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them because she wouldn't say that if she was like this.

"snobbish" - word choice

- The thin woman knows she is like this but is judging the other people for caring too much about what other people think.

- Has connotations of upperclassness and richness - the thin woman ~~doesn't~~ is judging them for thinking she is "snobbish" when she is poor and not the definition of snobbish.

"But your son is educated" she added irreverently"
- Tone

- The fat woman's tone is slightly snarky and sarcastic

- Effective because it shows that the fat woman is judging the thin woman for sending her son to university - the thin woman doesn't

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	conform to the village norms and gets judged by the fat woman for it.	
14.	Question	
	"And for all I know he may marry an English girl and where will I be?"	
	• gives the idea that the thin woman believes that her son will abandon her despite her efforts to give him a good life.	
	• Effective because it makes the reader feel sympathetic because the woman is disappointed that her son will not appreciate her and scared as to what will happen if he doesn't - she's uncertain of the future.	
15	Question	
	"Why did she always want to be better than anyone else?"	

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• Lilies the idea that the fat woman is sceptical of the thin woman's airs that she puts on and doesn't realise why the thin woman does it.

• Effective because it shows that the fat woman is annoyed about an outsider coming in and not conforming to the village norms. She resents that the thin woman has made efforts for everything despite being poor.

Tone

"Major indeed. Sending her son to university"

• The ~~fat~~ fat woman's tone is annoyed
• Effective because it shows that the fat woman is annoyed that the thin woman is trying to show off, and that she believes that the ~~fat~~ thin woman is only doing this stuff to show off:-

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	Sentence structure	
	- "But the thin woman didn't gossip much"	
	- Gives a the "but" at the beginning	
	of the sentence gives the idea that	
	the fat woman doesn't like the thin	
	woman because she is everything but	
	what the fat woman is - they are	
	two different.	
	- Effective because it highlights that	
	the fat woman's is resentment of	
	the thin woman comes from her	
	difference to the stereotypical person	
	who would live in that village.	
16.	<u>Commonality</u>	
	In "The Telegram" the two principal	
	characters are female. This is important	
	within the story because both fathers	
	are dead and the mothers have close	

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bonds with their son's who are away at war. In "The Red Door", although we never meet Mary, she is essential in Murdo's realisation of his identity, and she is suspected to be the one ~~who~~ who painted his door in the first place. In "Mother and Son", the mother goes against the typical nurturing idea of a mother and has been turned into a monster who is the opposite of her typical mother stereotype. In terms of "Home", Jackson's wife is key in being the person who ensures that he realises his true home and persuades him to forget his past.

Extract

The thin woman was all her son had in the past, and she was ~~at~~ the

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	primary role in making sure her son had	
	all he needed as a boy:	
	"Many's a night I used to sit here in	
	this room and knit clothes for him, when	
	he was young. I even knitted trousers	
	for him."	
	The fond tone used in this part shows	
	how close to the then woman was	
	with her son, demonstrating her	
	essential role as a mother in his	
	life. The word choice of "many" and	
	"even" shows that she was already	
	-saving money so she didn't have to	
	buy clothes and waste his university	
	fund.	
	The fat woman takes a different but	
	still caring approach to parenting:	
	"He never sends me anything. When	

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	He comes home & on leave he's never in the house. But I don't mind"
	The fat woman is making excuses for her son's bad and un-loving behaviour, because she that's what mothers do. Her matter-of-fact here when it comes to money is effective because she doesn't care that he doesn't send her anything, because he's her son.
	<u>Other stories</u>
	Murdo describes Mary as being different from everyone else - she wears red red clothes, reads lots of poetry and doesn't care what everyone else thinks about her. This shows that she is essential in watching Murdo realise his wishes

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	<u>Section 2.</u>	
1	<p>In "Romeo and Juliet" by William Shakespeare, the audience is taken on an emotional roller coaster, as the eponymous characters fall in love, get married, become separated and then ultimately commit suicide. The character who personifies these emotions the most is Romeo. His impulsive, unpredictable behaviours show him to be a dramatic, young man who displays these emotions with no filter, and which ends up being an essential point in the play. Shakespeare uses dramatic techniques such as key scene, theme and conflict to present Romeo's emotions and make them important in the audience's appreciation of the play.</p>	
	<p>While the first scene of the play is a fight in Verona streets, Romeo's first appearance has</p>	

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a distinct contrast to this opening. He is a lovesick teenager who has just been rejected from the supposed love of his life, Rosaline and instead of conflict ~~is~~ with the sword, he is ~~having~~ experiencing conflict of the heart:

"Here's much to do with ~~hate~~^{love} but more with hate. ~~is~~ Why, then, O brawling love, O loving hate"

The audience is immediately introduced to Romeo's main character points - he is a lover not a fighter. His oxymoron here shows that Romeo's heart is experiencing a battle with ~~to~~ itself indicating his instability and inability to recover from love. The fact that sadness is the first emotion we see Romeo express is significant in the way that it is also the emotion he dies feeling - his sadness and heartache ~~similar~~ to losing Juliet similar to that of losing Rosaline. The contradiction and

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contrast used in Romeo's first scene is also a good indication of his inability to think with his head instead of his heart, which causes in the long run, much of his heartache and pain to come about. This opening, emotional introduction to Romeo's character does not only highlight Romeo's role in the play as the lover, but also gives the audience a background of his reputation and his battling heart, so the audience is able to link further scenes in the play back and have a starting point for the slow reveal of Romeo's character.

The key scene for Romeo's fate and the plot of the play lies in act three scene one. Benvolio gives an indication at the very beginning of the scene as to what emotions and themes will be carried in this scene:-

"I pray thee, good Mercutio, let's retire."

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	<p>for the day is hot, the Capulet's abroad"</p> <p>This setting, of the hot day, slightly aggravated people around gives an indication that the scene will be a fight scene. This is reinforced by the idea that as the day is hot, tempers will be flaring, there will be danger of many angry young men about. This is effective because it gives the audience the thought that the fate is involved - anger must be the main emotion for the prophecy in the prologue to be fulfilled. Romeo arrives, ⁴and having seen Mercutio die die, is on the war-path after Tybalt, Mercutio's killer. He throws all caution to the wind, and decides to fight Tybalt:</p> <p>"Away to heaven, respective lenity, and fire-eyed fury be my conduct now"</p> <p>This gives a new angle to Romeo's emotions. The audience is left asking themselves if Romeo is in control of his emotions, or</p>

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<p>if it is fate in charge, controlling Romeo so that he will act so that the outcome of the play is as it is. The idea of fury being Romeo's "conduct" gives the idea that fate Romeo could clear his head and take charge but he has let his emotions cloud his judgement and is merely a puppet to his fury. By his words, it's clear that Romeo knows that his emotions are overriding and he is so angry that he doesn't care. This links to Benvolio's statement of the weather, and how it has caused ^{triggered} Romeo's anger. Everything was planned out so that fate was involved so the outcome would not change. This contrast of Romeo's originally love torn character and mood compared to the Romeo blinded by anger gives the audience an insight as to how Romeo has the extent of Romeo's ability to change</p>	

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rapidly and how his emotions have a clear impact in the outcome of the play - if he hadn't lost his cool, many things wouldn't have happened. Could him and his loved live?

Despite Romeo's rage in this scene, it is evident that he does have sense. As Mercutio and Tybalt are fighting in ~~the~~ ^{the} act 3 scene one, he tries to prevent this fight from happening.

"Tybalt, Mercutio, the prince hath expressly forbid this bandying in Verona streets"

Romeo's ability to keep calm and stop the fighting additionally contrasts his mood at the beginning of the play where all he thought about was love. However, Romeo's calm attempt to cool the angry fighters is futile as after Tybalt kills Mercutio, Romeo feels an intense guilt because he believes it

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	<p>is all his fault. As already mentioned, the the Romeo gets stuck on revenge. He throws all common sense he had before out of the window and murders Tybalt. This ends in his exile which panics him, and brings back the sadness: "O I am fortunes fool" The woe-hel tone of these words makes the audience pity Romeo as his fate is now in the hands of destiny. It gives the audience that Romeo has given up and is letting fate take control. This wild rollercoaster of the emotions which Romeo experiences throughout this play key scene makes the audience join the rollercoaster, as they feel emotions on behalf of Romeo. The audience is made to appreciate the play as a whole, because they are able to link these emotions that Romeo has</p>	

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experienced to why and how things have previously happened or ~~the~~ why they will come to pass.

Romeo's inability to get past love is repeated at the end of the play and completes the full circle of emotions back to the beginning. As he is about to end his life, his grief and sadness get in the way of his common sense:

"The death that hath sucked the honey of thy breath hath had no power yet upon thy beauty."

He has yet again clouded his judgement with the desperation to return to his home who he believes is no death; and ignores the signs of ~~the~~ life. Yet again Romeo's impulsive, dramatic character has got in the way of a happy life filled outcome

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and has ensured that both he and Juliet end up dead. However, it could be argued again that fate was something to do with it - Romeo's last scene was just ensuring that he ignored the signs of life so the prologue could be fulfilled and ~~the~~ Juliet and Romeo both die.

The audience ~~here~~ can use Romeo's final emotional goodbye as a ~~lesson~~ of lesson from Shakespeare, that Romeo's emotional mind and heart were those which ~~got~~ killed him, and that there was nothing he could do to stop it.

In conclusion, "Romeo and Juliet" portrays Romeo as an unfortunate and sad character, who experiences so many emotions in just a few short days. His failure to control and dominate these

