



Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2019

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2
GCSE (9–1) in English Language (1EN0)
Paper 1: Fiction and Imaginative Writing

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2019

Publications Code 1EN0_01_1906_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2019

General marking guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than be penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme – not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgment is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification/indicative content will not be exhaustive.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, a senior examiner must be consulted before a mark is given.
- Crossed-out work should be marked unless the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Marking guidance – specific

- The marking grids have been designed to assess student work holistically. The grids identify the Assessment Objective being targeted by the level descriptors.
- When deciding how to reward an answer, examiners should consult both the indicative content and the associated marking grid(s). When using a levels-based mark scheme, the 'best fit' approach should be used.
- Examiners should first decide which descriptor most closely matches the answer and place it in that level.
- The mark awarded within the level will be decided based on the quality of the answer and will be modified according to how securely all bullet points are displayed at that level.
- In cases of uneven performance, the points above will still apply. Candidates will be placed in the level that best describes their answer according to the Assessment Objective described in the level. Marks will be awarded towards the top or bottom of that level depending on how they have evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.
- Indicative content is exactly that – it consists of factual points that candidates are likely to use to construct their answer. It is possible for an answer to be constructed without mentioning some or all of these points, as long as they provide alternative responses to the indicative content that fulfil the requirements of the question. It is the examiner's responsibility to apply professional judgment to the candidate's response in determining if the answer fulfils the requirements of the question.

THIS MARK SCHEME GRID SHOULD BE ON THE LEFT HAND PAGE SO THAT ALL ASSESSMENT GRIDS ARE ON A DOUBLE PAGE SPREAD WITH THE INDICATIVE CONTENT

Paper 1 Mark scheme

The table below shows the number of raw marks allocated for each question in this mark scheme.

Component	Assessment Objectives						Total marks
	A01	A02	A03	A04	A05	A06	
Component 1 – Fiction and Imaginative Writing							
Question 1	1						1
Question 2	2						2
Question 3		6					6
Question 4				15			15
Question 5 or 6					24	16	40

Section A: Reading

Question Number	AO1: Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas.	Mark
1	Accept only the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a bright) morning 	(1)

Question Number	AO1: Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas.	Mark
2	Accept any reasonable answer based on lines 1-6, up to a maximum of 2 marks. <p>Quotations and candidate's own words are acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'sorrow' • 'shame' • 'terror' • she feels forlorn/sad • although it is morning her misery makes her imagine that it is dark and cold • she physically shows that she is worried as she is 'Wringing her hands' • 'weeping bitterly' (clearly shows that she is upset) • 'deep wound in her breast' (shows how much she feels abandoned by her father and step mother) • 'stunned' (by the loss of all she loved) • 'lonely' • 'without a hope' • 'without a purpose' • 'rejected' • 'insensible' • 'lost' • 'in pain' 	(2)

In responses to the following question, examiners should be aware of the different ways candidates may structure their responses. There should be sufficient evidence analysing both language and structure to reward responses. **Responses that are unbalanced cannot access Level 2 or above, where analysis of both language and structure is required.**

Question Number	Indicative content
3	<p>Reward responses that explain how the writer uses language and structure to describe the moment when Diogenes (Di) finds Florence in lines 22-37.</p> <p>Responses may include the following points about the language of the text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of active verbs to indicate the energetic style of the dog’s movement: ‘stopped short’; ‘wheeled about’; ‘bounded’ • repeated words to indicate Di’s delight at seeing Florence: ‘round and round’ • simple emotive language used: ‘glad bark’ • the tone of Florence’s speech is questioning and elated: “‘Oh, Di! oh, dear, true, faithful Di’”, ‘How could I ever leave you, Di, who would never leave me?’ • use of alliteration to emphasise Di’s fun-loving nature, an exuberant rascal, scaring housemaids who are cleaning the steps and giving no thought to his own safety, ‘terrifying with touches of his nose’ • the use of hyperbole to illustrate Di’s exuberance: ‘continually stopping, in the midst of a thousand extravagances’ • repeated use of participles - ‘flying’, ‘tumbling’, ‘getting up’, ‘dashing’, ‘terrifying’, to emphasise the liveliness and energy of Di • extensive use of adjectives, sometimes in adjective chains to capture Florence’s feelings for the dog: ‘rough, old, loving, foolish head’. <p>Responses may include the following points about the structure of the text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this passage begins with Florence still deeply upset and trying to ‘avoid attracting attention’ but ends with Diogenes (Di), loud and proud, with ‘all the dogs who could come out, came out to stare at him’ • repeated use of the dog’s name shows how important he is to Florence • the use of complex, multi-clausal sentences mirrors the constant movement of the dog: ‘Florence, resolving to keep to the more quiet streets as long as she could, was going on more quietly herself, when a familiar little shadow darted past upon the sunny pavement, stopped short, wheeled about, came close to her, made off again, bounded round and round her, and Diogenes, panting for breath, and yet making the street ring with his glad bark, was at her feet’ • use of question marks and exclamation mark to indicate the intensity of her feeling: “‘Oh, Di!’” • use of a balanced rhetorical question to indicate the strength of their relationship: ‘How could I ever leave you, Di, who would never leave me?’ • use of repetition for emphasis: ‘all the dogs’ • there is a contrast between the presentation of Diogenes and Florence as he is: ‘dashing at big dogs in a jocosely defiance of his species’, compared with Florence who is ‘endeavouring to calm the agitation of her manner’. <p style="text-align: right;">(6 marks)</p>

Question 3

Level	Mark	AO2: Explain, comment on and analyse how writers use language and structure to achieve effects and influence readers, using relevant subject terminology to support their views.
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on the language and/or structure used to achieve effects and influence readers, including use of vocabulary. • The selection of references is valid, but not developed. <p>NB: The mark awarded cannot progress beyond the top of Level 1 if only language OR structure has been considered.</p>
Level 2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of how both language and structure are used to achieve effects and influence readers, including use of vocabulary and sentence structure. • The selection of references is appropriate and relevant to the points being made.
Level 3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of how both language and structure are used to achieve effects and influence readers, including use of vocabulary, sentence structure and other language features. • The selection of references is discriminating and clarifies the points being made.

Question Number	Indicative content
4	<p>Reward responses that evaluate how successfully the attempt to create Florence's thoughts and feelings is achieved.</p> <p>References to the writer's techniques should only be credited at Level 2 and above if they support the critical judgement of the text.</p> <p>Responses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reader is immediately plunged into the tense and dramatic incident and into Florence's feelings in the strongly emotive opening • the physical manifestation of her grief is shown as she wrings her hands and weeps • the opening paragraph reaches a dramatic conclusion with the use of the triple repetition of 'without a' • the second paragraph introduces a visual contrast for the reader with a 'cheerful vista' and 'the blue sky and airy clouds' as a way of emphasising Florence's perception of her situation through contrast • paragraph two echoes paragraph one with its focus upon her heart and the source of her injury: 'breast', 'bosom' • there is effective emphasis on her blind flight through the repetition of 'somewhere, anywhere' • use of a rhetorical question to open the shortest paragraph, 'Where to go?' creates drama and tension, intensified by the third repetition of 'somewhere, anywhere' • Florence thinks of London as a place of danger, seen in the alliterative phrase 'wild wilderness' • Florence is scared that she will be noticed and possibly stopped and is trying to 'avoid attracting notice' • Di's arrival immediately provides Florence with a loyal and loving companion, and so her sense of loneliness is reduced • Di is not just a companion but is also brave and so acts as a confident protector for Florence in the wild streets of London: 'dashing at big dogs in a jocose defiance of his species' • the writer successfully captures the bustle of London in the extended image of 'the stream of life' and the complex, list-like sentence that presents Florence's feelings of being carried away to the 'deep sea' • Florence's final salvation is presented as 'inviting' and ends with the release of tension and the comforting image of the 'well-remembered little parlour', which stands in contrast to the vast and noisy confusion of London. <p style="text-align: right;">(15 marks)</p> <p>N.B.: candidates may offer a range of evaluations of the success of the writer. All interpretations are equally valid provided they are argued appropriately supporting the points being made.</p>

Question 4

Level	Mark	AO4: Evaluate texts critically and support this with appropriate textual references.
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of ideas, events, themes or settings. • Limited assertions are offered about the text. • The use of references is limited.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on ideas, events, themes or settings. • Straightforward opinions with limited judgements are offered about the text. • The selection of references is valid, but not developed.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of ideas, events, themes or settings. • Informed judgement is offered about the text. • The selection of references is appropriate and relevant to the points being made.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of ideas, events, themes or settings. • Well-informed and developed critical judgement is offered about the text. • The selection of references is appropriate, detailed and fully supports the points being made.
Level 5	13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of ideas, events, themes or settings. • There is a sustained and detached critical overview and judgement about the text. • The selection of references is apt and discriminating and is persuasive in clarifying the points being made.

Section B – Imaginative Writing

Refer to the writing assessment grids at the end of this section when marking Question 5 and Question 6.

Question Number	Indicative content
*5	<p>Purpose: to write a real or imagined piece about a time when the writer was lost or lost an important possession. This may involve a range of approaches, including: description, anecdote, speech, narrative and literary techniques.</p> <p>Audience: the writing is for a general readership. Candidates can choose to write for an adult audience or an audience of young people.</p> <p>Form: the response may be narrative, descriptive or monologue. There should be clear organisation and structure with an introduction, development of points and a conclusion. Some candidates may intentionally adapt their language and style to their audience by using, for example, a more informal or colloquial approach. Candidates may introduce some literary elements.</p> <p>Responses may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use the images to inspire writing; for example, some may choose to recall memories of being lost or losing an important possession, allowing them to reflect upon their thoughts and feelings at the time• write about others who may have been affected by the loss described, developing a range of thoughts and feelings about the impact on others• write about more than a single event• use appropriate techniques for creative writing: vocabulary, imagery, language techniques• use a voice that attempts to make the piece interesting and believable for the chosen audience• demonstrate particular understanding of the form used• be written in a register and style appropriate for the chosen form, which may include colloquial elements, dialogue within description or narrative, or a sustained single voice in a monologue. <p style="text-align: right;">(40 marks)</p> <p>(includes 16 marks for the range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate use of spelling and punctuation)</p>

Question Number	Indicative content
*6	<p>Purpose: to write a real or imagined piece about when the writer felt happy or relieved about something. This may involve a range of approaches, including: description, anecdote, speech, narrative and literary techniques.</p> <p>Audience: the writing is for a general readership. Candidates can choose to write for an adult audience or an audience of young people.</p> <p>Form: the response may be narrative, descriptive or a monologue. There should be clear organisation and structure with an introduction, development of points and a conclusion. Some candidates may intentionally adapt their language and style to their audience by using, for example, a more informal or colloquial approach. Candidates may introduce some literary elements.</p> <p>Responses may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write about a memory from the past in which they felt happy or relieved • use any example, real or imagined, where the writer may have experienced feelings of being happy or relieved • use appropriate techniques for creative writing: vocabulary, imagery, language techniques • use a voice that attempts to make the piece interesting and believable to the chosen audience • demonstrate particular understanding of the form used • be written in a register and style appropriate for the chosen form, which may include colloquial elements, dialogue within description or narrative, or a sustained single voice in a monologue. <p style="text-align: right;">(40 marks)</p> <p>(includes 16 marks for the range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate use of spelling and punctuation)</p>

Writing assessment grids for Question 5 and Question 6

AO5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate clearly, effectively and imaginatively, selecting and adapting tone, style and register for different forms, purposes and audiences. • Organise information and ideas, using structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion of texts. 		
Level	Mark	The candidate:
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides no rewardable material
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offers a basic response, with audience and/or purpose not fully established • expresses information and ideas, with limited use of structural and grammatical features
Level 2	5–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows an awareness of audience and purpose, with straightforward use of tone, style and register • expresses and orders information and ideas; uses paragraphs and a range of structural and grammatical features
Level 3	10–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selects material and stylistic or rhetorical devices to suit audience and purpose, with appropriate use of tone, style and register • develops and connects appropriate information and ideas; structural and grammatical features and paragraphing make meaning clear
Level 4	15–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organises material for particular effect, with effective use of tone, style and register • manages information and ideas, with structural and grammatical features used cohesively and deliberately across the text
Level 5	20–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shapes audience response with subtlety, with sophisticated and sustained use of tone, style and register • manipulates complex ideas, utilising a range of structural and grammatical features to support coherence and cohesion.

AO6:

Candidates must use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.

Level	Mark	The candidate:
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">provides no rewardable material
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses basic vocabulary, often misspelleduses punctuation with basic control, creating undeveloped, often repetitive, sentence structures
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">writes with a range of correctly spelt vocabulary, e.g. words with regular patterns such as prefixes, suffixes, double consonantsuses punctuation with control, creating a range of sentence structures, including coordination and subordination
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses a varied vocabulary and spells words containing irregular patterns correctlyuses accurate and varied punctuation, adapting sentence structure to contribute positively to purpose and effect
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses a wide, selective vocabulary with only occasional spelling errorspositions a range of punctuation for clarity, managing sentence structures for deliberate effect
Level 5	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses an extensive vocabulary strategically; rare spelling errors do not detract from overall meaningpunctuates writing with accuracy to aid emphasis and precision, using a range of sentence structures accurately and selectively to achieve particular effects.