

AQA **Style** GCSE

English Language

Paper 2 - 002

Mark Scheme

Section A

It is not possible to reproduce AQA's mark scheme, therefore on this mark scheme you will find the suggested content for each answer.

Suggested content is just that. Often pupils come up with different and better interpretations of the text. Credit anything that is relevant and backed up by a quote from the text.

The best approach may be to use the suggested content along with the AQA mark scheme to be able to put each pupil into the band that best fits their answer.

Section B

It is not possible to reproduce AQA's mark scheme or give suggested content for this section as each piece of work will be individual to the pupil. You may wish to refer to AQA's mark scheme to award marks in a consistent way.

Section A: Reading

Question	Marks Available	Suggested Content																
<p>1. Read source A again from line 1 to 18. Look at the list below and choose four statements that are TRUE.</p> <p>Shade the boxes of the statements you think are TRUE.</p>	4	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding: 2px;">a) Read is always in excruciating pain.</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right; padding: 2px;">False</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">b) The writer feels that no-one can understand her pain.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">True</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">c) Read also feels isolated.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">True</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">d) Read feels no-one wants to help her.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">False</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">e) Read is upset that she won't be able to travel for at least two years.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">False</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">f) Books and films were a comfort to Read.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">False</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">g) Food was important to Read.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">True</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">h) Read feels she can't reach the world she knew.</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">True</td> </tr> </table>	a) Read is always in excruciating pain.	False	b) The writer feels that no-one can understand her pain.	True	c) Read also feels isolated.	True	d) Read feels no-one wants to help her.	False	e) Read is upset that she won't be able to travel for at least two years.	False	f) Books and films were a comfort to Read.	False	g) Food was important to Read.	True	h) Read feels she can't reach the world she knew.	True
a) Read is always in excruciating pain.	False																	
b) The writer feels that no-one can understand her pain.	True																	
c) Read also feels isolated.	True																	
d) Read feels no-one wants to help her.	False																	
e) Read is upset that she won't be able to travel for at least two years.	False																	
f) Books and films were a comfort to Read.	False																	
g) Food was important to Read.	True																	
h) Read feels she can't reach the world she knew.	True																	
<p>Refer to sources A and B for this question.</p> <p>2. Looking at the sources, write a summary of the differences between health care in the 21st century and in the 19th century.</p>	8	<p>This is suggested content only, pupils may produce more and better ideas. Anything relevant should be credited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read is surrounded by people who are 'all willing to help'. This contrasts with source B where the patients are 'shamefully neglected'. • Although Read is in pain, it is clear that she is surrounded by modern comforts, she mentions films, books and her iPad. In source B, the patients are left 'nine weeks altogether without a change of linen or of bed clothing.' This sounds like their basic needs aren't being met, let alone being given any comforts or distractions. • The writer in 'Fighting Back' mentions that at night, the 'hushed tones' of the nurses and the 'squeak' of their shoes is a distracting noise. This suggests that nurses are on hand day and night. However in Source B it says the patients were 'without properly appointed nurses' and that 'male paupers' had to 'attend female patients'. • Read says pain created a glass wall through which you can see 'the world you knew, full of colours and comforts and conversation.' Her surroundings are pleasant and she is aware of that even though she is in pain. This could not be further from the case in source B. The workhouse hospital was a disgrace where patients were left 'besmeared in their own excrement' and often, two patients were placed in a bed together and when one died 'a living patient occupied the same bed with a corpse for a considerable period after death.' When Read describes her 'bed island' her very isolated feeling tells you that she definitely was the only one in it. • In 'Fighting Back' we hear how Read has regular 'lovely pain killers' and although these don't work for long, she does have half an hour when she can 'relax, talk, maybe even sleep a little.' In Huddersfield Workhouse, we hear that the only treatment seems to be 'the free administration of wine.' And even this was 'withheld'. This is not what we would class as a medical treatment these days. 																
<p>Refer to only to source B for this answer.</p> <p>3. How does the report use language to influence the authorities to take action?</p>	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word 'allegations' is a legal term which suggests a wrong has been committed. It sounds authoritative and gives the impression that the people carrying out the inquiry and writing the report knew what they were doing. • Similarly 'fit and proper' is also a legal term and emphasises that the people who have investigated the allegations are in a position to do so and make a credible report. • The words 'shamefully neglected' are emotive. It suggests an element of blame somewhere as if someone feels 'shame' they have been blamed for something. 'Neglected' is also emotive, especially when talking about people who are vulnerable anyway as they are in the workhouse and even more so because they are sick. It suggests they are deliberately not looked after. • The words 'filthy' and 'disgusting' are hard hitting words that pull no punches as to how bad the situation is. They are not words you would associate with a hospital or sick room. • The words 'filthy' and 'disgusting' are hard hitting words that pull no punches as to how bad the situation is. They are not words you would associate with a hospital or sick room. • 'nine weeks altogether' by using 'altogether' this emphasises that there has been no change of bedding throughout the whole of this time. This is shocking to the reader. 																

Section A: Reading

Question	Marks Available	Suggested Content
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'again and again and repeatedly' the repetition and tautology here serve to emphasise how many times a bed will be reused without changing the bedding. • 'purification' is a word we would associate with cleanliness and comfort and especially around sick people, purification becomes important to ensure the germs do not spread. Here however, it is used as a contrast to what is really going on, saying there was no 'attempt at purification.' • 'swarmed with lice' the word 'swarmed' gives the impression that there were many thousands of lice and that this was a major problem. It is emotive in that it makes the reader shudder with disgust. • 'ragingly delirious' gives an insight into how poorly these patients were. 'Ragingly' suggests that the fever was out of control and 'delirious' suggests that, as a result, the patient was also out of control, not really knowing where they are. It is a powerful image to make the reader empathise with the patients. • 'same bed with a corpse' is another brutal image. Corpse is unambiguous and gives the reader images of death and cold dead bodies. The juxtaposition of corpse with bed is especially effective as a bed should be somewhere warm and safe and restful, it is horrifying to think of a corpse in bed with a living person. The fact that the corpse is there for 'a considerable period after death' also shows a lack of respect to the person who has died and this is equally shocking to the reader. • 'poor sick creatures' is an emotive way to describe the patients. It almost dehumanises them, making them into little more than animals, which is the way they are treated in the hospital. • 'abject and helpless' add to this idea that the people are as low as they can go and are in no position to help themselves. This should make the reader feel sorry for them and could make the reader angry that they are put in this position. • 'suffered to remain in the most befouled state' again brings in the idea of suffering and evokes sympathy and disgust in the reader because 'befouled' suggests the patients are in a terrible state of dirtiness. • 'besmeared by their own excrement' expands on the same idea. The word 'besmeared' suggests it is almost rubbed in all over them, as if they have led in it and moved about in it for some time, which was the case. This would make the reader feel revolted and shocked. • When the writer talks about the 'necessary stimulants', the wine, being 'withheld' this adds to the feeling that this is deliberate neglect, as someone must actively withhold something.
<p>Look at both sources A and B.</p> <p>4. Compare attitudes towards illness and patients in both texts.</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>Students must give their personal response to the extract. However, these are some of the points they may consider:</p> <p>Source A - 'Fighting Back' Read's Attitude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julie Read sees illness and pain as a physical being which 'digs its claws into you'. She sees it as something outside of her control, as even when she has had painkillers, it 'crawls up out of the darkness' and has her in its 'grip again.' It is like she is engaged in a fight or a battle with her illness. • Read believes that everyone's pain is different and 'one person's excruciating is another person's bearable'. This means no-one can truly understand another's pain. • The writer believes that pain/illness separates the sufferer from the world they have known as if 'you are looking in through a window.' She finds it a very isolating experience.

Section A: Reading

Question	Marks Available	Suggested Content
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She talks about sleep being 'an unlikely visitor' as the pain and illness makes her unable to distinguish reality and fantasy as she has 'vivid dreams' while asleep. • She considers the illness to be 'her fate' and tries to distract herself from it, especially at night when she has time to 'think about my fate'. She says it's no good, the illness is too strong and it 'absorbed me.' • Read is grateful for modern pain killers that can give her some relief, describing them as throwing the pain into a hole. She is still engaged in a battle with an entity that is her pain. <p>Attitudes of people around her:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By describing them as an 'ocean of people', Read suggests that there are many people around her 'all caring, all willing to help'. This shows that the attitude of the people around her, whether these be family, friends or hospital staff, is that they should try to do something to alleviate her suffering and that they are prepared to do so. • The fact that Read has tried Rice Krispies, chocolate and crisps suggests that the people around her are indulging her with her favourites to try to get her to feel better. It is as if she can have what she wants because she is poorly. Their attitude is that they will try anything to relieve her pain. • It is clear from this extract that society at large has an attitude that sick people should receive constant care, by the very fact that there are nurses available all night. • Also, the fact that the pain killers are administered regularly and not questioned shows that modern attitudes are that someone should not be in pain if at all possible and steps must be taken to alleviate the pain they experience. <p>Source B - Overseer's Report on Conditions for the Sick in Huddersfield Workhouse. Attitude of the workhouse/hospital managers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workhouse managers seem to regard the poor people in the workhouse as the lowest of the low, maybe even as subhuman. They seem to regard illness then as a great inconvenience which they will do little to alleviate. This is clear to see when they have left patients 'for nine weeks altogether without a change of linen' this is worse than you would treat an animal. Further to that, the beds the patients are in are 'only bags of straw and shavings' which again is more akin to an animal bed than to one fit for humans, let alone sick humans. The beds also 'swarmed with lice' which shows that the workhouse staff did not see the sick poor as people to made comfortable. So not only were the patients poorly, they would be itching and covered in bites. • The workhouse managers seem to have no sense that illness is something to be combatted, as you can see in the fact that 'beds in which patients suffering in typhus have died' are just reused without 'attempt at purification'. It was well known in this time that diseases were transmitted and that cleanliness would go a long way to preventing its spread. The people in charge of the workhouse though don't seem to feel any obligation to fight illness and just let it run wild. • Putting two people in a bed when one was 'ragingly delirious, when the other was dying' is also a sign that illness was seen as an inconvenience and that the ill people were not considered entitled to dignity or even their own bed. • Leaving a corpse in bed with a sick person 'for a considerable period after death' also shows a total lack of regard for both the dead person and the living. It shows that, once again there was no attitude of caring, in fact the staff seem to be doing everything possible to make the various illnesses worse and spread around the rest of the patients. • That no nurses were provided for some of the time and 'male paupers' were expected to attend the sick shows that illness, in the poor at least, did not prompt any special treatment or specialised staff to be sought.

Section A: Reading

Question	Marks Available	Suggested Content
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fact that the patients were not washed and were left 'in their own excrement' is torture to the patients and gives a sense that the staff almost think it is the person's own fault that they have an illness.• This idea is continued when the only 'treatment' they have, wine, is 'withheld'. We hear that the person who is supposed to supply it was 'repeatedly applied to for it' and would not give it. There is a sense that the ill poor do not deserve any treatment or relief. <p>The attitudes of the report's writers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report's writers clearly do not share the attitude of the workhouse managers to illness. By using words such as 'filthy and disgusting state' and 'poor sick creatures' they highlight the shocking treatment of the patients in the workhouse. By illustrating what they see as problems, they show how they believe patients and illness should be treated. For example, talking about patients being in beds with sheets that have been used 'again and again' shows that the writers believe clean bedding for each patient is necessary.• Pointing out that the beds 'swarmed with lice' also shows that this is not an acceptable part of how patients, even the poor ones, should be treated. There is an understanding that illness and patients need cleanliness.• The report writers also appear to think that professional staff should attend on people who are ill and by extension, that illness should be combatted. They point out that there were no 'properly appointed nurses to attend to them'.• There is also an attitude that some sort of relief should be administered to help the patients fight their illness. In this case it was wine. The report states that 'death occurred amongst the patients from which such stimulant was withheld.' So there is an attitude that patients should be made as comfortable as possible and that an attempt should be made to fight illness.