

**Mocks marking training**

**GCSE English Literature Paper 1:  
Shakespeare and Post-1914 Literature**

**Student scripts**

## Paper 1

The table below shows the number of raw marks allocated for each question in this mark scheme.

Component	Assessment Objectives				Total marks
	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO4	
Component 1: Shakespeare and Post- 1914 Literature					
Questions 1a to 6a		20			20
Questions 1b to 6b	15		5		20
Question 7	16		16	8	40

## SECTION A–Shakespeare

**Answer the question on ONE text from this section.**

**You should spend about 55 minutes on this section.**

**You should divide your time equally between parts (a) and (b) of the question.**

### ***Macbeth* – from Act 1 Scene 3, lines 128 to 153**

*In this extract, Macbeth has just been told that he is to become Thane of Cawdor.*

MACBETH

<p style="padding-left: 40px;">[<i>Aside</i>] Two truths are told          As happy prologues to the swelling act          Of the imperial theme. (<i>To ROSS and ANGUS</i>) I thank          you, gentlemen.</p>	130
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">(<i>Aside</i>) This supernatural soliciting          Cannot be ill – cannot be good. If ill,          Why hath it given me earnest of success,          Commencing in a truth? I am Thane of Cawdor.          If good, why do I yield to that suggestion</p>	135
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,          And make my seated heart knock at my ribs          Against the use of nature? Present fears          Are less than horrible imaginings.          My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,          Shakes so my single state of man, that function          Is smothered in surmise, and nothing is          But what is not.</p>	140

BANQUO

(*To ROSS and ANGUS*) Look how our partner's rapt.

MACBETH

(*Aside*) If chance will have me king, why, chance  
 may crown me,  
 Without my stir.

BANQUO

<p style="padding-left: 40px;">New honours come upon him          Like our strange garments – cleave not to their mould          But with the aid of use.</p>	145
---	-----

MACBETH

(*Aside*) Come what come may,  
 Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.

BANQUO

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.

## MACBETH

Give me your favour. My dull brain was wrought  
With things forgotten. Kind gentlemen, your pains  
Are registered where every day I turn  
The leaf to read them. – Let us toward the king.

150

- 1 (a) Explore how Shakespeare presents the reactions of Macbeth in this extract.

Refer closely to the extract in your answer.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, Macbeth reacts to the predictions made by the witches.

Explain the importance of predictions **elsewhere** in the play.

In your answer, you **must** consider:

- how predictions are shown
- the reasons for the predictions.

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

(20)

(Total for Question 1 = 40 marks)



## SECTION A - Shakespeare

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☐ Question 3 ☐  
Question 4 ☐ Question 5 ☐ Question 6 ☐

A) Throughout the extract; Shakespeare uses simple phrases such as "cannot be good" to show Macbeth's reactions on becoming Thane of Cawdor. A line that supports this would be "Why both it gives me... success, commencing in a truth?" The use of a rhetorical question demonstrates to us that Macbeth is questioning whether being made Thane of Cawdor is a good thing or not. This could also show that Macbeth doesn't really know how to react to the news. This might make the <sup>audience</sup> ~~reader~~ think about if Macbeth is suitable to be the Thane of Cawdor.

Within the extract; Shakespeare presents Macbeth to have a fairly negative reaction to being made Thane of Cawdor. One line that shows this would be "Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair." This use of imagery shows us that Macbeth feels that there will be consequences upon becoming Thane of Cawdor. This might make the <sup>viewer</sup> ~~reader~~ start to think about these potential consequences.

B) Predictions are insertent throughout the play. One Prediction is that it was Malcolm who killed his father (King Duncan). The evidence for this is that Malcolm flees to England after his father is murdered. (in fear of his life). This gave Macbeth the perfect opportunity to pass on the blame to Malcolm.



The importance of predictions <sup>are</sup> shown throughout the Play. One of them being that Banquo's son shall be king. This strikes fear into Macbeth's eyes. It also makes Macbeth paranoid, so much so that he orders for Banquo to be killed in order for Macbeth to save his own life. However, Banquo's son, Fleance, escapes.

Another important prediction is the witches predicting that Macbeth would become Thane of Cawdor. Much to Macbeth's surprise, this comes true. The importance of this prediction is that it could make the audience know that Macbeth would be King (this was stated at the same time as the witches predicted that Macbeth would become Thane of Cawdor). Moreover it ~~could~~ could make the audience try and make their own predictions about what might happen next in the Play.



## SECTION A - Shakespeare

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☐ Question 3 ☐  
Question 4 ☐ Question 5 ☐ Question 6 ☐

Throughout the extract, Macbeth is portrayed as being overwhelmed and in a state of confusion to the fact that he is Thane of Cawdor because of the witches' intentional predictions at the start of Act 1. This presents many reactions and opinions towards this surprising but dangerous discovery.

Within the first line of the extract, Macbeth is presented as being astonished at how the witches' prediction has become true. The alliteration, "Two truths be told" creates a connotation that Macbeth is in a state of happiness and clarity. Furthermore, it reveals the fact that Macbeth did not need to be told by his friends (Angus etc) because he believed the witches' unimaginable prediction that Macbeth would be Thane of Cawdor - revealing an aspect of delight in his trust. This presents Macbeth's reaction as being one with several elements, including: delight, relief and surprise. Furthermore, it allows the reader to gain an insight into the fact Macbeth has a certain trust towards the prophecy.



distinguish from

Later in the extract Macbeth starts to ~~doubt~~ his earlier reaction and emotions. Macbeth presents his fears towards the truth of the prophecy by using the rhetorical question of "if good, why do I yield to that suggestion...?" which clearly diverges from his earlier reaction. This creates a sense that Macbeth is not just fearing the future, but of himself, but that of King Duncan's because ~~on~~ for Macbeth to be king, Duncan and his associates must die. Furthermore, the use of the statement "present fear" conveys an opinion that the two truths told both by the witches and his friends may just be a ~~all~~ coincidence and may not lead to the death of Duncan. This is ambiguous as it presents Macbeth as worrying about Duncan, however trying to ignore the fact that Duncan may be in danger, because he is not revealing his knowledge of the witches' prediction to the others, as well as trying to ignore the consequences of his knowledge. Furthermore, the use of the phrase "Time and hours runs through the toughest days" gives an insight into how Macbeth could be looking forward to the future even though Duncan could die - revealing his small levels of greed building.





After the discovery of the witches' truth that he is to become Thane of Cawdor, Macbeth reacts in many ways to the discovery of the truth. However, this diverges ~~the extract~~ continuously within the rest of the book and has many affects on the other characters, ~~that~~ resulting in many consequences and discoveries which lead to Macbeth's downfall.

Within the extract presented, Macbeth becomes emotional and is suggested as being fearful for Duncan after he becomes aware of the witches' prophecy in relation to the events occurring. The rhetorical question, "If good why do I yield to that suggestion" introduces the notion that Duncan is going to die, moreover those next in line for Macbeth to be king, revealing how afraid Macbeth truly is. This relates to later in the play where Lady Macbeth is persuading Macbeth to murder Duncan and seek the rewards of being king. The use of the emotive language at this time strongly corresponds with Macbeth's earlier notion in the extract that the consequences of Duncan's death could be catastrophic for both Macbeth and the kingdom.



In Act 2, Macbeth is encouraged to murder his friend Banquo and his associates after he is persuaded by Lady Macbeth and the prophecy that to be King is his destiny. No one can get in his way. ~~the~~ ~~so~~ The ~~testimony~~ ~~of~~ ~~that~~ The rhetorical question, "Is he not...?" in Act 2 conveys his anger, fear and disappointment to hearing the fabled murder of Fleance. This exhibits Macbeth as being bewitched and engulfed by the possibility he could be King and he is now willing to destroy and kill his friends and family in order to achieve their goal. This contrasts from Macbeth in Act 1 who is dedicated to his friends and families protection (especially Duncan) and is willing to do anything to do that. Overall, the witches' prophecy changed Macbeth from a kind and loving person, to a greedy and self-interested murderer.

As well as Macbeth, the witches' prophecy changes how Lady Macbeth feels towards her kingdom and King. In Act 2, Lady Macbeth seeks more power - so she plans Duncan's murder so Macbeth can become King. The use of the rhetorical question, "are you not a man?" deduces her as being sinister and manipulative. This diverges in Act 4, where she is driven to insanity because of the horrors her and Macbeth

ION A = 40 MARKS



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 6 1 1

have committed throughout the play. The use of stage directions, [talking in her sleep] ~~presents her as regretful~~ and the use of emotive language whilst talking in her sleep, presents her as strongly regretting her acts - resulting in her feeling almost suicidal, and not in control of her own mind or body. This her significant mental changes between Act 2 and Act 4 moreover, persuading her to take her life because of her regrets in Act 4 - where as not caring in Act 2.

***Much Ado About Nothing* – Act 4 Scene 1, lines 255 to 283**

*In this extract, Beatrice discusses her concern for Hero with Benedick.*

BENEDICK

Surely I do believe your fair cousin is wronged. 255

BEATRICE

Ah, how much might the man deserve of me that would right her!

BENEDICK

Is there any way to show such friendship?

BEATRICE

A very even way, but no such friend.

BENEDICK

May a man do it? 260

BEATRICE

It is a man's office, but not yours.

BENEDICK

I do love nothing in the world so well as you. Is not that strange?

BEATRICE

As strange as the thing I know not. It were as possible for me to say I loved nothing so well as you. But believe me not, and yet I lie not: I confess nothing, nor I deny nothing. I am sorry for my cousin. 265

BENEDICK

By my sword, Beatrice, thou lovest me.

BEATRICE

Do not swear, and eat it.

BENEDICK

I will swear by it that you love me; and I will make him eat it that says I love not you. 270

BEATRICE

Will you not eat your word?

BENEDICK

With no sauce that can be devised to it. I protest I love thee.

BEATRICE

Why, then, God forgive me! 275

BENEDICK

What offence, sweet Beatrice?



BEATRICE

You have stayed me in a happy hour. I was about to protest I loved *you*.

BENEDICK

And do it with all thy heart.

BEATRICE

I love you with so much of my heart that none is left to protest.

280

BENEDICK

Come, bid me do anything for thee.

BEATRICE

Kill Claudio.

- 4 (a) Explore how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Beatrice and Benedick in this extract.

Refer closely to the extract in your answer.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, Beatrice is concerned about her cousin's reputation.

Explain the importance of reputation **elsewhere** in the play.

In your answer, you **must** consider:

- how reputation is shown
- why reputation is important.

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

(20)

**(Total for Question 4 = 40 marks)**

# Script 3 - Much Ado About Nothing

\* This could be performed by Beatrice holding her chest.

## SECTION A - Shakespeare

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☐ Question 2 ☐ Question 3 ☐  
Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☐ Question 6 ☐

a) Shakespeare presents the relationship between Beatrice and Benedick as mocking, witty and caring.

Shakespeare presents the relationship between Beatrice and Benedick as caring by using metaphorical language. For example: "I love you with so much of my heart that none is left to protest" the use of the metaphor "heart" demonstrates that Beatrice's heart is too full to deny her love for Benedick. "None is left to protest" shows that she has had enough of denying the love she holds in her heart for Benedick is full to the brim and so she admits her love for him to Benedick himself.

Shakespeare uses structure to present the relationship between Beatrice and Benedick as mocking and comic. For example: "As strange as the hugh I know not" the use of a short sentence suggests that Beatrice is shy / less confident.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



about confessing her love for Benedick, the short sentence tells the audience that Beatrice does not want to go into too much detail, and wants to leave her answer vague, which adds tension between Beatrice and Benedick.

Shakespeare uses language to suggest that the relationship between Beatrice and Benedick is witty. For example: "May a man do it?"

The rhetorical question shows the idea that Benedick is also nervous about Beatrice's true feelings for him. By categorising himself into "men" he gives himself a higher chance of getting a positive answer.

Shakespeare uses structure to present Beatrice and Benedick's relationship as <sup>loving</sup> ~~loving~~ and loving. For example:

"I will swear by it that you love me; and I will make him eat it that says I love you not."

The long sentence is used to add complex detail and also a bigger, stronger feeling which one has for the other. The semi-colon is used to section off each clause and to pause, to wait for more detail.



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 3 1 1

b. Reputation plays a significant role in 'Much Ado About Nothing', one key place where reputation is presented within the play is Dogberry and Verges and the watch. Dogberry is what's known as a 'social climber', he tries to improve his position in the hierarchy all the time. The reputation he has for himself is that he plays one of the most important roles in all of Messina: leader of the watch, however, Don Pedro is one of the most important figures in Messina, not Dogberry. Reputation is important ~~at this~~ at this point, especially for Dogberry because he thinks that everyone in Messina sees him as he sees himself, a successful social climber, whereas, actually everyone sees him as unintelligent and ~~imitating~~ <sup>imitating</sup>, which creates comedy for the audience through his stupidity.

Another point in the play when reputation is important is Don John's villainy. Don John calls

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

himself a 'plain dealing villain'

Don John's reputation plays an important role in his life, because if his secret of being a villain gets around Messina, it will be ruined.

Don John's reputation of villainy creates the obstacles throughout the play, for example, <sup>(was actually Margaret)</sup> Hero and Claudio tricked Don Pedro and Claudio for Hero's virginity.

~~illegitimacy~~ Don John's reputation conveys ideas about Elizabethan England's viewpoints about illegitimacy and 'bastards' and how they weren't allowed to take over the family name, or become prince because they were born to ~~un~~ unmarried parents. The characters in which also about nothing, therefore held his reputation for Don John's illegitimacy.

Another time in the play when reputation is displayed, is when Beatrice and Benedick meet for the first time after a while and the fight verbally, having a 'merry war' between them. His reputation is important because Leonato remembers about the 'merry war' and everyone is watching so



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 5 1 1

everyone will view men in the same way. Beatrice arguing with Benedick contradicts the Elizabethan women stereotype of not speaking their minds, however, Beatrice is not afraid to say what she thinks "I was told to speak all mirth and no matter" and so is seen as courageous and witty, which creates comedy and suspense.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS



### ***Journey's End: R C Sherriff***

*Your response will be marked for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation.*

#### **EITHER**

**13 Osborne:** *You'll feel all right in a minute. How's that? Comfortable?*

**Stanhope:** *Yes. Comfortable. [He looks up into Osborne's face and laughs again.]  
Dear old Uncle.*

Explore the relationship between Osborne and Stanhope in the play.

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

**(Total for Question 13 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**

#### **OR**

**14 Hibbert:** *Ever since I came out here I've hated and loathed it.*

In what ways does the war affect the soldiers in *Journey's End*?

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

**(Total for Question 14 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**



## Script 4 - Journey's End

In what ways does the war affect the soldiers in Journey's End?

In Journey's End, <sup>the</sup> war affects the soldiers in different ways, one way being their surroundings. Journey's End is set in the dugout and the soldiers who sleep there are familiar with their surroundings and refer to that as the place that is safe for them. At the ~~End~~ end of the play, when Raleigh dies and the dugout caves in, the soldiers like Stanhope, Trotter and Hibbert would've not only lost a friend and an officer, they ~~would've~~ lost their war home, the one place where nothing bad could happen.

<sup>the war</sup> Another way that affects the soldiers in Journey's End, is that it creates an addiction to something. For example, the war has made Stanhope an alcoholic, this is shown when Stanhope and Raleigh are arguing. Stanhope says "To forget, you little swine - To forget!" It shows that the war has affected him in such ways that he feels only whiskey can help him. It also shows that that's what ~~makes him~~ disguises



his fear and pain. Sherriff uses repetition to make that line have more of an effect, and it shows that Stanhope is "just like the other soldiers," ~~very scared and is a~~ petrified.

\*scene There is a scene in the play ~~that~~ where Hibbert and Stanhope are arguing about Hibbert wanting to leave. This \*shows the affect of war by showing how desperate he is to go home and the fact that ~~the~~ men would go to the extreme just to go home. In this scene Hibbert says "Ever since I came out here I've hated and loathed it." It portrays how under the disguise, lays his true feelings and emotions and shows how the war has really affected him. It shows that by being there, he can't seem to find something worth being happy about, all he feels is hatred towards it all.

### **Blood Brothers: Willy Russell**

*Your response will be marked for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation.*

#### **EITHER**

- 11 Mrs Lyons:** *They say that if either twin learns that he was once a pair, they will both immediately die.*

What is the significance of superstition in *Blood Brothers*?

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

**(Total for Question 11 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**

#### **OR**

- 12 Mrs Johnstone:** *They say I should put them into care, but ... I love the bones of every one of them.*

Explore the importance of the character of Mrs Johnstone.

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

**(Total for Question 12 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**

---

# Script 5 - Blood Brothers

## SECTION B - Post-1914 Literature

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☐ Question 8 ☐ Question 9 ☐  
 Question 10 ☐ Question 11 ☒ Question 12 ☐  
 Question 13 ☐ Question 14 ☐ Question 15 ☐  
 Question 16 ☐ Question 17 ☐ Question 18 ☐  
 Question 19 ☐ Question 20 ☐ Question 21 ☐  
 Question 22 ☐

The significance of Superstition in the play is <sup>is shown when</sup> Mrs Lyons has used her Middle class education to Manipulate Mrs Johnstone because she has had a working class education so Miss's Johnstone is vulnerable to anything and because Mrs Johnstone worked for Mrs Lyons Mrs Lyons new Mrs Johnstone would believe this. This links to the context of class this shows the working class were vulnerable to Manipulation by the upper better educated Educated classes.

The significance of Superstition in the play is plays a big part in the <sup>text</sup> ~~play~~ the biggest part that shows Superstition in the play was when Mickey shoots Edward. This show the working class were ~~to~~ <sup>be</sup> targets of the upper class.



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 7 1 1

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Superstition is also shown when Mrs Lyons puts new shoes on the table. This how Mrs Lyons found out Miss Johnstone was vulnerable and when Mrs Lyons finds out Mrs Johnstone is pregnant with twins and she only wanted one child. <sup>Mrs</sup> Lyons says 'give one of them to me' and she says 'yes'. This is when Mrs Lyons Minpulates her. The context of this is iniquity and unfairness between both classes. Mrs Lyons used Mrs Johnstone's beliefs against her. This portrays Mrs Lyons as a bad nasty rich snob. Superstition also plays a big part later on in the play when Mrs Lyons starts believing in superstitions.

Superstition is also shown when Mrs Johnstone locks herself in the closet and says "The devils got your number" and talks about the glass is broken the spidersbin killed your walking on the pavement cracks!

~~This shows the signifi~~

The significance of superstition is when Mrs Lyons says "If either twin learns that they were once apart they shall both <sup>immediately</sup> die". The context is class and education.





Class is shown when Mrs John Stone believes this  
 Education is shown when Mrs Lyons tells her  
 this this showing that Mrs Lyons got a better  
 education than Mrs John Stone.

Superstition is an important part of Blood Brothers  
 because it shows what life was like for in  
 Liverpool in the 1960s and the importance  
 shows that because of Superstition and class a lot  
 of working class people were manipulated. Lied too  
 this is shown because Willy Russell himself  
 left school with one GCSE in English  
 and he was in working class. The importance  
 of Superstition is shown through Willy Russell's own  
 life experience in Liverpool during the 1960s.



## SECTION B – Post-1914 Literature

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☐ Question 8 ☐ Question 9 ☐  
 Question 10 ☐ Question 11 ☒ Question 12 ☐  
 Question 13 ☐ Question 14 ☐ Question 15 ☐  
 Question 16 ☐ Question 17 ☐ Question 18 ☐  
 Question 19 ☐ Question 20 ☐ Question 21 ☐  
 Question 22 ☐

Plan

opinion  
 (P1) → manipulates  
 Although Mrs L  
 I believe

Mrs L recognises  
 (P2) → 'Shoes upon  
 the table'

'Don't step on  
 the cracks on  
 the pavement'  
 (P3) → Bible  
 "They say that..." never happened  
 truth avoidance



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 7 1 1

~~Although~~ Although

Although I believe Mrs Lyons is the most significant ~~character~~ for the cause of the death of the Johnstone twins, I also believe that ~~without~~ superstitions ~~and~~ ~~there~~ <sup>one of</sup> are the causes of this terrible tragedy. ~~Without~~ Furthermore, without superstitions this tragedy would never had happened.

Firstly, in my opinion, superstitions are significant in Blood Brothers because without ~~the~~ <sup>them</sup> Mrs Lyons wouldn't have been able to manipulate Mrs Johnstone into giving her one of the twins. "Shoes upon the table," "Take them off," show As Mrs Lyons that Mrs Johnstone is superstitious. This then triggered Mrs Lyons to know that anything she said about superstitions, Mrs Johnstone would believe. Therefore, this made Mrs Lyons aware, ~~and~~ so she took advantage of the opportunity to get a child that she could never have. ✱  
At that time it was very unusual for



a middle ~~these~~<sup>aged</sup> women not to have a child. Middle ~~these~~<sup>aged</sup> women were stereotyped to stay at home and look after their children.

~~Superstitionism~~

Secondly, superstitions are significant in Blood Brothers because Mrs Lyons is able to make up her own superstition in order to get what she wants. "They say that if either twin learns that he was once a pair, they will both immediately die." Mrs Lyons was able to make Mrs Johnstone believe this superstition was true, as she recognised earlier that she was superstitious <sup>due to</sup> the shoe incident. This made Mrs Johnstone anxious as she was scared of what they could do; what luck they would bring her. This made superstitions significant because without that made up superstition Mrs Johnstone may have not stuck by her word. "You can't actually be serious," shows that Mrs Johnstone was never fully set to give one of her twins away and needed something to convince her. That is what Mrs Lyons did. At that time,





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

many working class people, for example: Mrs Johnstone believed in superstitions because they did not want to blame themselves for how their lives turned out. They wanted to believe that was their fate and many things happened due to superstitions.

\* This made superstitions significant because this is how Mrs Lyons was able to lie and know that she would get one of the twins, ~~the~~ (Eddie), ~~because~~ <sup>swearing</sup> due to Mrs Johnstone ~~swearing~~ by her superstitions.

Eventhough, superstitions are significant, I believe Mrs Lyons takes advantage of them<sup>m</sup> and uses them for her own selfish self. I think that without Mrs Lyons manipulating Mrs Johnstone with a superstition and swearing on the bible, the death of Mickey and Eddie would never have happened. "They say that if either twin learns that he was once a pair, they both would immediately die." This ~~was~~ came true!



## SECTION B – Post-1914 Literature

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☐ Question 8 ☐ Question 9 ☐  
Question 10 ☐ Question 11 ☒ Question 12 ☐  
Question 13 ☐ Question 14 ☐ Question 15 ☐  
Question 16 ☐ Question 17 ☐ Question 18 ☐  
Question 19 ☐ Question 20 ☐ Question 21 ☐  
Question 22 ☐

The theme of superstition is very evident ~~from~~ from the outset and throughout the play. It drives and is the cause of many situations in 'Blood Brothers' such as the initial separation of the twins. ~~Through~~ Throughout this essay I will be exploring the significance of ~~the~~ superstition in 'Blood Brothers.'

One way that superstition is significant is because it held Mrs Johnstone back from telling people the truth about what Mrs Lyons had made her do, which was giving one of the twins away. "They say that if either twin learns that he was once a pair, they will both immediately die." This was a false superstition that Mrs Lyons had made up to ~~to~~ threaten and inflict fear into Mrs Johnstone. Mrs



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Lyons had taken advantage of Mrs Johnstone's superstitious beliefs which she had ~~known~~ revealed earlier on when she said "New shoes on the table, take them off!" Mrs Lyons seeing this as a weakness preys on Mrs Johnstone's superstitious beliefs to convince and manipulate Mrs Johnstone into giving her ~~own~~ baby to her. If it were not for Mrs Johnstone's superstitious beliefs she would not have been afraid to ~~to~~ tell the truth as she ~~feared~~ <sup>\* wouldn't</sup> that she may actually cause her child's death when Mrs Lyons says "You'll kill them." Superstition is significant because it is a huge weakness in Mrs Johnstone's life that allowed her to be silenced and used to cover a "plot" that had been made. During this time Mrs Johnstone being a working class single mother would have encouraged her superstitious beliefs as her misfortunes and ~~her~~ awful condition had to be blamed on something. This means that she would have ~~had~~ ~~strongly~~ ~~believed~~ that there was a reason that





certain things were happening to her.

A second way that superstition is significant is because it later on overcomes Mrs Lyons leaving her in constant fear and causing her to become paranoid. "Even when he was a baby I'd look at him and think he knows." This quite suggest that Mrs Lyons ~~is~~ was slowly falling into her own trap of believing the superstition she made up herself. She is always conscience and afraid of Edward knowing the truth. Due to this superstition that she had made up she is now overprotective and doesn't want Edward to be taken away from her: "I don't want him playing out." This belief that she may lose him drives her into insanity constantly looking for reassurance from him - "we have had a good time haven't we." Her fear that the truth may be revealed leads her to do the most outrageous things, such as when she attempts to kill Mrs ~~Lyons~~ Johnstone and says "Witch, I curse the day I met you." You could argue that



the belief in witches is a superstition. This once again emphasises the fact that Mrs Lyons has been the cause of her own ~~mad~~ madness and has caused herself to live with a constant reminder of what she ~~xxx~~ once did. Mrs Lyons is ~~xxxx~~ suffering ~~xxxxxxx~~ because of one superstition that she once made up. This makes superstition significant because it shows how easy it is to become wrapped up and ~~overwhelmed~~ overwhelmed in such things. Mrs Lyons being a middle class woman during this time would have been well educated and should have known better than Mrs Johnstone then to believe in something that cannot be proven. However, Willy Russell shows that "a debt is a debt and must be paid" as you could say that Mrs Lyons is paying a debt to Mrs Johnstone by going insane and getting what she deserves for taking her baby away from her.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



However, you could argue there is no significance to superstition in 'Blood Brothers.' 'Blood Brothers' was set in 1960s Liverpool where social class was ~~very taken~~ taken very serious. This caused many people to ~~be~~ be formed into a stereotype they could not escape. Mrs Johnstone being a single mother of 8, ~~was~~ was looked down on and was in a desperate situation. "with one more mouth to feed we could have just scraped by but not with two." Mrs Johnstone was under a lot of pressure and was failing to provide for her children "Mum I'm hungry, there's nothing to eat, there bloody well never is" Superstition had nothing to do with the fact that Mrs Johnstone was unable to cope with her situation. You could argue that Mrs Johnstone's lifestyle and fear of not being able to handle her children, and therefore

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 1 1 1 1



social class, is in fact very significant. The belief that at least one of her children will grow up in a "palace" drove her to give him away. Mrs Johnstone was also under a lot of pressure - "They say I should put them into care." The desperation and fear of the fact she may lose her kids pushed her to make her decision. Being a housewife during this time meant Mrs Johnstone had little power or authority meaning she had very little chance of the welfare ruling in her favour. Suffering from prejudice would cause this. Social class meant that Mrs Johnstone had very few options as working class ~~the~~ housewives at this time were belittled and also discriminated in certain ways. Superstition played against no role in Mrs Johnstone's struggle in life which caused her to give one of her babies away and this is why it isn't significant.

## SECTION B – Post-1914 Literature – British Play OR British Novel

Answer ONE question from this section, on EITHER a British Play OR a British Novel.

You should spend about 50 minutes on this section.

### BRITISH PLAY

#### ***An Inspector Calls: J B Priestley***

*Your response will be marked for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation.*

#### **EITHER**

**7 Sheila:** *[passionately] You're pretending everything's just as it was before.*

In what ways is Sheila important in the play?

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

**(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**

#### **OR**

**8 BIRLING:** *You'll apologise at once ... I'm a public man –*

**INSPECTOR:** *[massively] Public men, Mr. Birling, have responsibilities as well as privileges.*

Explore the significance of social position in *An Inspector Calls*.

You **must** refer to the context of the play in your answer.

**(Total for Question 8 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**



# Script 8 - An Inspector Calls

## SECTION B - Post-1914 Literature

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☐ Question 9 ☐  
 Question 10 ☐ Question 11 ☐ Question 12 ☐  
 Question 13 ☐ Question 14 ☐ Question 15 ☐  
 Question 16 ☐ Question 17 ☐ Question 18 ☐  
 Question 19 ☐ Question 20 ☐ Question 21 ☐  
 Question 22 ☐

In Inspector calls Sheila has an important the daughter of Mr and Mrs Birling & has an important role in this play. This is down to the factor that she changes our perception on her by maturing throughout the play. She also has an important role because of her involvement in the murder and finding more of the reasoning behind the death of Eva Smith.

Sheila is important in the play as seen in Act one after finding out her Father (Mr Birling) had a part to play in a woman's death. She acted with a At this moment she Sheila is seen to have a shallow character since she is asking questions that aren't truly relevant



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 7 1 1

because Eva took the spotlight off her since ~~it was meant to be~~ she is getting married. Also, it's as if Sheila wanted to know if Eva Smith was any competition ~~to~~ against her. Sheila asked " - and I've been so happy tonight. Oh I wish you hadn't told me. What was she like? Quite young? Pretty?" This shows she is really important because it's her first real involvement in the play.

Sheila has an important role because when she found out she got Eva Smith sacked (resulting into sadness), she felt extremely ~~deep~~ depressed about the situation. But then she had a few moments where she didn't want to take responsibility ~~o~~ of part of the ~~tragic~~ suicide. This makes Sheila truly important in the play because, at this moment in time, Mr Birling didn't want to take any sort of responsibility. Meaning, she was the only person at that time, who felt really bad about what she eventually caused to Eva Smith. But she did feel that she had partly an excuse for her temper which ~~caused~~ <sup>costed</sup> Eva her job. I can confirm this when she said, "but I felt

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



rotten ~~do~~ about it at the time and now I feel a lot worse. Did it make much difference to her?", "Because I was in a furious temper.", "It was my own fault." Sheila is being honest but is taking too much of the responsibility which results in her being probably seen as vulnerable. This will trigger Sheila to be seen as an easy target to take the blame ~~to~~ and ~~if~~ she was questioned by the police she may open up and reveal everything about everyone's ~~to~~ influence with the suicide.

In comparison to mid-way through Act One, towards the end of Act one we can once again see Sheila's importance in 'Inspector Calls'. This is ~~j~~ of the change of events because Sheila took the ~~of the~~ role of the Socialist Inspector Goole. This was shown when she was talking to Gerald (Husband to be) about how he knew now at this time Daisy Renton. Sheila was also prophetic. These were shown when she exclaimed, "We can't leave it at that", "No that's no use. You not only knew her but you knew her very



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 9 1 1

well. Otherwise, you wouldn't look so guilty about it. When did you first get to know her?" Sheila was then prophetic when she said "Why - you fool - he knows. Of course he knows. And I hate to think how much ~~to~~ he knows that we don't know yet. You'll see. You'll see." These show her importance in the play by taking ~~over~~ control of the Inspector who has a major role in the play who asks questions and tries to make the other person to admit what they've done.

In Contrast - from Act One to now Act two you can notice that Sheila is definitely more aware of what other people say and think. This is important because Mrs Birling is attempting not to reveal as much as possible but Sheila believes this is a bad option. This is specifically shown when she says, "Mother don't - please don't. For your own sake as well as ours, you mustn't -", "You mustn't try to build up a kind of wall between us and that girl. If you do, then the Inspector will just break it down. And

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





it'll be all the worse when he does." This shows her maturity from when we first met Sheila in Act one. It's now not all about her, it's about everyone.

Sheila's importance in the play <sup>in Act 3</sup> is especially shown when she ~~says~~ said, "I behaved badly too. I know I did I'm ashamed of it. But now you're ~~beginning~~ beginning all over again to pretend nothing much has happened", "But that's not what I'm talking about. I don't care about that. The point is, you don't seem to have learnt anything." I believe these quotes signal Sheila's heavy involvement in the play and how it pans out. This is because she notices that her parents are acting immature and still don't care about Eva Smith. ~~The~~ When reading these quotes it feels as if Sheila is taking the role of her parents and acting how a respectful and thoughtful parent would do.

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS  
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 1 1 1 1

# Paper 1 full script (Much Ado About Nothing and Lord of the Flies)

Write your name here			
Surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)		Centre Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Candidate Number <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
<h2 style="margin: 0;">English Literature</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Paper 1: Shakespeare and Post-1914 Literature</h3>			
Specimen Papers (Set 2) for first teaching September 2015 <b>Time: 1 hour 45 minutes</b>		Paper Reference <b>1ET0/01</b>	
<b>You must have:</b> Questions and Extracts Booklet (enclosed)			Total Marks <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer the question on **one** text from Section A and **one** text from Section B.
- You should spend about **55 minutes on Section A.** → a + b
- You should spend about **50 minutes on Section B.**
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- This is a closed book exam.
- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for the accuracy of your writing are clearly indicated.

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

S50468A

©2015 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



PEARSON

# Much Ado About Nothing

## SECTION A – Shakespeare

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☐ Question 2 ☐ Question 3 ☐  
Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☐ Question 6 ☐

a) In this extract, we witness the first time either character openly expressing<sup>en</sup> their love for one another. //Shakespeare depicts this in a number of ways, having the scene progress as they open up. For example, at the very beginning of the scene, we see Benedick asking if he can console or aid Beatrice in any way. This is shown when he asks, "Is there any way to show such friendship?" Shakespeare carefully chose the word 'friendship', which to imply that Benedick has hidden feelings for her. The word "friendship" has connotations of mutual companionship, but it has been implemented in such a way that it suggests that Benedick is hinting at ~~the truth~~ his true feelings for her. The fact that this word is in one of the very first lines shows how their love for one another grows

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



and progresses in this scene, as if it had developed over time, beginning at friendship, and concluding with confessions of love.

Shakespeare uses Beatrice to show a certain hesitation ~~into~~ about opening up her heart to the eager Benedick. This is apparent when she says, "I confess nothing, nor I deny nothing," which gives the impression that she is unwilling to ~~break~~<sup>let</sup> her guard down. The choice of language also presents a certain hostility, with words such as "confess" and "deny" having connotations of secrecy and accusation. This could again suggest how hard she finds it admitting her love, that she feels like she is almost being accused.

Shakespeare uses a metaphor in the form of "will you not eat your word?" to suggest how certain Benedick's feelings for Beatrice are. She is still unsure whether his confessions are reliable enough, with her saying "eat your words" implying that she believes that he is just saying this to comfort her. →





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

~~This~~ By doing this, Shakespeare creates a contrast between the characters of Beatrice and Benedick, demonstrating how some have built up such a defence as a means of protection, that they struggle to knock it down and confess their true feelings.

Finally, Shakespeare uses the repetition of the word "protest", voiced by both characters, as a way of showing how the two most defiant characters finally accept defeat and admit their passion for one another. "Protest" is accompanied with connotations of war, fighting and battle, which relates to the metaphorical battle of hearts between such two prominent characters.



b) Reputation is a constant theme throughout the ~~novel~~<sup>play</sup>, and Shakespeare uses certain stereotypical characters to support this.

One such example of reputation is within the character of Don John, Don Pedro's brooding half-brother. Don John is a bastard, who is portrayed throughout the play as being dark and mysterious. In Shakespearean times, Bastards had a reputation for being evil, and vengeful, and were quite often seen as bad omens. This all relates back to the fact that they were born out of wedlock, which is seen as a sin in itself, therefore many plays and stories of this era feature a bastard child who causes mayhem ~~among~~ among the other characters. Don John lives up to the reputation of his stereotype, as he is the one who convinces Claudio that Hero is unloyal, which results in Claudio publicly humiliating her



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

at the altar.

Another example of the importance of reputation elsewhere in the play is when Leonato discovers that his daughter has been 'unfaithful'. One of the first things he thinks of when he ~~learns~~ hears of this outrage, is his reputation, and how Hero has sullied it with shame. He no longer sees her as his daughter, for she has wronged him, and in one scene, we see him openly begging for death to come and wash her shames clean. This was a prominent issue in the Elizabethan era, as daughters were seen as mere 'bargaining chips' in return for a high dowery or status. Family honour came above love and forgiveness, and a family's reputation meant everything.

A final example is the reputation of men, and how their ~~contrast~~ contrast with that of the opposite sex. For example, when we first

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS



## Section A

### Q4 part B continued:

meet Benedick, he refers to himself as being loved of all ladies, ~~meaning~~ suggesting that he has a reputation for flings. This creates an immense contrast between the reputations of men and women. As I said ~~previous~~ previously, chastity until marriage was a vital essential for Elizabethan women, as it ~~at~~ increased their 'worth' and made them 'pure'. This was not the case with men, which is an example of how patriarchal Elizabethan society was, ~~with~~ and how men were allowed to get away with things that would cause 'shame' is performed by a female.



### **Lord of the Flies: William Golding**

*Your response will be marked for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation.*

#### **EITHER**

- 17** *'Shut up,' said Ralph absently. He lifted the conch. 'Seems to me we ought to have a chief to decide things.'*

In what ways is conflict important in *Lord of the Flies*?

You **must** refer to the context of the novel in your answer.

**(Total for Question 17 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**

#### **OR**

- 18** *A skinny, vivid little boy, with a glance coming up from under a hut of straight hair that hung down, black and coarse.*

Explore the importance of Simon in the novel.

You **must** refer to the context of the novel in your answer.

**(Total for Question 18 = 40 marks  
(includes 8 marks for the range of appropriate vocabulary and sentence  
structures, and accurate use of spelling and punctuation))**

---

## SECTION B – Post-1914 Literature

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☐ Question 8 ☐ Question 9 ☐  
 Question 10 ☐ Question 11 ☐ Question 12 ☐  
 Question 13 ☐ Question 14 ☐ Question 15 ☐  
 Question 16 ☐ Question 17 ☐ Question 18 ☒  
 Question 19 ☐ Question 20 ☐ Question 21 ☐  
 Question 22 ☐

18) Throughout the novel, we see witness a change in the character of Jack, and how he makes some decisions that prove catastrophic to the other characters in the book.

We first meet Jack after Ralph discovers the Conch, and blows it. From the very beginning, we notice his domineering and ~~as~~ controlling attitude, by the way that ~~he~~ he commanded his choir with a military-like precision. Golding does this to create a link between the period that the novel was written in, that being post-war, and the way Jack controls his choir. It suggests a certain maturity



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 7 1 1

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

to his character, perhaps one ~~his~~ he has learnt from ~~have~~ enduring a regimented school-life.

Jack asserts his leadership right from the start, when he elects himself to be leader. Golding shows his indignant attitude and obstinate manner by writing, "I ought to be chief." The use ~~of~~ of the word "ought" gives the impression that he deserves his 'rightful' place as leader of the group.

When the boys end up electing Ralph, we witness a change in Jack, from him being dominant to him becoming subdued with mortification. He is clearly so used to being Head of the Choir, that he can't quite comprehend his loss of status.

We notice a change in Jack when he first snaps at Piggy, who asks if he can join the 3 boys on their venture up the mountain. By the ~~way~~ condescending way that he tells Piggy, "we don't want



you", it emphasises his apparent disregard for the other, adding to his spiteful and egotistical demeanour.

From the moment Jack discovers the joy of the hunt, we notice a sudden change in his attitude, as if part of his civilian ties have been severed. This is shown when he suddenly ~~becomes~~ becomes fixated on the hunt, the brutality and the madness of it taking hold. Golding uses the character of Ralph to highlight Jack's abnormal behavior, when he ~~decides~~ opts to go hunting instead of helping build the huts. Ralph is clearly upset by the lack of his contribution, but Jack has become immersed in the glory of the hunt.

Golding uses the character of Jack to represent ~~the~~ the worst of human-kind: power hungry, destructive and violent. We see Jack possess these traits when he ~~starts~~ leads his tribe of hunters in the chase for the pig. Golding describes this scene





\* of Adam + Eve in the Garden of Eden, that is present

52

in such vivid barbarity which mirrors the changing demeanour of Jack. He treats it as if it were a game or a task not worth giving a second thought to, which highlights mankind's destructive manner, and links back to the prominent biblical theme\* throughout the book.

Jack begins to challenge his subordinate role rather early on in the novel, when he begins to show a disregard for the rules, in particular, the use of the Conch. We see a rebellious change in his nature when he ignores the power of the Conch, stating that ~~they~~ should the others should leave the decisions to the ones who understand, presumably suggesting himself. This demonstrates how the sense of order has gradually begun to fade, linking back to the 'nuclear war' that is occurring back at home during the novel. War has connotations of violence.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



chaos and disarray, all elements that are beginning to take hold on the island. This is an example of a microcosm.

One final change in Jack that we notice is after the camp divides and he begins to insist being called 'chief'. The fact that he has lost the familiar name of Jack is perhaps the most apparent change of all, as it is severing all ties to civility, and to his former life. It's almost as if he has become an entirely different, unrecognisable boy.

This could be a link to how much war can affect and change someone, so that they emerge a different being.

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 40 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**



S 5 0 4 6 8 A 0 1 1 1 1