

# **Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9-1) English Language**

**Paper 1: Fiction and  
Imaginative Writing**

**Reading Scripts**

**Summer 2018 Exemplars**



## Question 1 - Script 1A

### SECTION A: Reading

Read the text in the Reading Text Insert provided and answer ALL questions.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 From lines 1-3, identify a word or phrase that explains how many men are coming up the stairs.

~~Several men~~ Several men

## Question 1 - Script 1B

### SECTION A: Reading

Read the text in the Reading Text Insert provided and answer ALL questions.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 From lines 1-3, identify a word or phrase that explains how many men are coming up the stairs.

The word "several".

## Question 1 - Script 1C

### SECTION A: Reading

Read the text in the Reading Text Insert provided and answer ALL questions.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 From lines 1-3, identify a word or phrase that explains how many men are coming up the stairs.

Several men, means not loads but  
~~a few~~ more ~~less~~ than 3.

## Question 1 - Script 1D

### SECTION A: Reading

Read the text in the Reading Text Insert provided and answer ALL questions.

You should spend about 1 hour on this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 From lines 1-3, identify a word or phrase that explains how many men are coming up the stairs.

~~Several~~ "three"

## Question 2 - Script 2A

2 From lines 4-14, give **two** ways in which the speed of events is shown.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

1 'Darted through the open door'

2 'In a flash'

## Question 2 - Script 2B

2 From lines 4-14, give **two** ways in which the speed of events is shown.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

1 'barged through the open door'

2 The whole situation seems to be going fast, everything is happening at once.

## Question 2 - Script 2C

2 From lines 4-14, give **two** ways in which the speed of events is shown.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

1 A few steps away

2 the apartment had been painted



## Question 2 - Script 2D

2 From lines 4-14, give **two** ways in which the speed of events is shown.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

- 1 Commas, creating a list of events, <sup>the reader</sup> ~~meaning~~ struggles to take a breath between lines.
- 2 different words describing, ~~quick~~ "fast" like - "He passed quickly", putting more emphasis on the speed.

## Question 2 - Script 2E

2 From lines 4-14, give **two** ways in which the speed of events is shown.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

1 "When suddenly, salvation"

2 "He darted through the open door in a flash"

## Question 2 - Script 2F

2 From lines 4-14, give **two** ways in which the speed of events is shown.

You may use your own words or quotations from the text.

1 he darted through

2 in total despair

### Question 3 - Script 3A

3 In lines 15-26, how does the writer use language and structure to build tension?

Support your views with reference to the text.

The writer creates a semantic field of speed in the text which keeps the reader on edge as things are moving fast under pressure, which helps build tension successfully - 'quickly, already, run, quicken'. The verb 'run' highlights the idea of having to move at a quick pace and escape the situation also.

The use of exclamation marks adds a dramatic effect, as it expresses the feeling of panic - 'No good! No good!'. The writer also uses repetition here which exaggerates his panic and erratic behaviour, building tension in the extract.

The sentence length in this section is also very long, showing that he has many things going through his head, that are becoming too much. 'He knew full well that they were.....' this also builds a lot of tension.

### Question 3 - Script 3B

3 In lines 15-26, how does the writer use language and structure to build tension?

Support your views with reference to the text.

The writer uses <sup>the</sup> structure of short sentences to build tension. For example "no one on the stairs!" The effect of this tells the reader that the area is all clear. Another example would be "or at the gates". The overall effect of this device creates speed and impact.

The writer uses rhetorical questions. For example, "or chuck the away the axe somewhere?" The effect of this tells the reader that the narrator (murderer) is contemplating what to do with the murder weapon. Another example would be, "perhaps I should dig under one of these arches and hide it out in some stairwell?" The overall effect of this device makes the reader want to know the answer to these questions.

The writer use an ellipse at the end of the text. This is effective because it's a cliffhanger. Cliffhangers are successful because they create drama and wonder. Also they grip the reader to continue reading. Readers don't like a weak ending, this was a perfect ending for a crime extract or novel because you want to know if the <sup>narrator</sup> reader escaped or was caught.

### Question 3 - Script 3C

3 In lines 15-26, how does the writer use language and structure to build tension?

Support your views with reference to the text.

The writer uses pauses in complex sentences and breaks them down into shorter clauses. He says, ~~the man had managed to hide somewhere, slip past them, run off;~~ "had managed to hide somewhere, slip past them, run off;" and by using these pauses he gives the reader more time to think of what could happen and delays the inevitable conclusion creating tension.

In the extract, there ~~are~~ are also rhetorical questions which help build tension. He asks himself, "Perhaps I should duck under one of these arches and wait it out in some stainedell? ... Or chuck away the axe somewhere?" The use of rhetorical questions here not only delays the action but gives the reader an ~~idea~~ glimpse of ~~the~~ the struggle and tension the man is dealing with, thus this tension is shared with the reader.

### Question 3 - Script 3D

3 In lines 15-26, how does the writer use language and structure to build tension?

Support your views with reference to the text.

As the section goes on, the sentences get shorter and therefore quicker, this shows ~~more~~ panic and running out of time, which creates tension. The first sentence in the paragraph, that starts at line 17, lasts six lines but the final sentences are a few words ~~each~~ each.

As the section continues more punctuation and more complex punctuation is used. At first there are <sup>mostly</sup> ~~many~~ commas, <sup>whereas</sup> ~~at the end~~ at the end there are lots of question and exclamation marks. This makes ~~the~~ the story quicker and more dramatic, therefore building up tension.

### Question 3 - Script 3E

3 In lines 15-26, how does the writer use language and structure to build tension?

Support your views with reference to the text.

The writer uses exclamation marks to show command and power. "No one on the stairs!". This quote shows orders given by the narrator. exclamation marks were used by the writer to show power that the Narrator has in comparison to other minor characters.

The writer also uses rhetorical questions to show how the narrator feels. "perhaps I should duck under one of these arches and wait it out in some stairwell?". The repetition of questions by the narrator shows how the narrator is paranoid and anxious as to what the outcome will be



## Question 4 - Script 4A

- 4 In this extract, there is an attempt to show the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

In the extract the writer masterfully manipulates the tone and pace of the piece to reflect the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings.

At the start of the extract, in line 4, the narrator is very confident and bold with his actions. 'He made straight for them' is the writer's skilful way of showing the reader that the man of direct action, heading 'straight' for his aim. The writer's use of exclamatory sentences such as 'What will be, will be!' creatively shows the reader that the narrator has no fear about the situation at hand.

However, there is a tonal shift between lines 6 and 11 where 'suddenly', the narrator's attention diverts and we see a clear change in attitude. In line 11 the writer effectively portrays the contrast in the narrator's actions by describing how he 'hid on the other side of the wall'. The verb 'hid' connotes fear and presents a new side of the narrator to the reader. This fearful portrayal of the narrator continues further in the extract where the writer masterfully teaches the reader that the narrator 'knew full well... still for the

## Question 4 - Script 4A continued

life of him dared not'. This shows the reader that all the previous confidence we'd seen from the narrator had turned into angst.

Another way in which the <sup>writer</sup> ~~narrator~~ portrays the narrator's changing thoughts effectively is through the introduction of the concept of self doubt. The word 'perhaps' implies uncertainty, and followed by a sequence of questions with the "repetition of 'No good!'" shows the reader that the narrator is losing hope and growing more desperate as they lose confidence. In lines 27 and 30 the writer describes the narrator as 'more dead than alive' and 'feeble' - these both portray the narrator in an unkeen light. By successfully portraying the narrator to be almost lifeless, the writer vividly shows the reader the true effect that 'all these agonies' had on the narrator and show his gradual ~~descent~~ <sup>descent</sup> into a loss of all the previous personality traits we'd seen.

'He was in a state of near-oblivion' provides a clear contrast for the reader between the narrator at the start and end of the extract. The juxtaposition between his clear 'straight' aim at the start and 'near-oblivion' at the end shows the reader the struggle of the narrator and how much he had changed.

## Question 4 - Script 4A continued

throughout the ~~course~~<sup>text</sup> of the extract.

The final paragraph, however, is a final attempt from the writer to present a defining thought in the narrative. The repetition of phrases such as 'yet' and 'but' are ~~repeatedly~~ used by the narrator to show the narrator's perseverance and to portray the idea that despite the fact that 'he still hadn't recovered his wits', the narrator still tried to carry out the job he knew was 'of the utmost importance'. This is the writer's last, successful attempt to show the reader that the narrator's thoughts always changed for the best.

## Question 4 - Script 4B

- 4 In this extract, there is an attempt to show the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

In this extract the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings are shown in a variety of ways. At the start he thinks there are "several men," which he then realises is actually "three or four," this shows that he is nervous and isn't picking up on details ~~properly~~ correctly.

Next he says "what will be, will be!... they'll remember." which shows that he is accepting his fate. The repetition of "ruined" reinforces the idea that he thinks this is the end. However he then says "suddenly, salvation!" which shows that his feelings have changed to hope now. The use of alliteration here makes it seem more miraculous.

furthermore the narrator shows his thoughts about smaller things & for example by saying: "So that was... love and cry." which shows that although in a rush he is still trying to make sense of everything.

After that he is shown to be overjoyed as he

## Question 4 - Script 4B continued

exclaims "No one on the stairs!" This shows his disbelief at what is happening. ~~His~~ ~~also~~ ~~shows~~ knowledge ~~by saying~~ is also shown in the sentence "he knew... the apartment." This is because he has used logic to determine what is happening. He knows that "beyond any shadow of a doubt" they know he was there and acts accordingly. "he dared not quicken his stride more than a little." This shows that he feels suspicious and doesn't want to draw attention to himself.

Also the rhetorical questions followed by the phrase "No good!" suggest that he is starting to panic. This is emphasized by the repetition of "No good!" as it implies that he is becoming desperate. You see his relief when he says "At last, the lane." specifically the phrase "At last,".

He feels "more dead than alive" which suggests that what is happening doesn't feel real to him. Although feeling like this he understands that now there will be "less reason for suspicion" and wants to "lose himself like a grain of sand" in the crowd. The use of a simile gives the sentence a dreamlike feel, which reinforces the

## Question 4 - Script 4B continued

idea that what is happening doesn't feel real to him.

In addition he feels "so feeble he could barely move." which suggests he is overwhelmed with fear and guilt. Also he is "in a state of near-oblivion" which shows that the fear has made him lose focus on his surroundings. This is "only getting worse" which implies that he is becoming more and more overwhelmed.

He starts to become aware of "how ~~is~~ conspicuous he was" and can "barely stay on his feet" which shows that the adrenaline he felt has gone and now he feels unable to continue as his nerves become greater.

"He still hadn't recovered his wits" shows that he isn't paying much attention to his surroundings. This is reinforced by the phrases "he remembered his axe" and "he was in no fit state" as they give the impression that he is caught up in his head and has lost focus.

Overall his thoughts and feelings change

## Question 4 - Script 4B continued

massively throughout the extract, as he starts out as confident - even when he might get caught - and gradually becomes more and more nervous and overwhelmed with <sup>the</sup> fear of being caught.

## Question 4 - Script 4C

- 4 In this extract, there is an attempt to show the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

When the narrator first murders the men he thinks he is going to get away with it this is shown when "he tries to make an escape down the stairs" this makes him feel like he could get away with it.

"But at that very instant several men speaking loud and fast began tramping up the stairs" this quote shows that the narrator will start feeling scared because he thinks they will catch him.

"A few steps away from him to the right an apartment stood empty and open" this will make the narrator feel release and make him think he could escape the men.

"No one on the stairs <sup>or</sup> at the gates he passed quickly under the arch" this



#### Question 4 - Script 4C continued

will make the narrator feel like he has escaped the men and make him feel less terrified.

"He knew full well that they <sup>were</sup> ~~were~~ already in the apartment, right now that they were astonished to find it open. This ~~It~~ makes the narrator feel like there is a man behind him looking for him. This makes him paranoid.

overall, I think that the writer ~~success~~ successfully shows that the narrator's feelings have changed through out the extract.

## Question 4 - Script 4D

- 4 In this extract, there is an attempt to show the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

Plan

- ✓ "total despair" implies he was pessimistic about escaping, that he would be imprisoned forever
- ✓ "walked out on tiptoe and ran off down" suggests he knew to be quiet at first and then get as far away as possible
- ✓ "he dared not quicken his stride more than a little" suggests he changed his mind about getting as far away asap but realised that would draw too much attention to him
- ✓ "he was in a state of near-oblivion" implies he could make mistakes easily and get caught (contrasts to his wanness above)
- ✓ "he still hadn't recovered <sup>his wits</sup>" has an inference of how scared he was about getting caught but also highlights that without his wits he could make a mistake and get caught.

Answer

Dostoyevsky attempts to show the narrator's pessimism as a way of humanising him. The use of "total despair" when he was trying to escape at first expertly implies that despite

## Question 4 - Script 4D continued

going through with these actions, the narrator doesn't trust he'll make it through without getting caught. This pessimistic feeling of the narrator is proved wrong, however the narrator still carries on doubting himself through the rest of the extract. In this way, the narrator has not changed his thoughts or feelings but instead intensified them throughout.

The writer also ~~clearly~~ inspiringly shows the changing thoughts of the narrator and the change they went through. The contrast between running off down the stairs into the street with "he dared not quicken his stride" provides a detailed inference that the murderer realised he had to blend in with the crowd to survive. This perfectly juxtaposes his mental state near the end of the extract as well as highlighting that ~~the~~ the narrator was able to think his escape through in <sup>that</sup> pressurised environment.

The narrator is expertly described as changing his thoughts through the medium of his mental state. The description that he was in a "state of near-oblivion" suggests that

## Question 4 - Script 4D continued

he could make mistakes easily, which could lead to his capturing. This ~~perfectly~~ successfully juxtaposes his wariness of blending into the crowd as Dostoyevsky has brilliantly encapsulated how being in tense conditions with high stakes could cause your downfall.

The contrasting ideas of the narrator's quick thinking ~~to~~ to his unyielding mental state perfectly encapsulates his changing thoughts and feelings. The inference from ~~the narrator's state~~ "he still hadn't recovered his wits" ~~is~~ is wisely used as a way of detailing that if he makes or made a mistake then he could have given himself up. This is relatively successful in showing his changing thoughts because it expertly depicts that even those who appear mentally mature will break down under pressure eventually.

Overall, Dostoyevsky has successfully shown the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings through contrasts from either end of the extract however, he could have made this less subtle with direct contrasts of thoughts and feelings.

## Question 4 - Script 4E

- 4 In this extract, there is an attempt to show the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings.

Evaluate how successfully this is achieved.

Support your views with detailed reference to the text.

(15)

Throughout the text there is a successful attempt to show the narrator's changing thoughts and feelings. This is achieved through a variety of language and structural techniques which have been employed within the extract.

At the beginning of the text the <sup>writer</sup> ~~narrator~~ shows that narrator is very optimistic and uses the quotation, "what will be, will be." This implies that he is rather laid back and is willing to accept his fate for what he has done and in my opinion reflects that he is quite an honest person deep down and is not afraid of anything.

Additionally later on in the text the writer employs carefully chosen verbs like, "darted" and "vacated", to show how fast he had moved. The use of these verbs suggests to me that in his mind he is being told to rush around and is rather panicked about the situations that have occurred and that he took place in. The use of the specific verb choices gives the audience a clearer idea of how scatty the narrator's thoughts were at that specific time.

## Question 4 - Script 4E continued

Furthermore there is an employment of rhetorical questions such as, "Perhaps I should duck under one of these arches and wait it out in some stairwell?". The use of rhetorical questions gives the audience a clear image of what he is thinking and saying to himself. I feel like this really thoroughly explores how anxious he felt at that current time.

As well as that juxtaposition is employed to show how much his feelings and thoughts changed and how he began to worsen. This is shown through the quotation, "He turned in to more dead than alive.", this is effective because it really explores and gives a clear idea of what is going on not only in his physical state but also his mental state.

Overall there is a successful view of the narrator's change in thought and feelings throughout the text.