



Pearson  
Edexcel

# AS Level English Language and Literature

Summer 2019 Exemplars

Paper 2: Varieties in  
Language and Literature  
(8EL0/02)





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## Introduction

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- The purpose of this pack is to provide teachers and students with some examples of responses to AS Level English Language and Literature Paper 2: Varieties in Language and Literature (8EL0/02).
- The responses in this pack were taken from the June 2019 summer series. The papers and mark schemes can be found on the Pearson website [here](#).
- In this pack, you will find a small sample of responses; the examiner commentaries and marks can be found on a separate document on the Pearson website
- If you have any enquiries regarding these materials or have any other questions about the course, please contact our subject advisor team on [teachingenglish@pearson.com](mailto:teachingenglish@pearson.com)



# Section A: Exemplar Scripts



## Script 1 – Question 1

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Society and the Individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby

Text Section B

Honesty is a reoccurring theme throughout Fitzgeralds Novel as there are very few honest characters. The only character who we may believe to be honest throughought is our narrator Nick as he states at the end of chapter three 'I am one of the few honest people...

However even this is faulted as Nick is ~~drunk~~ intoxicated throughout a large portion of the Novel and attends many parties 'If I would



attend his 'little' party. Prohibition - a ban on alcohol - was around at the time the book was set, this factor combined with them being post-war and having no true purpose, meant those of the 1920s would party all day every day. They were named the lost generation. This causes a hesitation in the readers trust for Nick as we are unsure whether or not he was under the influence of alcohol.

Nick isn't the only dishonest character, Jordan plays a big role in this too. She is often dishonest and cheats in her golf games. I had heard some story of her too. The novel 'story' gives us the idea that Jordan was often spoken of in a negative way. In the extract Nick is very patriarchal about her lies 'dishonesty is a woman is a thing you never blame ~~too~~ deeply'. Although carrying many features such as her 'hard, jaunty body' Jordan was still a woman and therefore



got away with her scandals.

Along with this the entire relationship between Jordan and Nick was dishonest. Nick even admits to this in the extract 'I wasn't actually in love... the premodifying adjective of 'tender curiosity' depicts the fact that Nick did care for Jordan but her was more intrigued by her, as if she is an animal he can watch and observe. This is common of Nick as he is mostly observing throughout the novel. Nick may have found Jordan interesting enough to keep around for a while, but his true fascination was the facade of The Great Gatsby.

Arguably Gatsby is the least honest character in the Novel. Although having the best morals he originates his completely fake creation as a teenager, changing even his name. 'He was a son of God'. This blatantly untrue simple sentence was a true belief of Gatsbys. His



real father was just an 'unsuccessful farm (person) ~~and~~ - his imagination had never really accepted them'. The caesura could signify Gatsby's separation from his parents ~~as~~ as throughout it all he imagines that he is not ~~theirs~~. His imagination is one of the strongest powers of the book as Gatsby does not see he is dishonest. All he seems to think about is the woman he loves, Daisy Fay; 'I suppose Daisy'll call too.' This is said ~~at~~ soon after the brutal murder of Myrtle Wilson, yet he still sees no dishonesty, no wrong; only Daisy.

Daisy is inspired by F. Scott Fitzgerald's real wife Zelda Sayre. Yet another (allegedly) dishonest woman who only stayed with Fitzgerald if he wrote novels to provide her with money. This is very similar to the character of Daisy who stays with her adulterous husband Tom, whenever described Tom holds a clear lexical field of a stereotypical aggressive man 'a cruel body' 'superior manner'. Yet Daisy stays with him for



his old money, both living an untrue and unhappy relationship, maybe perhaps again linking to Zelda and Fitzgerald

In conclusion The Great Gatsby in its entirety is a very dishonest novel with ~~many~~ <sup>keeping</sup> ~~tricky~~ ~~aspects~~ the reader always unsure of who to trust.



## Script 2 – Question 1

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 1  Question 2  Question 3   
Question 4  Question 5  Question 6   
Question 7  Question 8

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Society and the individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald

Text Section B

The Whitsun Weddings, Philip Larkin

Within F. Scott Fitzgerald Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby", many of the characters portray themselves as someone which differs from their true selves.

These characters which act as such include Gatsby, Nick and (to an extent) Daisy.

In the given extract, Nick presents his feelings on Jordan's controversial ~~and~~ scandal in a passionate, and disgusted manner. Nick's declarative minor sentence of "she was incurably dishonest" states explicitly, his thoughts of her scandal, alongside his thoughts ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> her as a



person. The pre-modifying adverb of "incurably" presents how Nick believes that she cannot change her ways, and this scandal proves this. Furthermore, Nick later in the extract, follows on to add "dishonesty in a woman is a thing you never blame deeply". This statement shows a more sexist comment from Nick, which shows a correlation between how women were perceived to behave in 1920s society. Women had the societal expectations to be obedient to the male figures in their lives (such as husband or father), and "good girls" meant that this dishonest act from Jordan would be highly shocking and frowned upon.

Throughout the novel, Nick considerably leads the audience to believe that he is a trust worthy and honest narrator. At the end of the given extract, Nick declares himself as "~~am~~ I am one of the few honest people I have ever known". The fact that he declares himself as this, may make the reader question his reliability, as this is an arrogant label



to attach to one's self. To add, in Chapter 1, Nick states that "I'm inclined to reserve all judgements" which presents himself as an honest and wholesome character. However, as the novel has been written retrospectively, the idea that many events have been altered to present those that he was fond of in a more favourable light.

An example of this comes from the character Jay Gatsby within the first chapter, Nick's biased narration is evident about Gatsby, ~~he~~ saying that "there was something gorgeous about him". The adjective "gorgeous" presents an idea of a handsome, yet good person. This heavily juxtaposes from later in the novel when Tom exposes Gatsby as a "boot legger" in Chapter Seven, highlighting that he is not as admirable as Nick portrays him. Throughout the West, the transparency of Gatsby's work, is something that creates rumours from those who attend his parties. Rumours such as



"Someone told me they thought he once killed a man" ~~is~~ proves how secretive Gatsby is around his life, and allows an air of mystery to surround his name. Another ~~untruth~~ ~~that~~ Gatsby creates is that his family were all dead". However, in Chapter Six, the truth is made apparent as he had disowned his "Shiftless and unsuccessful Farm People" parents due to the fact that they did not fit into his 1920s dream of the success surrounding the American Dream.

As an opposing take on honesty, in Chapter Seven, Daisy's inability to lie is shown. After Gatsby's attempt to make her confess that she has never loved Tom, we see her say "I never loved him. She said with perceptible reluctance". The adverb of 'reluctance' instantly shows her inability to hide her true feelings. Her declarative of "I did love him once - but I loved you too" shows how she feels torn between both Tom and Gatsby, but she is unable to lie, even for

the sake of Gatsby's feelings.



### Script 3 – Question 1

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Honesty

Text Section A

OR

Text Section B

In the tragedy *Great Gatsby* ~~that~~ Fitzgerald uses a repeated motif of 'honesty', ~~and~~ morality and faithfulness to communicate peoples' ~~beliefs~~ beliefs, moral compass and attitudes regarding those words. Although readers at the time ~~that~~ of the jazz era were unappreciative of his work, today it's of dramatic significance due to the hidden, unambiguous meanings behind portrayals of characters.

In the text Nick is openly talking about his conflicted emotions for Jordan which juxtaposes with ~~the~~ her fabricated lies involving a scandal through the use of flashback. This can be observed when he admits, 'but I felt a sort of tender curiosity' which contrasts with the ~~story~~ <sup>anecdote</sup> about how the Hon. Mr. ~~troumanet~~ <sup>troumanet</sup> which is supported by a series of cover-ups, 'scandal... died... retracted statement'. In a sense there is a character foil as these personalities clash, Nick's being truthful.



and trustworthy and Jordan's being a facade. The powerfully used verb and \* emotion, 'curiosity' is personified with the feeling of being 'tender' suggesting that the Nick has no problem with elaborating and sharing ~~with~~ regarding touchy and possibly uncomfortable subjects unlike Jordan who hides and doctors things in her favour, with no remorse. Moreover, this is typical in the Jazz era <sup>of</sup> people with wealth <sup>in society</sup> especially those with old money. Hats like Daisy's husband Tom to be able to escape moral judgement and conviction. The generic convention of flashback and analepsis is used as a sort of example of many of the ways those mostly at the east egg can easily un-implicate themselves from issues. Fitzgerald's intention was to show the difference in honesty with those ~~who~~ with no a sense of morality and those who lack it. Readers at the time may have not seen a problem with Jordan's behaviour simply because she's an embodiment of them but readers now may sympathise with Nick due to Fitzgerald using pathos to perceive him as confused. This reflects near the start of the book at Gatsby's party when a car accident occurred yet whoever was responsible had gotten out of it easily indicating a sense of moral decline.

Furthermore in the extract Nick continues to boldly state differences between him and Jordan through the use of repetition <sup>and parallelism</sup>. He describes her as 'incurably dishonest' and him as one of the 'few honest people'. The ~~hyperbole~~ or hyperbolic adverb 'incurably' implies that Jordan is beyond repair making her identity, persona and aura to ~~seem~~ ~~be~~ ~~with~~ ~~her~~ seem bogus again reflecting society. This idea of him being 'honest' ~~can be~~ ~~on~~ 'few honest' can be critiqued. He is



reflecting on how Jordan is a liar but has unconsciously forgot that he too is a liar, just in a different way. At the ~~start~~<sup>exposition</sup> of the novel, ~~the expo~~ it brazenly states that Nick father told him never to judge. "Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone ... just remember that all people in this world haven't had the advantages you've had." This is symbolism and pathetic irony as it foreshadows the rest of the book, which is filled with Nick's ~~start~~ slowly but sure asserting snide judgemental comments. Fitzgerald's intention may be associated with the ~~idea~~ idea of the egg: American dream of the eggs. In this era it was a time of ~~co~~ hedonism and conspicuous consumption especially with new money. Nick's vows he'll forever not judge however due to the artificiality of his new life has also lost him and left him his pure clean heart. It's dramatic irony in a sense as the readers are aware though he isn't the most judgemental or dishonest he has made the biggest change. The ~~metaphor~~ idea of someone being 'incurably dishonest' is evident throughout ~~the play of~~ with Daisy, Tom and Gatsby. ~~What these~~ Though Gatsby is seen as a protagonist with Tom being an antagonist, the three of them are caught up with the idea of ~~the~~ infidelity and loyalty. Tom tries to justify his actions, Daisy seems to be in his mind of her own and Gatsby is content as long as he's with Daisy which could be his harmonic and lead to his demise as it seemed he loved her too much. In addition it gives of the impression that lies and hypocrisy will only lead to your catastrophic end.



### Script 4 - Question 1

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Society and the individual

Text Section A

Great Gatsby

Text Section B

Othello

~~Within the extract~~ Nick is very honest about his feelings towards Jordan Baker however he wasn't completely honest as he was also quite confused.

Within the extract when describing Jordan, Nick says 'At her first big gold tournament there was a row that nearly reached the newspapers - a suggestion that she had moved her ball from a bad lie in the semi-final round. The thing approached



the proportions of a scandal - then died away. The metaphor of the verb 'died' suggests that Nick could think because of Jordan's high status she could make the scandal go away, this was common in this time as 'old money' was seen to be superior.

Elsewhere in the novel Myrtle shows her honest opinion on her marriage with Mr Wilson 'I married him because I thought he was a gentleman... I thought he knew something about breeding, but he wasn't fit to lick my shoe.' The repetition of the verb 'thought' suggests that Myrtle assumed she loved Wilson although she implies she was only with him to start a family. In this time period it was common for less fortunate families to breed more.



Also in the extract ~~the~~ Nick shows his confusion with his feelings for Jordan Baker when he says 'for a moment I thought I loved her. But I am slow-thinking and full of interior rules that act as brakes on my desires.' the simile 'interior rules that act as brakes on my desires' suggests he can not be with Jordan and this is emphasized by the noun 'brakes' because it implies his inside morals are stopping them from being together however the verb 'desires' suggests that Nick truly wants to be together although they can't as in this time old money and new money were in different places of the social hierarchy and it would be looked down upon.

As well as this elsewhere in the novel the repeated



Normalised Gossip of 'he killed a man once' 'he's a bootlegger' 'they thought he killed a man once.' and 'he was a German Spy in the war' Suggests the dishonesty and the amount of people who are oblivious and manipulated by Gossip. The verb 'thought' suggests that nobody actually knows about Gatsby's mysterious life apart from Gatsby. The verb 'killed' suggests the strong accusations against Gatsby's reputation which is why he may throw all the fancy parties to try and clear and correct his name.

Throughout the whole novel of 'the great gatsby' I believe that no one is truly honest which is typical for the boom era of America although I believe is the most true and honest character but this may be

because his an outsider.



### Script 5 – Question 1

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Society ~~&~~ and the Individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby

Text Section B

Othello

In this extract from chapter three, Nick reflects upon the apparently dishonest nature of his new acquaintance, Jordan Baker. Fitzgerald uses these characters to explore this theme of honesty, as he does throughout the book.

In the beginning of the extract, Nick expresses that he "wasn't actually in love, but [he] felt a sort of tender curiosity". Fitzgerald's use of sentence structure and the conjunction "but" creates a sense in the reader that



the clarification of his lack of deep, romantic feelings is more important to Nick than his admission of curiosity. This may be due to the emphasis created by the sentence structure.

Nick continues to explore allegations of cheating made toward Jordan. He goes on to describe her as "incurably" & dishonest. Use of the adverb "incurably" creates a connotation of sickness and disease, and portrays dishonesty as unhealthy and negative. It also suggests that Jordan's vice of dishonesty cannot be altered or changed.

Later in the text, however, Nick continues that "dishonesty in a woman is a thing you can never blame deeply". The phrase "in a woman" suggests that Nick is inclined to expect dishonesty in women, and forgive this flaw more easily. This is perhaps due to the context of which this book is written, as women had a drastically different social status to



men in 1920's America. Nick's statement reflects the mentality that women are ~~not~~ inherently less moral than men, and therefore cannot be held to the same standard. This ideation is seen in other moments throughout the ~~book~~ novel, for example Nick expresses disapproval toward Tom Buchanan's affair with Mrs. Wilson, however he encourages and endorses Daisy's affair with Gatsby.

Nick goes on ~~to~~ in the next clause to say that he "was casually sorry and then forgot". Use of the adjective "sorry" implies that Nick pities Jordan for her dishonesty, but does not particularly blame her. Here Fitzgerald further explores the idea that Jordan's dishonest nature cannot be changed, perhaps a reflection of the dishonest nature of America's economy during this time.

Finally, at the end of the extract, Nick describes himself as "one



of the few honest people [he has] ever known". This statement is potentially ironic, as Nick is an unreliable narrator who does not fully maintain this standard of honesty, comparable to his statement at the beginning of the novel that he is "inclined to reserve all judgements", a sentiment that he directly contradicts in this extract, as well as throughout the novel as a whole.



# **Section A: Exemplar Script Commentaries**



<b>Script number</b>	<b>Examiner commentary and mark</b>
<b>Script 1</b>	<p>The student engages with the question and is focused in its response. The student references relevant aspects of the text and attempts to analyse the content but is limited in terms of scope.</p> <p>The extract is discussed but the discussion quickly moves away from the text provided. Although this approach can lead to strong responses, the lack of linguistic and literary analysis limits this somewhat.</p> <p>At times the language is obscure. There is a strong contextual understanding, although not all of it is pertinent.</p> <p><b>Level 3: 12 marks</b></p>
<b>Script 2</b>	<p>This response shows an awareness of crafting by the writer and shows a strong awareness of Fitzgerald. There are aspects of specific language analysis, but this isn't consistent across the text.</p> <p>The student begins to be discriminating in terms of context and has a firm grasp of the significance of context to the question.</p> <p>It has good elements, but it's lack of consistency, especially for bullet one, keeps this on the L3/L4 borderline.</p> <p><b>Level 4: 16 marks</b></p>
<b>Script 3</b>	<p>This is a strong, focused response that engages well with the question. There are some perceptive comments and analytical points.</p> <p>It is narrower in focus than a lot of responses but develops concepts well.</p> <p>Contextual points are relevant but are not especially well integrated into the response.</p> <p>There is a good range of literary terms, but it is not as confident in analysing the text linguistically.</p> <p><b>Level 4: 18 marks</b></p>
<b>Script 4</b>	<p>This student attempts to answer the question but uses long quotations accompanied with descriptive comments.</p> <p>There is some awareness of context, but comments tend to be generalised and lack development. Language analysis relies heavily on discussions of verbs.</p> <p>The student has attempted to select material from across the text, this is relevant but lacks analysis.</p> <p><b>Level 2: 7 marks</b></p>

<b>Script number</b>	<b>Examiner commentary and mark</b>
<b>Script 5</b>	<p>This student engages with the question and is focused in their response, but their points lack development.</p> <p>There are attempts to include relevant contextual points, but this is quite clunky.</p> <p>There is an attempt at basic level analysis, which includes discussion of sentences, but it lacks precision. It ranges beyond the extract and selects material that is relevant.</p> <p><b>Level 2: 10 marks</b></p>



## **Section B: Exemplar Scripts**



Script 6 – Question 9

Theme

Death

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby

Text Section B

The Whitsun Weddings

Philip Larkin has always feared death due to the inevitable nature it holds behind it. His poetry explores how those struggle with loss also tend to struggle with staying alive themselves.

Larkin creates a sense of abandonment in "Love Songs in Age" due to the characters "widowhood," when faced with death. In this poem Larkin explores the individual struggle when we lose someone and how memories of the dead stay alive through our possessions. The possessive pronouns used with "she kept her songs, they took so little space" implies when we lose someone we love, we try to keep their memories living. The premodifying adjective "little" suggests insignificance and unimportance. Since



the memory of her husband is so "little" Larkin implies that the loss of a close one does not really impact society as a whole. He also explores how death is unexpected and random as his memory was brought when she was "looking for something else," the verb "looking" implying we cannot avoid death. The idea of death being unexpected is also shown in "Dockery and son" with "life is first boredom, then fear." "Fear" has connotations of loss and grief as Larkin highlights how once you reach a certain age, all you do is fear the creeping of death.

Not only does Larkin look at death at later life, but also during childhood with "Take one home for the kiddies." It shows the death of animals is desensitized to young children as they "fetch the shoebox, fetch the shovel." The repetition of the verb "fetch" has connotations of casual and calm behaviour with no real need for haste, exploring the idea that children who don't understand what's to come don't fear the end. In 1960s Britain materialism boomed, encouraging parents to buy their children pets that will eventually become "something novel." Larkin also highlights



how children are "playing funerals," showing society has no real care for animals death. The oxymoronic phrase of the jubilant verb "playing" against the gloomily depressing "funerals" implies children do not yet understand the significance of death and do not fear it like Larkin himself.

Finally, in "Ambulances" Larkin discusses how death will face everyone in society. This idea is shown through "all streets in time are visited" the verb "visited" making the harsh reality of death feel less scary. As "all streets" will be visited it shows how it is impossible to avoid death. Despite its horrible unavoidable nature, Larkin comments on how society gravitates towards it, "women coming from the shops" and "children strewn on steps" employs society is intrigued by death. This is also shown in "An Arundel Tomb" with "washing at their identity." The metaphor shows no one really cares when you die and eventually you'll be forgotten.

Overall Larkin uses the theme of death to show how society only fears it when it's on their doorstep.



Script 7 – Question 9

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: Question 9       Question 10   
Question 11       Question 12

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Society and the individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby – F. Scott Fitzgerald

Text Section B

Whitsun Weddings – Philip Larkin

In Philip Larkin's poetry collection "The Whitsun Weddings", the theme of death is prominent throughout many poems. The poems that I have chosen to include are "Ambulances", "An Arundel Tomb" and "Dockery and Son".

Within Larkin's life, the idea of ~~death~~<sup>death</sup> was something that fascinated him, frequently visiting graveyards, and expressing an intrigue about death, rather than fear. In the poem "Ambulances", Larkin describes the inevitability of death "All streets in time are visited". The softening of the mention of death as the veto



"visited" shows how Larkin is so calm and collected about dying, and is not scared of its arrival. Larkin also uses word play to present his contentness around death "for borne ~~to~~ away in deadened air". The word "borne" (being word play for "born") heavily just juxtaposes the pre-modifying adjective "deadened", and creates a sense that both of these life stages (birth and death) are not so distinct and apart, so therefore he believes people should not be afraid. The structure of this poem has 5 stanzas, all with 6 lines which represents how every person will go through each stage of life and it's monotony, and therefore it is inescapable.

Another poem which focuses on death comes from "An Arundel Tomb". In this poem, Larkin focuses on decay and how we have no control over our legacy once death has consumed us. The description of this statue as "their faces blunted" shows how their identity and what they stand for has



been lost with time, as the post-modifying adjective "blurred" presents a veil of clarity for both their appearance and their thoughts. Furthermore, Larkin depicts the statue as "Now, helpless in the hollow of an unharmonious age", presenting how the decay that death has caused, means that they are no longer a sustained part of modern life, as the verb "helpless" shows. This may reflect how Larkin too felt like a "helpless" outsider within his life, with his non-conforming views on family, relationships and the introduction of consumer culture. The final line of this poem ends with "What will survive of us is love", this shows how we as a society, have no control about what is remembered about us after we die, and that society values love and formed relationships most valuably. Additionally, the fact that the verb "survive" ends the poem creates juxtaposition of the entirety of the poem which is focused on death and decay.



Lastly, the poem *Doctery and son* offers an alternative perspective of how death is always an inevitable part of life. Within the poem, Larkin retrospectively reflects on how his life path has differed greatly from an old friend yet ended the same. Larkin's own life is described as "to have no son, no wife, no house or land still seemed quite natural". This repetition of "no" emphasises his lack of desire to obtain such things and offers a non-conforming perspective. After Larkin presents how vastly even of their lives have gone ("going joining and parting lives"), he ends the poem on "And age and then the only end of age". The choice to include the adjective "only" shows Larkin's belief that no matter the changes we all go through in life, we will all end up in the same place - dead. ✖ → over page

To conclude, the *Whitsun Weddings* offers Larkin's views on what can only be described as the inevitability of death - which he believes should



make no odds on how as a society we should live our lives.

\* There is rhyming couplets sustained within the first few stanzas, then becomes random, reflecting their lives before then changing.



## Script 8 – Question 9

Theme

Society and the Individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby, F Scott Fitzgerald

Text Section B

Othello, William Shakespeare

In the play, Othello, Shakespeare shows varying ways that Society and individuals are effected by deaths in the Play through Othello himself, as well as Iago and Desdemona.

As the play progresses, Othello enters a plain of mental torment and insanity, eventually leading to what he believes is the deserved murder of his unfaithful wife, who has greatly dishonoured him and his name, when he brings upon her death, she doesn't attempt to stop him and even defends him in her last breath. When Othello soon after discovers all he has been told is a lie, her death destroys his mental state entirely, he truly believes he has secured his place in the



eternal torment that is hell, "hurt my soul from heaven" being a command, shows that he believes that he deserves this torment and wants to be banished from heaven's gate when he dies, "roast me in sulphur!" and "wash me in steep-down gulfs of liquid fire!" shows the reader that Othello doesn't believe his pain is great enough for what he has done and he almost craves the eternal torment in hell for his sinful deeds. Religion played a huge factor in people's lives at this time and was taken incredibly seriously, hell was something that people feared with all their soul and <sup>any</sup> would spend their whole lives ensuring they never went there in death. For a religious man like Othello to wish hell and more upon himself would be even more shocking to an also strongly religious Shakespearean audience.

~~Paragraph~~ Unlike every other character in the play, Iago seems almost unaffected by the deaths in general as well as the ones brought down by his hand. Some may argue that he enjoys these deaths, however there is little evidence to support this, Iago simply does not care and has barely any emotion



towards ending a life, even his own wife's. He merely uses death as a tool to craft the outcome he desires, which in the play is the downfall of Othello, he isn't satisfied by any of the deaths in the play and even shows some remorse for using Desdemona in his plans, however he is deeply satisfied when he sees the pain he inflicts on both Othello and Cassio, who are the main targets of his plans, everyone else is simply used by him to inflict pain on Othello and Cassio and no one's death appears unnecessary in his ~~crafting~~ crafting that.



Script 9 – Question 9

Please write the theme and the titles of the texts you have chosen for Sections A and B below:

Theme

Society and the Individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby

Text Section B

Ornello

**SECTION B: PLAN**

Deaths

- Ornello, Emilia
  - Grabantio Desdemona
  - Rodrigo
- loyalty to Des, speaks out  
Due to Desdemona

Ornello

at the end

"I have no wife"

"Perchance, I will never go home"



William Shakespeare presents the Venetian as well as the Elizabethan society, in *Othello* and the ways in which individuals are affected by death through the occurring theme of Loyalty.

Desdemona, the wife to protagonist Othello is Shakespeare's symbolism of loyalty throughout the play, up until her death.

Even though she may not have shown loyalty to her father Brabantio at the start, due to her marrying Othello, meaning that she was now his duty, she always abided to doing so, showing her loyalty, which led to her being referred to as her the "great captain's captain". She attained nobility as well as respect for her husband, the "moor", always referring to him as "my lord", the use of possessive pronoun and sign of duty relating to society's expectations ~~from~~ for women in the Shakespearean era, how husbands and fathers were in control of wives and daughters, making women inferior. Up until Desdemona's last breath when "Desdemona's maiden asks who did this, she still holds duty towards Othello, stating that it was "nobody".



'Act 5, Scene 2 when Othello realizes that Iago hasn't the "honest" man he portrayed himself to be, Othello is left with deep regret, knowing that he did "falsely murder" his wife and when Desdemona had said "I will deny thee nothing". Othello's downfall and Iago driving him to insanity leads Othello to his suicide, after coming to the realization that he has no wife, "dead Desdemona".

Audience clearly indicate that Othello's tragic flaw was his self-conscious and how much of an evil influence antagonist Iago had on him, this all occurring due to a false rumour about Emilia, Iago's wife having an affair with the "black ram".

Shakespeare may also be taking into account of Othello's behaviour and how through the influence of society, had tried to mix love and his military status, into his own pleasure, his own ideal.

It is ironic that the mastermind of it all, Iago, doesn't face death towards the end of the play, hinting that Shakespeare may have portrayed death for those who were innocent and falsely accused.



## Script 10 – Question 9

Theme

Society and the individual

Text Section A

The Great Gatsby

Text Section B

Othello

Shakespeare presents death ~~as~~ to be a moment of revelation ~~op~~ for characters as Othello eventually ~~also~~ realises that what he has done is wrong, "O insupportable, O heavy hour!" The exclamatory sentence shows that ~~feeling~~ Othello is feeling guilty as he has just murdered his wife and now he feels sorrow. Yet he ~~knows~~ ~~he~~ believes he has done the right thing "I that am cruel am yet merciful". The use of auxiliary verb "am" ~~it~~ suggests that Othello believes strongly that Desdemona deserved her death as he saved her reputation. ~~so~~ During the Jacobean time reputation was important, especially for a woman because her chastity was important as it reflected upon her and her



husband. Therefore, Othello may have been locking out for himself by killing his wife and ~~death~~ silencing her infidelity, "She's like a liar gone to burking hell", "She was false as water". The metaphor suggests that Othello is contradicting himself as water is transparent and clear and so cannot be false but water is unstable as it is a liquid so Othello felt betrayed and has justified his reasons for his death. But he eventually realises that he is mistaken, "I am not valiant". Othello admits his wrongdoing and knows he has made a mistake through the pre-modifier "valiant". Therefore, only after death does a character come to terms with their actions and justifications.

Moreover, Shakespeare presents death to be a time of realisation for other characters in hope that they will change after seeing the tragic death of ~~one~~ the main character, Othello. In his ~~by~~ last soliloquy he ~~says~~ says "of one that loved not wisely, but too well; ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> one not easily jealous, but being wrought". The use of parallel syntax shows that Othello is passing down his wisdom by emphasising on being smart in love and jealous and to not follow it blindly.



"All that's spoke is married". The verb 'married' suggests that Othello's words are being broadly listened to and so acts as a precedent for others that share the same fate. Therefore, death in Othello acts as a lesson for other characters.

Furthermore, not all deaths are significant in Othello as Roderigo's death is insignificant. "Then murder's out of tune and sweet revenge grows harsh". Othello is upset that Roderigo got killed instead of Cassio and so is emotionless towards Roderigo as he uses a metaphor 'out of tune'. This shows that a death can only affect an individual if they care for them or ~~harbour~~ harbour any sort of feelings towards them. Roderigo was in the middle of the Great Chain of Being because he was white and wealthy. Yet despite being in the middle of the Great Chain of Being, no one cares for his death, whereas when Othello died people saw that as a lesson despite Othello being black and low in the Great Chain of Being. Therefore, race and wealth do not help in the afterlife as those are all materialistic.

In conclusion, ~~death~~ depending on whose death it can either negatively or positively affect.



society or an individual as some may take it  
as a life lesson as death reveals truth.



# **Section B: Exemplar Script Commentaries**



Script number	Examiner commentary and mark
Script 6	<p>The student demonstrates engagement with the question and has selected relevant poems and characters for their discussion.</p> <p>The student attempts word level analysis with some success.</p> <p>Their comments on context are relevant but tend towards being generalised. There is little consideration of the poetic form.</p> <p>The response moves beyond surface reading of the texts and is consistently sustained enough to move to the next level.</p> <p><b>Level 3: 11 marks</b></p>
Script 7	<p>This response conveys a sense of the writing as poetry and makes interesting points about the significance of structure.</p> <p>The contextual points made are apt but are limited in their range and depth. It attempts detailed analysis and is consistently focused on the question.</p> <p>However, there are a few technical errors in the response.</p> <p>Points are developed and considered but the response is not consistent in its quality.</p> <p><b>Level 3: 15 marks</b></p>
Script 8	<p>This response contains some interesting ideas but at times it is also descriptive.</p> <p>There are some focused and relevant points, but they often lack development. There are brief contextual points to support the discussion.</p> <p>The answer is written with some fluency. The point about Othello is quite interesting.</p> <p><b>Level 2: 8 marks</b></p>
Script 9	<p>This response is quite limited in focus and depth and doesn't consistently address the question.</p> <p>There are some mild references to context but is limited in terms of analysis.</p> <p>The student is mainly descriptive and doesn't fully engage with the question.</p> <p><b>Level 1: 4 marks</b></p>
Script 10	<p>This is a well written and developed response.</p> <p>It proposes a range of interesting points, although there are times when the significance of situations is not fully grasped.</p> <p>The student discusses a range of devices and is similarly wide range in terms of including relevant contextual points.</p> <p>It is focused throughout. It could include a wider range of linguistic/literary analysis to move up the Levels.</p> <p><b>Level 4: 17 marks</b></p>