

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel IAL In English Literature (WET03) Unit 3: Poetry and Prose



PMT

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General marking guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than be penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification/indicative content will not be exhaustive.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, a senior examiner must be consulted before a mark is given.
- Crossed-out work should be marked unless the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Assessment Objectives: WET01_01

AO1	Articulate informed, personal and creative responses to literary texts, using associated concepts and terminology, and coherent, accurate written expression.
AO2	Analyse ways in which meanings are shaped in literary texts.
AO3	Demonstrate understanding of the significance and influence of the contexts in which literary texts are written and received.
AO4	Explore connections across literary texts.

Section A: Post-1900 Unseen Poetry

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Question Number	Indicative Content
1	The Draft Horse by Robert Frost
	Candidates may include the following in their answers:
	 the ominous use of darkness and the symbolism of the lantern 'that wouldn't burn' and the 'pitch-dark limitless grove' create a sense of foreboding the shocking, but simple narrative: the story of two people travelling by a horse-drawn 'buggy' and the motiveless killing of the horse the use of contrast and the repeated emphasis of 'too' to juxtapose the weakness of the buggy and the strength of the horse: 'too frail a buggy', 'too heavy a horse' the description of the isolated night-time setting to heighten the shock and unexpected nature of the attack: 'a pitch-dark limitless grove', 'night drew through the trees' the story is conveyed in a very matter-of-fact tone; for most stanzas the punctuation is minimal and there is no time given to consider the attack; despite the horror of the attack, the couple ('The most unquestioning pair') accept their 'fate' and 'walk the rest of the way'
	 the use of the onomatopoeic 'crack' breaks the silence of the night the structure of five quatrains follows a simple rhyming pattern (ABCB), perhaps echoing the regular gait of the horse; the first two stanzas tell the story of what happened; the third stanza concludes the story and how 'night drew'; the final two stanzas explain what the couple do and how they simply walk away the poem could be an extended metaphor for death; the couple could be 'frail' and the labouring horse the failing heart; the unidentified 'man' could be Death; the couple accept their 'fate' and they take the ultimate journey into the 'limitless grove' of their own death.
	These are suggestions only. Accept any valid alternative responses.

Please refer to the specific marking guidance on page 3 when applying this marking grid. Level Mark AO1 = bulletAO2 = bulletpoint 1, 2 point 3.4 No rewardable material. 0 1 1 - 4 Descriptive Makes little reference to texts with limited organisation of • ideas. Limited use of appropriate concepts and terminology with • frequent errors and lapses of expression. Uses a narrative or descriptive approach that shows limited knowledge of texts and how meanings are shaped in texts. Shows a lack of understanding of the writer's craft. 2 5 - 8 General understanding/exploration Makes general points, identifying some literary techniques with general explanation of effects. Aware of some appropriate concepts and terminology. Organises and expresses ideas with clarity, although still has errors and lapses. Gives surface readings of texts relating to how meanings are shaped in texts. Shows general understanding by commenting on straightforward elements of the writer's craft. 3 9 - 12 Clear relevant application/exploration Offers a clear response using relevant textual examples. • • Relevant use of terminology and concepts. Creates a logical, clear structure with few errors and lapses in expression. Demonstrates knowledge of how meanings are shaped in texts with consistent analysis. Shows clear understanding of the writer's craft. Discriminating controlled application/exploration 4 13 - 16 Constructs a controlled argument with fluently embedded examples. Discriminating use of concepts and terminology. Controls structures with precise cohesive transitions and carefully chosen language. Demonstrates discriminating understanding of how meanings • are shaped in texts. Analyses, in a controlled way, the nuances and subtleties of the writer's craft. 5 17 - 20 Critical and evaluative Presents a critical evaluative argument with sustained textual examples. Evaluates the effects of literary features with sophisticated use of concepts and terminology. Uses sophisticated structure and expression. Exhibits a critical evaluation of the ways meanings are shaped • in texts. Displays a sophisticated understanding of the writer's craft.

Section B: Prose

Question	Indicative Content
Number	
2	Growing Up
	Candidates may include the following in their answers:
	 how writers present marriage, e.g. Maisie's parents' failed marriage and her father's marriage to Miss Overmore; Joe and Mrs Joe's turbulent marriage, Miss Havisham's thwarted marriage or Estella and Drummle's unhappy marriage; Alphonso's new wife and their abuse of Celie, Celie's unhappy marriage to Mr -, Harpo and Sofia's failed marriage the effects of failed marriages on the main characters,
	e.g. Maisie's childhood innocence is lost when she is forced to grow up; Pip becomes a target for Miss Havisham to exact her revenge on men through Estella; Celie rebels once she gains confidence from her relationship with Shug and becomes independent, happy and successful
	 comparison of the narrative methods writers use to present unhappy marriages, e.g. James' use of free indirect style and his worldly narrator to show how Maisie grows up through the experiences of her parents' separation and new relationships; Dickens' use of the adult Pip reflecting on his life and his observations of others; Walker's use of Celie and Nettie's narratives to reveal the abuses suffered
	 how writers present marriage as cruel and violent, e.g. Maisie's parents' abandonment of their child; Mrs Joe's physical and verbal violence towards Joe; Mr -'s physical, mental and verbal abuse of Celie
	 comparison of how writers present their views of marriage, e.g. James' very negative views of marriage through the divorce of Beale and Ida Farange and Beale's failed second marriage; Dickens' largely negative view of marriage with few happy marriages, one being that of Joe and Biddy at the end of the novel; Walker's negative view of marriage through her portrayal of the abuses Celie suffers at the hand of Mr –
	 how writers link marriage and their social contexts, e.g. James' suggestion that when abroad, unconventional sexual relations were more tolerated than at home in British society; Dickens' portrayal of courtship and expected gender roles; Walker's portrayal of sexual abuse, the expected subservience of women and the patriarchal society.

These are suggestions only. Accept any valid alternative
responses.

Question	Indicative Content
Number	
Question Number 3	 Indicative Content Growing Up Candidates may include the following in their answers: how writers portray key moments in a character's life, e.g. when Maisie's parents divorce, Maisie's new governesses, Sir Claude and the trip to France: when Pip encounters the convict for the first time, when he meets Miss Havisham, when he meets Estella, when Pip goes to London; when Celie's children are taken from her, when she marries Mr -, when Celie meets Shug and when Celie leaves Mr - how the writers portray the effects on main characters of one key moment in their lives, e.g. Maisie being forced to grow up and her loss of childhood; Pip's rise and fall and almost self-destruction; Celie gaining independence, strength, confidence and happiness how writers use language to show the effect that one key moment has on a character's life comparison of the narrative methods used by writers to present the effect that one key moment has on a character's life, e.g. James' dual point of view through his use of free indirect discourse, third-person style often presented through Maisie's perception with occasional asides in first person narrative; Dickens' presentation of events through the voice of the older Pip's recount; Walker's use of epistolary narrative to reveal key moments and life-changing events how writers link the effect of key moments to their social contexts, e.g. James' treatment of divorce and adultery in a society where respectability was important; Dickens' presentation of different social classes; Walker's portrayal of women's role in society, sexuality and abusive patriarchy.
	These are suggestions only. Accept any valid alternative responses.

Level	Mark	AO1 = bullet	AO2 = bullet	AO3 = bullet	AO4 = bullet
		point 1	point 2	point 3, 4	point 5, 6
	0	No rewardable mat	terial.		
1	1 - 6	 Descriptive Makes little referrideas. Limited unwith frequent endering Uses a narrative knowledge of ters Shows a lack of 	use of appropria rrors and lapse e or descriptive exts and how m f understanding	ate concepts an s of expression e approach that neanings are sh g of the writer's	d terminology shows limited aped in texts.
		 Demonstrates li Describes the termination 	awareness of lir imited awarene exts as separat	nks between tex ess of connectic re entities.	s. xts and contexts. ons between texts
2	7 - 12	general explana concepts and te clarity, although	points, identify ation of effects. erminology. Org h still has error	ing some literar Aware of some ganises and exp s and lapses.	ry techniques with e appropriate presses ideas with w meanings are
			. Shows genera ard elements o areness of the ors. links between t ral connections	al understandin f the writer's cr significance and exts and conte: between texts.	g by commenting raft. d influence of xts.
3	13 - 18	 Clear relevant ap Offers a clear relevant use of clear structure Demonstrates k with consistent writer's craft. Demonstrates a influence of cor Develops relevat Makes relevant 	pplication/exp esponse using a terminology a with few errors knowledge of he analysis. Show a clear explorat textual factors ant links betwee connections be	ploration relevant textua nd concepts. Cr and lapses in e ow meanings an /s clear underst ion of the signing en texts and co etween texts.	l examples. reates a logical, expression. re shaped in texts anding of the ficance and ontexts.
4	19 - 24		ontrolled appl introlled argum riminating use ures with precis n language. discriminating u exts. Analyses, of the writer's c	ication/explo ent with fluentl of concepts and se cohesive trar understanding c in a controlled craft.	ration y embedded d terminology. hsitions and of how meanings way, the nuances

		 Makes detailed links between texts and contexts.
		 Analyses connections between texts.
		 Takes a controlled discriminating approach to integration with detailed examples.
5	25 - 30	Critical and evaluative
		 Presents a critical evaluative argument with sustained textual examples. Evaluates the effects of literary features with sophisticated use of concepts and terminology. Uses sophisticated structure and expression. Exhibits a critical evaluation of the ways meanings are shaped in texts. Displays a sophisticated understanding of the writer's craft.
		 Presents a sophisticated evaluation and appreciation of the significance and influence of contextual factors. Makes sophisticated links between texts and contexts.
		 Evaluates connections between texts.
		 Exhibits a sophisticated connective approach with sophisticated use of examples.

Indicative Content
 Colonisation and After Candidates may include the following in their answers: how writers present the subservient role of women and their objectification, e.g. Conrad's women with traditional roles of domesticity and morality; Selvon's Tanty as a homemaker, the men's relationships with women and prostitutes: Forster's colonial wives and fiancée how writers portray women, e.g. Kurtz's African mistress, Kurtz's long-suffering fiancée, Marlow's aunt, the chief accountant's native woman who tends to his wardrobe; Selvon's presentation of Tanty, Agnes, the French and Austrian girls; Forster's presentation of Adela and Mrs Moore comparison of the ways in which women have influence or power over men or their environments, e.g. Marlow's doting aunt who secures him a position with the company and Kurtz's African mistress who has much influence; Tanty, Selvon's most prominent female character, who secures credit with the neighbourhood grocer and the allure of women's sexuality on the male characters; Adela's false accusation of rape and her resistance to marrying Ronny or Mrs Moore's openmindedness and connection with the Hindu vision of unity comparisons of contrasting women, e.g. Kurtz's African mistress and his fiancée: Tanty, Ma and Agnes: Mrs Turton and Mrs Moore comparison of the narrative methods used by writers to present the role of women in the novel; Selvon's episodic plot structure and use of non-standard English; Forster's three-part structure: Mosque, Caves and Temple in chronological third-person narrative how the role of women, Victorian values and critical view of European imperial activities; Selvon's 'Windrush' generation and life in 1950s London; Forster's
presentation of the attitudes of British colonial officials and British rule in India. These are suggestions only. Accept any valid alternative responses.

Question Number	Indicative Content
5	Colonisation and After
	Candidates may include the following in their answers:
	 how writers present the diversity of culture in their novels, e.g. Conrad's setting in a Belgian colony and Marlow's journey up the Congo River to meet Kurtz; Selvon's presentation of London and the memories of the Caribbean; Forster's presentation of India and its multifaceted culture how writers use language to describe different cultures, e.g. Conrad's use of symbolism and contrast; Selvon's use of a creolised voice in order to convey the feelings and mood; Forster's satire and characterisation of typical British attitudes and beliefs comparison of different cultures within novels, e.g. Marlow's thoughts about journeys made in the past compared with his journey along the Congo River or views of British society compared with that of native Africans comparison of the diversity of cultures between novels, e.g. the writers' presentation of London and the country they have travelled to and from; the comparison of religious beliefs and customs the use of different narrative viewpoints to reveal the diversity of culture, e.g. Conrad's frame-tale - the anonymous narrator and Marlow's narrative where he describes the natives and setting; Selvon's episodic plot structure and use of non-standard English to convey the isolation felt by arrivals to London; Forster's three-part structure: Mosque, Caves and Temple in chronological third-person narrative to present the mysticism, magic and 'muddle' of India how the diversity of culture relates to social context, e.g. colonisation and trade, the cruelty and barbarism observed during the journey in Conrad's novel and references to Kurtz's report to the 'Society for the Suppression of Savage Customs'; Selvon's immigrants who had considered England to be their 'mother country' and the 'Windrush' generation; Forster's exploration of the 'white man's burden' and social unrest in India and other colonial countries.
	responses.

grid. Level	Mark	AO1 = bullet	AO2 = bullet	AO3 = bullet	AO4 = bullet		
		point 1	point 2	point 3, 4	point 5, 6		
	0	No rewardable ma	aterial.				
1	1 - 6	Descriptive					
		Makes little re	ference to texts	s with limited or	ganisation of		
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2	7 - 12	General unders					
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		<u> </u>			presses ideas with		
		clarity, although	gh still has erro	rs and lapses.			
		Gives surface	readings of tex	ts relating to ho	w meanings are		
			0		g by commenting		
		-	of the writer's craft.				
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		contextual fac		4 4			
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3	13 - 18				.5.		
5	 13 - 18 Clear relevant application/exploration Offers a clear response using relevant textual exar 						
		Relevant use of terminology and concepts. Creates a					
				s and lapses in e	0		
				•	re shaped in texts		
				ws clear underst	•		
		writer's craft.	5		0		
		Demonstrates	a clear explora	tion of the signi	ficance and		
			ontextual factors				
				een texts and co	ntexts.		
			it connections b				
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4	19 - 24	Discriminating					
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			•	of concepts and	00		
		carefully chose	•	ise cohesive trar	ISITIONS AND		
		3	0 0	understanding c	of how meanings		
					way, the nuances		
			of the writer's		way, the huances		
				lysis of the signi	ificance and		
		influence of co					

		 Makes detailed links between texts and contexts. Analyses connections between texts. Takes a controlled discriminating approach to integration with detailed examples.
5	25 - 30	 Critical and evaluative Presents a critical evaluative argument with sustained textual examples. Evaluates the effects of literary features with sophisticated use of concepts and terminology. Uses sophisticated structure and expression. Exhibits a critical evaluation of the ways meanings are shaped in texts. Displays a sophisticated understanding of the writer's craft. Presents a sophisticated evaluation and appreciation of the significance and influence of contextual factors. Makes sophisticated links between texts and contexts. Evaluates connections between texts. Exhibits a sophisticated connective approach with sophisticated use of examples.

Question Number	Indicative Content
Number 6	 Science and Society Candidates may include the following in their answers: comparison of the ways extreme ideas are presented in the texts: the creation of clones in <i>Never Let Me</i> Go; the establishment of Gilead and extremist control, subjugation and the role of women in <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i>: Victor's obsession with creating life in <i>Frankenstein</i> how the writers develop their central characters and how they have, or are subject to, others' extreme ideas, e.g. the students at Hailsham; Offred's life as a handmaid; Victor's quest to create life and how this affects others the narrative methods chosen to reveal extreme ideas, e.g. the gradual revelation of the role of donors and carers through Kathy's narrative in <i>Never Let Me Go</i>; Offred's first-person narrative and the use of flashback; the use of shifting and epistolary narrative in <i>Frankenstein</i> comparison of the ways in which the chosen novels end and the effects of extreme ideas on others, e.g. Kathy's final words in <i>Never Let Me Go</i>; the 'Historical Notes' in <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i>; Walton's letters in <i>Frankenstein</i> comparison of the ways the writers reveal aspects of how extreme ideas have evolved, e.g. the 'donations' in <i>Never Let Me Go</i> and how these determine the fate of characters; the genetic problems affecting Gilead in <i>The Handmaid's Tale;</i> the creature's loneliness and desire for a companion, resulting in a quest for revenge and Elizabeth's death in <i>Frankenstein</i> how extreme ideas relate to the contexts, e.g. American society prior to the establishment of Gilead and the role of women; the abuse of technology for social control and extremist ideals in <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i>; anxieties about science in <i>Frankenstein</i>.
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Question	Indicative Content
Number	
7	Science and Society
	Candidates may include the following in their answers:
	 Candidates may include the following in their answers: comparison of the ways the writers portray loss, e.g. the 'donations' in <i>Never Let Me Go</i> and Kathy's loss of Ruth and Tommy; Offred's loss of Luke and her child when Gilead is formed in <i>The Handmaid's Tale;</i> Victor's loss of Elizabeth and others close to him, the creature's loneliness and his desire for a companion, resulting in a quest for revenge and Elizabeth's death in <i>Frankenstein</i> different ways in which loss can be experienced, e.g. the physical loss of friends, the mental loss of freedom and choice in <i>Never Let Me Go;</i> the mental and physical losses of a former life of freedom, equal rights and contentment in <i>The Handmaid's Tale;</i> Victor's loss of rational thought, the physical loss of Elizabeth, the destruction of the creature's companion and the creature's loss of hope in <i>Frankenstein</i> comparison of narrative methods to reveal loss, e.g. the narrator's tone and direct address to the reader in <i>Never Let Me Go</i> to present the loss of life; the use of flashback in <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i> to show life before the establishment of Gilead and glimpses of Offred's former life; the shifting narratives in <i>Frankenstein</i> providing a variety of different perspectives from characters who all suffer a loss in different ways the ways the writers include details of daily life to create sympathy for the characters, e.g. life at Hailsham School and the friendships that develop in <i>Never Let Me Go;</i> the practical details of the Handmaid's lives; the details of Frankenstein's <i>Tale</i>) and the anguish and guilt that he feels over the loss of his loved ones comparison of how protagonists face death (<i>Never Let Me Go</i> and the novels what the texts reveal about context, e.g. cloning and biological engineering in <i>Never Let Me Go;</i> the loss of a free society and environmental concerns in <i>The Handmaid's Tale;</i> anxieties about scientific
	experimentation and the sources of life in <i>Frankenstein</i> .
	These are suggestions only. Accept any valid alternative responses.

	Mainti				
Level	Mark	AO1 = bullet point 1	AO2 = bullet point 2	AO3 = bullet point 3, 4	AO4 = bullet point 5, 6
	0	No rewardable material.			
1	1 - 6 Descriptive				
		 Makes little refideas. Limited with frequent e Uses a narrative knowledge of te Shows a lack o Shows limited a 	erence to texts we use of appropriate errors and lapses we or descriptive exts and how me funderstanding awareness of conta awareness of linited awareness	te concepts and of expression. approach that s anings are sha of the writer's on textual factors s between text	terminology shows limited ped in texts. c raft.
			exts as separate		
2	7 - 12	 General understand Makes general general explanation concepts and technologies and technologies Gives surface rishaped in texts on straightform 	anding/explora points, identifyir ation of effects.	ation ng some literary Aware of some anises and expr and lapses. relating to how understanding the writer's cra	meanings are by commenting ft.
		_	ors. links between te ral connections k		ts.
			cross-references		
3	13 - 18	 Clear relevant approximately offers a clear relevant use of clear structure Demonstrates with consistent writer's craft. Demonstrates influence of control develops relevant Makes relevant Develops an in 	oplication/expl response using re f terminology an with few errors knowledge of ho analysis. Shows a clear exploration ntextual factors. ant links betwee t connections bet tegrated approac	oration elevant textual e d concepts. Cre and lapses in ex w meanings are clear understa on of the signifie n texts and con ween texts. ch with clear ex	examples. eates a logical, pression. e shaped in texts nding of the cance and texts. amples.
4	19 - 24	 examples. Disc Controls struct carefully chose Demonstrates are shaped in t and subtleties 	ontrolled argume criminating use o ures with precise n language. discriminating ur exts. Analyses, i of the writer's cr riminating analy	nt with fluently f concepts and e cohesive trans nderstanding of n a controlled v aft.	embedded terminology. sitions and how meanings vay, the nuances

		 Makes detailed links between texts and contexts. Analyses connections between texts. Takes a controlled discriminating approach to integration with detailed examples.
5	25 - 30	 Critical and evaluative Presents a critical evaluative argument with sustained textual examples. Evaluates the effects of literary features with sophisticated use of concepts and terminology. Uses sophisticated structure and expression. Exhibits a critical evaluation of the ways meanings are shaped in texts. Displays a sophisticated understanding of the writer's craft. Presents a sophisticated evaluation and appreciation of the significance and influence of contextual factors. Makes sophisticated links between texts and contexts. Evaluates connections between texts. Exhibits a sophisticated connective approach with sophisticated use of examples.

Question Number	Indicative Content
8	 Women and Society Candidates may include the following in their answers: how writers present suffering, e.g. Brontë's presentation of the lives of Catherine, Isabella and Heathcliff; Woolf's presentation of Mrs Dalloway and Septimus; Morrison's presentation of Sethe, Paul D and other slaves comparison of the ways suffering is a way of life experienced by the characters, e.g. Hindley's cruel treatment of Heathcliff; Mrs Dalloway's depression and fear of death, Septimus' shell shock and suicide; the cruel treatment Sethe experienced as a slave and the memories she suffers after killing her own child, Beloved how characters have suffered mentally, physically or both comparison of what characters attempt to do to end their suffering, e.g. Heathcliff seeks revenge on those who have wronged him; Septimus commits suicide; Sethe confronts the ghosts of her past comparison of the ways narrative methods are used by the writers to present suffering, e.g. Brontě's use of multiple narrators to provide different viewpoints; Woolf's use of the stream of consciousness, different points of view and indirect style to present a day in Clarissa's life; Morrison's use of shifting narrative viewpoints the ways in which the authors portray contextual aspects, e.g. the treatment and role of married women in <i>Wuthering Heights</i>; post-First World War in London, wealth and social class in <i>Mrs Dalloway</i>; the history of slavery and the Reconstruction era of the 1870s in <i>Beloved</i>.
	responses.

Question Number	Indicative Content
9	Women and Society
	Candidates may include the following in their answers:
	 writers' use of point of view to present characters, e.g. Brontë's presentation of Catherine and Heathcliff; Woolf's presentation of Clarissa, Septimus, Lucrezia and Peter; Morrison's presentation of Sethe, Beloved and Denver writers' use of point of view to trace the development of the central characters, e.g. Brontë's use of multiple narrators; Woolf's free indirect style shifting from one character to another; Morrison's use of shifting narrative viewpoints comparison of how writers use point of view to gain readers' sympathy for characters, e.g. for Heathcliff, Septimus and Sethe use of point of view to describe moments of drama, e.g. Heathcliff and Isabella's elopement and Catherine's death; the effect on Clarissa when Peter arrives unexpectedly, Sir William's treatment of Septimus; Sethe's murder of Beloved, Sethe being violated and how she is severely whipped comparison of how different points of view present the settings and contrasting elements of society, e.g. Brontë's presentation of the Yorkshire moors, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange; Woolf's London and areas around the wealthy area of Westminster compared with the life of working-class veteran, Septimus Smith and his wife, Lucrezia; Morrison's presentation of Sweet Home plantation, the prison in Alfred and Sethe's home
	 at 124 in Cincinnati comparison of how writers use point of view to convey social themes, e.g. Brontë's presentation of the different classes - Catherine's desire for a better social class compared with the life of Heathcliff; Woolf's contrast of social class between Clarissa and Septimus and Lucrezia Smith, illustrating the social divide; Morrison's contrasting society of landowners and slaves how narrative point of view conveys contextual aspects, e.g. social class in <i>Wuthering Heights</i>; the First World War and its effects in <i>Mrs Dalloway</i>; Morrison writing about 19th century slavery, 1865 prohibition of slavery and the 1875 Tennessee segregationist laws.
	These are suggestions only. Accept any valid alternative responses.

Level	Mark	AO1 = bullet	AO2 = bullet	AO3 = bullet	AO4 = bullet
		point 1	point 2	point 3, 4	point 5, 6
	0	No rewardable i	material.		
1	1 - 6	 ideas. Limited with frequent Uses a narracknowledge of Shows a lack Shows limited Shows limited Demonstrated 	reference to texts ed use of appropri- at errors and lapse of texts and how n c of understanding ed awareness of co ed awareness of lin es limited awarence e texts as separa	ate concepts and es of expression. e approach that s neanings are sha g of the writer's of ontextual factors nks between text ess of connection	terminology shows limited ped in texts. craft. ts and contexts.
2	7 - 12	 General under Makes gener general expl concepts and clarity, altho Gives surfac shaped in te on straightfo Has general contextual fa Makes gener Identifies general 	standing/exploral points, identify anation of effects d terminology. Or ough still has error e readings of text xts. Shows generation awareness of the	ration ving some literary . Aware of some ganises and expr rs and lapses. s relating to how al understanding of the writer's cra significance and texts and contex between texts.	appropriate resses ideas with meanings are by commenting aft. influence of ts.
3	13 - 18	 Clear relevant Offers a clear Relevant use clear structur Demonstrate with consister writer's craft Demonstrate influence of Develops rel Makes relevation 	application/exp r response using e of terminology a re with few errors es knowledge of h ent analysis. Shov	oloration relevant textual ind concepts. Cress and lapses in ex ow meanings are vs clear understa tion of the signifi s. een texts and con etween texts.	examples. eates a logical, xpression. e shaped in texts inding of the cance and itexts.
4	19 - 24	 Discriminating Constructs a examples. D Controls structs arefully choosed of the carefully choosed of the care shaped in and subtleties Provides a d 	g controlled app controlled argum iscriminating use uctures with precis osen language. es discriminating u n texts. Analyses, es of the writer's o iscriminating anal contextual factors	lication/explor bent with fluently of concepts and se cohesive trans understanding of in a controlled w craft. ysis of the signif	ation embedded terminology. sitions and how meanings way, the nuances

	 Makes detailed links between texts and contexts. Analyses connections between texts. Takes a controlled discriminating approach to integration with detailed examples.
5 25 -	 30 Critical and evaluative Presents a critical evaluative argument with sustained textual examples. Evaluates the effects of literary features with sophisticated use of concepts and terminology. Uses sophisticated structure and expression. Exhibits a critical evaluation of the ways meanings are shaped in texts. Displays a sophisticated understanding of the writer's craft. Presents a sophisticated evaluation and appreciation of the significance and influence of contextual factors. Makes sophisticated links between texts and contexts. Evaluates connections between texts. Exhibits a sophisticated connective approach with sophisticated use of examples.