

10A



# GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR TEACHING FROM 2015

CPD AUTUMN 2019

AO3 EXEMPLAR (ANNOTATED)



71 The poem 'A wife in London' is a very good one for me to write about in ~~eng~~ English as I have always enjoyed reading about it.

The way Thomas Hardy presents loss to the audience is an odd but a unique one as I don't think I've seen it in any other poem I've read.

It sets out the poem almost like a play, the two different scenes, one stanza or 'scene' is sad and full of despair but the other as it's called 'the tragedy' but the

The second stanza is darker in my opinion as the wife has just been given a letter from her husband that died in the Boer War. This is called 'the irony'

basic context

Low Band 2: 4 marks.

Simple focus and basic reference to context.

72 I have been asked to ~~compare~~ compare two poems both to do with loss; we were given one poem.

The first poem we were given was 'A wife in London' and the poem I have chosen to ~~comp~~ compare it to is 'Death of a Naturalist'.

At first some can't see the connection but I think their not looking hard enough. (or I'm looking to see in?)

basic  
limited  
AO3

## Wife in London

Context - There is a woman who is waiting for her husband knows her husband is dead but she soon gets a letter from her husband before he died, possibly talking about kids. She lost her husband

## Death of a Naturalist

Context - A man comes goes to the country side, where he lived once and sees all the nature but is somewhat scared of it all.

Unlike when he was a child.  
He has lost his childhood innocence

The key things these poems play off in my opinion is loss. The writers create this atmosphere that shows that they are emotional or regretful.

The influence for 'Death of a Naturalist' is Thomas Hardy's own life because he loved nature as a child and was meant to have their family farm but he moved away to become a poet and lost his child innocence. He later regretted not taking the farm.

confused

Just in to Band 2: 6 marks.

Awareness but limited reference to context.

## AO3 RESPONSE 2 - POETRY ANTHOLOGY

71 In the poem 'A Wife in London' it follows a story about a wife who receives the news that her husband has died in the Boer War and then to make matters worse she receives a letter from him the next day. This is due to the fact that when Hardy wrote the poem telegrams were faster than mailing letters.

context

focus on  
context  
informs  
meaning

The title itself, "A Wife in London" could show that <sup>she is suffering this loss</sup> ~~it has happened to many~~ as it isn't specific to just one woman. The first line, "She sits in the tummy vapour", could be foreshadowing for the news she is about to receive and links to stanza three's "the fog hangs thicker", suggesting that the horrible weather represents all the awful news she has received. ~~The second~~ <sup>about her husband's death.</sup>

The second stanza (when she gets the <sup>telegram letter</sup> ~~telegram~~) uses sudden verbs like "cracks" and "plashed", perhaps showing that it is all happening too fast and it also contrasts to the slower speed of stanza 1. At the end of the stanza the line "he has fallen - in the far South Land" then slows it down as the hyphens make it seem ~~like~~ like she is upset and struggling to comprehend the news of his death. The fact that he died in the "far South Land" could also infer that she doesn't know exactly where he died, or they haven't yet recovered his body.

links to  
context  
(implicit)

In the second part of the poem '11-The Drury', it focusses more on the other letter

she gets. In theory, this letter should fill her with happiness but instead makes the poem seem more depressing and the loss seem worse as they won't ever see each other.

In the final stanza the ink is described as "fresh" and "firm", suggesting he wrote the

letter recently, making the loss seem even more brutal. Also, the final line "and of a new love that they would learn" is especially awful as they will never 'learn' it, making the loss seem incredibly cruel.

Overall, the poet presents loss as quite a painful experience, especially for the ones who were close to the deceased.

Top Band 3: 9 marks.

Engaged focus.

- 7 2 In the poems, 'A Wife in London', by Thomas Hardy, and 'Dulce et Decorum Est', by Wilfred Owen, both talk about death due to war. However in 'A Wife in London', Hardy, tells it from the perspective of a woman losing her husband in the Boer War, while in 'Dulce et Decorum Est', it is from the perspective of a soldier from WWI being on the battle field during a gas attack. This is based on Owen's own story as he was a soldier in the British Army. ~~therefore~~

reference to  
context and  
compares

In the first line of 'A Wife in London', it describes her as "sitting" in the "tawny vapour", helping to create an image for the reader, whereas Owen takes us straight onto the battle talking about the soldiers being "bent double, like beggars under sacks" which makes them seem much ~~younger~~ older, as if they have lost their youth. This can also be seen when he describes them as "hags", taking away their masculinity.

Both poems seem to have a sudden occurrence, making everything appear faster. In 'A Wife in London' Hardy talks about the "messenger's knock cracks smartly", making it appear to happen fast as it "cracks" like ~~it is disrupting the~~ ~~silence~~ there's a loss of silence and peace. Similarly, in 'Dulce et Decorum Est', the line 'Gas! Gas! Quick boys', also brings it to a sudden change as the exclamation marks and short exclamations of 'gas.' 'cause the reader to read the poem faster.

implicit  
understanding  
of contexts

Also, both poems infer that ~~it has happened~~ ~~to many~~ many people have suffered ~~due to~~ the losses due to men being killed in the wars; although they then have slightly different effects. In *Dulce et Decorum Est* we see them causing nightmares for the poet describing the man as "floundering" and "spluttering, choking, drowning"; this rule of three helps to emphasize the awful occurrence and may ~~cause~~ have caused a loss of innocence for readers as ~~they~~ ~~was~~ when the poem was written many believed that the war was exciting. However in *Dulce et Decorum A Wife in London*, the loss seems more painful than horrific as she then gets a letter from her new dead husband, "whom the worm now knows"; ~~8 Hardy~~ ~~may~~ this line makes the loss of her husband especially ~~poor~~ sharp as it creates a nasty idea that he is just rotting somewhere.

reference to  
context and  
effect →

Despite their many similarities, both are quite different in their final lines, with in *A Wife in London*, giving the final ironic line of "and of a new love they would learn". ~~8~~ Making the loss seems almost laughable in an awful way as they never will. On the other hand, in *Dulce et Decorum Est*, Owens, in the final lines calls out other poets (like Jesse Pope) about the "old lie *Dulce et Decorum est*", Owen seems quite bitter about the amount of lives lost due to war, especially as it was also endorsed by other poets. The fact that their final lines are in Latin show how old it is, as it

thoughtful  
reference to  
context

dates back to ~~Roman~~ the Roman empire. Also, the line is broken up, suggesting that Owens believes we should have broken through the stigma that losing your life for your country is a good thing.

maybe —

Overall, I feel that both poems convey the loss of life due to war as an awful experience, that ~~none~~ ~~should~~ no one should have to face, as it's quite traumatic.

Band 4: 17 marks.

Thoughtful reference to contexts.

71

Hardy's "A Wife in London" is a poignant ~~sentimental~~ poem which describes a woman receiving news of her husband's death, and receiving a letter he wrote before he died. In this poem, Hardy ~~emphasises~~ presents the initial confusion and denial that comes with loss, the following depression and how loss can ~~also~~ cause a person to cling to their dead loved one, and what would have been.

implicit  
AO2  
overview

Hardy first creates an ominous atmosphere, ~~presenting~~ foreshadowing the woman's loss, with the subtitle "The Tragedy", and the description of the smog, which was commonplace in London at the time, as "webby fold on fold", ~~suggests~~ the metaphor of the web suggesting entrapment. The image of the "waning taper" ~~suggests~~ foreshadows the coming loss, and the "cold" street lamp creates an unsympathetic atmosphere.

focus on  
mood and  
meaning

blends AOs  
well

Hardy creates a harsh, clinical tone with the ~~phrase "cracks smartly"~~ harsh phonemes in the phrase "cracks smartly", as well as the adjective ~~""~~ "Flashed", which suggests shock. The verb "dazes" emphasises the woman's ~~confusion~~ initial confusion and denial of the loss. The phrase "shaped so shortly" ~~almost~~ almost protests against the ~~impersonal~~ impersonal delivery of the news, contrasting the brief telegram with the magnitude of her loss. The sentence "He has fallen - in the far South Land..." ~~emphasises~~ hesitates, perhaps echoing the woman's hesitance to read the telegram, or gaps caused by sobs as she rereads the telegram. The "far South Land" suggests that he died in the 2nd Boer war.

purposeful  
focus on  
language  
features

sensitive  
close  
reading

The ~~go~~ phrase "the fog hangs thicker" is pathetic fallacy, emphasising her depression and acceptance of his death. The macabre ~~image~~ <sup>image</sup> "His hand, whom the worm now knows" in which "hand" refers to both his

terminology  
linked to  
effect

perceptive  
reference  
to effects

handwriting and his ~~own~~ corpse's hand, mirrors an intrusive thought that ~~might~~ be a grieving person may suffer from, emphasising a psychological effect of loss. tone

incisive analysis

The hopeful ~~and~~ atmosphere of the final stanza ironically creates a more poignant ~~atmosphere~~ effect, mirroring the way a grieving person may mourn ~~at~~ the joy they could have shared with the deceased.

This also mirrors Hardy's experiences as he would read letters from his dead wife to cling to her memory. The final line's "new love" will never be "learned" by the couple cementing the pain of the loss.

Tentative reference to effect / meaning

Mid Band 5: 14 marks.

7.2 Brooke's "The ~~Soldier~~ Soldier" is a ~~saccharine~~ rather saccharine optimistic <sup>war</sup> poem ~~describing~~ describing a soldier's reassurance of his friends and family that his loss will benefit their country. Hardy's "A Wife in London", a poignant poem, ~~by~~ by contrast presents the overwhelming grief felt when a person dies in war.

overview and clear focus

Brooke ~~was~~, "The Soldier" author of "The Soldier", ~~was~~ enlisted as a Soldier before the Battle of the Somme and other horrors of war ~~that~~ were well known about in England.

Brooke died before he could fight in the war of septicæmia from a ~~and~~ mosquito bite. His lack of active participation in the war may have caused his rose-tinted perspective of dying in war. By contrast, Hardy ~~didn't~~ <sup>likely</sup> serve in war but his Hardy's poem was inspired by the death of his wife after which he would re-read her letters to him. Hardy's poem was motivated by sympathy for those who had little power in society, such as women. ~~who he symp~~

Strong AO3

~~Hardy~~ Brooke describes a soldier's corpse as becoming a "richer dust", ~~seen~~ an "image of the fertility of nature". ~~By contrast~~ whereas Hardy ~~presents~~ describes the ~~soldier~~ husband's "hard, whom the worm now knows", creating a macabre image far from Brooke's wholesome one.

insightful analysis

Brooke focusses ~~on~~ on the benefits of the soldiers' loss, creating a "corner of a foreign field / that is forever England", a patriotic image that suggests that loss is a victory, whereas Hardy emphasises ~~the~~ the detrimental effects of loss in war on those who don't fight, ~~even~~ for example the ~~news~~ news "dazes" the ~~wife~~ wife, causing her confusion and denial rather than making her feel victorious.

Brooke uses gentle, nurturing imagery to ~~suggest the~~ describe loss, describing how ~~the dead soldier was~~ England "bore, shaped, made aware" the soldier, whereas Hardy's presentation of ~~the~~ England is constricting ("webby fold on fold") and unwelcoming

("the street-lamp glimmers cold").

Hardy uses a ~~hard~~ discordant half rhyme "smartly" and "shortly" to emphasise the powerful grief felt by the wife, whereas Brooke uses harmonious ~~rhyme~~ rhyme throughout to emphasise the glory of the soldiers' losses.

detailed and thoughtful reference to meaning and effect

Brooke writes a sonnet, a form traditionally reserved for love poems, ~~and~~ creating a tone of love for England felt by the soldiers. ~~Hardy~~ Hardy uses a form made up of two parts, each with a subtitle suggesting ~~what~~ what is to come to create suspense.

Low Band 5: 22 marks.

Well focused, insightful, well structured response.

Clear understanding and reference to meaning and effects.

2 6 In the beginning of the novella, Dr Jekyll was initially introduced as the "Pinkest of proprieties", formally introducing Jekyll as a typical Victorian man. This novella was written in the 1800's, and men and women / most particularly men had strict social regulations to abide by. This included strict etiquette of utmost politeness ~~and~~ with no sense of intrusion within conversation, events and gatherings that must be attended, generosity to charitable causes and anything that would upkeep your reputation within Victorian society. ~~that~~ If Dr Jekyll abided by these social regulations (and from that quote we get the impression that he does) then he is a wealthy Victorian gentleman.

reference to context and expectations

labours context

Jekyll's surroundings are often included during descriptions, and can be closely linked contextually. His home was said to have an "air of wealth and comfort", providing us the impression that in every aspect he is a Victorian gentleman. His home is rich with expensive goods and blatantly and rather cockily emphasises his wealth. This could be Jekyll mocking Victorian men and ~~their~~ their desperate attempts to fit in and oblige by the social construct of class. The lifestyle ~~strictly~~ of a wealthy man strictly contrasts the life of the lower class and the struggling, this also emphasises the two extremes of class in the 1800's. Due to the rise of industry during the industrial

links to context but obscures reference to text

understanding of wider context without grounding in text

revolution, this tied the struggling to exploitative and cruel factory jobs, as any previous employment within primary employment was unnecessary and not in demand due to manufacturing employment. This lead to the lower class essentially becoming poorer, and overworked, and

many became unemployed or dead due to injury or exhaustion. Streets of London became vastly overcrowded and famine and disease began to rise. Many women turned to brothels or prostitution and gin palaces opened as an attempt of social upkeep for the lower class. This links in with my point of the great contrast between the wealthy and the poor - unlike nowadays, there was no margin between rich and poor, and Victorian gentlemen enhanced this gap by ensuring their lifestyles were the polar opposites. Large, comfortable houses, employment of medicine and science, strict regulated social events and only drink expensive whiskey or wines.

context without  
reference to  
the text limits  
the response

A close friend of Dr Jekyll introduces us to Dr Jekyll's approach to science, naming it "unscientific balderdash" and claiming he became "too fanciful" for him and his approach was too "mystical" this embodies the idea of the different approaches to science. Lanyon, another respected Victorian gentleman, has a rational and practical approach to science, his discoveries solely anatomical. This is in contrast to Dr Jekyll's approach which can be backed up with context.

links to  
contexts

At the time, ~~the~~ Charles Darwin's theory of evolution began gaining popularity, and it is suggested that Dr Jekyll took interest in this questionable and subjective approach to science, implying he is open minded and willing to question fact. The theory of evolution ripped Victorian society apart into religion versus science. After being raised on the thought that everything was created by a magical man in the sky, the thought of not being god's favourite or his initial plan didn't sit well with

unsupported  
discussion of  
contextual  
issues

Victorian' society. This can be the source of Dr Lanyon's bitter opinion on Jekyll's approach to science, as everyone was up in arms and opinionated at this time.

In the extract, Jekyll is portrayed as having some form of guilty conscience, and is blatantly hiding something. In an attempt to waver his friend Utterson's attention on his mysterious link to Hyde, he throws a party of "intelligent and reputable men". This emphasises Jekyll's obsession with reputation, as though he feels secure when he is amongst Jekyll's kind. This can also be an attempt of ~~get~~ ~~the~~ Jekyll differentiating between Jekyll and Hyde's lifestyle, as their surroundings would be polar opposite. ~~As~~ When he is Hyde he would likely be surrounded by prostitutes in a "house of ill repute". This gathering of Jekyll's

some links  
between  
events  
and  
contexts

can also be a reminder to Jekyll of his comfort and ~~a~~ his ability to switch situations whenever he pleases. He probably feels more comfortable as Jekyll as he is around his own crowd. However his enjoyment is halted by Utterson when Hyde is spoken of, as his face "grew pale to the very lips", initiating that Hyde is still a burden and perhaps that Jekyll is losing control.

**Band 3: 18 marks.**

Over-reliance on context limits response. Unsupported by text.

## AO3 RESPONSE 5 - THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

This extract comes from chapter 3 of the novella, "Dr Jekyll was quite at ease". Here we are first introduced to Dr Henry Jekyll, and begin to learn of his history with Lanyon and Utterson begins to uncover his secrets. In the extract, Jekyll is described as "a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty" who invests his time and company into "intelligent, reputable men". In the nineteenth century, a good reputation was all a man had, and any form of scandal could wipe it out at any moment, leaving him with nothing. Jekyll is a respectable man who surrounds himself with other respectable men, and so it comes as a surprise to learn of past disputes he has had with his old friend, Hastie Lanyon.

links to  
context

In the extract, Jekyll describes Lanyon as "that hide-bound pedant, Lanyon." and uncovers to the reader that they clearly have had disagreements over Jekyll's "scientific heresies". Earlier in the novella, in "The search for Mr Hyde", Utterson meets Lanyon to enquire of Hyde. Lanyon says Jekyll "began to go wrong" and calls his studies of transcendental medicine "unscientific balderdash". This may reference the religious context of the nineteenth century, and the fear that was possessed of the unknown and the unnatural. Science and religion were in conflict, the Bible and Darwin's theory of evolution butting heads, and this may explain Lanyon's distaste for Jekyll's work.

integrates  
reference to  
context and  
links  
purposefully  
to text

"The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" is an epistollery, and so secrets and enigmas are surfaced and solved through the use of letters and documents. It is not until "Lanyon's narrative" and "Henry Jekyll's Full tatement of the Case" that Utterson and the reader reveal the extent of Jekyll's secrets. In "Lanyon's Narrative" we learn of the transformation and the links between Jekyll and hide, and that it has "shaken [Lanyon's] life to the roots". Hyde describes the transformation as "a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan" which, as Hyde is in fact Jekyll, positions Jekyll as arrogant and prideful, qualities undesired as a respectable gentleman.

sustains  
focus on  
question  
and text

This arrogance is echoed in Jekyll's "Full Statement of the Case". He describes Hyde as "an unknown but not an innocent freedom of the soul" communicating that the restrictions of a gentleman in Victorian society are too great for him to stick to. This constructs Jekyll as selfish, though possibly more so to a modern-day reader than a Victorian one as those from the same time period would understand his position and have the ability to empathise. Jekyll's arrogance is portrayed via the praise he gives Hyde in utter disregard of his misdeeds - "I felt lighter, younger, happier in body" - though he does seemingly recognise the singul evil he has released into the world - "all human beings as we meet them are commingled out of good and evil, and Hyde, out of the rankings of mankind, was pure evil."

links  
discussion  
to contexts

By the end of the novella, Jekyll feels remorse for what he did, and recognises his mistakes - "I bring the life of the unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end". The question of whether to sympathise or not is left to the reader, as Utterson is not given a final say, a clever device on Stevenson's part. The secrets and enigmas that surround Jekyll, and the darkness and evil that follow him, are of utmost importance in this Gothic tale, and those negative attributes of his personality that he burried are revealed no matter how hard he tried to avoid it. "My devil had long been caged. He came out roaring."

literary  
context

Band 5: **37 marks.**

Integrated, assured reference to contexts.

2 2 Money plays a huge role and is very important in the novel 'Silas Marner' written by George Eliot.

Firstly, In the extract, George Eliot begins by talking about Silas and his loom "The lifelong day he sat at his loom" suggesting that Silas sits working hard all day, everyday at his loom trying to make money.

focus

simple implicit context

Silas was a massive hoarder and hoarded all his money and only used it to buy the essential things. So overtime his amount of money grew and "grew" heaps of coins had become too large for the iron pot to hold them".

Silas loved to count his money "guineas shone as they came pouring out of the dark leather mouths!" personifying the leather bags to have mouths not just openings and the use of an exclamation mark to make it more dramatic.

selection and discussion

Silas did not only have huge amounts of money that grew as he hoarded but his love for the money grew along with it "his own earnings begotten by his labour - he loved them all" he worked and worked to earn all this money that he loved and cherished so much but this was not healthy as Silas did not have much of a life. because of this love that he had for his money.

Silas talks about his money and treats it as if it were his child "as if they had been unborn children -" this was not a healthy thing, this relationship that Silas had developed with his money. This was all Silas ever thought about his money and his loom "his thoughts were still with his loom and his money" so even when Silas left the house, mostly to go see his work, his work and money were all he thought about.

~~the~~ Nearing the end of the extract George Eliot talks about a change "a second

great change that came over Marner's life" this change was his money being stolen and a child coming in its place.

discussion and  
reference to text

Moving away from the extract now Silas went out one night but when he returned his money had been stolen "ahhhhhhh" Silas was distraught his money was all he had and all he loved and it was gone but when he returned home one night he saw something gold on the floor "my ~~money~~<sup>gold</sup> has returned" until he got closer and ~~then~~ realized there was a child with "golden curly hair".

engaged  
discussion

Silas wanted to keep the money as he felt that God had sent her to him in replace of his money, he named the child after his grandma and called her 'Eppie'.

Eppie had become Silas's life and her appearance helped him become part of the community, ~~to~~ believe in God's existence again and begin to go to church again and be religious.

Silas worked hard for all the money that he had earned unlike Godfrey Cass who had everything handed to him on a plate as he was of a much higher class than Silas, Godfrey Cass began to give money and help Silas out but only because he was Eppie's real father but did not take responsibility and come forward as her father.

Silas Marner was set around the time that the industrial revolution began and social classes were a huge thing, Silas was of a working class and Godfrey Cass was of the higher class so Eppie was heir to higher class but brought up as a working class child.

some explicit  
reference to  
context

To conclude Money plays a very important role throughout the ~~story~~<sup>novel</sup> and impacts mostly Silas, although towards the end of the novel Silas realizes that money is not everything as he gains the love of a child instead which brought him a lot more happiness.

Band 3: 21 marks.

Focused with an understanding of contexts.

## AO3 RESPONSE 7 - A CHRISTMAS CAROL

The Cratchit family play an important role in the novella, as they play the kind poor family and the symbol of the noble poor Dickens wished to put across.

thoughtful  
reference to  
context

At the start of the novel, the character of Bob Cratchit represents the job of a clerk, which Dickens wrote a lot about. He has no name yet, and is simply described as 'the clerk' as if his significance is little to Scrooge. Bob wishes to get more coal, but Scrooge notes it is 'necessary to depart' showing how badly Bob is treated by Scrooge. Bob hopes to warm himself by 'a candle', but is largely unsuccessful. However, the idea of his thoughtful nature is put across as he doesn't want to challenge Scrooge again. At the end of the day, Bob instantly leaves the office, showing his desire to be with his family again, and how much his family means to him, which contrasts with the rich, but emotionally deprived character of Scrooge. Bob is also seen to play in the snow, showing his childish and happy nature he has, and getting the most out of what he has.

The family is first presented when Scrooge is shown the whole family on Christmas day. The whole scene is described with colourful imagery, as if Dickens is eager to take part, showing the emotional warmth the family brings. Despite the characters wearing 'hand me downs' and described as not being a handsome family, the joy they have on Christmas is still high, making the most out of what they have. When Bob enters the scene he is instantly saddened that Martha isn't 'coming', the repetitive use of 'not coming' showing his somewhat confusion, but when she is revealed, he begins to have high hopes again. Tiny Tim is described as being 'good as gold' and is almost the spirit of Christmas personified. Despite him being a cripple, he brings the attention instead to Jesus, who made 'blind beggars walk'. Instead of using his condition as a scapegoat to not work, he instead uses it to highlight the importance of religion at the time when many Christian values were forgotten and the Industrial revolution had taken religion out of many peoples lives due to work.

implicit  
reference to  
context  
through  
discussion  
of family  
and  
Christmas

thoughtful  
and original,  
links  
discussion of  
character to  
context

The extract extends of the feast the Cratchit's have, using warming imagery in words like 'fire', 'laughed tremendously' and 'chestnuts' all of which show the idea of family and Christmas traditions. The centre of attention, however is on Scrooge, who is first described as an 'ogre' to the family, as he is responsible for the trouble the Cratchits face. Despite the fact that Scrooge is the ogre, Bob is still kind and caring enough to put Scrooge as the 'founder of the feast' as he was the one who paid Bob, despite it being low. His joy of 'Christmas Day' is not shared with the rest

implicit  
reference  
to context

of the family, but he is still strong in his feeling. Scrooge, who is present at the scene with the spirit is focused on the character of Tiny Tim, as he is the centre of the family, and the glue that keeps it together. When the Ghost of Christmas Present describes a 'vacant seat' and the fact the child 'will die', Scrooge becomes incredibly upset. Scrooge has no idea of the effects of his miserly ways on others, and was completely unaware of how much help Tiny Tim needs. Dickens uses this scene to dispell the idea that the poor were only poor because they were lazy, and shows they are more hard working than the rich owners of factories.

thoughtful  
explicit  
reference to  
context

In the visions of the future, the family is shown to Scrooge again, but is at first described as 'Quiet. Very quiet.' The use of short sentences creates an impactful view on the reader, as if the silence of the family is completely unnatural to the family. The reader soon learns that the cause of the quietness is due to the death of Tiny Tim, that the family is finding hard to move on from. Bob Cratchit is unusually quiet and breaks down in the scene using the repetition of 'my little child' to show how much effect it has on his life. Even Scrooge is saddened by the news. Despite being a child, Tiny Tim is presented as almost being the heart of the family, and his death has left the family struggling. Scrooge is no longer mentioned, as if the hatred of Scrooge is not as big as the love the family have of Tiny Tim

perceptive  
understanding

insightful  
discussion

Towards the end of the novel, when Scrooge has his personality restored, he begins by sending the 'biggest turkey' to the Cratchits. The first act of kindness is one to the family, as if the well being of the family is now Scrooge's priority. The family are delighted to see the change in Scrooge's personality, and they become incredibly close, so much that Scrooge becomes a 'second father' to Tiny Tim. The end of the novella ends with Tiny Tim saying 'God bless us' every one' again, bringing the theme of religion to the story. The statement of blessing 'every-one' contrasts with that in the extract, where Tiny Tim 'didn't care' about Scrooge, so the reader comes to question if Tiny Tim really does care about every individual, or only says it to appeal to others.

links to  
context

**Band 5: 36 marks.**

Sensitive and evaluative understanding and reference to contexts.  
Original discussion of text.