



Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2020

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In English Language A (4EA1)
Paper 2R: Poetry and Prose and Imaginative
Writing

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- In some cases details of what will not be accepted for a marking point will be identified below the phrase 'do not accept'.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response

AO1	Read and understand a variety of texts, selecting and interpreting information, ideas and perspectives.
AO2	Understand and analyse how writers use linguistic and structural devices to achieve their effects.
AO4	Communicate effectively and imaginatively, adapting form, tone and register of writing for specific purposes and audiences.
AO5	Write clearly, using a range of vocabulary and sentence structures, with appropriate paragraphing and accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation.

SECTION A: Reading

Question Number	Indicative content
1	Reward responses that explain how the writer presents marriage. Responses may include the following points about Mrs. Mallard's thoughts and feelings about her husband and marriage: • Mrs. Mallard's sister and Richards view her as likely to respond as any other wife would to the 'news of her husband's death', and because she has a heart condition they break it to her 'as gently as possible' • however, Mrs. Mallard's reactions on hearing the news are not like other wives: 'She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same' • the writer uses the description of a usual reaction to the death of a loved one in order to show the contrast with hers: 'with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance' • her reaction to the news shows that she does what she feels is expected of her as a 'loving wife' as she weeps in her sister's arms • the writer describes her response to the news as over-dramatic and exaggerated: 'She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment' • there is a sense that Mrs. Mallard feels exhausted and empty after the news, as any wife would: 'pressed down by a physical exhaustion' • Mrs. Mallard's looks show some sense of unhappiness, potentially linked to her marriage: 'whose lines bespoke repression...a dull stare in her eyes' • she has intelligent recognition that the feelings she has are not ones she should have as a wife. She feels she should be grieving but is fearful that she is going to feel "'free, free, free!'" • Mrs. Mallard is aware that it may be a 'monstrous joy that held her', as she is joyful for the 'death' of her husband, but she dismisses this as 'trivial' • the writer shows that Mrs. Mallard knows that she will grieve again for her husband when she sees his body: 'she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death' • Mr. Mallard is described in positive terms and as always being a loving husband: 'kind, tender hands', 'the face that had never looked save with love upon her' • there is a contrast between Mr. Mallard's kindness and love for his wife and her feelings of repression and control in marriage, which could suggest a negativity about the institution, not the person • the writer describes her as feeling trapped and controlled in her relationship: 'There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature' • Mrs. Mallard is shown as conflicted about her feelings for her husband: 'And yet she had loved him--sometimes. Often she had not. What did it matter!' • Mrs. Mallard is shown to have a feeling of dread and fear of a lack of meaning or direction in life: 'It was only yesterday she had thought with a shudder that life might be long'.

Responses may include the following points about **Mrs. Mallard's thoughts and feelings about her future:**

- Mrs. Mallard's wish to be solitary and alone after the news appears to be a reaction to death, but it is her need to reflect on the future: 'she went away to her room alone' and 'would have no one follow her'
- Mrs. Mallard is alone with her thoughts and has a heightened awareness of her senses, making her focus on the present as she starts to think of the future: 'She could see', 'The delicious breath of rain', 'singing reached her faintly'
- she is shown to be acutely aware of her surroundings, which are more significant to her now than in the past: 'the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life', 'There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds'
- once her grief is spent she moves quickly into a post-crying sob like a child: 'as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams'
- her physical appearance contrasts with her actions as she is 'young, with a fair, calm face' but has a gaze that 'rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought', showing youthful capability
- Mrs. Mallard feels the future coming but because of her past 'repression' she is unsure and fearful of it: 'There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully'
- once she feels the freedom in the future the repetition of the words "'free, free, free!'" helps her to accept her feelings: 'The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes'
- the feelings she has about the future are seen in her physical reactions: 'They stayed keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body'
- her 'clear and exalted perception' shows a sharp sense of positivity about her independence: 'she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely'
- she thinks about her new-found freedom: 'she would live for herself, "'Free! Body and soul free!" she kept whispering'
- Mrs. Mallard refuses to acknowledge her sister's support and tells her to go away, demonstrating her solitary nature and sense of living for herself
- she thinks positive thoughts about her independence: 'she was drinking in a very elixir of life through that open window', 'Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her', 'all sorts of days that would be her own'
- she is hopeful about a long and happy future: 'She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long'
- the feelings of self-assertion become more significant to her over the course of the story than her relationships
- Mrs. Mallard's response to her new freedom is seen in her reaction to her sister's knocking: 'There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory'
- she exerts control in the relationship by the way she 'clasped at her sister's waist'
- it is ironic that she does not die 'of the joy that kills' but from the loss of the idea of a new life without her husband: the shock and disappointment kill her.

Responses may include the following points about **the use of language and structure**:

- the writer uses language to suggest that the event of the death of a spouse needs to be broken gently, with some euphemism: 'as gently as possible', 'in broken sentences', 'veiled hints', 'assure himself of its truth'
- language is used to suggest Mrs. Mallard's fragility given her 'heart trouble': 'afflicted', 'great care', 'as gently as possible'
- the description of her reactions when hearing the news shows a violent response: 'sudden, wild abandonment'
- the use of metaphor shows Mrs. Mallard's extreme reaction to 'her husband's death': 'storm of grief', 'pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul'
- positive language is used to show (new) life and this reflects the character's thoughts on her future: 'aquiver with the new spring life', 'delicious breath of rain', 'sparrows twittering in the eaves'
- the writer creates a sense of peace and tranquillity in the description of the setting, showing her calm attitude to facing the future
- the use of prepositional phrases creates a sense of relationships between people and feelings: 'moment of illumination', 'possession of self-assertion', 'strongest impulse of her being!'
- range of sentence types shows extreme emotion and a range of feelings: 'What was it?', 'What did it matter!', '"Body and soul free!"'
- the use of adverbs demonstrates the range of feelings that she is experiencing: 'fearfully', 'tumultuously', 'absolutely', 'unwittingly'
- the use of coordinated sentences creates a feeling of events moving at a fast pace: 'Fixed and gray and dead', 'Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days'
- short sentences create a sense of building tension which reflects her married life and her sense of urgency to start a new one: 'Often she had not', 'What did it matter!', 'Go away'
- the writer repeats the phrase 'life might be long' to show the contrast in her feelings towards life from before and after the 'death'
- the writer uses a simile to show the change in Mrs. Mallard once she feels freed from her marriage: 'like a goddess of Victory'.

Question 1		
Level	Mark	AO1 Read and understand a variety of texts, selecting and interpreting information, ideas and perspectives. (12 marks) AO2 Understand and analyse how writers use linguistic and structural devices to achieve their effects. (18 marks)
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-6	• Basic understanding of the text. • Selection and interpretation of information/ideas/ perspectives is limited. • Basic identification and little understanding of the language and/or structure used by writers to achieve effects. • The use of references is limited.
Level 2	7-12	• Some understanding of the text. • Selection and interpretation of information/ideas/ perspectives is valid, but not developed. • Some understanding of and comment on language and structure and how these are used by writers to achieve effects, including use of vocabulary. • The selection of references is valid, but not developed.
Level 3	13-18	• Sound understanding of the text. • Selection and interpretation of information/ideas/ perspectives is appropriate and relevant to the points being made. • Clear understanding and explanation of language and structure and how these are used by writers to achieve effects, including use of vocabulary and sentence structure. • The selection of references is appropriate and relevant to the points being made.
Level 4	19-24	• Sustained understanding of the text. • Selection and interpretation of information/ideas/ perspectives is appropriate, detailed and fully supports the points being made. • Thorough understanding and exploration of language and structure and how these are used by writers to achieve effects, including use of vocabulary, sentence structure and other language features. • The selection of references is detailed, appropriate and fully supports the points being made.
Level 5	25-30	• Perceptive understanding of the text. • Selection and interpretation of information/ideas/ perspectives is apt and is persuasive in clarifying the points being made. • Perceptive understanding and analysis of language and structure and how these are used by writers to achieve effects, including use of vocabulary, sentence structure and other language features. • The selection of references is discriminating and clarifies the points being made.

Section B: Imaginative Writing

Refer to the writing assessment grids at the end of this section when marking Questions 2, 3 and 4.

Question Number	Indicative content
2	Purpose: to write a real or imagined piece about a time a person made an important decision. This may involve a range of approaches, including: description, anecdote, speech, narrative, literary techniques. Audience: the writing is for a general readership. Candidates can choose to write for an audience of adults or young people. Form: the response may be narrative, descriptive or a monologue. There should be clear organisation and structure with an introduction, development of points and a conclusion. Some candidates may intentionally adapt their language and style to their audience by using, for example, a more informal or colloquial approach. Candidates may introduce some literary elements. Responses may: • use the extract as inspiration • explain what the writer/narrator made an important decision about, why they did it and how the person and others felt about it • describe ideas, events, settings and characters • use appropriate techniques for creative writing: vocabulary, imagery, language techniques • use a voice that attempts to make the piece interesting and/or believable to the chosen audience • be written in a register and style appropriate for the chosen form, which may include colloquial elements, dialogue within description or narrative, or a sustained single voice in a monologue. <i>The best-fit approach</i> An answer may not always satisfy every one of the assessment criteria for a particular level in order to receive a mark within that level range, since on individual criteria the answer may meet the descriptor for a higher or lower mark range. The best-fit approach should be used to determine the mark which corresponds most closely to the overall quality of the response.

Question Number	Indicative content
3	Purpose: to write a real or imagined story with the title 'A Future World'. This may involve a range of approaches, including: description, anecdote, speech, literary techniques. Audience: the writing is for a general readership. Candidates can choose to write for an audience of adults or young people. Form: the response may be narrative, descriptive or a monologue. There should be clear organisation and structure with an introduction, development of points and a conclusion. Some candidates may intentionally adapt their language and style to their audience by using, for example, a more informal or colloquial approach. Candidates may introduce some literary elements. Responses may: • describe what the future world is like: what it looks like, the people and places • explain the writer/narrator's thoughts and feelings about the future world, and the thoughts of others • describe ideas, events, settings and characters • use appropriate techniques for creative writing: vocabulary, imagery, language techniques • use a voice that attempts to make the piece interesting and/or believable to the chosen audience • be written in a register and style appropriate for the chosen form, which may include colloquial elements, dialogue within description or narrative, or a sustained single voice in a monologue. <i>The best-fit approach</i> An answer may not always satisfy every one of the assessment criteria for a particular level in order to receive a mark within that level range, since on individual criteria the answer may meet the descriptor for a higher or lower mark range. The best-fit approach should be used to determine the mark which corresponds most closely to the overall quality of the response.

Question Number	Indicative content
4	Purpose: to write a real or imagined story that begins ‘I laughed out loud’. This may involve a range of approaches, including: description, anecdote, speech, literary techniques. Audience: the writing is for a general readership. Candidates can choose to write for an audience of adults or young people. Form: the response may be narrative, descriptive or a monologue. There should be clear organisation and structure with an introduction, development of points and a conclusion. Some candidates may intentionally adapt their language and style to their audience by using, for example, a more informal or colloquial approach. Candidates may introduce some literary elements. Responses may: • use the images to inspire writing • create a character and a scenario about something or someone • describe ideas, events, settings and characters • use appropriate techniques for creative writing: vocabulary, imagery, language techniques • use a voice that attempts to make the piece interesting and/or believable to the chosen audience • be written in a register and style appropriate for the chosen form, which may include colloquial elements, dialogue within description or narrative, or a sustained single voice in a monologue. <i>The best-fit approach</i> An answer may not always satisfy every one of the assessment criteria for a particular level in order to receive a mark within that level range, since on individual criteria the answer may meet the descriptor for a higher or lower mark range. The best-fit approach should be used to determine the mark which corresponds most closely to the overall quality of the response.

Writing assessment grids for Questions 2, 3 and 4

Questions 2, 3 and 4		
Level	Mark	AO4 Communicate effectively and imaginatively, adapting form, tone and register of writing for specific purposes and audiences.
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	• Communication is at a basic level and limited in clarity. • Little awareness is shown of the purpose of the writing and the intended reader. • Little awareness of form, tone and register.
Level 2	4-7	• Communicates in a broadly appropriate way. • Shows some grasp of the purpose and of the expectations/requirements of the intended reader. • Straightforward use of form, tone and register.
Level 3	8-11	• Communicates clearly. • Shows a clear sense of purpose and understanding of the expectations/requirements of the intended reader. • Appropriate use of form, tone and register.
Level 4	12-15	• Communicates successfully. • A secure realisation of purpose and the expectations/requirements of the intended reader. • Effective use of form, tone and register.
Level 5	16-18	• Communication is perceptive and subtle. • Task is sharply focused on purpose and the expectations/requirements of the intended reader. • Sophisticated use of form, tone and register.

Questions 2, 3 and 4		
Level	Mark	A05 Write clearly, using a range of vocabulary and sentence structures, with appropriate paragraphing and accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation.
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	- Expresses information and ideas, with limited use of structural and grammatical features. - Uses basic vocabulary, often misspelt. - Uses punctuation with basic control, creating undeveloped, often repetitive, sentence structures.
Level 2	3-4	- Expresses and orders information and ideas; uses paragraphs and a range of structural and grammatical features. - Uses some correctly spelt vocabulary, e.g. words with regular patterns such as prefixes, suffixes, double consonants. - Uses punctuation with some control, creating a range of sentence structures, including coordination and subordination.
Level 3	5-7	- Develops and connects appropriate information and ideas; structural and grammatical features and paragraphing make the meaning clear. - Uses a varied vocabulary and spells words containing irregular patterns correctly. - Uses accurate and varied punctuation, adapting sentence structures as appropriate.
Level 4	8-10	- Manages information and ideas, with structural and grammatical features used cohesively and deliberately across the text. - Uses a wide, selective vocabulary with only occasional spelling errors. - Positions a range of punctuation for clarity, managing sentence structures for deliberate effect.
Level 5	11-12	- Manipulates complex ideas, utilising a range of structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion. - Uses extensive vocabulary strategically; rare spelling errors do not detract from overall meaning. - Punctuates writing with accuracy to aid emphasis and precision, using a range of sentence structures accurately and selectively to achieve particular effects.

