AQA

GCSE
ENGLISH LITERATURE

Paper 1 Shakespeare and the 19th-century novel

Wednesday 15 May 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

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

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 8702/1.
- Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.
- 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

SECTION A		Question	Page
Shakespeare			
Macbeth		1	4
Romeo and Juliet		2	5
The Tempest		3	6
The Merchant of Venice		4	7
Much Ado About Nothing		5	8–9
Julius Caesar		6	10
SECTION B			
The 19th-century novel		**Question**	**Page**
Robert Louis Stevenson	*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*	7	11
Charles Dickens	*A Christmas Carol*	8	12
Charles Dickens	*Great Expectations*	9	13
Charlotte Brontë	*Jane Eyre*	10	14
Mary Shelley	*Frankenstein*	11	15
Jane Austen	*Pride and Prejudice*	12	16
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	*The Sign of Four*	13	17

Section A: Shakespeare

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

Either

Macbeth

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

At this point in the play, the Captain tells Duncan about Macbeth's part in the recent battle.

CAPTAIN

Doubtful it stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together
And choke their art. The merciless Macdonald –
Worthy to be a rebel, for to that
The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him – from the Western Isles
Of kerns and galloglasses is supplied,
And Fortune on his damnèd quarrel smiling,
Showed like a rebel's whore. But all's too weak,
For brave Macbeth – well he deserves that name –
Disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel,
Which smoked with bloody execution,
Like Valour's minion carved out his passage
Till he faced the slave,
Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,
Till he unseamed him from the nave to th'chaps
And fixed his head upon our battlements.

0 1 Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a violent character.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Macbeth in this extract
- how far Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a violent character in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

or

Romeo and Juliet

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

At this point in the play, Romeo and Juliet meet each other for the first time at the Capulet house.

ROMEO
If I profane with my unworthiest hand
This holy shrine, the gentle sin is this,
My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand
To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.
JULIET
Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much,
Which mannerly devotion shows in this,
For saints have hands that pilgrims' hands do touch,
And palm to palm is holy palmers' kiss.
ROMEO
Have not saints lips, and holy palmers too?
JULIET
Ay, pilgrim, lips that they must use in prayer.
ROMEO
O then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do:
They pray, grant thou, lest faith turn to despair.
JULIET
Saints do not move, though grant for prayers' sake.
ROMEO
Then move not while my prayer's effect I take.
Thus from my lips, by thine, my sin is purged.
JULIET
Then have my lips the sin that they have took.
ROMEO
Sin from my lips? O trespass sweetly urged!
Give me my sin again.
JULIET
You kiss by th'book.

0 2 Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Romeo and Juliet.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents their relationship in this conversation
- how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Romeo and Juliet in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

or

The Tempest

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

At this point in the play, Caliban is telling Stephano and Trinculo about his plan to murder Prospero.

CALIBAN
Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him
I'th'afternoon to sleep. There thou mayst brain him,
Having first seized his books; or with a log
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake,
Or cut his wezand with thy knife. Remember
First to possess his books; for without them
He's but a sot, as I am, nor hath not
One spirit to command – they all do hate him
As rootedly as I. Burn but his books;
He has brave ùtensils – for so he calls them –
Which when he has a house, he'll deck withal.
And that most deeply to consider, is
The beauty of his daughter. He himself
Calls her a nonpareil. I never saw a woman
But only Sycorax my dam, and she;
But she as far surpasseth Sycorax
As great'st does least.

0 3 Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents ideas about revenge in *The Tempest*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents ideas about revenge in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents ideas about revenge in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

or

The Merchant of Venice

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

At this point in the play, Bassanio is telling Antonio about Portia, the lady he has fallen in love with.

BASSANIO
In Belmont is a lady richly left,
And she is fair, and – fairer than that word –
Of wondrous virtues. Sometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair speechless messages.
Her name is Portia, nothing undervalued
To Cato's daughter, Brutus' Portia.
Nor is the wide world ignorant of her worth;
For the four winds blow in from every coast
Renownèd suitors, and her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece,
Which makes her seat of Belmont Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her.
O my Antonio, had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such thrift
That I should questionless be fortunate.

0 4 Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents ideas about romantic love in *The Merchant of Venice*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents ideas about romantic love in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents ideas about romantic love in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

or

Much Ado About Nothing

Read the following extract from Act 4 Scene 1 of *Much Ado About Nothing* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Beatrice is asking Benedick to kill Claudio.

BENEDICK
Come bid me do anything for thee.
BEATRICE
Kill Claudio.
BENEDICK
Ha, not for the wide world.
BEATRICE
You kill me to deny it, farewell.
BENEDICK
Tarry, sweet Beatrice.
BEATRICE
I am gone, though I am here, there is no love in you, nay, I pray you let me go.
BENEDICK
Beatrice.
BEATRICE
In faith I will go.
BENEDICK
We'll be friends first.
BEATRICE
You dare easier be friends with me, than fight with mine enemy.
BENEDICK
Is Claudio thine enemy?
BEATRICE
Is a not approved in the height a villain, that hath slandered, scorned, dishonoured my kinswoman? Oh that I were a man! What, bear her in hand, until they come to take hands, and then with public accusation, uncovered slander, unmitigated rancour? Oh God that I were a man! I would eat his heart in the market place.
BENEDICK
Hear me, Beatrice.
BEATRICE
Talk with a man out at a window, a proper saying.
BENEDICK
Nay, but Beatrice.
BEATRICE
Sweet Hero, she is wronged, she is slandered, she is undone.
BENEDICK
Beat –
BEATRICE
Princes and counties! Surely a princely testimony, a goodly count, Count Comfect, a sweet gallant surely, oh that I were a man

for his sake! Or that I had any friend would be a man for my sake! But manhood is melted into curtsies, valour into compliment, and men are only turned into tongue, and trim ones too: he is now as valiant as Hercules, that only tells a lie, and swears it: I cannot be a man with wishing, therefore I will die a woman with grieving.

0 5 Starting with this conversation, explore how far Shakespeare presents Beatrice as a strong woman.

Write about:

- how far Shakespeare presents Beatrice as a strong woman in this conversation
- how far Shakespeare presents Beatrice as a strong woman in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

or

Julius Caesar

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 3 of *Julius Caesar* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Cassius has just heard of Casca's fears about the night's dreadful happenings.

CASSIUS
You are dull, Casca, and those sparks of life
That should be in a Roman you do want,
Or else you use not. You look pale, and gaze,
And put on fear, and cast yourself in wonder
To see the strange impatience of the heavens.
But if you would consider the true cause
Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why birds and beasts from quality and kind,
Why old men, fools, and children calculate,
Why all these things change from their ordinance,
Their natures, and preformèd faculties,
To monstrous quality – why, you shall find
That heaven hath infused them with these spirits
To make them instruments of fear, and warning
Unto some monstrous state.
Now could I, Casca, name to thee a man
Most like this dreadful night,
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion in the Capitol –
A man no mightier than thyself, or me,
In personal action, yet prodigious grown
And fearful, as these strange eruptions are.

0 6 Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Cassius as an effective leader of the conspirators in *Julius Caesar*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Cassius in this speech
- how far Shakespeare presents Cassius as an effective leader of the conspirators in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

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 8 (The Last Night) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Poole, Jekyll's servant, talks with Utterson about events at Jekyll's house.

"That's it!" said Poole. "It was this way. I came suddenly into the theatre from the garden. It seems he had slipped out to look for this drug, or whatever it is; for the cabinet door was open, and there he was at the far end of the room digging among the crates. He looked up when I came in, gave a kind of cry, and whipped upstairs into the cabinet. It was but for one minute that I saw him, but the hair stood up on my head like quills. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face? If it was my master, why did he cry out like a rat, and run from me? I have served him long enough. And then …", the man paused and passed his hand over his face.

"These are all very strange circumstances," said Mr. Utterson, "but I think I begin to see daylight. Your master, Poole, is plainly seized with one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer; hence, for aught I know, the alteration of his voice; hence the mask and his avoidance of his friends; hence his eagerness to find this drug, by means of which the poor soul retains some hope of ultimate recovery – God grant that he be not deceived. There is my explanation; it is sad enough, Poole, ay, and appalling to consider; but it is plain and natural, hangs well together, and delivers us from all exorbitant alarms."

"Sir," said the butler, turning to a sort of mottled pallor, "that thing was not my master, and there's the truth. My master" – here he looked round him and began to whisper – "is a tall, fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf." Utterson attempted to protest. "O sir," cried Poole, "do you think I do not know my master after twenty years? do you think I do not know where his head comes to in the cabinet door, where I saw him every morning of my life? No, sir, that thing in the mask was never Dr. Jekyll – God knows what it was, but it was never Dr. Jekyll; and it is the belief of my heart that there was murder done."

0 7 Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as an inhuman and disturbing member of society.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as an inhuman and disturbing member of society in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

or

Charles Dickens: *A Christmas Carol*

Read the following extract from Chapter 1 of *A Christmas Carol* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Scrooge is visited by Marley's Ghost.

Again the spectre raised a cry, and shook its chain and wrung its shadowy hands.
"You are fettered," said Scrooge, trembling. "Tell me why?"
"I wear the chain I forged in life," replied the Ghost. "I made it link by link, and yard by yard; I girded it on of my own free will, and of my own free will I wore it. Is its pattern strange to you?"
Scrooge trembled more and more.
"Or would you know," pursued the Ghost, "the weight and length of the strong coil you bear yourself? It was full as heavy and as long as this, seven Christmas Eves ago. You have laboured on it, since. It is a ponderous chain!"
Scrooge glanced about him on the floor, in the expectation of finding himself surrounded by some fifty or sixty fathoms of iron cable: but he could see nothing.
"Jacob," he said, imploringly. "Old Jacob Marley, tell me more. Speak comfort to me, Jacob!"
"I have none to give," the Ghost replied. "It comes from other regions, Ebenezer Scrooge, and is conveyed by other ministers, to other kinds of men. Nor can I tell you what I would. A very little more is all permitted to me. I cannot rest, I cannot stay, I cannot linger anywhere. My spirit never walked beyond our counting-house—mark me!—in life my spirit never roved beyond the narrow limits of our money-changing hole; and weary journeys lie before me!"
It was a habit with Scrooge, whenever he became thoughtful, to put his hands in his breeches pockets. Pondering on what the Ghost had said, he did so now, but without lifting up his eyes, or getting off his knees.

0 8 Starting with this extract, explore how Dickens uses the ghosts to help Scrooge change his attitudes and behaviour.

Write about:

- how Dickens uses Marley's Ghost in this extract
- how Dickens uses the ghosts to help Scrooge change his attitudes and behaviour in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

or

Charles Dickens: *Great Expectations*

Read the following extract from Chapter 19 of *Great Expectations* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Pip is soon to leave home for London and is talking to Joe Gargery.

When I awoke, I was much surprised to find Joe sitting beside me, smoking his pipe. He greeted me with a cheerful smile on my opening my eyes, and said:

'As being the last time, Pip, I thought I'd foller.'

'And, Joe, I am very glad you did so.'

'Thankee, Pip.'

'You may be sure, dear Joe,' I went on, after we had shaken hands, 'that I shall never forget you.'

'No, no, Pip!' said Joe, in a comfortable tone, '*I*'m sure of that. Ay, ay, old chap! Bless you, it were only necessary to get it well round in a man's mind, to be certain on it. But it took a bit of time to get it well round, the change come so oncommon plump; didn't it?'

Somehow, I was not best pleased with Joe's being so mightily secure of me. I should have liked him to have betrayed emotion, or to have said, 'It does you credit, Pip,' or something of that sort. Therefore, I made no remark on Joe's first head: merely saying as to his second, that the tidings had indeed come suddenly, but that I had always wanted to be a gentleman, and had often speculated on what I would do, if I were one.

'Have you though?' said Joe. 'Astonishing!'

'It's a pity now, Joe,' said I, 'that you did not get on a little more, when we had our lessons here; isn't it?'

'Well, I don't know,' returned Joe. 'I'm so awful dull. I'm only master of my own trade. It were always a pity as I was so awful dull; but it's no more of a pity now, than it was—this day twelvemonth—don't you see!'

What I had meant was, that when I came into my property and was able to do something for Joe, it would have been much more agreeable if he had been better qualified for a rise in station. He was so perfectly innocent of my meaning, however, that I thought I would mention it to Biddy in preference.

0 9 Starting with this extract, explore how Dickens presents Pip and Joe's relationship and how it changes.

Write about:

- how Dickens presents Pip and Joe's relationship in this extract
- how Dickens presents Pip and Joe's relationship and how it changes in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

or

Charlotte Brontë: *Jane Eyre*

Read the following extract from Chapter 1 of *Jane Eyre* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Jane describes her relationship with John Reed.

Habitually obedient to John, I came up to his chair: he spent some three minutes in thrusting out his tongue at me as far as he could without damaging the roots: I knew he would soon strike, and while dreading the blow, I mused on the disgusting and ugly appearance of him who would presently deal it. I wonder if he read that notion in my face; for, all at once, without speaking, he struck suddenly and strongly. I tottered, and on regaining my equilibrium retired back a step or two from his chair.

'That is for your impudence in answering mama awhile since,' said he, 'and for your sneaking way of getting behind curtains, and for the look you had in your eyes two minutes since, you rat!'

Accustomed to John Reed's abuse, I never had an idea of replying to it; my care was how to endure the blow which would certainly follow the insult.

'What were you doing behind the curtain?' he asked.

'I was reading.'

'Show the book.'

I returned to the window and fetched it thence.

'You have no business to take our books; you are a dependant, mama says; you have no money; your father left you none; you ought to beg, and not to live here with gentlemen's children like us, and eat the same meals we do, and wear clothes at our mama's expense. Now, I'll teach you to rummage my bookshelves: for they *are* mine; all the house belongs to me, or will do in a few years. Go and stand by the door, out of the way of the mirror and the windows.'

I did so, not at first aware what was his intention; but when I saw him lift and poise the book and stand in act to hurl it, I instinctively started aside with a cry of alarm: not soon enough, however; the volume was flung, it hit me, and I fell, striking my head against the door and cutting it. The cut bled, the pain was sharp: my terror had passed its climax; other feelings succeeded.

1 0 Starting with this extract, explore how Brontë presents the ways male characters treat Jane Eyre.

Write about:

- how Brontë presents John Reed's treatment of Jane in this extract
- how Brontë presents the ways one or more other male character(s) treat Jane in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

or

Mary Shelley: *Frankenstein*

Read the following extract from Chapter 15 of *Frankenstein* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract the monster has entered the De Laceys' cottage and is speaking to the blind man, Mr De Lacey.

> ' "How can I thank you, my best and only benefactor? From your lips first have I heard the voice of kindness directed towards me; I shall be for ever grateful; and your present humanity assures me of success with those friends whom I am on the point of meeting."
> ' "May I know the names and residence of those friends?"
> 'I paused. This, I thought, was the moment of decision, which was to rob me of, or bestow happiness on me for ever. I struggled vainly for firmness sufficient to answer him, but the effort destroyed all my remaining strength; I sank on the chair, and sobbed aloud. At that moment I heard the steps of my younger protectors. I had not a moment to lose; but, seizing the hand of the old man, I cried, "Now is the time! – save and protect me! You and your family are the friends whom I seek. Do not you desert me in the hour of trial!"
> ' "Great God!" exclaimed the old man, "who are you?"
> 'At that instant the cottage door was opened, and Felix, Safie, and Agatha entered. Who can describe their horror and consternation on beholding me? Agatha fainted; and Safie, unable to attend to her friend, rushed out of the cottage. Felix darted forward, and with supernatural force tore me from his father, to whose knees I clung: in a transport of fury, he dashed me to the ground and struck me violently with a stick. I could have torn him limb from limb, as the lion rends the antelope. But my heart sunk within me as with bitter sickness, and I refrained. I saw him on the point of repeating his blow, when, overcome by pain and anguish, I quitted the cottage and in the general tumult escaped unperceived to my hovel.

1 1 Starting with this extract, explore how Shelley presents the ways the monster is affected by how others treat him.

Write about:

- how Shelley presents the monster in this extract
- how Shelley presents the ways the monster is affected by how others treat him in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

or

Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*

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

In this extract, Mrs Bennet reacts to the news that Elizabeth has turned down Mr Collins' offer of marriage.

This information, however, startled Mrs. Bennet; she would have been glad to be equally satisfied that her daughter had meant to encourage him by protesting against his proposals, but she dared not believe it, and could not help saying so.

"But, depend upon it, Mr. Collins," she added, "that Lizzy shall be brought to reason. I will speak to her about it directly. She is a very headstrong, foolish girl, and does not know her own interest but I will *make* her know it."

"Pardon me for interrupting you, madam," cried Mr. Collins; "but if she is really headstrong and foolish, I know not whether she would altogether be a very desirable wife to a man in my situation, who naturally looks for happiness in the marriage state. If therefore she actually persists in rejecting my suit, perhaps it were better not to force her into accepting me, because if liable to such defects of temper, she could not contribute much to my felicity."

"Sir, you quite misunderstand me," said Mrs. Bennet, alarmed. "Lizzy is only headstrong in such matters as these. In everything else she is as good-natured a girl as ever lived. I will go directly to Mr. Bennet, and we shall very soon settle it with her, I am sure."

She would not give him time to reply, but hurrying instantly to her husband, called out as she entered the library, "Oh! Mr. Bennet, you are wanted immediately; we are all in an uproar. You must come and make Lizzy marry Mr. Collins, for she vows she will not have him, and if you do not make haste he will change his mind and not have *her*."

Mr. Bennet raised his eyes from his book as she entered, and fixed them on her face with a calm unconcern which was not in the least altered by her communication.

"I have not the pleasure of understanding you," said he, when she had finished her speech. "Of what are you talking?"

"Of Mr. Collins and Lizzy. Lizzy declares she will not have Mr. Collins, and Mr. Collins begins to say that he will not have Lizzy."

"And what am I to do on the occasion? It seems an hopeless business."

"Speak to Lizzy about it yourself. Tell her that you insist upon her marrying him."

"Let her be called down. She shall hear my opinion."

1 2 Starting with this extract, explore how Austen presents Mr Bennet and Mrs Bennet as parents.

Write about:

- how Austen presents Mr Bennet and Mrs Bennet in this extract
- how Austen presents Mr Bennet and Mrs Bennet as parents in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

or

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: *The Sign of Four*

Read the following extract from Chapter 12 of *The Sign of Four* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Jonathan Small has been captured and is being questioned by the police about his involvement in the crime.

> 'This is a very serious matter, Small,' said the detective. 'If you had helped justice, instead of thwarting it in this way, you would have had a better chance at your trial.'
>
> 'Justice!' snarled the ex-convict. 'A pretty justice! Whose loot is this, if it is not ours? Where is the justice that I should give it up to those who have never earned it? Look how I have earned it! Twenty long years in that fever-ridden swamp, all day at work under the mangrove-tree, all night chained up in the filthy convict-huts, bitten by mosquitoes, racked with ague, bullied by every cursed black-faced policeman who loved to take it out of a white man. That was how I earned the Agra treasure, and you talk to me of justice because I cannot bear to feel that I have paid this price only that another may enjoy it! I would rather swing a score of times, or have one of Tonga's darts in my hide, than live in a convict's cell and feel that another man is at his ease in a palace with the money that should be mine.'
>
> Small had dropped his mask of stoicism, and all this came out in a wild whirl of words, while his eyes blazed, and the handcuffs clanked together with the impassioned movement of his hands. I could understand, as I saw the fury and the passion of the man, that it was no groundless or unnatural terror which had possessed Major Sholto when he first learned that the injured convict was upon his track.
>
> 'You forget that we know nothing of all this,' said Holmes quietly. 'We have not heard your story, and we cannot tell how far justice may originally have been on your side.'

1 3 Starting with this extract, explore how Conan Doyle presents ideas about justice in *The Sign of Four*.

Write about:

- how Conan Doyle presents ideas about justice in this extract
- how Conan Doyle presents ideas about justice in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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