



ELA/Literacy
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Grade 11
Literary Analysis Task
How Structure Reveals Characters
8699

Today you will analyze passages from the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and the short story "The Rich Boy." As you read these texts, you will gather information and answer questions about the text structure so you can write a literary essay.

The following passage is from an English author. In England, a dialect reflects one's social class; proper diction is a sign of having more wealth and prestige. Read the passage from the novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Then answer the questions.

from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*

by Thomas Hardy

- 1 On an evening in the latter part of May a middle-aged man was walking homeward from Shaston to the village of Marlott, in the adjoining Vale of Blakemore, or Blackmoor. The pair of legs that carried him were rickety, and there was a bias in his gait which inclined him somewhat to the left of a straight line. He occasionally gave a smart nod, as if in confirmation of some opinion, though he was not thinking of anything in particular. An empty egg-basket was slung upon his arm, the nap of his hat was ruffled, a patch being quite worn away at its brim where his thumb came in taking it off. Presently he was met by an elderly parson astride on a gray mare, who, as he rode, hummed a wandering tune.
- 2 "Good night t'ee," said the man with the basket.
- 3 "Good night, Sir John," said the parson.
- 4 The pedestrian, after another pace or two, halted, and turned round.
- 5 "Now, sir, begging your pardon; we met last market-day on this road about this time, and I said 'Good night,' and you made reply '*Good night, Sir John,*' as now."
- 6 "I did," said the parson.
- 7 "And once before that—near a month ago."
- 8 "I may have."

- 9 "Then what might your meaning be in calling me 'Sir John' these different times, when I be plain Jack Durbeyfield, the haggler?"
- 10 The parson rode a step or two nearer.
- 11 "It was only my whim," he said; and, after a moment's hesitation: "It was on account of a discovery I made some little time ago, whilst I was hunting up pedigrees for the new county history. I am Parson Tringham, the antiquary, of Stagfoot Lane. Don't you really know, Durbeyfield, that you are the lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family of the d'Urbervilles, who derive their descent from Sir Pagan d'Urberville, that renowned knight who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, as appears by Battle Abbey Roll?"
- 12 "Never heard it before, sir!"
- 13 "Well it's true. Throw up your chin a moment, so that I may catch the profile of your face better. Yes, that's the d'Urberville nose and chin—a little debased. Your ancestor was one of the twelve knights who assisted the Lord of Estremavilla in Normandy in his conquest of Glamorganshire. Branches of your family held manors over all this part of England; their names appear in the Pipe Rolls in the time of King Stephen. In the reign of King John one of them was rich enough to give a manor to the Knights Hospitallers; and in Edward the Second's time your forefather Brian was summoned to Westminster to attend the great Council there. You declined a little in Oliver Cromwell's time, but to no serious extent, and in Charles the Second's reign you were made Knights of the Royal Oak for your loyalty. Aye, there have been generations of Sir Johns among you, and if knighthood were hereditary, like a baronetcy, as it practically was in old times, when men were knighted from father to son, you would be Sir John now."
- 14 "Ye don't say so!"
- 15 "In short," concluded the parson, decisively smacking his leg with his switch, "there's hardly such another family in England."

- 16** “Daze my eyes, and isn’t there?” said Durbeyfield. “And here have I been knocking about, year after year, from pillar to post, as if I was no more than the commonest feller in the parish . . . And how long hev this news about me been knowed, Pa’son Tringham?”
- 17** The clergyman explained that, as far as he was aware, it had quite died out of knowledge, and could hardly be said to be known at all. His own investigations had begun on a day in the preceding spring when, having been engaged in tracing the vicissitudes of the d’Urberville family, he had observed Durbeyfield’s name on his waggon, and had thereupon been led to make inquiries about his father and grandfather till he had no doubt on the subject.
- 18** “At first I resolved not to disturb you with such a useless piece of information,” said he. “However, our impulses are too strong for our judgement sometimes. I thought you might perhaps know something of it all the while.”
- 19** “Well, I have heard once or twice, ’tis true, that my family had seen better days afore they came to Blackmoor. But I took no notice o’t, thinking it to mean that we had once kept two horses where we now keep only one. I’ve got a wold silver spoon, and a wold graven seal at home, too; but, Lord, what’s a spoon and seal? . . . And to think that I and these noble d’Urbervilles were one flesh all the time. ’Twas said that my gr’t-granfer had secrets, and didn’t care to talk of where he came from . . . And where do we raise our smoke, now, parson, if I may make so bold; I mean, where do we d’Urbervilles live?”
- 20** “You don’t live anywhere. You are extinct—as a county family.”
- 21** “That’s bad.”

From *TESS OF THE D’URBERVILLES* by Thomas Hardy—Public Domain

Read the passage from the short story "The Rich Boy." Then answer the questions.

from "The Rich Boy"

by F. Scott Fitzgerald

Copyright restrictions prevent the excerpt from "The Rich Boy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald from being displayed in this format. Please refer to page 152, beginning at "Let me tell you about the very rich . . ." and ending with the sentence that begins "In the snobbish West . . ." on page 154 from *BABYLON REVISITED AND OTHER STORIES* by F. Scott Fitzgerald, © 1960, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, a Division of Simon & Schuster, accessible through your local library.

8. In the passages from *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and "The Rich Boy," the authors make very different choices about how to structure their texts to create meaning. Analyze how the structure of each passage reveals the characters and develops the central ideas of each text. Use details from **both** passages to help you write your essay.

Anchor Set

A1 – A10

No Annotations Included

In both "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and "The Rich Boy" a criticism of the conventional manner in which respect is bestowed onto people is created. Although different structures are present in both excerpts, a common idea is forged that illuminates the superficiality and flimsiness of equating respect and prestige with monetary possessions.

A third person limited point of view is utilized in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," along with a dialogue between the two main characters. The point of view provides description on Jack Durbeyfield that, through diction, depicts him as a member of a lower class. Words such as "empty," "rickety," and "ruffled" are connoted with struggles and labor and are used to describe Jack (1). This immediately associates him with a lower class, for aristocracy are known to be poised and not expected to work. The use of dialogue highlights the difference

Continued

Between Jack and Parson Tringham, for Jack has a slang dialect, "Good night 'ee," and Tringham uses proper diction, "Good night, Sir..." (1). Following the conventional method of measuring a person's social standing based on appearance and speech Jack is presumed lowly. The true ineffectiveness of this strategy is manifested in the ironic enlightenment that Jack is actionally related to "one of the twelve knights..." (13).

Equating prestige with material possessions is further criticized through the first person "The Rich Boy." Dialogue and irony are not present in this piece, however a personal bias seen only through the specific point of view criticizes society.

Obvious distaste emanates from the narrator's description of wealthy character Anson Hunter; "[The rich] think themselves better than we..." (1). "[Anson] expected it

Continued

to be given to him... [being from] the snobbish West" (4). Similarly to the first piece, because of Anson's "crisp and clear" language and his "fortune of fifteen million" he is respected. The bias through the unique structure and point of view contrast with this idea to criticize the immediate respect granted to those of wealth.

Both pieces of literature develop a notion contrary to convention society; respect and value have nothing to do with outwardly factors. Jack seemed lowly from the exterior, yet was part of a prestigious English family. Anson seemed high from the exterior, yet was shallow on the inside.

Equating true prestige with monetary possessions is a faulty and ineffective system.

Score

Anchor Paper 1

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 4

In Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Rich Boy", the effects of aristocratic status portray the negative effects of extreme wealth, and its relationship to social conflicts. Although both texts analyze defects of excessive wealth, and the characteristics of the rich, Fitzgerald uses diction and narration, as opposed to Hardy's use of dialogue, to portray the aristocracy, which ultimately provides different perspectives of status and affluence.

In *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, social status and prestige is questioned through a discovery of past relations, and the effect of extreme affluence is conveyed through the ultimate loss of wealth in a lower-class individual. Durbeyfield, representing the lower class, obtains information of his formerly aristocratic ancestors from a wealthy individual called Parson Tringham. Harding demonstrates the loss of power through an extinct "county" family, and the ultimate loss of wealth through heredity. Harding's work depicts the short-lived fame through wealth, and the effects of loss through his character's diction and appearance. "An empty egg-basket was slung upon his arm, the nap of his hat was ruffled, a patch being quite worn away at its brim where his thumb came in taking it off." The description of Durbeyfield illuminates his lack of luxury, and the lower-class life style he resides in. Durbeyfield's speech patterns, consisting of words like "t'ee", "ye", and "feller" demonstrate a lack of proper dialect, also determining Durbeyfield as an unprecedented individual. Parson Tringham, on the other hand, speaks with impeccable grammar, and polite manners (despite Durbeyfield's casual language), reflecting the differences between social classes. Harding depicts the importance of wealth by providing his characters with different social behaviors, which further highlights the importance of wealth, and its effect on an individual.

In "The Rich Boy", Fitzgerald analyzes the bias and awe (in societal relations) attached to wealth, and the negative connotations produced from it. Fitzgerald's distaste for the mindset of the rich dictates the plot of the excerpt by describing the social expectations attached to prestige and hereditary wealth. "They possess and enjoy early, and it does something to them, makes them soft where we are hard, and cynical where we are trustful, in a way that, unless you were born rich, it is very difficult to understand." Fitzgerald portrays his narrative thoughts through his character, Anson. Anson expects precedent and respect from his peers based on the sole reason regarding his family's wealth. This expectation leads to a lack of friendship, and ultimate insecurities from the boy, despite his family's hierarchical status. "He disdained to struggle with other boys for precedence—he expected it to be given him freely, and when it wasn't he withdrew into his family." Fitzgerald denounces excessive wealth, and reflects on the belief that money doesn't count for everything, and acceptance isn't based on material goods, but rather one's actions and social graces.

Both Hardy and Fitzgerald denounce excessive wealth through their characters, however, Hardy focuses on social behaviors, whereas Fitzgerald hones in on acceptance and etiquette. The different perspectives provided by the authors shed light to the defects of status and prestige, whilst illuminating their biases to social conflicts of the time.

Score

Anchor Paper 2

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 4

In the passages by Thomas Hardy, "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" and F. Scott Fitzgerald "*The Rich Boy*", both reveal characters and the meaning of the passage by the different structures of text. Thomas Hardy, uses dialogue, as Fitzgerald wrote in first person narrative to both depict, that wealth affects people's views of the world.

Thomas Hardy emphasized the importance of dialogue between characters to reveal the characters' relationship. The conversation between parson and Durbeyfield reveals how Durbeyfield truly feels; he is just a "hagger." But through the conversation it turns out that he is a descendant of the once illustrious English family. The contrast between Durbeyfield and his ancestors is present by the words chosen to show imagery to his clothes. Words like "worn," "empty egg-basket," and "patch." Durbeyfield then hears his family "held manors over all" parts of England. This humbles Durbeyfield as he is from a great family and displays that people don't truly know about themselves and that fortunes of families can always rise and fall.

F. Scott Fitzgerald chooses to use first person narrative to show the true intentions that are going on in the little boy's head as he describes Anson's actions, and how he views society based on wealth status. The boy describes the west as "the snobbish." This shows judgment in the character's view because the boy was born rich, didn't become rich. As he judges the east side from his dad moving, reveals the theme of selfish people being born rich.

Money controls and changes people's views on life. F. Scott Fitzgerald portrays that by a personal narrative as Thomas Hardy uses dialogue. Sentence structure between the two shows the different ways to produce a passage and how character and meaning can come out of it.

Score

Anchor Paper 3

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 3

The stories of *Tess fo the D'Urbenvilles* and *The Rich Boy* vary in both plot and meanings. They also vary in structure as a result. Each structure brings out a different meaning in a certain story and allows it to be able to be interepted in the way it is meant to be. Both structures are stark contrasts of each other, as one in impersonal and the other is personal in that it understands the main character in the story.

Tess of the D'Urbenvilles is in third-person and tells the story from an outsider's point of view. This gives it an impersonal feel on it, unlike in *The Rich Boy*. *The Rich Boy* is in an omniscient point of view. An omniscient point of view is when the narrator, commonly unnamed, knows everything about all the characters in the story. The narrator also gives his own opinion on the rich. This gives it a much more personal feel than *D'Urbenvilles* in that you can understand the characters beyond what is given to them. where the narrator knows nearly everything about the characters in the story. The structure of both stories supplement the stories' meaning and purpose while allowing the characters to develop as it is.

Tess of the D'Urbenvilles would not fit in an omniscient point of view because most of the story is mainly just the parson and John Durbeyfield talking. It reveals more in the dialogue than what could be revealed by a narrator, in any case; having a narrator reveal all this ruins the story's surprise factor and would not make it the same if it was a different structure. Durbeyfield also asks the questions that the reader would ask, such as, "where do we d'Urbenvilles live?" which would be answered already had there been a narrator. There is also not much for the narrator to insert his opinion on, so it is basically useless to actually have one. This makes the story work much better in third person as a result. Also, it does not allow us to truly expect what will happen next in the story and forces us to find out, much like how Durbeyfield finds out about his ancestors.

The Rich Boy is not so much telling a story than an excerpt discussing Anson Hunter and how his "first sense of his superiority came to him". The narrator describes the rich boy as snobby and ignorantly assuming he is superior. Having the narrator also discuss his own feelings about the rich and the stark differences from them and the normal people is an aspect that you cannot emulate in any other structure of writing, in this way. It already implants this idea in your mind, and you know what to expect from the rest of the short story, as you know it will be about Anson Hunter.

The structures vary in a way that makes each story click and enjoyable for the reader to read, for many different stories.

Score

Anchor Paper 4

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 3

The excerpts from the novels *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and short story "The Rich Boy", have two different structures of text to reveal the characters. From telling the history of one's life to that person, to seeing one side of the story of poor and rich, they both reveal the characters thoughts.

In the novel, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, a knowledgeable man informs the humble stranger of his superior ancestry. "Don't you really know Durbeyfield, that you are the lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family of the d'Urbervilles, ..." is the telling of his family to the curious stranger, Jack Durbeyfield. The structure reveals the character by giving him an unknown

Continued

persona of his ancestors.

In the short story "The Rich Boy", Scott Fitzgerald creates a structure to reveal the character as being a common man perspective of the rich people. "Let me tell you about the very rich. They are different from you and me." shows that in the mid 1900s, rich people would look at the common as less than them. The structure develops the difference in both excerpts by being a social and structural ranking.

In these excerpts, both structures reveal a difference in status. But both characters are shown by different views. One being oblivious to his ancestors and the other telling the story from the common

Continued

man perspective. As both authors...
create a structure, both reveal the
opposite sides of status.

Score

Anchor Paper 5

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 2

In Tess of the D'Urbervilles the author uses Jack Durbeyfield's history to reveal Jack's character. Jack is humble, curious, and indifferent. He is humble to Parson Tringham, an antiquary, when he asked Parson why he calls Jack "Sir John." When Parson started talking about Jack's past, he became curious and wanted to learn more. He became indifferent when he learned he isn't just some commonest feller in the parish.

In "The Rich Boy" the author uses Anson's family to reveal his character. Anson's family is rich, and when they move to Connecticut, Anson just wanted to be a normal person. Parents of boys he played with would ask about his parents or be excited when their kids got invited to the Hunter's homes

Continued

just because they were rich. He wanted to be the center of everything not because of money, position, or authority.

Score

Anchor Paper 6

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 2

It is quite clear that the way that each author structure's their paragraphs also has an effect on the characters and central ideas of the text. The two excerpts, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and the *Rich Boy*, each have very different approaches when it comes to the structure of the stories. Thomas Hardy uses long, descriptive paragraphs about characters in his story, with much dialogue. In contrast, Fitzgerald does not use any dialogue in his story, rather, he develops the plot in his paragraphs. While Fitzgerald focuses more on developing his characters, Hardy uses his paragraphs to talk more about ideas of the text and uses his dialogue to develop the characters.

Score

Anchor Paper 7

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 1

In *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* the author uses description of the characters features to show the meaning of his excerpt. Thomas Hardy makes Jack Durbeyfield out to be clever and different in many ways to other families. "In short," concluded the person, decisively, smacking his leg with his switch, "there's hardly such another family in England. In "The Rich Boy" the author uses criticism to show how snobbish rich people are when they are born rich. "Even when they enter deep into our world or sink below us, they still think that they are better than us."

Score

Anchor Paper 8

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 1

tess of the durbervilles is about a boy who have a fake pare of legs and they carried him ways and ways where he needed to go he was very smart and knew just about everying the boy in this story is very smart and hummble to just about every body that he knows. and the rich boy is about a boy who has alot of money and he is very well know for his family and how much money he has.

Score

Anchor Paper 9

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 0

In the excerpt D'Urbervilles the author creates a different style of text to express the kind of emotion that is going on. In the excerpt "The rich boy", it has the text to give the impression that it's happy and joyful, which is the complete opposite from D'Urbervilles.

Score

Anchor Paper 10

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 0

Practice Set

P101 - P105

No Annotations Included

Both of these texts display their meaning in a very different way. One used narrator and the other used more on the line of 1st person to reveal the characters and the development of the central ideas.

In Tess of the D'Urbervilles, he created another character to talk about the main character's ancestors to develop the central idea. Durbeyfield doesn't quite understand why the parson is calling him 'Sir John' at first it wasn't until after the clergyman explained everything he has heard on Jack's ancestors. This opens his eyes to show that even someone small and not so important can have come from some amazing people. "Well, I have heard once or twice, 'tis true, that my family had seen better days afore they come to Blackmoor. But I took no notice o't. thinking it to mean that we had once kept two horses where we keep only one." In doing so the author used this structure to prove his point.

In The Rich Boy though it would be useful to use a narrator to explain the central ideas and to reveal the character. In this text using a narrator proved to work the best for this story. "They think, deep in their hearts, that they are better than we are because we had to discover the compensation and refuges of life ourself." Having a narrator for the structure was a brilliant idea to give the text a different look at it. The author used this to emphasize the 'difference between the rich and the poor.' If he/she would have used 1st person view it might have not had much of an impact as this way did, it helped reveal that Anson Hunter is 'different then the narrator and it causes conflict.

Both authors made a decision on what type of structure they wanted. Doing so they reveal the characters and the development of the central idea in both texts.

I analyze that the structure of each passage reveals the characters and develops the central ideas of each text that is import because he occasionally gave a smart nod, but also he has to think of some opion and its import to know if you want to know about anything for confirmation some opion.

In the passages from both "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" and "*The Rich Boy*" both of the authors make very different decisions about how to structure their text in to meaning. The "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" revealed that one of the character was humble, curious and articulate. While in "*The Rich Boy*" it revealed how the rich sometimes have a false sense of superiority over other people when they lack in wealth. These are only some of the thing that was revealed while reding both of these passages.

In "*Tess of D'Urbervilles*" one of the character states "Then what might your meaning be in calling me Sir John". This reveled that the character is curious because he wants to find out the reasoning on why a stranger is calling him "Sir" when the is the proper greeting for those who family has been knighted.

The ability of authors to convey ideas about characters and their tales is essential to the writing of piece. While both authors in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and "The Rich Boy" do this with great success, the approach this task in very different manners, differing in the way they structure their essay. Nevertheless, both authors use the way they structure their texts to reveal aspects of the characters in their stories as well as to develop the ideas in their text. In *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, the author structures his text in the form of a dialogue, including many details that allow the reader to understand the the characters and story through visualization. However, the author in "The Rich Boy" takes a different style, more thoroughly describing all aspects of the characters in long paragraphs and not leaving it up to the reader to make their own assumptions about the story and its characters.

The key factor in the structure of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is the way the author employs the use of dialogue to convey how the characters actually are. With statements such as "Good night t'ee" and "Ye don't say so!", the author is able to show how the main character is. In this case, instead of describing how Jack Durbeyfield is unsophisticated, he lets the readers see this for themselves. In addition, he uses details about how this character acts to allow the reader to make inferences. For example, in the beginning of the text, the author describes the main character as having "a patch being quite worn away" and "the nap of his hat" being "ruffled." Instead of simply depicting the character as a humble man, which was the structure of "The Rich Boy," he allows the reader to see for themselves. In addition to furthering the audiences understanding of the characters, the use of dialogue gives the feeling of action within the story. In a sense, dialogue gives the feeling that at any point there is progress, giving the story a bigger sense of continuity. In contrast, "The Rich Boy" seems much more passive, - there is less feeling of the passage of time within the story - due to its different structure of long, descriptive paragraphs.

The author in "The Rich Boy", then, while using a very different form of description rather than dialogue, still makes an extremely effective piece in describing characters and giving the audience details about the central ideas of the text. For example, instead of showing how the main character talked through dialogue, he describes him as having "acquired an accent that is peculiar to a fashionable people in the city of New York". Unlike the first story, in which the reader would make inferences about the main character's status in society by the way that he spoke, the author in this text forms that connection himself. By doing this, he clearly and directly presents his ideals to the audiece - that "they are different" (by which he means the rich in society). He even states that the child "accepted" his role in society "as the natural state of things", and how this character developed "a sort of impatience with all group of which he was not the center." However, never once does he display said behavior from the character with an example or a story.

In a sense, both authors use the structure of their texts to depic the characters in a certain way. They also make use of this structure to develop the central ideas of the text. However, while the first author uses dialogue, allowing the reader to visualize what is occuring and to make their own inferences about aspects of the text, the second author (of "The Rich Boy") uses descriptive paragraphs, passing onto the audience his exact feelings without any room for error. In short, the way authors use structure in their text extends beyond how characters and the ideas of the text are seen. They affect how the reader interprets the tale. Structure, in these cases, affects the very interaction between the reader and the text - it can permit the reader to place his own ideas and creativity within the text with freedom, or it can do the exact opposite.

In the passages *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* by Thomas Hardy and "The Rich Boy" by F. Scott Fitzgerald both convey different methods of structure in their respective texts that reflect on how characters in the passages are displayed to the reader. Both passages describe the characters in their stories separately using personality traits like in the "The Rich Boy" and physical traits in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*; however, both passages use the characters social class to describe them as well.

In the passage *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, Hardy first describes the character, Jack Durbeyfield, as a shabby middle-aged man with poor diction skills. Despite this, Parson Tringham explains to Durbeyfield that his lineage comes from the long forgotten noble family, the d'Urbervilles. "Don't you really know, Durbeyfield, that you are the lineal representative of the ancient and knightly family of the d'Urbervilles, who derive their descent from Sir Pagan d'Urberville..."(paragraph 10). This phrase from the passage shows that despite Durbeyfield being the shabby haggler that he is, he is actually descended from a well renowned family of Middle-Age era England.

In "The Rich Boy", Fitzgerald displays his main character, Anson Hunter, as being the opposite of Durbeyfield, rich and of high social class. Fitzgerald says people of wealth and high social class are raised differently from normal people, resulting in the shift of their personality from what could've been respectful and mannerful, it is instead cynical and uncaring. Because Hunter was raised wealthy, he had problems dealing with the people that didn't acknowledge his so-called "superiority" over them and became angry when he was not the center of everything. "He accepted this as the natural state of things, and a sort of impatience with all groups of which he was not the center-in money, in position, in authority-remained with him for the rest of his life." (paragraph 4). This clearly explains that because Hunter was raised thinking that he was above everyone else, the boys that didn't let him think that way angered him because he knew that to them, he was not the central authority.

In all general conclusion, both authors used social class extensively to display their characters and their life habits, whether it to be being humble and curious to snobby and cynical. The use of social class highly escalated the portrayal of the passages as it displays the characters in different ways. Social class developed the structure and plots of the passages because it showed how the respective characters were like.

Practice Set

(Order of Scores: Reading Comprehension and Written Expression, Conventions)

Paper	Score
P101	2,2
P102	0,0
P103	1,1
P104	4,3
P105	3,3