



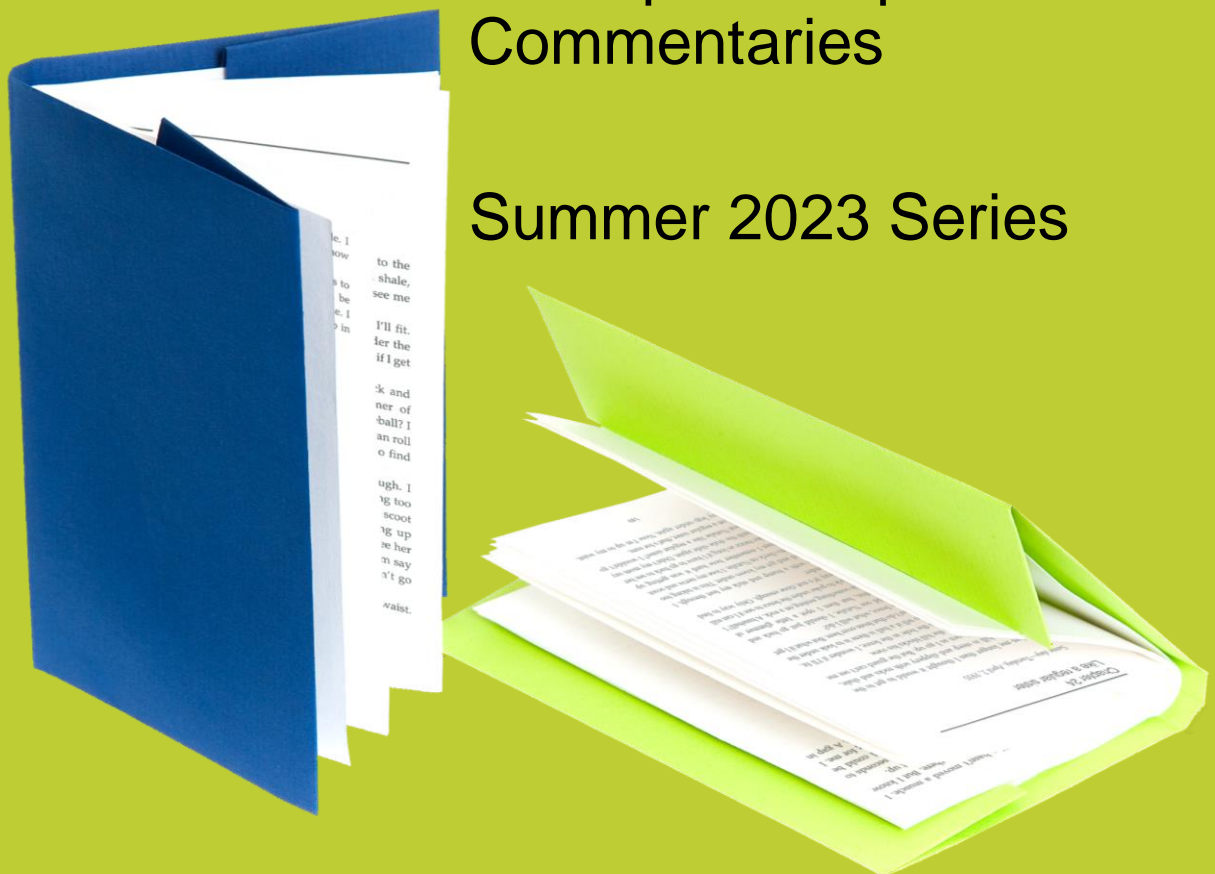
Pearson
Edexcel

GCSE (9-1) English Literature

Paper 2: Section A - 19th-century Novel
(1ET0/02)

Exemplar Scripts and
Commentaries

Summer 2023 Series





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Introduction

- The purpose of this pack is to provide teachers and students with some examples of responses to GCSE English Literature Paper 2: Section A - 19th-century Novel (1ET0/02).
- The responses in this pack were taken from the Summer 2023 examination series. The question papers and mark schemes can be found on the Pearson website [here](#).
- In this pack you will find a sample of responses, examiner commentaries and marks.
- If you have any enquiries regarding these materials or have any other questions about the course, please contact our English subject advisor on 0333 016 4120 or teachingenglish@pearson.com



Section A: 19th Century Novel

Question 1: *Jane Eyre*

Script 1

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

In this extract, Brontë presents Jane as fearful. This is shown when she says "My pulse paralysed". The use of the short sentences highlight how scared she was and how in that perfect moonlight; something frightening could occur. This shows how when something good happens, there is always bad. Brontë probably did this to show how the body can react when put in a terrifying moment. This makes the reader feel engaged as what had happened. Jane The use of the repetition "help! help! help!" suggests how somebody is struggling. This shows how whatever is happening up there, must be important as somebody is screaming in the middle of the night. This makes the reader ~~feel~~ concentrate as something that was small has evolved into



a big situation.

Brontë presents what Jane feels hears or sees as frantic. This is shown when it says "Oh what is it run?". The use of the repetition of questions highlight how everyone was awoken by the sound. This shows how loud everybody was, for all of them to act confused. Brontë probably did this to show how everything was everywhere ~~as~~ due to the mysterious circumstances. This makes the reader feel overwhelmed as everybody is panicking ~~but~~^{as} they do not know the situation. The use of the confused tone in the quote given before highlights how even Jane was confused due to what she was hearing. This makes the reader feel intrigued.

Brontë also presents what Jane sees or hears as angry. This is shown when it says "where the devil is



Rochester?". The use of the harsh/angry tone highlights how this situation has got something to do with Rochester as why would the Colonel "cry". This shows how this event has elevated to something frightening. Brontë probably did this to show how situations have become more dangerous if not controlled properly. The use of the reassuring tone "Be composed all of you: I'm coming" highlights how Rochester is finally here. This shows how only he can solve the problem. This makes the reader feel consoled as help is finally here.

b) Mysterious events occur when Jane is locked into the red room. Jane has heard about the red room many times and how it was haunted ~~with~~ with her uncle's ghost. When she had hit her cousin for calling her an "animal", she was placed into the red room. She started panicking and



hallucinating as she was only a child. This made the reader pity her as she was being bullied at such a young age. Brontë probably did this to show how people can be harsh on children from a young age and how it has an effect on others -

Mysterious events ~~are~~ also occur when Jane is called by Rochester to take care of Mr. Mason. Jane is confused as she sees Mr. Mason badly injured. At the time, she doesn't know that he is Bertha (Rochester's wife) brother. He is only at first portrayed as a guest of Mr. Rochester. As she is looking after Mason, she hears a cackle from the door which was covered by a curtain. To her self she wondered what was behind that door? Jane is intrigued to find out who or what is it. Her mind shifts to Mason as he is in pain, but deep in her heart, deep in her soul;



she is still thinking about that voice. This makes the reader feel confused as what ~~was~~ was this mysterious situation. Brontë probably did this to show how something mysterious is happening that Jane doesn't know about.

~~His~~ In this Bildungsroman,^a mysterious event happens when ~~a tree~~ a tree is struck by lightning. This is when Jane comes to Rochester after Bertha had burnt down Thornfield Hall. Rochester still had some dignity and respect to save Bertha. While doing this, he had lost his hand, and his eyesight. Once they had come together and had a baby, they had decided to get married. This was when the tree was struck by lightning. Brontë probably did this to show that they were going to separate later on in life. The tree symbolises them together and once it breaks,



Jane and Rochester will also leave
each other.

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

This is a sustained response exploring what Jane sees and hears in the extract. The candidate systematically works through examples, considering the effect on the reader and providing examples of Jane's fear, the frantic and confused events, and Rochester's angry tone. A range of language points are made, such as the use of repetition, questions and tone and all ideas are supported with relevant evidence.

Part b)

The candidate considers the mysterious events of: the red room, when Jane is called to tend Mr Mason's injuries and when the tree is struck by lightning. Although the response is sustained, there are some inaccuracies when considering the chronology of events, such as when the tree is struck and comments about the end of the novel.

Part a) - Level 4 - 15 marks

Part b) - Level 3 - 11 marks



Question 2: *Great Expectations*

Script 1

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

2a) The novella, *Great Expectations* was written by Charles Dickens as he uses this to speak about the poor and to 'change the class people system.

Dickens presents pip's visitor as strange as he uses the quote "a face that was strange to me". Dickens uses this to show how the visitor was not usual to pip. This links to the quote "pleased by the sight of me" to show that the visitor was relieved to see pip and that it means he has some wants something from pip as he uses the word "Master" to signify that pip is above him and to show his place where he stands.

Dickens also presents pip's visitor with the statement "he was substantially dressed, but roughly". This is used to show his appearance. This shows that his appearance says a lot about him which means that he is not a high class man but a low class man as this links to the simile "like a voyager by sea". This creates an imagery sense of a fisherman in his boat fishing for fish.

Dickens presents pip's visitor with the statement "I saw, with a stupid kind of amazement" to show us the way pip was looking at his visitor. This shows us that pip was surprised but was not extreme. Dickens uses the phrase



"stupid" and kind". ~~to show us that pip's reaction was not amazed or happy about the visitor.~~ This creates a somber scene of unhappiness and anger and frustration as the scene unfolds. This links to the statement "he was holding out both his hands to me" to show us why pip reacted that way to visitor showing that the visitor is seen as a beggar towards him and the reason why pip was approached by the visitor was to ask for something.

Lastly, Dickens presents pip's visitor with this statement "I saw nothing that in the least explained him" to tell us that pip is eager to know him and what is going on about the visitor. pip ~~also~~ uses the statement "what do you mean" to show tell us how pip reacted to ~~the~~ the visitor as in the statement "I saw him next moment, once more holding out both his hands to me" to tell us what he is doing towards pip, as it seems that the visitor is still begging for something and that he is eager to get what he wants from pip. ~~this + it also was the q~~ This links to the quote "half suspecting him to be mad" to tell us what pip was thinking as he almost concluded that the visitor was having some mental problem.



2b) In the novel, Magwitch presents the poor people and what they do to meet their needs such as begging the rich and asking for alms to feed themselves.

Magwitch ~~makes~~ ~~pip~~ who was later revealed had made pip to want to figure him out as he uses the statements "I saw nothing that in the least explained him". He makes pip become eager to ask him what is going on as ~~he uses the~~ in the statements "as civilly as I could, to explain himself".

Magwitch makes pip to wonder which kind of person he is as he uses the statements "an air of wondering pleasure". This creates an imagery sense of comfort and questions and some kind of relief that is hard to figure out. This also links to the simile "as if he had some part in the things he admired". This successfully creates a sense of imagery as Macbeth feels that he is proud to have things in which he owned.

Macbeth puts pip in a state of question as he uses the quote "neither of us is to blame for that". This creates a sense of despair ~~and~~ as Macbeth seems to ~~put~~ ~~to~~ put him and pip in the same shoe as the scene intensifies.

Lastly, Macbeth makes pip to take sympathy on him as ~~he~~ ~~uses the~~ pip uses the ~~quote~~ statements "but, you're not to blame for that" as Macbeth made the statements "as disappointing to a man". This successfully makes pip to put himself in Macbeth shoes and to take pity on him.



Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

The candidate begins with some contextual comment, which is not assessed in this question. Points are made about the 'unusual visitor' and how the visitor is happy to see Pip. Following points consider: the visitor's 'low class', the possibility of him being a beggar and Pip being 'eager to know him', which is not entirely correct. The candidate does not really provide close analysis of language, but there is a range of evidence used and the candidate is beginning to demonstrate an understanding of the language, such as the point about 'Master'.

Part b)

Unfortunately, the candidate uses the extract to answer Part b) of the question. All examples and points are related to the extract and there are no other points made about 'elsewhere in the novel'. With regret, the response can only be awarded 1 mark.

Part a) - Level 3 - 9 marks

Part b) - Level 1 - 1 mark



Question 3: *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Script 1

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

Stevenson presents Henry Jekyll's account of his first transformation as a relief; when Jekyll says "I felt younger, lighter, happier in body; within I was conscious of a heady recklessness". Here Jekyll tells us that he has repressed all these emotions and thoughts that when he has separated his good and bad side he has a sense of relief as he doesn't have to worry about what other people will think, when he is Hyde; and that he can do all of the things he was repressing away. When Stevenson says uses the word 'lighter' to describe the way Jekyll feels shows us that Jekyll had been repressing ~~at~~ away too much and when he changes to Hyde he doesn't do that anymore which tells us Jekyll was repressing so much that when it went away he felt lighter. Although Jekyll talks about how happier he is as Hyde because he is free to do what he wants; in the back of his head he ~~is~~ can feel the recklessness.



of what Jekyll is feeling. This links back to Jekyll's first transformation as a relief because he feels 'lighter', 'younger' and happier, which shows the Duality of man.

Stevenson presents Jekyll's account of his transformation as Dark. This is shown when Jekyll says, "~~I felt younger~~" "an unknown but not innocent freedom of the soul". Here Jekyll is telling us that when he transformed into Hyde the repressed dark side of him freed from his soul. The word 'unknown' tells us that Jekyll's dark side is unknown to him because he has never explored it as he has repressed it for so long; however even though Jekyll has never explored it he knows that the dark side of him is evil and far from innocent. This leads back to the word Dark; as Jekyll is letting out ~~the~~ the Dark unknown side of himself.



In Jekyll and Hyde bad behaviour is explored a number of times throughout the novel; Such as when Hyde tramples the little girl. Hyde demonstrates bad behaviour as when he was trampling the little girl he did it in an "Ape like fury"; by using personification by comparing Hyde's actions to an ape shows us that Hyde was ruthless, not caring and evil. This shows us as apes are very aggressive animals and can kill people very easily with their aggression so by comparing Hyde's actions to an ape shows us that Hyde could have killed the little girl and Hyde is very aggressive, ~~This~~ This links back to bad behaviour which is demonstrated by Hyde.

Another time bad behaviour is demonstrated in the novel is the Carew murder case. Mr Hyde demonstrates bad behaviour as he brutally murders Carew, Hyde murders Carew ~~by~~ by beating him with a cane to death which shows us Hyde's bad behaviour, the maid who witnessed it was shocked and scared after witnessing the brutal murder.



which tells ~~us~~ us how aggressive and how evil Hyde is and shows us the Duality of man on how Hyde is so evil and how Jekyll is the total opposite and we have both because we need a balance

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

Close analysis is not sustained, but an understanding of the extract is demonstrated. The candidate focuses on the 'duality of man', and how Jekyll demonstrates the good and bad sides of his personality. Comment is made about Jekyll freeing his repression and feeling happier as Hyde, illustrating the 'dark side of Jekyll'. There is little use of terminology, but some specific words are selected to support the points made.

Part b)

When exploring 'bad behaviour' elsewhere in the novel, the candidate considers two main areas: Hyde's trampling of the child and the Carew murder. Some language points are included; however, language is not assessed in this part of the question.

Part a) - Level 3, 11 marks

Part b) - Level 3, 10 marks



Question 4: A Christmas Carol

Script 1

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

Charles Dickens presents Scrooge's observations of the Cratchit family as kind and upsetting as it says that God created nobody helps Timster due to his disabilities because it says "he had been Tim's blood hound all the way from church which tells us that Tim struggles with deafness and needs help with them."

In the extract, Scrooge observes the Cratchit family as the people and rather for Christmas dinner elsewhere in the novel this is shown at Scrooge's Christmas party when he had heard music and good and advice for friends and family who would with him to have fun. Scrooge sees this when he is with the ghost of Christmas past and the ghost brings him to the warehouse where he worked and asks Scrooge "do you remember" which Scrooge replies with "I do" "it was my old work room" which Scrooge worked with his boss but they had a mess together in the garden this is when Scrooge met his girlfriend Belle whom he wanted to marry but never did.



Another place family life was portrayed in the novella was when the ghost of Christmas past takes Scrooge to a school with one child in it which was young Scrooge last about 7 years in the novella we find old Scrooge is grown into a man and is still at the school and a little girl walks up to him saying "I'm here to bring you home" we find out this is little Sam Scrooge's sister she says "father is much kinder than he was" Scrooge is happy that he can come home. ~~this is~~

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

The candidate does not label each part of the response, so we need to use our judgement where Part b) begins.

Part a) When exploring the extract, the candidate comments on Bob being 'Tim's blood horse' and how Tiny Tim struggles. Another point is made about the preparations for Christmas dinner. There is little here, but the candidate attempts to use some evidence.

Part b)

The beginning of Part b) is signposted 'elsewhere in the novel'. Apt comments are made about Fezziwig's Christmas party, Belle, Scrooge at school and his sister, Fan. There is some here, although links to family life could have been made clearer, as it is rather implicit.

Part a) - Level 1 - 4 marks

Part b) - Level 2 - 6 marks



Script 2

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

Dickens presents ~~Scrooge~~ Scrooge's observations at ~~of~~ the Cratchits being happy to see Martha. Dickens uses an exclamation to show the Cratchits excitement. The ~~exclamation~~ exclamation and ~~repetition~~ repetition of 'Here's Martha, mother!' shows how the young ~~era~~ Cratchits are excited to see Martha. The repetition of the phrase shows how the young children are excited as they repeat it twice. The effect ~~of~~ on the reader is it shows the children's excitement to see 'Martha'.

Dickens presents ~~of~~ Scrooge's observations of Tiny Tim being hurt. Dickens uses imagery to show how tiny Tiny Tim is hurt. The imagery of 'bore a little crotch' and 'his limbs supported by an iron frame' shows how Scrooge has seen Tiny Tim hurt. The use of the imagery shows how Tiny Tim is hurt and could also make the



reader feel sympathy for him. The use of the word 'supported' could show how Tiny Tim doesn't have any way to hold himself up so he needs to be 'supported by an iron frame'

Dickens presents Scrooge's observations as Bob ~~to~~ Cratchit being upset when he heard Martha wasn't coming. Dickens uses the repetition of 'Not coming' to show how ~~he feels~~ Bob Cratchit feels when Mrs Cratchit said that Martha's 'not coming'. Bob Cratchit repeats 'not coming' which can show how he feels upset about Martha not coming. The effect on the reader is it shows how Bob Cratchit likes having family round for Christmas.

2) Dickens shows how family is ~~impor~~ important when he describes ~~to~~ Scrooge. Dickens uses the simile 'as solitary as an oyster' to describe ~~to~~ Scrooge. The ~~to~~ 'solitary' shows how Scrooge is alone and doesn't have a family around him, it can also show how Scrooge



has always been alone and is used to it. The effect on the reader is it shows how family is so important.

Dickens also shows how family is important with 'The ghost of Christmas past'. This ghost shows Scrooge his childhood love, Belle, who left him because Scrooge 'loved money more than her' when Scrooge saw this he started to cry, this ~~is~~ shows how Scrooge regrets this as he wanted to grow up with Belle. This shows how family is 'important' ~~then~~ because Scrooge regrets what he did.

Dickens also shows how family is important during the Cratchits' Christmas dinner. Dickens shows the family as being grateful for what they have and appreciating it, this is shown when Mrs Cratchit brings out the goose and when they finished there was 'one small atom left on the plate' showing how they all enjoyed the food even though they



could only get a goose. This shows how family is important because they all appreciate the good Mrs Cratchit made for them.

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

The candidate explores the use of exclamatives and repetition in different parts of the extract and produces these in Point, Evidence, Technique, Effect on Reader (PETER) format. Comments are made about the excitement of Martha's arrival; how Tiny Tim is 'hurt' and how sympathy is gained. There are not many examples, but enough to slip into Level 3.

Part b)

This response begins with some language comment (not assessed in this part of the question) and explores Scrooge being 'solitary as an oyster', Belle and Scrooge's regret, and the Cratchits' happiness, despite the very little they have. There is a sound understanding of family life elsewhere in the novel, although more could be included.

Part a) - Level 3 - 10 marks

Part b) - Level 3 - 10 marks



Script 3

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

a) In this extract, Dickens presents Scrooge as observing the Cratchit family as lively. Dickens use of the verbs 'tearing in' and 'screaming' present the family as lively due to the youthful children. The word 'tearing' shows the children excitement for the Christmas dinner as they run in to see the goose, showing how grateful they are as they 'scream' in excitement. Scrooge's observation of the children's liveliness could be used by the spirit to remind Scrooge of his own childhood memories of Christmas, this helps him to feel empathy for the Cratchit family as they aren't wealthy but are still thankful.

Dickens's ~~1~~ shows Scrooge to be observing a happy family scene. When Bob Cratchit arrives, the children hide to



surprise their father, who appears with Tiny Tim on his shoulder. This scene contrasts Scrooge who has isolated himself from his family which would make Scrooge long to be welcomed home by ^{an} excited family. ~~the~~ One of the children call out to Martha 'hide, hide' Dickens use of dialogue further emphasises the happy family scene as the children play with their ~~family~~ father which is a life that Scrooge can't have as he has isolated himself from Fred.

In this extract, Scrooge doesn't speak whilst observing the Cratchit family. This lack of dialogue could be used by Dickens to emphasise Scrooge's sadness as he only watches the events. He listens to the repetition of 'Not coming' as Mr and Mrs Cratchit talk about the absence of Martha, this numerous repetition causes Scrooge to feel longing to ~~have~~ be part of a family foreshadowing his transformation later in the novella.



Scrooge also observes Bob referring to why Tim as 'good as gold'. The alliterative phrase suggests that they don't need money as a family to be rich as he refers to Tim as their own 'gold'. The word 'gold' has connotations of wealthy and happiness which is what Scrooge has been trying to hold onto by working hard all of the time. This could be used by Dickens to show that money isn't the only way to be wealthy, that 'gold' is both family and money.

Overall, Scrooge's observations in this extract make him consider his wealth and family, used by the spirit to aid in his transformation.



b) In Stave 1, Scrooge's nephew wishes him 'Merry Christmas'. Scrooge's lack of acknowledgement of Fred as family suggests he has isolated himself from Fred as he doesn't see some one 'poor enough' to have the 'right to be merry'. He doesn't call Fred by his name, revealing he is wrapped up in ~~the~~ what is important to him and can't even wish his own family 'Merry Christmas'. In Stave 1, he is presented as seeing family life as unimportant.

Later in Stave 1, when Scrooge encounters Marley, he uses humor by referring to Marley as being 'gravelly' or 'grave'. Dickens introduces Scrooge's humor to show he has missed Marley as he immediately wants to humor his death by his language choice of 'grave'. This suggests that Scrooge once regarded Marley as close as family and therefore has the ability to acknowledge family life as important again.



Another scene where Scrooge is reminded of people he saw as family is during Stave 2, when the spirit takes him to Fezziwig's work party. Fezziwig regards his employees as 'my boys' showing that he saw family life as important and the need for it to be celebrated. His exclamatory phrases ('Ebanazer!' and 'boys!') show Fezziwig to be a happy, family orientated man. This helps Scrooge to transform as he remembers fond memories of friends.

In Stave 3, Scrooge visits Fred's house where they are playing 'family games'. Scrooge joins in 'laudly' suggesting his longing to be included in the celebration. Scrooge guesses and joins in with the games showing the start of his transformation as he wishes to be able to participate. Family life is portrayed in this scene as happy and laid, used by Dickens to contrast Scrooge's usual life.



which consists of working in the cold because he is so 'bight fisted' over money to pay for light or fire. This scene causes Scrooge to feel ~~the~~ emotion again to help his transformation.

In Stave 4, the phantom shows Scrooge the Cratchit family who are grieving over Tiny Tim's death. They talk about his 'beautiful' grave in the 'sun' showing that even though they are sad over his death, that they are grateful for being able to call Tiny Tim family. The adjective 'beautiful' shows their happy memories of Tiny Tim, ~~which~~ and that they would prefer to have a family life than to be isolated as they still have happy memories.

Finally, in Stave 5, once Scrooge has been transformed he is regarded as being a 'second father' to Tiny Tim. The narrator refers to Scrooge as being unrecognisable which shows that even the narrator is proud of Scrooge's ability to change and see the ~~the~~



importance in family life. The phrase 'second father' shows Scrooge as being kind and generous to the Cratchit family which shows the importance of family life within a Christmas Carol as it shows his complete transformation from the man he used to be.

Overall, family life is important in A Christmas Carol as it shows the difference in Scrooge's character in Stave 1 compared to Stave 5.

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

This is a sustained personal response and relevant subject terminology is used accurately and appropriately. The candidate considers the use of verbs, repetition, dialogue, empathy, humour and foreshadowing. There is consideration of how the Cratchit family is lively, excited, grateful and happy and how their lives contrast with Scrooge's. All the examples are relevant and there is thoughtful comment.

Part b)

The candidate considers the family lives of Fred, Marley, Fezziwig and the Cratchits. A sympathetic reading of the novel is presented, such as the comments about Tiny Tim's death. Focus on the question is maintained. There is a breadth of examples, although more depth, or further exploration of some of these, could have secured full marks. Knowledge of the novel is assured, and the candidate explores family life in the past, present and future.

Part a) - Level 4 - 16 marks

Part b) - Level 5 - 18 marks



Question 5: *Pride and Prejudice*

Script 1

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

b) Manners in Pride and Prejudice help the reader to ~~see~~ decide who ~~are~~ the "good" characters are compared to the "bad" characters. Additionally, Austen uses names to show that from one meeting, bad reputations are easily gained, and she criticises this because she believes it is more important to know a person's personality before judging them, however one's manners allow a rapid judgement to occur. Perhaps the ~~most~~

Perhaps the ~~most~~ obvious exploration of manners in Pride and Prejudice is ~~also~~ their link to social class and status. Manners ~~are shown to not~~ Through characters such as Lady Catherine and the Bingley sisters, it can be seen that ~~the~~ holding high status does not necessarily result in good manners. Austen uses satire through making this comparison, as the mistressery should have been the ~~most~~ polite, even though that was not the case. The Bingley sisters show



their bad manners when they comment on Elizabeth's ^{unlady} 'unlady' appearance and lack of 'decorum'. However, this backfires because Mr Darcy then says that 'her eyes were brightened from the exercise'. Additionally, they mock the Bennets' 'low connections', ~~but~~ despite their own fortune also stemming from trade, to which Bingley replies it does not make them 'one jot less agreeable'. Overall, manners are shown to not ~~be~~ necessarily come with status through the Bingley sisters.

Furthermore, ~~Lady Catherine's~~ ^{the relationship between money and} ~~manners~~ ^{linking to} status are further explored through Lady Catherine's rude and arrogant character. Despite being the character with the highest rank in the book, through Lizzy she is shown to be one of the worst-mannered. When Lizzy meets her, she feels the 'impertinence' of her questions, and that she likes to have the 'distinction of rank preserved'. She also insults Lizzy's piano playing, saying that it is 'not as good as Anne's'. Later in the book when Lady Catherine visits Lizzy at Longbourn, she ~~then~~ describes the sitting room as 'inconvenient', and further insults



Lizzy by exclaiming 'Are the shades of Pemberley to be thus polluted?'. Through this, her arrogance with her high status are shown, alongside her rude manners. Overall, manners are explored through the character of Lady Catherine and how manners do not come with status.

Manners are further explored through the idea that they can quickly build a wrong pre-conceived prejudice, especially in the example of Wickham and Darcy. When Lizzy meets Darcy at Mr. Bingley's Ball, and he refuses to dance and does not speak to many people. Elizabeth decides he is the 'proudest, most disagreeable man in the world', and so through his bad manners, which she later finds out it is due to his shyness, prejudice is built up, and eventually becomes a major obstacle between ^{Elizabeth} Lizzy and Darcy's relationship. However, when Elizabeth meets Wickham, he is well-mannered and has 'every virtue', so Lizzy immediately likes him and believes his lies about Mr. Darcy. Through this idea, Austen shows her belief that reputation is built too and prejudice is built too quickly,



and manners may be ~~misconceived~~* Overall, manners are explored through their link to prejudice and reputation.

① In conclusion, manners ~~are affected~~ ~~a key~~ can link to many key themes such as status - how those with higher status are not always the most well-mannered - and reputation and prejudice - how manners can result in a wrongful judgement occurring. The good manners of Lizzy Jane and Bingley allow the reader to directly contrast the good characters from the bad ones, and how manners are an important sign of social etiquette.

* This is shown clearly later in the novel when Mrs Reynolds, Darcy's 'intelligent servant' tells Lizzy that he is 'affable to the poor', which shows Darcy does have good manners, he is just sometimes shy and therefore misinterpreted.



a) In this extract, Jane is presented as excited, however also unsure of herself, which directly contrasts ~~her~~ Elizabeth. Jane is a more stereotypical view of women, and Austen uses Elizabeth to contrast the idea that all women are like that. Jane is also pictured to be innocent in the way that she may not pick up on actions that Elizabeth does, and never thinks the worth of anybody.

In this extract, Jane is presented as excited: the use of the exclamation 'such happy manners!' and 'perfect good breeding!' displays her excitement as almost childlike, and demonstrates that she is easily pleased. She ~~expresses~~ ^{expresses} to Elizabeth 'how ~~so~~ very much she admired him', and the double use of 'very' and 'much' further emphasises ~~to~~ her level of excitement and how happy she is about the evening. 'Very much' is used again when she describes how 'glattered' she was, which again illustrates the emphasis ~~she~~ ^{she} of her excited nature. The ~~text~~ ^{text} ~~states~~ ^{states} ~~it~~ ^{it}



complex sentence beginning with 'He is just what a young man ought to be... perfect good breeding' demonstrates how quickly she is speaking, further showing how excited she is. Overall, Jane is presented as excited through the use of exclamation marks and long ~~or~~ long, complex sentences.

In this extract, Jane is also shown to be unsure of herself, and this is clearly emphasised through the contrast between her and Lizzy. The simple sentence of 'I did not expect such a compliment' elucidates the idea that she does not have ~~an~~ great self-confidence, and is shy. Another then contrasts this behaviour to Lizzy's - the use of italics and questions 'Did not you? I did for you.' shows Lizzy to have much greater confidence in Jane than the Jane has in herself, and the italics presents Lizzy's strong feelings on the matter. Additionally, when Lizzy says Jane was 'five times as pretty', Jane reacts with the exclamation 'Dear Lizzy!', portraying her shock and disbelief due to her lack of self-confidence. Overall, Jane is presented as unsure of herself in this extract, in direct



contrast to Elizabeth.

In this extract, Jane is presented as innocent in the way that she never ~~says~~ ^{has spoken} speaks 'ill of a human being' in her 'life'. Lizzy says 'All the world are good and agreeable in your eyes'; and this simple sentence, along with the exaggeration of 'all the world', demonstrates that Lizzy Lizzy perhaps believes Jane's innocence to be foolish. This point is further supported when Lizzy says describes Jane as being 'blind to the follies and nonsense of others!', with the exclamation mark suggesting Lizzy's subtle frustration ~~at~~ at Jane. Additionally, the continued use of caesura from Elizabeth in the paragraph beginning 'I know you do' ~~denies~~ to the idea that Lizzy may even be shocked that Jane is so free and easily believes everyone to be good. Lizzy is described as having 'not more quickness of observation' than Jane, which again presents the idea that Lizzy believes Jane is too kind with her judgments. Overall, Jane is presented as innocent and ~~perhaps~~ ~~possibly~~ too kind in this extract.



In conclusion, Lizzy Jane is shown to be excited, unsure of herself and innocent in this extract. This extract is important as it shows Jane's kind nature and allows a contrast between the Bennet sisters, and also persuades the reader to like Mr Bingley, who Austen presents as a "good" character.

Examiner comment and mark:

Please note, the candidate writes Part b) first.

Part a)

This is an assured and perceptive personal response. The candidate comments on how Jane is excited and is more stereotypical in comparison to Elizabeth. Points include: contrasts of the sisters, Jane's innocence and 'almost childlike' excitement, Jane's admiration of Bingley and how she was 'flattered' by him, Jane being unsure of herself and lacking self-confidence and how Elizabeth has more confidence in her. A wide range of examples support the points made and terminology is used confidently throughout.

Part b)

When exploring manners, the candidate considers the manners of good and bad characters and how they reflect reputation, social class and status, such as Lady Catherine's and the Bingley sisters' bad manners. Examples include Darcy's comments at the ball, how the Bingley sisters mock the Bennets' 'low connections', Lady Catherine's arrogance and lack of manners when commenting on Elizabeth's piano playing, the manners of Wickham and Darcy, and much, much more. This is assured, confident, mature and perceptive.

Part a) - Level 5 - 20 marks

Part b) - Level 5 - 20 marks



Question 6: *Silas Marner*

Script 1

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

a) Eliot has presented Silas Marner's interaction with the child as instinctive and natural. He 'unconsciously uttered sounds of hushing tenderness' which illustrates the fatherly features that Silas is expressing. 'Unconsciously' implies it has come naturally to Silas and he didn't give it a second thought. He wants to provide the child with a calming and gentle atmosphere to stop her crying. * Additionally, Silas's fatherly instincts can be seen by 'Silas jumped up and followed her lest she should fall against anything that would hurt her.' The verbs 'jump' and 'follow' show his state of protection where ^{he} is alert and aware of the child's wellbeing. He doesn't want to risk the child getting hurt so is protective and shows a fatherly nature by doing this.

* The 'tenderness' demonstrates how gentle and caring Silas is being in order to calm and make the baby happy.

Silas's interactions with the child can be seen to be out of the ordinary to him and something quite new. The child is referenced to as 'it' which implies Silas is



unaware and unsure on how to handle the situations at first. Although he expresses fraternal instincts later on, his approach to the child can be seen as unexpected. 'It' moreover emphasises the lack of prior experience Silas has with children. His 'dull bachelor mind' emphasises his obliviousness to certain issues such as the 'wet boots' as he lacks experience in caring for a child. However Silas seems to be a quick learner as he slowly picks up and is aware of the wider situation regarding the child.

Finally, Eliot has presented Silas's interaction with the child as affectionate and caring as the child 'clung round his neck' and 'lift(ed) her blue eyes with a wide quiet gaze'. The child 'clung' which is a verb emphasising the ~~attach~~ attachment and closeness Silas and the baby have. 'Clung' connotes a tight grip that doesn't want to be released which can also express the safeness the baby feels with Silas. They are connected and are ~~st~~ expressing physical ~~to~~ attraction to one another. This is moreover seen by her looking at Silas with a 'quiet gaze'. This illustrates a soulful connection as they look into one another's eyes and express a caring connection. Silas is seen to be winning ^{over} the child as ~~his~~ their connections grow more affectionate and loving.



b)

Eppie in *Silas Marner* is a kind, loving and caring young girl who grows up alongside Silas Marner in the novel.

The first few years of her life were with her biological mother, Molly, who was a drug addict so didn't raise

her with good standards or a safe life. However, when

Eppie came into Silas's life, she was raised with love and care. Eppie and Silas had a close and loving relationship

full of respect and kindness. ~~Before, Eppie~~ Eppie had some mischievous & tricks ~~in~~ up her sleeve such as

cutting herself away from the loom and ~~run~~ running away,

but overall her ~~res~~ upbringing allowed her to grow into a respectful and lovely young woman. ~~Eppie's beauty~~

~~was the reason~~ Silas worshipped Eppie as she filled a void in his life. She was his world which is seen ~~is~~ by

his reluctancy to punish her. Dolly instructed him to

put her in the dark hole in his house but silas didn't want to harm ~~at~~ ^{or} hurt her. This emphasises the love Silas had

for Eppie as he was only worried about her safety.

Therefore, Eppie's growing into a wonderful woman is a

result of ~~her~~ her unproblematic and loving upbringing in

which she was instilled with good values from Silas Marner.

The arrival of Eppie in the novel is a turning point in

Silas Marner's life. Before Eppie, he was a miser as his

gold was his 'companions' however when his ~~to~~ money



got stolen, there was a void in his life. He was 'a man in dark waters seek[ing] a momentary footing.' This emphasises his loss ^{of will} in the world after losing his money as the money in his life symbolised the love and affection he lacked from real people in Raveloe. Eppie arriving with her 'golden head' was beneficial in Silas's life. Her appearance replaced his love ^{and desire} for gold as she was its replacement. Eppie filled the void of loneliness in Silas's life. As ~~that~~ their relationship was strong and loving, Silas's life turned around from isolation and loneliness to a more social and loving life. He became more integrated into society as ~~his~~ he asked for help raising Eppie within the community and started ~~to~~ developing connections with people like Dolly. Silas's ~~once~~ once isolated life had become more social as a consequence of Eppie. Additionally, ~~that~~ ~~to~~ Silas restored faith in God and man after Eppie's arrival as his 'shaken trust in man and God' was healed by Eppie's caring and loving nature. Therefore Eppie in the novel aided Silas ~~in~~ in restoring his life and becoming more integrated into the Raveloe community.

Eppie in the ending of the novel can be seen to embarrass Godfrey as she shows love and loyalty to Silas. Godfrey is Eppie's biological father however neglected her and denied ~~himself~~ himself the chance of



fathering her as he was more worried and preoccupied with his reputation and status in the Raveloe community. His selfish personality then came back to bite him as when he wanted a child with Nancy, he was denied the chance. Therefore, due to his ~~own~~ feeling of superiority, he felt like he was able to go to Silas's home and ask Eppie to father her and provide for her. Eppie however shot him down as ~~she~~ she 'felt [she] doesn't have any other father but one'. Her loyalty and gratitude to Silas is expressed and moreover emphasised to Silas, making him have even more faith in ~~society~~ ^{man} ~~the~~ ~~man~~. Eppie's denial of this chance is embarrassing for Godfrey ~~the~~ and therefore Eppie humbles him. Eppie's actions in this part of the novel are kind and ^{reassuring to} ~~reassuring~~ Silas ^{regarding} ~~of~~ their bond and connection. Moreover, it informs Godfrey that his actions are harmful to others ^{as he upset Silas and made him feel worthless} but also selfish as he approached her after ~~he~~ 18 years, when he was ready. ~~Eppie's~~ Eppie's good morals kept her with the man who has brought her up and provided for her as she feels the same love and appreciation as Silas does.

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

This is a confident response and the response reads fluently. A range of points are made and supported with examples from the extract. Comments on the ways in which Silas is fatherly, gentle, calming, aware of the child's well-being, 'fraternal instincts', lack of experience, affection and connection with the child. Some very good points have been made, such as the child's 'gaze' and 'soulful connection'. There are few specific examples of language techniques, but there is comment about the use of verbs and calling the child 'it'. There is an insight of the relationship between Silas and the child. More close analysis of specific words or phrases could have secured full marks.



Part b)

A wide range of points are made about Eppie elsewhere in the novel. Points include: Eppie's biological mother, Molly (Farren), how Eppie is kind, loving, caring and mischievous (such as when she cuts herself away from the loom), how she fills the void in Silas' life, Dolly Winthrop's parenting advice, being a replacement for Silas' stolen gold, how she makes Silas more integrated and connected with Raveloe, her interactions with Godfrey and Nancy and her loyalty and gratitude to Silas. There is no mention of her relationship with Aaron Winthrop or her later visit to Lantern Yard with Silas, but the candidate fully engages with the question and there is assured exploration of the examples provided. There is a depth of detail in this response.

Part a) - Level 5 - 17 marks

Part b) - Level 5 - 20 marks



Question 7: *Frankenstein*

Script 1

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

In the beginning of the extract, Victor's account of finding Elizabeth is highly presented as being focused on appearances rather than characteristics. This can be seen when he calls the working class couple's children "dark-eyed, hardy little vagrants" which through the adjectives such as "hardy", "dark" and the noun "vagrants" implies he believes they are lesser than him hence ~~that~~ ^{why} he used dehumanising language. This can be juxtaposed to how Elizabeth is presented by saying she has a "crown of distinction on her head" which the metaphor displays to us that she has a regal aura to her and that she is not like the other children she is around. This also highlights her difference from the rest by having a "celestial stamp". The poorer people being ~~described~~ ^{described} passively and Elizabeth as active in her descriptions ~~and her character~~ shows how their difference of class and appearance ranks them in society as being a valuable asset or not. ^{x1}

In the middle of the extract, Victor's account is presented as being caring more for ~~the~~ class and status in society, rather than showing prejudice. This can be seen when he describes Elizabeth's father as becoming a "victim to it's weakness" as he then



lost everything. Elizabeth's father being made passive, highlight his lack of power in the situation and the use of a declarative indicates the certainty of his downfall. He also uses ~~dejector~~ dejectory language when describing Elizabeth's new fate as being an "orphan and a beggar" the use of the adjectives "beggar" highlights Victor's lack of regard and sympathy for the hardships that were at hand and in a sense mocks at the lifestyle that he views scornful. This shows us as a reader how unearny and rude Victor is ~~as~~ and how growing into the class he was born ~~to~~ into ^{forms} his character.

At the end of the extract, Victor's account is presented as being somewhat loving and kind. He describes Elizabeth as shedding "radiance from her looks". The use of a metaphor highlights Elizabeth's purity as being a child and her beauty being beyond imaginable. Furthermore, he says that she is his "beautiful and adored companion" that ~~that~~ highlights his admiration. ~~That~~ The fact that he is active over her implies that he is ~~cent~~ in control of her and that he is her keeper due to ~~forming~~ ^{adopting} such admiration for her. The declarative highlights his certainty of this and contentment that they are within each other's company which allows the reader to believe that Victor and Elizabeth's relationship will progress and they will find enjoyment with each other.

* This allows the reader to believe Victor is egotistical for ~~prejudicing~~



the people based on their looks rather than their behaviours.

1 (b)

In the novel, family and friends use letters to communicate. This can be seen by Victor Robert Walton and his sister when he sends letters about his trip despite her having "such evil forebodings" about his trip yet addresses her as "Dearest Margaret" indicating a close relationship. He also confides in her frequently telling her of all he does & he learns. The fact that we never see a response from her may highlight the insignificance of women in the place. Henry Clerval while Victor is first seen sends ~~several~~ "several accounts" of his ~~and~~ Victor's condition to update her yet she tells him that if they aren't directly from Victor she will continue to be insufficiently reassured. Alphonse also sends Victor a letter about his "return" to Geneva although mostly speaking to provide bad news. ~~Thus~~ This communication is not seen within Saffie's family due to her escaping her father and the West's views as her mother had "taught her to aspire to higher powers of intellect" when she was alive. This allows the reader to view all of the close relationships formed between families despite distance and ~~misshaps~~ (frequent mishaps).

furthermore, characters in the novel tend to be isolated from family and friends & others. This can be seen in Justine with her estranged mother who treats her poorly and a few days treats her well causing her to be described as a



"neglected daughter" due to the lack of love and affection she had received growing up with her mother. Victor states that "company was insupportable" to him after another interaction with the creature evoking fear into his heart and once again, he does this to gain peace and also hide his truth from the world. Unfortunately for the creature he is isolated due to people prejudicing against him. This can be seen when he says that "some fled, some attacked" which highlights the negative interactions he has with others causing him to shield himself from society by being alone which evokes feelings of sympathy for the creature in the reader.

Family and friends throughout the novel seem to endure suffering. This can be seen in the DeLacey's who the creature says "it was poverty that they suffered from" and how it was at a "distressing" degree. They do not complain with the lifestyle brought onto them as they simply continue on and Agatha is sometimes found "weeping" as a result of it. Alphonse suffers from heartbreak after Elizabeth's death and "he died in" (Victor's) "arms" as a result of ~~some~~ much ^{dismay and} anguish in his heart. Elizabeth lays with "bloodless arms" due to the creature killing her after promising to be there on her Victor's wedding night and died as a result of Victor's carelessness. "William is dead!" is a result of his prejudice to the creature calling him an "orge" and belonging to the creature's "enemy". Clerval who even nursed Victor back to health had



"black marks" on his ~~face~~ neck because the creature's ~~own~~ own suffering inflicted by Victor of being "so desolate" which causes the reader to sympathise for all but Victor as they all did not cause harm to need to endure such hardships.

Examiner comment and mark:

Part a)

The candidate considers how Victor initially comments on Elizabeth's appearance rather than her personality, suggesting a 'regal aura about her' and how she is different from the rest of the children in her family. There is some comment about Victor's initial prejudice and how he is uncaring, rude and classist but eventually becomes loving and kind towards her. Some points required further explanation, such as comments about Elizabeth's father and the ways in which Victor is her 'keeper'; however, there is confident use of a wide range of terminology throughout the response.

Part b)

The question asks candidates to explore companionship in the novel; however, the candidate tends to explore other areas, such as the use of letters, isolation and loneliness, suffering and relationships. This is a developed, personal response and we have to work hard to try and find some links with companionship, which is implied but not explicitly stated. More obvious examples, such as the creature demanding a companion or Clerval's companionship to Victor, are not considered. On a 'best-fit' basis, and as a thorough understanding of the novel is demonstrated, a mark in Level 4 is appropriate.

Part a) - Level 5 - 17 marks

Part b) - Level 4 - 15 marks