanation the children can offer

is, "He's a Ewell ma'am, it's just their way". This shows that this is the norm for all ~~the~~ seven children in the Ewell family and that their father has done nothing to stop or ~~be~~ change it.

Jem and Scout are treated as adults by Atticus. When Scout asks "what's a nigger?", she is given a direct and honest answer rather than ^{simply} being told not to use the word again. This shows that Atticus has allowed a level of maturity to be given to his children which is presented simply in the way he allows them to walk to and from school and into town ~~not~~ unsupervised. This is similar to ^{way that} the ~~similarly~~ Harper Lee presents Bob Ewell as expectant of maturity from his children. However, this is not as an active choice of parenting style, it is again due to his apathy. It is clear when ^{Ewell} Mayella says "I saved up seven'm nickels for 'em to take into town" that she behaves as more of a maternal figure ~~too~~ to her siblings, without her, the children would die or be severely ill.

Atticus is portrayed as a sort of moral teacher to his children, he uses life experiences to teach them his own moral values. For example, despite Mrs. Dubose being horrible to him and his children, when Jem cuts off the heads of her camellias, he sends Jem to read to Mrs Dubose. This life experience was then used to teach the children to look beneath the surface of a person and subsequently

teach them about courage, "she was the bravest person I ever met" because despite her horrible nature, Mrs Dubose had made a commitment to leave the ~~world~~^{world} "beholden to nothing and nobody," and she stuck by it despite the agonising pain. This furthers the impression that Atticus was both parent and teacher to the children.

During the court trial, in Mayella's cross-examination, there is the inference that Bob Ewell ~~is~~ was abusive. ~~Not only did he not~~ ~~perch~~ Mayella was beaten up on the ^{right} ~~wrong~~ side of the face, indicating that a left handed person had hit her, however Tom Robinson had only a stump on his left side, having lost his hand when he was young. It was clear that Bob Ewell was in a rage and so it can be inferred that he had beaten Mayella.

Atticus is portrayed as having a strong moral compass. However, this means that he had been prepared to not protect Jem. When Atticus ~~so~~ discovered that Bob Ewell had been killed, he immediately thought it was Jem, then, realising that the sheriff was protecting someone, Atticus refused to allow the sheriff to cover up the murder because he believed Jem did it and to allow a cover-up would be morally

wrong. From this, it can be inferred that Atticus' need to follow his moral values is greater than his need to protect his children.

The house of the Ewell family is described as "the garden of an insane child", with many dangerous objects being used to make the fence

etc, this gives the impression that Bob Ewell does not care for the safety of his children or any other children. He has isolated his family from civilisation so much to the point that when Atticus is respectful and calls Mayella "Miss Mayella" and "ma'am", she accuses him of making fun of her. Bob Ewell ^{also} shows his apathy to others when he attacks Jim and Scout, at night, when they are alone and not thinking about the consequences.

In conclusion, Harper Lee presents Atticus as a family man and a great father, however not ^{perfect} ~~perfect~~. This then highlights the difference in parenting techniques between him and Bob Ewell who is presented ^{by Harper Lee} as an abusive, apathetic, horrible father and essentially not a father at all ^{due to} ~~by Harper~~ ~~Lee~~. his treatment of his children and the fact that his daughter, Mayella, holds the family together.

Examiner commentary

9a) This answer is well supported by detail from the novel with quotations well integrated and considering both characters with perceptive insight and development. Analysis is focused on the question with arguments coherently and confidently expressed.

Level 5 28 marks

QUESTION 9(b)

To Kill a Mockingbird – Harper Lee

(b) Explore the theme of violence in this novel.

(Total for Question 9 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 36:

In to kill a mockingbird by Harper Lee, the theme violence is one of the main themes within the book. It is shown by many characters.

Bob Ewell is one of the main characters to show violence throughout the book. He is a very selfish, ignorant man who only thinks about himself. One part of the book Bob Ewell threatens Atticus Finch by spitting in his face and tells him to watch his back. Violence occurs several times in this book mainly by Bob Ewell. At the end of the book Bob Ewell also shows violence

for attacking Scout and Jem while they were walking home from Scout's school play.

Another

Another character that represents violence is Boo Radley at the end of the book, when he stabs Bob Ewell to save Scout and Jem. Boo Radley throughout the book is represented as innocent and also violent as one point in the book ~~it says~~ it says how Boo Radley stabbed his father in the leg with scissors, but from that the only point Boo Radley was violent was at the end.

Violence occurs many times in to kill a mockingbird but not by many characters there are many times within the book that it occurs, like when Tom Robinson was locked up and a group of people came to kill him, and when Tom Robinson got shot, also when

mrs dubose shouting^{ed} horrible stuff
about Atticus to Jem and Scout.
Violence is one of the main themes
which occurs throughout the book.

Both Bob Ewell and Boo Radley have
an important role showing violence
and ~~the~~ Harper Lee shows that
really well. Both characters play an
important role.

Examiner commentary

9b) This answer attempts relevant argument about violence with some details well chosen. Some attempts at interpretation are made and reflect a partially secure engagement with text and question. The answer uses Boo Radley, Tom Robinson and Bob Ewell to build arguments.

Level 2 9 marks

QUESTION 10 (a)

The English Teacher – R K Narayan

10 (a) 'It is not only teachers we learn lessons from in life.'

How does Narayan present characters who teach lessons to others in this novel?

(Total for Question 10 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 37:

Susila and headmaster has the important roll in giving lessons to us. The fate is unpredictable and there is no one in the life can control it and only trial to predict or reject it lead to misery.

From the beginning Krishna represents boredom, disappointment because of his usual routine he used to see how Krishna sees that his job is "pain" because he is controlled by his nostalgic impulse. With the arrival of Susila all Krishna's life changed into predictable life. Same became unable to predict or realize.

We see Krishna feel in misery and disappointment when he is with "ventures in to the unsatisfying laboratory"

Examiner commentary

10a) Characters who teach others are mentioned via a couple of points about Susila and the Headmaster. The false start has compromised the candidate's performance but since the work is crossed out, it cannot be considered for marking.

Level 1 5 marks

QUESTION 10 (b)

The English Teacher – R K Narayan

(b) Explore the importance of journeys in this novel.

(Total for Question 10 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 38:

Narayan presented to us many stages in this novel as we see how Krishna was sitting with a dull Company and when his wife Deela came his life was changed from darkness to brightness we see also how he was enjoying very bright days full of joy and happiness and suddenly we were surprised with the sickness of his wife and her death, we saw his depression but after that he became stronger after communicating by her.

The first stage was when Krishna was staying with the "dull Company" who they don't understand him, we see his dull routine while he was working. We see him describing his work as "apain", we see how he was against the education in Italy that it only for "mugging up" to secure high marks. We see how Krishna is a respectful man who has culture, when he was angry from Mr Brown. As we see how Mr Brown was so angry because one of the students wrote "honour" without "u". This is

how and he stayed in Italy for "30 years" and he didn't know ^{language} anything of the from the 200 language, of the Indians, in this stage we pity Krishna for his dull life that he lived in.

We notice a little change on Krishna when he received a letter from his father and Susila, as his father suggested to him to rent a house and that is the time to let ^{the} child and beloved Susila lives ~~with~~ with him. We see how Krishna was worried about this and Confused by saying "What am I gonna do with seven months child" by when he read Susila's ~~wrote~~ letter we see how he accepted immediately as here we see Susila is by saying "I liked it". here we see Krishna began to be more hopeful.

■ Susila's and the child's arrival made Krishna paid "Number five" three times his wages as he was remaining to shout to Susila to be careful not to drop the child we see his lovely worry about his family, We see how he Captivated by her Beauty, when sets his eyes on her as she ~~has~~ has "faces Shiny, hair-dressed and no wrinkle on her dress", She ~~can~~ blessed his eyes, even when she was in trip, this part Krishna was lucky that his family

Came to change his life.

After Susila and the Child arrived we see how his life is filled with joke & happiness. We see how he was very impressed and excited to go home early to see Susila and look in the garden as she "tinkering" the garden.

Both looking with a "particularly radiant" with "faces powdered" and "hair dressed and be flowered". We see here how the happiness was full his life with but as any ~~like~~ Couples they have two Quarrels in their life the first one was the "N.P.s" man, Susila didn't approve of as he ~~is~~ was a "thief" and the second one was when Susila sold his "Clock", he got mad at her because here she touched his nostalgic impulses directly unanswered with that but he apologized to her by asking her to go to the "Variety hall" to watch "Tarzan".

We see how she was a bright light ~~how~~ which is in his life as she was sitting with him in the veranda "gossiping" and "chatting" together as she also provides his economy as she was saving "thirty rupees" per month and he described her as "in her hands one hundred rupees does ~~the~~ the work of two hundred", we see how his life changed even economically.

We see the unforgettable day that

Both looking with a "particularly radiant" with "faces powdered" and "hair dressed and be flowered". We see here how the happiness was full his life with but as any ~~be~~ Couples they have two Quarrels in their life the first one was the "N.P.'s man, Susila didn't approve of as he ~~is~~ was a "thief" and the second one was when Susila sold his "Clock", he got mad at her because here she touched his nostalgic impulses directly unanswered with that but he apologized to her by asking her to go to the "Variety hall" to watch "tarzan".

We see how she was a bright light ~~how~~ which is in his life as she was sitting with him in the veranda "gossiping" and "chatting" together as she also provides his economy as she was saving "thirty rupees" per month and he described her as "in her hands, one hundred rupees does ~~the~~ the work of two hundred", we see how his life changed even economically.

We see the unforgettable day that they went to buy the new house, how they were ~~at~~ on the pick of happiness, they were responding to each other as when Susila wished to wash her feet in the river he responded to ~~him~~ her also they were in the opposite direction. We see how Krishna was searching for her everywhere.

when she excused to go to the "Backyard" and she later till "half an hour" we see how he jumps on feet to find her and when he entered the "lavatory" ~~at~~ seeing her "barefoot" sweating he was shattered and he ~~looked~~ looked to her ~~to~~ ^{not} in order to fear, here we see how his life was changed turned upset down as ~~to~~ it is converted from full of happiness to sadness.

After Susila's Sickness bonded her and Krishna more, as he was setting beside her and his heart is full of sadness we see how he was so tired and he ~~was so~~ ~~anxiety~~ anxiety is filled his heart when they tested her blood, and discovered that she is taking the wrong medicine, and he described her breathing as "the creaking of the hinge of a prison gate" ^{which is} ~~a~~ ~~x~~ a very sad metaphor about this pain that fills his heart and after her death we saw how he could feel "nothing during her cremation", his heart was broken as he said that he was

wanting to kill himself but the only thing that ~~is~~ prevented him from doing that is his child Leela, we see him has only a small hope to live ~~to~~ is for Leela, we saw how he was shattered in this dull stage as he returned back to his dull routine.

The letter that he recieved from the Stranger gave him a new hope in life only just to talk with Susila through the medium, we see how she is a perfect wife that changed all his defects to a light bright things. he was responding to everything she says as she gave her advices to do and tips. as he responded to her to practice "Vēna", ~~and~~ to let his mind clear. We see him sending Leela to school & to worry about her as Susila said to him, we see him sending Leela to her grand parents to live more better as Susila advised him to do, and finally we found him took the decision to leave this ~~work~~^{job} and work with the headmaster only to be clear minded to see Susila with "~~amordinary~~ ~~extra~~ "an extraordinary smile", and she her the time he wants without the medium, in this stage we see Krishma's life changed by his wife even when she is a spirit, his hope to live ~~is~~ his love to live for seeing her, he described the moment he sees her in as a momental ~~is~~ rare happiness that he feels.

there is a long journey that Narayan introduced to us as a stages of the characters in the novel we see how there are some changes happened to many

of them as the Narayan gave ~~the~~ us a
message that love can't die even with death
and the stages of the novel represents to us
many meanings in ~~the~~ ^{their} lives.

Examiner commentary

10b) The answer focuses implicitly on the theme of journeys for the most part. It works through a range of ways in which Krishna experiences a personal journey of enlightenment or change. This is a quirky answer as we have to positively apply what the candidate has chosen to write about regarding journeys. The interpretation is sound and secure.

Level 3 15 marks

QUESTION 11(a)

Of Mice and Men – John Steinbeck

11 (a) How does Steinbeck present the character of Curley in this novel?

(Total for Question 11 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 39:

Steinbeck ~~pro~~ presents the character of Curley negatively.

Upon the reader's first impression of Curley, he is immediately unlikable. He is shown to be demanding and rude to George. "By Christ, what're you gettin' into it for?" and seems to instantly have a dislike towards Lennie due to Lennie being much taller than Curley, who is short and has a superiority complex due to being the boss' son. This is demonstrated by ~~Curley~~ Curley wearing high-heeled boots to make him seem taller and therefore assert more dominance ~~over~~ ~~the~~ over the workers. He is implied to be threatened by Lennie's height and stature, and picks fights with him to

try and show his power. This has connotations of ~~his~~ insecurity about his power and position of authority. Additionally, he also points out his elbows to add to his ~~threat~~ power.

Curley is presented as aggressive. Curley's wife says he always talks about giving 'the old one-two' to somebody and Candy ~~is~~ referencing time 'in the ring' so he presumably has boxed or fought. This conveys Curley's aggressive nature, which is also demonstrated when he fights Lennie after thinking that he was laughing at him. Furthermore, this is another instance of his insecurity and willingness to show he is stronger than Lennie.

Another way Curley is presented is as possessive. In most of his appearances he is asking where his wife is - he is insecure she is near 'the eye' for one of the workers, and Curley is especially worried his wife might go be with Slim. Nobody talks to Curley's

wife, ~~was~~ conveying that talking to her might get them into trouble with Curley. His wife also does not have a name, and is always referred to with a mention of Curley. This is a reflection of his possessive ness.

Curley is most prominently presented as insecure. ~~He is~~ ~~conveyed~~ ~~to be~~ ~~worried~~ ~~about~~ ~~the~~ ~~power~~ ~~he~~ ~~has~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~even~~ ~~pick~~ ~~figh~~ ~~ts~~ ~~to~~ ~~prove~~ ~~he~~ ~~has~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~author~~ ~~ity~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~some~~ ~~one~~ ~~his~~ ~~is~~ ~~wife~~ ~~is~~ ~~cheating~~ ~~on~~ ~~him~~

Examiner commentary

11a) The response focuses soundly on Curley and some of his characteristics. The answer uses quotation for support. This is concise and secure with some clear personal engagement. Character is considered in the light of actions.

Level 3 15 marks

QUESTION 12 (a)

Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry – Mildred Taylor

12 (a) How does Taylor present the importance of children in this novel?

(Total for Question 12 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 41:

In *Roll of Thunder, Hear my Cry* by Mildred Taylor, the importance of the children is shown by the tails and of events told through the children's perspective.

Taylor presents the importance of children in a way that not many people would dare to do, puts the book in a child's perspective. The narrator of the book is 11 year old Cassie Logan. Throughout the book the reader finds out what it is like living as a child in the 1930's and what life lessons there are to learn especially with bad racism.

Cassie; narrator, child, growing up, these three things in a ^{novel} ~~book~~ will make the book stand out straight away. This is the first clue to finding out how

important children will be throughout the novel. Every child has to find out on their own what is right and wrong in the world with guidance, Cassie finds this even tougher especially being a black child in a white run country.

In the 1930's black people were not deemed equal at all. They were just coming out of the slave trade and many families were poor and sharecropping, however the Logan family had their own land. This meant that the children had something to help them feel secure and safe knowing they will have a better future than many other black families.

Cassie has two younger brothers and one older brother, she looks up to Stacey for guidance and she looks after Christopher-John and Little Man and helps to guide them the best she can. Through the book there are many incidents that take place that could end badly for the children and some do. This is all apart of growing

up, but Taylor shows it in a way that makes all of them feel worse as Cassie is narrating it from her point of view. It shows the emotion and hardships of what it's like growing up in a white dominant world. By having Cassie as the narrator it gives the reader an insight as to what it would be like to be a child, then ^{and} it shows raw emotions which is relatable in many ways. By using Cassie's perspective it is not only showing you what it's like to be a black child but also being a black girl. This makes a difference as women and girls were treated differently to men and different things were expected from them. Cassie is learning all about life by guidance and experiments. She and her brothers are all important in the novel as it shows them changing and growing up in their attitudes and characteristics. By experiencing what they are at a young age it shows that they will grow up to be good, successful, hard working people who never give up on their dreams. Mama and Big Ma tell the

children throughout the novel 'no matter the colour of your skin, if you have a dream, you try and chase it and be as successful as you want'. This shows the children that even though they are young they will one day grow up to be the people they are meant to and ~~want~~ want to be.

TJ is another important ^{child} character in the novel, this ~~is~~ is due to the fact that he does stupid things and makes a fool out of himself. ~~It~~ ^{He} shows that if you follow the crowd and do what other people make you or want you to do then your life will not be yours. TJ follows RW and Melvin and because they are white and he gets to hang around with them he thinks he is better than the Logan children. However, all of the Logan children know that ~~TJ and~~ RW and Melvin are only using TJ as it is an easy thing to do. TJ shows the Logan children what can happen if they were to not do the right thing and to follow

the crowd just to look cool. It shows them in the end that doing something cool is not always going to end well.

The reader knows this as in the end of the novel TJ has some severe consequences for his actions.

In conclusion, Mildred Taylor presents the ~~children~~ importance of children in many different ways, however, the main reason that the children are important is because it is set in the perspective of a child and shows all the emotion, hardships, life choices and what it is like to see the things they have seen and experience what they have experienced, at the time and growing up living through it, and shaping themselves as people, to grow up to become something and someone.

Examiner commentary

12a) The answer explores the importance of children with reference to aspects of context. It is secure and sound, offering a range of relevant points through clear engagement with text and question.

Level 3 17 marks

QUESTION 12 (b)

Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry – Mildred Taylor

(b) 'There is very little hope for the future as the events of the novel unfold.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 12 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 42:

In Mildred Taylor's novel 'Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry' is set in Mississippi in the 1930s, during a time of great discrimination and persecution against the black population in the South. In her novel Taylor explores how both the black and white communities are faced with reasons to be hopeful and fearful of the future.

A major theme in Taylor's novel is that of hope for the black characters. She vividly describes the Logan children throughout the novel and uses them to signify a symbol of hope for the future of the black population. She describes how they are taught by Mama and Papa to be defiant in the face of racism "doesn't mean they have to accept it" but also to be accepting of others regardless of race "white is something just like black is something". These factors are used by Taylor to present the children as hope for the black community to stand against racism and to work

for a fairer society. As the plot progresses Taylor uses the ~~narrative~~ ^{dialogue} voice of Cassie to describe how the children learn about racism from their own experiences such as when Cassie confronts Mr Barnett in his store "but Mr Barnett, we was here first" and this shows the reader that the children have an instinct sense of justice that can help them resist the racist oppression in their society.

Taylor includes the boycott of the Wallace Store by the Logans as a plot device to show how there is hope for a fairer life for the poorer, sharecropping black families. She uses the event to convey how the Logans are able to withstand the intimidation and violence of the Wallaces "they poured kerosene over Mr Berry and his nephews and lit them afire" to work against their economic oppression of the poorer black families who are forced to shop there. The boycott is only possible with the help of Mr Jamison, who provides financial support for the families by stating "I'll back the credit". He represents hope both for the black and white populations as he is a exhibition of cooperation between the two communities and was thus included by Taylor.

While Mr Jamison is a character used to show how

there is hope for cooperation between the black and white communities. ~~Jeremy~~ Jeremy Simms is a character used to show that there is hope that future generations of the white community will be able to see beyond the racist traditions. Taylor uses authentic dialect to show how ~~to~~ Jeremy has genuine feelings of friendship towards the Logan children, shown by his gift of a flute that "blows real nice" to Stacey. The importance of this gift is emphasised by Taylor's description of Jeremy in the narrative voice of Cassie "Jeremy never rode the bus" and this explains to the reader that Jeremy is from a poor family and is still giving gifts to the black children, increasing his stature as a source of hope for the future.

However, Taylor does include characters who appear to present despair and hopelessness for the communities in the future. For example, Taylor uses the character of T.J. to show how there is a danger for the black community that they will be forced to remain oppressed in the future because of their poor "decisions". Taylor uses the voice of Cassie to describe how T.J. "failed Mama's class last year" and this shows the reader how T.J. is already not making the most of his opportunities. This is emphasised by his

attempt to cheat on the history test and his eventual ~~association~~ association with R.W. and Melvin Simms "I got me some new friends and they white too". This represents how bad decisions can lead to becoming manipulated and persecuted, as T.J. is by the Simms boys after the failed Barnett Store robbery. "They said they'd do worse if I ever told". Taylor uses the character of T.J. to represent the fear for the black community that they will never be free of racism if they become uneducated and make poor life decisions.

Taylor also contrasts the respectful, fair white characters of Jeremy and Mr. Jamison with the violent and racist characters of R.W. and Melvin and the Wallaces to show that there are also factors that represent a lack of hope for the future of the society. This is because the Simms boys are very uneducated "they dropped out of school years ago" and Taylor uses them to represent the attitudes of ignorance that lead to the racist views of the white community. By using the narrative voice to describe how they attacked T.J. "they lit into him... until he could not stand" Taylor presents them as an example of how the young white generations are mostly infused with the racist

attitudes of their elders. This suggests that there is little hope for the future as the racist behaviour will continue for generations. This hopelessness is somewhat supported by the actions of the Wallaces. Taylor describes how the sharecropping black families are forced to shop at their store, even though "them Wallaces ain't got no respect for black folk" and this shows that the racist attitudes even impact the economy and so are harder to remove in the future.

The dramatic tension created by Taylor in the conclusion of the novel explores the different aspects of hope for the future. The attempted lynching of T.J. shows the reader how the violent racism is likely to continue in the future without fail. However, the actions of Papa sacrificing a quarter of the family cotton to distract the mob ~~who~~ is used by Taylor to show how there is hope due to the actions of the black community to help each other. The ending line "I cried for T.J. For T.J. and the land" is used by Taylor to convey to the reader the idea that although racism is damaging there is hope because the Logan children understand this and are even more determined to work against it.

Overall I believe that although Taylor does

use certain characters to create a bleak hopeless outlook for the future, her inclusion of the characters of Jeremy Mr Jamison and the Logan family creates the impression for me that there is hope for a more equal future. This due to Taylor's description of the sacrifices these characters make in order to protect each other and to resist the attempts by the racist majority to oppress them.

Examiner commentary

12b) The candidate has genuinely engaged with the question and perceptively explores how hope is expressed in the novel. Analysis is focused and relevant while support is well integrated and apposite. An impressive and effective response that meets the criteria for Level 5 fully.

Level 5 30 marks

QUESTION 13 (a)

Nineteenth Century Short Stories

- 13 (a) Explore the attitudes towards women of Tony Kytes in *Tony Kytes, the Arch-Deceiver* and **one other** male character in a story from the collection.

(Total for Question 13 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 43:

Tony Kytes is described as having a way with women although he is not described as being handsome but the ~~contrary~~ He is described as having a "small round face." Tony Kytes is deceitful with women. He ~~is~~ is dishonest by telling Unity Sallet that perhaps he will propose to her. He does this in part because he believes it maybe so but also in part to not have to undergo shame by allowing Milly to see them both riding together. Tony is therefore ~~Men~~ Men are therefore portrayed as manipulative. He is very unthoughtful since although knowing Unity is in a nice dress, he still asks her to go under the tarpaulin. That, however, is a minor issue since moreover he is asking a young lady to lie in the under tarpaulin, hiding from Tony's fiance, Milly. He allows her to undergo the shame of ~~be~~ if found out would ruin her reputation and make her look like a very dishonest young girl. Tony ~~speaks sweetly to~~ Tony is rude with his own fiance when he ~~is~~ doesn't even offer ~~her~~ to ~~drive~~ ^{take}

her home. Men are portrayed as dishonest ~~and~~ since Tony acts like as if there was nothing wrong even though he has a girl in the back of his wagon. Men are therefore portrayed as being able to easily be dishonest without any concern about whether they are doing something wrong. When Tony is with Milly he ~~as tries to act~~ acts like as if ~~he was a true sincere~~ if he still liked her and he had not said anything to ~~Hannah~~ Unity Sallet.

Tony again shows he is manipulative ~~when~~ when he talks sweetly to Milly in order to have his way of not being frowned at by Hannah. He ~~lies by~~ ^{is sly by} saying that it is because he does not want Hannah to be angry because that would not be charitable to make people ~~angry~~ in a season to be happy. He is able to get ~~her~~ ^{her} Milly to hide under the tarpaulin. Here men are portrayed as a bit stupid since Tony does not even think about ~~the~~ the possibility of Milly realising that there is another girl there. Moreover he is inconsiderate even of his fiancée's ^{comfort} and does not mind ^{even} for ~~even~~ her reputation. Men are seen to have no limits to when they are dishonest. Tony allows Hannah to be travelling with him, even when it would be shunned upon by others and would give them both a bad reputation. ~~It~~

Tony's uncharitableness reaches a climax when he tells Hannah that he will marry her even though he had promised to marry Milly. Not only does he do this but he does this with the knowledge that Milly might hear him. Therefore he realizes he is doing something wrong when he tries to whisper. Therefore, here ~~the~~ Tony is seen as ~~an~~ even more deceitful ~~to~~ since he is keeping things from his fiancée, Milly. ~~For~~

Tony's dishonesty greatly contrasts between his father's honesty and Mr Jolliver's since they are both seen to want to follow honesty and stay away from ~~the~~ dishonesty.

Finally Tony's uncharitableness seems to have no limits when he breaks off his engagement from Milly by declaring he is going to marry Hannah. He does this even when the girls have just been in an accident. This shows his ~~unconcern~~ for them ~~but~~ ~~as~~. It shows he is only concerned ~~for~~ for his own benefits, marrying Hannah. After he is rejected, not only does he act as if ~~he~~ it was nothing and he hadn't offended either of the girls, but he goes as far as to tell Milly that he will be with her, "Eh Milly... fate".

This story shows how men can be deceitful and uncaring and towards women but how some men are quite different and scorn upon ~~any~~ deceitful man, such as Mr Jolliver.

In ~~the~~ News of the Engagement ~~men~~ ^{men} are portrayed as ~~an~~ uncharitable and egotistic towards even their mother. The son says that he was "all his mother had." Therefore, believing exactly that. However, this contrasts with what little he knows of her desires and of her ability to ~~be~~ be married. It shows that the son is uncaring because he although believing he is the one who should help his ~~as~~ mother, ~~he~~ since he is all she had, he has not done so. This is shown by him being caught completely off guard about Mr Nixon's proposal to his mother.

The son thinks only of telling his mother about his own plans and so ends up failing to see his mother's plans.

In this story men are portrayed as not being conscientious about ~~other~~ other women, even their mother.

Examiner commentary

13a) There is much coherent detail offered on 'Tony Kytes: The Arch Deceiver' considering, for example, how manipulative Tony is and how he cares about his appearance. 'News of the Engagement' is discussed in less detail but is nevertheless focused on the question and the answer reaches Level 4 for its thoughtful discussion.

Level 4 19 marks

QUESTION 13 (b)

Nineteenth Century Short Stories

- (b) Discuss the setting of *The Adventure of the Speckled Band* and the setting of **one other** story from the collection.

(Total for Question 13 = 30 marks)

SCRIPT 44:

The Adventure of the ~~speckled~~ speckled Band was first set in London, Baker Street where Sherlock Holmes and Doctor John Watson resided. They got a visit from a client reporting disturbances around their house in the country and wanted ~~Sherlock~~ Holmes and Watson to figure it out.

The next setting was in huge manor house in the countryside where the client lived with a sibling and an eccentric father ~~and~~. Whilst the manor house was the main setting they also hid in the bushes and shrubs outside of the house - classing that as a setting also.

From then on ~~there~~ there were copious

amounts of different settings such as shops and the like but these were not the main places, so do not matter. ~~The~~ The main settings ~~these~~ were, Baker Street, London Manor.

The settings for The Blue Carbuncle ~~was~~ were almost similar to the ones from The Speckled Band as they both started in London and moved to a much more extravagant house ~~where~~ where the blue carbuncle used to reside.

These two stories were both set along the same time period in the 1800's - 1900's and were both riddled with mystery, as you'd expect from a Conan Doyle book.

Both were set in an expensive house, in the countryside with confused and upset characters (both families). Also both families had lost something.

Examiner commentary

13b) There is some evidence of knowledge and understanding in this response. It is very general in terms of points made and there is little specific reference to the stories. This is an undeveloped response but reaches Level 2 just.

Level 2 7 marks