

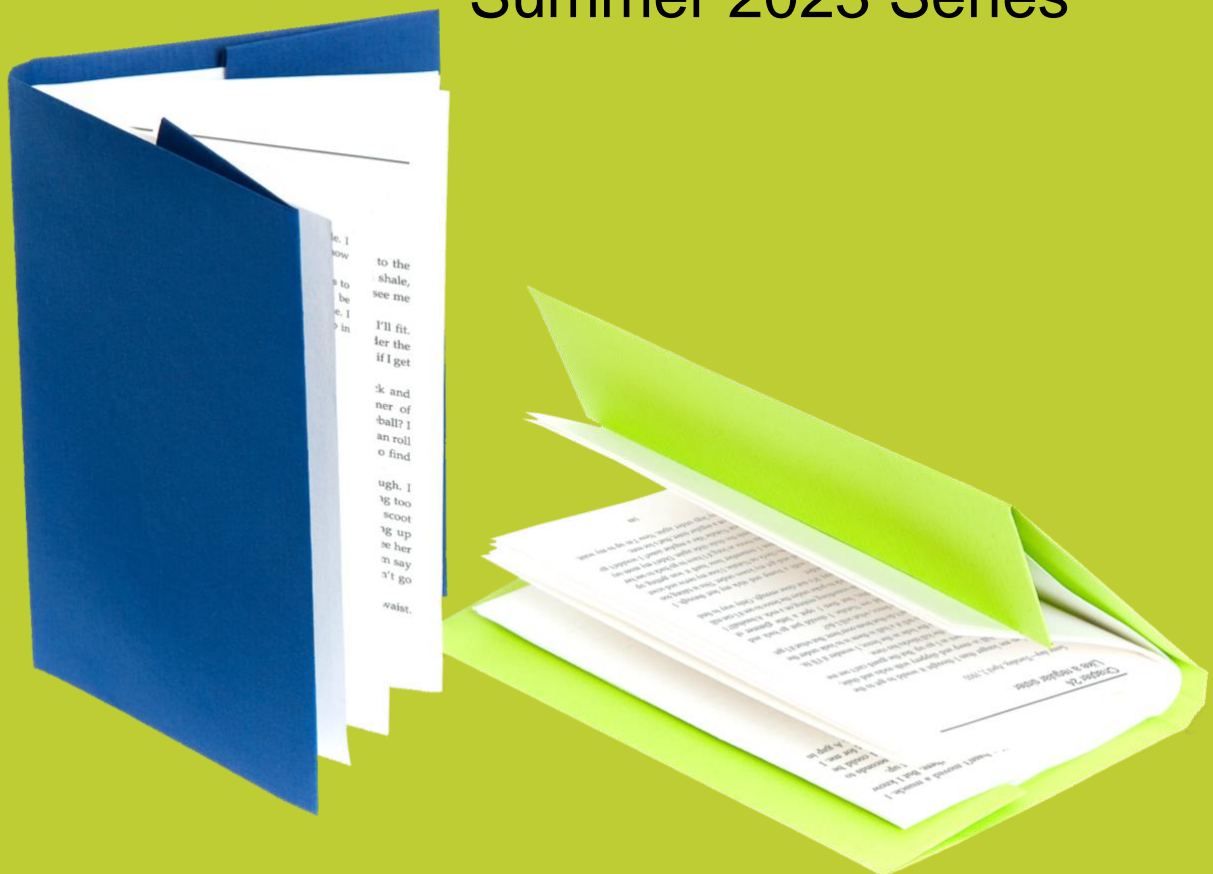


Pearson
Edexcel

GCSE (9–1) English Literature

Exemplar Scripts

Summer 2023 Series





Script 1 Macbeth

Chosen question number:

Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☐

Question 3 ☐

Question 4 ☐

Question 5 ☐

Question 6 ☐

Shakespeare Present Lady Macbeth as more manly than Macbeth as she attempts and successful manipulates him by calling him a coward 'when you first do it, then you were a man' this shows that Shakespeare emasculates Macbeth as with this were also seen as more dangerous and powerful at the time.

~~She~~ Lady Macbeth was also emasculating herself when she had gone to the Three witches "Picked my nipple from his boneless gums and dashed it brains out" this referencing to her child showing that she does not want to have that



(Section A continued) womanly figure in the Jacobean era. But Lady Macbeth did not want to be seen as weak and less powerful so she would dash the brains of her child just to show that she was more of a man than Macbeth.

~~Shakespeare~~ Shakespeare also presents Lady Macbeth as manipulative over Macbeth when he did not want to kill King Duncan. She frowns upon Macbeth calling him a coward a witch when she begins to speak in rhyme and shows power over Macbeth "But screw your courage to the sticking place and we'll not fail!" This shows how Macbeth is powerful and controlling than Macbeth as she talks him into committing



(Section A continued) Regicide over King
Duncan.

(Section A continued) and successfully
manipulating Macbeth
to killing Duncan in his
sleep.



Question 3: *Romeo and Juliet*

Script 2 & 3

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

a) Shakespeare presents the character of Romeo as an imaginative boy. For example when he says "I dreamt my lady came and found me dead!" This use of foreshadowing ~~relates~~ relates to Romeo's death at the end of the play where Juliet ~~finds~~ ^{finds} him dead.

Romeo is also presented as a very worried person. For example when he asks "How doth my lady? Is my father well? How fares my Juliet?" This use of question marks show how desperate Romeo is and wants to know if Juliet is safe. This makes the reader think of how much Romeo cares for Juliet even tho they have only known each other for less than twenty four hours.



(Section A continued) Shakespeare presents Romeo as a happy man at the start of the extract. For example, "If I may trust the flattering hint of sleep, my dreams presage some joyful news at hand." The opening of the extract shows how Romeo is feeling happier even though he has been banished from Verona.

The opening makes the reader think the extract is going to be positive.

Romeo is presented as a shocking and scared man at the end of the extract. For example, he says "Get thee gone, and hire those horses. I'll be with thee straight" This shows how the ending shows how Romeo's feelings changed and he is rushing to Verona to check up on Juliet.

This makes the reader interested on how Romeo feels and how the play could end.



(Section A continued) b) Suffering is shown in other parts of the play for example when Tybalt kills Mercutio he still makes jokes even while he is suffering. This allows the audience to laugh a bit at Mercutio's death. Romeo is furious and he kills Tybalt and makes the Capulet family suffer.

Suffering is also shown at the end of the novel when Juliet takes the potion so she doesn't have to marry Paris.

Her family can't believe she is dead but they don't know she took a potion.

Romeo thinks she is dead as he didn't get the news from Friar Lawrence.

Romeo goes to Verona and ~~see~~ sees Juliet's body and eats poison which makes him die and Juliet wakes up ~~from~~ and sees that Romeo is dead and she kisses him and stabs herself. This really shows how "love is everything except what it is". ~~Shakespeare~~ Shakespeare shows how love is too good to be true and Romeo and Juliet both kill each other as they would both suffer without the other.

"Violent delights have violent ends" this shows how both Montagues and Capulets suffer & die.



(Section A continued) this was done because of the feud but it was actually because of love but this shows how the play ends in tragedy and both families suffered in the end.



Question 4: *Much Ado About Nothing*

Script 4

(Section A continued)

b) PLAN

- Don John two tricks → cuz he's angry + jealous
- Benedick gullible - 'this can be no trick'
- Beatrice + Benedick tricked into loving

Throughout the play, the theme of tricking is presented, through the positive and negative effects of tricks, the motives behind several them, as well as which characters ~~believe~~ are gullible and fall for the tricks. It is an important theme as it ~~shows is the~~ is the reason behind ~~the how~~ most of the storyline ~~is from~~ and, helps us to understand why characters trick, and why ~~the~~ some react in certain ways.

Don John, the villain of the play, plans several tricks. He is jealous of his powerful half brother, Don Pedro, so ~~he~~ plans some tricks to ruin his friendship with Claudio, whom Don John also dislikes. The first trick doesn't work but then he plans to ruin Claudio's relationship with Hero, by pretending that Hero is cheating on him. ~~Don~~ Claudio is shown to be a gullible character, as he believes this trick without asking questions. He immediately says, 'farewell, therefore, Hero.' This implies that his love for Hero may have been superficial, as after being tricked he simply believed it was true. On the



(Section A continued) other hand, in the 1500s, women were expected to be virtuous, so this trick caused Claudio to be full of rage. When discovering that Hero has 'slept with another man,' Don Pedro immediately says *

Don Pedro had the idea of tricking Beatrice and Benedick into falling in love. He does this out of kindness, compared to Don John who had bad motives and intentions for the trick. Beatrice and Benedick eventually fall in love, and declare their strong love for each other. Benedick, like Claudio, is also gullible, and says 'this can be no trick,' which is dramatic irony as the audience are aware he has been tricked. However, in contrast to Don John's trick, the outcomes were positive, and Beatrice and Benedick ~~are~~ get married.

* 'I stand dishonoured that I have linked my friend to a common stake.' He believes his reputation has been ruined, which was the most important factor for him. Reputation being extremely important to men was very common in the 1500s.



Script 5 – Refugee Boy

Chosen question number:

Question 7 ✕	Question 8 ✕	Question 9 ✕
Question 10 ✕	Question 11 ✕	Question 12 ✕
Question 13 ✕	Question 14 ✕	Question 15 ✕
Question 16 ✕	Question 17 ✕	Question 18 ✕
Question 19 ✕	Question 20 ✕	Question 21 ✕
Question 22 ✕	Question 23 ✕	Question 24 ✕
Question 25 ✕	Question 26 ✕	Question 27 ✕
Question 28 ✕	Question 29 ✕	Question 30 ✕

Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald are significant in the play because they are offering to look after Alem while he's on his own and his dad's back in Eritrea and Ethiopia fighting in the war.

the quotation "Alem, until you can go back home, you want to stay here with us, don't you? Not at a children's home". Mrs Fitzgerald is trying to act like a mother figure to Alem and make sure he's safe and nothing bad's going to happen because in 1914 if you was a



(Section B continued) Refugee then you would either live in the children's home if you wasn't old enough to look after yourself or get put with a family who will provide for them until the refugee's family returns.

In 1914 the writer Benjamin Zephaniah got bullied and got made fun of because he was black and he faced a lot of racist hate. The person who adapted his book Lemn Sissay ~~exp~~ experienced a lot of racist jokes and hate crime and when they both were little they got bullied and left out and ^{Benjamin} ~~they~~ wrote a ^{play} ~~book~~ about it and Lemn Sissay adapted it and changed it into his own story.

If you was a refugee boy or girl then you would get put in a children's home, just like Alan was offered to be put in but Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald volunteered to



(Section B continued) look after him and make sure he's safe, Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald also play another role they also play ~~beige~~ lawyer and judge. So even if Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald didn't agree with what the jury says they got to look after Alen anyways and they both made sure that he felt comfortable and safe and that nothing could hurt him and they was always so welcoming to him and respected his privacy.

But ALSO at the same time as much as they cared about Alen and his wellbeing they completely neglected their daughter Ruth and they didn't even realise that she was there half of the time because of All the attention Alen was getting from Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald, Ruth started hating Alen and also started to feel this hatred for her parents and she started to isolate herself from everyone and



(Section B continued) Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald didn't even notice that she was gone because they only had time for Alan and Alan felt bad for Ruth so he tried to tell Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald about the situation they have caused by neglecting their daughter but they didn't even realise until Ruth and Alan actually confronted her parents and made them clearly realise their mistakes and damaged that they have caused to their family and to their daughter.

So even though Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald are a significant in the play because they seem so welcoming and kind, they neglected their own daughter for a 14 year old boy who they didn't even know anything about him.



Script 6 – An Inspector Calls

Chosen question number: **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒ **Question 9** ☒
Question 10 ☒ **Question 11** ☒ **Question 12** ☒
Question 13 ☒ **Question 14** ☒ **Question 15** ☒
Question 16 ☒ **Question 17** ☒ **Question 18** ☒
Question 19 ☒ **Question 20** ☒ **Question 21** ☒
Question 22 ☒ **Question 23** ☒ **Question 24** ☒
Question 25 ☒ **Question 26** ☒ **Question 27** ☒
Question 28 ☒ **Question 29** ☒ **Question 30** ☒

At the beginning of An Inspector calls, mystery is ~~significant~~ shown as significant in the play through the Inspector's arrival at the Birling house. The lighting changes from 'pink to bright and hard' as the Inspector arrives. This change of atmosphere from a comfortable pink to a bright, hard lighting spotlight seems to make it an interrogation. ~~What~~ ^{This} is mysterious to the audience as they have no idea of what the Birlings have done. ~~This~~ The ominous looking Inspector wearing a 'dark coat' is important as it ~~refers to the~~ ^{he} symbolises the Inspector as a representative of the working class. The effect of this is that it sets the tone for the play with the constant pressure on the Birling ~~Party~~ family. This shows the working class challenging the ideas of the upper class and wanting them to have more social responsibility.



~~1st paragraph~~ 3RD PARAGRAPH
(Section B continued) → In the middle of the play, mystery is significant as it emphasises the inequality between males and females. Sheila is ~~was~~ when Gerald was being interrogated, Sheila was curious to know ~~what~~ what Gerald had done. When Sheila finds out that Gerald was having an affair, Mrs Birling responded that it was normal. ~~2nd paragraph~~ During this time it was ^{common} normal for a man to go out and have another wife, but if this was a girl then she would be seen as 'ruined' by society. J.B. Priestley wanted to show what gender inequality was like and how it needed to be fixed.

2ND PARAGRAPH → ~~At the beg~~ Mystery is shown again at the beginning of the play by the ignorance of Mr. Birling. He says how the Titanic is 'unsinkable, absolutely unsinkable' and how 'the Germans don't want war'. Although this is dramatic irony as the audience is seeing this after two world wars. This creates a bad image for the upper class and is also emphasised by the Labour party won the year before this play was released in 1945, so the dislike of the upper class and Priestley's views makes this the right time for him to release the ~~next~~ play. The arrogance and confidence in Mr. Birling's statement also makes him more hated. ~~As~~ As he has more money, he thinks he has more knowledge. The audience know this isn't true and are most likely still mourning over the



(Section B continued) loss of relatives in WW2

At the end of the play, the ~~a cyclical structure~~ mystery is ~~show~~ significant which ~~the~~ ^{is} ~~ends~~ recognised by the cyclical structure of the play. Gerald figures out that the Inspector was not real all along. This makes him and Mr. Birling very ~~or~~ happy as they only cared about their status all the way through. ~~This is not~~ The mystery of the Inspector being fake is ~~sign~~ evident as it shows the true nature of the upper class and briefly relieves them. Until Mr. Birling gets a phone call 'a girl has just died at the infirmary'. This is an implication of the cyclical structure and notifies the reader that this whole interrogation will happen again. But instead ~~or~~ with a real inspector. He hopes that ~~this~~ this will lead the Birlings to have more social responsibility.



Script 7 – Great Expectations

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 to show how the visitor was not usual to pip ~~as~~ 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 ~~for~~ pip's visitor with the statements "he was substantially dressed, but roughly" ~~like a~~ ~~way~~ to show his appearance. this shows that his appearance says a lot about him which means that he is not ~~in~~ ~~at~~ 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 ~~like~~ a fisherman in his boat fishing for fish.

Dickens presents pip's visitor with the statements "I saw, with a stupid kind of amazement" to ~~st~~ tell us the way pip was looking at his visitor. this shows us that pip ~~reactor~~ was surprised but was not extreme. ~~that~~ 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 somatic
scene of unhappiness and anger and frustration as the scene
unravels. 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 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 uses the quote~~ 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.



Script 8 – Jane Eyre

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 lightning 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. ~~For~~ 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 'uncles' 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 three~~ 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,



Script 9

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





Script 10 – Anthology poetry

Chosen question number: **Question 8** ☒ **Question 9** ☒ **Question 10** ☒

Question 11 ☒

Both Cousin Kate and The Class Game present anger.

In 'Cousin Kate', the speaker is jealous that her cousin is married to the man she loved and is angry because of this. She announces that he "chose you and cast me by", the verb "cast" ~~shows~~ suggests that he got rid of her and didn't think it was a thoughtless action that happened quickly. She also claims that, had he chosen her instead, she would have not fallen in love with him or married him but rather "spit in his face". This makes it apparent that she feels anger towards the 'great lord' as well as her cousin since he made her his 'plaything', suggesting he had no interest in her, and then ~~he changed me like~~ "changed her like a glove" once he found Kate, as if she were an ~~old~~ object rather than a person.

In 'The Class Game', the speaker feels angry that they are being judged based on their social class and where they are from rather than for



who they are as a person. In the poem, the speaker repeatedly ~~asks~~ asks "how can you tell what class I'm from". This repetition causes the tone of the question to become ~~challenging~~ aggressive, as if they are challenging the person they may be talking to. The speaker repeatedly asks if this judgement of ~~statement~~ status comes from the way they ~~sp~~ speak: "I say 'targ' to my 'ma'" or because of other factors: "did I drop my unemployment card". They are attempting to force the other person to give valid reasoning for judging them.

At the end of the poem, the speaker asks "why do you care what class I'm from" which is different from the other times this question is asked because it is asking "why do you care". This more annoyed, angered tone ~~shows~~ suggests that they are angry at people for only seeing them for how much money they have.



Script 11 – Unseen poetry

Question 12

In poem 1 it discusses how growing old used to be in the first 2 stanzas and then in stanzas 3 and 4 ~~she~~ she says how ~~the~~ we must be now. the poem shows how ~~the~~ times ~~en~~ have changed through out the years. the poem talks about how no one cared about what you do and how you acted back then, but now you need to 'set an example for the children' and ~~use~~ ~~use~~ watch how you behave. at the start of poem 1 it says 'I shall wear purple' and it then repeats the same line at the end of the poem this suggests a stereotype about old people and says how they wear purple.

in poem 2 it discusses 'winter' and 'pushing forty'. there is no rhyme scheme, & the poem consists of 2 stanzas and the poem has ~~an~~ emjambment. the emjambment shows the on going discussion in the poem. 'a last wild blaze' suggests it will be your last night out as they think they are too old for going out at night.



In poem 1 growing older is also presented in the first two stanzas as positive and exciting where as the last two stanzas are negative this shows the contrast on how things have changed throughout different times 'we must', the adjective 'must' shows nowadays people feel like they have to have people round for dinner but in the other first 2 stanzas ~~that~~ inviting people round for dinner wasn't a thing. the difference in stanzas show that now there are more rules to do because people get offended.

Poem 2 is all about colour and nature which is a contrast from poem 1. Poem 2 suggests that when you start to get older you appreciate things more like nature and going out because you start to realise that you are getting older. 'we see the trees show ~~their~~ true colour' shows ~~th~~ she is taking in nature and showing appreciation towards everything she sees or hears.



Script 12

Question 12

Both poem 1 and poem 2 share the ideas of growing older and using it as an opportunity to express themselves while also taking about the disadvantages to it.

This can be seen in poem 1 where the poet Jenny Joseph talks about her experiences of doing some thing new. This can be seen by the use of verbs on the lines 'I shall wear purple' and 'start to wear purple' specifically the verbs 'shall' and 'start' these clearly show that she is experimenting and starting something new in her older age. Similarly in poem 2 ~~writes~~ the poet Alison Bell ~~let~~ writes about trying new things with her look, this is shown by the poet's use of a metaphor personification on the line 'braver than lipstick'. This ~~demon~~ shows that she now feels the courage of and bravery to try something new like trying a new colour of lipstick.

Now in ~~the~~ poem 1 the idea of responsibility is shown throughout however in poem 2



The poet demonstrates the idea that it is time to ~~let go~~ her last chance to be irresponsible. This can be seen in poem 1 by the poet's use of ~~repetition~~ repetition of 'most'. This clearly shows the pressure that she feels is being put on her because she is older and seen as a ~~responsible~~ someone who has to set a 'good example for the children'. On the other hand in poem 2 the poet talks about how she needs to let go for one final time. This can be seen by the poet's use of enjambment through out most of the poem. This could indicate to the poet making quick and rushed decisions without ~~responsibility~~ responsibly thinking and stopping before she does.

Both poets share the ideas that they should make a final statement. This can be seen in poem 1 by the poet's use of simile on the line 'shocked and surprised'. This shows the audience how she does not act like other people her age and it shocks some people as they do not see it as normal. Similarly in poem 2 the poet writes about all of the crazy decisions she will make. This can be seen by the poet's use



of adjectives on the line 'in a last wild blaze'
specifically the word 'wild'. This shows that
she does not care for other people's opinion
and just wants to make a final impression.

Overall, I feel like poem 1, warning, is best
as it had humor subtly mixed in that enhanced
my reading experience ~~wanting me~~ making me
entirely to read on.