

**GCSE (9–1)**

*Exemplar Candidate Work*

# **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**J351**

For first teaching in 2015

## **J351/01 Summer 2017 examination series**

Version 1

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# Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2017 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification (<http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse-english-language-j351-from-2015/>) for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2017 Examiners' Report to Centres available on the OCR website <http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse-english-language-j351-from-2015/assessment/>.

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2018. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.

# Exemplar 1 – total 77 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

4 marks

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

*“~~But~~ but I like to go by myself,” (lines 1-2) and “out of doors, nature is company enough for me.”*

[2]

- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

*Because Hazlitt does not like “walking and talking at the same time,” because he wants to be set one with nature, not another human. This is shown when he says “I wish to vegetate like the country.”*

[1]

- (c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

*Hazlitt says that when in the countryside, he begins to “be [himself] again.”*

[1]

## Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate has chosen precise quotations for 1a. The response to 1b explains the answer clearly but a quotation is not required. The response to 1c is accurate.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

### 5 marks

In text 1, Hazlitt says that he enjoys the greenery of the countryside. This is shown when he says "give me... the green turf beneath my feet." In text 2, Clarkson also mentions that he likes the scenery of the countryside, when he says describes his walk as being a "stade through the rolling vastness of England's admirably beautiful green heart."

As well as this, ~~both~~ Hazlitt talks about how he enjoys the freedom of being in ~~the~~ the countryside, highlighted when he says "I laugh, I leap, run, I leap, I say for joy." This idea of freedom is also expressed in text 2, when Clarkson says "you could climb trees, go where you wanted and fall in stuff... pretty much a free-for-all."

Another aspect of the countryside that both ~~walk~~ writers like is the absence of other people. Hazlitt says that "[he] likes solitude; when I give myself up to it, for the sake of solitude." In text 2, Clarkson ~~on~~ remarks that "one of the pillars of the new ~~code~~ is that we should consider other people," and then goes on to describe an event whereby intervention from others has a negative effect on people's experiences in the countryside.

## Examiner commentary for Question 2

This is a well-organised response with each connection clearly explained and well supported. Although there is an attempt to explain, the final quotation for the third connection is not persuasive enough.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

## 11 marks

Throughout the text, Clarkson presents

From line 11 to 21, Clarkson explores the changes in the countryside since his childhood, and his feelings about the changes, and he uses language and structure to effectively convey his feelings to the reader.

In describing the extent of freedom he had as a child, Clarkson uses say's that "you could climb trees, go where you wanted, and fall on stuff." This use of irony emphasizes to the reader that he was free to do anything, and as much as he wanted, when he was a child.

He also describes his childhood summers as being "long, hazy summers." (line 11). The use of the word long further emphasizes the fact that he could enjoy his activities in the countryside as much as he wanted. The dual meaning of the word hazy also gives an interesting contrast between his childhood, and now. Hazy can be read in the sense of describing the scenery at the time when Clarkson was a child, and can also be read as Clarkson's memories of his enjoyable childhood being hazy, due to the fact that so much has changed, and the freedom had been lost.

He also uses ~~an~~ allusions to the unwritten rules of a countryside walk. He

refers to the rules when he was a child as being the "Country Code" and then refers to the more modern rules as the "Countryside Code." Clarkson effectively presents his feelings in this contrast, due to the fact that though the names given to the separate rules are very similar, the extent of the differences between the rules is very long, from freedom before, to a distinct lack of freedom now.

As mentioned above, Clarkson uses the word "long" in line 11 to emphasize the extent of his freedom in his ~~childhood~~ childhood. The word is used again in line 15, when describes the rules as being "as long as the instruction manual for the space shuttle." The contrast between the uses of the word long emphasize the difference between a countryside walk in his childhood, and now. The "long" used to describe the new rules highlights <sup>how</sup> long and laborious the walks are now compared to his childhood.

Clarkson uses a simile in line 17 to describe the countryside's changes since his childhood: "like a prison camp." This is directly referring to the lack of freedom of ~~that~~ going on a walk now. The idea of comparing the countryside, which is a spacious, open area of freedom, to a prison, which is a cramped, ~~enclosed~~ enclosed and controlled area, emphasizes the extent of the change.

From line 11 to 21, Clarkson uses many long sentences in order to describe the activities of his childhood, and how these have become impossible due to the changes. However, there is one part where parallelism is used, in lines 20 to 21: "Kill nothing. Only time." The simple use of short sentences places emphasis on these two short sentences, and their message. The use of the word kill plays on the fact that though the new code rules do not want you to kill anything, Clarkson is arguing that the rules have killed the freedom, and hence the enjoyment of the countryside.

By lines From lines 17 to 21, Clarkson also uses the second person. For example, he says "You're marshalled... you're fenced in." This use of the second person reveals his eagerness to engage the audience and ~~make~~ convince them that the new rules and restrictions are unfair.

## Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate writes an effective analysis of the text's structure and language. It is often useful to start with structure, as the candidate does here, and then examine the language in more detail. The quotations are relevant and well selected but the explanations are sometimes imprecise; for example, the comparison to the instruction manual for the space shuttle is not fully explained. Although the correct use of subject terminology such as 'parataxis' is impressive, it is not a requirement for the achievement of the top band in this particular task. Labelling such features is a springboard for understanding what the writer is trying to achieve.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

## 6+11 marks

I agree with the statement that both texts argue that <sup>the</sup> countryside should be a place of freedom and should be free of rules. Hazlitt talks about how he wants to be on his own, and be able to truly be one with nature, and Clarkson talks about how rules confine the fun that one can have in the countryside, and takes away the part of going there.

Hazlitt talks about how ~~hard~~ having somebody with you in the countryside

restricts your true enjoyment of the occasion. In the first paragraph of the extract, he uses a paradox when he says "I am <sup>far</sup> never less alone than when I am alone." This paradox highlights the ~~fact~~ unusual nature of Hazlitt's preference, ~~which~~ he goes on to explain. He says that he goes to the countryside to "be like the country" and to "forget the town." He does not want people that will disturb his ~~best~~ placing detachment from his usual life. Clarkson also talks about how he does not want intervention from others. He describes the effects of the newly made laws of the countryside as being "like a prison." The simile conveys his strong emotions of feeling ~~as if~~ in captivity and not being able to truly enjoy the countryside with such restrictions.

Both Hazlitt and Clarkson describe the actions that can be done when there are not restrictions. ~~the~~ Hazlitt uses ~~an~~ asyndeton when he says "I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy." The asyndeton emphasises the sheer number of possibilities in the actions that can be done. ~~The use of the first person, and the repetition~~ ~~also stress the fact that~~ Clarkson also uses tricolon to the same effect, when he says "you could climb trees, go where you wanted, and fall in stuff." Both writers are trying to emphasise the importance of loose, or no restrictions, to allow more enjoyment and freedom.

One point where they differ is the point of narrative. Hazlitt writes in the first person, and as in the quote above, stresses the importance that it has on him personally. This is further emphasised with the repetition of "myself," throughout the text. This differs to Clarkson who also implements the second person, saying that "You're only as free a bird if the bird you have is in a cage," for example. Clarkson is stressing the importance of freedom within society and on a general level, ~~rather than~~

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

This response is clearly well thought out and carefully planned. Each paragraph compares the texts' approaches and supports its judgements with well chosen quotations. It is important to include evaluation of the language used in the same way as the candidate does here to address the word 'powerfully' in the question which picks up on the 'critical' part of 'critical evaluation'. The candidate is able to express complex ideas clearly using

precise vocabulary and well controlled sentences. There is, however, no clear conclusion which evaluates which text better reflects the statement. The candidate would still be well rewarded as this has been partially addressed in the main body of the response but it is important to draw together the threads of an argument and come to a conclusion.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

24 + 16 marks

Yes,  
Hi class! I know it's Friday afternoon, and every single one of us wants to go home and play video games, but bear with me. Even better, I can suggest something other than video games for you to do tonight, because I will be talking to you about the great outdoors, and why you should spend ~~some~~ time ~~outdoors~~ outside for once. As a disclaimer, I'd like to add that most, if not all of you will not ~~like~~ agree with the things that I am about to say, so please don't beat me up afterwards or steal my money. Please.

Going outside for even just a few minutes a day can have a massive difference for your health. Going for a quick run, or a jog, or if you're not feeling super energetic, a light walk, can help your metabolism, which means that you get fitter and stronger and faster so you can outrun people trying to steal your lunch money, and as well as that it makes it easier to catch people and take their lunch money, but I wouldn't suggest that because that's robbery which is quite illegal. Even if you're too lazy or tired, going outside can be good for your health. So even people like you, Charlie, can benefit from going outside. The Sun's light, combined with proteins in our skin, produce this vitamin that's called Vitamin D. And if you don't get enough vitamin D, you die. Well, eventually. ~~On top of all of that, if you don't like going outside in the sunlight, people~~ ~~would think you're a vampire.~~ There's more I can say, but I can see

some people at the back falling asleep, so I'll move onto the next reason why you should go outside.

~~You might be thinking~~

I don't know for myself because I don't have any, but numerous studies suggest that friends that you meet in person are more likely to stay as your friend than somebody that you meet on video games, or on the internet. You can meet so many different types of people, younger and older in the outside world. Like the ice guy who drives the ice cream van. Now I've got your attention, haven't I? He's a nice guy, and after talking to him for a bit, he gave me a Calipo ice lolly. Not just that, it was ~~orange and lime~~ for free. And it gets even better - it was orange and lime flavoured. So I'd suggest you guys go outside and pay the nice man a visit, and I'm sure you'll be rewarded well. And while you're at it, go with some class mates. There are ~~tons~~ millions and billions of things you can do! Instead of playing foxy or rugby on your phones or consoles, play it outside with real people. Then you'll be able to appreciate that kicking a ball isn't as simple as hitting 'X' in your controller. If you have a pet, like a dog, you can play catch with a frisbee, or if you don't want to spend that money, you can use a ~~frisbee~~ stick from somewhere on the floor. You can go swimming in the river down the road from here, you can climb the hills and look for hidden treasure! Wouldn't that be far more exciting than killing zombies on Call of Duty? You can have fun, be got fitter, meet new people, and get rewarded with ~~a~~ dropped packet of Sittles from a hiker's bag.

Plus as well as the above points, you can really come to realise the beauty of the natural world. The green grass, waving weightlessly in the calm wind. The ~~the~~ rolling hills, and the winding roads, meandering into the distance. The dew drops splashing softly from the leaves of the aged and wise trees after ~~the~~ the rain ~~of~~ from the night. And the way that the rising sun's light, shining and reflecting its bright yellow beams, shining constantly in every corner of the

~~orange and lime~~ for free. And it gets even better. - it was orange and lime flavoured. So I'd suggest you guys go outside and pay the nice man a visit, and I'm sure you'll be rewarded well. And while you're at it, go with some class mates. There are ~~tons~~ millions and billions of things you can do! Instead of playing foxy or rugby on your phones or consoles, play it outside with real people. Then you'll be able to appreciate that kicking a ball isn't as simple as hitting 'X' on your controller. If you have a pet, like a dog, you can play catch with a frisbee, or if you don't want to spend that money, you can use a ~~broken~~ stick from somewhere on the floor. You can go swimming in the river down the road from here, you can climb the hills and look for hidden treasure! Wouldn't that be far more exciting than killing zombies on Call of Duty? You can have fun, be get fitter, meet new people, and get rewarded with ~~some~~ dropped packet of Scotties from a hiker's bag.

But as well as the above points, you can really come to realize the beauty of the natural world. The green grass, waving ~~weathily~~ in the calm wind. The ~~rolling~~ rolling hills, ~~and~~ the winding roads, meandering into the distance. The dew-drops splashing softly from the leaves of the aged and wise trees after ~~arriving~~ the rain ~~off~~ from the night. And the way that the rising sun's light, shining and reflecting its bright yellow beams, shining constantly in every corner of the world. Truly, it's a sight to behold. You may be thinking "why can't I just look at the scenery in games, it's just as good?" But I'll tell you that for sure, ~~there~~ no video game does justice to the reality. Not just the plants, or the sky, there are also all sorts of incredible creatures. From captivating crows, with their seemingly harsh, yet smooth ~~own~~ croaks, to alluring creatures such as frogs and foxes. They may not seem amazing to you, now, but the feeling of the soft, smooth, silky skin of an animal is unforgettable. See how they live. See how everything is ~~so~~ working together. The

peace. The harmony. There is not one thing on this planet that contends with the beauty of mother nature's creations. I urge you all to experience this, and truly take it in.

So to conclude, going outside isn't as bad as it seems. You get healthier, you make new friends, and you can come to appreciate the beauty of our planet. Also, if you don't go outside, people might think that you're a vampire, which would not be good for anyone. So remember what I've told you when you're on the bus back going back home. Don't just go back home and play games. Stay outside. Walk around. Feel the peace. Breathe the fresh air. And enjoy a life of freedom and endless opportunities.

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

The candidate constructs this response carefully with affirm sense of audience and purpose. The contextual references are both amusing and engaging for the imagined audience. The response is developed logically from recounting personal experiences to a rhapsodic evocation of nature's beauty and returns at the end to a more conversational style. The vocabulary is precise and well judged.

# Exemplar 2 – total 75 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

### 4 marks

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

“... I like to go by myself,” and “... nature is company enough for me.”

[2]

- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

He can't see the worth of it as he wants 'to vegetate like the country'.

[1]

- (c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

He says ~~he~~ “I sing for joy,” which shows that the countryside makes him feel happy.

[1]

## Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate achieves full marks for each question. Two precise quotations are selected for part (a). The 'why' question requires an explanation not a quotation so the quotation used in (b) is unnecessary. For part (c) the candidate has judiciously selected just one of the list of behaviours which show his enjoyment.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

### 4 marks

Firstly, it must be pointed out that Jeremy Clarkson appears to like very little about the countryside. This said, Clarkson ~~writes~~ ~~writes~~ ~~the~~ describes it as 'England's achingly beautiful green heart.' Hazlitt also writes about the "green turf", under his feet making him want to "sing for joy." Thus the two writers appear to like very much the beauty and colour of the countryside.

Hazlitt alludes to a sense of freedom, too: "I laugh, I run, I leap," and this is one of the things Clarkson yearns for in his piece; he says that in his childhood one ~~could~~ could "go where you wanted" in the countryside, and is now disappointed and somewhat affronted at being "marshalled by signposts". This suggests that Clarkson once enjoyed the freedom of the countryside, despite feeling rather caged in by it now, in the same way as Hazlitt enjoys the freedom of walking alone in the country.

## Examiner commentary for Question 2

The candidate describes two aspects of the countryside which both writers like – its beauty and the freedom it affords – and supports these connections with relevant quotations. However, the response lacks focus because it mentions aspects of the countryside which Clarkson does not like. It could be improved by adding one more aspect that both writers like and removing references to what Clarkson does not like.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

## 9 marks

Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his ~~child~~ childhood firstly by creating a strong, definitive contrast between 'then' and 'now'; the first paragraph in the section explored (lines 11-21) details, for the most part, the joys and freedoms of Clarkson's childhood countryside. He uses adjectives in the first sentence to give a sense of nostalgia: "long, hazy summers of my childhood..." and with the use of the modal verb "could", and a colloquial list of things one did in the countryside during his youth including being able to "fall in shuff"; he creates a strong atmosphere of fondness. Clarkson evidently wants the reader to connect with the description and perhaps even remember it themselves.

The mood very suddenly changes, however, with the phrase "last year". There is a contrast between the "Countryside Code" and the new "Country Code" and Clarkson uses indignant humour to express annoyance that the new code has been written by people

who have "plainly never set foot outside the city." ~~As a result, such~~  
~~language~~ A hyperbolic simile is used in addition: "It's now as long  
 as the instruction manual for the space shuttle." This tells the  
 reader that Clarkson thinks the new "Countryside Code" is  
 far too complex and yearns for the simplicity of his youth.

The second paragraph (lines 17-21) deals exclusively with,  
 as ~~said~~ <sup>declared</sup> in the opening sentence of said paragraph, "the countryside  
 itself." Clarkson immediately uses a simile to show his distaste, writing  
 that the countryside now looks "like a prison camp." This idea is  
 explored further with a semantic field ~~of~~ ~~the~~ of words relating to  
 captivity and control. He says that one is "marshalled by signposts,"  
 and "fenced in by miles of electrified razor wire." The author  
 also mentions slogans which "would not look out of place in a  
 dictatorship," and, to add to the reader's experience, quotes  
 one which says "Kill nothing. Only time." This ~~is~~ evident disdain  
 at being ordered around by signposts adds to the overall humour  
 of the piece, and the fact that this is the final sentence of the  
 paragraph adds emphasis to the point.

To conclude, Jeremy Clarkson shows ~~a~~ his longing for the  
 countryside of his ~~past~~ childhood and ~~the~~ his distaste for  
 what it has become through a variety of language features and  
 use of structure, creating ~~a~~ humorous effect and keeping the  
 reader engaged throughout.

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate makes some perceptive comments about both language and structure but writes more about language and so is not balanced enough. There is also some lack of precision in the comments about some of Clarkson's language choices, e.g the comparison to a prison camp is not explored in enough detail.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

6 + 12 marks

I partially agree with this statement. Both texts show a yearning for freedom in the countryside, whether it is freedom from social interaction or freedom of direction. However, I feel that Clarkson argues this much more strongly than Hazlitt and the yearning for freedom is far more explicit in 'Jackboots Rule the Countryside' than in 'On Going On a Journey'.

Clarkson ~~also~~ presents the countryside as "like a prison camp", using a semantic field centred around control and confinement. He writes that we are "marshalled and governed" on the countryside, surrounded by "electric razor wire". He says that in the "twenty-first century countryside, you're only as free as a bird if the ~~only~~ bird you have is in a cage." This shows his frustration at the lack of freedom afforded to us by the signposts and footpaths.

In comparison, Hazlitt talks about "a winding road" - something which one infers to denote freedom and possibility. The author

relishes in the freedom of solitude in the country, arguing with a great deal of thought that being by oneself whilst in the countryside is the best way to enjoy it. Hazlitt describes the "open air," and says "I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy", writing that the freedom to do so lets him "be myself again". ~~He~~ ~~freedom~~ He says that this freedom is curtailed somewhat by being with company, and that even if one "may walk or ride on by yourself" this "looks like a breach of manners" and appears frustrated at the restrictions of ~~some~~ unwritten social law.

Both authors use rich description in their portrayal of the countryside; Hazlitt mentions the daisy's "coat of emerald" whilst Clarkson speaks of "long hazy summers." ~~He~~ ~~Clarkson~~ Both authors use humour, however in rather different ways. Clarkson is dry and sarcastic, using irony for example when he says, "You can't just change the practices of the countryside." Hazlitt instead ~~just~~ writes, amused, "How fine it is... to 'take ~~one~~ one's ease at one's own!" However, Clarkson's humour and irony drives home a key point, the summary of ~~the~~ the piece: ~~the~~ one is not as free as one used to be in the country.

To conclude, I partially agree that these texts powerfully argue that the countryside is a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions; Hazlitt argues that one can be when one is alone, and Clarkson certainly argues that one should be even if, in practice, one isn't. Both pieces ~~clearly~~ <sup>vehemently</sup> express the joy of feeling free in the countryside, however, both also acknowledge that this freedom is easily curtailed by company or by the directive and governing signposts which ~~keep~~ keep you on one decidedly less than free path.

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate begins with a precise overview of the differences between the two texts. There is a clear judgement made about how far each text measures up to the statement and which one more clearly argues for freedom from restrictions. The candidate is also able to engage with the more abstract restrictions described in Hazlitt's text as well as the more concrete concerns expressed by Clarkson. Evidence from both texts is judiciously marshalled to support a well constructed argument. The candidate could improve by integrating comments that assess how 'powerfully' the selected quotations convey the writer's concerns.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

24 + 16 marks

Most of you will have been dragged along on a long walk of some description; whether by parents insisting that you spend too much time glued to appliances, grandparents wanting to walk off the Sunday Dinner <sup>noze</sup> or that one health-crazy friend who never seems to hear you when you say that no, you would really rather not try their new 'chia-seed protein shake' which looks suspiciously like vomit, and, yes, you are perfectly content lying half-awake on the sofa at home with a plate of junk food as 'Walker White ~~does not get along with~~ ~~more they~~ ~~just~~ does morally questionable thing after morally questionable thing. Breaking Bad' marathons are all well and good, and I won't lie, ~~sometimes~~ the idea of ~~getting~~ ~~or~~ ~~of~~ ~~going~~ getting muddy, damp and riddled with insect bites is far inferior to the idea of a lie in and a plate of oven chips, but think, is this really how you want to spend your life?

In England, we are extremely lucky. We are surrounded by lush green countryside, beautiful forests and architecture so old we can barely comprehend it. We take for granted the rolling hills and the steep coastal cliffs, the volcanic caverns and geographical structures formed by the weather, the waves and the slow <sup>passage</sup> ~~passing~~ of time. We are surrounded by stunning, indescribable beauty, and yet somehow Netflix always seems to win out, eating away at <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ time ~~the~~ way ~~it~~ like a hungry rodent.

Sometimes it feels as though the country is <sup>making</sup> ~~having~~ a nationwide effort to find the answer to that philosophical question: "If a tree falls and nobody is around to hear it, will it make a noise?" I personally am being rather <sup>hypocritical</sup> ~~hypocrite~~; I haven't set foot in a forest in probably over two years. However, I think it's time for that to change.

Spending time outside has innumerable benefits. Walking for just 30 minutes a day has been proven to reduce risks of stroke, heart disease and many other ~~etc~~ health conditions. The fresh air increases appetite, helps you sleep better, and ~~reduces~~ ~~the~~ reduces stress, which I know all of you harbour rather a lot of. In fact, just spending some time in the sun ~~increases~~ improves well and good, and I won't lie, ~~seeing~~ the idea of ~~getting~~ ~~out~~ ~~of~~ ~~going~~ getting muddy, damp and riddled with insect bites ~~is~~ is far inferior to the idea of a lie in and a plate of oven chips, but think, is this really how you want to spend your life?

In England, we are extremely lucky. We are surrounded by lush green countryside, beautiful forests and architecture so old we can barely comprehend it. We take for granted the rolling hills and the steep coastal cliffs, the volcanic caverns and geographical structures formed by the weather, the waves and the slow <sup>passage</sup> ~~passing~~ of time. We

are surrounded by stunning, indescribable beauty, and get some how. Netflix always seems to win out, eating away at ~~the~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~the~~ ~~way~~ like a hungry rodent.

Sometimes, it feels as though the country is ~~making~~ <sup>making</sup> a nationwide effort to find the answer to that philosophical question: "If a tree falls and nobody is around to hear it, will it make a noise?" I personally am being rather ~~hypocritical~~ <sup>hypocritical</sup>; I haven't set foot in a forest in probably over two years. However, I think it's time for that to change.

Spending time outside has innumerable benefits. Walking for just 30 minutes a day has been proven to reduce risks of stroke, heart disease and many other ~~the~~ health conditions. The fresh air increases appetite, helps you sleep better, and ~~reduces~~ ~~the~~ reduces stress, which I know all of you harbour rather a lot of. In fact, just spending some time in the sun ~~increases~~ improves mental health. Statistics say that over 80% of students suffer from anxiety, and yet this solution, ~~which~~ which could ease that anxiety even a little, even for a moment, is quite literally on your doorstep.

There are no regulations when it comes to spending time outside. Whether you want to walk in a group or by yourself, by the coast or in the city, for ten minutes or six hours, it's entirely up to you. In fact, you don't even have to go for a walk. You might want to go for a picnic, play sports or even just lie down on the grass with a book. And no, I'm not going to insist that you "unplug" and leave your ~~appliance~~ gadgets at home, as freeing as that experience may be. Many apps such as 'Pokemon GO' and 'Zombie Run' make time outside all the more enjoyable. The opportunity is there. ~~It~~ All you have to do is make the decision to ~~take~~ grab it with both hands.

Most of you are probably getting ready to protest. "But I'm so busy!" or "There's just no time!" And I have just one question in answer to that: are you sure? Are you sure you don't have the time? With the health benefits listed, are you 'quite certain' that you absolutely do not have the time to take maybe half an hour to just walk ~~through~~ by the river in York, or ~~go to~~ follow one of the footpaths near your house? Now, I know it can be difficult to muster up the energy. Sometimes, bed is calling to you and what you really want after a long day at school is to fall ~~to~~ into a ~~short~~ <sup>brief</sup> coma. However, the reality is that the more you do, the more you find you can do. I~~st~~, of all people, know how easy it is to fall into a slump, never taking a break from the monotony of ~~the school~~ school-home-sleep. ~~It~~ But this is important. Spending time outside is important, and I've told you why but I'll tell you again: it's good for you. It's enjoyable. The benefits so far outweigh the effort that you'd be stupid not to.

So, I hope I've gotten ~~my~~ my point across. As students, we spend so much of our time out in classrooms, inside, when the rest of the world lies just beyond those walls. Fields of green, the crashing sea, the ~~big~~ urban jungle on your doorstep, all waiting to be explored. So go. Explore. ~~It~~ Experience the world around you ~~with~~ with your own eyes, instead of through a screen.

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

The candidate has addressed the task successfully by demonstrating a clear understanding of the speech form and the student audience. There could, however, be more specific contextual references to the sources of the stress the audience feel – exams, school, family – which spending time outside would relieve. The candidate's use of precise vocabulary and well controlled and varied sentences is particularly effective. It is good to note that the piece is not excessively long but it could be improved by having a clearer line of argument.

# Exemplar 3 – total 66 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

2/1/1 marks

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

'but I like to go by myself' and  
'nature is company enough for me'

[2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

He cannot see the point in it as when he is in the country he wants to be like the country and be able to look and admire it without talking. He likes to forget about everything else in the town. [1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

Hazlitt 'sings for joy' and the word 'joy' shows his enjoyment of being in the country as he is happy. [1]

## Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate would achieve full marks for this section but could have saved valuable time by writing a much shorter answer for 1b because the mark was achieved by writing, 'He cannot see the point in it.'

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

6 marks

In both texts, William Hazlitt and ~~Jackbo~~ Jeremy Clarkson enjoy how peaceful the countryside is as Hazlitt says 'I like solitude' while Clarkson says 'in the quiet of the twenty-first century countryside' the words 'solitude' and 'quiet' really highlight how calm and peaceful the countryside is and shows the reader that they enjoy that aspect of it. Also both Hazlitt and Clarkson find the countryside a beautiful place. Hazlitt takes notice of the 'clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my ~~feet~~ feet' the word 'clear' shows how lovely and blue the sky was and the word 'green' shows how vivid the grass was. Clarkson said 'England's achingly beautiful green heart' and the word 'achingly' highlights how beautiful he finds it and the word 'heart' shows how much he loves it and he does this through the use of personification as he makes it seem like the countryside is alive. Both Clarkson and Hazlitt like to go to the countryside to get away from their every day lives as Hazlitt says 'go out of town in order to forget about the town and all that is in it' this conveys that Hazlitt likes to forget about everything else that is going on and go to the countryside. Whereas ~~stars~~ Clarkson's children wanted to play monopoly' so he thought

'anything's better than that' this shows the reader Clark Clarkson wanted time to himself and to escape the everyday madness from his children.

## Examiner commentary for Question 2

The candidate achieves full marks by identifying three similarities between the two texts and providing supporting evidence. Although some of the evidence does need clearer explanation, the candidate sometimes does more than the question requires; for example, there is reference to the use of personification

which is not required in responses to this task. The discussion of the way that 'achingly' shows the intensity of Clarkson's love for the countryside is also unnecessary. The candidate is rewarded positively for what has been achieved and not penalised for adding extraneous material.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

## 8 marks

Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood as furious. Clarkson said he was 'angry, reddled with guilt'. He says this quite bluntly to emphasize he point to the reader and the word 'angry' shows just how furious and unhappy he was about the changes and the fact that he felt 'guilt' shows the fact reader that he felt partially responsible. Clarkson also uses similes to present his unhappiness about changes in the countryside as he says it looks like a 'prison camp'. the fact that he uses the phrase 'prison camp' to describe it shows he feels like you are restricted and highlights to the reader how terrible it is as no one would like to be in a 'prison camp'.

— Clarkson also uses personification to express his feelings of hatred about the changes in the countryside as he says 'You're marshalled by signposts'. The word 'marshalled' makes it seem like the signposts are alive and this portrays his hatred towards the changes because it emphasises the lack of control and freedom. ~~Clark~~ Clarkson now has it in the countryside when it used to be 'free-for-all'. ~~Clark~~ Clarkson also says that you are 'fenced in by miles of electrified razor wires' and the <sup>phrase</sup> word 'fenced in' makes it seem like he is trapped which highlights to the reader how bad these changes was. Also by mentioning the 'electrified razor wires', Clarkson adds a sense of danger as 'razor' blades are very sharp and this just emphasises to the reader how angry Clarkson was about the changes.

Also, Clarkson uses similes to present his feelings of anger towards the changes in the countryside by saying 'you're only as free as a bird if the bird you have is in a cage'. By saying 'free as a bird', Clarkson makes the reader feel a sense of freedom but then he goes on to talk ~~at~~ about a 'cage' which is a complete contrast to what he said about freedom before and a 'cage' makes you feel trapped and restricted. By using that simile before, Clarkson makes it sound much worse about being in a 'cage'.

He also uses metaphors to portray his feelings of disappointment towards the changes in the countryside by saying 'a railway train on its tracks'. The word 'tracks' shows how restricted it is as a train is unable to go off its tracks, just as Clarkson is unable to step off the path. This expresses his feelings of restriction and being trapped to the reader and shows his disappointment towards the changes.

## Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate has a secure discussion of the ways that Clarkson's feelings are conveyed with some relevant use of terminology. However, there is too little discussion of structure and the candidate refers to material outside the specified lines. Although the candidate is rewarded for what they have done and not penalised for including irrelevant material, it does mean that the candidate has less time available to write about relevant material.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

## 5 + 10 marks

I agree that both texts ~~powerfully~~ powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions. Hazlitt enjoys the freedom of the countryside and shows his enjoyment by saying 'I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy'. This is quite a short and simple sentence which emphasises his enjoyment and the repetition of the word 'I' makes it focussed on him. Also, as it is a list, it makes the level of enjoyment seem much more to the reader so the reader sees how he enjoys being free of rules and restrictions. However, Clarkson presents his feelings about being free of rules and restrictions by ~~critiquing~~ critiquing all the rules

and restrictions 'in the countryside now. He says 'You're as marshalled and governed and as unable to go your own way'. This triplet shows how Clarkson hates the rules and restriction of the countryside and the triplet highlights it to the reader.

Also, Hazlitt shows how much he loves having no rules and regulations in the countryside by using imperatives. He says 'Give me the clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my feet'. The commanding phrase 'Give me' shows how much he wants it and how much he enjoys it. Also the phrase 'green turf' contrasts with 'footpaths' that Clarkson talks about. He says 'You're marshalled by signposts telling you where the footpath goes'. The word 'marshalled' makes the signposts feel alive as it is personification and this highlights the restricted feel of the countryside and how Clarkson hates it and wants more freedom.

Also, Hazlitt uses rhetorical questions to present how much he likes the freedom of the countryside by saying 'Does not this daisy leap to my heart set in its coat of emerald?' By using rhetorical questions, it gets the reader to think and reflect about it for themselves and by saying the word 'daisy', Hazlitt links the question to nature and the countryside to highlight how much he loves it. Whereas Clarkson describes the countryside as 'like a prison camp' and this simile highlights how restricted he feels and how angry he is about it. It contrasts with his happy childhood where 'you could climb trees, go where you wanted'.

However some others may feel like Clarkson does not feel like the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions as they may feel like he does not really care that much. This is because he doesn't go on many walks as he says it always seemed 'preposterous'. Also at the end he said 'you should go for walks in the middle of the city'.

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate evaluates the effect of the different ways the writers use language for effect to meet the criteria for an informed critical evaluation. There is also some clear and detailed comparison of the two texts, for example the discussion about the different kind of paths in each text. However, the explanations of the effects of particular choices of language is not always precise enough and the evaluative comments are clear but could gain more marks by considering which of the two texts more closely matches the statement about freedom from rules and restrictions.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

12/12 marks

Just think, how many hours a day does this young generation spend outdoors? Who would rather be inside playing video games and on their phones than being outdoors? Do we really want to be slaves to our gadgets and sacrifice other great things like the ~~great~~<sup>wonderful</sup> outdoors?

Now a days, we just aren't spending enough time outside the walls of our homes, inhaling the fresh country air and having fun without the use of technology. Studies have shown that six in ten young people spend less than two hours a day outside. Now this figure is just shocking and outrageous! It left me speechless.

when I first heard it. Too many people are missing out on what the fabulous outdoors has to offer.

There are many advantages of spending time outdoors - so many I could go on forever, ~~But~~ but the most important one for me is that the NHS has shown that people who ~~live~~ live in the countryside and spend more time outdoors can have their life expectancy ~~to~~ increased by around three years; now three years is a very long time. Who wouldn't want to live longer? Also, when you step outside, the air you breathe just feels so fresh, so amazing, like you are on another planet. Everything outside, in the countryside just looks so beautiful, so mesmerising. Bright and beautiful flowers, bursting with colour. Trees with vivid green leaves, excellent for climbing on and miles and miles and miles of grass, covering all the hills. Trust me, it is just amazing.

Outside, there are plenty of things to do. It's impossible to get bored! One of my most favourite things to do is have a little picnic with my friends and family, right at the top of a hill with the sun beating down on us. The food just tastes much better outside. ~~As~~ the flavours ~~do~~ explode in your mouth and you can just gaze into the horizon admiring all the beautiful scenery. I hear the trees whistle as the wind blows ~~softly~~ softly through the leaves and you just feel so calm - like nothing else matters. For those of you who enjoy sport. What's stopping you taking a football or something outside and having a little kick around? A simple game of catch or frisbee with your friends is so much fun.

The wildlife I've seen outside is beautiful. I've seen butterflies, caterpillars, bumble bees, all sorts of beetles and even a wild hare. I know some of you may hate bugs and squirm

at the thought of spiders but they are ~~not~~ really not that bad. Outside, it is their habitat, where they belong so they won't even bother you.

You just don't know what you are missing out on. I'm not saying you have to be the new Bear Grylls or anything, just simply step foot outside more. Appreciate everything outside your front door. Once you realise how breathtaking it is out there, you'll love it and won't be able to stop.

The most magical things in the whole world are waiting out there for you to discover them. One just being the beautiful sunset. Pink, purple, red, orange, yellow lighting the sky; a splatter of ~~costo~~ colour. I remember watching the sunset when I was younger, about three or four. I was sat making daisy chains then just gazed into the horizon. I couldn't look away. I just got this feeling of something greater than me and I was speechless.

So, go put down your phones, tablets, laptops and explore the great outdoors. Step out of the comfort of your own home and ~~have~~ have fun while we are all still young. Go have fun. Discover amazing things. ~~Be~~ Step foot into the wonderful outdoors and explore. You will absolutely love it!

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

The candidate has established a clear sense of audience by referring to some of the interests associated with students such as the use of technology. The purpose is clearly reflected in the use of rhetorical devices to create a tone that is friendly but urgent. The length of the piece is well judged and there is a clear sense of direction which gives the piece some shape. The more complex sentences are controlled successfully and some punctuation is used accurately within the sentence.

# Exemplar 4 – total 57 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

2/1/1 marks

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

‘I like to go by myself’ and  
‘nature is company enough for me’

[2]

- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

He doesn't see ‘the worth’ of it as  
when he is in the country he  
wishes to enjoy the country.

[1]

- (c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

When he is in the countryside  
he will ‘sing for joy’.

[1]

## Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate selects relevant quotations for 1a and explains clearly the answers to both 1b and 1c.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

1 mark

In both texts, the authors use contradictory statements to emphasise their love for the countryside. Whilst William says 'I am then never less alone than when I am alone' a juxtaposition because when he is alone, he is alone however he seems to think that he is not 'alone'. This creates a sense of mystery as the audience wonders what he finds companionship in or perhaps if the verb 'alone' has a different application to him. Jeremy on the other hand uses <sup>personification</sup> a metaphor as he describes nature to be 'England's achingly beautiful green heart' a use of imagery as he gives England a 'heart'. He uses this within a complex sentence to create a confusing effect on the reader intriguing them to read on as wish to know how a heart can be 'achingly beautiful' this is a ~~an~~ oxymoron as something is not usually 'aching' and 'beautiful'.

## Examiner commentary for Question 2

The candidate makes some interesting points in this response. However, the response shows a fundamental misunderstanding of the need to find similarities between the two texts as demonstrated when the candidate uses the phrase 'on the other hand' to introduce the comments about Clarkson. The comments about Hazlitt do not address the focus of the question which is on what both writers like about the countryside.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

8 marks

~~He begins by listing his emotive responses to what has been done in a complex sentence at the end of his second paragraph. Clarkson relays to the reader that he was angry, riddled with guilt and astonished at what had been done to the countryside when so~~  
 Jeremy Clarkson uses long, ~~and~~ rambling sentences, both complex and compound as he talks about the changes in the countryside. As he looks back in hindsight at the freedom of the free-for-all as he rambles about what once was, the use of alliteration adds to length of the long sentences to help the audience pick up on the

angry 'confused tone Jeremy has taken over the changes in the countryside. He then goes on to use a ~~simple~~ short sentence us which expresses his disgust for the change in the countryside ~~by~~ by using a simile that compares the countryside to a 'prison ~~or~~ camp'. This drastic shift in Jeremy's narrative as the countryside changes from a place of absolute freedom to a place of rigid rules and structure. This emphasises the anger and confusion the author is getting at how much seemingly changes could have taken place. However, whilst this is based off the author's personal recollections, he ceases to use the personal pronoun of 'I' in lines 11-21. He, instead, shifts to 'you' and 'you're' in an attempt to increase the readers' immersion as he recalls the changes. This indicates to the reader that this could in fact be the climax of the account or at least a turning point from ~~total~~ Clarkson as the countryside goes from a ~~place~~ place where you could 'go where you ~~want~~ wanted' to a place where you are 'marshalled' the use of militant language emphasises the extremity of the changes on the reader.

## Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate shows a secure and detailed understanding of how Clarkson uses structure. There are some relevant comments about the differences between the two paragraphs which focus on the shift in attitude and the difference in pronoun use.

The attempt to write about sentence structure are less clear, however, because they tend to describe what the writer has done rather than explain clearly the effect.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

## 5 + 10 marks

Yes, both texts argue that the countryside should be a place free of restrictions. Both authors present the countryside as a place where you should be free to do as you wish. Hazlitt however ever views it as a place of 'solitude' where ~~you~~ he can 'be myself' again without the 'ridginess of anticlerical argument and analysis' that 'company' of others can bring. The alliteration

\* 'How ~~diff~~ long', rumbling conversing with another is ~~at~~ and how difficult it is to adhere due to its overly complex nature. Clarkson however views the countryside as a place where a man should be able to do as he likes without the restriction of rules limiting his freedom. He uses listing as he discusses how in 'the long, hazy summers of my childhood you could climb trees, go where you wanted, go where you wanted and fall into stuff' the language is largely informal and reflects how he is looking back upon his childhood in hindsight. Although, in the following paragraph he once more uses listing to parallel the usage in the earlier paragraph. In this paragraph he discusses how 'You're marshalled by signposts telling you where the footpath goes and, just to make sure you stay on it, you're fenced in by miles of electrified razor wire'. The use of the subordinate clause expresses the author's indignation at being fenced in thusly. So while both authors ~~we~~ present the countryside as a place where you should be free from rules and restrictions that would otherwise be placed on you under different circumstances, for William it is the social conventions dictated

by ~~the~~ conversation and other's  
company on the other hand Jeremy  
views the countryside as a place  
for freedom from any oppressive  
rules and laws having the unofficial rules of  
'Country code'.

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

In this response the candidate clearly addresses the statement and evaluates the ways in which each text reflects the statement but does not clearly address the idea of how far you agree. There is some good critical evaluation of language features such as Hazlitt's use of alliteration and the discussion makes some clear comparisons between the two texts. It would be better if it made some direct comparisons of the kinds of language used in each text.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

12/12 marks

When are human beings like ourselves at their least <sup>restricted</sup> ~~restrictive~~? When are outside in fresh fragrant air. What have our ancestors given their lives for in wars and struggles? Our freedom. And what must we do to embrace such a hard-earned ideal which we are fortunate to have? Why we must merely step outside the oppressive structures of concrete, stone and wood built once to ~~best~~ keep us safe but now to keep us down.

And so I put it to you my benevolent brothers and sisters in all but blood that you should heed these words before it is too late, spend more time outside. And why not? It is not beneficial to run, ~~to~~ play and do what you will ~~amongst~~ amongst friends and companions? For once outside you soak up the sun's radiant rays revitalising your skin with much needed minerals protecting you from deficiency diseases whilst changing your ~~into~~ ~~thing~~ ~~idea~~ ~~to~~ ~~there~~ ~~is~~ ~~no~~ ~~need~~ ~~to~~ ~~do~~ ~~it~~ ~~and~~

pale skin takes ~~to~~ to those of darker, and golden like those befitting ~~to~~ gods rather ghouls.

Outside you can climb trees, play football with friends, or other sports if you prefer, talk and chat in the ~~to~~ Sun's radiance and nature's verdant ~~to~~ encompassing you in her gentle ~~to~~ embrace. These simple acts will result innumerable benefits: A reduce in risk of heart diseases or diabetes from <sup>more</sup> movement, an improvement social skills which will serve you for many years to come, a rush of endorphins so you might experience a feeling of euphoria ~~to~~ but most importantly you may spend time away from it all if you wish. In a ~~to~~ quiet moment of peace and calm surrounded only by nature as the floor ~~to~~ and walls ~~to~~ with the sky above the ceiling. In this quiet moment you can fill your ~~to~~ lungs with fresh, untainted air and let the worries, strains and struggles which feed upon you ~~to~~ like a parasite fall away. Think not of ~~to~~ gloominess of life, the stresses of exams, the uncertainty of the future, which I know you all ~~to~~ feel my classmates, but instead simply reflect on the peace and understated perfection of the great outdoors.

I thank you for your time my most caring classmates and my only hope, my ~~with~~ desire, is that you consider some of what I have said and start to spend more time outside. For know this, my friends, I am with you 100% of the way.

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

A well constructed response with a clear sense of direction and a good understanding of form, audience and purpose. There is, however, perhaps too little reference to the audience's current circumstances as students in school. The vocabulary is sophisticated and spelled accurately but the punctuation within the sentence could be more consistent. Although the tone may seem a little portentous in parts, that would not affect the mark awarded.

# Exemplar 5 – total 57 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

2/0/1 marks

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

'I like to go by myself'

'I like solitude when I give myself up to it.'

[2]

- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

He thinks it is rude to not speak to his 'party' whilst he is thinking

[1]

- (c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

When he is in the countryside he is said to 'laugh', 'run', 'leap' and 'sing for joy' which are all emotions associated with happiness.

[1]

## Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate successfully answers 1a and 1c but includes more material than is required for 1c. To say that Hazlitt sings would be enough to explain how his behaviour shows his enjoyment. The candidate's response to 1b, however, misses the point of the question and would receive no marks.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

### 3 marks

Both Hazlitt and Clarkson can appreciate the natural beauty of the countryside. Hazlitt appreciates the 'clear blue sky' and the 'green turf'; Clarkson also appreciates the nature and describes it as England's 'beautiful green heart'. The beauty is also reflected in the euphoric colours that both writers describe the countryside to have.

Both writers have also had positive experiences, at some point, in the countryside. Clarkson, as a child, provides the anecdote of how in his 'childhood', where he spent 'long, hazy summers' in which he wanted to fall in stuff. Similarly, Hazlitt also has positive memories of the countryside where he can 'rustle' and 'sing[s] for joy'.

Both writers also appreciate the return home after a walk. Clarkson returns home cold and wet but is happy to be out of the countryside because it gave him 'mild exhaustion' and 'hypothermia'. Hazlitt also appreciates how 'every mile' makes the 'flavours of the viands' better.

### Examiner commentary for Question 2

The candidate makes one good clear connection about the writer's appreciation of the beauty of the countryside. The second connection is not quite accurate as it is not clear that Hazlitt's experiences of the countryside took place when he was

a child. The third connection seems a little too negative to be a valid response to a question about what they like about the countryside.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

7 marks

A key feature used by Clarkson to show his change in feelings is the antithesis of language that is used when describing his childhood memories with present actions. The euphoric and exhilarating actions such as 'climbing trees' and 'long, hazy summers' are contrasted with the negative and sometimes violent language such as 'kill', 'dictatorship' and 'electricity razor wire'.

Another major change in attitude between Clarkson and the countryside is his change in ~~feel~~ his opinion to freedom. At the start of the extract when he was a child, he could 'go where he wanted' although this is ~~also~~ contrasted further on where Clarkson uses semantics of entrapment like 'dictatorship' and 'marshalled' to suggest how the freedom of the countryside has been removed.

The change in attitude or appreciation to negativity is reflected in the sentence structure. The start of the extract is primarily long and detailed sentences to reflect his developed and fond memories although the second paragraph ~~at the~~ ends with a simple, blunt sentence which reads: 'kill

nothing, only time. This represents Clarkson's disapproval towards the new atmosphere of the countryside and how it has changed for the worse.

The tone throughout also changes; this is reflected in the increase of pronoun use from the first stanza paragraph (of line 11 to 21) and the second paragraph. The accusatory tone increases as the use of the pronoun 'you' is gradually increased. The first paragraph only contains the pronoun 'you' once whereas the second contains multiple occasions of its use. This creates a sally and accusatory tone which changes the text so it evolves from a relaxed and easy tone to a hostile and rather bitter.

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate establishes a good overall sense of the contrasts between the two paragraphs in the introduction. The discussion of how the longer sentence structures differ from the shorter sentences is not entirely convincing. There is some awareness of how the tone changes but the reference to the use of pronouns does not fully support the case being made.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

### 4 + 8 marks

Both texts argue to an extent that the countryside should be free and innocent of any rules and obligations of normal society, although each text argues using different lines of argument. Clarkson argues his point directly and purposefully with the key idea that the countryside is not what it once used to be in his 'childhood'. Hazlitt however, does not suffer from the perspective that Clarkson views, instead, he still feels that the countryside is still free and beautiful and should be maintained in this way and not changed.

A key theme that is present throughout Clarkson's text is change, and it is reflected by the anecdote of fond memories in which he used to have. Within this fond memory, Clarkson appreciated how he used to see the countryside as a 'free-for-all' although now it is

more of a 'prison camp'. Clarkson's disgust at this new state of the countryside 'twenty-first century countryside' is reflected by how he is put off of going to the countryside and now advises that if you want to then you should 'do it in the middle of the city'. This is contrasted with Hazlitt's opinion where he believes that he still enjoys his walks in the countryside by using the superlative of 'pleasantest' to reflect his extreme approval of the countryside.

Hazlitt thinks the rules of the countryside are more theoretical and due to being polite than the physical restraints. He dislikes the fact that when travelling with others, he is 'thinking all the time that [he] ought to reform them. This is a reason why Hazlitt prefers to be alone and 'entirely by [his]self'. Clarkson does not specify his general mental barriers and drawbacks but mostly physical.

To conclude, in my opinion I think that Clarkson argues more powerfully due to his direct and dominant tone throughout his text unlike Hazlitt who writes mostly in a calm and reflective tone upon his love of the countryside. I do believe that their different perspectives may reflect the generational age difference in regards to when they were written with Hazlitt referring to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and Clarkson reflecting on the 21<sup>st</sup> century - much may have changed although overall, I think Clarkson's text is a more powerful and motivating text to make action to restore and remove restrictions and rules on the countryside.

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate discusses thoughtfully the differences between the two writers' approaches to the topic and makes developed evaluative comments which clearly illustrate the differences between them. There is some support from the text which is sometimes analysed in critical terms but could be evaluated more successfully in terms of how 'powerfully' it conveys the writers' ideas.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

20 + 12 marks

Good Afternoon class,

Do you value your health? Do you value your time? Do you really value your life? This is the question that can simply be answered in one word by most people: 'yes', of course. But why then is this not reflected in your daily lives by spending too much time sitting inside and scrolling away on our phones looking at all our favourite celebrities and being envious of their striking good looks and their amazing social lives. I am going to provide an answer to all your problems with a simple sentence. This is a sentence I am so passionate about, so enthusiastic about and so lucky that I know about. And the beauty of it is that it is just so simple: 'We need to spend more time outside.'

Now I can see from all your 'not so amazed' faces that you do not think I have just changed your life. Allow me to explain. Firstly, physically, who has not got their dream beach body yet? Let me tell you a secret, ~~the~~ the perfect summer body does not just fly to us while we sit on the sofa eating pizza, it comes by spending time outdoors whilst having fun doing sport. Just 30 minutes of exercise or sport a day can reduce the chance of obesity by 50%, it can decrease the chance of cancer by up to 20% and it can decrease the chance of boredom by 100%! The physical benefits are almost endless and still we do not go outside enough!

Would anyone here like £20 every Friday? Unfortunately, I left my wallet at home but by simply getting a paper-round for just 30 minutes each morning, that money is yours to keep. Is that not a great deal? ~~Twenty~~ Thirty minutes of work each morning in return for both money and that perfect summer body and health that will last you a lifetime.

Mental illnesses are ~~proving~~ an epidemic ~~for~~ in young people in this country. Scientists have proved that just being outside and social decreases the chance of depression by half. Unfortunately, happiness comes at a price clearly not enough of us are paying that price of just 30 minutes of our day to achieve social and physical bliss. So what really have you got to lose? Try it, you might just enjoy it, then before you know it you will be

loving it.

So I have preached to you all the physical, social and mental wonders of the outdoors. I know this may sound rich coming from me! I know that I am do not exactly have the body of a God or the swagger of Justin Bieber but I can tell you how the outdoors really has changed my life. When I was just 11 years old, it dawned upon me that I was not in great shape and I really was more attracted to my computer than anything else, but that all changed when I was introduced to running by my uncle. I remember the day clearly when he took me out onto the road and just started running, naturally I followed. This was true until we had been running for about 10 minutes and then I noticed that my rather large bulge in my stomach was not a drink coaster for when I lay on the sofa, but I was just vastly overweight and incredibly lazy. I shouted forward to ask if we could pause our run but my uncle could not have cared less if he tried, he ran a little further and took a right turn. As a scared 11 year old I automatically ran as fast as I could to chase after him being scared that it was nearly 5PM at night and I was frightened for my life for no apparent reason. Suddenly, after the right turn, the world opened up to me, it revealed acres of rolling green hills like a bounty in the middle of a desert. The thrill and rush of running then struck upon me and the opportunities of the outdoors were something that I will never forget... and now

I want us all to be enjoying it like I did.  
~~so~~  
So please, it not for you, for me, just try going  
outside and being enlightened. Who knows what you  
will find? Only you will if you trust in nature  
to improve your life. Thank you for listening and good  
luck for the start of your outdoor adventure!

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

The candidate has a strong sense of the audience and makes comments about their possible reactions to what is being said and their response to the candidate who is proposing this idea. There is much effective use of rhetorical devices and a good control of sentence structure which is often used for effect. The overall piece is slightly imbalanced, however, as too long is spent on the anecdote about running with an uncle before briefly coming back to the main point.

# Exemplar 6 – total 50 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

### 3 marks

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

“nature is company enough for me”  
“I am then never less alone than when I am alone”

[2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

He would rather “loaf the hour and all that’s in it” ~~because he wants more elbow-room~~ because he wants “more elbow-room”

[1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

He “sing[s] for joy” showing he is enjoying being in the countryside.

[1]

### Examiner commentary for Question 1

The responses are mostly accurate but the response to 1b should respond to the ‘why’ prompt by explaining in the candidate’s own words why Hazlitt does not like walking and talking at the same time.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

2 marks

Both Hazlitt and Clarkson enjoy the aspects of the countryside that make it unlike the city. Hazlitt explains this by saying: "I go out of town in order to forget the town and all that's in it", whilst Clarkson infers it by accusing the "urban army" of having "colonised and sanitised" the countryside.

### Examiner commentary for Question 2

There is a valid connection of some kind being made here but the candidate needs to do more work to explain what it is that Hazlitt is trying to forget about the town and what exactly is inferred by the quotation from Clarkson. They should also try to make at least one more connection as the task asks for similarities in the plural.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

6 marks

Clarkson describes his childhood experience of the countryside as a "free-for-all" in which "you could climb trees, go where you wanted and fall in stuff". The simplicity and informality of the phrase "fall in stuff" gives a humorous, childlike effect.

Clarkson uses an extended metaphor of a "Country Code" to compare his childhood experiences to his recent experience of the countryside. When he was a child, Clarkson recalls, the code was "in essence, said you must not pull faces at the sheep and you must remember to shut all the gates". These rules with their juvenile quality almost paint a picture of a motherly parent telling their child what not to do. Clarkson describes the code as having been "rewritten as the 'Countryside Code' by people who have plainly never set foot outside the city", he then uses an ~~over the top~~ exaggerated simile to create a humorous effect, describing it as being "as long as the instruction manual".

for the space shuttle".

Clarkson goes on to describe the 'new' countryside, often using visuals of a "prison camp", describing the signposts on the footpath as "marshalling" yard and going so far as to ~~compare~~ describe the signs as not looking "out of place in a dictatorship", an obvious exaggeration meant to create a very negative image for the reader.

Clarkson further ~~illustrates~~ this exaggeration by imagining someone inexperienced a local by placing a sign for a footpath in their Golden Gate then justifying it with the irony of the sentence: "You can't just change the practices of the countryside, you know."

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate begins the analysis well with detailed comments on Clarkson's use of informal language but then becomes more descriptive and vague. There is too little clear comment about structure and the final quotation is taken from outside the specified lines.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

3 + 6 marks

Hazlitt's text creates a very positive and refreshing image of the countryside, whilst Clarkson's text creates the very opposite image; despite this, both texts do present a relatively similar opinion on how they would prefer their countryside experiences to be.

Both texts reveal the writer's general ~~opinion~~ opinion on walking: Hazlitt begins his text with the sentence "One of the pleasantest things in the world is going on a journey through the countryside", and continues to ~~express~~ portray the country in this way throughout the passage, with visuals such as "the clear blue sky over my head"; Clarkson begins his text ~~by~~ describing the idea of going for 'a walk' "as always seemed faintly preposterous", and

continues to describe the countryside with ~~words~~  
~~metaphors~~ comparison to a "prison camp".

Although both texts present the countryside very differently, they do both present a desire to be free of rules. Hazlitt's way of expressing this is through his desire for solitude, saying that ~~that~~ he doesn't want to "carry the bush" when out, walking as other people do, because he feels it creates "incon-  
 -veniences". Clarkson also presents this desire in a more implied way, saying that "in the quiet of the twenty-first century countryside, you're only as free as a bird if the bird you have is a cage", a powerful play on a well-known idiom.

### Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate makes a clear comparison between the ways the two texts present their desire for freedom from rules and restrictions. It is clear about the difference between their approaches and uses suitable references from each text. It does not really address the 'how far do you agree' part of the question; it prefers to oppose the two pieces rather than explore the degrees of convergence and divergence between them.

## Question 6

6 Write a news article for your school magazine about what happened on a school trip.

In your article you should:

- explain where the school trip went and the reasons for the trip
- describe what happened during the school trip
- interview some of the people who went on the school trip.

[40]

20 + 11 marks

\*Vienna

6. Today we welcome back our Chamber Choir after their three day trip to ~~Germany~~ ~~Vienna~~. \*18 students and 4 teachers were lucky enough to perform at ~~three~~ two different venues over the weekend, whilst also experiencing the attractions and cuisine of this fine city.

The choir took a ~~train~~ <sup>plane</sup> from Heathrow airport at 8am on Friday, arriving in ~~Germany~~ Vienna at just after 10 local time. They then dropped off their luggage at the Le Stad hotel near

the town centre before going out for lunch and a look around the area. ~~at the~~

In the evenings of both Friday and Saturday the choir performed at 2 ~~different~~ <sup>exquisite</sup> cathedrals alongside other top-performing choirs across the continent. After performances,

celebrations were held at nearby pubs and there was plenty of opportunity for students and teachers to socialise with the other choir and the locals.

One student describes the experience as being "amazing", saying she "couldn't believe it (was) over."

A teacher on the trip said "the most outstanding part for me I think was watching all the students come out of their shells and really give it their all out there. It really brought out the best in them."

Any students interested in attending this trip next year should speak to the Head of the Music Department.

## Examiner commentary for Question 6

This response demonstrated a completely secure understanding of the form and purpose of the text and adapts its material successfully for a specific audience. A range of vocabulary and sentence structure is used accurately but there is too little attempt to use more ambitious and sophisticated words and phrases. The description of the trip as 'amazing', for example, is more limited than the description of the cathedrals as exquisite but even 'exquisite' lacks the precision and imagination required for the top band.

# Exemplar 7 – total 45 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

### 4 marks

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

“But I like to go by myself”  
 “I cannot see the worth of walking and  
 talking at the same time” [2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

As he wants to be one with  
 nature, “vegetate like the country” [1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

On line 11 he mentions that he laughs, runs,  
 leaps and sings for joy. [1]

### Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate answers all three questions successfully but there is no need to include a quotation in the response to 1b.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

4 marks

At the beginning of both extracts, both Hazlitt and Clarkson present the idea of using the countryside as a means to forget/escape. For instance, in text 1 Hazlitt mentions that "I go out of town in order to forget the town" similarly in text 2 Clarkson goes to the countryside as his "the children wanted to play monopoly" and "anything is better than that" which highlights the fact that both people are walking in the countryside to escape/forget. Both writers also admire the countryside's beauty, Clarkson describes "the rolling vastness of England's as an "achingly beautiful green heart" and similarly, Hazlitt glorifies the country side as a "clear blue sky" with "gran turf beneath my feet" effectively showing us his appreciation for the countryside.

### Examiner commentary for Question 2

The candidate explains two clear connections clearly and provides suitable evidence. A more concise response, however, would allow the candidate time to make a third connection and achieve full marks.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

7 marks

Clarkson begins presenting his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood ~~by mentioning to the reader~~ ~~the positive memories of the countryside that~~ by describing the positives of the countryside, for example "you could climb trees, go where you wanted and fall in stuff. It was pretty much a free-for-all". Doing this makes it easier for Clarkson to compare the countryside of now to back then as he has set a base for juxtaposition he's implanted his ideas on how the countryside was in order to compare how it is now and by doing it in the order of positive followed by negative, it makes it so that readers are more likely to share Clarkson's view point as he metaphorically leaves on a low note as opposed to a high note.

Clarkson also continues to mention that the present time "Country side code" is created "by people who have

plainly never set ~~foot~~ foot outside the city" and "it's now as long as the instruction manual for the space shuttle". Clarkson's use of hyperbolic humour is particularly effective at displaying his dismay for the lack of freedom bestowed upon him by the "Countryside Code" as the "instruction manual for the space shuttle" is possibly stupendously long and he is humourously comparing its length to the "Countryside Code" which of course is the code of conduct one must follow in the Countryside. He continues to present his <sup>dissapointment</sup> ~~dismay~~ towards the countryside by comparing its aesthetics to that of a "Prison prison camp" and "yes you're marshalled by signposts telling you where the footpath goes" and that "you're fenced in by miles of electrified razor wire". Again by exaggerating, Clarkson makes it evident that he is dissapointed in the current state of the Countryside as no one finds a 'prison camp' relaxing.

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate demonstrates a good understanding of the contrast between the two paragraphs. Details are selected from each text to demonstrate how this contrast works. Although the candidate selects some suitable quotations and identifies some basic techniques, the explanations of the quotations tend to be imprecise. Words like 'positive' and 'negative' are a good starting points but more precise vocabulary would help the candidate gain higher marks.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

### 3 + 7 marks

I ~~do~~ partially ~~do~~ disagree ~~not~~ with the statement as only text 1 truly fits the description of the statement. While during the beginning of both texts, the writers similarly describe the countryside as a place to escape and forget for instance text 1 mentions "I go out of town to forget the town" and text 2 mentions that "the children wanted to play monopoly ~~on the~~ basis that anything is better than that I went for a post-coast Sunday afternoon stride" ~~through~~. Both of these quotations show that the original idea that both the writers have about the countryside is that it is a place

to of freedom, not held back by any rules or regulations as Hazlitt is going to 'forget the town' and Clarkson is going to escape his children at least, just for the monopoly game. This idea of freedom however changes in part 2 as Clarkson is dismayed at the changes made to the countryside. This is highlighted by the fact he mentions he was "angry, riddled with guilt and astonished at what had been done to the countryside".

This clearly juxtaposes text 1 as ~~he~~ Hazlitt continues to mention how delighted he is with the countryside as ~~he's laughing,~~ he says "I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy" which obviously reinforces the fact that he's clearly happy with the fact that he is free of rules and restrictions in the ~~country~~ countryside and this juxtaposes Clarkson's feelings as he feels he <sup>would have</sup> ~~has~~ the same freedom in a "prison camp" and that is why I partially disagree with the statement.

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate makes a clear evaluation of which text better matches the statement and tried to provide evidence to support their ideas. The candidate moves effectively back and forth between the two texts using quotations to show the similarities and differences. There are some missed opportunities to evaluate what makes these quotations effective, however, particularly in the discussion of the prison camp image. The concluding paragraph is too brief; this task requires an ending that draws together what has been discussed and a final judgement about how far each text reflects the statement.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

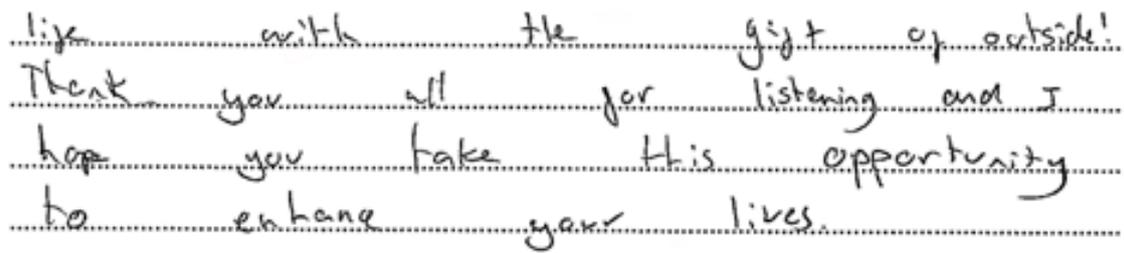
### 12 + 8 marks

To some of us, the great, wide world beyond our home and school can seem pretty daunting, or boring depending on who you are. In the age we live in, one can argue that we need not venture into the unknowns of our local park or local beach as we have all the means to entertain ourselves right at the tips of our fingers. Yet this belief is merely an illusion, aside from being a cost free activity, ~~it~~ going outdoors hosts a whole range of benefits.

such as stress relief, improved cardiovascular health, improved mental health and many others!

So, what exactly does it mean to go outdoors? ~~and~~ What exactly does it take to achieve these benefits? We all know that sticking your head out of a window for a few seconds won't exactly grant you many positives, so what really does it take? Well, according to recent studies, approximately 30 minutes of walking outdoors can present itself with those advantages. It honestly is quite astonishing that something so simple can be so beneficial!

"But walking is boring, I need something more intriguing". Well lucky for you, walking isn't the only activity you can do in order to grab the rewards of the outdoors. The outside world comes equipped to provide you with activities such as fishing, camping, running, swimming, sailing, surfing, mountaining, cycling, sports of any kind, the list goes on! So you have nothing to be waiting for, make going outdoors part of your daily routine, boost your quality of



live with the gift of outside!  
Thank you all for listening and I  
hope you take this opportunity  
to enhance your lives.

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

This candidate clearly understands that the purpose of the task is to persuade and adopts a suitable style. There is some interaction with the audience when the candidate expresses an objection the audience might raise about the bring nature of walking. There is, however, too little sense that this is an audience of younger people which a few references to school

and parents would have quickly addressed. Although the style is appropriate and the piece begins with a clear sense of direction, the conclusion is slightly rushed and is not allocated a separate paragraph. Ending a response successfully is one key marker of a more effective response. Some complex vocabulary is spelled correctly but some sentences are constructed awkwardly.

# Exemplar 8 – total 40 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

### 3 marks

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

‘I like to go by myself’  
 ‘I am then never less alone than when I am  
 alone’ [2]

- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

He doesn't see the point in it. When he's in the country  
 he wants to take it in and not be distracted. He  
~~want~~ likes to be alone and enjoy 'solitude' [1]

- (c) Look again at lines 9–12:

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

He laughs, runs and leaps, when he is in the  
 countryside which has connotations with happiness [1]  
 He is himself again.

### Examiner commentary for Question 1

This is a successful set of responses but in both 1b and 1c the candidate offers more detail than is required. Three possible answers are given for 1b and four for 1c. Fortunately the first one is accurate or a mark may not have been awarded.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

### 3 marks

Both texts show two personal accounts about what they like about the countryside. Text 1, shows a man who loves the countryside, as he can 'go out of town, to get out of town'. Text 1 is ~~an~~ talks about how he loves that he can forget the world whilst he takes a walk in the countryside. Similarly, text 2 explains how the man also uses the countryside as a way to escape other people and his everyday life. 'On the basis that anything is better than that, I went for a... Stride'. Both texts show two accounts about how they ~~use the~~ like the countryside as it takes them away from ~~these~~ their world.

Both texts also ~~see~~ describe the countryside using positive adjectives. Text 2 ~~and~~ refers to the countryside as being 'England's achingly beautiful green heart'. ~~this has seen~~ The word 'heart' links the idea to the readers head that it is the centre of the earth and is beautiful, ~~simile~~ as it is a metaphor.

### Examiner commentary for Question 2

The first connection offered by the candidate is valid but it would have been good to have more explanation of what exactly Clarkson was escaping from. The second connection is also valid but only evidence from one text is presented. There is also some irrelevant use of subject terminology. The discussion

of the use of the word 'heart' is useful because it helps explain Clarkson's view of the countryside but labelling it (inaccurately) as an adjective shows some misunderstanding of what the task requires.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

6 marks

At the beginning of text 1, Clarkson appears to hate the thought of the countryside. This He says that 'going for a 'walk' has always seemed faintly preposterous'. This ~~shows~~ suggests to the reader that his feelings towards the countryside are negative as the only reason he went, was to get out of playing a game with his family.

The text continues and Clarkson uses hyperbole the language technique hyperbole, as he says 'my wellingtons weighed 200 tons'. This emphasizes the fact that he is very unhappy with how the countryside has treated him.

The passage develops, however, and Clarkson begins to talk about his past in the third paragraph. This introduces the idea to the reader that he wishes to be back in his childhood days as he talks happily about being able to 'go where you wanted'. Clarkson presents his feeling about changes in the countryside since his childhood by using positive language towards the countryside, whilst he was a child. It was a free for all 'simple' when he was a child as the

~~only set of rules they had were they had a~~  
 simple set of rules. When Clarkson turns  
 switches back to talking about the present ~~and~~  
~~how the~~ the mood of the piece turns negative  
 once again. Clarkson presents his feelings by  
 comparing the new countryside code to being  
 as 'long as the instruction manual for the space  
 shuttle'. This over exaggerated simile helps the reader  
 to imagine just how long the code actually is which  
 helps Clarkson achieve the disappointed and rather  
 angry tone to show his feelings about changes  
 in the countryside since his childhood.

~~Clarkson~~ The structure of text 2 is as follows:  
 It begins negative as Clarkson dislikes walking  
 and being out in the rain ~~and~~ the freezing  
 cold. Once Clarkson begins to bring up the mood by  
~~see~~ talking about his past and how he used to  
 enjoy the ~~outdoor~~ countryside, the reader gets an uplifted  
 mood as ~~the~~ the writer is being more positive. This  
 uplift in tone suddenly comes crashing down however,  
 in the last paragraph ~~when~~ when he brings about  
 the realisation that the countryside itself 'looks like  
 a prison'. This negative association brings about the  
 angered tone once again as it links back to the beginning.

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

The candidate tends to stray outside the specified lines in this response. There is some clear engagement with language in the discussion of the word 'simple' and the comparison to the space shuttle's instruction manual. There is some attempt to engage with structure in the final paragraph but the comments on effect tend to be quite general. It would be good for the candidate to identify specific details which makes the contrast between paragraphs 3 and 4 much clearer.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

### 3 + 6 marks

Both ~~writers~~ texts do argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions, ~~however~~ Text 2 however shows more passion through anger and telling of his past ~~to~~ ~~as~~ whereas text 1 gives an opinion ~~and understand~~ about what he likes within the countryside. I, therefore, partially agree with the statement.

Both texts give impressions that they care passionately about the countryside. Text 1 ~~is~~ talks about why he likes the countryside and ~~what~~ <sup>how</sup> it makes him feel. He says he 'laughs', 'runs', 'leaps' and 'sings for joy'. This positive ~~a~~ attitude gives an ~~more~~ personal account of loving the countryside just as it is and you can run ~~and~~ and be happy. Text 1 is written in 1822 where the countryside was open and you could do what

you wanted. ~~later~~ Similarly text 2 talks about how the countryside was ~~to~~ a tremendous place to go when he was younger. ~~however the two texts differ on the point that text 2 seems extremely passionate.~~

Text 2 seems very passionate that the countryside should be a place where you can be free as it shows you by using imagery and similes. 'as it now' 'looks like a prison camp.' This strong imagery shows the anger that the writer is feeling as the tone you get from this is negative and dissatisfied. Text 1 on the other hand, ~~stays positive throughout~~ ~~as~~ ~~to~~ gives only 1 rule when he goes out ~~to~~ that is that he likes to

To conclude, I partially agree with the statement as they both give powerful arguments however text 2 ~~it~~ uses more anger as it creates a tone of disappointment whereas text 1 is happy. ~~to~~

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate makes some clear connections between the two texts and makes some general comments about how the writers convey their ideas. The candidate should have used a wider range of quotations to illustrate the differing tones of the two texts. The response comes to a rather abrupt halt which suggests the candidate ran out of either time or energy. There is some attempt, however, to address the 'how far do you agree' prompt in the task.

## Question 6

6 Write a news article for your school magazine about what happened on a school trip.

In your article you should:

- explain where the school trip went and the reasons for the trip
- describe what happened during the school trip
- interview some of the people who went on the school trip.

[40]

11 + 8 marks

I opened my eyes. Saw a ~~big~~ bright fluorescent light and the teacher beckoned us off the bus. One by one ~~when~~ me and my classmates ~~(they're your reading)~~ (Hey, if you're reading!) clambered off of the mustard yellow school bus. ~~The~~ A cold wind crept up my top and as I turned ~~to~~ my back to it. My fingers icy blue from the December ~~f~~ damp, December frost. Where was ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> sun the ancient weather ~~was~~ man ~~was~~ had promised us? The sun should have been smiling indulgently as it welcomed us to it's bright world, but instead I ~~was~~ clutched myself in a solitary embrace feeling my immune system fighting off the hypothermia like a World War 2 battle. I slowly lifted my head and squinted at the ~~sign that~~ broken sign that looked like ancient parchment. ~~The~~ <sup>ground;</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>Library</sup> ~~that was it~~ <sup>'Adventure</sup> Today was going to be a tremendous day.

~~No! Don't close the magazine! I'll make it seem more fun than it was; ~~it was~~ what a ~~so~~ crazy day it was, too, too.~~

The ~~reward~~ 'reward' for our class after sitting through hours and hours of exams was a trip to 'Adventure ground'. I had been waiting, waiting and waiting all week for this. After all the waiting, waiting and waiting it was finally the day. Rides were everywhere. ~~The roller coaster~~ - FLASH. ~~That~~ I ~~re-capture my breath as I~~ turned to look at my teacher who ~~had~~ stood ~~on the~~ in her leopard print trousers and zebra print top, ~~that~~ ~~clashed~~ more. She stood out like a sore thumb; well at least we couldn't get ~~so~~ lost. (Sorry ~~Miss~~ Miss Humphrey's if you're reading). She stood with a ~~cheshire~~ cat ~~on~~ a smile like the cheshire cat - ever seen that film ~~Alice in Wonderland~~ - Alice in Wonderland? Anyway, ~~the~~ the camera was out. That's it. Our ~~gony~~ faces were going young fresh faces were going to live on, forever on ~~that~~ the wall at school.

A few hours past and I was getting tired of the roller coasters. I was sick to the stomach. Tom Anderson, a fellow classmate of mine, is happy to give you an encounter of the events of the day.

How did you feel, having done all the exams, and ~~that~~ ~~was~~ being taken to 'Adventure Ground'? I asked. Tom Anderson, age 12, ~~replied~~ <sup>replied</sup> "I didn't ~~to~~ need any reward. I would do an exam for the rest of my days on earth if it meant I would never have to return to that dump you peasants called fun."

Well, we know who to target this lunch, don't we. Only joking, please don't bully. (It can get kicked off the magazine publishing team). Tom, however, you may not be invited to any party's this year! Thank you for reading. ~~Next time~~

## Examiner commentary for Question 6

The candidate has an awareness of audience and purpose which is reflected in the humorous asides throughout the text. There is also some ambitious vocabulary, which sometimes lacks precision, and an attempt to vary sentence structure for effect. The best word from the marks scheme to describe this response would be inconsistent but its attempts to achieve an effect would certainly gain more credit than a more straightforward piece which was more competent.

# Exemplar 9 – total 35 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

## 2 marks

(a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

“nature is company enough for me”  
 “When I am in country I wish to vegetate like  
 country” [2]

(b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

Hazlitt likes to forget the town and prefer to be alone  
 when he can have peace, <sup>to forget about everything</sup> and to be able to act as he  
 wishes. [1]

(c) Look again at lines 9–12.

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

“I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy. Then I  
 begin to feel, think and be myself again.” [1]

## Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate selects one relevant quotation for 1a but the second quotation is not clearly relevant. For 1b the candidate is awarded the mark but would have benefited from being more precise. 1c requires candidates to explain using their own words so the quotation this candidate offers gains no marks.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

### 3 marks

Both of these countryside enthusiasts, like one old-fashioned way of life, when you can be yourself, and not think about others or being controlled by signs. This is evident in source 1, 'on going on a journey', by Hazlitt stating that he likes "solitude", and to have "the clear blue sky" over "his head". "and the green turf beneath" his "feet". This exclamative quotation allows the reader to see his devotion and passion, to enjoy the countryside, and to not be disturbed while doing this. Similarly, in source 2, 'Jackboots rule the Countryside', Clarkson has proposed his plea in regards to the way the old countryside has changed. This is demonstrated in the quote "you're maimed and gored and unable to go your own way." This suggests that Clarkson wants the countryside to be like it used to be. Furthermore, both of these texts suggest the idea of the 'old countryside' to be beautiful in its appearance, but it being elegant. This is suggested in source 1, "the clear blue sky" and "straggling village with the lights streaming through". Secondly, this is suggested in source 2, by Clarkson saying "stare through the rolling vastness of England's achingly beautiful green heart." Lastly, they both suggest that the nature is a place to receive peace and be yourself.

### Examiner commentary for Question 2

This response shows some ability to make connections but lacks focus. The candidate should explain each connection and provide evidence from both texts for the connection before moving to the next connection.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

### 4 marks

In the incredibly powerful text, 'Jackboots rule the countryside', there is the proposal that Clarkson is full of fear and anger emotionally, by his childhood of "long, hazy summers", being destroyed and turned into "a prison camp". This has been demonstrated by Clarkson saying "the countryside code" was rewritten "by people who have plainly never set foot outside the city." This exclamation suggests to the reader that Clarkson is against this new "code", by it being as "long as the instruction manual for the space shuttle". By Clarkson picturing this fantasy/unrealistic image of a "space shuttle", suggests to the reader he doesn't believe the new code by it being so absurd, in regards to its commands.

Secondly, Clarkson has used emotive short quote, to allow the reader to have credibility in regards to the stupidity of the change within the nature's appearance. This has been conveyed in the quote, "then there the countryside itself looks like a prison camp." This abrupt and incredibly dramatic quotation, suggests to the reader, Clarkson is so frustrated with the change of the countryside from his childhood, that he wants to bluntly describe it as a "prison camp." By Clarkson describing it in this manner makes the reader receive credibility in regards to how "governed" and "marshalled" the nature is in the 21st century. This

make the reader become ignited with all of Clarkson's messages, by him being straight to the point, with his sheer amount of hatred towards the new "code".

Furthermore, ~~Clark~~ Clarkson has bubbled this idea of his emotions being too over-winded by the change in the countryside, that he ignites this dramatic and ~~exaggerated~~ exaggerated complex quote, "You're manhandled by signposts telling you where the footpaths go and just to make sure you stay on it." This massively long quotation, proposes to the reader that Clarkson's motifs, are to teach the reader the realism of this vast change in the countryside, and to allow them to feel empathy and pity for the countryside itself. This source/text has also been established by Clarkson being very sarcastic in regard to his tone in his writing, this has been done by him dramatically exaggerating that for "miles" there are "electrified razor wires." This makes the portrayal of the nature, be he emotively captivating, by the reader visualizing the image of the 21st century countryside, as something dangerous, "to unnerve and almost deterring." Overall this makes the reader grow a rapport with Clarkson, by them soon being taught the denouement, in regards to the slow down change in the nature over a period of time.

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

Although this candidate does use some idiosyncratic expressions this response is not marked for writing so their overall would only be affected if their ideas were expressed unclearly or imprecisely. There are some well selected quotations and relevant comments about Clarkson's feelings and the readers' likely reaction. The precise meanings of quotations, however, are not clearly explained and the comments on structure tend to be simplistic comments on how long or short a particular sentence is.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

### 2 + 3 marks

In both of these incredibly powerful and anti change sources, there is the implication that the writers want people to be regenerated with peace when they go into the country, by them being able to see the elegance and beautiful ~~with~~ side to the nature. This has been proposed in the peaceful and full of "solitude" source A, 'On Going a Journey', by Hazlitt suggesting to the reader that the countryside is so powerful it can consequently allow you to "be myself (yourself) again". This allows the reader to have the realism, in regards to the writer's passion and devotion to the countryside, by them being able to virtually see Hazlitt's reaction to the nature's beauty. This has been suggested in the exclamative quote of "I laugh, I ~~leap~~<sup>run</sup>, I leap, I sing for joy." This incredibly powerful quotation instantly allows the reader to be captivated in regards to the massively large effect the countryside has on individuals. This also allows them to be taught the credibility of how amazingly wonderful the countryside is, by Hazlitt saying "the clear blue sky" and "the green turf". These beautifully peaceful quotations, have been

planted in to make the reader see the quality of the countryside.

By Mark saying "clear", <sup>the adverb</sup> which shows the innocence of the countryside, by it being "clear" and peaceful. Similarly, in the source B, 'Jackboots rule The Countryside', Claxton has ignited the countryside's potential, by him picturing it as something "long busy", which allows you to "climb trees, go where you wanted and fall in stuff." This very powerful quotation gives the reader credibility in regards to Claxton's devotion and determination to make the countryside a less hostile and "prison" like place. This has been suggested by him impressing to the reader to "go where you want without fear of electrocution." This massively emotive quotation, makes the reader grow a rapport with Claxton, by them being able to see his eagerness to teach them the realism of the change in the countryside, and how they should ignore it, and continue to enjoy the countryside as it should be, like when he was growing up. In conclusion, both of these beautiful and pity towards the countryside sources, there is the implication that the countryside will treat you with respect, if you treat it with respect. However, personally to a certain extent, I think that source B, is a lot more powerful, by it igniting the difference between the old countryside to the new countryside. I think this because it allows the reader to receive credibility in regards to May. Claxton is full of fear, by them being able to acknowledge his frustration.

A Secondly, both of these powerful and peaceful sources, ignite to the reader the realism of how impactful and incredible the countryside is to certain individuals. This has been illustrated in source A, 'On going on a journey', by Hazlitt clearly portraying his love and passion towards

the "pleasant" place, and it being "enough" "company" for him. This suggests to the reader that Hazlett likes to be regenerated from "society", and once the countryside achieves this, by almost curing him from his hectic lifestyle. This has been planted by him captively saying, "then I begin to feel, think, and be myself again." By Hazlett saying "be myself again", proposes that the countryside is so powerful and impactful, that it can allow him to be labelled as someone that he wants to be, and not be that somebody else wants him to be. This consequently gives the reader credibility in regards to Hazlett's devotion and massive amount of love towards the countryside. Furthermore, this makes the reader receive all of his motifs, and that are to be fulfilled by the countryside, and to not treat it with neglect and hatred. As a result, this makes the reader gain a rapport with Hazlett, by them being able to empathise his love and strong connect with the countryside. Similarly, in source B, 'Jaliscober Kite The Countryside', there is the strong picture that Clarence is determined to teach the reader the powerfulness of the countryside, by him strongly conveying his strong emotions towards it. This has been conveyed strongly in the quote "England's achingly beautiful green heart." By Clarence planting in the powerful adjective "achingly", suggests that the countryside to him individually, is so strong it makes him receive a good ache. As a result to this quotation, it makes the reader <sup>hear</sup> the strong impact the countryside has on ~~the~~ individuals if they acknowledge it. This consequently allows them to an extent, be able to see how emotive Clarence is, in being able to fulfil his enthusiasm towards Nature, and to spread this onto

his reader. Furthermore, this allows them to reflect as much  
 credibility they can, in regard to Clarkson's "pretty" long wazy  
 summer", that allowed him to gain this large connection with the  
 countryside. In conclusion, both of these sources are beneficial in allowing the  
 reader to ~~know~~ <sup>acknowledge</sup> the countryside more, by appreciating it. However to a  
 certain extent, source B mostly captures the reader into being able  
 to know more about how powerful the countryside is on you as an  
 individual. This then allows them to be motivated to change, and to  
~~acknowledge the countryside more~~

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

As with Q3 there are some well chosen quotations and an attempt to explain the impact on the reader but there is too little direct response to the statement. There are some evaluative comments about each quotation but they tend to be generalised comments about how strong the writer's feelings are rather than precise evaluations of each quotation. The final paragraphs attempts evaluation but focuses too much on how powerful each one is and too little on how far they reflect the statement.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

14 + 7 marks

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today I am here to talk to you about the amazingly beautiful outdoors we all share. However, before I start to ramble on about my excitement regarding how awsomey powerful the outdoors life is, I would like to spring to you that massively <sup>jumping</sup> ~~jumping~~ fall I stumbled across in my recent studies... "In today's <sup>society</sup> ~~society~~ children between the ages of 11 to 15 yrs old, would much prefer to play in something more electronic based than outside based."

Isn't this scary? <sup>No wait,</sup> ~~but he~~ Isn't this heartbreaking? To think that over half of these ages, would prefer to destroy their ~~eye~~ eyesight, by gleaming into a stupid screen, than to allow their hearts to <sup>pumping out</sup> ~~beat~~ at an incredible rate, by the excitement they receive from climbing trees, playing in parks, playing games (like tag or hide and seek), instead of <sup>sitting</sup> ~~sitting~~ on their bums all day and gaining absolutely nothing from playing on idiotic computer games.

Personally, I am heartbroken to think that children nowadays aren't eager to spring about outside, to mess <sup>around</sup> in the mud and to be ~~shouted~~ <sup>at</sup> by your parents, by destroying your new expen-

like these, in seconds. Being outside, experiencing all of these wonderfully adrenaline-rushing activities, are what make you love an art today, by you being able to gain skills like team work, and being able to share footballs and other toys of your own with others. <sup>What do you think?</sup>

I am shocked, disgusted and appalled that these awful games are taking over people's lives, and aren't allowing them to have a fulfilled and proper childhood. My question to you is: Why? Why have these idiotic and pathetic games got the better of you ~~it~~? You should be outside, leaping, jumping and sprawling across fields, playing an extremely incredible game. NOT on the other hand become unhealthy by sitting indoors all day, and watching yourself from the fascinating outdoor life.

Heck, please, please, just for <sup>one</sup> day in your life time go outside, knock on a friend's house and a kick a football <sup>around</sup>. Because that you will receive a more fulfilled and amazing <sup>feeling</sup> experience afterwards, than you do playing on those annoyingly popular games.

I know that some of you dread exercise, and would much prefer to do something that doesn't consist of moving. However, it has been scientifically proven that children who exercise for at least <sup>for</sup> an hour a day, will have a lower chance in gaining anxiety, depression <sup>or</sup> loneliness. Don't <sup>they</sup> <sup>check</sup> "metaphorically change." This is astonishing that a student wants a something to change, however won't actually do something about it. So that when I said to him like I am to you, that I am planning this weekly event in your sports hall, where you will be able to out of your choice do a different

activity each week for an hour. How do you feel about this? You will be able to ~~work~~ yourself for an hour off those stupid ~~tech~~ technologies, and be able to socialise with ~~the~~ your friends.

I know that everybody wants a nice and peaceful evening, after a tedious and draining day at school, however doing some form of exercise after school will actually help you to be to unwind from all the stress, and to be able to release all of that energy you weren't able to use during school. So please students, come to this event, because it is going to benefit you, and it is only an hour every week out of your life.

On a last note, out of curiosity the out of you want to go to University?

Well... I rang up 10 different Universities about two weeks ago, and they told me that "a student who has an outdoor hobby <sup>that</sup> they do outside of academic hours will outshine a student who doesn't, and will be more likely to have a place." Doesn't this motivate you? Doesn't this make you become pushed into signing up and doing a hobby or even going outside? P

Please to everybody, if you are going to take away anything from this, then at least let it be, that being outdoors is going to bring your success in your health, and will allow you to be able to have a higher chance into getting into your dream university.

Push yourself, because you and I both know that those computer  
games aren't going to help you, but being outside will!

Thank you for listening, and hope you'll allow me to see  
the realism in the benefits of being outside!

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

This candidate has a good sense of the style required by the task and uses some rhetorical devices and some varied sentences. There is also a clear attempt to engage with the audience and persuade them to change. Towards the end, however, the piece is distracted by the idea of doing exercise rather than playing on electronic devices and loses focus on the idea of going outside. The response lacks shape and, just when it seems to be drawing to a close, introduces a new topic such as university application. It would benefit from better planning beforehand. The excessive length of the response also leads to a deterioration in the accuracy of spelling and punctuation as the piece goes on.

# Exemplar 10 – total 34 marks

## Question 1

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

You are advised to spend **one** hour on this section.

Question 1 is about **Text 1** *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt.

1 Look again at lines 1–8.

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside. [2]
- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”? [1]
- (c) Look again at lines 9–12. [1]

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this.

### 3 marks

- (a) Give **two** quotations which show that Hazlitt likes to be alone when he is in the countryside.

"Nature is company enough for me" and  
 "one of the pleasantest things in the world  
 is going on a journey through the countryside but I  
 like to go by myself." [2]

- (b) Why does Hazlitt not like “walking and talking at the same time”?

Because when he leaves town he leaves  
 to forget it and everything in  
 it. [1]

- (c) Look again at lines 9–12:

Hazlitt enjoys being in the countryside.

Explain **one** of the ways his behaviour shows this:

he says "I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for  
 joy." this shows he enjoys being in  
 the countryside. [1]

### Examiner commentary for Question 1

The candidate's responses to 1b and 1c are correct even though there is too much information quoted for 1c. The second quotation offered for 1a is not acceptable, however, because it is too long. The candidate must select only the precise words required to answer the question, i.e. 'I like to go by myself'.

## Question 2

Question 2 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

2 William Hazlitt and Jeremy Clarkson both go for a walk in the country.

What are the similarities in the things they like about the countryside?

Draw on evidence from **both** texts to support your answer.

[6]

0 marks

In text 2 Clarkson talks about how much he hates going on walks however he begins to show how he is upset by the changes to the environment, for example he says "you're only as free as a bird if the bird you have is in a cage". Here he shows that he feels restricted where as before there was no "electrified razor wire" or "signposts" telling him where to go or what to do. Similarly in text 1 Hazlitt shows how he cares and enjoys nature. for example he talks about how much he dislikes the city and goes to the countryside to get away, he says "I go out of town in order to forget the town and all that is in it. He shows his love for nature by saying "I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy." This shows how much he enjoys being in the countryside.

### Examiner commentary for Question 2

This response does not address the task because it does not make a clear connection between the two texts. It also presents details from Clarkson's text which describe what Clarkson does

not like about the countryside when the question asks for details which shows what he does like about the countryside.

## Question 3

Question 3 is about **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

3 Look again at lines 11–21.

Explore how Clarkson presents his feelings about changes in the countryside since his childhood.

Support your ideas by referring to the language and structure of the text, and using relevant subject terminology.

[12]

1 mark

In the text Clarkson begins to talk about how much he dislikes walking and will try to avoid it, for example ~~may~~ he says "walking is something I will gladly do when the car breaks down". This shows that he does not choose to walk and will only do so if the car breaks down. He also says "But the notion of treating the exercise as a noun, of going for "a walk" has always seemed faintly perposterous." This shows that he ~~&~~ hates walking and will try to avoid it all costs.

However Clarkson talks about a walk he goes on and all the changes to nature here he begins to show ~~&~~ emotions towards the changes in nature. for example he says "more than that, I was angry, riddled

with guilt and astonished at what had been done to the countryside when no one was looking. This shows he is saddened by the big change in how much the countryside had change. Also he shows Guilt that for it that it had not been taken care of. Also he says "you're only as free as a bird if the bird you have is in a cage." This shows he feels that it is no longer nature and you don't have much freedom when there are fences and signs to guide you ~~what~~ where to go.

### Examiner commentary for Question 3

Unfortunately, most of this response is irrelevant as it refers to material outside the specified lines. The brief reference to being guided and controlled by signposts is relevant but is not approached as a language analysis task.

## Question 4

Question 4 is about **Text 1**, *On Going on a Journey* by William Hazlitt and **Text 2**, *Jackboots Rule the Countryside* by Jeremy Clarkson.

- 4 'Both texts powerfully argue that the countryside should be a place where you can be free of rules and restrictions.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer you should:

- discuss the impressions of the countryside both writers convey
- explain both writers' thoughts and feelings about being free of rules and restrictions in the countryside
- compare how the writers present their ideas about freedom from rules and restrictions in the countryside.

Support your response with quotations from **both** texts.

[18]

2 + 4 marks

I agree with this statement, in text 2 Clarkson talks about rules and about their freedom being restricted, for example he says "you're fenced in by miles of electrified razor wire" this shows there is no freedom and that you are 'fenced in'. This shows that Clarkson has noticed change from his childhood and doesn't feel free to do what he wants. He also says "then there's the countryside itself which looks like a prison camp" this shows it looks closed in, dreary and dull. Here Clarkson conveys the nature/countryside as

prison like meaning that is closed in and looks boring, no nature.

where as in text 1 Hazlitt describes the countryside as bright and beautiful, for example he says "Give me the clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a ~~to~~ three hours' march to dinner". Here he describes nature as open, beautiful and free. This shows the Hazlitt enjoys nature and sees it as freedom. He says "I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy. Then I begin to feel, think, and be myself again". This shows that being in the countryside makes him feel joy and happiness. where as Clarkson felt guilt and sadness for what nature has become

## Examiner commentary for Question 4

The candidate gives a clear general overview of both texts and identifies the main points of comparison between both texts. Although the candidate does explain the meanings of each quotation that is used, the candidate does not evaluate how the ideas are expressed or compare the writers' methods. The candidate should make clearer reference to the statement and how far each text reflects the statement.

## Question 5

5 Write the words of a talk to your class to persuade them to spend more time outdoors.

In your talk you should:

- explain the advantages of spending time outdoors
- describe some of the things that can be done outdoors
- persuade your classmates to spend more time outdoors.

[40]

13 + 11 marks

Dear fellow classmates

Today I come to talk to you about freedom, you have freedom! But do you use it? Well I ask myself what is ~~the~~ freedom? Is it the freedom to speak, to learn, to walk? YES!!

The average student spends 1hr of there week outdoors. Is this enough? No! Lets talk through some benefits of being outdoors. It can keep you fit and healthy, fresh air clears your mind relieving stress, you can socialise and meet new people. Not only will this help you mentally and physically but it's something to enjoy.

Imagine the big, beautiful blue sky above you as you breathe in the fresh air. Imagine the green, grazed grass beneath your feet. You have no limit! Not only is walking for fitness but it's also for fun. You could walk to the park or go on a woodland walk. You don't have to go on a walk. Have a picnic. go to the beach. go on a bike ride.

Not only do we need time outdoors but so do our pets. Dogs need walks, this a good reason to go but and have fun. you won't be alone, you will have your fluffball as a companion by your side.

Now our school years are coming to an end, many friends may have a knock on effect. Not this time! Invite your friends out. Have fun. Socialise. This way we can stay close to those who truly matter to us. This

doesn't have to be the  
end of everything and  
I will not let it be the  
end.

So enjoy the sunshine.  
Enjoy the blue sky's, enjoy  
the sand. Enjoy the green  
grass. Enjoy!

Thank you for your time.

## Examiner commentary for Question 5

This is a competent piece which has a well judged length. The candidate use of a range of rhetorical devices shows a clear understanding of the purpose of the talk. There are some references to the experience of students coming to the end of their school career which create some sense of audience but the text could be more firmly located in that context. Paragraphs are generally organised around one idea but the third paragraph merges two ideas. There is a clear sense of direction and the penultimate paragraph is a fairly effective call to action but its impact is somewhat blunted by adding, 'Thank you for your time.' The candidate makes use of a wide range of sentence structures including at least one example of antithesis. There is, however, a tendency to use the same technique, e.g. imperative sentences, too many times which makes the text seem a little repetitive.



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