



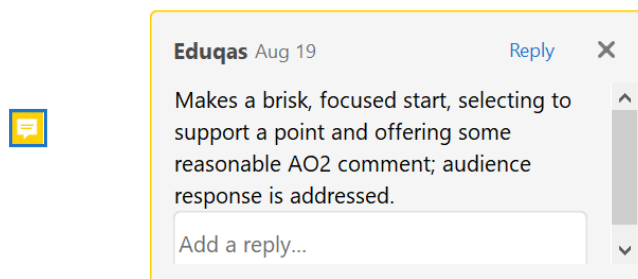
GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR TEACHING FROM 2015

WINTER 2023 EXAMINATIONS UNIT 1 HIGHER OER MATERIAL (ANNOTATED)

*The interactive version of this exemplar is available on
our Online Exam Review website (oer.wjec.co.uk).*

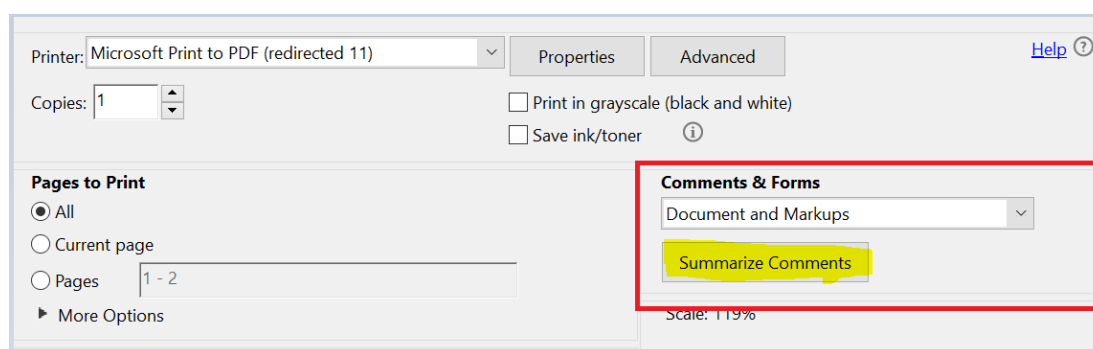
Printing comments with sticky notes

If you are printing the exemplar in this document, the Principal Examiner comments contained in the sticky notes will not automatically be printed.



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The Principal Examiner comments will then be printed at the end of each page of exemplar:

Summary of Comments

Page: 1

Number: 1	Author: Eduqas	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 19/08/2019 11:33:48
Makes a brisk, focused start, selecting to support a point and offering some reasonable AO2 comment; audience response is addressed.			
Number: 2	Author: Eduqas	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 19/08/2019 11:33:48
The approach here is rather formulaic, but the focus is clear and each paragraph hits both assessment objectives.			
Number: 3	Author: Eduqas	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 19/08/2019 11:33:48
Perhaps, but this point isn't fully explained.			

0 1

Awareness of
Candy's
distress.

We can see that John Steinbeck creates a mood and atmosphere throughout this extract. The extract we can see Candy say "you god damn tramp" this shows the mood to be quite violent as Candy says this to Curley's wife. The extract also says further down that there was a "drum of running feet and the men burst ~~we~~ into the barn" This is showing me that there is a lot of tension in the atmosphere and lots of fear because it creates a mood that feels quite ominous and they don't know what to expect.

A01 Some understanding of main features.

A02 Simple comments on features of style.

Mark 3

01

Steinbeck creates a ~~disstressed~~ sympathetic mood as when Candy says "sorrow" grew into "anger" which shows his sadness as when he realises that their dream is no longer possible. This causes the reader to sympathise with Candy because all of his hopes have been for nothing and the reader knows he will eventually be kicked off the ranch.

Probes subtext with increasing confidence.

Steinbeck also creates a tense atmosphere as when Slim is "inspecting the body" in the extract all the men are crowding over him. This causes the reader to think about what their reactions will be when they find out she is dead and what they will do to Jennie.

More detailed reference to the text.

Plus, Steinbeck creates a silent atmosphere as when he says the "game stops" it happens very suddenly which causes him to the reader to anticipate the shock and horror the ranch workers will feel when they discover the body.

also, Steinbeck creates a gloomy atmosphere when he says "in the gloom". This causes the reader to become uneasy as more they ~~become~~ ^{think} more about the result of Jennie's actions.

A01 More detailed reference to text and probes the subtext with more confidence.

A02 Sees how different aspects of style create effects.

Mark 5

0 1 Firstly Steinbeck shows a feeling of pure hatred in Candy, not just "sorrow" or "anger", pure hatred for Curly's wife. Instead of looking at her body and seeing a victim, he just sees her to be the cause, "You done it, didn't you?" showing he can't fathom that even after being murdered she could deserve to be felt sorry for. Steinbeck also triggers a feeling of pity in the reader for Candy, despite his horrid reaction to Curly's wife, the reader can feel his desperation as the dream slips out of his grasp. His eyes "blinded with tears" and a pause between his words, he feels broken having lost his only hope and he takes it out on Curly's wife. Candy is also shown to have been completely shattered by this event as his mood violently switches between hatred and sorrow. He is described as "helpless", no longer with any chance in life. The atmosphere is quiet with nothing happening as Candy is alone other than his dialogue, all focus is on him. The atmosphere, however quickly becomes chaotic as all the men rush into the barn, the "rising of voices" and the "drum of running feet" as noise builds up nearly in an instant, the



ump making the atmosphere appear more
loud and intense than it would had
the jump been less sudden.
The reader immediately feels tense upon
reading this moment as the men
"burst into the barn", an action full
of worry and desperation building on
the already sorrowful mood.
George's mood is shown to be one
of fear, he knows at any minute
he could be questioned and tries
to keep his head low, his hat
"pulled over his eyes" showing he
clearly wants to be ignored out
of fear. Slim then checks
Curly's wife to ensure she is
in fact dead, the men almost
entranced or frozen in fear as he
does this, the atmosphere is tense
once again until Slim "stood up"
the sudden movement causing
the "spell" to be "broken".

9 marks

AO1 Evidence of close reading; insightful understanding of character and mood; thorough, perceptive

AO2 Clear evidence of how writer uses narrative techniques, words and phrases and characterisation to convey subtle meaning

To some extent, I agree with the statement "Curley's wife is just a foolish girl who makes foolish choices" because she makes choices which reflect this statement.

For example, Curley Steinbeck creates the character of Curley's wife to represent key themes in the novel such as loneliness and mistreatment of women. She is introduced by the men on the ranch as a "bitch" and "jailbait" who is "heavily made up". Her "full rouged lips" indicate a flirtatious personality and that she is seductive and dangerous as signified by her ~~the~~ appearance being heavily revolved around the adjective "red".

Just like the other men on the ranch, Curley's wife is shown to have dreams. During 1930's America, women's rights were extremely limited, so more often than not women were forced to stay in the house. Throughout the novel, we hardly see the true person Curley's wife is. Perhaps due to her isolation on the ranch, or ~~her~~ ^{the} impressions of her villainous ideas. Although, in chapter 5 of the novel, right before her death she opens up to Lennie ~~explaining~~ explaining how she "could of went with shows". The verb 'could' implies she had an opportunity to be someone. However, it also shows that she did not succeed along with multiple others during 1930's America. The American Dream is the national ethos of the United States and is the idea that anyone who works hard enough can achieve success and become wealthy in America. ~~It~~ On the contrary, Curley's wife is used as an example of a failed American

dream by the fact she married Curley instead of becoming a hollywood actress. Moreover, Curley's wife states she 'ain't used to livin like this' presenting the idea that she wanted to make something else of herself rather than being "stuck in that house all a time".

Furthermore, Steinbeck uses the character of Curley's wife to shed a light on the racial treatment in America. Crooks is a victim of the way many black people were treated during 1930's America. This poor treatment is firstly demonstrated by Curley's wife in chapter four of the novella when she exclaims to Crooks "well then keep in your place n-ggar". The dehumanising vocative "n-ggar" ~~pre~~ is an example of this substantial treatment of how Curley's wife cannot even refer to the stable buck by his own name. Additionally, as the chapter progresses she threatens Crooks with lynching by telling him "I could get you strung up on a tree so easy it ain't even funny". the ~~verb~~ ~~verb~~ adjective 'easy' portrays how she is not hesitant to get Crooks killed revealing how inhumane ~~the~~ segregation and discrimination was for black people. This creates an idea of how horrible Curley's wife can be, knowing that Crooks is one of the most hardworking workers on the ranch, she still discriminates against him. A law was created called the Jim Crow Laws, which was put in place to segregate black people from the rest of the world.

Howe Despite Curley's wife's racism, she

is shown to be extremely lonely and isolated on the ranch. Her loneliness is largely caused by her marriage with Curley and now he makes her "stuck in that house all time". In 1930's America women were seen as the inferior sex and therefore treated poorly. The patriarchal society meant that men often saw women as objects and they were expected to take on roles such as housewives or prostitution. Her lonely life could be a justification as to why she has such a flirtatious personality as she constantly craves attention and so will do anything to get it. This is a reason as to why "Curley's pants full of ants" as he is paranoid about his wife going off with other men. Even though he does not love her and is using her for authority, he still wants the men on the ranch to know that she is his property. Curley's wife eventually gets extremely frustrated by her loneliness and exclaims "I don't get to talk to nobody" giving the impression that all she wants is to have a human conversation with the men on the ranch as she is so desperately lonely she realises her only way is in getting that attention is to flirt with the others.

In addition to her loneliness, Steinbeck presents Curley's wife's character to reveal the sexism of 1930's America, for she is the only woman on the ranch. During 1930's America, women tended to be seen as objects, they were largely mistreated by society, hence why the men go to the "cat house". This objectification is further revealed by Curley when we find out he's "got a glove fulla vaseline". This

Shows how he is using his wife as his
pos sexual possession. Moreover, the men on the
ranch present our first impressions of Curley's
wife negatively as they call her a "bitch", "tart",
"tramp" ~~and "tramp"~~ and "tramp". The use
of these derogatory vocatives represent how the
men believe she is extremely flirtatious whilst
also objectifying her. Furthermore, George
says "she's jailbait set on the hook" to
rep portray the ~~misogony~~ ~~misogony of society~~ and
that they believe Curley's wife will get them
in trouble, leading in them to lose their jobs.
This shows the misogony of society in the
1930's as the women employment rate was
extremely low, so their concerns ~~was~~ ^{were} largely
sexism based.

To conclude, ~~to Steinbe~~ agree with
the statement "Curley's wife is just a foolish
girl who makes foolish choices" to a certain
extent. However, she is largely discriminated
against by men on the ranch. It is obvious
that she causes trouble and is a threat to the
men on the ranch. Although she is a victim
of this cruel society of a man's world
in 1930's America.

18 marks

AO1 Some perceptive ideas about characterisation, wide-ranging across the text, clear
argument about different aspects of character

AO4 Thoughtful, sensitive understanding of how various contextual factors affect the reader's
appreciation of character

0 3

I believe that these ideas are hugely presented all throughout the novel, Freedom is all throughout the book and it purely depends on the conditions of the human, for example, Lennie is hugely neglected on the ranch and it is all due to his disabilities, he is mistreated by everyone and does not get the same privileges that most of the other characters seem to have. Socially, Lennie is a nobody and again, it is due to his disabilities, unfortunately that is how it was during the times, people like Lennie would be seen as useless, whereas they can be as much use as a normal human being.

2

Some awareness of 1930s America.

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8702

Write the two digit question number **inside** the boxes next to the first line of your answer
Ysgrifennwch rif dau ddigid y cwestiwn yn y blychau gyferbyn â llinell gyntaf eich ateb

Answer
Ateb

Leave
blank
Gadewch
yn wag

General
comments
with some
focus on
character.

Sten is also massively neglected and not granted the freedom that all the other characters have due to his skin being a different colour to all the other men and women on the ranch. He is hugely mistreated constantly and is always hearing derogatory remarks thrown at him. He was also wrongly accused of doing something inappropriate to a female all due to his skin colour, but then again, that's what people were like during the time of the book.

A01 Some understanding of main features and makes generalised reference to aspects of the text.

A04 Limited awareness of social/cultural and historical context.

Mark 5

~~Curley's~~ ideas about freedom* in
of mice and men

*are important. How are these ideas
~~Presented~~ Presented in the novel?

In the novel 'Of mice and men'
by John Steinbeck who shows that
ideas about freedom are important
which is shown by Lennie and
George who want to leave the
ranch and 'live off the fatta of
land'; ~~Lennie~~ Lennie and George dream
about having their own place and
not moving from ranch to ranch

Context
becoming
more secure

Reference
to relevant
conversation

~~the~~ in the novel ~~Steinbeck~~
~~writes~~ ~~about~~ Lennie and George
talk about their dream and how
they're gonna be free and Candy
overhears their conversation, Candy is
also another ranch worker who
wants to experience freedom.

Lennie enjoys George talking about
their dream and how Lennie is
going to 'tame the rabbits', Lennie
and George have always dreamt
about ~~being~~ being free but the
dream never actually happens.

More detailed
reference to the
text.

~~Curley's~~ In the novel Steinbeck
writes about Curley's wife, Curley's
wife dreamt of being a Hollywood
actress and making her own money
but Curley has possession over
her and treats her like a object
We know this from the quote
'but how would you feel it you

you never got to talk to no
one' Curley's wife says this to
one of the ranch workers
because she is lonely and
Curley doesn't let her talk to
any of the men.
Curley's wife is stuck on the
ranch with the men where
she gets called 'tart' and 'bitch'.
Steinbeck writes about the ranch
workers' dreams and hoping
they will eventually find freedom.
But overall I think that the
ideas of freedom are presented
in the novel as just 'dreams'
and will never happen because
of how stuck in and isolated
they are on the ranch. but
Steinbeck writes about the possibility
with them happening.

A01 Makes more detailed reference to the text.

A04 Able to set the text in contexts more securely.

Mark 10

In the poem 'poem for my sister' it shows a woman giving her 12 yr old sister some new shoes to try out. The poem talks about what her sister likes, what the poet likes, and what she tries to do. This contrasts to the layout of poem two which is called 'for a five-year-old'. The second poem's layout shows what happened and what they've done to solve it. However a similarity in both poems is that poem 1 mentions "quick peck" and poem 2 mentions "wild birds". This could be significant because poem 1's good relationship and poem 2's hatred of birds as they "shoot" wild birds. Another difference in the two poems is that the first poem talks about her little sister however, poem 2 talks about being a mother. This could be significant because if the poet in the second poem is older it could imply that there they are a family. In conclusion these poems both give off the idea that family is an important and satisfactory part of life.

A01 Some understanding of main features with some reference to relevant aspects of the text.

A02 Makes simple comments on particular features.

A03 Makes Straightforward connections between the two poems, selecting obvious features of comparison.

Mark 6



5 1

In poem 1 Liz Lochhead writes "I like to watch my little sister". This shows they want to see their little sister happy and feel comforted. ~~This shows~~ Similarly in poem 2 Fleur Adcock writes "we must take care". This shows they're looking out for the child and want to protect them.

Compares and
makes some evaluation of subject.



5 1

In poem 1 it states "I try to warn my little sister". This suggests they're teaching her to understand. Similarly, in poem 2 it states "it would be unkind to leave it there". This suggests the mother is also teaching her child to be nice and respect others.

More detailed reference to both poems.

5 1

In poem 1 Liz Lochhead writes "playing hopscotch". This suggests they admire what she does and she isn't a calm sister. She likes to do things. In contrast poem 2 states "Your gentleness". This suggests the child is only little and has a close relationship with the mother.

5 1

Both poems create an ~~sense of~~ atmosphere of misery and the mood being miserable. In poem 1 Liz Lochhead writes "I wish she could stay". This suggests when the little sister is no longer there, they find it hard without her, almost as if she won't come back and it creates a depressing mood. ~~*In contrast~~ Similarly, in poem 2 Fleur Adcock writes "Into your room, after a night of rain". This suggests that when the mother is having a down day and feels depressed she goes to her little child to make herself happy. The word "rain" shows how she could be ~~it~~ feeling mucky because the weather is reflecting onto her, forcing her to be gloomy.

*1 In comparison.



5 1 Both poems ~~include~~ look at leaving a trail behind in life. Poem 1 states "over stepping the line". This suggests that once you go past the limit there is no returning. Similarly in poem 2 it states "that kind of faith prevails. This shows that humanity is always in the air. This also shows that she is leaving all prayers and respect wherever she goes so the world is full of kindness.

5 1 Both poems create this feeling of protection. In poem 1 it states "warn my sister about unsuitable shoes". This shows the shoes are relatives and they want to keep their little sister safe from them and into good arms. Similarly, poem 2 states "who betrayed your closest relatives". This shows the mother wants to guard her child into a good life. This also shows how the way she talks is like she wants her child to know the truth and not just lie to her child as she grows. The reader may feel warmth by seeing how much protection is important for children. Considers how different aspects of style and structure create effects.

5 1 my personal opinion on the both poems is that I felt it, mentally. In poem 1 the way Liz Lochhead writes "warn my little sister about unsuitable ~~shoes~~ shoes". Reading that really had a touching effect on me because at a young age I went through the same so in a way I relate to the poem. The sense of protection towards the little sister in this poem gave me goosebumps because it's so warming. In poem 2 when Fleur Adcock writes

"Who betrayed your closest relatives" and "We must take care" it made me feel like I was a little girl again and when I went through it. Overall the effect these poems had on me was ~~over~~ that it felt real, as I was reading it I could also imagine it.

5 1

In poem 1 it is structured into stanzas. This shows every new stanza is about a different way of showing love. In comparison poem 2 is also written in stanzas, however it has a rhyming scheme. This shows they are expressing their love through a rhythm, almost like they want you to feel it and be touched by it.

A01 Makes more detailed reference to both poems and begins to probe subtext.

A02 Sees how different aspects of style and structure combine to create effects.

A03 Compares and makes some evaluation of the subject of both poems and the different ways writers achieve effects.

Mark 10

~~Both poems dist~~

Firstly, Poem One expresses that this poem is for their "little sister" which creates an initial difference as the speaker in Poem Two is the child's "mother". This shows that both speakers have a different relationship with the children in the poems. ~~Poem One's speaker as a sister~~

~~Lochhead~~

~~Poem One~~ states that the speaker's sister likes to "try [their] shoes". This may be metaphorical for responsibilities of growing up, and now the speaker's younger sister wants to be older just like her older sibling. Similarly in Poem Two, the sp child "call[s] [their mother] in to see" the snail which shows how this child also seeks approval from their mother, ~~just like the sister wanted to be similar to the speaker in Poem One~~, and wants to be "kind to snails" just like their mother.

Gets straight to the subtext with confidence

As well as this, both children want to be like their mother/sibling. The child in Poem Two "understand[s]" when the mother explains what to do with the snails, which shows a sense of admiration and the child looking up to their mother and taking her word for it. The child in Poem One "says [the shoes] fit her perfectly" which shows that the child wants to show the speaker that she is capable of "balancing" on these heels and can be just like their sister.

The child in Poem One "wobbles" ~~off~~ ⁱⁿ the shoes which ~~tells the~~ causes the speaker to feel as though their little sister is not able to wear the 'grown up' shoes just yet, and the speaker does not want to push the child into growing up too fast. Contrastingly, Poem Two's speaker holds a tone of acceptance when she says that it is "how things are". This indicates that she understands that her child will grow up and face reality at some point.

Secure grasp of ideas, thoughtful interpretation

5 1

Furthermore, the speaker in Poem One holds a degree of admiration of the "neat hops- and- skips" of their sister. This suggests that they admire her childhood playfulness and her ability to enjoy such a simple game. ~~Similar~~ Hopscotch involves balancing which indicates the hope the speaker has that their sister will be able to balance in the shoes when she is older. Similarly, "a kind of faith prevails" in the speaker in Poem 2 - they have faith that their child will grow up to be a good person and "gentle" in behaviour. Despite now the speaker has spent their life, they still believe that their child could turn out to be a genuine person.

*

Moreover, the end of both poems signify a sense of "harsh" reality, and the inability to protect these children from it. The speaker in Poem One "point[s] out [their] own distorted feet" which shows the reality of ~~wearing~~ wearing "their high heels". It explains that the responsibilities of wearing mature shoes are not easy and leave behind marks on a person. It expresses that life is not all carefree and playful. Similarly the speaker in Poem Two holds a confessional tone during the second stanza as she states now she has "drowned [...] kittens" and "shot wild birds" which again is an example of this parent trying to explain to their child that life is not all ~~uniforms and rainbows~~ innocence and childhood imagination. It also contains a tone of determination: even though the mother has done all this, she still explains to her child that they are "kind to shells".

* The child in Poem Two's gentleness is "moulded" by the mother which shows the impact of a child's surroundings on their behaviour. The speaker in Poem ~~two~~ One does not want to "see her in [their] shoes", which implies that the speaker doesn't want their sister to grow up and be like them, whereas the speaker in Poem Two ~~at~~ only wants her child to inherit her positive attributes.

5 1

In conclusion, I think Poem Two, for a five-year-old is more effective as Adcock shows ~~that~~ in the final stanza that despite not being perfect, the mother still tries to be a good parent and teaches her child good morals. However I also thought the final line of Poem One is also crucial as the speaker wishes to hold on to the ~~child~~ sister's childhood and never let "stay sure-footed" rather than "wobble" in the bigger shoes.

18 marks

AO1 Explores ideas, relationships and subtext with some confidence, supports with detailed references

AO2 Some focus on how meanings are created by language

AO3 Consistently compares substantial ideas and relationships and some comparison of how ideas are conveyed