

GCSE English Literature
5ET1H/01

Animal Farm
Higher Tier

The purpose of this pack is to provide centres with the question paper, mark scheme and a set of exemplar materials with commentaries.

The individual documents can be found on our website at www.edexcel.com

Included in this pack:

- Question and extract from Summer 2012 Paper
- Marked scripts with the mark and band
- Examiner commentary and mark scheme

SECTION A: LITERARY HERITAGE

Use this extract to answer Question 1.

Animal Farm

Extract taken from Chapter 8.

As his last act upon earth, Comrade Napoleon had pronounced a solemn decree: the drinking of alcohol was to be punished by death.

By the evening, however, Napoleon appeared to be some-what better, and the following morning Squealer was able to tell them that he was well on the way to recovery. By the evening of that day Napoleon was back at work, and on the next day it was learned that he had instructed Whymper to purchase in Willingdon some booklets on brewing and distilling. A week later Napoleon gave orders that the small paddock beyond the orchard, which it had previously been intended to set aside as a grazing-ground for animals who were past work, was to be ploughed up. It was given out that the pasture was exhausted and needed re-seeding; but it soon became known that Napoleon intended to sow it with barley.

About this time there occurred a strange incident which hardly anyone was able to understand. One night at about twelve o'clock there was a loud crash in the yard, and the animals rushed out of their stalls. It was a moonlight night. At the foot of the end wall of the big barn, where the Seven Commandments were written, there lay a ladder broken in two pieces. Squealer, temporarily stunned, was sprawling beside it, and near at hand there lay a lantern, a paint-brush, and an overturned pot of white paint. The dogs immediately made a ring round Squealer, and escorted him back to the farmhouse as soon as he was able to walk. None of the animals could form any idea as to what this meant, except old Benjamin, who nodded his muzzle with a knowing air, and seemed to understand, but would say nothing.

But a few days later Muriel, reading over the Seven Commandments to herself, noticed that there was yet another of them which the animals had remembered wrong. They had thought that the Fifth Commandment was 'No animal shall drink alcohol', but there were two words that they had forgotten. Actually the Commandment read: 'No animal shall drink alcohol to excess.'

Animal Farm – Higher Tier – part a)

1 Answer all parts of the question.

(a) From the extract, what do you discover about the character of Napoleon?

Use **evidence** from the extract to support your answer.

(8)

Script 1 response to part a)

Band 3 – 8 marks

1a) We see Napoleon as being very demanding in this extract. We can see this through the way he 'orders' and 'instructs' other people around.

We also see Napoleon as being respected. We can see this through how he is named 'comrade Napoleon', which is a high regarded name.

We see Napoleon as being powerful. We can see this through by the way he is able to 'punish' the animals 'by death'.

We see Napoleon as being cruel. We can see this because he 'ordered' the 'grazing ground' where 'animals who were past work' could go, to be dug up to 'sow with barley' for his own pleasure. This also shows he is selfish.

We see Napoleon as being manipulative. We see this because the ~~can~~ animals believe they 'remembered wrong', ~~but really they had been~~

We see Napoleon willing to learn new things as he 'instructed Whymper to purchase ... some booklet on brewing.'

The candidate shows perceptive understanding of the character of Napoleon with evidence from the extract

Examiner summary:

Candidate makes several valid and points about Napoleon's character, as seen in the extract, with a focussed commentary supported with evidence.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perceptive understanding of the character.• Uses a variety of discriminating evidence from the extract to demonstrate knowledge about the character.
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This response received full marks.

Script 2 response to part a)
Band 3 – 8 marks

② From the extract we learn that Napoleon has the power on this farm. It says in the extract "he had instructed". So he had told another animal to do something. It then goes on to say in the next line "Napoleon gave orders" again he is doing none of this work for himself. This shows he is a lazy and powerful character in this book.

At the end of the first paragraph in the extract it says "Napoleon intended to sow barley" this shows he knows what he is doing, he knows the animals need food, what food they need and how they are going to do it and I think this shows he has some intelligence, more than the other animals on the farm.

I think that Squealer is quite an intimidating and scary character. No body wants to go the wrong way with him as it is shown when it says "None of the animals could form any idea what this meant, except old Benjamin, who nodded his muzzle with a knowing air, and seemed to understand but would say nothing" from this we learn that people

The candidate shows perceptive understanding of the character of Napoleon with evidence from the extract

This paragraph refers to the character of Squealer rather than Napoleon and therefore would not have been rewarded.

have started to catch on but are scared of ~~egreaser~~ and "the dogs", because most people in the situation would stick up for themselves unless they were seriously worried. I think that Napoleon is a manipulating character which is using this quality to get around breaking the rules. It says "muriel, ~~was~~ reading over the seven commandments to herself, noticed that there was yet another them the animals had remembered wrong" he had changed the words but the ~~the~~ animals are quite stupid and ~~the~~ Napoleon has manipulated them to believe they had simply "forgotten" the two new words "to excess" at the seven commandments and therefore getting around the fact he now drinks ~~off~~ alcohol which is manipulative and ~~deceiving~~ deceiving.

The conclusion to this response shows perceptive understanding of the character of Napoleon

Examiner summary:

The candidate uses a good range of evidence to support the points about 'power', 'lazy' and 'manipulating'. The response ends strongly.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perceptive understanding of the character.• Uses a variety of discriminating evidence from the extract to demonstrate knowledge about the character.
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This response received full marks.

Script 3 response to part a)
Band 3 – 8 marks

1a) From the extract, we see that Napoleon is firstly very ~~authoritative~~ authoritative, hence why Orwell writes "Napoleon had pronounced". The use of 'pronounced' and 'decrees' imply that Napoleon, and Napoleon alone gives orders; 'decrees' gives him ~~is~~ ~~is~~ a persona of royalty (i.e. in command).

Secondly, Napoleon is also very selfish - hence why ~~to~~ "Napoleon intended to sow it with barley". This suggests that rather than allowing retired animals to relax - 'grazing ground', Napoleon would use the land to fuel his alcohol addiction.

Thirdly, Napoleon is presented by Orwell as foolish. Initially we see that Napoleon is ill due to alcohol - 'last act', yet ever so he decides to further ~~to~~ this lust for intoxication by learning how to 'brew and distill' showing that he has not learnt from the mistakes of the past.

Lastly, Napoleon is also shown as hypocritical - Orwell presents Napoleon as 'Comrade', but this is ironic since he is superior to the rest of the animals, as he is both a pig and authoritative - reinforced by the repetition of 'ordered', much like his alter ego, Stalin.

The candidate shows a perceptive understanding of the character of Napoleon and uses a good range of evidence from the extract.

Examiner summary:

This is a perceptive response with a variety of discriminating evidence. The candidate briefly mentions Stalin at the end of the response which would not have been rewarded as AO4 (context) is not accessed in this section.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perceptive understanding of the character.• Uses a variety of discriminating evidence from the extract to demonstrate knowledge about the character.
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This response received full marks.

Animal Farm – Higher Tier – part b)

(b) Comment on how language is used to create the relationship between the pigs and the other animals in the extract.

Use examples of the writer's language from the extract.

(10)

Script 1 response to part b) Band 3 – 8 marks

1b) we see the pigs to have a higher level of protection than the other animals. ~~There~~
The way the 'dogs' immediately made a ring round squealer' suggests that they have the full protection of the dogs from the other animals. The word 'immediately' highlights ~~the amount of~~ how trained the dogs are to keep the pigs from harm.
~~the~~ We see the pigs as being of a higher power than the other animals. We can see this through the demanding language such as 'instructed' and 'orders' used by Napoleon which shows they ^{show a lead over} the other animals.
We also see the pigs as being higher respected as the pigs have specific names such as

The candidate makes perceptive comments about the language is used to create the relationship between the pigs and the other animals

'comrade Napoleon' and 'squealer', but the ~~other~~ other animals are classified into one big name just as 'animals'. The word 'comrade' ~~gives~~ gives Napoleon a trustworthy name, which leads the 'animals' into believing they ~~are~~ can trust him. This is later to be revealed as ironic, as they actually can't.

The candidate makes perceptive comments about the language is used to create the relationship

We also see the ~~other~~ ^{animals to trust the pigs} and for the pigs to use this to their advantage ~~and use this to their advantage.~~

The animals believe that they 'forgotten' and remembered ~~the so~~ wrong' the commandments. We know that this isn't true, but the animals do not question it and raise no suspicion. This could also show that the pigs use the animals lack of intelligence to their advantage.

Examiner summary:

The candidate makes several points about the language used such as 'protection' and 'the dogs'. There is specific analysis of words with perceptive use of textual reference selection. There is also a reference to irony.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

5	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing reference to how the writer achieves effects. • Perceptive understanding of linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features of language. • Perceptive use of relevant examples from the extract.
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This response received full marks.

Script 2 response to part b)
Band 3 – 6 marks

b) I think the pigs in this extract are shown as further apart and maybe disagreeing more than they used to be. It says "there lay a ladder broken in two pieces. Squealer temporarily stunned was sprawling beside it" this shows Squealer was up the ladder trying to change the commandments, but earlier in the book when they were painting the original ~~new~~ commandments they were there for each other to hold the ladder and to keep each other steady. But as the story has progressed to here I think we see that their friendship is no longer as strong and it might go the same way as Snatch. I think we see that Squealer is a bit of a messenger.

The candidate refers to 'earlier in the novel' which would not have been rewarded.

Napoleon never ~~seems~~ seems to make contact with the animals anymore. Squealer is always sent out. It says "Napoleon seemed to be somewhat better, and the following morning Squealer was able to tell them" it shows he doesn't make the effort to go out and reassure them and to make them feel better he just sends a less powerful pig out to do his work. This shows he clearly doesn't want to be friends with his "comrades" and is distant from the other animals.

The candidate shows thorough understanding of how the writer uses language to explore the relationships in the extract

It says "seemed to understand but would say nothing" about Old Benjamin and I think this sums up the whole relationship of the animals and pigs. One side is powerful, the other is scared of what will happen if they do speak up and there is barely any ~~and~~ speaking between the pigs and the animals so it shows this is not a good relationship. But it does show they are trusting of the pigs. When the animals see the commandments they think they have just "forgotten" and pass it by because surely their leader would do nothing wrong.

The response here is a little generalised and not backed up by textual reference.

Examiner summary:

The candidate makes several points about the language used and makes sustained reference to the extract; however, the response does stray outside the extract and is also rather general in places.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained reference to how the writer achieves effects. • Thorough understanding of linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features of language. • Sustained use of relevant examples from the extract.
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To move up to the next band: This response needs to focus fully on the extract and not allow the focus to go outside it; the points made must fully focus on the relationship between the pigs and the other animals as evidenced in the extract.

Script 3 response to part b)
Band 5 – 10 marks

1b) It is clear from the extract that the ~~relationship~~ relationship between the pigs and the others is not equal - indeed, the pigs are superior. Orwell shows this through firstly highlighting the educational segregation - the pigs are literate because they can write - hence the 'overturned pot of whitewash'. The contrast to this is that the animals are simple-minded - hence "None of the animals could form any idea as to what this meant". In this way, the pigs are superior in social standing due to their intellectual capacity ~~which~~.

Next, Orwell uses language to tell us ~~to~~ that the pigs are in control and ~~lead~~ order the others around - hence the repetition of 'pronounced', 'instructed' and 'given out'. By

using these, it highlights how the pigs ~~order~~ order the other animals - 'gave orders', whilst 'pronounced a new decree' tells us that the pigs are the ones that create new laws and rules in the farm - the fact that no other animals are consulted tells us how the pigs are "above" the others.

Furthermore, Orwell uses symbolism to note the physical segregation - ~~thus~~ thus we see 'the dogs immediately made a big round square'. A ~~big round~~ The alliterative phrase 'big round' is symbolic of how the pigs are separated physically from the animals since they are ~~so~~ intransigent - their superiority means ~~that~~ they needn't reduce their ~~living~~ lifestyles -

The candidate makes perceptive reference to how the writer achieves uses language to create the relationship between the pigs and the other animals.

including 'the dogs' (which implies how through the use of fear and terror, they compound this fear) - to the common animals' level.

Next, ~~the~~ the pigs are superior ~~to~~ (Orwell shows) through the ~~use of~~ ~~contrast~~ animals' naïveté - 'the animals had remembered wrong'. By placing the blame on the animals (and not the pigs) we see how the animals allow the superiority of the pigs through not challenging and voicing their doubts.

Lastly, the pigs manipulate language to promote their superiority - hence why 'Comrade' ~~is~~ is used. Although this is ironic, ~~and~~ by saying 'Comrade' is creates the illusion of equality ~~is~~ and as a result of that, the pigs can further their rule on the back of the animals' innocence (although Benjamin's habit - 'would say nothing' shows how through the misuse of education, ~~the~~ the social divide between the animals is reinforced).

The candidate makes perceptive reference to how the writer achieves uses language to create the relationship between the pigs and the other animals.

Examiner summary:

The candidate makes several perceptive points about the language used such as 'protection' and 'the dogs'. There is specific analysis of words with perceptive use of textual reference selection. There is also a reference to irony.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

5	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convincing reference to how the writer achieves effects.• Perceptive understanding of linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features of language.• Perceptive use of relevant examples from the extract.
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This response received full marks.

Animal Farm – Higher Tier – part c)

(c) Explore the significance of dishonesty in the extract.

Use **evidence** from the extract to support your answer.

(10)

Script 1 response to part c) Band 5 – 10 marks

(c) We see the pigs being dishonest in this extract as Napoleon has been drinking, which is breaking one of the 7 commandments. This is the taken further as he claims 'drinking of alcohol should be punished by death' yet himself was not 'punished' meaning what he said isn't true for everyone.

The animals believe that the 'small paddocks' were there for a 'grazing ground' but in fact is going to be sown with barley. This shows that the pigs disrespect the other animals and do not care about them.

The pigs are shown ~~not~~ to be trustworthy ~~as~~ 'twelve o'clock at night' squealer was out in the barn where the seven commandments were. This shows that he was being sneaky as they were doing it at 'night' and without telling the other animals. The sneakiness here shows there is no trust between the pigs and the animals.

~~The pigs are also~~ The pigs are also seen to be lying as Napoleon 'instructed' business

The candidate makes perceptive comments the significance of honesty in the extract and uses quotations from the extract to support the points made.

to be made with 'whimper' to 'purchase' goods in 'Whittington'. This is going against one of the 7 commandments and has not been discussed with the other animals. This shows that the pigs do not believe that they need to abide by the commandments but the animals do.

The fact that the pigs have added 'two words' to the 5th commandment shows that they have the power over the other animals. But the animals think that they 'have forgotten' and remembered 'wrong' as they fully trust the pigs and don't question it. This shows that ~~the~~ ^{the} pigs crush ~~the~~ ^{the} trust between them and take advantage.

The candidate makes perceptive comments on the significance of dishonesty in the extract and uses quotations from the extract to support the points made.

Examiner summary:

The candidate analyses the extract with perception and uses sustained relevant textual reference to support the arguments.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

5	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convincing reference to extract supported by sustained relevant textual reference.• Explanation of significance of theme in the extract shows perceptive understanding.
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This response received full marks.

Script 2 response to part c)
Band 3 – 6 marks

② The fact that Squealer and Napoleon change the commandment from "No animal shall drink alcohol" to "no animal shall drink alcohol to excess" is the biggest dishonesty in this extract. It shows he is using his knowledge and intelligence to let them get away with drinking. Even though it made him feel like it was his "last act upon earth" but clearly enjoyed it and wanted more. This is significant because he is becoming more human-like and is using his power to get that. Another thing he is ~~doing~~ doing is making the animals think he likes and cares about them. It shows they do to him when it says "Squealer was able to tell them that he was well on the way to recovery" they were obviously worried and were waiting to hear this reassurance but in actual fact he doesn't care for them. He makes no contact with any of the other animals unless necessary and either sends Squealer or "the dogs" out to do his ^{we just want power} work. I think this is significant because it shows that here and throughout the book that if you treat someone a certain way you can treat them as you hope they are. The palm of your hands and this is shame and is the main theme throughout this book.

The candidate shows thorough understanding of the theme in the extract and uses textual evidence to support the response.

The candidate refers to the whole book at the end of the response and this would not have been rewarded.

Examiner summary:

The candidate shows a thorough understanding of the theme which is supported by relevant evidence from the extract.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustained reference to extract supported by relevant textual reference.• Explanation of significance of theme in the extract shows thorough understanding.
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To move up to the next band: this response needs to focus on the evidence from the extract to support the points made about dishonesty.

Script 3 response to part c)
Band 5 – 10 marks

1c) Dishonesty is used by the Pigs for their own selfish gains. We see this firstly through the embezzlement of the farm lands - 'grazing ground... ploughed up'. The alternative phrase 'grazing ground' ~~means the~~, which is meant for elderly animals is to be destroyed to 'sow it ~~to~~ with barley' which means the pigs alcohol addiction will be satisfied. The 'barley' suggests that the pigs care less for the other animals and the farm and only for the bettering of their lives. Thus, dishonesty is significant in that it shows the egoistic nature of Napoleon (and ultimately the pigs).
Secondly, dishonesty is ~~allowed~~ allowed

The candidate makes perceptive comments the significance of dishonesty in the extract and uses quotations from the extract to support the points made.

through the use of 'the dogs'. In the same way the NKVD oppressed Russians, the dogs spread fear to the animals. ~~the~~ the adverbial phrase 'immediately' shows how ~~significant~~ devoted the dogs are to the Pigs and thus portrays how dishonesty is significant because of the Pigs' use of terror allows them to be dishonest without fear of reprisals.

The candidate makes reference to the context of the novel which is not in the extract or needed in part of the response. However, this does not affect the overall mark.

Next, combined with fear and terror, Squealer's manipulation of language to alter the commandments ~~suggests~~ - 'to excess' shows how the literal changing of the laws ~~is~~ suggests dishonesty in that these 'commandments' were unalterable, yet for the desires and justification of their actions, the pigs change it.

Next, the dishonesty and corruption of

the commandments is ~~permitted~~ permitted (albeit unknowingly) through the ~~naivete of~~ and trusting nature of the stupid animals - hence why Orwell writes 'order which the animals had remembered wrong'. The fact that Napoleon instinctively feels the animals were to blame, shows how reliant they are on the Pigs and thus means the Pigs have a 'free hand' at changing the commandments. The idea of a

misuse of education is reinforced through Benjamin's acquiescence - 'with a knowing air, would not say anything'. This implies how although Benjamin is intelligent - 'knowing' gives an erudite person, his stubbornness - he is a donkey - and cynical outlook prevent any criticism and thus allows the pigs to corrupt Animal Farm.

The candidate makes perceptive comments on the significance of dishonesty in the extract and uses quotations from the extract to support the points made.

Examiner summary:

The candidate makes convincing reference to the extract and the explanation of the significance of the theme of dishonesty shows perceptive understanding. The reference to the context of the novel is not rewardable.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

5	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convincing reference to extract supported by sustained relevant textual reference.• Explanation of significance of theme in the extract shows perceptive understanding.
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This response received full marks.

Animal Farm – Higher Tier – part d)

(d) Explore the significance of dishonesty in **one other** part of the novel.

Use examples of the writer's language to support your answer.

(12)

Script 1 response to part d)

Band 3 – 7 marks

1D) page 76 - 78.

In this extract we see the pigs being completely dishonest towards the other animals.

In this extract we see the animals to have full trust in the pigs willing to take Boxer away. Although it was the 'first time they have ever seen (Benjamin) gallop' they do not question why, instead they just say 'goodbye'. This shows that ~~we~~ believe the pigs when they say said where Boxer is ~~going~~ going despite how 'excited' Benjamin was.

Even though the animals believe Boxer is going to a nice place they soon discover that he is going to the 'horse slaughter'. This shows that all the trust the ~~the~~ animals have in the pigs is disrespected when they take 'Boxer to the knacker'. ~~Although the animals are~~ The pigs do not care about the other animals as well as Boxer.

Despite the animals knowing that the pigs go on to lie further when Squealer 'announced' Boxer had died at 'hospital'. The pigs know the animals know what is said on the way but ~~they~~ they carry on to lie to them

The candidate chooses a valid 'other part' of the novel and shows a thorough understanding of the writer's use of language and the theme.

further. This shows that among us they have a good reputation it doesn't matter what how the other animals feel.

Although the animals had read it for themselves, after hearing it was just a 'rather mistake', they feel 'enormously relieved'. This shows that the pigs use the animals' trust in them to manipulating their thoughts to withhold their reputation.

The candidate chooses a valid 'other part' of the novel and shows a thorough understanding of the theme.

Examiner summary:

The candidate has appropriately chosen the section of the novel when Boxer is taken away. The response shows thorough understanding of how dishonesty is seen in the pigs' treatment of Boxer, supported with sustained relevant examples.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

3	6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustained use of relevant examples from the text to demonstrate knowledge about theme/character.• Thorough understanding of linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features of language.• Thorough selection of textual detail to support interpretation.
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To move up to the next band: The response needs to focus in greater depth on the chosen section of the novel and provide a thorough selection of textual detail to support the comments on dishonesty.

Script 2 response to part d)
Band 4– 9 marks

(d) Another part in the book where dis-honesty is ^{shown} is where Mollie denies going to see some humans at the edge of the farm. This is another type of dis-honesty because it's for the good of someone and not used in a manipulating way. It says "she was ~~to~~ ~~to~~ late for work every morning and excused herself by saying she had overslept, and she complained of mysterious pains." This shows she is lying to the other animals and even the pigs which is surprising because most animals wouldn't dare do such a thing. ~~worried~~ about the trouble. We later learn this lying is because as one of the other animals say "One of Mr. Pilkington's men was standing on the other side of the hedge" and "he was talking to you and you were allowing him to stroke your nose." It shows she risks trouble with the pigs to do this it shows this must be important to her and she enjoys this human contact. It says ~~the~~ "three days later Mollie disappeared" and she had left and people had "seen her on the other side of Willington" with the humans. I think dishonesty is important in this part of the novel because it shows it can be for the good of someone and not used in a manipulating fashion. This clearly meant a lot to her it she was risking getting in trouble with the pigs and it shows although the whole book ~~is~~ is based around dishonesty in the end some of it was not bad. But it also shows another person's dishonesty had driven her to do this and it shows as a vicious circle of lying.

The candidate chooses a valid 'other part' of the novel and shows an assured understanding of the theme and the writer's use of language.

Examiner summary:

"The candidate makes an appropriate choice with the episode involving Mollie's dishonesty and shows assured understanding of the theme."

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

4	8-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assured use of relevant examples from the text to demonstrate knowledge about theme/character.Assured understanding of linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features of language.Pertinent selection of textual detail to support interpretation.
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To move up to the next band: The response needs to include more perceptive examples of how the writer uses language for effect in the chosen part of the novel.

Script 3 response to part d)
Band 5– 12 marks

1d) Dishonesty, or the breaking of trust is shown when Boxer is sent to the 'knacker's'. Napoleon had promised that Boxer would be sent to the hospital ~~with~~ ~~the~~ animals and the naïveté of the animals and lack of literacy ~~suggested~~ meant that they accepted the ruling - 'Good-bye Boxer' implies their blind stupidity and it is only through Benjamin - 'he read; horse slaughterer' that they understand the gravity of the situation - and thus Orwell voices the reader's thought through Benjamin. This is significant in that it is the first time that Benjamin has criticised the actions of the regime, but the manipulation of Squealer's language - 'present during Boxer's last hours' ~~mean~~ shows how

~~distorted~~ the literal changing of history persuades the animals to accept the lies. The repetition of the animals' acquiescence is shown through emotive verbs such as 'admirable' which is ironic and used to mask the animals' inaction and the pigs' dishonesty. Furthermore the detached and

The candidate chooses a valid 'other part' of the novel and shows a perceptive understanding of the theme and the writer's use of language.

limited narrative style of Orwell - 'he died' makes the dishonesty of the Pigs even more risible and the fact we as readers rely on Orwell for information was parallel to how the animals rely on the Pigs for information - and are thus ~~at the~~ allowing a corruption of thought. Lastly, the dishonesty is shown to be for the Pigs selfish gain - 'a wooden crate was delivered and this shows the egoistic, self-centred ~~purpose~~ goals of the Pigs'.

The candidate chooses a valid 'other part' of the novel and shows a perceptive understanding of the theme and the writer's use of language.

Examiner summary:

The candidate shows perceptive understanding of the theme and supports the points made with a convincing selection of textual detail.

Band this answer achieves in the mark scheme:

5	11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perceptive use of relevant examples from the text to demonstrate knowledge about theme/character.• Perceptive understanding of linguistic, grammatical, structural and presentational features of language.• Convincing selection of textual detail to support interpretation.
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This response received full marks.