



GCSE

ENGLISH LITERATURE

**Paper 1 Shakespeare and the
19th-century novel**

8702/1

Wednesday 15 May 2019 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

[Turn over]

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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

Shakespeare

QUESTION

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‘Macbeth’

1

7–11

‘Romeo and Juliet’

2

13–17

‘The Tempest’

3

19–21

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‘The Merchant of Venice’

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23–25

‘Much Ado About Nothing’

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‘Julius Caesar’

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SECTION B

| The 19th-century novel | | QUESTION | PAGE | |
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| Charles Dickens | 'A Christmas Carol' | 8 | 44–47 | |
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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 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.

[Turn over]

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****5 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,****10 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,

**15 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.**

[Turn over]

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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]

[Turn over]

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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.**

[Turn over]

ROMEO

If I profane with my unworhiest
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

5 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

10 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.

15 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.

[Turn over]

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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]

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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.**

[Turn over]

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,**

5 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;

**10 He has brave utensils – 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**

**15 But only Sycorax my dam, and she;
But she as far surpasseth Sycorax
As great'st does least.**

03

**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]

[Turn over]

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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.**

[Turn over]

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.

5 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

Renowned suitors, and her sunny
locks

10 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,

15 I have a mind presages me such thrift
That I should questionless be
fortunate.

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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]

[Turn over]

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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.**

[Turn over]

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

5 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

10 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,
15 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

20 Talk with a man out at a window, a
proper saying.

BENEDICK

Nay, but Beatrice.

[Turn over]

BEATRICE

**Sweet Hero, she is wronged, she is
slandered, she is undone.**

BENEDICK

Beat –

BEATRICE

**Princes and counties! Surely a
princely testimony, a goodly
25 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
30 man with wishing, therefore I will die a
woman with grieving.**

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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]

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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.

[Turn over]

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**

**5 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,**

**10 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

15 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 –

20 A man no mightier than thyself, or me,
In personal action, yet prodigious
grown

And fearful, as these strange
eruptions are.

[Turn over]

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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]

[Turn over]

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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.

[Turn over]

**“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
5 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
10 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
15 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.**

20 “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

25 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
30 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
35 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
40 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
45 protest. “O sir,” cried Poole, “do you
think I do not know my master after
twenty years? do you think I do not

[Turn over]

know where his head comes to in the
cabinet door, where I saw him every
50 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
55 done.”

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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]

[Turn over]

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, 5 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 10 will I wore it. Is its pattern strange to you?”

Scrooge trembled more and more.

15 “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!”

20 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.

25 “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

[Turn over]

**35 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;
40 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
45 said, he did so now, but without lifting
up his eyes, or getting off his knees.

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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]

[Turn over]

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
5 my eyes, and said:**

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

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

10 'Thankee, Pip.'

'You may be sure, dear Joe,' I went

on, after we had shaken hands, ‘that I shall never forget you.’

15 ‘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
20 round, the change come so uncommon 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
25 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
30 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.

[Turn over]

‘Have you though?’ said Joe.

35 ‘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.

40 ‘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!’

45 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
50 station. He was so perfectly innocent of my meaning, however, that I thought I would mention it to Biddy in preference.

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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]

[Turn over]

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
5 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
10 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.

15 '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
20 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
25 insult.

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

'I was reading.'

'Show the book.'

30 I returned to the window and fetched it thence.

'You have no business to take our books; you are a dependant, mama

[Turn over]

**says; you have no money; your father
35 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
40 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.'**

**45 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,
50 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
55 feelings succeeded.**

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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]

[Turn over]

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
5 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
10 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
15 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
20 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
25 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
30 entered. Who can describe their horror and consternation on beholding me? Agatha fainted; and

[Turn over]

Safie, unable to attend to her friend, rushed out of the cottage. Felix
35 **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**
40 **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,**
45 **when, overcome by pain and anguish, I quitted the cottage and in the general tumult escaped unperceived to my hovel.**

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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]

[Turn over]

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
5 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
10 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.”

15 “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
20 a man in my situation, who naturally looks for happiness in the marriage state. If therefore she actually persists in rejecting my suit, perhaps

[Turn over]

it were better not to force her into
25 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
30 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
35 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
40 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
45 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
50 her communication.

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

55 “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.”

60 “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.”

65 “Let her be called down. She shall
hear my opinion.”

[Turn over]

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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]

[Turn over]

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
5 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
10 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,
15 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
20 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
25 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
30 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

[Turn over]

35 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
40 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
45 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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