

(8700)

Marked responses

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EXAMPLE RESPONSES



For this question, you need to refer to the **whole of Source A**, together with the **whole of Source B**.

Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on the extreme weather conditions.

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different perspectives on the extreme weather conditions
- compare the methods the writers use to convey their different perspectives
- support your response with references to both texts.

[16 marks]

In Comparison both sources are fairly similar as they both talk about snow and the impacts that it has on us people.

Simple cross reference

Simple awareness of idea

In Source A it shows us that people can die through snow storms. "It says 'three union climbers on the north side and five of the climbers on the south side were dead'. In Source B it says 'A headache came on'. This shows the impacts of snow, as it could be as much as a headache of major as your line going. So therefore in my opinion both pieces of writing will show the positive impacts of the snow.

Simple textual details

Simple cross reference

Level 1: 3 marks

Simple awareness of ideas, but nothing on perspectives; simple perspectives; simple cross-references and textual detail; nothing on writers' methods.

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Some understanding of ideas

Within source A ~~we~~ we are given this overall idea that the snow and storm is a destructive, cold and harsh weather conditions. Which makes feel as if it's purpose is to destroy. Whereas within source B we

Attempts to compare ideas

are given this overall impression that the snow is pleasant and peaceful and only causes minor issues, which contrast with the impression we are given by source A. Referring to the text with are shown this clear contrast on the weather conditions as in source A the line

Some appropriate textual detail

'thirty climbers were fighting for their lives'

Attempt to compare ideas – "minor issues" and "lives can be destroyed"

Shows us that in this extract there is the point that lives can be destroyed and taken away due to these weather conditions, which shows us the destructive impact that the storm is having on the expedition.

Attempts to compare writers' ideas	This is contrasted in source B as referring to the text the line 'Nothing could be more beautiful' ^{us away} takes from the idea in source
Some understanding of ideas	A of 'destruction' and gives us a new impression of the snow being calm and peacefully. A method the writer uses to further extent this idea of a contrast is Language. Due to within the source A the snow is portrayed as 'apocalyptic' which relates to the end
Attempt to comment on writers' methods	of the world showing how bad the snow storm is, whereas in source B the specific word 'beautiful' is used which gives us the idea of something being nice to look at. This is a complete
Attempt to compare writer's perspectives	contrast between two words as one is seeing the snow as terrible and the other is seeing it as something which is nice to view.

Level 2: 8 marks

Some understanding of writers' ideas and perspectives; attempts to compare with some appropriate textual details; attempts to comment on writers' methods – although source A more successful than source B.

This response does everything in Level 2 and is therefore awarded a mark of 8. It could have been improved by examining a wider range of writers' methods, and selecting more textual details from each source to demonstrate clear understanding of writers' ideas and perspectives.

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is a
In Source A, ~~the writer~~ factual account written in the 21st century by climber Matt Dickinson and Source B is a diary written in the 19th century by Arthur Munkey.

In source A, the writer appears reviews the situation with fear. Dickinson has many feelings of fear towards the storm and we see this especially when he ^{writes} ~~says~~ "the apocalyptic vision crept silently and swiftly towards them". This shows a feeling of ~~the~~ threat, and that they feel very insignificantly ~~to~~ amongst such treacherous weather. The word 'apocalyptic' is used to suggest the end of the world

Relevant textual detail

Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives

Clear explanation of writer's methods

and it emphasises the power of the storm. It also shows that he feels so threatened and terrified of the storm that he thinks he is going to die

Clear comparison

On the other hand, source B is a far more positive outlook on the snow. Munby shows himself

Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives

to be very appreciative of the beauty of the snow, and it gives ~~make~~ makes him happy. We see this when he says "picturesque" and "antique". This shows that he thinks that the town is enhanced by the snow and that it makes it a nicer place. The word "picturesque" "antique" shows us that Munby thinks that the snow looks delicate, and it makes everything more dainty.

Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives

Source A presents Dickinson as ~~being~~ feeling vulnerable because of the storm. He seems very intimidated by the storm and we see this particularly when

Attempts to comment on writers' methods

he says "tempestuous roar". This uses animals to help emphasise the danger, and the word tempestuous makes us think that the storm is enormous because of tempests, this helps us to understand the fear going through his mind. He also says "sinister howl", "scream of the storm" as well as "tempestuous roar". The three words "roar", "scream" and "howl" all are in a semantic field because they are all noises either by a human or animal, that are made when people are frightened.

Clear comparison of writers' perspectives

On the other hand in source B, ~~the~~ Munkie appears to be delighting in the snow, and thinks it's very beautiful. We see this when he says "enjoying the wondrous lovely scene" this is very contrasting to the other extract where ~~the~~ the weather is seen as awful, but here is a lot more happy and positive.

In conclusion, in source A Dickinson has a very traumatic experience

and is affected alot, but in source B Munkky is very foily and excited about the snow.

Level 3: 11 marks

Clear understanding of writers' ideas and perspectives; clear comparison with relevant textual detail; clear understanding of writer's methods in Source A.

This response could have been improved by examining writer's methods in Source B, and also considering the negative aspects of the extreme weather in source B – only positive aspects are mentioned here, so the writer's perspective is not fully grasped.

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Source A, 'the Death Zone' is a 20th century non-fiction account of an expedition to Mount Everest. The author vividly describes their experience ~~of~~^{of} the storm he endures.

Relevant textual detail

He describes it as a 'night from hell' for the climbers, implying that the storm was not only immensely powerful and intimidating, but also related to faith, sin, and god.

Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives

Analysis of writer's methods

The image of hell indicates that the climbers have already died, without their knowing, such is the power of the storm. It also adds stock to the implication that this storm ~~was~~^{acted} as ~~the~~ result some form of vengeance by the Gods to humanity for some grievous sin. It is described as an 'apocalyptic vision' and indeed for some of the climbers it does pose as a mortal threat. The storm ~~is~~ isolates and terrifies each individual climber, every one of them fighting for their lives.

Source B, 'London Snow' is a 19th century

	<p>diary entry by one Arthur Munby. Munby has a much more sedentary life than Matt Dickinson, the author of Source A. This is shown in his sense of wonderment and romanticism of the snowfall he experiences in London. He holds a quaint view of the snow, that influences his perspectives as he goes. He describes the snow experience as 'loveliness and utter purity', quite adversed to the 'apocalyptic vision' of Source A. This snowfall initially seems to have little effect on Munby, but as the diary entry progresses, he comes across homeless people in the cold, and becomes quite disenchanted with the whole affair. He later describes it in a more pessimistic sense: 'my heart seemed paralyzed' shows how he feels the snow infringes upon his quality of life, and appears to stop him functioning as best he could. Despite these apparent issues and annoyances Munby encounters, they remain mere temporary inconveniences in the face of such mortal challenges Dickinson and the climbers face daily. Naturally, Arthur Munby holds no experience of mountaineering and therefore would not be subjected to such^{these} fatal event</p>
Perceptive understanding of writer's perspectives	
Begins to compare in a perceptive way	
Perceptive understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives	
Perceptive comparison of writers' ideas and perspectives	

Perceptive comparison
of writer's ideas and
perspectives

For ~~the~~ Dickinson, the storm attacks the
climbers, as 'a constant bullying force',
Whereas Munby, by contrast had his beard
freeze. Fatahities are the result of Everest's
tempest, but on the other hand, even those
with little to no material shelter suffer
relatively little. One such homeless girl
claimed to feel 'as cold as a frog'. This
person Arthur Munby portrays as a victim
in his recount of the day, and he clearly pities
her, but her struggles ~~are~~ appear almost insincere
compared to the godly, overpowering strength
the storm presents to the mountaineers, as
both an apocalyptic vision and ~~the~~ the combined
forces of various destructive gods.

Level 4: 16 marks

Compares writers' ideas and perspectives in an extremely perceptive way, and conveys a detailed, astute understanding of both texts – grasps the change in writer's perspective in source B from "wonderment" and "romanticism" to the more "pessimistic" view of "disenchantment". Analyses methods and selects judicious textual details.

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