

**Much Ado About Nothing - Higher tier extract
(character focus) (SPaG uncorrected)**

The character of Hero in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" has been described as "a sweet and innocent girl who has been wronged in love." This statement is correct; she is also compliant, cunning, a victim, positive and in a happy marriage with Claudio by the end of the play.

✓ focus

sets out stall!

Hero is a compliant character, who conforms to the usual behaviour of the time; she speaks only when spoken to, does what her father wants her to, and does not voice her own opinions. We firstly see this in Act 1, Scene 1, when she speaks only at the start of the scene, the rest of the time she remains silent. This shows that she does not want to disobey what her father wants her to do.

✓ context.

✓ general

↓
specific

Furthermore, at the party her uncle speaks directly to her yet she is not the one who answers the question, her cousin Beatrice is. This suggests that Hero is shy and needs her cousin to help. Lastly, she does not object to marrying Claudio, who she barely knows. To a modern-day audience, this would seem ridiculous, but because Hero's father agreed that she could marry Claudio, she did. This shows compliance as she would not dare to go against her father's wishes.

✓ character judgement

clear
✓ context.

Shakespeare portrays Hero as being innocent. The main event which shows this is when Claudio jilts her, and she is shocked and cries "O Lord, defend me." Hero is unlikely to use the Lord's name in vain because of the lifestyles of those living in Shakespearean times, so really would have wanted God to defend her. More over, she faints; this action alone shows that Hero is innocent, and even the suggestion that she's be unfaithful shocked her. Hero's youth is also made clear to the audience earlier in the play when Claudio says "fair, young Hero." Youth usually suggests innocence; this is no different.

✓ ref

discussing context.

✓ judges.

Hero is a victim of Don John's wrongdoings. Don John chooses to ruin Hero's life, just because he is a "villain." He asks Borrachio to help him come up with a plan which would ruin the wedding, and once they had, he instigates

✓ ref.

the evil deception. Hero has done nothing wrong, but Don John chooses to trick her because it occurred at a convenient time for him. He does not care for her feelings. I think that Hero is a victim because she had to suffer for someone else's lies and trickery.

well made point.

As well as being innocent, compliant and a victim, the audience is able to interpret Hero as being cunning. The main evidence for this point is when herself and Ursula trick Beatrice into believing that Benedick loves her. She leads the conversation here, and directs the things they say cleverly so that Beatrice thinks they don't know she's there; Hero is clever. At the end of the scene, Hero says "some cupids kill with arrows, some with words", she is referring to how they have made Beatrice fall in love with Benedick, purely by talking of the pair. The verb "kill" does not have a morbid meaning; she is using the word metaphorically, meaning that she has planted the idea of love into Beatrice's mind. In addition, Hero reveals Beatrice's love for Benedick at the end of the play by showing her love notes to Benedick. This portrays Hero as being able to join in and have fun, and also as her being cheeky; she knows Beatrice is unlikely to profess her undenyng love of Benedick, so she does it for her.

developing discussion

close discussion

engaged

Shakespeare presents Hero as being a positive character. We firstly see this when she gets very excited to see the men get home from war; she's looking forward to seeing them. Furthermore, at the party she seems to be happy, especially when she is with Claudio. The pair stay close for most of the time. Hero also makes fun of her cousin, Beatrice, after she has tricked her into believing Benedick loves her, for example at the end of the play when she pulls out Beatrice's love notes and hands them to Benedick. Lastly, although Hero can be seen to be a compliant character, this does not necessarily mean she is unhappy; she could appear to be unopinionated because she is happy with the choices people around her make, for example marrying Claudio.

some repetition.

valid.

Lastly, Hero marries Claudio at the end of the play. Although it took two attempts, Claudio married "another Hero." Hero here is seen as loving, generous and forgiving, because although Claudio disgraced her once before, Hero does not hold it against him and she takes his hand in marriage. Although Hero's relationship is eventful in many ways, it can also be seen as smooth-running and easy. This is because of the forgiving nature of Hero, no grudges were held.

✓ evaluative

In conclusion, I think that Hero is a sweet and innocent girl, although she can be cunning and is able to have a good time. She is also a fine example of the stereotypical woman in Messina in Shakespeare's time.

Confident and detailed
evaluation.

17/18

SPa6 : 4

An Inspector Calls - Higher tier essay (character focus) (SPaG uncorrected)

The play 'An Inspector Calls' was written in 1945, the last years of world war 2 by author J.B. Priestly. It was set in 1912, before world war one had begun. References to war are made throughout the play which makes it relevant for a 1940s audience. However, main themes like responsibility, influences, class, age and gender are topics that still remain and so the play is still current for a modern day audience.

At the start of the play Gerald is described as, "An attractive chap" and is eager to please Mr Birling, because of his engagement with Sheila. Eric is portrayed rather rude as he laughs and Sheila asks, 'What the joke?' This suggests Eric is different to the rest of the family and the social status they uphold.

Early on in the play we find out that Gerald is commanding with Sheila and has power over her, 'Is it the one you wanted me to have?' here Sheila is referring to the engagement ring and how because Gerald chose what ring shows the role of women during this time and how Sheila doesn't have much say. This suggests Gerald is a traditional character. An audience also notices how Eric maybe is in disagreement with their engagement and how he can see how Mr Birling is thinking of the money so he can be with Gerald's family business and work together, 'for higher costs and lower prices' by Eric noticing this shows how he is an outsider.

Going onto which character I feel more sympathy for can be expressed through Gerald's questioning which is the revelation of his affair. Firstly, Gerald shows no sign of compassion for the death of Eva Smith but when the Inspector notifies him that she changed her name to 'Daisy Renton' it is clear that Gerald has something to hide as he says, 'I need a drink' Then the curtains close leaving a cliff hanger. This shows that Sheila and Gerald's relationship has not been truthful. Later Gerald says, 'I think Miss Birling should leave now.' This may be seen as

general background - reference to question?

reference - but points not quite made relevant.

some ref. to context

valid point, though not wholly clear

1st real → reference to question

judgement

Gerald trying to protect Sheila which makes an audience feel sympathy towards him. However, I believe he is trying to hide the truth so he does not look bad and ruin the social status. What does make me feel sympathy towards him is how he is the only character that made Eva/Daisy happy even if it was for a short amount of time and he saw it 'as nothing but a cry for help.' The contrast between him deceiving Sheila and helping Eva shows a good side to Gerald's character and a naiveity as he means to do good. Eric's part to play in Eva's death is revealed slightly different. It is Sheila who recongises Eric is the farther of Eva's child. Priestly uses dramatic Irony during Mrs Birlings questioning, when she talks about Eva's babys father, unaware it is Eric and how 'It is his responsibility.' This makes me feel sympathy towards Eric as he was not present when an audience finds out his part in Eva's death so he cannot explain himself until later in the play when characters or the audience may have already made an opinion on him.

discussing

proof?

judging character

ref.

fair point.

The final area which gives my final idea on who I feel more sympathy for is the Inspectors final speech which is one last push for the characters to accept their responsibility. The Inspector says how, 'we are all responsible' this is a message to the characters but also a wider message to the audience. The Inspector is said to have made, 'a good impression' on Sheila and Eric who are the younger characters and shows Priestlys hope for the future. However Mr and Mrs Birling do not accept their responsibility which shows how age has an effect. This makes me feel sympathy towards Eric as he does realise his mistakes and is distressed and truly hurt. However, Gerald's age is not made clear and so then he falls back on his social status which makes him not take responsibility. Although Gerald was not present for the Inspectors final speech and so did not have that final push which also makes me feel sympathy towards him as he had true feelings for Eva and the quote, 'millions and millions and millions of Eva Smiths' would have given him the relisation that there is still a chance.

✓ engaged response

proof?

interesting point.

To conclude I feel equally sympathetic for both Eric and ✓
Gerald as they both ment to do good things and help. The ✓
play an inspector calls uses characters like Eric and
Gerald to show how people react differently to "A chain of
events' and show how class had a great effect on peoples
lives.

Thoughtful and thorough,
although not always fully
focused.

14

SPaG : 3

An Inspector Calls - Higher tier essay (theme focus) (SPaG uncorrected)

Throughout the play of "An Inspector Calls" many characters deceive, lie to and speak absolute hypocrisy to others, and despite the initial idyllic scene of the family dinner, the lies are soon revealed and uncover the family's inner tensions.

✓ overview

Priestley uses the character, gerald to resent the idea of deception and lies. At the start of the play we suspect that something is awry when Sheila mentions the fact that Gerald "didn't come near [her]" all last summer. Her tone is "(half serious, half playful)" suggesting that Sheila suspects something. On the other hand, Sybil Birling defends Gerald and the subject is passed off fairly lightly but not without some tension.

✓
✓ apt refs.

✓ well noted.

Later on in the play, of course, we find that Gerald was indeed lying, after the arrival of the Inspector. We learn that despite his relationship with Sheila, Gerald had "kept [Eva] as [his] mistress." Although Gerald appears to be genuinely in love with Sheila, he did betray her and tried to hide it from both Sheila and the Inspector (to no avail).

✓ evaluative

Priestley uses the Inspector to uncover the truth of Gerald and Sheila's relationship.

Interestingly, Gerald's account of his meetings with Eva is very honest, and leads to Sheila expressing how she "rather respect[s]" him unlike before. The contrast of both truth and lies is evident through Gerald, who represents the upper class. Perhaps Priestley suggests that the upper class, whilst capable of honesty, are also capable of deception (to even their loved ones). Whilst Gerald's honesty is respected, he is still shown to be able to lie without hesitation. Upon his return at the end of the play, Gerald is said to have casually lied to a police officer that his questioning of The Inspector was 'just an argument [they were] having'. He then lies very convincingly to the infirmary about Eva being "one of [their] employees." This leads us to believe that the upper class are entirely capable of deception for their own benefit, and to defend

✓
✓ nicely tentative

✓ evaluation sustained.

✓ well noted

✓
✓ valid inference, and ref. to context.

themselves ultimately. Priestley felt that there was urgent need for social reform. The lower classes (represented by Eva Smith), who had no social support from an NHS or Welfare State led bleak existences in comparison to the upper classes. Although Priestley shows that the upper classes can be socially responsible - just as Gerald helped Eva - ultimately the upper class will always attempt to cover up the disturbing side of the truth to protect themselves. Priestley implies that this ability to lie so easily, means the upper class needed to go. *maybe!* *context.* *balanced discussion* *well made point.*

Mrs Birling and Mr Birling are also heavily linked with the theme of deception. Both show that they have the desire to cover things up to protect their own interests. These represent the older, conservative generation, as well as Birling standing for economical dictators at the time. *valid.*

Priestley shows that, very much like Gerald, both Birling and Mrs Birling are very capable of deception. Mrs Birling - *yes.* one of many women who worked in charity organisations at the time, blatantly lies to the Inspector when questioned. She initially denies recognising the photograph of Eva Smith and is deliberately vague about the details claiming it was "all a load of nonsense." This makes us question the effectiveness of these charity organisations, who were not only unable to make a real difference to society, but (shown through Mrs Birling) attempted to cover up and deny their failures to help people. *context.* *ref.*

On the other hand, Sheila (and Eric) is much more honest in her confession, and also recognises that Mrs Birling was lying. Eric too is honest about his involvement with Eva Smith, having used her as a mere object to fulfil his sexual desires (showing how lower classes women were seen by upper class men) Priestley shows that the older, conservative generation are willing to lie, and will thus bring no help to society. The younger generation - *maybe.* standing for his own socialist beliefs are honest and therefore more suitable for leading us into the future. *character*

The deceit and lies culminate into the older generation trying to cover up the events after the Inspector leaves. *valid inference re context.*

Gerald, too is aligned with Birling and Mrs Birling *true.*

suggesting that despite his honesty earlier on in the play, he (the aristocracy) will deceive others to protect his self. This is evident in how he and Mr and Mrs Birling attempt to convince themselves that it was al "a hoax", for fear of the public scandal that would damage their reputation and ruin Birling's choice of knighthood. Meanwhile, Eric and Sheila accept their social responsibilities honestly; and try to convince their parents to change. Sheila accuses her parents as being "childish - trying not to face the facts", highlighting the conservative way of hiding from the truth. In summery the idea of deception, hypocrisy and lies is evident throughout the whole play, and is shown to be a negative attribute of the conservative generation as well as the aristocracy Priestley shows that those attitudes will do no good to society.

✓ sustained
evaluation.

✓ maybe

✓

19

Assured and evaluative.

Some originality.

Clear overview.

SPAG: 3

An Inspector Calls - Foundation tier essay (character focus) SPaG uncorrected

I have sympathy for both Eric and Gerald but they both brought it upon themselves. Out of both of them I have more sympathy for Gerald, yes he cheated on Sheila and yes he lied to her and also tried to denie it but he went about it in a very mature manner. He was kind to a woman who needed help and she appreshiated everything he gave to her.

✓ four
✓ awareness and engagement.

Gerald met Daisy Renton in the Palice bar, it was not a very respectful place to be but he saw she was in need of help. From the minuite he met her he did nothing but treat her like a princess, he was such a gentalman but it came to a certain point when he knew he had to end it.

-why?

✓ aware

Gerald's attitude towards the inspector was not as bad as Mr and Mrs Birlings but there were some points in the play for example "Is there any reason why we can't see the women inspector," were he became very defensive and alarmed.

✓ clear awareness,

I have more sympathy for Gerald for several reasons firstly because he used his own money to give to her unlike Eric who stole it from his fathers work. Secondly, he did have some feelings for Daisy Renton wereas for Eric it was pure lust. He treated her like a woman should be treated not like Eric who treated her as someone who could just satisfy his needs, which ended getting her pregnant which would of been hard for her specially in those days if she did have her baby because of the babies needs and her not having a job.

if underdeveloped.

✓ judging

some context.

Empathy and awareness.
Underdeveloped in terms of direct reference

14

SPaG : 2

Hobson's Choice - Higher tier essay (theme focus)
(SPaG uncorrected)

Harold Brighthouse presents the "Turning upside down" of social order in a number of ways, mainly through the characters of the play.

✓ focus

Maggie would be the main character in this "event."

Although women were, at this time in history, subordinate to their husbands and fathers, Maggie defies this. Henry Hobson tells Maggie "you're past the marrying age", and Maggie seems to accept this. But, when Hobson is out in the "Moonrakers", Maggie completely defies him. She calls Willie up from the cellar and calls on him to marry her.

context.

✓ ref.

Again, this act bucks the trend, as even now it is usually the man who asks the woman to marry him. At the end of the book, though, we see her becoming more and more subordinate to Will as she places more authority into his hands. It is clear he will not abuse his new middle class position as Hobson did.

✓ fair point!

maybe -
could do with
support.

Although more submissive to Will than before, Maggie still is more or less at a power balance with him, educating and helping him along through their "upwardly mobile" life. The next character to consider would be Hobson. Although he thinks himself an important and respectable boot maker of the age, he is far from respectable or important. In the shop, his daughters are given no pay. Even though Hobson believes that women are less important than men, women were still paid.

✓ eg?

film? Hobson, along with Heeler, Tudsbury and others also turn the social order upside down by going for "business appointments" in the moonrakers inn, Hobson worst of all.

✓ some
discussion

film? We only tend to see him in the bar or at home in the house or in bed. We never see him helping out in the shop, even though it carries his name on it's sign.

The third character to break the social code is Mrs.

Hepworth, a 'carridge class' person. She does not come to buy boots, but to praise Willie (at this time still a low class boot maker) for his workmanship. This is out of line as

✓ ref.

✓

low-class people are (obviously) very inferior to high class nobility.

aware of context.

Mrs. Hepworth turns social order upside down again when Maggie and Will go to see her for capital to start their marriage. She agrees to lend money to these low class people, something unheard of for the time. Maggie, in this instance, again broke the social code by moving herself down a class by marrying Willie, a working class man. Will Mossop is the fourth person to 'buck the trend.' By marrying Maggie Hobson, the two of them being lower working class. They are 'upwardly mobile' and gradually gravitate to higher classes, rising from working class to middle class, and, as far as we can predict, from middle to upper class. A business deal is made, and we presume they take a broken and sober Hobson with them on this last jump.

✓ ref.

✓ judgement

maybe

Focused and engaged discussion.

Could do with more re events from the play.

11/12

SpaG : 3

A Christmas Carol - Higher tier essay (theme focus) (including SPaG errors)

In the Victorian era, Family and Religion played a part in every day life. At Christmas in particular, families came together to enjoy the festive season in each other's company. Dickens often romanticises family life in the novel, showing how poverty could be overcome or beared by the presence of a loving family.

context

We see the kindness and love of families through the character of Fred, Scrooge's nephew. Fred comes by every Christmas and greets Scrooge warmly, he is met with 'a curt Humbug!' every year. Fred persists however as he is an understanding and forgiving character. He says 'I wish to give him the same chance every year, for I pity him.' Dickens is illustrating the love of family members as they persevere, even when pained themselves, for their family. Fred says that Scrooge's 'offences carry their own punishment' implying that he will not be hurt by Scrooge's abscence. Scrooge is only hurting himself by isolating himself from the family fun experienced at Christmas.

focus

discussion

✓ subtext.

When Scrooge finally does accept the Christmas invitation, Dickens writes, 'let him in? It's a wonder he didn't shake his arm off!' Dickens is conveying that family are always forgiving and welcoming, no matter what has happened.

✓ overview -
✓ specific → general.

Dickens shows the reader why Scrooge is 'as solitary as an oyster' through the use of the Ghost of Christmas Past. We are here shown the negative effects that isolation from family members can have. Dickens himself was sent away from home at a young age. He had a recurring dream that his sister would come for him, this features in the novel.

✓ ref.

✓ overview of 'how'

same context.

Young Scrooge is described as 'lonely' and 'neglected' as 'all the other children had gone home for the jolly holidays.' This would have created bitterness and resentment within Scrooge as he was alone at Christmas. This explains why he purposely isolates himself. When Scrooge's sister Fan comes for him, 'nothing loathe to go, he follows her.' This implies that all the hatred he had was

✓

ref.

because of the absence of his family, as he is going to see them he is now joyful. Dickens is presenting family as an essential part of life. He is conveying that absence of a loving family can have dire effects on the person in later life.

✓ overview.

valid inference.

Dickens uses the character of Belle, Scrooge's old sweetheart, to show his regret at not having a family. There are children 'all over' Belle's home, 'uncountable' amounts of them. Dickens is showing that no amount of family is stressful, each member simply brings more love into the home. Dickens writes 'not a handsome family, but full of comfort' implying that money is not a problem in loving households. The house does not have to be well furnished and decorated to be a home, it simply requires loving members within it. When 'Scrooge thought that such a creature may have called him father, his sight grew very dim indeed.' Dickens is showing the reader Scrooge's regret. He is conveying that if there is no people to give love to, then love becomes harder to give. Again Dickens is showing family to be an essential force in life that aids the character.

detail - and more 'how'

✓ maybe

✓ apt ref.

Seemingly overview.

The main family presented in the novel is the Cratchit family. They are also used by Dickens to illustrate the Christian values. A context point is made in this stage of the novel when Martha says 'we'd a great deal of work to finish up.' Martha, even though she was still a child, was sent to work every day. Dickens uses this to show how families stick together and suffer in order to help one another. Family life is portrayed in the Christmas scene when Dickens writes 'Peter roasted,' 'Belinda sweetened,' the little ones dusted.' He uses a long list of tasks to exaggerate how the work is shared. He shows that when tasks are done for the family they are not hard work, but are things you do in order to help your loved ones. The Ghost of Christmas Present is used by Dickens to show how families are able to get through challenging times, as they have each other for support. When Tiny Tim dies, the whole family is grief stricken. Mrs Cratchit dries her eyes and says 'I wouldn't show weak eyes to your

✓ true!

✓ ref.

some ref. to style + effect

Pride and Prejudice - Higher tier essay (theme focus) (SPaG uncorrected)

Social class is a key theme of the story and it explains the reasons behind many of the characters' actions and desires. Austen uses this theme to show how easy it was for people to make judgements on others and how the whole family's reputation was so important.

focus
overview

Austen uses characters from the upper and middle class to provide a contrast in attitudes and ideas on different subjects throughout the novel. Miss Bingley is a member of the upper class and continuously looks down on those she feels are beneath her. She, Elizabeth and Darcy clash on beliefs of what makes an "accomplished woman." Miss Bingley believes that she must be able to "read, draw, write, paint and sing" among other qualities. Elizabeth mocks this opinion as she wonders how many "truly accomplished young women" Darcy actually knows.

✓ ref.

Elizabeth's joking nature sharply contrasts with the stiff behaviour of Miss Bingley and Darcy which highlights the difference in class.

✓
evanative

Austen also uses interactions between the different classes to show the difference in society. As Lizzy implores Mr Collins to not introduce himself to Darcy - and he does anyway - the difference between the characters is humorous as Mr Darcy is anything but impressed. During this era, members of a lower class could not simply introduce themselves to people of a more elevated status, they had to be introduced by someone else. In defying this rule, Mr Collins brings scorn upon himself from Darcy and embarrassment from Elizabeth who fully understands these conventions.

'how'

✓ apt ref.

context.

✓ true.

Reputation links very clearly with the theme of social class throughout the novel. When Lydia elopes with Wickham, her whole family's reputation is put at stake - hence Elizabeth's hysterical reaction upon hearing the news. Mr Collins shows the extent of this as he says 'the death of your daughter would have been a blessing in comparison,'

✓ yes-key point.

to Mr Bennet. While he was exaggerating, it is clear that this is a subject which is taken very seriously. ✓

Austen also uses the entail to show that the Bennet family are of a lower class as they have no other option. With five daughters, Mr Bennet has no one to pass on his house - Longbourn - except his nearest male relative, Mr Collins. ✓
Mrs Bennet's obvious dislike of him stems from this reason. context.

There are other very important themes to the novel aside from social class. Marriage is shown to be essentially important and for Mrs Bennet 'the business of her life was to marry her daughters.' Unmarried women were scorned by society and the opening lines of the book highlight that gentlemen too had to be 'in want of a wife.' Marriage makes up most of the plot, along with love. The theme of first impressions is also very important as the bad first opinions which Elizabeth and Darcy have of each other are essential to the plot and how the story itself unfolds. ✓
marriage an...

Overall, the theme of social class is very important as it sets apart the characters and is one of the key obstacles in Elizabeth and Darcy's relationship. Darcy eventually comes to realise that it doesn't matter that Elizabeth is beneath him and that it is only his love for her that truly matters. Characters such as Catherine de Bourgh highlight the negative side of the upper class as well. ✓
view

However, other themes such as love, pride, first impressions and marriage are all essential for the shaping of the novel. ✓

Clear overview.

17

Some evaluative.

Spelt: 4

Lord of the Flies - Higher tier essay (character focus) (including SPaG errors)

ref. to
structure

Ralph is the first and last boy mentioned and is arguably the main protagonist of the story. He is essential to life on the island, as well as the plotline of the novel.

focus and
overview

Ralph is a symbol of civilisation. He is eager to make life on the island as much like the world he came from as possible, suggesting that they have "hands up like at school." This shows that he is heavily influenced by his upbringing. Ralph often has memories of his old life: "a cottage facing the the moors." The images he describes are given in immaculate detail, suggesting that he is determined not to forget his old life. This is the main reason why he is so determined to sustain the fire in order to be rescued. Other characters, like Jack, show much less attachment to their old life and this may be why they are less dedicated to keeping the fire going. Towards the end of the novel especially, Ralph craves civilisation: "a toothbrush would come in handy," "Ralph planned his toilet." This emphasises his desire for the world of civilisation and helps him resist joining Jack's tribe of savages.

✓ ref.

✓ detail.

✓ inference.

✓ evaluative.

tentative

✓ ref.

✓ well made
point.

However, on occasion, ralph is drawn in by the temptation of meat and the attraction of Jack's tribe. He even experiences the thrill of hunting: "the desire to squeeze and hurt was overmastering." This shows that despite his best efforts, ralph is unable to sustain perfect civilisation. He even becomes involved in the "dance" that kills Simon, however, unlike Jack, he feels very remorseful: "That was murder." This shows that Ralph is not a savage and that he has retained his conscience.

✓ true.

✓

assured and
evaluative.

During the first assembly, Ralph is elected as chief. His style of leadership reflects the British government at the time, further emphasising how Ralph is influenced by his old life. His determination to acheive functional democracy centers around what is best for everybody and he is careful to include all of the boys in the decision making processes. "We've got to decide." The use of the pronoun

✓ context

✓

"we" emphasises this and contrasts greatly with Jack's dictatorship in which the boys "do what I [Jack] want[s]" Ralph is a sensible and practical leader, he concentrates on the things that the boys "need" such as "shelters" and is able to prioritise these things above the more attractive hunting and playing. Unfortunately, many others are not so sensible and surcome to the attraction of Jack's tribe and savagery. This makes it increasingly difficult for Ralph to remain focussed on key issues like the fire.

closely read -
well noted

Ralph represents "everyman" in the way that he is a fundamentally good character, yet struggles to avoid temptation and occasionally releases the "evil" which Golding claims is part of us all. ralph is a caring character, "ralph reassured them kindly", yet he joins in with the bullying of Piggy and calls Simon "queer". This means that he gives a realistic portrayal of human nature and the fact that he remains civilised until the end reflects the goodness of his heart.

✓ fair point.

✓ assured
overview and
evaluation.

Overall, I feel that Ralph is an innately good person who is stronger than many of the other boys on the island. I feel sympathetic to the way in which he is abandoned by many of the boys despite his obvious dedication to ensuring what is best for them. We are privileged to many of his internal monologues and through these we are able to see his good nature as well as how he uses thought and reason to maintain a civilised mind set. I feel that the fact that he is unable to maintain his leadership shows man's failiure and not his own.

?

Assured and evaluative.
well referenced, ranging
across the novel.

19

Slab 3/4

Lord of the Flies - Foundation tier essay (character focus) (including SPaG errors)

Ralph is an interesting character who has different views from different characters. He likes order and wants to remain civil, he listens to Piggy but also bullies him, helps the vulnerable like Piggy and Littluns and also how he gets treated at the end.

engaged and focused.

Ralph from the start of the book he has wanted civilisation from the moment they found the "conch." He knew with Piggy that this could help them remain civil. He told Piggy to keep counting the people so he knows who's there and keep track so it shows he is caring. He is caring because he let Piggy speak which no one did. Ralph understood Piggy which was good because he had the physical ability for the island but didn't have the ideas and know the structure that needed to take place. This shows that he is aware of his weakness and so he speaks to Piggy and Piggy helps him but doesn't want to be leader. Ralph has the ability to be mean though because he insults Piggy and taunts him after he told him not to. This is what Golding tries to prove in the book that we all have the capacity to be rude and harsh to people. Ralph grew quickly on the island and when they got attacked him and Piggy for the glasses he realised the vulnerability his wing man was in so he became a man and stood up for Piggy. This shows that Ralph has good in him and shows love and love to friends. He confronted Jack which no one else could do to help his friend. This love and care continued when he took care of the littluns like a father from the "beast" which didn't exist but is pure evil. At the start Ralph understands that he needs everyone on board so he allows Jack to have the hunters because he needs to please them. At the end of the novel, Jack sends them out to go "burn" Ralph "out." This shows that even though he has nothing wrong you are still capable of becoming a victim. He gets chased in the "smoke" and luckily he gets rescued. Ralph stuck to civilisation and luckily he returned back. Golding puts this detail into Ralph

ref.

valid.

judgement

valid inference

note!

engaged

ref.

ref.

brief ref. to context

because he wants to show that even good people can do ✓
harm and that he has the body for a angle but he still has
weaknesses. Golding was influenced by people of his time ^{some}
by Hitler and Starling. These were Jack in the novel and ^{context}
Ralph was the good guy in the crowd. ✓

Very engaged discussion. 17

Rooted in the text, always

than an direct reference. SPab: 2