**Eduqas CPD 2017: English Literature**

All samples of writing are copied verbatim from scripts submitted in the 2017 examinations

**Component 1 Section A (i) Sample Openings**

1. Q. How does Chaucer shape the reader’s response to Januarie in these lines?

A. *In this passage Chaucer presents January’s thoughts during the wedding celebrations. January’s mind is clearly fixed on his bride and Chaucer presents him as lustful. The passage begins by telling of May’s “beautee and pleasaunce”, it is clear that it is her appearance that is important to January and the end-stop after “pleasaunce” leaves the emphasis upon her external beauty.*

Advice to learner?

1. Q. Examine Donne’s presentation of powerful emotion in this poem.

A. *The poem, “The Apparition” begins extremely powerfully with an immediate tone of fury and what seems like a longing for revenge. The speaker quickly makes it clear of his rage describing the woman as having “scorn[ed]” him, describing her as “O murd’ress” and saying she has caused his death “I am dead”. Not only is the imagery in this first line very forceful but Donne also uses hyperbole to thoroughly exaggerate the situation. By calling her a “murd’ress” and stating “I am dead” he uses violent and threatening imagery that shows clearly his powerful anger from the first line.*

Advice to candidate learner?

1. Q. Analyse the ways Keats presents powerful feelings in this poem.

A*. “On Seeing The Elgin Marbles” Keats explores how powerful feelings impact his spirit. Keats describes how his “spirit is too weak” connoting that these feelings are overwhelming. Keats presents these powerful feelings further by describing how he physically is controlled by such emotions- he is unable to sleep or rest.*

Advice to candidate:

1. Q. Analyse Milton’s presentation of the relationship between Adam and Eve in these lines.

A. *In this passage where Adam attempts to convince Eve that they should continue to garden together, Milton makes Adam’s love for Eve clear through Adam’s praising of her in lines such as “Sole Eve, associate sole”. This emphasises her importance to him, particularly by the reminder that Eve is in fact the “sole” woman, and the word “sole” may allude to the word “soul” emphasising their close relationship.*

Advice to candidate:

1. Q. Analyse the ways Rossetti creates the mood of this poem.
2. *Rossetti immediately creates mood for the reader through her use of imagery. Death is referred to at the beginning (“overwork of life is finished once”) which already shows the reader Rossetti is not shy of the topic of mortality and not afraid of having a solemn perspective. Rossetti creates the image in the first stanza of a “knife” above us throughout life. This suggest that we live in constant fear of death perhaps and that we are not able to live freely. Rossetti was a deeply religious woman leaving a man purely due to his lack of faith.*?

Advice to candidate:

**Component 1 section A (ii)**

**Sample Introductions**

Chaucer

1.

Q. “All the characters have ideas above their social status or abilities.” In the light of this comment, consider Chaucer’s presentation of characters’ aspirations in *The Merchant’s Prologue and Tale*.

A. *In the Merchant’s prologue and tale, we see that characters who have idea’s above their social status and their abilities, most likely end up with a result they did not expect, as they become too confident, and do not think situations through.*

Advice to candidate:

1. *In The Merchant’s Tale all of the characters including the Merchant himself aspire to be something they are not. The Merchant tells a tale of someone above him in status and his use of courtly love ideals as well as Chaucer’s description of him in the general prologue, suggests he aspires to present himself as of a higher status than he truly holds. January also aspires to be something he is not. He fools himself into believing that he can marry and hold the attention of a young wife and he has an elevated sense of his own sexual abilities. May hopes to portray herself as the perfect, subservient wife whilst cuckolding her husband and Damyan aspires to be the traditional presentation of the knight wooing the lady, when he is in fact a mere servant.*

Advice to candidate:

**Component 1 Section B**

**Larkin and Duffy**

**1.**

**Q.** “How far would you agree that both poets are fascinated by the passage of time? In your response, explore connections between the ways in which Larkin and Duffy present ideas about time. You must analyse in detail **at least two poems** from each of your set texts.

A. *Both the poets Larkin and Duffy are certainly fascinated by the passage of time. While Larkin holds a more pessimistic view of time, particularly in his anger at lost years in “Send No Money” Duffy explores how one must accept that time changes everyone, however sad that may be in the poem “Nostalgia”. Both are similar in their reflections on how time affects relationships in the poems “Love Songs In Age” and “First love” and that there exists the universal desire to rewind years.*

Advice to candidate:

1. *Duffy often seems to present time as something haunting. In Havisham, Duffy creates a dramatic monologue to perhaps show an embodiment of someone too fascinated and angry at the passage of time. The poem begins with the plosive sounds of “Beloved sweetheart bastard.” Duffy spent some of her life in Liverpool doing performance poetry, perhaps highlighting Duffy’s powerful use of words and sintax to put across her anger and emotions. The oxymoronic term also shows the persona created feels confused and in despair about what time has done to her previous relationship.*

Advice to candidate:

**Hardy and Eliot**

**2.**

**Q.** “So often poetry involves an expression of disappointment with the way things are.” In the light of this comment, explore connections between the ways in which Hardy and Eliot present the theme of disappointment with life. You must analyse in detail **at least two poems** from each of your set texts.

A. *Both Thomas Hardy and T.S. Eliot express disappointment with life and it’s experiences in their poetry. It is also clear that for both poets, experiences in their personal relationships with their wives, influenced their poetry and clearly shows the disappointment they felt at these relationships. However, the two poets reacted to this disappointment in different ways, with Hardy writing direct poems about his wife where as Eliot used his disappointment with life to create “The waste Land.”*

Advice to candidate:

**Plath and Hughes**

**Q.** “Their poetry uncovers both beauty and terror in the domestic details of twentieth-century life.” In the light of this comment, what connections have you found between the ways in which Hughes and Plath write about domestic life? You must analyse in detail **at least two** poems from each of your set texts.

A*. In their poetry, Ted Hughes and Sylvia Plath explore the different experiences a husband and wife have in a domestic life. Often this forms a juxtaposition between the beauty and “terror” a marriage may demonstrate. For both Hughes and Plath, their biggest love was their children as objects of beauty. I “Full Moon and Little Frieda” Hughes uses natural beauty of the setting to demonstrate the beauty he sees in his daughter.*

Advice to candidate:

**Component 3**

**Unseen Texts**

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**Section A (Prose)**

**Focus AO1 and AO2**

**[Creative engagement and analysis of the ways in which meaning is shaped]**

Q2. Virginia Woolf passage

*1. The alliteration of “Mildred’s masterpiece” along with the use of the word “masterpiece” creates emphasis that elevates the importance of the dish to seemingly impressive heights, and the name of the dish being in French, “Boeuf en Daube” further elevates this dish to a new level of unfamiliar exoticism and stately magnificence. This richness of the dish is further presented in Woolf’s use of tricolon or power of three in describing ingredients – “The beef, the bay leaf and the wine.”*

2. *The use of lyrical yet straightforward language in the passage (for example the references to colour and the repeated mentions of the jewels) is what gives significance to this otherwise insignificant moment. The events are described in a relatively superficial way, and Mrs Ramsay’s chief concern in the passage is one of beauty.*

Compare the ways in which the two candidates above have addressed AO1 and AO2.

1.

2.

Q1.

**Focus**

**AO3 and AO5**

**[The significance of contexts and the exploration of different interpretations]**

3. *Firstly, at the time Oscar Wilde was writing, Victorian society had been characterised by change – particularly involving new scientific advancements and realism undermining religious belief. Wilde uses “The Picture of Dorian Gray” to comment on these changing attitudes towards religion and science as the character Lord Henry Wotton declares “in the church they don’t think”. The use of the collective noun “they” serves to categorise a certain group of people and detach them from the speaker – this indeed may have been the attitude of some members of society at this point in time. Carolyn Burdett supports this view as she claims that for some, “The Picture of Dorian Gray” ‘; was a breathtakingly radical call to cast off the heavy weight of Victorian moralsim and Christian doctrine in the name of art’*

*4. Wilde is a comparison to Basil Hallward in that he does not care about exhibiting his work as it has no true meaning other than to be a good book, this is also supported by Greg Buzwell in his conclusion that Wilde himself believed “There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book.” This reinforces Wilde’s own views and changes the perspective of the way he presents the characters like Basil and Lord Henry Wotton as it does seem that Henry Wotton is making a comment on religion, this could be seen as controversial in the times that it was published.*

Compare the ways in which candidates 3 and 4 have addressed AO1, AO3 and AO5

3.

4.

Section B (Poetry)

Q3

**5***. In this pastoral poem, the narrator describes the change in season and the arrival of spring as one that brings joy, triumph and rebirth to all except for a woman whose heart remains ‘congeal’d’ in the spirit of winter and won’t reciprocate the speaker’s love for her.*

**6***. In “The Spring”, Thomas Carew celebrates the end of winter, focusing on the natural landscapes in a way which echoes the pastoral tradition. This romanticised view of the natural world and the iambic pentameter and the rhyming couplets of the poem suggest that it is not modern as it draws on traditional themes and techniques.*

Which is the more effective introduction and why?

Q4

7. *In the poem “The Mistake” by James Fenton, much of the developments of poetical style in the period after the first world war are apparent. The rhyme scheme of ABBA is constant throughout the poem, but creates the only sense of concrete constancy, as the lines between each rhyming pair are massively varied. There is no identifiable formal structure or form to the poem or stanzas, and the cadence is variable throughout. Lines differ in length, with use of enjambement creating emphasis what you did WRONG yesterday by placing certain words in positions of importance, at the start of a line, and therefore brining attention to their meaning.*

Advice for this candidate?