

Paper Reference:

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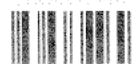
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use black ink or black ball point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.
- Write the information required in the spaces above. Complete in BLOCK CAPITALS.
- Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the book.
- Write the question number in the two boxes provided in the left hand margin at the start of each answer e.g. 0 1
- If you make an error when writing the question number, fill in both boxes completely and write the question number in the space immediately below the boxes you have filled in.
- Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- If you run out of space in the answer book, ask the Invigilator for a second answer book. Complete all of the information required in the spaces on the front of the second answer book.



AQA2009V4

AB 12



F - novel about writing a novel,
retrospective

S -

L - 'I told him'

NV - Nick, ~~John~~ Tom, Daisy

S - west egg, east egg

N.M O.M

2 9

Fitzgerald tells the story in chapter 1 as an establishing chapter. The chapter takes the form of a retrospective ~~retrospective~~ and has an element of prolepsis, as if Nick Carraway is looking back in time. 'My father gave me some advice' then he goes into the quote. This is a ~~strange~~ 'strange' factor used by Fitzgerald as it confuses the reader, due to the title being 'The Great Gatsby' and we have not been introduced to him straight away. The title gives the illusion that perhaps the point of view should be from Gatsby however instead the chapter is told in a first person narrative from the point of view of Nick Carraway. This causes the reader curiosity and edges them to read on in this confusion. This chapter takes the form of a novel about writing a novel. Nick openly states 'the man who gives his name to this book' therefore causing the reader to believe he is writing this book knowingly. The structure of this chapter is non-linear. Nick jumps backwards in time to memories of being at Daisy and Tom's house. This causes a sense of spontaneity and gives the chapter a non-chronological structure which in effect means the story could go anywhere. ~~anywhere~~

Language used in this chapter reveals Nick's character and characteristics which are ~~seen~~ seen throughout the novel. Immediately we see Nick holding back information from the reader, when



~~he~~ he is at Tom and Daisys house. 'I'm a bond man' 'who with? I told him.' Nick withholds the information of his bond which ~~annoyes~~ annoys the reader as we are unsure of Nicks reliability, as a narrator and question whether he is holding vital pieces of information from us and whether the recollection of his 'memories' are correct.

Also in this chapter we see Nicks personality and thoughts through his use of descriptive language.

'Miss Baker's lips fluttered'. Within the text Fitzgerald writes Nicks perspective romantically, Nick uses romantic language 'fluttered' as such to create powerful imagery in the novel. This could portray his outlook on life, but also could question whether he is reliable or is living in a romantic, imaginative or world which could relate to his reliability.

~~Narrative voices we hear in this chapter are~~ ^{something here}

~~Nicks, Toms, Daisys~~ It also reveals about Jordans character as an attractive independent lady whereas Tom when he's described as 'remained decisively' shows his morals as a man, and his character. ^{he makes the decision he is shown as controlling.}

Narrative voices in this chapter by Fitzgerald are Nick, Daisy, Jordan, Tom. We also hear Nicks father ^{All are told through Nick which gives the sense that he could change them or they could be incorrect.}

The settings we see in this chapter are West + East Egg however the distinguishing setting is Daisy and Toms house. Described as a 'Georgian Colonial mansion' represents that ~~was~~ East Egg is the old money as the colonies were set up in America and this house was obviously a house of slaves.

The Murray of 'the green light' representing the American Dream is also introduced in this chapter and is referred to throughout the novel.

Nick Caraway as a narrator can be seen as unreliable.

NST always clear but there is understanding here.

30

14



to some audiences.

Firstly, Nick could be questioned about his unreliability as a narrator. Nick withholds information from the reader. In the first chapter he ~~uses the~~ withholds the information about his bond with the reader. This has a few ~~connotations~~ ^{vague} connotations which could be taken from this, certain things that are unimportant Nick might not want you to know, however then this poses the question of what other aspects may Nick hide from us in the novel. Also he is a non-chronological writer. In the chapters up to ~~chapter~~ the middle of chapter 3, we are led to believe that Nick has ~~done the~~ been to the events over a few days however he stops in Chapter 3 and states, ~~so~~ that the 3 nights happened over several weeks and that they didn't interest him as much as his ~~own~~ personal affairs. This poses the questions 'why is he writing about them?' and 'can he be believed if he wasn't truly interested?' also he has withheld the information about his job and a girl he was seeing until this part in the novel which causes the reader more frustration about Nick's personal life.

Nick is also contradicting. He has withheld information from us however he states at the end of chapter 3, 'I am one of the few honest people that I have ever known'. This contradicts in Chapter 1 where he says 'he is inclined to reserve all judgements' where he cannot be reserving them if he is comparing people to himself. Also he describes people on their appearance, not their personalities. 'A pair of stage twins, who turned out to be girls in



yellow.' 'Girls in yellow' suggests that the colour of their clothes and gender defines who they are, not their personality. This gives little insight into the characters and we question why Nick has decided to say this to us. Also it represents the context at the time, appearance was everything and in the society people judged you on this rather than who you are. This is a slight contradiction on Nick's father's advice as he is criticising them in a sense as he is judging them, therefore he contradicts this which annoys the reader as we wonder whether his relationship is there or what else he is contradicting.

vague

I think Nick as a narrator is a questionable role. His morals and values stand out however due to the withholding of information and contradiction, Nick is a questionable character. Each chapter is like a different story in its own right and everytime the book is read different perceptions of Nick come through. Fitzgerald has done this cleverly, however, he has created a ~~heterogeneous~~ ^{uncertain} character narrator.

There is an argument here but too often the candidate becomes vague. Punctuation is an issue ^{in this case} B

3 8

Descriptive language is a vital factor in the kite runner, Tennyson and Rossetti poems in giving across meaning.

Within The Kite Runner, descriptive language is used in Chapter 7 during the rape of Hassan. ~~He desc~~ Hosseini describes the alley as having 'ripped up magazines' and 'bottles with peeled labels', all these images are ~~not~~ created by this description of the scene as they have all been something normal and nice, however after being used they have been destroyed. This relates to Hassan, his life is going to be destroyed after this event of his rape, therefore he is no longer going to be normal, he is going to be messed up and shamed. Also it

developed point



Could relate to Assef. All the things described are as rubbish, lowest of the low. This is the most shameful thing Assef wants to share Hassan, therefore he is the lowest of the low, He is rubbish like the trash around him.

Hassan is described as a 'lamb', an innocent creature who is being prayed upon, or could relate to the sacrifice he is making so Amir can have the kite. As lambs are also sacrificed, this links in with Assef being described as a predator. 'I could hear Assef's quick rhythmic grunts', ~~grunts~~ a 'grunt' is what a pig does, Assef is being described as a pig but also this description gives a slight portrayal of him doing this to Hassan being pleasurable for him. This slight portrayal also is also shown when the predator qualities are also shown when he is described 'he then charged', as though Hassan is his prey and he is going to take him down.

Alfred Tennyson uses descriptive language in different ways in his poems. In 'The Lotus Eaters', descriptive language used is passive. 'The languid air did swoon', 'languid' and 'swoon' are used to describe the air however the passive language is used to reveal the sailors' passive mood. 'Swoon' relates to a gliding movement in which the sailors are doing when Tennyson writes 'The morning we were well roll'd up shoreward', they are being passive and waiting for the wave to ~~take~~ ^{guide} them to shore as the air is gliding passively around them. This ~~type~~ passive language is also chosen so the reader will read slower to gain insight into the mood of the sailors, whereas active language will be read faster, passive language will be read slower causing a 'swearing tempo to

the poem reflecting the sailor's mood.

In Tithonus, Tennyson uses descriptive language in a different way.

In describing Tithonus's wish to die, Tennyson uses language associating with death. 'The woods decay and fall.' 'And wither slowly in thine arms'. This descriptive language is used to describe Tithonus's position, he is decaying and withering like the woods however ~~at the end~~ he is unable to 'fall'.

Tithonus uses ^{descriptive} language to demonstrate death as a release and how he is never going to achieve this. 'wither' gives connotations of death and aged and weak, this is what he is and ~~he~~ his only wish is to 'fall'.

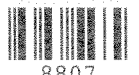
Contrastingly, Lurora is described with youthful positive language to represent her place in the poem.

'Sweet eyes brighten' 'thy cheek begins to redden'. 'brighten' suggests that ~~she~~ she is going to constantly be bright, relates to her eternal youth, how her eyes will only brighten, never darken. And as her cheeks 'begin to redden', it's as if they will only get redder, never ~~dimmer~~ dimmer. Tithonus uses this language in awe, as if a jealousy, however he loves her so has to let her go.

In Ulysses, descriptive language is used to reveal his trapped state in his land, however a freedom at sea. 'Barren Crag', 'savage race', 'Barren Crag' ✓

represents a dull, dim land, ~~barren~~ 'Barren' means empty and dull which represents his feelings within being in his land. Ulysses wants to travel, therefore being in his land is as though he is trapped in a dull world.

'Savage race', represents that he is being held down. 'Savage' is the worst state and if his race are 'savage' they aren't proud or to be proud of therefore he detests what they are and it's as if they can never become better whereas in travelling he can become better. It's as if they are holding him back to a horrible world. When describing adventures



Tennyson uses descriptive words to create images. 'lights began to twinkle' / 'beyond the sunset'. 'lights began to twinkle' represents nicer, freer imagery. Ulysses feels free at sea and he wants to be away all the time. It's as if the lights represent his soul, twinkling when on adventure. ~~The~~ The positive description represents his love and yearn to travel.

Chashna Kaseti also uses descriptive language for significance.

Within 'Convent threshold' she uses descriptive language to show the danger and yearn for the nurse patient. ~~'Blood' is used significantly to represent her yearn and the~~ 'My lily feet are soiled with mud' ✓ Lily is a flower, flower represents life and purity however, it has been soiled with mud, this is to represent her reputation being soiled by an act she has committed. ~~red~~ 'Scarlet' is used to represent love in this poem, 'Scarlet mud which tells a tale', the description of 'Scarlet' represents a tale of love and ~~a~~ love is supposed to bring good connotations however the description brings it bad connotations as it is as if she has been murdered by love.

Goblin Market uses descriptive language to represent temptation. The Goblins are described as 'tramped', 'crawled', 'obstinate and funny', ~~temptation~~ all of these are unappealing factors however common on the giving into temptation is ~~as~~ you can have unappealing circumstance afterwards and although the 'fruits' may look appealing, the aftermath is not. The Goblins are described as 'purrid' and 'parrot voice', when a cat purrs it's as though they are luring you in ^{and getting enjoyment} which is exactly what this goblin is doing, luring ~~to~~ Laura in by ~~flirting~~ and getting enjoyment in doing so, although the

Goblyn's enjoyment is from the Corruption they are enhancing.

The loss of Laura's innocence is described as 'dropped a tear more rare than a pearl'.
Pearl is a very valuable thing and Laura has now lost this ^{most valuable thing} by giving into temptation, therefore losing her innocence. 'dropped a tear' suggest she is upset by this concept and Rossetti describes this to show how important this actually is and how Laura has given her innocence away so easily.

Rossetti uses descriptive language in Maude Clare to represent the different perception of women due to their looks and appearance.

'Maude Clare was like a village queen'
she is more appealing

'Bride was like a village maid'
nothing compared to Maude Clare

Shows difference in morals at the end.
New comes across as noble personality, Maude Clare as scornful.

Descriptive language is used in 'The Kite runner' and 'Rossetti and Tennyson' poems to create meaning and different connotations determined by the circumstances.

Royal princess is pictured as trapped.
Poor dove that must not coo/wable to leave or live naturally, unable to fly the nest.

'Lady of Shalott', represented as trapped, 'Four gray walls and four gray towers'
Imprisoned Connotations
when she is ~~dead~~ ^{dying} is as if her soul



Write the two digit question number *inside* the boxes next to the first line of your answer

Answer

Leave blank

is freed. 'Willowly hills and fields among'
Pictures of nature which she has been kept from.

A little fragmentary at the end but identifies many examples of desc. writing and sees significance.

Much better than Sect. A

31

