

# GCSE ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR TEACHING FROM 2015

CPD AUTUMN 2015

ADDITIONAL EXEMPLAR RESPONSES  
(ANNOTATED)



<b>Never Let Me Go</b>	
Friendship in 'Never Let Me Go' is presented in a way that shows Tommy and Kathy Miss Ruth and <b>reminisce</b> over the times they had together and what they should of told her before she <b>completed</b> .	<b>Comment [W1]:</b> Candidate focusses on the extract here.
Tommy starts by '...and went on staring at the ceiling before <b>saying</b> :', this indicates that he could say alot of things to say about Ruth but has to think about his choice of <b>words</b> .	<b>Comment [W2]:</b> Good inference
He then says 'You and me right from the start,' showing he still remembers that it was him and Kathy right from the start and then Ruth came along and was completely different to them both. She was bossy and <b>boistrous</b> whereas Kathy and Tommy were quiet and more aware of their surroundings. <b>They</b> were complete opposites as friends.	<b>Comment [W3]:</b> Some discussion of character
Tommy then reminds Kathy of the times they used to have 'all those secret talks,' showing that their friendship was quite private and secluded only for them to share.	
'She really wanted the best for us.' This implies that even they weren't similar they still were close to her and before she completed, she thought about them and told them that they should be together because she wanted them to be happy, when she had gone.	
Kathy says 'A part of me keep wishing we'd somehow been able to share everything we discovered <b>with</b> Ruth' so she feels like she still wants to tell Ruth about the times she has had with Tommy showing she misses her as a close friend and misses talking to Ruth about things she couldn't talk about with Tommy.	<b>Comment [W4]:</b> Reference to the text
Kathy then explains how she <b>could of</b> 'made her see whatever damage she's once done to us couldn't be repaired as easily as she'd hoped,' after this she says how there is a 'small part of my wishing she knew it all before she completed.' Showing that she wished she <b>could of</b> told Ruth the things that damaged both Tommy and Kathy that Ruth may <b>not of</b> realised hurt them beyond <b>repair</b> . <b>In hopefulness</b> that she would understand before she left them.	<b>Comment [W5]:</b> Good inference.
<b>Examiner's Comment:</b> <b>AO1:</b> The candidate has a limited approach but there is some focus on the question.  <b>AO2:</b> Only implicit analysis is evident here.  <b>AO4:</b> SPAG:3/5  <b>Overall:</b> This is very dependent on the extract with limited reference to the rest of the novel so the candidate's marks are limited. The candidate would be at the top of Band 2 for this response.	

<b>Never Let Me Go</b>	
<p>Friendship is presented throughout Never let me go from start to finish. The first time this was <b>noticable</b> is when Tommy calls Kathy by her nickname. This represents friendship well because it shows a <b>connection</b>. In the extract Tommy also says 'You and me Kath right from the start even when <b>were little</b>,'. 'Remember, Kath, all those secret talks we used to have. Both these quotes used by Tommy clearly represent friendship as they are talking about all the memories and <b>time</b> they have had together. At Hailsham, Kathy always supported Tommy with his anger issues and tried her best to help him. In the extract it also says 'I was thinking about the same thing.' This also supports the idea of friendship as they are both thinking <b>alike</b>.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W1]:</b> Possibly</p> <p><b>Comment [W2]:</b> Fair inference</p> <p><b>Comment [W3]:</b> A better inference here</p>
<p>Friendship was also presented between both Tommy and Ruth, and Kathy and Ruth. Kathy and Ruth always used to tell each other their feelings and secrets in confidence in their dorms at Hailsham. They also had a no arguing rule, where if somebody said something you didn't believe was true. You wouldn't question them, but keep your own thoughts to yourself. They do this so arguments don't arise and get in the way of their close <b>friendship</b>.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W4]:</b> There is some extended discussion here and the candidate is staying focussed</p>
<p>When Kathy Ruth and Tommy are at the cottages we see that their friendships are a bit stronger. Firstly when they go on their day trip to Norfolk with Chrissie and Rodney. Ruth wants to go and visit one of <b>Chrissies</b> friends, meanwhile Kathy does not. Tommy then decides to go with Kathy. This is a shock to both Ruth and the reader as we can now see how Tommy and Kathy are becoming a lot more than just "friends". Ruth should have been <b>greatful</b> they went with her. As Chrissie and Rodney say they might have seen <b>Ruths</b> "possible". Tommy and Kath go for moral support; as her friend. This also represents friendship, <b>as</b> they are not doing it for their benefit, they are doing it to help a friend.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W5]:</b> A relevant personal response</p> <p><b>Comment [W6]:</b> Valid inference</p>
<p>While they are out in Norfolk looking in a shop for <b>Kaths</b> CD. They find it, and Tommy buys it for her. Tommy does this to show his feelings towards Kath. On the way home from <b>Norfolk Kath</b> and Ruth also make up, this clearly shows how strong their friendship <b>is</b>, as their arguments never seem to last very long.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W7]:</b> Maybe...</p>
<p>At the donating stages of the book. Kathy becomes both Ruth and Tommy's carers despite knowing how hard it would be for <b>here</b> watching her friends suffer. Before Ruth dies she owns up to Kathy and tells her how she knows that she got in the way of her and Tommy being together. In the extract, Kathy says 'maybe it would have made her feel bad.' <b>This</b> also shows friendship on <b>Kathys</b> behalf. As she is stepping into <b>Ruths</b> boots to see the events from her perspective.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W8]:</b> A personal response here</p>
<p>In the extract it also says, 'she really wants the best for us.' Ruth always knew that three is a crowd and she was the one being left out but in the end she admitted she knew she was getting in the way of her friends.</p> <p>The final thing is at the end of the book where <b>Kathys is</b> just looking out over the fields and thinks she sees Tommy. This just <b>clearly shows</b> how much of a good friend he was to her!</p>	
<p><b>Examiner's Comments:</b></p> <p><b>AO1:</b> Keeps focussed. It is quite a straightforward response but it is engaged and relevant with apt references to the extract and to the wider text.</p> <p><b>AO2:</b> There are some relevant comments but this is underdeveloped.</p> <p><b>AO4:</b> SPAG: 3/5</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> Overall the response is into Band 3.</p>	

<b>Never Let Me Go</b>
<p>Never let me go is a <b>dysopian</b> novel, so the friendship <b>dimentionions</b> between Tommy, Ruth and Kathy are quite different. friendship is one of the main themes in the novel and gives the reader a lot of information about the <b>charactes</b> <b>personality</b>.</p>
<p>Throughout the whole book, there is the idea that Tommy and 'as a couple Kathy are meant to be together' because they have the closest friendship, <b>yet</b> it is <b>infact</b> Tommy and Ruth that are in a relationship. Tommy and Kathy's friendship is more like a mother and son relationship because Kathy is always looking out for Tommy, we can see this when Kathy warns Tommy not to get his favourite top dirty <b>when</b> he is playing football. As they grow older Tommy and Kathy listens to all of Tommy's conspiracy theories, like why art was so important in Hailsham. In the extract, we can see that Tommy has realised that he and Kathy were different to <b>ruth</b> because he says 'remember about <b>Ruth</b>, when it came to things like that, she was always different to us'. Tommy and Kathy become a couple once Tommy starts his donations and we can see that he values and remembers his and Kathy's friendship more because he says 'Remember, Kath, all those secret talks we used to have?' This implies that he often thinks about he and Kathy were when they were younger.</p>
<p>Ruth and Kathy's friendship was very distanced and they would always argue, yet <b>deep</b> down they cared for each other. In Hailsham Ruth would lie a lot, like the time she told everyone that Miss Geraldine had given her a pencil case, and this annoyed Kathy because Ruth would never open up to her and tell her why she was lying. Their friendship got better once Ruth cried to Kathy, and this made Kathy realise that they were closer than they would like to think. One thing they argued a lot about was Tommy and how Ruth didn't care about him, yet Kathy really did. Kathy is also a bit <b>jeleous</b> of Ruth because she is with Tommy and she thinks that Ruth doesn't want her and Tommy to be friends. The reader knows that that isn't what Ruth is trying to do, in the extract Kathy <b>realises</b> this because she says 'she really wanted the best for us'. In the cottages, Kathy and Ruth have a much better friendship with each other because they spend time together and tell each other everything.</p>
<p>The students have no family so friendship is put in its place. They have no contact with anyone from the outside world, so they depend on their friends the most. Kathy becomes a carer and looks after both Ruth and Tommy when they start their donations, in the same way that a mother looks after her children when they're <b>ill</b>. Once Ruth has completed, Kathy starts to feel guilty for not being more like Ruth and in the extract we know that this has upset her because she says 'there is a line with us on one side and Ruth on the <b>other</b>'.</p>
<p>The students don't know what it's like to love someone as a family member <b>because</b> they never had a family from being a young age. It is also shown that they feel emotion towards one another, yet they are never completely upset when their friend completes. When Ruth had completed Kathy had shown that any hate she had towards Ruth had gone and she tells the reader this because in the extract she says 'I've got no anger left for her now'.</p>
<p><b>Examiner's Comment:</b></p> <p><b>AO1:</b> This candidate's approach to AO1 is thoughtful with the majority of discussion rooted in the extract.</p> <p><b>AO2:</b> AO2 tends to be more implicit.</p> <p><b>AO4:</b> SPAG:3/5</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> This is a top Band 4 response.</p>

**Comment [W1]:** Clear focus from the start

**Comment [W2]:** At first..

**Comment [W3]:** Reference to the text

**Comment [W4]:** Reference to the extract

**Comment [W5]:** Yes!

**Comment [W6]:** A thoughtful response

**Comment [W7]:** Apt reference

**Comment [W8]:** Good points

**Comment [W9]:** Apt reference

**Comment [W10]:** True

<b>Never Let Me Go.</b>
<p>Friendship is a central theme in 'Never Let Me Go', and the novel revolves around the relationships its characters share with each other.</p> <p>The extract depicts Tommy and Kath conversing and reminiscing about their friendship with Ruth and each other, as well as the extract text taking place after Ruth's 'completion', in addition to being whilst Tommy is a donor.</p> <p>In the extract, Tommy addresses Kath and himself to be 'different' to Ruth, an aspect of friendship prominently featured in 'Never Let Me Go' – Kath intends to be friendly to Tommy during Hailsham, who is constantly ridiculed by the other children, while Ruth summarises his mistreatment as 'his own fault! Their concealed friendship resulting is also addressed by Tommy when he says 'Remember Kath, all those secret talks we used to have?'</p> <p>Furthermore, Tommy reminds Kath that Ruth 'always wanted to believe in things' – a trait of Ruth's evident on numerous occasions, including the time Ruth continuously lied to her circle of friends, including Kathy, about a guardian favouring other students and even going so far as to allude that the guardian, Miss Lucy, bought her a pencil case as a gift – 'Let's just agree that I got in a sale', Ruth deliberately suggesting she <b>acquired</b> it elsewhere. The friendship Kathy and Ruth shared in Hailsham withered when Kath confronted Ruth with evidence Ruth had indeed bought it herself, and was not being favoured, a lie Ruth had even started to believe herself.</p> <p>Additionally, Tommy says, concerning Ruth's death before knowing about the truth of <b>defferrals</b>, 'I think it's best the way it happened and that 'she wanted the best for us in the end'. This is Tommy being glad that he and Kathy had a chance for happiness, another example of her, 'always wanting to believe in things'.</p> <p>The friendship Tommy and Kathy share eventually evolves into a romantic relationship when Kath is caring for Tommy. Kath and Tommy, whose relationship had been <b>effected</b> by Ruth 'keeping them apart' <b>amounts at</b> the climax of the novel, however Kath holds 'no anger left for her now', despite her keeping them apart'.</p>
<p><b>Examiner's Comment:</b></p> <p><b>AO1:</b> AO1 is into Band 4. The candidate sustains focus on the task and supports their response with some well-chosen references.</p> <p><b>AO2:</b> AO2 is into Band 3. There are some comments on and analysis of language, structure and form but this aspect of the candidate's response needs to be more developed.</p> <p><b>AO4:</b> SPAG: 3/5.</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> This is a focussed and engaged discussion with some apt support for the assertions the candidate makes, it would achieve a mark into Band 4 overall.</p>

**Comment [W1]:** A clear focus on the question from the start.

**Comment [W2]:** Good!

**Comment [W3]:** An apt reference here

**Comment [W4]:** Pertinent details

<b>Never Let Me Go</b>	
<p>Friendship is a key theme throughout Never Let Me Go. One friendship which we see develop and grow throughout the novel is that between Kathy and Tommy. The friendship is obvious from right at the start of the novel when Tommy throws a tantrum on the football pitch. While Ruth is counting down to when he will start, Kathy seems notably worried about getting his poloshirt muddy. We understand that there is probably a deeper feeling towards him. This connection continues to grow at Hailsham with Tommy confiding seemingly everything with Kathy such as his talks with Miss Lucy about being creative. We assume that they would be a natural couple however it is Ruth who ends up going out with Tommy. This is what Kathy describes when she says 'see whatever damage she'd once done to us' in how Ruth has stopped her and Tommy from being together. The quote is however tinged with a sense of forgiveness in saying 'once done' suggesting that Kathy no longer holds it against Ruth – that it was done 'once' and is now well into the past. The idea of forgiveness will be discussed in more detail later.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W1]:</b> Good focus</p> <p><b>Comment [W2]:</b> Apt reference to the event</p> <p><b>Comment [W3]:</b> A thoughtful evaluation</p>
<p>Tommy's friendship with Kathy and him going out with Ruth is perhaps symbolic of a deeper message within the novel. Ishiguro uses their friendship to present the idea of being complicit or going along with something with which you don't really agree. Tommy and Kathy were obviously very close at Hailsham even well after leaving Tommy still remembers the 'secret talks [they] used to have' showing how they must have meant something to him at Hailsham. We assume therefore that Tommy wanted probably to be in a couple with Kathy however Ruth probably asked him first and he could not bring himself to say no. This shows, on a more comprehensible scale, the 'damage' and regrets that being pushed or complicit with things you don't want can have. The larger message of this is perhaps to do with the idea of human cloning and how, as is said in their visit to Madame, people want to dehumanise the clones so they can bring themselves to take their organs. While nobody really from the outside apart from the guardians is really described we may take it that many of them would be against using the clones yet none of them will say no to it. This is one of the characteristics of a dystopian novel. Presenting an idea that is present in society – people not saying no to things they don't agree with – and showing the damage this can cause through the storyline of the novel.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W4]:</b> Thoughtful discussion</p> <p><b>Comment [W5]:</b> A good overview</p> <p><b>Comment [W6]:</b> Interesting point</p> <p><b>Comment [W7]:</b> Valid points</p> <p><b>Comment [W8]:</b> Evaluative</p>
<p>While Ruth seems in many respects to have spited and hurt Kathy they still remain close even up to the point where they complete. As Ruth needs completion, in one last act of true friendship, she tells Kathy to go out with Tommy. This is shown in the extract with, 'she [Ruth] wanted the best for us at the end.' While there seems a sense that they feel some spite towards her, as the quote suggests they recognise she behaved badly before, Kathy says she has got no anger left for her now. This presents the idea of forgiveness and how she could never truly bring herself to hate Ruth in spite of what she did.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W9]:</b> Sensitive</p>
<p>Perhaps one reason for forgiving Ruth is that she still thought that there was chance of a deferral for the other two. While we may question whether she really thought this or whether it was her trying to allow herself to have some excuse and forgiveness for what she had done. We get the impression from the extract that Kathy believed the former <b>when she</b> says that things 'couldn't be repaired as easily as she had hoped.' Ruth thought they would have more time together and this is perhaps one way in which Kathy can forgive her. It is the donations process that is stopping them from being together.</p>	<p><b>Comment [W10]:</b> A sensitive probing of motives</p>
<p>This idea of compassion, love and friendship are all characteristics which ensure the reader comes away feeling that the characters are truly human and not just 'clones'. It makes Ishiguro's message even more powerful as he is able to convey it through characters which seem so real that the reader can almost share feelings with them. As we see Ruth complete and we know the same fate awaits Kathy and Tommy it makes the reader question to themselves if they could ever live in a</p>	

society like that. It is in this that Ishiguro has achieved the objective of the dystopian novel – to convince a reader the novel could be real and show them the horrors that can come if we allow them.

**Examiner's Comment:**

**AO1:** This would be in Band 5. There is a sustained focus on the task, including a sense of overview. There is evidence of a sensitive and evaluative approach to the task.

**AO2:** This would achieve a mark in Band 4. There is an increasing awareness, discussion and analysis of Ishiguro's use of language, form and structure.

**AO4:** SPAG: 4/5

**Overall:** There is a good use of the extract here as well as the wider text. The candidate's answer is sensitive and evaluative with a clear overview. There is also some thoughtful probing of language and effects. Overall it would achieve a mark into Band 5.



<b>A Taste of Honey</b>
<p>In 'A Taste of Honey' Helen is presented as a self <b>centered</b> character; This is evident in the way she acts around people and in the fact that she is spontaneous and says what she thinks. When she blurts out 'He was a rat.' It shows that she says what she thinks no matter if someone will be affected by it.</p>
<p>Helen is rude to Jo almost all of the time, even when she tries to give mothering advice there is a spin involving a twisted humour or <b>sarcasm</b>, however, she doesn't really involve sarcasm or humour when she is talking to people apart from Jo, she's <b>blunt</b> and tells it how she sees it, implying that she cares for Jo more than anyone else.</p>
<p>Helen seems as if she never plans ahead, she just does things without thinking of any future implications. <b>She might run into</b>, this is clear when, in the extract, she says she married someone because she 'had nothing <b>better</b> to do.'</p>
<p>For most of the extract, Helen is ludic in the way she speaks to Jo but in the last few lines she gives advice without any mockery or humour attached to it, implying that Helen's sarcasm and twisted sense of humour is just a front and she shows Jo she really cares for her by doing this.</p>
<p>Helen is portrayed as <b>prejudiced</b>, especially racially because when she finds out that Jimmy was black <b>she</b> suggests 'drowning' the baby; Helen was a single mother who cheated on her husband so she faced prejudice, maybe this is the reason she is rude to almost everybody she <b>meets</b>.</p>
<p>Helen may seem self-<b>centered</b> and stuck up but I believe that she is <b>humble</b>, this become clear when she admitted that she wasn't a very good mother and highlighted a lot of her flaws.</p>
<p>Because Helen was marginalised because of her choices she takes out her anger on other people who were marginalised even though they had no control over it, this is seen when she calls Geof a 'silly little <b>pansy</b>' making him feel bad for something he can't control because she had <b>few control</b> over the events that led to her becoming shunned by society.</p>
<p><b>Examiner's Comment</b></p> <p><b>AO4:</b> 3/4</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> This is a focussed response with some comments on language, although these are mainly comments about tone. The language references and the response to AO2 is under developed. There are some references to the extract and the wider text but these are also under-developed. It would receive a Band 3 mark overall.</p>

**Comment [W1]:** Needs some evidence here

**Comment [W2]:** Rather generalised

**Comment [W3]:** Effective use of textual reference to support the point

**Comment [W4]:** There is some discussion of tone here but it is general.

**Comment [W5]:** Or that the baby will be...

**Comment [W6]:** Some discussion of character but general

**Comment [W7]:** Maybe?

**Comment [W8]:** This is an interesting point which needs development.

<b>A Taste of Honey</b>
<p>At the beginning of the play, where Helen is first introduced, she is presented to be an alcoholic. This was indicated through her desire to drink her 'medicine' (whiskey) before even going into her new home. The use of the word medicine explores how Helen may feel as if she relies on the drink to make her feel better. This mind set is equal to an alcoholics.</p>
<p>She is soon later presented to be an <b>desireable</b> attractive woman. This is done through Shelagh Delaney describing how she was a 'semi-whore'. This exhibits that she has the ability to get any man she desired. This is later confirmed when Jo explains that she uses men for money; thus describing her a semi-whore.</p>
<p>From the out-set it is clear that Helen is carefree. She is described to be living in the moment, not caring about how it affects her of her families future. However from her <b>tendancy</b> to live in the moment, she often makes poor decisions. An example of this is her moving from property to property without thinking about how it would affect Jo's education; as his forced her to change schools multiple times.</p>
<p>This progresses through the middle of the play where it becomes clear that she is not a good mother to Jo. Their relationship is constantly strained and Helen often has little help to offer. This is shown through Jo constantly looking after Helen. However the key sign of Helen's poor parenting skills is when she leaves Jo to marry Peter. She had left her pregnant daughter in a flat, alone, so that she could be with a man.</p>
<p>Helen is forever shown as a rude, constant <b>aggrevation</b> to whomever she is around. This is shown when she says to Jo that the reason she left her father was "your fault". Little snide comments like this one are frequent throughout the play to Jo, Geoff and about Jimmy. However as much as it shouldn't it almost makes her likeable. The reader is often left waiting eagerly to hear what comment comes next: acting as a <b>cruel</b> form of comedy.</p>
<p>However against all of this, Helen is revealed to be a caring, loving mum who tries her best to balance her lifestyle with raising a child. This is shown mildly throughout the play, for instance she always offers little pieces of <b>advise</b> to help Jo. An example of this is when she says "learn from my mistakes, it takes half your life to learn from your own." Little helpful phrases like that help show that Helen is just trying to make the most out of what she has got.</p>
<p>To <b>conclude</b>, Helen is portrayed to be a pragmatic, <b>alcholic</b> that does her best to go against her stereotype and raise her teenage daughter. However her <b>defiancy</b> to match these stereotypical housewives leads her to making increasingly wrong decisions until she hurts everyone around her. Yet this doesn't bother her as she is almost selfish in the way she only thinks about herself.</p>
<p><b>Examiner's Comment:</b></p> <p><b>AO1:</b> There is a sustained focus on the task and an understanding of key aspects of the extract and the wider text.</p> <p><b>AO2:</b> There is some comment and some analysis of the writer's use of language, structure and form although this is under developed.</p> <p><b>AO4:</b> SPAG 4/5</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> AO1 is better than AO2 here. The response is engaged and focused. There could have been</p>

**Comment [W1]:** A focussed opening to the question.

**Comment [W2]:** Effective use of relevant detail here.

**Comment [W3]:** Some inference evident.

**Comment [W4]:** Direct reference to the text.

**Comment [W5]:** Some comment on language.

**Comment [W6]:** Support is given for the candidate's judgements

**Comment [W7]:** Understanding of the text

**Comment [W8]:** Some detail given about language here

**Comment [W9]:** The candidate is beginning to make an engaged discussion of language and its effects.

**Comment [W10]:** An apt reference

more specific detail and reference to events in the play. The response is just into Band 4.

<p><b>The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night Time</b></p> <p>In the extract it shows me that Christopher and his father (Ed) don't have the relationship that a son and father should. They seem to argue about the littlest things and hit <b>eachother</b> for no reason.</p> <p>Ed seems to be the main cause of their fallouts, a quotation to show me this is "It's a bloody dog Christopher, a bloody dog" <b>this</b> shows me that he's guilty of what he's done but he doesn't want him to know about it so he tries to make reasons up to try <b>&amp;</b> stop him from finding <b>out</b>.</p> <p>Chris seems to want to investigate all the time, thinking that his dad would be proud of him. <b>quotation</b> to show me this is "I'm going to find out who killed Wellington" <b>this</b> shows me that he's willing to do anything to "help" his <b>dad</b>.</p> <p>Ed doesn't seem to care about Chris's feelings, he only cares for his own, he's only happy if he has what he wants, when he wants a quotation to show me this is "just try and keep your nose out of other <b>peoples buisness</b>". <b>this</b> shows me that he is guilty so he tries to stop him from finding out about it.</p> <p>Most of the extract is of them arguing Ed turns it into an argument meanwhile Chris tries to keep it calm and steady. Ed's lies could have a massive effect on Chris's actions he could begin to lie, or swear. <b>this</b> shows me that Ed isn't capable of being a father.</p>
<p><b>Examiner's Comment:</b></p> <p><b>AO1:</b> The candidate only refers to the extract and not the wider text so there is a limited focus on the task. The candidate shows a quite basic understanding of the text and characters and makes some simple judgements.</p> <p><b>A02:</b> Only implicit references to language.</p> <p><b>A04:</b> 2/5</p> <p><b>Overall:</b> The candidate is in the lower half of Band 2 for this response.</p>

**Comment [W1]:** The candidate needs to give an example here to support the point.

**Comment [W2]:** A possible interpretation.

<b>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</b>	
In the book "The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" a certain theme runs through the whole novel, particularly in Chapter 8.	<b>Comment [W1]:</b> General
Mr. Utterson is sitting at home when he was "suprised to receive a visit from Poole". This odd act startles Utterson because it is highly irregular for upper class Victorian gentlemen to recieve visits from lower class butlers late in the evening. The use of the word "suprised" shows that Utterson was not expecting this visit, suggesting something must be wrong.	<b>Comment [W2]:</b> Fair point
A rise in tension follows. "Poole, what brings you here? What ails you? Is the doctor ill?" Utterson is a lawyer. He usually deals with un-nerving situations seriously and in a calm maner. However, we can see here that Utterson is far from calm. He bombards Poole with lot's of questions in a short space of time. This act shows that Utterson is panicing and that he is seriously disturbed by the current events.	<b>Comment [W3]:</b> Simple comment
Tension falls after these questions. "Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you". This is unusual as victorian gentlemen don't invite butlers in for wine. However, this act shows that Utterson is taking the situation seriously and shows he is trying to calm down the situation.	<b>Comment [W4]:</b> Better inference
Despite tension falling, it is still un-nerving. During this, Utterson is reffered to as "The lawyer" This shows that Utterson is taking on the sittuation like a Professional , meaning something terribly wrong must have happened.	<b>Comment [W5]:</b> True
Tension slowly starts to rise up again. "You know the doctor and his ways sir, how he shuts himself up". The fact that Utterson has tried to calm Poole but failed, shows that Poole is fased by what he has witnessed. Also, the fact that he has ran from his master shows us that a strange evil has fallen onto him. During this, Poole is being very in direct with Utterson. This shows that Poole has seen a great horror to horrifying to describe. The in-directness gives us little information. This lack of information causes us to think the worst of what mas have happened.	<b>Comment [W6]:</b> Maybe
Towards the end of the extract, Utterson grows starteled. "What foul play? What does the man mean?" This short burst of questions shows that Utterson is starting to panic, meaning that even as a lawyer, the situation is too alarming for Utterson to comprehend.	<b>Comment [W7]:</b> Some reference to effects
More tension is scattered throughout the novel aswell. In Chapter three, Jeckyll becomes discomforted by Uttersons comment. "I thought we had agreed to leave this matter behind". This reply comes after Uttersons comment on Hyde and the will. It doesn't say why he wants this situation ignored. Because of this, and our little understanding of Hyde, we imagine the worst of what Hyde has done and so we worry for Jeckyll and question the reason for his discomfort.	<b>Comment [W8]:</b> Valid
Before chapter eight, tension builds in regards to Jeckylls help. Utterson is on a walk with is friend and encounters Jeckylls residents. Utterson knocks to invite Jeckyll out as it has been so long since they last met. We see Jeckylls ill being and Utterson shows concern. Despite being offered help from an old friend, Jeckyll refuses in a rush without giving a reason why. The fact that we don't know why makes us think the worst of him. Also, by doing it in a rush, it shows that Jeckyll urgently refused help from a friend he's known for a long time. Jeckyll is usually a social character so for him to be un-social is very out of the ordinary. We question why this is and we again worry for Jeckylls well being.	<b>Comment [W9]:</b> Rather too long spent on extract, at expense of wider text
Overall, tension is created through the un-known. This works early on in the novel as we know little about each character and in certain situations we think the worst. But it also works later on as for them to not act themselves makes us worry and we start to question why they're like this and as a result we are not told, therefore making it all the more un-settling.	<b>Comment [W10]:</b> Fair point
<b>Examiner's Comment:</b> <b>AO1:</b> Some focus, but limited coverage of text. <b>AO2:</b> Some references to detail, at fairly simple level. <b>AO3:</b> Some understanding of context, but limited development. <b>Overall:</b> This response would achieve a mark at the top of Band 2.	

**Comment [W11]:** General comments

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde	
In the novel of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde tension is created at different points in the novel, focusing on one certain chapter extract. and tension created as a whole.	
The novel was written in the victorian era by Lewis. R. Stevenson. During this era the setting was darky and dingy, and very secret lifes this is also reflected, through out the novel as the beginning of the industrial revaluation and the theory of the scientific evaloution.	Comment [W1]: Some context
In this extract it shows the lawyer mr utterson relaxing after dinner, which begins as a calm atmosphere, when he suddenly recieved a visit from a butler of Dr Jekylls bulter poole. Utterson was very surprised by the unexpected visit of poole considering that he showed up to his house unannounced and the fact that he came to a lawyers home made utterson very worried as tension rises poole wasn't speaking so utterson fired many questions at him by the reply of poole, utterson feels intrigued and decides to serve poole with a glass of wine this didn't usually happen because butlers usually serve guests. Soon enough Utterson questions poole curious of what brings him to his home. Poole solely replies that he is worried about Jekyll and that he's afraid of what he is doing this is when the tension is really high because of poole being very vague. Utterson then wants him to be more explicit. 'What are you so afraid of' this shows that Mr Utterson is very concerned for the butler and curious of why he is afraid of his own master. 'I can bear it no more'. this then repeated later on in the chapter. this is a technique the author Stevenson uses to make the reader feel very intrigued as to why the butler is worried and to why he is confinding in the lawyer.	Comment [W2]: Discussing extract Comment [W3]: Apt context
Tension is created at a different point in the extract he hasn't drank any of the wine given to him this makes the reader wonder weather he wasn't trying to be rude and just that whatever he was going to say only was to be said sober so that Mr utterson believed him.	Comment [W4]: Some 'how' Comment [W5]: Keeping focused
Later on the lawyer is instructing him and being very patient to poole and tries to get him to say what he knows this then results in a loud outburst from poole which makes the lawyer surprised and repeats what he says, this shows the tension that's leading up to the reveal of what he knows, the lawyer soon enough questions poole for more information, leaving poole feeling bombardmented.	Comment [W6]: Valid Comment [W7]: Still discussing extract
And replies suttely and calmly that he doesn't want to say that just incase he won't believe him so he will show him this results in high tension. due to the reader being left on a cliff hanger with no answers. and makes everyone question whats going on.	Comment [W8]: Some effects
Throughout the novel as a whole their is lots of tension building like in one chapter where the murder of Sir danvers carew this is were a maid witnesses the murder of a well-respected man and recalls him to have a cane and looks fairly like Edward Hyde then when the police arrive to Hyde's home they find the other half of the wooden cane. 'their stood a man with a heavy cane miffiling with plpatience and anger' this displays a lot of anger and tension in this chapter the word 'miffiling' means to hold in an angry emotion of which is let out with 'ilpatience' this indicates that tension is exstreamily high because you don't know what exactly might happen next.	Comment [W9]: Reference to key incident
Furthermore Hyde was first introduced to the book as a man who 'trampelled' over a small girl he could of easily killed her and this shows he was a very violent man linking that towards the carew murdercase later on in the novel the reader then realises that when Jekyll transforms into Hyde he becomes very viloent and out of character this then makes tension build and arouse suspicions. Of who Hyde really is and what Jekyll is doing.	Comment [W10]: Reference to wider text further on in the novel
Near to the last few chapters of the book Mr Enfeild (a dear friend of Jekyll and utterson mr utterson) and mr utterson, where out again on another walk as they walk by Jekylls home they notice an open window so they look through it this builds tension because it shows that they are curious as well as concerned about Jekyll because of him being so out of character lately. 'looking through the window' this quotes shows curiosity of Enfield and Utterson as utterson knows that something is going on because of poole coming to his home previously. as the tension rises leading up to the moment where they look through the window the reader feels very anxious as to what they might see to utterson and Enfeilds surprise they witness Jekyll changing into Hyde, this then shows how times are changing because in the early Victorian era everyone kept themselves to themselves minding their own lifes many people lead a secret life like Jekyll does but how they are	Comment [W11]: Some reference Comment [W12]: Maybe

getting involved into Jekylls scientific experiments on the contrary this displays that the tension created builds up to suspense to see what Jekyll and Hyde are up to.

**Comment [W13]:** Touching on important points regarding context

**Examiner's Comment:**

**AO1:** Keeps focused with some apt references to key aspects of extract and wider text (it's a bit unbalanced).

**AO2:** Simple comments on the use of language.

**AO3:** Some understanding of context

**Overall:** This would just make it into Band 3.

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde	
In the novel 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde', we begin to notice the use of language that builds tension. In this test I will show how tension is created and why Stevenson has used certain vocabulary to make sure the reader feels tension throughout all chapters.	Comment [W1]: Rather a general introduction.
In the extract given, tension is created when Utterson recieved a visit from Poole. "Bless me Poole, what brings you here? 'He cried'. The words 'He cried' tell us that Utterson wasn't expecting his friends but to call by unexpectedly. We wonder why Poole has come to Uttersons home. We as a reader grow confused and conserned as to why Poole should need to see Utterson at such a suprise. Tension is also created when Utterson starts to ask Poole lots of questions. "What ails you?" he added 'is the doctor ill?' The way Utterson asks the questions so hurriedly creates tension because we want to know what has happened also. When we notice Utterson is panicing, we also start to panic as a reader because we start to ask ourselves if Utterson knows something of Jekyll which may result in his sudden outburst of questions.	Comment [W2]: Simple comments. Comment [W3]: Maybe
Throughout the extract, Poole becomes more panicked over what he knows. This created tension when Poole doesnt tell us what us whats wrong quick enough. "Well hes shut up again in the cabinet, and I don't like it, sir" When Poole partly tells us what wrong, us as a reader, become very impatient and start to become more and more concerned as to why Poole is slowly telling Utterson what the problem is. Tension is created because Poole says he is in the cabinet 'again' and that creates mystery.	Comment [W4]: Some valid inference
Towards the end of the extract Utterson still doesn't know exactly what Poole is distressed about. 'Try to tell me what it is'. The word 'try' indicates to the reader that Poole is struggling to explain what the problem is which creates alot of tension because we continue to be concerned and worried about Jekyll. We start to worry as to why Poole might not be wanting to tell Utterson as quick as we'd expect him to.	Comment [W5]: Selects relevant textual detail and comments Comment [W6]: Ok
At the very end of the extract, Poole gives up and asks Utterson to see the problem with his own eyes. "I darent say, sir' was the answer 'but will you come along with me and see for yourself." When Poole says this, tension is created because the whole visit was a long conversation of how Utterson needs to know whats going on but in the end Poole decides its best if Utterson sees it for himself. With this we grow more concerned and worry as we feel like the problem is unexplainable and impossible to say in words to Jekyll's dearest friend.	Comment [W7]: Some discussion
Tension is also created throughout the whole of the novel. In chapter 1, Utterson is told a horrifying story of Hyde. 'There was something wrong with his appearance, something displeasing'. When Utterson hears about Hyde, tension is created because this is Utterson's first impression of Hyde and we already know that Hyde is an important character considering Jekyll wants Hyde to have anything in his will if he is to disappear. Tension is created because we desire to know how Utterson will react to this side of Hyde.	Comment [W8]: Valid Comment [W9]: i.e.?
In Chapter 2, Utterson wants to find Hyde. When they do meet, tension is built because we are worried as to how Utterson will act around Hyde after his first impression. 'Will you let me see your face?' asked the lawyer. Mr Hyde appeared to hesitate.' When Hyde 'appears to hesitate', we grow confused and intrigued as to why he is almost nervous to show Utterson what he looks like. We, as a reader, begin to wonder what he looks like. We, as a reader, begin to wonder maybe Hyde is nervous because Utterson will recognise him as Jekyll, which Jekyll fears mostly about.	Comment [W10]: Reference to text Comment [W11]: Emerging awareness of character and theme
Aswell, in chapter 3, we see the worried side to Jekyll. This creates tension because we don't understand fully as to why he pales at Hydies name. "I have been learning something of young Hyde' the large handsome face of Dr. Jekyll grew pale to the very lips'. We build tension by reading this because after reading the full novel, we know that Jekyll and Hyde are the same person and we know that Jekyll will obviously know about Hyde and Uttersons first encounter. This builds tension because of now Jekyll reacts with Uttersons statement about Hyde. Jekyll is worrying about how Utterson is viewing Hyde and pales at the thought of Utterson hating him.	Comment [W12]: Selects relevant textual detail Comment [W13]: Needs some more explanation/development
In Chapter 4, Sir Danvers Carew is murdered by Hyde but when Utterson sees the weapon, tension ism created when we know why he recognises it. 'He recognised it for one he had himself presented	Comment [W14]: Reference to key episode



many years before to Henry Jekyll'. this basically tells us that Utterson recognises the stick as his friends and wonders if it was Jekyll behind the murder, this building tension. Even though we know the sinister character of Hyde, **tension** rises when Jekyll is nearly exposed as the second face and personality to Hyde.

**Comment [W15]:** Important if underdeveloped, point

In chapter 5, Utterson speaks with Jekyll about his will after the mystery is solved and we know that Hyde is the killer of Carew. Utterson later has the theory that Hyde wasn't supposed to kill Carew. "I knew it" said Utterson 'he meant to murder you'. This creates a lot of tension because if you haven't read the full novel then you don't know that Jekyll and Hyde are one **person**. It makes you worry for Jekyll because we believe in Utterson's theory. We think this is true because we think Hyde wants to kill Jekyll so he gets the will. A lot of tension is created in this chapter.

**Comment [W16]:** Reference

To conclude, I think this novel is based upon the creation of tension. Throughout the whole novel tension is increased and will continue to increase from chapter 6 onwards as well. More tension is created in all the other chapters more than just the extract but the small piece of writing does have a lot of tension in it which creates mystery, concern and confusion. I think it is very easy to say that the novel 'Jekyll and Hyde' has tension in mostly every sentence.

**Comment [W17]:** Again, touching on an important point

**Examiner's Comment:**

**AO1:** Focus on the task is increasingly secure and there is some understanding and engagement with the text.

**AO2:** Some comments on language and style but under developed.

**AO3:** No specific references, implicit only.

**Overall:** The candidate would be placed at the lower end of Band 3.