

GCSE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(8700)

Marked responses

8700-2 Q4 Levels 1-4

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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] Simple cross reference Simple awareness of idea Simple textual details sadacho 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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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]

Some understanding of ideas

Attempts to compare ideas

Some appropriate textual detail

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

who we are given this Within source A and that the show cold and harsh weather seel as conditions climbers were flohting Weather conditions TRSO im wood dostructive the US expedition Oh Storm hawing 15

This is contrasted in source B as referring Nothina HAP line us away Attempts to compare writers' ideas gives Some understanding of 1mpression being snow ideas Method the WILLERA FUITHER EXERNE Language. Due contrast the the show is POTERQUEO relates to the end as Attempt to comment on now Showing writers' methods Attempt to compare writer's perspectives as 15 view. hice to

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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In Source A, the writer factual account written in the 21st century by dimber Mati Dichinson and source bir a diary written in the 19th century by Athur Munby.

In source A, the writer appears

Boviews the situation with fear.

Dichinson has many feelings of

fear towards the storm and we

see this especially when he

says "the apocalyptic vision

crept silently and swiftly towards

them". This shows a feeling of

while threat, and that they feel

very insignificantly to amongh

such treacherous oreather. 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 temfied of the storm that he that he that he that
Clear comparison	On the other hand, source B is a far more positive out both on
Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives	to be very appreciative of the beauty of the snow, and it of gives makes him happy we see this when he saws "pick-
	that he thinks that the town is enhanced by the snow and that it makes it a nice place. The word "picturesque" "antique" shows us that Munby thinks that the snow looks delicate, and it makes everything more darry.
Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives	Source A presents Dichinson as being feeling vulnerable because of the storm It He seems very intimidated by the storm and we see this particularly when

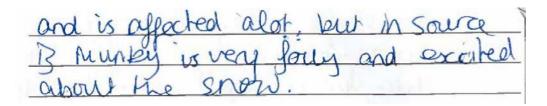
Attempts to comment on writers' methods

he says "tempesturus roar" This uses animals to help emphasse the danger, and The word tempesturus makes his think that the storm is enormally his because of tempests, whis helps his to understand the fear going through his mind. He also says "sinister howt", "scream of the storm" as well as "tempesturus roar". The three words "roar" "scream" and "how!" atlane in a semantic field because they are all noises of their by a human or animal, that are made when people are frontered.

Clear comparison of writers' perspectives

On the other hand in source is there in the snow, and thunks et's very be autiful. We see this when he says renjoying the wondrows lovely scere this is very contrasting to the other extract where sho the weather is seen as disful, but here is alot more lappy and positive

has a very traumatic experience



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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[16 marks]

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 the storm he endures.

for the climbers, implying that the Storm

2005 not only immensely possesful and intinidating,

The image of hell indicates that the climbers

have already died, without their knowing, such

to the indication that this storm has the as

1854 Some form of vengeance by the Gods to

as an 'approclyptic vision' and indeed for

Some of the climbers it does pose as a

mortal threat. The Storm Be isolates and

terrifies each individual climber, every one

Source B. London Snow is a 19th century

Relevant textual detail

Clear understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives

Analysis of writer's methods

iary entry Perceptive Comanticism understanding of writer's perspectives Begins to compare in a and perceptive way progresses. Perceptive understanding of writer's ideas and perspectives Dessimistic Perceptive comparison of writers' ideas and perspectives

Perceptive comparison of writer's ideas and perspectives

Climbers, as a constant bullying force,

Thereas Munby, by contrast had his beard

Freeze. Fatalities are the result of Evereste

tempest, but on the other hand, even those

Dith 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 victin

in his recount of the day, and he clearly pities

her, but her Struggles are appear almost insirere

compared to the godly, overpossering strength

the storm presents to the mountaineers, as

both an apocalyptic vision and a the combined

Porces 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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