

Examiners' Report January 2013

GCSE English Literature 5ET1F 01

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Assessment overview

The English Literature 5ET1 Foundation tier examination consists of two sections and lasts for an hour and forty-five minutes, approximately fifty minutes for each section. The questions on this paper have been designed to enable candidates to show what they can achieve in relation to the detailed study of two texts.

The total number of marks available is 89.

There are 43 marks available for Section A, which includes 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar assessed in part (d) of the question.

46 marks are available for Section B, which includes 6 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG).

Study of prose texts

Section A: One text from the Literary Heritage (the four-part question). There is only one question per text and candidates should answer all four parts of the question. The maximum marks for each section of the question are: part (a) 10 marks; part (b) 10 marks; part (c) 8 marks and part (d) 12 marks plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar. Total 43 marks.

Section B: One text from Different Cultures (essay). Candidates provide a response to one of two questions. Assessment Objective 1 carries a maximum of 16 marks and Assessment Objective 4 carries a maximum of 24 marks. In addition, a mark of up to 6 is awarded for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG). Total 46 marks.

In this series for Foundation tier, there were only a few texts selected and therefore not all questions have been exemplified in this report. Please refer to the report for 5ET1H for some exemplars which address most questions.

Section A

Question 1

Animal Farm

As this was by far the most popular question for Section A, three examples have been included in this report. The three examples provide centres with a full range of marks.

The given extract was taken from Chapter 2 of the novel and candidates were asked to outline the 'key events' leading up to the extract in part (a). The theme of 'control' was the focus for part (b); the character of Mr Jones for part (c) and control in part (d).

A range of examples were provided for part (d) of the question, including: Major's speech; Snowball's expulsion; Napoleon's control and Squealer's use of propaganda.

A full range of marks were awarded, with many candidates gaining marks in the top bands. Time management has improved and candidates are focusing more on the given extract for parts (b) and (c) of the question.

The following response is limited. It goes slightly beyond 'basic' as the candidate has attempted to use textual evidence in order to support the points made. More examples would be necessary to qualify for a mark in a higher band.

1a) The key events that lead up to the extract are the old major died and nobody thought that rebellion predicted by major would take place. Also animalism takes place in this chapter. Earlier on in the chapter I noticed a key event "those ribbons that you are so devoted to are a badge of slavery." This shows me that animalism is taking place and also the rebellion.

1b) The writer presents control in the extract ~~by~~ in many ways. One way is "in the store - shed with whips in there hands, washing out in all directions." This shows me that he controls the animals with aggression and violence.

(Section A continued)

1c) In the extract you learn many things about the character Mr Jones. Early on in the extract one point I was drawn to was "went to ~~the~~ sleep on the drawing room sofa" this shows me that he is a very lazy and doesn't do anything on the farm or care for the animals.

1d) Another part of the novel that shows the importance of control is "the seven commandments" this shows me that the animals are under control and have to follow the seven commandments.



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Part (a): The candidate identifies two main key events: 'major dies' and 'animalism takes place'. The reference to 'ribbons' has a loose link with the 12th/13th point of the mark scheme. More key events would be needed to qualify for a higher band. The response is occasionally sound and gains a mark just into Band 3, 5 marks.

Part (b): This is a limited response. One point is made and supported with an appropriate example. Band 2, 4 marks.

Part (c): A limited response providing one example and little comment. Band 1, 3 marks.

Part (d): The candidate has made a valid point, but has not explored their chosen extract in any detail. The response is limited and gains a mark just into Band 2, 3 marks.

SPG: The candidate has met the intermediate performance criteria: Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. 2 marks.



The use of textual evidence **is not** required for Part (a) of the question, but is **essential for all other parts**.

In the following exemplar the candidate attempts to use textual evidence, although at times the quotes are too long. Rather than spending too much time copying large areas of the extract(s), more points could have been made and supported with short examples.

(a) The key events that lead up to the extract are Old Major's dream, Old Major's speech, Old Major dies in his sleep, and Snowball, Squealer, and Napoleon ~~took~~ ^{take} over Old Major's place. Old Major's dream was about a song that he explained in his speech was to rebel against Mr Jones, which made him come up with the rebellion - and he died 3 days later in his sleep because he was 12 years ~~which~~ old.

(b) How the writer presents control in the extract is bad, because he writes about how Mr Jones is a bad farmer and has no control. I know this from where it says 'For whole days at a time he would lounge in his Windsor chair in the kitchen, reading the ~~news~~ newspapers, drinking, and occasionally feeding Moses on crusts of bread soaked in beer? This suggests that Mr. Jones doesn't care about the animals because he would rather lounge around and do nothing ~~rather~~ ^{other} than take

(Section A continued)

Care of the animals, which could cause them to die, ~~the farm to close down~~, and him losing out on money control of their farm.

(c) From the extract, ~~learn that~~ ^{I learn that} Mr Jones is selfish, greedy, and lazy. I learned this from where it says 'Mr Jones went into Willingdon and got so drunk at the Red Lion..... When Mr Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing room sofa with the News of the world over his face, so that when the evening came, the animals were still unused.' This shows that he doesn't even care about the animals, which is selfish - and spends all his money on alcohol - which is greedy. He also just goes to sleep when he gets back - which shows that he's lazy.

(d) The importance of control ~~or~~ ^{chapter} ~~in one other~~ ^{five} part of the novel is strong, because Snowball comes up with the idea of the windmill, and has to be in strong control of everything. I got this from where it says 'Snowball stood up and, though occasionally interrupted by bleating from the sheep, set forth his reasons for advocating the building of the windmill.' This ~~goes~~ goes to show that

(Section A continued)

Snowball is the most important one and needs strong control as it is his idea.



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Part (a): The candidate has identified: Major's dream and speech; Major's death; the pigs' importance and then returns to previous events. The chronology is 'generally sound' and the response is given a mark at the lower end of Band 4, 7 marks.

Part (b): One very long quote is used. The candidate briefly refers to Jones' loss of control. One example limits this response to a mark in Band 3, 6 marks.

Part (c): The candidate has demonstrated an occasional understanding of the character. One very long piece of evidence has been used. In order to qualify for a mark in a higher band, evidence should be more selective and more traits identified. The candidate has identified that Jones is: 'selfish, greedy and lazy'. Only a small part of the extract has been explored. Band 2, 5 marks.

Part (d): The candidate has selected an appropriate example, but has not explored the chosen extract in enough detail. There is one quote and little comment. The response is limited. Band 2, 5 marks.

SPG: The candidate has met the intermediate performance criteria: Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. 2 marks.



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Short Point, Evidence, Explain and more examples ('short PEEs, more EGs' rhyme) are often a more successful approach to parts (b), (c) and (d).

The following response has been awarded full marks for all parts of the question.

- ① Mr Jones neglects animals
- Animals gather inside the Barn for a meeting with Old Major.
 - The animals hear Old Major's speech about how man ~~has~~^{has} ruined their lives.
 - Old Major tells the animals of his dream of rebellion against man.
 - Old Major proceeds to teach the animals 'Beasts of England'.
 - Whilst singing, the animals awaken Mr Jones, who proceeds to scatter the animals.
 - A few days later, Old Major dies.
 - Mr Jones continues to neglect the animals.

(Section A continued)

③ In the extract, Orwell presents the control by using verbs. This is shown by the quote "Lashing out in all directions". This means that whoever ~~is~~ is doing the Lashing is attempting to ~~seize~~ ~~seize~~ Seize control of the animals. This tells the reader that the people Lashing have to struggle to gain control.

Orwell also uses complex sentences to show control in the extract. This is shown by the quote "With one accord, though nothing of the kind had been planned beforehand, they flung themselves at their tormentors." This shows that the animals themselves are making an attempt to gain control and, even though it wasn't planned, the attempt to do so through violence. The word "Tormentors" makes the reader realize that the humans may not be entirely adequate to have control.

(Section A continued)

Orwell also uses short sentences to show the theme of control within the extract by the quote "At ~~last~~ Last they could stand it no longer" This shows that the animals are taking control of their situation and are taking matters into their own hands. This makes the reader realise that, maybe the animals are more clever than humans had first anticipated. The animals work at taking control makes the other humans on their farm ~~is~~ scared. This is supported by the quote "Frightened them out of their wits"

① In the extract, we ~~can~~ learn that Mr Jones neglects his animals. This is shown by the quote "When Mr Jones got back, he immediately went to sleep... So that when evening came, the animals were still unfeed" This shows that Mr Jones hasn't shown any consideration ~~and~~ ^{or} ~~has~~ thought towards the welfare of his

(Section A continued)

animals. This makes the reader strongly dislike Mr Jones for his selfish attitude and lack of care for his animals.

We also learn that Mr Jones has become an alcoholic. This is shown several times ~~through~~ ^{through out} the extract by quotes, such as "had taken to drinking more than was good for him" and "got so drunk that he did not come back till midday Sunday." Both of these indicate that Mr Jones enjoys ~~to~~ drinking alcohol, which may contribute to his ~~neglecting~~ ^{neglecting} ~~of~~ his animals. This makes the reader angry at Mr Jones for not using his time and money for better things, but also makes them pity him, as ~~there~~ ^{there} may be some underlying ~~issue~~ issue that needs to be resolved.

Also within the extract we ~~can~~ learn that Mr Jones has suffered from money problems. This is shown by

(Section A continued)

The quote "He had become much disheartened after losing money in a ~~law~~ lawsuit" This shows that Mr Jones has had some money issues in the past that may still be causing him problems in the present. The money issue may also be a contributing factor of both his neglect, and also his drinking problem.

① For question D, I have chosen an extract from pages 25 and 26.

In this extract, it is Snowball who is in control. This is shown by the verb 'squeal' This is in the quote "at a squeal from Snowball, which was the signal to retreat" This shows that everybody was looking to Snowball for instructions of what to do. This makes the reader respect Snowball, as he has managed to get the respect of all the animals and therefore they follow him.

Also, Orwell uses simple sentences to portray the theme of control. This is

(Section A continued)

Shown by the quote "Snowball gave the signal for the charge." This shows clearly that Snowball is in charge of the battle that the animals are currently engaged in. This makes the reader want to trust Snowball as he has managed to earn the trust of all the animals.

Snowball is shown as being in control by the verb 'dashed.' This is in the quote "He himself dashed for Mr Jones" This tells us that Snowball has chosen to attack the leader of the opposition in a bid to destroy him. This is something usually attempted by leaders. This makes the reader feel that Snowball is a leader who leads by example and is incredibly brave.

~~Orwell~~ Orwell uses longer sentences to describe the theme of control. This is shown by the quote "Snowball, who had studied an old book of Julius Caesar's campaigns which he had found in the farm house, was in charge of defensive operations." This tells the reader

(Section A continued)

That snowball ~~is~~ is in charge of protecting the farm from its previous ~~owner~~ ^{owner}.
This makes the reader realise that snowball must have been a good leader to have been elected for such a task.



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Part (a): The candidate has selected a number of key events and has presented them in the correct chronological order. The response gains full marks. Band 5, 10 marks.

Part (b): This response begins with a language focus and explores the verb 'lashing' in order to 'seize control'. Ideas are clearly expressed. The candidate explores how the animals 'gain control' and how 'tormentors' have had control and lost it. The response continues and remains focused throughout. Band 5, 10 marks.

Part (c): This is a detailed response and the candidate refers to a number of points, supporting these with relevant textual evidence. The comment towards the end of the response explores a possible cause and effect. Band 3, 8 marks.

Part (d): The candidate helpfully guides the reader to the chosen extract. A range of relevant examples are presented and explored. Specific language points are made and the candidate offers a sound and confident interpretation. Band 5, 12 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria. On the whole, the response is mostly accurate and there is effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. 3 marks.



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For part (a), candidates can either list, bullet or write in continuous prose. The 'key events' do not need to be detailed, but do need to include specific events. The response does not have to read like a 'mini essay' to be an answer.

Question 2

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

This was the third most popular text on Foundation tier. The given extract was from 'Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease'. Candidates were asked to: outline the 'key events' leading up to the extract in part (a); explain how the theme of secrecy is presented in part (b); the character of Dr Jekyll in part (c) and the theme of secrecy in one other area of the text for part (d). The most popular options for part (d) were: 'The Incident at the Window' and 'Lanyon's letter'.

A range of marks were awarded and two examples are provided in this report.

In this example, a range of marks have been awarded, but for most parts the response is basic and limited.

- a) The key words events that lead up to extract are:
Dr Jekyll is friend of Mr Hyde and Mr Utterson is not convince that Mr Hyde is a good person. Another events is when Mr Utterson say 'Well, I tell you so again' and Dr Jekyll say that he don't care and this matter look at me and Dr Jekyll said if he think to drop ^{The argument.} ~~Mr Utterson~~ drop with her.
- b) The writer make secrecy in this extract is when Dr Jekyll says 'I am painfully situated, Utterson; my position is a very strange - a very strange one. It is one affairs that cannot be mended by talking' and some thing of secrecy there are when ~~the~~ the writer write about Dr Jekyll: The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew ~~pale~~ pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes. This part have secrecy because Dr Jekyll's face grew pale to the lips and his eyes are blackness, here Dr Jekyll seem that Dr Jekyll know a thing that Mr Utterson

(Section A continued)

don't know, and in this ^{extract} chapter the secrecy is that Dr Jekyll trust more Mr Hyde than Mr Utterson.

d) I learnt that Dr Jekyll is a man who has something to hide from Mr Utterson, ~~because~~ in the start of the extract Dr Jekyll is not worried about his will but after he changes when ^{Mr} Utterson says 'You know I never approved of it; ~~you~~ pursued ~~it~~ disregarding the fresh topic, Dr Jekyll says 'My will? Yes, certainly, I know that,' and here we note that Dr Jekyll is worried.

Dr Jekyll's character here in this extract is change from tranquil that don't have any tensions to a man that has tension and is worried of something.

d) - The secrecy of this extract is Dr Jekyll trust more Mr Hyde than Mr Utterson and Mr Utterson is not convinced that Mr Hyde is a good person and he came at Dr Jekyll's house.



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Part (a): One key event is briefly touched upon and the remainder of the response is from the extract and not leading up to it. This is a basic response. Band 1, 2 marks.

Part (b): The candidate has referred to two areas of the extract and offers some literal interpretation. Understanding of language is limited. Band 2, 4 marks.

Part (c): The candidate identifies that Jekyll has 'something to hide' and is 'worried' and the atmosphere changes when the will is discussed. An occasional understanding has been demonstrated. Band 2, 5 marks.

Part (d): This is a basic and very brief response, which ends abruptly. Ideas are not always made clear. There is some brief attempt to mention another area of the text. Band 1, 1 mark.

SPG: Ideas are not made clearly and there is very little content. A mark of 1 is awarded.



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Candidates will often realise greater success by selecting the evidence first, perhaps by highlighting specific words, phrases or punctuation, then using these to formulate short PEE responses.

The following response contains a number of points and the candidate has selected a range of examples from the extract(s), except for part (c) of the response.

a) The first key event is where Mr. Enfield tells Mr. Utterson the ~~very~~ outrageous story of how ~~Mr. Hyde trampled~~ he witnessed Mr. Hyde 'trampling calmly' over a child, who was then left 'screaming on the ground'. This part starts off all about the door and how Mr. Enfield remembered the memory from pointing the door out. Towards the end, Enfield links the door in with Mr. Hyde; he explained how he ~~was~~ presented a key for the door, to retrieve some money for the child's angry family.

The next key event is where Mr. Utterson goes to speak to a good friend, Dr. Lanyon, about Dr. Jekyll's ~~story~~, Dr. Lanyon ~~expresses how~~ ~~he~~ does not want not long after reading ~~the~~ Dr. Jekyll's Will (which said 'Dr. Jekyll's 'disappearance or unexplained absence for any period exceeding three calendar months,' the said Edward Hyde should step into the said Henry Jekyll's shoes without further delay...')

(Section A continued)

Lanyon then goes on about how Dr Jekyll has taken things ~~been~~ beyond his capability with science, which he does not want anything to do with.

Mr Utterson then goes on a search for Mr Hyde, since he found him, he started snooping around for some details about who he is.

b) ~~The way~~ Most of the secrecy that Robert Stevenson wrote are hidden within the dialogue, but there are also some actions which also show secrecy. 'The large handsome face of Dr Jekyll grew pale to the very lips, and there came a blackness about his eyes.' This ~~was~~ ^{was} Dr Jekyll's expression ~~to~~ to the mention of Hyde's name. This instantly shows he has a secret to the readers, it also makes them ask questions in their heads of why he ~~seems~~ ^{looks} so worried and scared at the sound of his name.

'[Jekyll] I do not care to hear more... This is a matter I thought we had agreed to drop.' Jekyll starts to refuse the idea of talking about Hyde, and tries to stop the subject from carrying on. This shows to the reader that he's hiding something for sure.

'I am painfully situated...' it starts to show how bad Jekyll's situation is. ~~and~~ →

(Section A continued)

'this is a private matter, and I beg of you to let it sleep.' Dr Jekyll starts to stop the subject so Mr Utterson can not squeeze any more information out of him.

c) The extract shows how Dr Jekyll is very close to Mr Utterson, and ~~is quite close~~ ~~to~~ ~~Utterson~~ what he thinks about ~~Dr~~ Dr Lanyon. Dr Jekyll can be quite stubborn and blunt at some parts so he can get his point across but at the same time he is calm too. He is very secretive, although he has a lot of trust in Mr Utterson.

He always speaks ~~me~~ nicely of people, he also speaks pleasantly towards his friends. Dr Jekyll shows great ^{gratified} ~~gratified~~ of Utterson's kindness, which shows he's a greatfull man of Utterson's friendship.

(Section A continued)

d) '... Lanyon's face changed, and he held up a trembling hand. 'I wish to see or hear no more of Dr Jekyll... I beg that you spare me any allusion to one whom I regard as dead.' This part of the dialogue shows the fear in Lanyon, as if something terrible has gone on which he is pushing the subject away. ~~He~~ [Lanyon] 'Nothing can be done... ask himself.' It's as if he had been told a secret and promised to keep it, like he cannot tell Utterson anything. 'I cannot tell you' instantly makes the reader know that he is hiding something.



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Part (a): The candidate has explored a number of key events, which are presented in the correct chronological order. Full marks are awarded. Band 5, 10 marks.

Part (b): The candidate begins with a fair point relating to dialogue and maintains a good focus on the question. Key areas of the extract are referred to, but there is not a great deal of language analysis or the exploration of specific words or phrases; however, the response is sound, as an understanding is demonstrated through the comments made. A mark at the bottom of Band 5 is awarded, 9 marks.

Part (c): The lack of textual evidence hinders progression to the top band, although the points made are relevant. Best fit Band 2. If the response had been supported with textual evidence, it would have gained a mark in the top band. Band 2, 5 marks.

Part (d): The candidate does not identify where the chosen extract is from and we have to do some work for them. The extract is not long enough and when quotes are removed, there is little of the candidate's own comment. It seems as if the candidate has struggled for ideas or may have been running out of time. This is mostly relevant and generally sound. Band 4, 8 marks.

SPG: There is not a great deal of the candidate's own comment, but there is enough evidence to award a mark in the intermediate performance criteria: Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. 2 marks.

Question 3

The Hound of the Baskervilles

This was the second most popular text option for Section A, but there were fewer than 300 responses.

The extract provided is from Chapter 2 of the novel and provides Mortimer's account. The question proved to be difficult for some candidates, although a full range of marks were awarded. Part (a) required candidates to outline the key events leading up to the extract; part (b) to discuss how language presents the supernatural in the extract; part (c) based on the character of Sir Charles Baskerville and part (d) the explanation of the importance of the supernatural in one other part of the novel. The most popular choices for part (d) were towards the end of the novel, when the hound appears from out of the mist or when Watson hears the strange sounds coming from Grimpen Mire.

The following response contains some valid points interspersed with some misinterpretation. The candidate has approached the task by referring to the effect on the reader, which is a useful technique to use in the classroom.

a) The key events that lead up to the extract are that Dr Mortimer and Holmes find footprints of a gigantic hound. Also Holmes finds out that Sir Charles stood there for five or ten minutes because the ash had twice dropped from his cigar. They also try to plan to meet Sir Henry Baskerville in the morning.

b) The writer presents the supernatural in the extract. ~~By~~ I know this because the author uses the word "haunted". This suggests that the creature might be scary as it sounds really bad. The effect on the reader ~~that~~ is they might think it's a scary ~~place~~ animal, ~~also might feel sorry for~~ so they won't go anywhere near it.

(Section A continued)

Also, the writer presents the supernatural in the extract. I know this because the author has used the word "dreadful." This suggests that the supernatural really spooky and ~~horrible~~ horrible. The effect on the reader is that ~~we~~ might be hard or a bit scared ~~to~~ about the supernatural.

c) In this extract I learn about the character of Sir Charles is a nervous person. I know this because in the text it says: "nervous system was strained to breaking point." This suggests that he was really worried ~~about~~ ~~the~~ about going to ~~the~~ meeting Holmes. The effect on the reader is that we care more about him because he is a Baskervilles, so therefore we ~~we~~ might know something bad might happen to him. Also, as reader ~~we~~ I think we are happy that Sir Charles is feeling nervous, because he

(Section A continued)

more likely to be safe and avoid the curse of the Baskervilles.

In this extract I learn that Sir Charles is brave. I know this because in the text it says: "~~It tells~~ him to go out upon the moor." This suggests that he doesn't want to be scared of the curse.

The effect on reader is that ~~the~~ Sir Charles has power and ~~is~~ strong. ~~like~~

D.) The importance of the supernatural in one other part of the novel would be when Selden died. This is supernatural because The Hound kills Selden. This shows the readers that Selden was fighting himself as the Hound was ~~a~~ big and scary, because they both were criminals in way. I know this because in the text it says: "The ~~rotting~~ Notting Murder" and "The Hound".

(Section A continued)

This shows that they both
got ^{big} names that in a way
make them ~~famous~~ famous
for being kills a ~~kill~~



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Part (a): The key event relating to the discovery of footprints follow the extract. The evidence of 'cigar ash' and 'the plan to meet Sir Henry' occur in Chapter 3. The question asks for key events leading up to the extract. No mark can be awarded.

Part (b): The candidate makes some reference to language. The candidate uses PETER (point, evidence, technique, effect on reader) and explores specific words: 'haunted' and 'dreadful'. Band 3, 6 marks.

Part (c): The candidate begins with a good example relating to Sir Charles' 'nervous' disposition, but after the evidence there is some incorrect comment. Some valid points are interspersed with inaccuracies or ideas which are not supported in the extract, such as 'brave', 'has power and strong'. Working towards Band 2, but a limited understanding of the character is demonstrated. Band 1, 3 marks.

Part (d): The candidate presents some interesting ideas although not always clearly. The chosen extract can loosely be linked to the theme of the supernatural, but the candidate does not focus on the extract enough. This is a limited response. Band 2, 4 marks.

SPG: The candidate has met the intermediate performance criteria: Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. 2 marks.



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Continue revising key phrases of the question, particularly for part (a): events **leading up to** or events **following on** from.

The majority of this response demonstrates 'some' understanding. The candidate really tries to analyse the language within the extract, although points are often repeated in the same part of the question.

(a) => The key events that lead up to the extract are that Sir Charles is faced with the hound for the first time and his nervous system was strained to breaking-point. Also he was so afraid that he would go out on the moor on night like he used to do before. This extract shows leads up to the very believer person that Sir Charles is. He believed in the stories of the hound had a nightmare. He would show his emotion through his body language to others and was afraid that he was haunted by the hound even though he was with his friends. He asked question but with a very vibrated and filled with excitement.

This leads up to a conclusion that he is a very adventurous but very curious person. Also that Sir Charles is a nervous person believing that he was haunted by the story of the hound.

(Section A continued)

(B) => The writer has presented the supernatural in a way that the reader can imagine it ~~can~~ happen to them. He has used different languages that describes the supernatural like legend, ~~dreadful fate~~ or ghostly-presence; Strange creature etc. He has also described the words in a sentence like "He had taken this legend which I have read you", this shows that the reader about how Sir Charles might have been thinking about his forfathers who were being haunted by the hood.

Also the writer has put a sentence "The idea of some ghostly presense constantly haunted him", This quotation can make the reader ~~that~~ know ~~what it~~ what it is like to be afraid of something which doesn't exist but feel that it is right next to them or something. ~~Also ghostly~~ ~~also called~~ ~~ghost known as~~ ghosts. Ghostly also represents ghosts. Also the writer has put strange and creature at the same place because he wanted to make the reader think ~~that~~ what kind of creature. As strange is put there the reader will be interested in knowing what!!! But also when the writer puts creature after strange they ~~will know~~ think what kind of creature. Audience will know what to think when it says strange.

(Section A continued)

(C) => from the extract we know that the character Sir Charles was a very nervous ^{horrified} man and also a supernatural man. We know this because there are so many quotations that describe the character of Sir Charles. "He would walk in his grounds, nothing would induce him to go out upon the moor at night." This quotation shows us that he was a very nervous & horrified man who didn't want to risk his life. Also in another quotation, "Convinced that a dreadful fate overhung his family, and certainly the records which he was able to give of his ancestors were not encouraging." This quotation shows us that he was convinced ~~to~~ to out on the ~~to~~ moor even though someone ~~there~~ said something good about it. ~~there~~ There is another quotation which ~~it~~ says: "The idea of some ghastly presence haunted him". This quotation tells us about how much supernatural he was. Even though he was hurt by the hound his spirit stayed inside Sir Charles head and was haunted.

(Section A continued)

(d) => The importance of the supernatural in one other part of the novel is in Chapter Seven: page 83. When Dr. Watson ~~and~~ meets Stapleton and goes with Stapleton to Merripit house. While they walk along the ~~the~~ path on a moor. They hear a cry more of a moan, which is supernatural as the reader and Dr. Watson ~~do~~ doesn't know what they are and wanted find more about. The writer uses, "A long, low moan, indescribably sad," This ~~is~~ shows us ~~how~~ how the supernatural thing is felt by Dr. Mortimer.

Also in chapter 9 when ~~Sir Charles~~ ~~and Sir~~ Dr. Watson and Sir Henry goes after the convict they hear the same cry but the writer has ~~put~~ ~~described the cry as a~~ put "deep mutter then a rising howl, and then a sad moan," to show the readers ~~what~~ what Sir Henry and Dr. Watson heard over the moor.

The fact that the writer has put the cry of a hound in the novel is that he wants to make it mysterious to the reader.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

Part (a): The candidate refers to the extract and not the key events leading up to it. The very last sentence relates to Mortimer's account of Sir Charles early in Chapter 2. Band 1, 1 mark.

Part (b): The candidate attempts to analyse language, although the points made become repetitive. There is some reference to how the writer achieves effects. Band 3, 6 marks

Part (c): The candidate employs PEE and begins with some valid points, but as the response progresses, ideas are repeated or are unclear. Three points are made about Sir Charles: nervous, horrified and fears the supernatural. A generally sound understanding is demonstrated. Band 3, 6 marks.

Part (d): The response begins by helpfully guiding the reader to the chosen extract; however, two extracts have been selected but share a common link. The 'best' response will gain the appropriate mark. There is a lack of close analysis, but there is some selection of textual detail to support interpretation. Band 3, 7 marks.

SPG: The candidate has met the intermediate performance criteria: Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. 2 marks.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

Try to avoid repeating points in the same part of a question.

Evidence can be re-used when answering **different** parts of the question.

Questions 4 -6

There were no examples of student responses to questions on *Felicia's Journey*, *Pride and Prejudice* or *Great Expectations*.

Section B

Questions 7–10

Unfortunately, there were no examples of student responses to questions on *Anita and Me* or *Balzac and the Little Chinese Seamstress*.

Question 11

Heroes

Although there were only 13 responses for this question, one is included here.

The question asked candidates to consider how Francis is changed by his war injuries. The bullets in the question asked candidates to consider what happens to Francis during the war; why he went to war and why he returns to Frenchtown.

The following is an example of a limited response.

Francis changes after the war, his whole appearance changes. ~~and~~ He loses his face and his appearance get destroyed because he decides to go to the war and fight for his battles which leaves him with a huge loss. He says "My name is Francis Joseph Cassavant and I've just returned to Frenchtown in monument and the war is over and I have no face. Oh, I have eyes because I can see and ear drums because I can hear but no ears to speak of, just bits of dangling flesh. But that's fine, like Dr Abram says, because its sight and hearing that count and I was not handsome to begin with. He was joking of course. He was

(Section B continued)

always trying to make me laugh."
By reading this, it shows that Francis wasn't that anxious of losing his appearance but was proud that he went to war.

Francis goes to war to fight for the rights. After the war ~~has~~ ended he returns back to Frenchtown in Monument. As he says "My name is Francis Cassavant and I have just returned to Frenchtown in Monument and the war is over."



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

The candidate makes some valid points, but the majority of the response on the first page is one long quote. When the quotes are removed, there is very little of the candidate's own comments, but the comment is dealing with the question. This is a limited response.

AO1: Band 2, 7 marks.

AO4: Band 2, 10 marks.

SPG: This response achieves 'intermediate performance' Level 2. The response is mostly accurate and just slips into Level 2. 3 marks.

Question 12

Heroes

There were no student responses to this question.

Question 13

Of Mice and Men

By far, this was the most popular essay question. Candidates were asked to consider the importance of Curley's wife in the novel. The bullet points guided candidates to think about what Curley's wife says and does, how she is treated by others and why she is lonely.

A full range of marks were awarded for this question. Three examples are provided here to illustrate the range of marks awarded.

This first of three examples is a limited response. The candidate has not provided enough examples, but some relevant textual evidence is used in the response.

Curley's wife is an important in the novel in many ways. Curley's wife says flirtation words to ~~the~~ the pink house men. One example of this is "she said playfully." This shows me that she flirts and plays with everyone. Curley's wife is treated by other not very well. ~~They call her a~~ I am shown this near the end of chapter 2 two "tart" this shows me that they think very little of her.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This is a limited response with few examples from the text. There is some appropriate evidence but, due to how limited the response is, a 'best fit' approach has been taken. A limited understanding of the character has been demonstrated.

AO1: Band 2, 7 marks.

AO4: Band 2, 10 marks.

SPG: This achieves 'threshold performance' Level 1. The response is reasonably accurate. Errors do not hinder the meaning of the response. 2 marks.



Remind candidates to spend approximately 45–50 minutes on this section of the paper.

The following response is generally sound. The candidate has made a range of points and has included a range of evidence from the text.

Curley's wife is an important character in the novel. She is an outgoing flirty character. The use of red fingernails and red lipstick shows ~~danger~~ a dangerous woman. "Lennie watched her, fascinated" This shows how Curley's wife is an attractive lady. She says "nobody can't blame a person for looking" This shows how she feels good about her self and her body. Curley's wife is a lonely character and ~~trys to make friends with~~ trys to make company with Candy, Crooks and Lennie. Curley's wife also angers quickly stating "listen nigger, you know what I can do to you if you open your trap?" This shows how she has power over the men in Crooks room. in chapter 5

(Section B continued)

it shows how Lennie is afraid of Curley's wife's hair but then there was a struggle and Lennie breaks her neck." She struggled violently under his ~~hands~~ hands. Her feet kicked on the hay" This shows the struggle, Lennie is scared and doesn't what to do.



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examiner comment

The candidate has used a range of appropriate evidence, has explored personality traits and some key events. There is mostly sound reference to context supported by relevant textual reference.

AO1: Band 4: 12 marks.

AO4: Band 4: 18 marks.

SPG: This achieves 'threshold performance' Level 1. The response is reasonably accurate. Errors do not hinder the meaning of the response. 2 marks.



ResultsPlus

examiner tip

Candidates should draw examples from throughout the text and explain how each example demonstrates the character's (or theme's) importance.

Centres may find it useful to look at the Higher tier responses, as this Band 4 response is comparable with a Higher tier Band 1 response.

The final example is an answer that exceeds expectations; it is a thoughtful and sustained response.

Plan.

1. Introduction - ✓
2. Attention seeking - ✓
3. How she is treated by other characters. ✓
- 4 Loneliness
- 5 The way she is viewed when dead.
6. Conclusion

In the 1930's women were seen to have no form of identity (hence why Curley's wife is not given a name in the novel) this is due to them being inferior to men and how they are viewed in general. Mainly as possession and also not as important as men. Furthermore the importance of Curley's wife in the novel

(Section B continued)

is to show how she is portrayed and the reasons why she ~~is~~ acts and says what she undoubtedly wants to!

The first signs of importance is the way Curley's wife acts, dresses and also what she says to the other men on the ranch. ~~Her~~ George and Lennie are introduced to Curley's wife in Chapter 2 when ~~she~~ she props herself up against the doorway. "Her fingernails were red", this quote shows how Curley's wife is, reinterpreted as the colour red; mainly seen as a dangerous colour, warning of some sort. This firstly shows us that this character is important ~~and~~ in the novel! In the 1930's women should be a maternal figure, not messing around trying to ~~catch attention~~ give out attention! This ~~has a~~ makes the reader angry about how Curley's wife cause trouble amongst other men on the ranch.

Curley's wife attention seeks throughout the novel, trying to get noticed just like

(Section B continued)

before she married Curley when her American dream was in her sights!

"I coulda made somethin' of myself;" this quote shows how important an American dream was to Curley's wife and how happy she would have been if she was able to achieve it. ~~The~~ The American dream was extremely important to many people in the 1930's that wanted something to aim for and something nice to ~~keep~~ have achieved. Sympathy for Curley's wife is quickly gained ^{by the reader} as she spills truths about her dream and also due to the way she is treated by members on the ranch.

~~The reader is drawn~~
Curley's wife is significantly important in the novel as she shows a caring perspective when ~~is~~ she is ~~made~~ indirectly taunted about her behaviour by Candy when he wants her to steer clear of ~~every~~ everyone due to her dangerous ways. "Candy said sourly", this is also the same for Crooks as ~~she~~ he is threatened by the character when he answers back to the attention seeking

(Section B continued)

'fart' (as she is called on many occasions). In the 1930's black people were ~~below women's~~ treated unfairly and as Curley's wife threatens getting Crooks 'strung up on a tree' once he quickly tells her he's had enough of her invading ~~her~~^{his} space! To a modern reader this would be shocking as Curley's wife is undoubtedly extremely rude to Crooks as he is of less importance than her. Even though she is also seen as an attention seeking 'fart'.

~~At~~ The main reason why Curley's wife attention seeks is due to her lonely life on the ranch, the only woman is difficult for her as she is expected to be tied to the sink all day as like all the ~~other~~ other ~~the~~ women in the 1930's! "I never get to talk to nobody, I get awful lonely", this quote shows she ~~is~~ confides in Lennie's easy-going personality and can talk to him about her problems on the ranch. This shows how important she is as she helps ~~her~~^{see} Lennie's caring side as he listens

(Section B continued)

to his "crazy" idea of finally having his own land with George and Candy. The reader finally feels a deep amount of sympathy for Curley's wife as all she ever wants is someone to talk to!

~~The~~ modern reader would be shocked that she is ~~given~~ not given any form of comfort from the other members on the ranch, instead she is just pushed away!

We finally notice the important character of Curley's wife as she is killed by ~~Curley's~~ Lennie in chapter 5.

The woman confides in Lennie ~~and~~ but inviting him to touch her hair was a very bad idea as she ~~is~~ is let to rest after he breaks her neck. "the ache of attention were all gone from her face." This quote shows ~~as~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ Steinbeck wanted to show how she can become content and peaceful once killed by Lennie showing its important for her to ~~be~~ finally be "pretty and simple". ~~Curley's~~ ~~wife~~ In the 1930's women were

(Section B continued)

incredibly lonely and needed to be able to do their expected duties without needing to ~~become~~ let out their true feelings to others! Curley's wife is important as she shows the modern reader that she wants to be living her dream, furthermore she wants her own identity but Lennie ends her suffering of loneliness. This is definitely when Curley's wife is given the most ~~the~~ sympathy as she is portrayed as "sweet and young".



ResultsPlus

examiner comment

This response exceeds expectations. The candidate explores a full range of points relating to Curley's wife and maintains a sharp focus on the question. There is a thoughtful interpretation about the colour red and how this colour she wears signals 'danger'. The response explores Curley's wife's dream and incorporates points about the social and historical context into the examples provided. Many other points are made throughout the response, including an appreciation and exploration of how the reader gains sympathy for the character and a reference to authorial intent. The response is sustained and thoughtful.

AO1: exceeds Band 5, 16 marks.

AO4: exceeds Band 5, 24 marks.

SPG: This response achieves 'intermediate performance' Level 2. The response is mostly accurate. 4 marks.



Candidates can either use direct quotations, refer to specific examples, or paraphrase when providing examples in Section B.

Question 14

Of Mice and Men

In this question, candidates were asked to consider the importance of settings in the novel. The bullet points directed candidates to consider the settings such as the barn and at the close of the novel.

A range of marks were awarded for this question, although there were only just over a hundred responses. Two examples are included in this report.

In the first of two examples, the candidate demonstrates a generally sound understanding of the theme and provides some interesting ideas.

In of mice and men the settings were what make the book understandable because it was back in the 1930's and all the scenes were like that as ~~well~~ I will tell you now

Firstly the different settings in the book made it easier to know where they were, the setting includes the river where they stopped the night with the brush all around the place, the bunk house where they stopped, out side in the barn, and out in the fields where they worked all day.

Furthermore, ~~about~~ the barn, ~~en~~ was important because otherwise Lennie would not be in there and everything would of been alright.

(Section B continued)

the barn was the perfect scene for Curley's wife's death because Lennie was always in there caring for the pups and she had to get involved when Lennie ~~at~~ accidentally killed one of the pups. the setting of the barn was important because Lennie could hide Curley's wife in the hay and that bought him some time to run away from ~~the~~ everyone.

Finally, I think the setting at the ~~the~~ end of the novel was important because it brought them ~~of~~ both back to when they were on the ~~way~~ way to get the job and Lennie was all happy because ~~he~~ all he could think about was looking after the rabbits. ~~When~~ George killed Lennie he was just thinking about a new start to live without ~~him~~ Lennie but he was looking into the river and realising that a river is like life, no matter what it will keep on flowing.

So, that is why I thought the scenes were good in of mice and men because they brought you back at the very end of the ~~rest~~ novel ~~to~~ to the place where the adventure had started!



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This personal and often informal response requires more specific examples, but the candidate's ideas are mostly sound. The candidate considers why Steinbeck chose to have a setting of the barn and by the pool. More specific examples would have qualified the response for a mark in Band 5. There is a generally sound understanding of the theme and mostly sound reference to the context.

AO1: Band 4, 13 marks.

AO4: Band 4, 20 marks.

SPG: This response achieves 'intermediate performance' Level 2. The response is mostly accurate. 3 marks.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

Candidates should answer all bullet prompts in as much detail as possible and try to provide examples from the complete text.

In this final response, the candidate has demonstrated a sound understanding of the text. A focus on the question is maintained and some interesting ideas are presented.

(Section B continued)

the writer describes Crook's room as it shows how little the ranch hand think of him as he is just put into a small room ~~and~~ in the stables with a few books to read "A little shed that leaned off the wall of the barn." this shows that the room is small. Also this setting ~~is~~ ~~from~~ hold all of the marginalized people in, this could suggest that the setting is important as the characters may feel push out locked up like they are in a prison.

~~The setting in the barn is important as it is a secure and~~
The setting at the barn is important as its secure and ~~no~~ know on but the puppets where there also it emphasizes ~~the~~ how still things can be made into a comotion for example when Lennie kills Curley's wife the straw could be snapped and the barn could be filled with darkness.

(Section B continued)

The setting at the end of the novel is important as it shows how nature is cruel and it also shows how it has links to death for example "swallowed the little snake" this may have been used to show empathy what has just happened to Curley's wife. The setting is also important as George had told Lennie to go hear if in any trouble.

Also the writer has used this setting twice once at the beginning of the book and once at the end. I think that the writer does this to show how the setting had changed to a beautiful place to a dark sinister place to show the importance of a setting in the novel.

I believe that the setting is important all the way through the novel and that Steinbeck has used that importance to empathise a lot of key events in

(Section B continued)

the novel.

Coming back to the barn & another reason why the barn setting is important is that it could represent how nature is ~~get~~ stressed by human behaviour as when Lennie kills Curley's wife the "horses stamped" and the "halter chains clinked" this could have been used to dramatize the reaction of the death of Curley's wife, which the setting makes seem more dramatic and brutal.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

The candidate demonstrates a sound understanding of the text. There is some good interpretative comment about the bunkhouse and how it resembles a 'prison' and reflects the 'poor conditions that ranch hands had to live in'. The candidate maintains a focus on the question and explores a variety of settings, such as Crooks' room. Ideas are supported with sound references to the context. Even though some points could have been developed more, the response gains marks at the top of the bands.

AO1: Band 5, 16 marks.

AO4: Band 5, 24 marks.

SPG: This response achieves 'intermediate performance' Level 2. The response is mostly accurate. 4 marks.

Questions 15–20

Unfortunately, there were no examples of student responses to questions on *Rani and Sukh*, *Riding the Black Cockatoo* or *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

Paper summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice.

- A full range of responses were seen throughout the marking of the paper with candidates demonstrating an understanding and appreciation of the texts that they had studied. Many candidates have gained marks in the top three bands.
- *Animal Farm* remains the most popular text for Section A and *Of Mice and Men* for Section B.
- Candidates seemed to cope much better with time management issues and, whereas in the past candidates had spent too long on part (a) of Section A, this series demonstrated that more time was given to other parts of the question; however, there were several candidates who did not attempt part (d) of the question, which also meant that a spelling, punctuation and grammar mark could also not be awarded.
- The most successful responses were those where candidates had simply bulleted the key events for part (a) of Section A questions. In some instances, candidates had summarised the key events from the given extract rather than identifying events before or after. Centres should remind candidates that they should only make reference to the extract for parts (b) and (c) of the question. Part (a) refers to events leading up to or following the extract and a point of the text is identified. For part (d), candidates should select their own extract to analyse, providing similar treatment as given in parts (b) and (c). Candidates should select just one extract of similar length or approximately one page of the text.
- For Foundation tier part (d) of Section A, the question can be either thematic or based on a character.
- Centres are reminded that AO4, the social, cultural and historical context, **is not assessed** in Section A (four-part questions).
- There were some very successful essays for Section B, most of which were in answer to Question 13, Curley's wife. Most candidates are now incorporating the social, cultural and social context within the main body of their essay and linking points made to specific examples from the text.
- Centres should be congratulated on their excellent subject knowledge and the delivery of the specification. Thank you.

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