

slowly and strongly “like ivy” which enables the creation of trust for Mr Enfield. This is of importance because it is Mr Enfield who later narrates the climax of the extract.

There is then a change in focus: the writer leads the reader, using the device of a “ramble” with the two characters, to a “thriving” street. The setting created a representation of positivity, profit and good cheer; the street has “an air of invitation” and “freshly painted shutters”. The paragraph closes by emphasising how this setting “pleased the eye” which sets up a juxtaposition with the next. The writer zooms in on one detail from the street: a mysterious, “sinister” and intriguing house. The lack of windows, simply a “discoloured wall” prompts the reader to imagine what is hidden, and mystery is prompted. Further contrast is created when the door is associated with “tramps” and other outsiders, and described by the omniscient narrator as neglected for a “generation”.

There is then a change in the narrative voice: the story is told by Mr Enfield. This invites the reader closer to the action, as we hear the protagonist’s story