

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Thursday 23 May 2019

Morning

Paper Reference **1ET0/02**

English Literature

Paper 2: 19th-century Novel and Poetry since 1789

Questions and Extracts Booklet

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Use this extract to answer Question 3.

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde: R L Stevenson

From 'The Last Night' – Mr Utterson is relaxing after dinner when Poole, Jekyll's butler, unexpectedly arrives.

Mr Utterson was sitting by his fireside one evening after dinner, when he was surprised to receive a visit from Poole.

'Bless me, Poole, what brings you here?' he cried; and then taking a second look at him, 'What ails you?' he added, 'is the doctor ill?'

'Mr Utterson,' said the man, 'there is something wrong.'

'Take a seat, and here is a glass of wine for you,' said the lawyer. 'Now, take your time, and tell me plainly what you want.'

'You know the doctor's ways, sir,' replied Poole, 'and how he shuts himself up. Well, he's shut up again in the cabinet; and I don't like it, sir – I wish I may die if I like it. Mr Utterson, sir, I'm afraid.'

'Now, my good man,' said the lawyer, 'be explicit. What are you afraid of?'

'I've been afraid for about a week,' returned Poole, doggedly disregarding the question, 'and I can bear it no more.'

The man's appearance amply bore out his words; his manner was altered for the worse; and except for the moment when he had first announced his terror, he had not once looked the lawyer in the face. Even now, he sat with the glass of wine untasted on his knee, and his eyes directed to a corner of the floor. 'I can bear it no more,' he repeated.

'Come,' said the lawyer, 'I see you have some good reason, Poole; I see there is something seriously amiss. Try to tell me what it is.'

'I think there's been foul play,' said Poole, hoarsely.

'Foul play!' cried the lawyer, a good deal frightened and rather inclined to be irritated in consequence. 'What foul play? What does the man mean?'

'I daren't say, sir,' was the answer; 'but will you come along with me and see for yourself?'

Mr Utterson's only answer was to rise and get his hat and great coat; but he observed with wonder the greatness of the relief that appeared upon the butler's face, and perhaps with no less, that the wine was still untasted when he set it down to follow.

It was a wild, cold, seasonable night of March, with a pale moon, lying on her back as though the wind had tilted her, and a flying wrack of the most diaphanous and lawny texture. The wind made talking difficult, and flecked the blood into the face.

Question 3 - *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

- 3** (a) Explore how Stevenson presents fear in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, Poole goes to Mr Utterson for help.

Explain why Mr Utterson is important **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer, you must consider:

- what Mr Utterson says and does
- what we learn about his character.

(20)

(Total for Question 3 = 40 marks)

Use this extract to answer Question 4.

A Christmas Carol: Charles Dickens

From Stave 4, 'The Last of the Spirits' – The bell has struck twelve and the last Spirit visits Scrooge.

The Phantom slowly, gravely, silently, approached. When it came near him, Scrooge bent down upon his knee; for in the very air through which this Spirit moved it seemed to scatter gloom and mystery.

It was shrouded in a deep black garment, which concealed its head, its face, its form, and left nothing of it visible save one outstretched hand. But for this it would have been difficult to detach its figure from the night, and separate it from the darkness by which it was surrounded.

He felt that it was tall and stately when it came beside him, and that its mysterious presence filled him with a solemn dread. He knew no more, for the Spirit neither spoke nor moved.

'I am in the presence of the Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come?' said Scrooge.

The Spirit answered not, but pointed downward with its hand.

'You are about to show me shadows of the things that have not happened, but will happen in the time before us,' Scrooge pursued. 'Is that so, Spirit?'

The upper portion of the garment was contracted for an instant in its fold, as if the Spirit had inclined its head. That was the only answer he received.

Although well used to ghostly company by this time, Scrooge feared the silent shape so much that his legs trembled beneath him, and he found that he could hardly stand when he prepared to follow it. The Spirit paused a moment, as observing his condition, and giving him time to recover.

But Scrooge was all the worse for this. It thrilled him with a vague uncertain horror, to know that behind the dusky shroud, there were ghostly eyes intently fixed upon him, while he, though he stretched his own to the utmost, could see nothing but a spectral hand and one great heap of black.

'Ghost of the Future!' he exclaimed, 'I fear you more than any Spectre I have seen. But as I know your purpose is to do me good, and as I hope to live to be another man from what I was, I am prepared to bear you company, and do it with a thankful heart. Will you not speak to me?'

It gave him no reply. The hand was pointed straight before them.

'Lead on!' said Scrooge. 'Lead on! The night is waning fast, and it is precious time to me, I know. Lead on, Spirit!'

Question 4 - A Christmas Carol

4 (a) Explore how Dickens presents the last Spirit in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

(b) In this extract, Scrooge is afraid.

Explain how fear is portrayed **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer, you must consider:

- who shows fear
- when fear is shown.

(20)

(Total for Question 4 = 40 marks)



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

In English Literature (1ET0)

Paper 2: 19th-century Novel and Poetry
since 1789

Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Question Number	Indicative Content
3 (a)	<p>The indicative content is not prescriptive. Reward responses that explore the ways in which Stevenson presents fear in this extract.</p> <p>Responses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when Poole unexpectedly arrives, Mr Utterson asks a quick succession of three questions. He realises that Poole is afraid, especially as Poole looks ill: 'What ails you?' • Poole does not waste any time with pleasantries and gets straight to the point in telling Mr Utterson that 'there is something wrong'. He is clearly distressed and in fear • Poole draws on shared knowledge of Dr Jekyll's behaviour and repeats the point: 'how he shuts himself up', 'shut up again'. The use of a dash separates the facts from opinions: 'I don't like it, sir – I wish I may die if I like it' • Poole repeats that he is afraid: 'sir, I'm afraid', 'I've been afraid for about a week'. Poole ignores Mr Utterson's questions and repeats 'I can bear it no more'. Poole's actions reflect how much he is in fear, he cannot look 'the lawyer in the face', the wine is left untasted and he stares at the floor • Mr Utterson, aware of Poole's fear, is patient and sympathetic with his unexpected visitor: 'Come ... Try to tell me what it is'. He repeats 'I see' to show that he understands Poole's anguish • Poole is afraid that there has been 'foul play'. The adverb 'hoarsely' succinctly describes his dry throat • Mr Utterson is clearly disturbed and exclaims his words: 'Foul play!' Again, he asks Poole two more questions in rapid succession • Poole's use of informal language and awareness of his position as a butler ('I daren't say, sir') contrasts with Mr Utterson's more formal manner: 'be explicit. What are you afraid of?' • Poole's fear is eased when Mr Utterson does not hesitate when getting his hat and coat. There was a 'greatness of relief' in the butler's face • the description of the weather provides an ominous setting that increases the fear felt by the two men. The triplet ('wild, cold, seasonable') and the personification of the moon ('lying on her back') add to the threatening atmosphere • the extract, written in third-person, includes narrative and dialogue; the extract begins with the warmth and comfort of Mr Utterson's home and ends with a focus on the cold, adverse weather conditions. <p>Reward all valid points.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor – Bullets 1 and 2 – A02 (20 marks) please see page 3
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response is simple and the identification of language, form and structure is minimal. • Little evidence of relevant subject terminology.
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response is largely descriptive. There is some comment on the language, form and structure. • Limited use of relevant subject terminology to support examples given.
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response shows an understanding of a range of language, form and structure features and links them to their effect on the reader. • Relevant subject terminology is used to support examples given.
Level 4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response is focused and detailed. Analysis of language, form and structure features and their effect on the reader is sustained. • Relevant subject terminology is used accurately and appropriately to develop ideas.
Level 5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response is a cohesive evaluation of the interrelationship of language, form and structure and their effect on the reader. • Relevant subject terminology is integrated and precise.

A Christmas Carol

Question Number	Indicative Content
4 (a)	<p>The indicative content is not prescriptive. Reward responses that explore the ways in which Dickens presents the last Spirit in this extract.</p> <p>Responses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the last Spirit is given a variety of titles: 'The Phantom', 'this Spirit', 'the Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come', 'Ghost of the Future', 'Spectre'• the approach of the last Spirit is described with a triplet to give it a sinister and mysterious nature: 'slowly, gravely, silently'• the adjective 'shrouded' links with death and immediately suggests that the Spirit is totally enveloped in its 'deep black garment'. This is confirmed with another triplet when the Spirit is described as having 'its head, its face, its form' concealed by the covering• the horror of the Spirit is heightened when Scrooge can only observe 'one outstretched hand'. The hand is referred to throughout the extract as the main form of communication that the Spirit uses• colour imagery and the lexical field of death and darkness are evident throughout the extract: 'deep black', 'darkness', 'shadows', 'dusky shroud', 'great heap of black', 'The night is wanting'• Scrooge asks the Spirit a number of questions but the Spirit's silence fills him with fear; he is more afraid of this Spirit than any other. The Spirit 'neither spoke nor moved' and 'answered not'. Scrooge 'feared the silent shape' and 'It gave him no reply'• the sibilant 'silent shape so much' adds to the ghostly, eerie atmosphere that the Spirit creates• the Spirit observes that Scrooge's fear is making his legs 'tremble beneath him' and gives Scrooge 'time to recover', showing that there is some kindness in the Spirit• Scrooge is aware that, although he cannot see the Spirit's eyes, they are 'intently fixed upon him'. The Spirit has innate power over Scrooge• Scrooge repeats and exclaims 'Lead on!' to emphasise the urgency of his desire to learn from the Spirit what the future may hold• the use of third-person narrative provides a clear image of the scene; the use of Scrooge's words conveys his reactions, fears and desperation. <p>Reward all valid points.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor – Bullets 1 and 2 – A02 (20 marks) please see page 3
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