AQA

GCSE
ENGLISH LITERATURE

Paper 1 Shakespeare and the 19th century novel

Monday 22 May 2017 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials
For this paper you must have:
- An AQA 16 page answer book.

Instructions
- Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B.**
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Use black ink or black ballpoint pen. Do **not** use pencil.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 64.
- AO4 will be assessed in **Section A**. There are 4 marks available for AO4 in **Section A** in addition to 30 marks for answering the question. AO4 assesses the following skills: Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.
- There are 30 marks for **Section B.**

There are no questions printed on this page

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Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Macbeth

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Lady Macbeth is speaking. She has just read Macbeth's letter telling her about his meeting with the three witches.

LADY MACBETH
Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be
What thou art promised; yet do I fear thy nature,
It is too full o'th'milk of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great,
Art not without ambition, but without
The illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. Thou'dst have, great Glamis,
That which cries, 'Thus thou must do' if thou have it;
And that which rather thou dost fear to do,
Than wishest should be undone. Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee crowned withal.

0 1 Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents ambition in *Macbeth*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents ambition in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents ambition in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

OR

Romeo and Juliet

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 1 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, the male servants of the house of Capulet have seen the male servants from the house of Montague and a fight is about to start.

SAMPSON
My naked weapon is out. Quarrel, I will back thee.
GREGORY
How, turn thy back and run?
SAMPSON
Fear me not.
GREGORY
No, marry, I fear thee!
SAMPSON
Let us take the law of our sides, let them begin.
GREGORY
I will frown as I pass by, and let them take it as they list.
SAMPSON
Nay, as they dare. I will bite my thumb at them, which is disgrace to them if they bear it.
ABRAM
Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
SAMPSON
I do bite my thumb, sir.
ABRAM
Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
SAMPSON
[*Aside to Gregory*] Is the law of our side if I say ay?
GREGORY
[*Aside to Sampson*] No.
SAMPSON
No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir, but I bite my thumb, sir.

0 2 Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents aggressive male behaviour in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents aggressive male behaviour in this conversation
- how Shakespeare presents aggressive male behaviour in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

OR

The Tempest

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 2 of *The Tempest* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Prospero has sent for Ariel and requests information about the storm.

ARIEL
All hail, great master, grave sir, hail! I come
To answer thy best pleasure; be't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the curled clouds. To thy strong bidding task
Ariel, and all his quality.
PROSPERO
Hast thou, spirit, performed to point the tempest
That I bade thee?
ARIEL
To every article.
I boarded the king's ship. Now on the beak,
Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin,
I flamed amazement. Sometime I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame distinctly,
Then meet and join. Jove's lightning, the precursors
O'th'dreadful thunder-claps, more momentary
And sight-outrunning were not; the fire and cracks
Of sulphurous roaring the most mighty Neptune
Seem to besiege, and make his bold waves tremble,
Yea, his dread trident shake.

0 3 Starting with this moment in the play, explore how far Shakespeare presents Ariel as a loyal servant to Prospero in *The Tempest*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Ariel at this moment in the play
- how Shakespeare presents Ariel in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

OR

The Merchant of Venice

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 4 of *The Merchant of Venice* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Portia is talking about the disguise she is going to wear.

PORTIA
They shall, Nerissa, but in such a habit
That they shall think we are accomplishèd
With that we lack. I'll hold thee any wager,
When we are both accoutred like young men
I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with the braver grace,
And speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of 'frays
Like a fine bragging youth; and tell quaint lies
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying, they fell sick and died –
I could not do withal. Then I'll repent,
And wish for all that, that I had not killed them;
And twenty of these puny lies I'll tell,
That men shall swear I have discontinued school
Above a twelvemonth. I have within my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging jacks,
Which I will practise.

0 4 Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Portia as a strong female character in *The Merchant of Venice.*

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Portia in this speech
- how far Shakespeare presents Portia as a strong female character in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

OR

Much Ado About Nothing

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 1 of *Much Ado About Nothing* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Beatrice has been discussing her views on men and marriage.

LEONATO
Well, niece, I hope to see you one day fitted with a husband.
BEATRICE
Not till God make men of some other metal than earth: would it not grieve a woman to be overmastered with a piece of valiant dust? to make an account of her life to a clod of wayward marl? No, uncle, I'll none: Adam's sons are my brethren, and, truly I hold it a sin to match in my kindred.
LEONATO
Daughter, remember what I told you: if the prince do solicit you in that kind, you know your answer.
BEATRICE
The fault will be in the music, cousin, if you be not wooed in good time: if the prince be too important, tell him there is measure in everything, and so dance out the answer. For hear me, Hero, wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinquepace: the first suit is hot and hasty like a Scotch jig (and full as fantastical), the wedding mannerly modest (as a measure) full of state and ancientry, and then comes Repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinquepace faster and faster, till he sink into his grave.
LEONATO
Cousin, you apprehend passing shrewdly.
BEATRICE
I have a good eye, uncle, I can see a church by daylight.

0 5 Starting with this extract, how does Shakespeare present Beatrice's attitude towards romantic love in *Much Ado About Nothing*?

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Beatrice's attitude towards romantic love in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents Beatrice's attitude towards romantic love in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

OR

Julius Caesar

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 2 of *Julius Caesar* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Antony is addressing the people of Rome, following the death of Caesar.

ANTONY
Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears!
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interrèd with their bones:
So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answered it.
Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest –
For Brutus is an honourable man,
So are they all, all honourable men –
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral.
He was my friend, faithful and just to me,
But Brutus says he was ambitious,
And Brutus is an honourable man.
He hath brought many captives home to Rome,
Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill;
Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?

0 6 'Shakespeare presents Antony as a manipulative character who is skilled at getting what he wants' in *Julius Caesar*.

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this opinion.

Write about:

- how far Shakespeare presents Antony as manipulative in this speech
- how far Shakespeare presents Antony as manipulative in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

Section B: The 19th century novel

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

EITHER

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 6 (Incident at the Window) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield are talking to Dr. Jekyll through his window.

> The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.
>
> "What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."
>
> "I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."
>
> "You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin—Mr. Enfield—Dr. Jekyll.) Come now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us."
>
> "You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."
>
> "Why then," said the lawyer good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."
>
> "That is just what I was about to venture to propose," returned the doctor, with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word.

0 7 ‘Stevenson’s presentation of Dr. Jekyll allows the reader to feel sympathy for him.’

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this opinion.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

OR

Charles Dickens: *A Christmas Carol*

Read the following extract from Chapter 3 of *A Christmas Carol* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, the Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge the Cratchit family's Christmas celebrations.

Oh, a wonderful pudding! Bob Cratchit said, and calmly too, that he regarded it as the greatest success achieved by Mrs. Cratchit since their marriage. Mrs. Cratchit said that now the weight was off her mind, she would confess she had had her doubts about the quantity of flour. Everybody had something to say about it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family. It would have been flat heresy to do so. Any Cratchit would have blushed to hint at such a thing.
At last the dinner was all done, the cloth was cleared, the hearth swept, and the fire made up. The compound in the jug being tasted, and considered perfect, apples and oranges were put upon the table, and a shovel-full of chestnuts on the fire. Then all the Cratchit family drew round the hearth, in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning half a one; and at Bob Cratchit's elbow stood the family display of glass. Two tumblers, and a custard-cup without a handle.
These held the hot stuff from the jug, however, as well as golden goblets would have done; and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chestnuts on the fire sputtered and cracked noisily. Then Bob proposed:
"A Merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us!"
Which all the family re-echoed.
"God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim, the last of all.
He sat very close to his father's side upon his little stool. Bob held his withered little hand in his, as if he loved the child, and wished to keep him by his side, and dreaded that he might be taken from him.

0 8 Starting with this extract, explore how Dickens uses the Cratchit family to show the struggles of the poor.

Write about:

- how Dickens presents the Cratchit family in this extract
- how Dickens uses the Cratchit family to show the struggles of the poor in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

OR

Charles Dickens: *Great Expectations*

Read the following extract from Chapter 39 of *Great Expectations* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Magwitch has returned from Australia and reveals his identity to Pip.

"Why do you, a stranger coming into my rooms at this time of the night, ask that question?" said I.
"You're a game one," he returned, shaking his head at me with a deliberate affection, at once most unintelligible and most exasperating; "I'm glad you've grow'd up, a game one! But don't catch hold of me. You'd be sorry arterwards to have done it."
I relinquished the intention he had detected, for I knew him! Even yet I could not recall a single feature, but I knew him! If the wind and the rain had driven away the intervening years, had scattered all the intervening objects, had swept us to the churchyard where we first stood face to face on such different levels, I could not have known my convict more distinctly than I knew him now as he sat in the chair before the fire. No need to take a file from his pocket and show it to me; no need to take the handkerchief from his neck and twist it round his head; no need to hug himself with both his arms, and take a shivering turn across the room, looking back at me for recognition. I knew him before he gave me one of those aids, though, a moment before, I had not been conscious of remotely suspecting his identity.
He came back to where I stood, and again held out both his hands. Not knowing what to do,—for, in my astonishment I had lost my self-possession,—I reluctantly gave him my hands. He grasped them heartily, raised them to his lips, kissed them, and still held them.
"You acted noble, my boy," said he. "Noble, Pip! And I have never forgot it!"
At a change in his manner as if he were even going to embrace me, I laid a hand upon his breast and put him away.
"Stay!" said I. "Keep off! If you are grateful to me for what I did when I was a little child, I hope you have shown your gratitude by mending your way of life. If you have come here to thank me, it was not necessary."

0 9 Starting with this extract, explore how Dickens presents Pip's attitudes to the convict Magwitch.

Write about:

- how Dickens presents Pip's attitude to Magwitch in this extract
- how Dickens presents Pip's attitudes to Magwitch in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

OR

Charlotte Brontë: *Jane Eyre*

Read the following extract from Chapter 7 of *Jane Eyre* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr. Brocklehurst makes an example of Jane in front of the other pupils at Lowood School.

"Ladies," said he, turning to his family, "Miss Temple, teachers, and children, you all see this girl?"
Of course they did; for I felt their eyes directed like burning-glasses against my scorched skin.
"You see she is yet young; you observe she possesses the ordinary form of childhood; God has graciously given her the shape that He has given to all of us; no signal deformity points her out as a marked character. Who would think that the Evil One had already found a servant and agent in her? Yet such, I grieve to say, is the case."
A pause—in which I began to steady the palsy of my nerves, and to feel that the Rubicon was passed; and that the trial, no longer to be shirked, must be firmly sustained.
"My dear children," pursued the black marble clergyman, with pathos, "this is a sad, a melancholy occasion; for it becomes my duty to warn you, that this girl, who might be one of God's own lambs, is a little castaway: not a member of the true flock, but evidently an interloper and an alien. You must be on your guard against her; you must shun her example; if necessary, avoid her company, exclude her from your sports, and shut her out from your converse. Teachers, you must watch her: keep your eyes on her movements, weigh well her words, scrutinise her actions, punish her body to save her soul: if, indeed, such salvation be possible, for (my tongue falters while I tell it) this girl, this child, the native of a Christian land, worse than many a little heathen who says its prayers to Brahma and kneels before Juggernaut—this girl is—a liar!"

1 0 Starting with this extract, explore how far Brontë presents Jane as a victim of the cruelty of others.

Write about:

- how Brontë presents Jane as a victim in this extract
- how far Brontë presents Jane as a victim of cruelty in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

OR

Mary Shelley: *Frankenstein*

Read the following extract from Chapter 20 of *Frankenstein* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Dr. Frankenstein has destroyed the female he was making as a companion for the monster and the monster confronts him.

The monster saw my determination in my face, and gnashed his teeth in the impotence of anger. "Shall each man," cried he, "find a wife for his bosom, and each beast have his mate, and I be alone? I had feelings of affection, and they were requited by detestation and scorn. Man! you may hate; but beware! your hours will pass in dread and misery, and soon the bolt will fall which must ravish from you your happiness for ever. Are you to be happy while I grovel in the intensity of my wretchedness? You can blast my other passions; but revenge remains—revenge, henceforth dearer than light or food! I may die; but first you, my tyrant and tormentor, shall curse the sun that gazes on your misery. Beware; for I am fearless, and therefore powerful. I will watch with the wiliness of a snake, that I may sting with its venom. Man, you shall repent of the injuries you inflict."

"Devil, cease; and do not poison the air with these sounds of malice. I have declared my resolution to you, and I am no coward to bend beneath words. Leave me; I am inexorable."

"It is well. I go; but remember, I shall be with you on your wedding-night."

I started forward, and exclaimed. "Villain! before you sign my death-warrant, be sure that you are yourself safe."

I would have seized him; but he eluded me, and quitted the house with precipitation. In a few moments I saw him in his boat, which shot across the waters with an arrowy swiftness, and was soon lost amidst the waves.

1 1 Starting with this extract, explore how far Shelley presents the monster as an evil character.

Write about:

- how far Shelley presents the monster as evil in this extract
- how far Shelley presents the monster as evil in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

OR

Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*

Read the following extract from Chapter 56 of *Pride and Prejudice* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Elizabeth defends herself against Lady Catherine de Bourgh concerning a possible marriage to Darcy.

"You can *now* have nothing further to say," she resentfully answered. "You have insulted me in every possible method. I must beg to return to the house."

And she rose as she spoke. Lady Catherine rose also, and they turned back. Her ladyship was highly incensed.

"You have no regard, then, for the honour and credit of my nephew! Unfeeling, selfish girl! Do you not consider that a connection with you must disgrace him in the eyes of everybody?"

"Lady Catherine, I have nothing further to say. You know my sentiments."

"You are then resolved to have him?"

"I have said no such thing. I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my own opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to *you*, or to any person so wholly unconnected with me."

"It is well. You refuse, then, to oblige me. You refuse to obey the claims of duty, honour, and gratitude. You are determined to ruin him in the opinion of all his friends, and make him the contempt of the world."

"Neither duty, nor honour, nor gratitude," replied Elizabeth, "have any possible claim on me, in the present instance. No principle of either would be violated by my marriage with Mr. Darcy. And with regard to the resentment of his family, or the indignation of the world, if the former *were* excited by his marrying me, it would not give me one moment's concern—and the world in general would have too much sense to join in the scorn."

1 2 Starting with this extract, explore how Austen presents Elizabeth as a strong-willed female character.

Write about:

- how Austen presents Elizabeth as strong-willed in this extract
- how Austen presents Elizabeth as a strong-willed female character in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

OR

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: *The Sign of Four*

Read the following extract from Chapter 6 of *The Sign of Four* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Holmes is investigating the death of Bartholomew Sholto at Pondicherry Lodge.

"My dear Watson, try a little analysis yourself," said he with a touch of impatience. "You know my methods. Apply them, and it will be instructive to compare results."
"I cannot conceive anything which will cover the facts," I answered.
"It will be clear enough to you soon," he said, in an offhand way. "I think that there is nothing else of importance here, but I will look." He whipped out his lens and a tape measure and hurried about the room on his knees, measuring, comparing, examining, with his long thin nose only a few inches from the planks and his beady eyes gleaming and deep-set like those of a bird. So swift, silent, and furtive were his movements, like those of a trained bloodhound picking out a scent, that I could not but think what a terrible criminal he would have made had he turned his energy and sagacity against the law instead of exerting them in its defence. As he hunted about, he kept muttering to himself, and finally he broke out into a loud crow of delight.
"We are certainly in luck," said he. "We ought to have very little trouble now. Number One has had the misfortune to tread in the creosote. You can see the outline of the edge of his small foot here at the side of this evil-smelling mess. The carboy has been cracked, you see, and the stuff has leaked out."

1 3 Starting with this extract, explore how Conan Doyle presents Holmes as an interesting and unusual investigator.

Write about:

- how Conan Doyle presents Holmes as an interesting and unusual investigator in this extract
- how Conan Doyle presents Holmes as an interesting and unusual investigator in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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