

Examiners' Report
June 2014

GCSE English Literature 5ET1F 01

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Introduction

Study of prose texts

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 prose texts.

The total number of marks available is 89.

Assessment Objectives:

AO1: Respond to texts critically and imaginatively; select and evaluate relevant textual detail to illustrate and support interpretations.

AO2: Explain how language, structure and form contribute to a writer's presentation of ideas, themes and settings.

AO4: Relate texts to their social, cultural and historical contexts; explain how texts have been influential and significant to self and other readers in different contexts and at different times.

Section A:

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

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. Parts (a) and (c) are assessed for Assessment Objective 1. Parts (b) and (d) are assessed for **AO1** and **AO2**. Total 43 marks.

Section B:

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

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 mark of 24 marks. In addition, a mark of up to 6 is awarded for spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPG). Total 46 marks. Please note that there are changes relating to the weightings of Assessment Objectives for first examinations 2015. Please refer to the specification and Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) on the Edexcel website for further information.

Examples of the most popular texts have been included in this report, but due to some questions receiving very few responses centres are asked to refer also to the 5ET1H (Higher Tier) June 2014 Examiners' Report where all texts and most questions are exemplified.

Examiner Feedback:

A full range of marks was awarded throughout the marking of this paper. Candidates often demonstrated an understanding and appreciation of the texts that they had studied. Many candidates have gained marks in the top three bands.

Time management has continued to improve. Although it has been mentioned on previous reports, some candidates continue to misread Section A, Part (a) of the question and have either summarised the actual extract or have summarised the wrong part or the entire novel.

For Section A, Part (d), candidates should select an extract of similar length to the one provided and explore the named theme or character within it. Points should be supported with examples from the chosen extract. In some cases, candidates tended to provide a narrative overview without specific textual evidence of the theme or character, which limited the number of marks awarded.

For Section A, some candidates, particularly when answering the *Animal Farm* question, referred to the social, cultural and historical context (AO4). This Assessment Objective is not assessed in Section A and therefore marks are not awarded for these references.

There were some very successful essays produced for Section B, particularly for the 'Outsiders' question, Question 14 *Of Mice and Men*. Most candidates are now incorporating the social, cultural and historical context within the main body of their essays and linking these points to specific examples from the text. Most often, the AO4 is naturally illustrated through the actions and events within the novel.

Again, centres are reminded to check the changes to and requirements for the 2015 examination.

Overall, centres should be congratulated on their excellent subject knowledge and delivery of the specification.

Question 1

Question 1 Animal Farm

A full range of marks were awarded for this question. As this was, by far, the most popular option, a full range of exemplars has been provided covering most bands in the mark scheme.

Part (a) Key events to end of chapter

A full range of marks was awarded, but a number of candidates either summarised the extract or listed events from the complete novella or events before the extract. Some candidates had not read the instructions in the question carefully enough.

Those who did answer the question often missed out what would appear to be the 'key' events, such as the argument between Snowball and Napoleon. Many candidates also clearly spent far too long on this question and wrote far too much for what can be a simple list or bullet pointed answer. Candidates are not expected to use quotations for this part of the question.

Centres are also reminded that this is the last time a 'key events' question will appear on the Foundation tier paper. Please refer to the Edexcel website for full details of the new specification and Sample Assessment Materials.

Part (b) Deception

The extract naturally covers the theme of deception and the vast majority of candidates responded with valid points and identified the 'lies' or 'dishonesty' within the extract. One examiner commented that 'the word [deception] was usually well understood. It is clearly a theme discussed with all levels.'

Part (c) Mollie

This part of the question was mostly answered very well with some very sound comments about Mollie's betrayal to Animalism. Where mistakes were made, students wrote too little and only picked out one or two points. Some candidates did not support their ideas with evidence from the extract.

Part (d) Deception elsewhere

A wide range of other areas were offered, such as when Boxer is taken away to 'the vets' or when the milk and apples are taken by the pigs. On the whole, most candidates provided some response for this part of the question. For those who did not produce a response, it is also most likely due to the lack of time.

The following examples provide centres with a full range of marks.

This first example demonstrates a sound response which gained full marks for some parts of the question.

(A)

- There came bitterly hard weather
- Nothing could be done to the fields
- Snowball's plans for winter were worked out the windmill ~~to~~ were worked out
- Napoleon declared himself from the windmill
- Animals only needed to work three days a week
- Humans got defeated in The Battle of The Cow Shed.
- Snowball's plans were completed.
- Snowball got chased of the farm
- Squealer was sent round to explain new arrangements
- Dogs accepted Squealer's explanation.

(B)

George Orwell presents deception in this extract by using various different language techniques, for example adjectives, repetition, ^{and} rhetorical questions. ~~and~~

Adjectives help to present deception because when Orwell uses the adjective ~~in the~~ "excellent" in the sentence "~~she complained~~ Although her appetite was excellent" it shows that there is no way Mollie could have had pains ~~every~~ every morning that would make her late ~~for~~ for work. Also the use of repetition helps to present deception by repeating the

word "more" because then this shows that Mollie had more than one thing on her mind which then made her late for work and she had to make up excuses to why she was late. Rhetorical questions present deception because when Clover says "what does that mean, Mollie?" It's like Clover already knows but wants to hear an explanation from Mollie herself, to find why she would do such a thing.

(c)

From this extract we learn that Mollie is a very lazy individual. We can tell this because Orwell says "She was late for work every morning" which implies that Mollie couldn't be bothered to get up and start working. We also learn that Mollie likes a lot of attention because Clover says that "This morning I saw you looking over the hedge." This shows that Mollie was deliberately looking for someone to come and stroke her or speak to her. Another thing we learn about Mollie is that she is quite stuck up and wants everyone to focus on her. We can tell this by Orwell saying "Mollie strolled blithely into the yard flirting her long tail." Therefore this shows that Mollie always wanted to be centre of attention as she knew she was beautiful.

①

In chapter 9 deception is important because Boxer one of the main characters is sent away to be killed. We can tell that it is important because Orwell uses emotive language, when Clover says "Boxer! Get out!" this shows that Clover knew that Boxer was getting sent away to be killed and didn't want Boxer to die at all. Also deception is important because Orwell uses adjectives for example the word "smashed" shows that Boxer did want to escape from the van but no matter what he tried nothing was going to set him free. Deception is also important in chapter 9 because Orwell uses alliteration for example "so stupid" this implies that it was unacceptable for an animal to behave like that.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): The chronology of events is not always in the correct order. Some are from outside of the given area. The events that are appropriate are mostly in correct order. (Band 4, 8 marks)

Part (b): The candidate provides a focused introduction and refers to some language points. A sound response. (Band 5, 10 marks)

Part (c): The candidate identifies that Mollie is lazy, 'stuck-up' and likes to be 'the centre of attention'. Ideas are supported with relevant evidence. (Band 3, 6 marks)

Part (d): Although this is quite a short response and we would like a little more, it is focused and provides a range of examples and language points. Specific words are considered. (Band 4, 10 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

Remember that the 'key events' (in Section A, part (a) of the question) will not appear on future papers.

In this second example, the candidate has gained full marks for part (a) of the question. This is good to compare with the previous example.

a) After the events at the beginning of Chapter 5 we see Napoleon and Snowball get into more disputes than ever and this leads to a clash between the two of them.

They have their worst argument over the construction of the windmill. Snowball believes that it should be constructed in the long pasture close to the buildings as it will supply food and electricity for all. Whereas, Napoleon is completely against the idea of a windmill and doesn't think it will work.

This all goes down to a vote where Snowball wants the 'three day week' and Napoleon wants the 'full manger'.

Both sides pitched their ideas in a speech and the majority vote for Snowball.

But Napoleon releases the dogs on Snowball and he is chased off of the farm. Squealer makes another speech and declares that ~~is~~ the windmill is ~~to~~ be built anyway.

b) Deception plays an extremely important role in this extract as it shows Mollie's desperation to be with humans again. Firstly, Orwell shows deception in the quote: 'On every kind of pretext she would run away from work and go to the drinking pool, where she would stand foolishly gazing at her own reflection in the water'.

This quote shows deception as it shows that Mollie does not want to work and she does everything she can to get out of working even if this means lying to her friends.

Another quote that shows deception is ~~'the little'~~ 'It isn't true!' repeated Mollie, but she couldn't look Elver in the face, and the next moment she took to her heels and galloped away into the field'.

This quote shows deception ~~as~~^{because} Mollie is afraid that someone has found out about her talking to the humans and is nervous to let anyone know. This however backfires and it seems blatantly obvious that she has been deceiving everyone.

c) In the extract, we learn that Mollie craves the company of humans and wishes to be with them and be able to wear clothes like ribbons. We know this as we find several bunches of ribbons of different colours and a pile of sugar hidden under some straw.

We also learn that Mollie hates working on the farm and wants to go back to when she wore ribbons and didn't work at all. We see this in the extract as she makes every attempt to get away from working by complaining about pains and pretending to oversleep.

d) We see deception in another part of the novel when the windmill falls down at the end of Chapter 6. Napoleon quickly rushes to the collapsed windmill and put trotter marks in the mud before the animals notice what has happened. When he gives a speech on the rebuilding of the windmill he proclaims that the tracks in the mud were actually from Snowball. He explains that Snowball has snuck into the farm overnight and toppled over the windmill. This shows deception as Napoleon is quick to blame someone else of the destruction of the windmill. Napoleon also uses this as a way to justify the expulsion of Snowball and to make the animals believe it really was Snowball who was the traitor after all.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Part (a): The candidate provides a range of ideas, which are detailed and in correct chronological order. (Band 5, 10 marks)

Part (b): There are some maturely expressed ideas for this level. This is generally sound, but quotations are rather long and needed further close analysis. (Band 4, 8 marks)

Part (c): Some reference is made to the extract, but the reader is left wanting more. Points include: Mollie 'craving for the company of humans', 'hates working' and 'complaining'. (Band 3, 6 marks)

Part (d): An appropriate section is chosen. Lack of quotations mean that specific language points have not been made, but there are references to the chosen area. On a 'best fit' - this is better than 'some'. (Band 4, 8 marks)

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question'. (3 marks)



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates should be reminded of the requirements and key words for each part of the question.

In this third response, the candidate gains full marks for part (c) of the question and had some success with part (d).

1 a) ~~The animals~~ The key Events that follow on from the extract to the end of chapter 5 ~~are~~ ~~The~~ is The Building of the windmill, Napoleon announcing that The animals will work on Sundays, afternoons as well, The ~~Event~~ The Debates between Snowball and Napoleon, The animals not listening to Napoleon. Napoleon doesn't want Snowball to build a windmill.

Presents Deception

b) The writer ~~uses~~ ~~Language~~ in the extract ~~are~~ like ~~is~~

c) ~~In Extract~~ We learn that the character of Mollie is ~~this~~ the extract is that she can't be trusted and keeps ~~getting up late~~ excusing herself for work by saying she gets up late, and keeps making excuses to Snowball. she thinks too much of herself when ^{the writer} she says "on every kind of pretext she would run away from work and go drinking by the pool, where she stands ~~looking~~ at her ~~reflection~~ ~~soo~~lily gazing at her own reflection."

In this quote shows that she thinks she's so pretty. She also betrays the animals when she lets one of Mr. Pilkington's men stroke her nose and lying to Clover. She reveals that she's been going there when Clover sees what she's been hiding when she looks under the straw and sees a pile of sugar and several bunch of ribbons with different colours.

And three days later she's gone and nothing was known of her whereabouts when the pigeons report that they had seen her on the other side of Willingdon.

d) Another importance^{use} of deception in one other part of the novel is ~~in chapter~~ ~~too~~ in chapter nine when Squealer lies to the animals about the death of Boxer, when Squealer pretends to take it seriously, when he gets out a trotter to wipe away a tear, Him and Napoleon were the ones behind Boxer being sent to the knackers. It gets even more deceptive when the writer puts "Here Squealer's demeanour suddenly changed. He fell silent

for a moment, and his eyes darted suspicious glances from side to side before he proceeded." The writer is trying to use more big words like Demeanour to make it ~~more~~ ~~the spelling more~~ it more detailed, and go into using more changed harder spelling. Squealer's mood ^{has} ~~is~~ ~~changing~~ for a moment, as the animals keep crying about Boxer's death.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): Some of the key events do not occur in the given area of text. The 'debates' and Napoleon not wanting to 'build a windmill' could be linked to bullet points 6 and 7 of the mark scheme. (Band 2, 4 marks)

Part (b): No point has been made, and therefore a zero must be awarded. It is important to note that if a brief, relevant comment is made, even if only a couple of lines, a mark is awarded. (Band 0, 0 marks) Nil return.

Part (c): A range of relevant evidence has been included in this response. There are some overly-long quotations, but a range of points have been made. A clear understanding is being demonstrated, particularly when discussing what Mollie has been hiding. (Band 3, 8 marks)

Part (d): There is some understanding of the question although some language points are less convincing, such as 'demeanour'. We always advise examiners to look for what has been achieved. (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

A mark for SPG can only be awarded for part (d) of the question. If the candidate does not respond to the final part of the question, a mark for SPG cannot be awarded.

This fourth example demonstrates a response which could have gained more marks if closer attention had been paid to the wording of part (a).

1 a) - Mollie is late for work most morning

- Mollie is taken to one side by ~~Clower~~ Clover

- Mollie is excused of talking to the humans

- Mollie denies it

- Clover finds hidden lumb sugar + several bunches of ribbon.

- Mollie goes missing

- ~~she~~ Mollie is found outside a public house

B) George Orwell presents deception in the novel

by using language techniques. A ^{quote} example of this

is when ~~Clover took her to side~~ "he didn't! I wasn't!

it isn't true!" this shows ~~eg~~ persuasive language

because Mollie doesn't want to be found out.

Another example is when Mollie repeats "it isn't true!"

that is repetition therefore ~~sh~~ Mollie is showing

deception because she is lying again and again.

George Orwell also uses imagery to defy deception

when ~~he~~ Clover finds the ribbons that are hidden

"several bunches of ribbon of different colors"

c) in the extract we learn that Mollie prefers the Humans Rule to the animals. evidence of this is "he was talking to you and you were allowing him to stroke your nose. This shows Mollie still has an attachment with the Humans.

Another thing we learn about Mollie is she can't lie to someones face "but she could not look Clover is the face" this shows she is sensitive and not used to lying.

d) another example of deception is in chapter 2 page 18 we when the milk disappears "it was noticed that evening that the milk disappeared" this is a example of deception because the animals were told everything would be shared freely.

Another example of deception is when the windmill blows down and napoleon blames it on snowball when really he set ~~the~~ snowball up. this ~~is~~ shows deception to all of the animals.

Another example is when Napoleon announces that if "anyone drinks alcohol it will be punished by death" later in the novel Napoleon gets drunk! This is deception for the other animals.

Another example is when Napoleon changes the 10 commandments from animals should not sleep in beds to "animals are allowed to sleep in beds without covers". (deception)

my last example of deception is that (all animals are equal) because in fact the book proves through out that animals are not all equal and this can never happen. we no this not just because of the book "animal farm" but because of the Russian Revolution when Stalin / Napoleon took over the people of Russia and used them



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): All points are from the extract; therefore no marks can be awarded. (Band 0, 0 marks)

Part (b): The candidate begins with a language point and the use of a triplet (a persuasive device). There is some attempt to explore the language. There are three clear points supported with three relevant quotations, but the response is brief. Some understanding is evident. (Band 4, 8 marks)

Part (c): The candidate selects mostly relevant evidence, but makes little comment. There is occasional understanding demonstrated. (Band 2, 5 marks)

Part (d): The candidate helpfully guides the reader to their chosen area of the novel, but does not focus on this one part. A range of examples have been provided from throughout the novel. There is 'some'. (Band 3, 6 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

For the Foundation 2015 Section A questions, remember there will be three parts:

Part (a) Character in the extract (8 marks)

Part (b) Language in the extract (12 marks)

Part (c) Theme outside the extract (16 marks)

SPG 3 marks

Total 39.

This final example for *Animal Farm* is a basic response, but some valid points have been made.

A

Mollie was on the other side of hedge and was seen getting talking to the man and the man was talking ~~your~~ his nose.

She said it ~~isn't~~ isn't true repeated

B

things was taking a turn for the worse in the farm Napoleon has become top pig Snowball has been excluded

C

Mollie don't like working and this is when she says that she overslept and had mysterious pains so she don't go work

D

Boxer was loved by every one ~~in~~ in the farm but he was working so hard that ~~he~~ he could not ~~be~~ ever make no more so Napoleon they got Napoleon to help him but he ~~stated~~ told him to the left hand on the hands of the knacker; and he did



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Examiner Tip

For the 2015 examination time management will be important. We recommend approximately 10, 15 and 20 minutes per part of the question to reflect the weighting of marks.



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Examiner Comments

Part (a): All points are from the extract; therefore no marks can be awarded. (Band 0, 0 marks)

Part (b): The points are not extract-based. No mark can be awarded. (Band 0, 0 marks)

Part (c): Although a very brief response, there are two references to the text, even though from the same sentence. (Band 1, 2 marks)

Part (d): Although narrative, a relevant section of the novel has been selected. Even though not explicitly referring to 'deception', Napoleon's deception is alluded to with some reference to the novel 'knacker'. (Band 1, 2 marks)

SPG: Ideas are not always clear and there is very little content.

The candidate has met the threshold performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question'. (1 mark)

Question 2

Question 2 Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Part (a) Key events to end of novella

On the whole, responses for this part of the question were successful, but one examiner noted 'in a large run of Jekyll and Hyde responses, candidates had not attempted part A. They went straight into B and did not come back to it at the end of the script. There were too many from the sample for this to have been coincidental.'

Part (b) Terror in extract

This part of the question was mostly answered confidently, with candidates selecting a range of examples from the extract.

Part (c) Lanyon

Many candidates explored Hyde's character and how this juxtaposed with Lanyon's more conventional personality. There was good evidence to reveal that Lanyon transforms himself from a somewhat calm persona to his terrified 'O God' ejaculations.

Part (d) Terror elsewhere

One examiner thought that from the three most popular texts, responses for Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde seemed to be the best, as candidates made much better informed decisions of choice of other part of the text and 'explored with depth'.

Popular and appropriate choices included: the Carew murder; Hyde trampling the child and 'Incident at the Window'. Most candidates responded well, although responses often lacked full exploration of the chosen extract, as some described a 'scary scene' but did not explain where or what the terror was.

In this first example, the candidate has gained full marks for all parts of the question (except for spelling, punctuation and grammar).

a) In the last chapter called Harty's Fall statement of the case we find out ~~about~~ why Jekyll ~~been~~ turned into Hyde. In the chapter Jekyll say "Slave to my original evil". This shows us that Jekyll wanted to be evil and wanted to have a dual personality. This also tells us he wanted to be evil and stop being nice. In the Victorian age people were religious and would ~~or~~ been terrified. It also tells us that Jekyll is originally evil. He wants to take the vanish of his evil ~~some~~ evil.

Also Jekyll tells us that he goes to bed as Jekyll but then wakes up as Hyde. He states "I had awakened as Edward Hyde". This is a key event as it is the first time the reader finds out that Hyde is taking over Jekyll's body. This tells us that Jekyll is getting weaker and Hyde is taking over. This is a very important event as Jekyll is telling us about what is happening to him.

We also find out that at the end of the novella Jekyll is unhappy about his life. He states in his letter, "I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end." This is the last line Jekyll says. This tells us that Hyde had become too powerful and that it made him unhappy. Also it shows he regrets his action.

b) Stevenson implies terror in the extract by using adverbs. He uses "Suddenly" to imply the fear to the ~~the~~ extract. This lets us picture the view Lanyon is having. It adds power to the extract and draws us into the chapter. It makes us see the terror that Lanyon is going through.

Stevenson also uses a simile which adds detail and fear into the ~~extra~~ extract. Lanyon states "besore him with his hands like a man restored from the death". This gives us a vivid image of what Lanyon is seeing also it gives us an idea of what Hyael looks like. It adds a sense of fear to the extract.

Also first person is used as Lanyon shouts "O God! I screamed". This tells us that Lanyon is horrision from what he has seen in front of him. He shouts it so it emphasises his fear and he screamed. This means this has scared him and it causes him to die.

c) We learn that Lanyon is brave as he watches Jekyll turn into Hyde. This is shown as Lanyon says "I have gone too far". This tells us that he does not want to go back but he wants to watch him change.

We find out that Lanyon does not believe in transcendental medicine. Jekyll says to him "you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine". He does not believe what Jekyll is stating. He is religious so he does not believe in dual personalities and believes god can't let this happen.

We learn that Lanyon is warm and likeable. As he states "a coldness that I was far from truly possessing". This tells us that he is warm and inviting. It tells us that he does not have a coldness.

d)

In the chapter the last night Poole is scared. This is shown as Poole says "I'm scared sir". This tells us that he is scared for him self and for his boss. You can picture the fear in Poole's mind. He says

~~in~~ it ~~start~~ whispering which also tells us that he not want his boss to hear him.

Also Poole is scared when he sees ~~Hyde~~ in the laboratory looking for drugs. He tells us that Hyde Eriel out like a "rat". You can also tell that Hyde is scared for his life but also Poole is scared for him self and for Jekyll. He shows his fear. This is import to tell us that he is worried for his matter. ~~It also~~ ~~tells us~~ It very import as it adds suspense.

Also when Utterson and Poole break down the door there is also fear. This is showed as Utterson say's "it's not Jekyll's voice it's Hyde's". This tells us that Utterson has terror but also Hyde as he is going to break down the door. The fear is very import to give the reader a vivid image in their minds.

Also Terror is used as Jekyll does not want to show Utterson what has happened. He does this by killing himself before Utterson comes in. Hyde was "twitching" on the floor. This tells us that he was worried about Utterson seeing him in that state. It shows terror very powerfully.

Also pathetic fallacy is used as the trees show terror. "trees bending over the gates sense". This shows us even the trees are terrorised.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): The candidate approaches the question by providing a detailed and sometimes analytical interpretation. A range of detailed points have been considered. (Band 5, 10 marks)

Part (b): There is a focus on the question and some language points are made and supported with relevant examples from the extract. (Band 5, 10 marks)

Part (c): The candidate provides a range of ideas and supports them with relevant evidence. There are layers of understanding - the response demonstrates a sound understanding. (Band 3, 8 marks)

Part (d): 'The Last Night' is a relevant choice. This is a sustained response which is supported with a range of evidence. (Band 5, 12 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

Remind candidates to label each part of their response clearly and to avoid writing anything in the margin.

In this second example, after a generally sound start, the candidate does not provide enough evidence from the extract(s). The candidate has not labelled each part of the question.

The key event following on from the extracted is "Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case" this is the last chapter in the book following on from when Lanyon watched Hyde turn ~~in to~~ ^{back} to his normal self Mr Henry Jekyll.

In the last chapter Jekyll is ~~telling~~ ^{confessing to} ~~about~~ all the bad stuff he has done when forming in to Hyde "Instantly the spirit of hell awoke in me and raged" Jekyll is explaining how he felt when he became Hyde # he felt like a new person but he did not know how to control Hyde and it led him to do pitiful and evil things like trample on small girls and leaver and murder Sir Danvers Carew, unforgivable crimes against innocent people.

Stevenson interpretes terror in this extract by using repetition of "you who, you who" this suggests something either bad or good is going to happen because Lanyon is preparing ~~himself~~ ^{Lanyon} to remember his vows ^{that he took in Hyde's profession} so that he can ~~to~~ not speak and realise ~~as~~ what he has done ~~to~~ and of any thing he is about to see now ~~the~~ evil ~~to~~ he has been

Stevenson also ~~is~~ uses ~~onomatopoeia~~ ^{onomatopoeia} "Gulp" to create suspense because Lanyon does not know what he is about to see. "injected eyes, gasping with open mouth" Lanyon is watching the transformation of Hyde going back to Jekyll watching struggle and gasping for air and not being able to do anything.

The transformation of Hyde is to Jekyll is quite vivid to say the least and not something you would enjoy watching, terrifying and disorienting

From the extract I believe Lanyon is a very understanding person to sit and watch one of his best friends turn ~~to~~ ^{from} Hyde and "evil looking" "Pale a dwarfish" man turn in to Henry Jekyll. ~~to~~ When Lanyon is ~~saying~~ telling Hyde what rules he has broken becoming Hyde ~~and~~ ^{from} Jekyll it looks like something bad is about to happen to him but he carries on anyway he's a very persistent and stubborn man but he is also very protective and kind he ~~also~~ doesn't want Jekyll turning in to this horrible beast for ever, he's a very loyal friend.

Stevenson also creates terror in other bit of the novel when the "trees are lashing against the railings" Stevenson personifies this to create more of a ~~be~~ image in the reader's head it shows fear and terror almost saying

they are not to be a Proached.
It is also a ~~is~~ onomtopoeia
~~lashing~~ "lashing" it makes them
sound lethal a violent ~~is~~ Lashing
against the rainings like they are
angry at something they are evil
and unreliable ~~you have no~~
no one knows what they can
do they are dangers to the people
around them



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Part (a): The candidate adopts a rather narrative approach. The key events are not listed, but the candidate tentatively touches upon some bullets in the mark scheme in the correct order. This is a generally sound response. (Band 4, 8 marks)

Part (b): There is an attempt to analyse language and a fair point is made about 'pressure'. Relevant examples have been provided, although more would have benefited this response. (Band 4, 8 marks)

Part (c): A range of good, but often unsupported points have been made. The candidate refers to the extract. It is necessary to support points made with the relevant evidence from the extract. (Band 2, 5 marks)

Part (d): There is good exploration of one example. It is a pity there is not more, but there is 'some'. (Band 3, 6 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

Rather than copying longer quotations, use specific words or phrases, as one sentence within the extract may provide more than one example.

Often, candidates may have greater success if they locate the evidence they wish to use before writing their response. This evidence can then be used in PEE or PETER format.

PETER is: Point, Evidence, Technique, Effect on Reader.

Question 3

Question 3 The Hound of the Baskervilles

Part (a) Key events to end of Chapter 9

As in the other 'popular' texts, candidates often chose the wrong area, summarised the actual extract or gave an overview of the whole novel. A full range of marks was awarded.

Part (b) Secrecy in extract

Candidates made a range of valid points and referred to the extract with confidence.

Again, a full range of marks were awarded for this part of the question.

Part (c) Barrymore

A range of examples were included in the responses. Most candidates demonstrated a good focus on Barrymore's character and the use of powerful verbs and the 'hiss' and 'snake' imagery linking them with the connotations of guilt.

Part (d) Secrecy elsewhere

Holmes' disguise on the moor, Watson's meeting with Miss Stapleton and Laura Lyons' meeting with Sir Charles seemed to be the most popular choices for candidates.

In this example, the candidate gains some confidence. The response to the first part of the question has impacted on the overall total.

A. The key events that follow on from the extract to the end of the chapter are when Watson invites his diaries to Sherlock Holmes telling him how he is getting on at the moor and what is happening. Watson likes being on his own because he likes sort everything out by himself and Holmes that he can do that and how useful ~~is~~ he really is, like finding Laura Lyons and questioning her for Holmes. They then try and find out who the man is on the moor and see who is sending bread to the man on the moor. There is then a death on the moor and Watson has to find out

is coming from and who is letting the Hound out and possibly hunting innocent people

B. In the extract the writer presents secrecy with Barrymore being up to no good and Watson and Sir Henry questioning him on what he is doing ^{with} the candle, 'what are you doing here, Barrymore' the two men seem suspicious of what Barrymore is up to and why is he where he shouldn't be. Barrymore seems to have a ~~secret~~ secret that he is keeping from Watson and Sir Henry. 'Nothing, Sir' this quote shows the bluntness of Barrymore. We also know Barrymore is up to no good because in the extract it says 'His agitation was so great he could hardly speak' this quote shows that Barrymore was shocked to see someone else ~~in~~ ~~there~~ and also wasn't expecting to see ~~anyone~~ ~~else~~ ~~in~~ ~~where~~ he is because normally people don't ~~go~~ step foot in the light house.

Near the end of the extract we know that Barrymore is up to no good because he is answering the two men's question with a shocked answer 'I was doing no

horn, sir I was holding a candle' this shows he is making up an excuse why he was in there and that he was only holding a candle.

C. From the extract I learn that Barrymore is a very suspicious character and ~~is~~ ^{is} always up to no good because he is always somewhere he shouldn't be which is in the for somewhere with possibly the Hound. Barrymore is always coming up with witty answers when questioned by Sir Henry and Watson 'It was in the window, sir. I go round at night to see that they are fastened' this shows that Barrymore is up to no good and could be looking out for someone which could be the Hound.

We also know that Barrymore is very guilty because when again questioned by ~~Barrymore~~ ^{Sir Henry} and Watson he is presented as suspicious 'The fellow ~~was~~ looked at us in a helpless way' this shows

that Barmore knows he's guilty of something and also Watson and Sir Henry know that by the look on his face.

At the very end of the extract the whole thing that Barmore says tells us what kind of character he is and that guilty of something of which they don't know yet we know this because it says 'Don't ask me, Sir Henry / I would not try to keep it from you' this finishes off the extract and also tells us he is very guilty of something.

D. The next extract that is important of secrecy in one other part of the novel is when Watson goes to meet Hana Hana ^{page 118-119} and she is very secret and never tells anyone anything.

Watson questions her on everything and on who she met and when "well what happened when did you get there?" he wants to know everything and to show Holmes how good she is at her

job. Laura Lyons is a very secretive character because she never likes to tell anyone anything 'I never went' this shows she is very secretive but also maybe guilty because she doesn't want to tell anyone.

Laura Lyons then says about her not meeting anyone when questioned again 'No, I swear it to you on all I hold sacred intervened to prevent ~~going~~^{going}' this could make Watson understand and believe Laura Lyons that she didn't go meet Sir Charles.

Laura Lyons tells Watson some parts of the story bit by bit to show him that she hasn't done anything wrong 'I did not say that I have read all the letter' this shows that she is now telling Watson she did read some of the letter but not all of it.

She also seems very secretive because she says how it isn't anyone's business but her own and Sir Charles.

'This matter is a very private one' this shows she doesn't anyone knowing about anything that is to do with her because she is a very secretive person.

Laura Lyons doesn't seem to like Watson always asking her so many questions 'The women's story hung coherently together and all questions were unable to shake' this shows that Laura Lyons is unable to answer so many questions because she is embarrassed and worried that people will be horrible about her because they may think she has done something bad.

Overall in this extract Laura Lyons is very secretive because she doesn't like anyone finding out about her own business and this shows how secretive she is and keeps everything to herself and doesn't share anything.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): Much of this response is irrelevant and does not focus on key events. This provides a generalised overview. A mark is awarded for the reference to 'the man is on the toor'. (Band 1, 1 mark)

Part (b): There is a focus on 'secrecy' and a range of points have been made. The reference to a 'light house' suggests that interpretations are influenced by a film version. (Band 4, 7 marks)

Part (c): The first part of the response is a little muddled, but some confidence is gained. The response is a little repetitive, as the points 'suspicious' and 'guilty' are revisited. There is a good range of evidence used. (Band 2, 5 marks)

Part (d): The candidate maintains focus. A range of points have been made, although sometimes repetitive. Some literal interpretations are offered. (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

Candidates should use as many examples from the extract(s) as possible.

In this final example, the candidate has attempted all parts of the question, but the responses are often basic or limited.

A) The key events following the ~~chapter~~^{extract} before the chapter ends include Mr and Mrs Barrymore telling Watson and Sir Henry about Mr St Barrow's brother who has escaped from prison ~~at~~^a white ago.

B) In this extract the writer presents secrecy as a big issue this is ~~is~~^{is} evident when Watson asks Barrymore about why he had a candle in the window and Barrymore says "I give you my word, ~~that~~^{that}, that is not my secret, and that I cannot tell it." This shows that he is very secretive about his wife's brother because he doesn't want him to go back to prison.

C) From this extract we learn that Barrymore is a very loyal and trust worthy person ~~because~~^{because} this is presented when he will not tell Henry and Watson about his brother in law because his wife has asked him to keep a secret and he has by not telling anyone.

d) Secrecy is showed when Berg Stapleton urges ~~that~~ Watson to go back to London and ~~never~~ return to the Moor again. This gives the idea of secrecy because she will not tell him why but all she says is go back to London.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): One main key event is considered. (Band 1, 2 marks)

Part (b): This is a limited response, as the candidate provides just one example and comment. (Band 2, 4 marks)

Part (c): The lack of specific examples limits this response. (Band 1, 2 marks)

Part (d): A good choice has been made, but little reference to the chosen area of text has been made. (Band 1, 2 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

Remind candidates to read each part of the question carefully.

Centres can prepare their candidates by getting them to locate suitable alternative extracts where a particular theme or character features.

Question 4

Felicia's Journey

Although there were very few responses to this question, one example has been included in this report.

The extract was taken from Chapter 6, when Felicia goes to see Mrs Lysaght and asks her for Johnny's address.

Part (a): This part of the question asked candidates to follow on from the extract up to the end of Chapter 7.

Part (b): Candidates were asked to consider the theme of 'desperation' within the extract.

Part (c): The character part of the question focused on the character of Mrs Lysaght.

Part (d): Candidates were asked to consider the theme of 'desperation' elsewhere in the novel.

Qa. The first key event was that she asked for the address, then Mrs Lysaght tried to question why, she tried to reframe from giving her the address, Felicia insisted she needed the address, Mrs Lysaght showed she was unwell.

(b). The writer shows desperation by showing phrases like "I need the address" which shows there is a ~~reason~~ reason for wanting the address. Also the phrase "I need the address badly" shows there is an ~~urgent~~ urgent reason why.

(c) In the extract you learn that Mrs Lysaght is hiding something and does not want to share the information which shows she is being secretive.

(d) The phrase "Leave my son alone." she spoke with emotion, "leave him" shows that Mrs Lysaght is becoming emotional because of the desperation.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Part (a): The candidate summarises the events within the extract. (Band 0, 0 marks)

Part (b): The candidate provides one example of 'desperation' within the extract and attempts to focus on language. The response is basic. Ideas lack any development. (Band 1, 2 marks)

Part (c): One point relating to Mrs Lysaght being 'secretive' has been made. The point is not supported with evidence from the extract. (Band 1, 2 marks)

Part (d): The point and example are from the extract and not from another part in the novel. Although no marks can be awarded for the content of the response, marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar can be awarded. (Band 0, 0 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

Candidates must support points made with relevant evidence from the extract(s).

Question 5

Pride and Prejudice

There were very few responses to this question. Centres are asked to refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

The extract was from Chapter 20, when Mrs Bennet urges Mr Bennet to insist upon Lizzy marrying Mr Collins. Candidates were asked to outline the key events that follow on from the extract up to the end of Chapter 22 for part (a). In parts (b) and (d) the theme was marriage and the character question, part (c), was based on Mrs Bennet.

Question 6

Great Expectations

There were very few responses to this question. Centres are asked to refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

The extract was from Chapter 7, when Joe and Pip are talking. Candidates were asked to outline the key events that follow on from the extract up to the end of Chapter 8 for part (a). In parts (b) and (d) the theme was relationships and the character question, part (c), was based on Joe.

Question 7

SECTION B: DIFFERENT CULTURES AND TRADITIONS

Of Mice and Men remains the most popular option for Section B. The largest number of responses were to Q13 (Candy) followed by Question 14 (Outsiders). The second most popular choice was *Heroes*, with a number of responses to Q11 (Arthur Rivier) and more responses to Q12 (Appearances).

Riding the Black Cockatoo saw no entries on ePen - and all in this section were for other questions. Indeed, most were responses to *Of Mice and Men* and the wrong box had been ticked.

The other least popular text was *Anita and Me* with very few responses to Q7 (Tollington) and just 4 responses to Q8 (Loss).

A number of candidates had omitted crossing the chosen question number, resulting in 548 items not correctly labelled.

Anita and Me

Question 7 asked candidates to explain the importance of the setting of Tollington.

For question 7, please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

Question 8

Anita and Me

Question 8 asked candidates to explain the importance of loss in the novel.

For question 8, please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

Question 9

Balzac and the Little Chinese Seamstress

There were no responses available for this novel.

Question 9 asked candidates to consider the importance of the narrator in the novel.

Question 10

Balzac and the Little Chinese Seamstress

There were no responses available for this novel.

Question 10 asked candidates to consider the importance of cultural customs and beliefs in the novel.

Question 11

Heroes

Candidates were asked to consider the importance of Arthur Rivier in the novel.

Only a few of these responses were seen, but on the whole candidates dealt successfully with the question by considering Arthur's drinking problem and how the war had affected him and other veterans.

Please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

Question 12

Heroes

Candidates were asked to consider the theme of appearances in the novel.

This seemed to be more successfully answered than Q11. Candidates mainly focussed on Francis's physical appearance and covered bullet point one (Francis's disguise) in more detail. The second bullet, relating to characters who appear to be heroes when they are not, assisted candidates when addressing bullet point three, which led candidates to consider how appearances could be deceiving. Some were able to consider Larry LaSalle and how he appeared to be a hero but in fact he was not who he appeared to be. A full range of marks was awarded.

This first example is a response which was awarded full marks.

The importance of appearance in the novel reflects here on how Francis disguises himself by using scarves and other objects to hide away his face. As well as characters betrayal to the title of being a hero. Throughout the novel appearance becomes deceiving when characters are described there's no longer wanting to be recognised.

The novel begins by Francis telling us his appearance he refers to his nose being "caves" he says "my nostrils are like two small caves" this is telling us during his accident which has been revealed to us yet that something had taken away his nose. The imagery this gives us alongside the other description of his

face such as "just bits of dangling flesh" whilst talking about his ears, gives the image of a war victim with his face half gone. We instantly feel sorry for Francis and come to the conclusion that he was in an explosion of some kind.

Francis tries to disguise himself for an unknown reason this point in the novel. He says "I wear a scarf that covers the lower part of my face" "tilt the cap forward so that the visor keeps the upper part of my face in shadow," "I keep a bandage on the space where my nose used to be." These quotes represent more than him trying to disguise himself. This gives us indication that maybe he is not hiding from others but perhaps himself. He wears the scarf so no one can see

his mouth, he wears the bandage so no one can see his caves. However why does he wear the cap? This is why it indicates to me perhaps he is shadowing his face from his own reflection, because if he was to see the empty space which once used to be his face it might just make him feel worse than what he already does! When Francis talks to Mrs Belander he uses it as a test to see whether or not she recognises his voice. He was proud to know the damage of his larynx made his voice deeper so she did not recognise him.

Later on in the chapter we find the reason why he might wear a hat he says "my hair is a mess as usual, thin in some spots, thick in others." Although it is now clear it still indicates to me perhaps he is scared of his own reflection for this was not mentioned earlier on in the novel. We also know that Francis is not happy

with his appearance "I make myself look at my caves and the way ~~is~~ of my mouth has changed because of dentures." This gives us the affect that even though he is not happy with the way he looks he is still trying to be strong by forcing himself to accept what has happened.

In the same chapter he also shows us he ~~ignores~~ denial of not being a hero however he only states "I'm not a hero of course, and I turn away in disgust" He mentions this in repetition saying he is not a hero throughout the novel it is not until the end of the novel that we find out the reason he is not a hero. He tells Larry "I was too much of a coward to kill myself. In the war, in a battle, I figured it would be easier to get killed." This tells us that all along he was just a coward he tells us he could not kill himself for it would bring shame on the family name. This is cowardly because he is

ashamed in what other people think of him, however this also shows respect that he does not want his family to be known by his sins. This shows us that he is also faithful to other people's lives, for if he was prepared to go to war he is prepared to save others.

Even though this is the main point of showing denial to the name 'hero' it is also shown ~~is~~ ~~one of Francis's~~ ~~flashbacks~~ when Francis is talking to offer Rivier, Arthur says to him in conversation "God, I was scared, Francis". ~~This shows us that~~ This is as if he talks for all the men that went out in war it shows us they were scared and that only ~~instinct~~ ^{instinct} was to survive and not to be a hero. He then goes on to say "we weren't heroes. We were only there" Instantly we feel sorry for the boys and feel their pain as if it were someone we knew talking. This shows us that not even the soldiers who won medals feel as if they are

classed as heroes, even though they may not feel like a hero to others they were. This also shows us that Arthur sees all the men and boys equally.

In the novel even though we are aware that Francis wants to kill Lamy, throughout his flashbacks Lamy is represented as the children of the Wreck Centre's heroes as Lamy was the first person to enter the war ~~for~~ "others enlistments followed as fathers and brothers joined the armed Forces". This shows us that others wanted to follow in his footsteps and enter the war just like Lamy did. However before this Lamy was the Kids Hero especially Francis he helped Francis come out of his comfort zone which then allows him to progress his relationship with Nicole. For Francis Lamy being his idol of a hero changed, after he had raped Nicole. This is what the novel is based around

how Francis despised the trust he put into Larry which was then torn away. Although Larry never denies he is not a hero for he is stubborn and selfish it is made clear to the reader from his actions that Larry is no hero.

From Francis jumping on the grenade to ^{appear to} save others to turn out to be an attempt of suicide shows deceiving of his appearance. For people see him as a hero deep down he feels like a lost soul wanting life to end. ~~This~~ Deceiving is also shown when Arthur is talking to Francis because everyone sees the war heroes being brave and being strong when really the real affect was the men being scared leading them into a depression state of drinking. Larry is also seen by this however he has not that well secretive as people were suspicious of him from the start.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate opens with a focus on the question. The first paragraph introduces the essay and continues with a sustained response exploring in detail all bullet points in the question. The candidate incorporates AO4 points and links them to the points being made. On the third page, there is some very thoughtful comment relating to Mrs Belander not recognising Francis's voice. The essay is supported with a wide range of textual evidence and is both thoughtful and sustained.

AO1: Band 5, 16 marks

AO4: Band 5, 24 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question'. (6 marks)



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates should include a range of examples from across the text and deal with all bullet points in the question.

In this second example, a generally sound response has been provided.

In the novel heroes apperences is very important because some of the character dont like how they look and some people look completely different because things have change over a short amount of time.

In the novel Francis Cassavant talks about his apperence appearance, he ober this because ~~the~~ when ~~he~~ he got back from the war he him as a person changed completely along with his looks. You can tell that when Francis is describing what he looks like he doesn't like it because hes always

covered ~~to~~ up with things around his face. For example
"My nostrils are like two small caves" This shows that
he doesn't like his nose because he's describing them
to being two small caves which is also a metaphor,
his nose aren't actually caves but he's relating them
to look like them.

Some characters in the novel seem to be
heroes such as Larry Lafella everyone ~~see~~ looks
up to him for being a hero because he came
back from war with two silver stars, he helped
children to learn and also opened up the wreck
centre. The only thing that people don't know is
that he ~~rap~~pped Nicole so because of all the
good things they ~~was~~ all look up to him. For
example, "And to Larry Lafella, the best of the best..." This
shows everyone loved Larry.

In the novel heroes looks can be deceived because
people walk past them and don't remember who
they are and what they did for the country
Just like Francis. People walk past him in the



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

There is a focus on the question. The candidate explores the first two bullets of the question, but appears to have run out of time when embarking upon the third. This is mostly a generally sound response supported with some relevant textual reference.

AO1: Band 4, 11 marks

AO4: Band 4, 16 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'. (4 marks)

Question 13

Of Mice and Men

Candidates were asked to consider the importance of Candy in the novel. Candidates tended to use the bullet points to their advantage and produced a variety of well practised responses on Candy. Most successful candidates were selective and developed points in greater depth. Many picked up on his subtle manipulative nature and how he liked to gossip. Several considered his dog and how he could help George and Lennie by providing the money in order to make the dream a reality. Social/historical context tended to be well integrated rather than 'bolt on' as seen in the past.

In this first response, the candidate is beginning to demonstrate a sound understanding of the character.

In of Mice and Men everyone is different. Candy is a character who works at the bunkhouse, he didnt really have much to live for he was a very lonely man although he had his very old dog. Candy loved his dog he had it since the it was a puppy. But the dog gets took away from candy and it gets shot. The other people at the bunkhouse were getting sick of the dog. Carlson said to Candy that he would shoot his dog he said "I'll put the old devu out of his misery now and get it over with!" Candy didnt want this as he says back to Carlson "Maybe tomorra. Le's wait till tomorra". But because Candy was a harmless old man Carlson thought he could take control of candy and he took the dog leaving Candy upset and lonely the book says "Candy lay still, staring at the ceiling". This was probably the worst thing that's happened to Candy as his old dog was

his only family he had he bought it up from only being a puppy and now he feels as if he has no one because his dog has been shot to death.

After Candy's dog had been killed he started becoming very close to George and Lennie the "outsiders" and all three of them had plans. They were going to buy their own little place save some money up get animals and live happily ever after. But at first these plans were only for George and Lennie but one night Candy heard them talking and he became interested. He said to them "~~well I could get it~~ that he could give them money if he could live with them he said "S'pose I went in with you guys. That's three hundred an' fifty bucks I'd put in". And then he tells them how he would help them at their place he says "I ain't much good, but I could cook and tend the chickens and hoe the garden some. How'd that be?"

At first George and Lennie were unsure and they didn't know because it's always just been their big dream and it will be so different having someone else come along and experience

your dream with you. Then George says "We've got ten bucks between us." "Look, if me an' Lennie work a month an' don't spen' nothing, we'll have a hundred bucks". So they decided to let Candy be on in their dream, and let him help. They knew if Candy was involved he'd be able to help with money so they'd be able to get it quicker than they thought. And this has took Candy's mind off his dog getting killed, now he doesn't feel as lonely he feels like he is part of a family.

Candy helps Lennie and George out alot as Lennie has learning difficulties and he is heavy handed and he ends up killing Curley's wife. Candy and George know that it would of been George and although they both try and cover it up it doesn't work and their dream has been crushed. Candy went looking for Lennie to talk about the dream as he called out "Lennie, Oh Lennie! You in here? I been figuring some more. Tell you what we can do Lennie". As you can tell Candy is very happy and excited about his future and for once he has something to look forward to. He's excited to help them out as he likes

helping people. Then Candy tells George what has happened and with Lennie not being anywhere to be found they knew that Lennie had killed Curley's wife. Candy is worried now he's scared of what will happen and he says to George "We oughtta let 'im get away!" And in fear he says "You an' me can get that little place, can't we George? You an' me can go there an' live nice, can't we, George? Can't we?" So now once again Candy has nothing to look forward to. He has no dog, no family and no dream.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a sustained response, but tends to become a little narrative. The candidate provides a response to all three of the bullets in the question. There is a good range of points supported with relevant textual evidence, which places this response in Band 5. A sound understanding is being demonstrated.

AO1: Band 5, 14 marks

AO4: Band 5 21 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question'. (5 marks)

The wording of Section B questions state: 'In your answer you **must** consider' and then lists three bullet points.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates must address all three bullet points in order to access marks in the top band.

In this response, the candidate attempts to deal with each of the bullet points in the question, but more points are required in order to qualify for higher marks.

In the novel Candy is one of the main characters. Candy is an older character than out of George, Lennie and Slim. In the novel Candy is quite a sweet guy and funny. On page 149 in the novel Candy says comes into the bunkhouse with his old dog behind him. When candy gets in the bunkhouse he says "Gotta bad gut ache later on in the novel George and Lennie have a dream before they get to the ranch but candy finds out about the dream. Candy says to George "how much do they want for a place like that" and then candy says "I'd make a will an' leave you guys my share." Candy didn't feel lonely at the beginning of the novel because he had his old dog with him. But one of the men candy worked with Carlson killed the old dog because he was really ill and in pain and they thought it was for the best so he wouldn't have to suffer anymore but candy didn't want the dog to go because they were like best friends

They did everything together and went everywhere but Candy had to let him go. So that's why Candy is lonely. But when the dream comes out of George's mouth Candy is really excited and happy because then he won't be lonely anymore.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a generally sound response. Some points required further development, such as a comment would have benefited the response when reference is made to Candy's 'gut ache', however the point does link to the first bullet in the question – What Candy says...

The candidate attempts to answer all of the bullets in the question, but closer reference and more examples are needed.

AO1: Band 4, 11 marks

AO4: Band 4, 16 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the threshold performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question'. (2 marks)



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

In order to qualify for marks in higher bands, specific examples from the chosen text must be provided.

This third example is of a response demonstrating 'some' understanding.

13) Of Mice and Men.

Candy is a important character in the novel because he is the oldest worker on the ranch. He is a swamp cleaner. "The old man came slowly into the room. He had his broom in one hand. ~~And at his heels~~ He also owns a old dog, who he's had since he was a pup. But now comes to no use as it's old, so Carlson thinks it's best to shoot it. Candy also ~~is~~ has a disability, and also is a thorn in Curley's wise eyes. Candy soon becomes friends with George and Lennie who he wants to live with, when they find a

place to live, Candy is ^{also} willing to lend money to them Both. ~~to~~ to help them. and get them started. Candy also feels lonely as he is old and ~~is~~ knows that just like his dog, will come to no use anymore to the farm. and knows he doesn't have long left to live. anyway.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate is beginning to demonstrate some understanding of the character, Candy. All points are undeveloped, but a mark in Band 3 is appropriate. There is 'some' grasp here.

AO1: Band 3, 9 marks

AO4: Band 3, 12 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the threshold performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question'. (2 marks)



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Please note for 2015: Candidates will choose one essay question from two.

40 marks available.

Students will be given three bullets that they MUST address.

Bullet points one and two will focus on AO1 (responses); bullet three will focus on AO4

(context).

7 marks for SPG.

(47 marks total).

In this final example for this question, the candidate has muddled the characters. There were some candidates who had confused Candy with Curley or Curley's wife.

Candy was an Important Character because she helps George and Lennie with many things. She's lonely because she's Curley's wife and there for she isn't aloud to talk to any other man, and the only people around ~~her~~ her are men. They don't even call her by her name, she is known as Curley's wife. Candy's an outcast ~~she's~~ she's the only girl yet, she also can't talk to the men. She says what she says to Lennie knowing he's the only one who may understand.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments



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Examiner Tip

- 50-60 minutes should be spent on this section, including planning and checking of work.

In the first sentence, despite the reference to 'she', the candidate does make a valid point that (s)he 'helps ... with many things'. After this first sentence, it becomes clearly apparent that the candidate has become muddled and confuses Candy with Curley's wife. The candidate also recognises that Candy is an outcast.

Where there is something to reward, we always mark positively. A mark is given for the first sentence.

AO1: Band 1, 1 mark

AO4: Band 1, 1 mark

SPG: The candidate has met the threshold performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question'. (2 marks)

Question 14

Of Mice and Men

This question asked candidates to consider the theme of 'outsiders' in the novel. The three bullet points directed candidates to consider Lennie, Candy, Crooks and Curley's wife.

This was particularly successful at Foundation, as the bullet prompts provided candidates with a range of characters that could be considered. There was some tendency to make a justification for all characters to be considered as outsiders, and therefore rather superficial evidence was presented. Most successful responses were more selective and developed their points in greater depth.

This is an example of a full mark response.

In the novella 'Of Mice and Men' written by John Steinbeck, Outsiders is a very important theme. There are quite a few different characters in the novella that can be seen as outsiders or outcasts.

Possibly the most obvious outcast is Crooks. He is always in the stable on his own and never has anybody to talk to. One of the main reasons for this is down to the time the novella is set in. It is set during the 1930's and the great depression when America was racially segregated. Crooks is a black man and is the only black man on the ranch. In one part of the novel when Lennie goes into the stable to speak to him Crooks says "they won't

let me in the bunkhouse because I'm black." This shows he is an outcast as the white men on the ranch won't let him ~~open~~ into the place where they sleep and they won't let him join in with their card games. Another thing that makes Crooks an outcast is the fact that he has a disability. When he was younger a horse kicked him in his back. This means he can't work out on the ranch with the other men so he has to just stay in his stable and work in there all day.

Another character in the novella who is an outcast is Lennie. This is due to the way Lennie is. Lennie is not the brightest of men on the ranch, if not the least bright and he is not the best looking aesthetically either. This means when all of the other men on the ranch are going out he gets left at the ranch along with Crooks. We

See this when the other men go out to 'the whore-house' and Lennie is left at the ranch so he goes into the stable to pet his puppy and sees the light on in Crooks' room so ends up talking to Crooks. Lennie might also be seen as an outcast due to his size. In one part of the novella Curley is seen picking on Lennie and George is told that Curley "don't like big guys."

Candy the Swamper is an outcast due to his old age. All of the other men on the ranch are around the same age and have all made friends with someone, whereas Candy doesn't really have any friends as he is considerably older than all of the other men on the ranch. ~~Another~~ This leads on to Candy always being lonely and the only true friend he has is his dog, which is killed at a later point in the novel as the men in the bunkhouse can't deal with the smell of it. Another thing that makes Candy an outcast is his

disability. Candy lost his hand in an accident when he was younger so he only has one hand. This along with his old age limits what he can do and he as well as Crook can't work out on the ranch with the other men, once again limiting his chances of making friends.

Another outcast on the ranch is Curley's wife. In 1930's America, the only man a woman was to spend time with was her husband and men in her family. Curley's wife was the only woman on the ranch and Curley was always out working or boxing so she was always alone. She always tried talking to the other men on the ranch and tried her best to seduce them but they always turned her away due to the fact that they were scared of Curley and Curley was the ranch owner's son. Curley's wife was always alone in the farmhouse, therefore

She is another outcast on the ranch.

To conclude I think that outcasts in the John Steinbeck novella are very important and they add a more interesting twist on to the novel and make for a more interesting read.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The candidate provides a detailed response. We accepted references to 'outcasts' as an alternative to 'outsiders'. A particularly strong and original point is found on page 3, when the candidate considers Lennie's size as a reason for him being an 'outsider'. There is a range of evidence and the response is sustained. This is a sensitive response.

AO1: Band 5, 16 marks

AO4: Band 5, 24 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question'. (6 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

AO4: 'Bolt-on' references to the context should be avoided – context should be addressed through the character or theme, not provided as a separate historical overview.

In this second example, the candidate gains some confidence, but more points could have been included in the response.

In the novel 'Of Mice and Men', there are some outsiders. Such as, the characters Lennie and Candy. ~~ken~~ These two characters would be considered as some of the 'weak ones' in the novel. Lennie, who is weak mentally, but not at all physically and Candy, who is weak physically but not mentally. They are outcasts because of their weakness, making them not much use on the ranch.

Another character who is an 'outcast' and probably the most excluded is Crooks. He is black and therefore seen as weak by most of the characters on the ranch.

Because of his race, he is made to live with the horses in the barn and is not allowed to eat or even talk to any of the other characters. He is also old and has injuries, so he is seen as the weakest on the ranch.

Curley's wife is an outcast because, not only ~~was~~ was everyone racist, but also sexist. ~~Women~~ Women were seen as weak and not ~~good~~ really good for anything. In the novel, she is ~~se~~ not given a name and is ~~ref~~ referred to ~~the whole~~ throughout the whole novel as 'Curley's wife'. This shows how unimportant women were then.

All of these characters would be called the 'weak ones' as every one of them has a disability, a different race or is a women, which used to give them relatively no use at all. Crooks isn't wanted by anyone on the ranch. By the quote 'Cause i'm black. They play cards in there, but i can't play because i'm black. They say i sink. Well, i tell you, you all of you sink to me', it is clear that Crooks is an outsider because of his race.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

As in the previous response, the candidate often refers to 'outsiders' as 'outcasts' – which is acceptable. The reference to Lennie being 'not much use on the ranch' is not correct, but the preceding ideas are interesting. The candidate gains confidence and overall the response deals with each of the bullets and is generally sound.

AO1: Band 4, 13 marks

AO4: Band 4, 20 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question'. (5 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Candidates should try to consider 'how' and 'why' the examples used are important.

In this final example for the *Of Mice and Men* questions, the candidate is beginning to demonstrate 'some' understanding of the theme.

In John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" there are 4 characters that have been outcasted. The characters are Lennie, Candy, Crooks and Curly's wife. The reasons for Lennie being outcasted are that he is simple minded and because of his mental handicap he is 100% reliant upon George for his survival. Due to his simple mindedness he doesn't know his own strength and this leads to him killing 2 small mice, 2 puppy and Curly's wife all by accident. The second character that is an outcast is Candy. He is the oldest worker on the farm. Now as for the old farm hand, Candy and his dog goes through a lot in the book and the dog meets an abrupt end when the other workers decide that it is in too much pain and is too old to work any longer and they shoot. In a time before the beginning of the book Candy also lost his hand in a work place injury.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This short response is beginning to demonstrate some understanding. A few valid points are made and the four characters named in the bullet points have been considered.

AO1: Band 3, 8 marks

AO4: Band 3, 11 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the threshold performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question'. (2 marks)



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates should use a range of examples in support of the question from throughout the whole text.

Question 15

Rani and Sukh

Question 15 asked candidates to explain how Billah Bains is an important character in the novel. Very few responses were seen at Foundation.

For question 15, please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

Question 16

Rani and Sukh

Question 16 asked candidates to explain how vengeance is an important theme in the novel. Very few responses were seen at Foundation.

For question 16, please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

Question 17

Riding the Black Cockatoo

Question 17 asked candidates to explain how the Wamba Wamba people and country are important in the text.

For question 17, please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

There were no responses for this question at Foundation Tier.

Question 18

Riding the Black Cockatoo

Question 18 asked candidates to explain how repatriation is important in the text.

For question 18, please refer to the 5ET1H report for an exemplar.

There were no responses for this question at Foundation Tier.

Question 19

To Kill a Mockingbird

Candidates were asked to consider the ways in which Jem is an important character in the novel.

There were some excellent responses seen and most gained marks in the top two bands. Most responses usually followed a chronological order through the text. Examples included his childish obsession with 'Boo' to his angry tears of rage after the trial. There were some references to 'his charity to embrace the insect world' to highlight his maturity. There was evidence of some excellent engagement with his character and the novel.

Please refer to the 5ET1H report for exemplars.

Question 20

To Kill a Mockingbird

Candidates were asked to consider how prejudice is important in the novel.

This was a popular choice for candidates. Most responses contained sound textual evidence, although some textual knowledge could have been more selective. There were examples of prejudice between the sexes as well as examples from Mrs Merriweather and the more obvious choices, such as the prejudices directed towards Tom Robinson and Atticus's views and part in the trial. Others considered Boo Radley and other characters in the novel.

One example is included here for reference.

The majority of the *To Kill a Mockingbird* responses gained marks in the top two bands. This example is of a full mark response and exceeds expectations.

Prejudice is a major theme in *To Kill A Mockingbird*. As the book is set in 1920's Alabama, racism was still at a high and a large proportion of people had a number of prejudice views:

The main character that suffers from prejudice is Tom Robinson. Tom is falsely accused of beating a white woman but as he is a black man a minimal amount of people are willing to take his side. As Atticus quotes 'in a white man court, a black man will never win'. This is of great importance as although Tom Robinson is completely innocent in the

situation, he can not win due to prejudice in Maycomb. This causes him great suffering as he is convicted and sent to jail for basically being black in the deep south. Another character in the novel that suffers from prejudice is Boo Radley. Although Boo doesn't not suffer racial prejudice, he is still judged upon and called for his way of life as he does not like to leave the house. Mainly the children pick on Boo as they hear scary stories about him so act like how children do. The children at the start of the novel are too immature to realise what they say about Boo is prejudice and wrong but throughout the novel they become more aware Boo suffers less. Both Boo Radley and Tom Robinson are representing mockingbirds in the book. They are innocent people yet people are harsh to them and judge them without even knowing them and by just what people say about them

The prejudice shown towards both of these characters is highly significant as it is like 'killing a mockingbird'. They haven't done anything wrong and don't deserve the treatment they get.

Atticus' views on prejudice in the novel are very important. Atticus is one of the few men in Maycomb who won't just a person until & 'you walk in their boots'. He believes that everyone should be treated equally and with him knowing Tom Robinson will never win the case, he defends him to the best of his ability as it is the correct thing to do. These views are shared with Jem and Scout throughout the novel which makes them understand both Boo's and Tom's situation. This is important to the story as it shows that children can understand that everyone is equal so why can't adults in Maycomb? Jem and Scout's ~~views~~ views on prejudice change throughout the novel as they

are influenced by Atticus' views and are also becoming more mature so understand a lot more than they did at the beginning of the novel. Atticus' strong views against prejudice definitely influences the children's beliefs in a positive way. He teaches them to accept people for who they are no matter what race/class/gender is. This is important as it shows how ~~pre~~ prejudice changes throughout the novel as people become a lot more accepting towards other people.

Atticus' role in defending Tom Robinson shows how strongly he believes everyone should be equal. Although he received a lot of hatred he also gained a lot of respect from people for doing the right thing which showed not everyone in Maycomb was prejudice to people, although most were

As Scout ~~to~~ is the narrator in the story, we can see clearly

now her views against prejudice changes. In the beginning of the novel she is very immature and doesn't think that her actions can harm people. As ~~she~~^{Scout} grows up and is more educated on judging people she realises that it is wrong to do. This is supported by the fact that Jem and Scout would spy on Boo and make fun of him, whereas at the end of the novel she is holding hands with him and realises she was wrong about him ^{after} he saves Jem's life.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The candidate provides a detailed response. The response begins with points about Tom Robinson and then Boo. Different forms of prejudice are explored and linked with the children's immaturity and innocence. The mockingbird motif and Atticus's views are considered. The response ends with how the children's views of Boo have changed at the end of the novel. There is a range of evidence and the response is sustained.

AO1: Band 5, 16 marks

AO4: Band 5, 24 marks

SPG: The candidate has met the high performance criteria: 'Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question'. (6 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Strong Section B responses often refer to the writer's intentions or writer's craft.

Section A

The responses placed in 'Section A' are those where candidates do not identify which question they were answering for examiners to mark. There were 392 responses where candidates failed to identify which question they were answering - or had crossed more than one box. A reminder to candidates would be very helpful.

Section B

The responses placed in 'Section B' are those where candidates do not identify which question they were answering for examiners to mark. There were 548 responses where candidates failed to identify which question they were answering - or had crossed more than one box.

Wherever possible, we should like to get this large number of 'unidentified' responses reduced and very much appreciate your help with this through general reminders.

Paper Summary

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

- for Section A, candidates must support their answers with relevant examples from the extract(s)
- for Section A, Part (d), candidates are required to provide examples from an extract of similar length to the one provided
- candidates should only answer one question from Section A (all parts) and one question from Section B. There was evidence of candidates trying to answer all questions
- candidates should label all parts of Section A clearly
- candidates should check that they have crossed the correct question number
- if a candidate prefers to respond to the Section B question first, they need to do this in the correct area of the answer booklet
- please remind yourselves of the specification changes for the 2015 examinations.

Thank you.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

Ofqual



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Welsh Assembly Government



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