

0 4

For this question, you need to refer to the **whole of source A** together with the **whole of source B**.

Compare how the writers have conveyed their different views and experiences of the festival and fair they describe.

In your answer, you could:

- compare their different views and experiences
- compare the methods they use to convey those views and experiences
- support your ideas with quotations from both texts.

SKILLS

[16 marks]

Firstly, the fair was more fun for families with a friendly atmosphere with the text stating that men, women and children are at the event. Furthermore, there is a divide as women are said to spend the day with the children and the men get drunk public-houses which is described as crowded. However, I think the festival is designed for young adults as people are walking around 'half naked' and also people smoking. I imagine this to be for young adults because you wouldn't want children to see 'half naked' people or them smoking as it would set a bad example.

textual
detailtextual
detail**Some Level 1 - 1 mark**

This candidate does not really address the task or comment on the writer's views but selects some detail from both texts.

Turn over ▶

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SKILLS**[16 marks]****viewpoint
source 1****supporting
quotation****method****supporting
quotation****clear
view****comparison****viewpoint
source 2****supporting
quotation**

Elizabeth Day has a very **negative** **view** of Glastonbury before she actually visits the festival. She tells us, 'my **reaction was one of undiluted horror**' when she is given the assignment. Her negative view also seems to be conveyed in the opening paragraphs when she uses **vocabulary** like '**devastation**', '**shivering**', '**disaster**'. She implies that Glastonbury is a very **unpleasant** place to be.

By contrast, Dickens doesn't actually tell us his view of Greenwich Fair but he describes the experience of actually being there. Though he presents us with similar sounding **negative** aspects of the fair, "**dust flies in clouds**", "**crowded with people**", "**ladies scream with fright**", his tone suggests it's still a **popular and happy**

clear view

supporting quotation

place to be as he states, "Everybody is anxious" to be at the fair..."

method

detailed understanding

method

supporting quotations

Analysis of method

Judicious supporting quotations

method

judicious selection

experience source 2

leading to detailed understanding

supporting quotation

Elizabeth Davis's views change as a result of her experience of Glastonbury itself. She begins to paint a picture of a happy and civilised place despite the hardships. She uses noun phrases like, "well-spoken degree students", "broad grins", "tuxedo jackets", "polite chit-chat" to make this sound like a ball or a prom rather than camping in a field. Even the 'drizzle' is described as 'polite'.

Dickens's methods are very different, however. Dickens uses lengthy complex sentences packed with lists, for example, lines 4-7 and lines 27-32 to convey the assault on the senses that is Greenwich Fair. He still seems enthusiastic in his view as he wants the reader to experience it with him, "you are in the very centre of the fair."

Both writers enjoy their experience, but in different ways and to

compares
perceptively

different degrees. Day concludes by saying 'it's almost nice' suggesting the experience has changed her view. Dickens packs in the attractive details with the less attractive details and seems to maintain his view right through that this is all part and parcel of an experience not to be missed.

All Level 4 - 16 marks

Shows a detailed understanding of the different views and experiences in both texts.

Analyses a range of methods, supported by judicious quotations.

Perceptive comparison.