

**January 2015**

**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE 4ET0/01**

**Pearson Edexcel Certificate KET0/01**

**English Literature**

**Paper 1**

The purpose of this pack is to provide centres with exemplification of a top mark answer. This candidate has hit the criteria and received 60 marks out of a total of 60 marks.

## Question 4(b)

### **Much Ado About Nothing – William Shakespeare**

#### **4 EITHER**

(a) Explore the character of Leonato in this play.

#### **OR**

(b) 'When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married.'  
(Benedick)

How does Shakespeare present the theme of marriage in this play?

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . 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(a)  Question 1(b)   
Question 2(a)  Question 2(b)   
Question 3(a)  Question 3(b)   
Question 4(a)  Question 4(b)   
Question 5(a)  Question 5(b)   
Question 6(a)  Question 6(b)   
Question 7(a)  Question 7(b)

30<sub>SecA</sub>

Within 'Much Ado About Nothing', <sup>by</sup> William Shakespeare, the theme of marriage is a prevalent one that is key to the plot itself.

From the main characters, we see various opinions on love and marriage. For example, Claudio, the young Florentine nobleman and friend of the prince ~~Don~~ Don Pedro, and Signor Benedick, quickly sets his sights on marrying the daughter of his host Leonato, the shy and meek Hero. He tells Benedick that he had looked on Hero with a "soldier's" eye, but now has "sweet and soft" desires and feelings for her. For modern day audiences, Claudio's ~~was~~ rather rushed attraction to Hero might seem unusual - yet for the nobility of Shakespeare's time, this was not unusual. Claudio hasn't even spoken to Hero yet already he's in love with her, implying perhaps that there

was pressure to find a good wife. Claudio's friend Benedick however, has very different opinions on the idea of marriage (initially) - fairly early on in the play, he rants during a soliloquy of how much he wishes to resist love, ~~and~~ marriage, ~~saying~~ <sup>and</sup> saying "One woman is fair yet I am well, another is wise yet I am well..." - evidently there is a disregard and distaste for women and marriage, a blasé attitude perhaps comparable to the character in Love's Labour's Lost (also by Shakespeare) Lord Berowne. He ~~also~~ muses ~~that he cannot see~~ <sup>that he cannot see</sup> that he cannot understand how ~~ridiculous~~ <sup>Claudio</sup> ~~another becomes~~ when ~~they~~ <sup>he</sup> "dedicates his behaviours" to love, become "the scorn of his own argument" by falling in love himself. There is arguably a taint of jealousy at Claudio's blossoming love with Hero, as if marriage will dissolve the camaraderie and friendship the pair once shared - an idea <sup>highlighting</sup> ~~highlighting~~ Benedick's immaturity and resistance to love and marriage.

Benedick, however, has met his match, both in love and wit, in the form of Beatrice. The beautiful, witty and vivacious niece of Leonato,

who claims himself that "there is <sup>a kind of</sup> merry war betwixt Signor Benedick" and Beatrice, <sup>she</sup> feels very much the same about the idea of love and marriage. She tells Hero the marriage to her is like "a Scotch jig" and eventually a "cinq-pas" - the engagement excitable and rash, in between a modest marriage, and finally married life, boring and restrained. For a woman of her social position, her views are unusual - she would have been expected to marry young, but not necessarily for true love. However, by creating strong and opinionated characters like Beatrice, Shakespeare was arguably ~~defying~~ defying patriarchy and sexist philosophies of the time, and subsequently carving a place for women in society through the power of theatre.

~~Beatrice~~ Beatrice and Benedick's regular witty (and sometimes rather hurtful) diatribes ~~are~~ are a constant competition between the two - one says the other has a "predestinate scratched face", the other says that "a bird of my tongue is better than a beast of yours". However, the things they say not only about marriage, but about each other, are heavily <sup>and love</sup> contradicted ~~later~~ later on in the play, when

the two are tricked into loving one another by Don Pedro, Leonato, Hero, Ursula and Claudio. Benedick realises that he is "horribly in love with her", and Beatrice the same. Their insults were merely a masquerade for their true feelings, and perhaps to them the idea of marriage is a weakness, and settling down for ~~these~~ two outgoing and adventurous people like them is not what they had in mind. In terms of the love they share, it is a pragmatic love - they have seen all the faults of one another, and can still accept them and cherish them. Claudio and Hero, on the other hand, ~~desalt~~ share ~~the~~ the Elizabethan expectation of love - two eligible young people who are put together under the influence of others. Claudio's feelings are particularly immature and rushed, something that comes back to haunt him.

This ~~is~~ reminder of his irrationality is shown on the wedding day of Hero and Claudio. The expected joyous occasion is turned sour when Hero is accused of being unfaithful to Claudio (a plot created by the bitter illegitimate brother of Don Pedro, Don John). Claudio is quick to believe the lies, denouncing

Hero's hand in marriage and claiming that she's a "rotten orange", with Don Pedro saying ~~that~~ he wished he had not given his friend to a "common stale" such as Hero. The ceremony becomes almost ridiculous - Hero faints, Beatrice howls with tears, <sup>and</sup> Leonato is ~~in~~ apopleptic rage. The idea of marriage is mocked and made a sham, largely down to Claudio's reaction. ~~It is a shame~~

Eventually, the ~~lie~~ <sup>incident</sup> is proven to be a lie, and after Hero goes into hiding pretending to be dead, Claudio is offered the chance to marry Hero's "cousin" (who is just Hero in a veil), he accepts the offer, ~~but~~ but at the altar, along with Beatrice and Benedick, ~~it~~ all is resolved and the ~~two~~ <sup>pairs</sup> marry. Some might argue that through ~~the~~ Claudio's willingness to marry the cousin, Shakespeare was aiming to present marriage as a means to an end - forgiveness (as Claudio sought from Leonato), the label of being a married man or woman, or perhaps the way of climbing the ever ~~changing~~ changing social ladder, weaving your own within the intricate hierarchy of the Elizabethan nobility.

## Question 9(b)

**To Kill a Mockingbird – Harper Lee**

**9 EITHER**

(a) How does Harper Lee present Jem's relationship with Scout in this novel?

**OR**

(b) 'Tellin' the truth's not cynical, is it?' (Dill)

Explore the significance of truth and lies in this novel.

**(Total for Question 9 = 30 marks)**



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 8(a) ☒ Question 8(b) ☒  
Question 9(a) ☒ Question 9(b) ☒  
Question 10(a) ☒ Question 10(b) ☒  
Question 11(a) ☒ Question 11(b) ☒  
Question 12(a) ☒ Question 12(b) ☒  
Question 13(a) ☒ Question 13(b) ☒

30secB

Within 'To Kill a Mockingbird' by Harper Lee, the significance of truth and lies heavily affects the story line and the characters involved in it.

The main plot itself, that of the trial of a black man supposedly raping a white girl, (a case taken by Atticus Finch, the father of the ~~pro~~ narrator, Scout, <sup>lawyer</sup> and her brother Jem) is heavily interwoven particularly with lies, based on racial prejudice within the town, Maycomb. Racism is "Maycomb's usual disease", a deep rooted poison that has an effect on various aspects of the daily life of residents - church, ~~the~~ the education system and even the law. The term "n\*\*\*\*r" is regularly bandied about, black children are not permitted an education of any form and many <sup>black people</sup> work as domestic help where

they're treated badly. The exception, however, is the way Atticus, Jem and Scout treat their black maid Calpurnia, who has acted as a strong and motherly figure to the children.

Moving back to the trial itself, the victim, Mayella Ewell, is actually lying about the attack. Mayella comes from a family known only really for being "white trash" - she is poor, unclean and ignorant, and she is forced to care for several younger siblings in the place of a mother who is dead and a sexually and physically abusive father who drinks his life away. The man she accuses, Tom Robinson, only met her when she asked him to chop wood for her for money. He did so, but declined any payment, and she was evidently touched by his kindness and the fact that he was the only one to treat her like a human being. However, she misinterpreted his friendliness as romantic attraction, and when he rejected her, she lied in an effort to save her face - not only had he rejected her love, he ~~was~~ was a black man, and in those times any relationship between a black and white person was forbidden.

A subplot involving the significance of truth <sup>and lies</sup> in this case largely the truth, is the journey of Scout's education. An inquisitive and intuitive child who is very much wise beyond her years, Scout's eagerness to begin school and ~~education~~ education is wholly endearing. She claims that she knew nothing, except for what she read in her father's magazines and newspapers, along with any thing "I (she) could lay ~~my~~ (her) hands on at home". From watching her brother Jem and his friends in the school yard through a telescope, following their "minor victories" and "following Jem's red coat" in a game of blind man's buff, she is excited by what she believed ~~to~~ to be the truth about school - a place to have fun and learn new, interesting things. However, ~~she is faced with the real, very different~~ she faces the truth in all its "peppermint" scented, "crimson fingernail paint" form - the saccharine Miss Caroline, her new class teacher. She is quickly told that she should not know how to read, because "in the first grade, we print", and that Miss Caroline will try to "undo the damage" that Atticus has done by showing Scout how to read because "Your father does not know how to teach". Furthermore, Scout

somehow becomes embroiled in an incident involving classmate Walter Cunningham, resulted in her being caned on the knuckles. This harsh introduction to the schooling system ~~there~~ could be Harper Lee satirising the education system and showing that the truth is that it restrains children rather than develops them.

Another ~~with~~ ~~point~~ theme that matches with the significance of truth and lies is the theme of growing up, something Scout and Jem not only do naturally, but are forced to do quickly in light of the situation/case Atticus has undertaken. As the case progresses, the children see how the people of Maycomb are so very different from ~~what~~ they thought they were. Atticus says to <sup>his</sup> Scout "You never really understand a person... until you climb into his skin... and you walk around in it." The ~~people~~ "folks" they thought were one way do ~~old~~ and say things very differently in reaction to the trial - perhaps through ignorance, or poverty, or even fear. Scout however, initially believed Maycomb "had nothing to fear but fear itself." But in a town like Maycomb, fear breeds from ignorance and mob mentality, and so it is ~~the~~ even harder for

Atticus to have any chance of winning.

One final representation of truth and lies is found through the story of Boo Arthur 'Boo' Radley, the "malevolent phantom" of Maycomb, a subject of simultaneous taboo and gossip. With their friend Dill, Scout and Jem make regular dramas out of this mysterious character, who according to Jem feeds on "squirrels" and "cats", and drools. Other than the black community, to the people of ~~Maycomb~~ Maycomb, Boo seems to be the source of all minor crimes in Maycomb, such as a coop of chickens dying or being mauled to death. His reclusive nature is taken to mean that he has something to hide or is dangerous - something that arguably reflects the issue of living in a small town like Maycomb - ~~no matter~~ no matter if you are sociable or keep yourself to yourself, you are always going to be speculated about or gossiped about, and that although you may hide your problems or bad deeds, everyone eventually ~~knows~~ knows your business and ~~the~~ various misdemeanours. Interlinking with the children's maturity, they (along with the reader) come to realise that the idea of Boo being some kind of monster is not actually

true, and that Boo is a sweet, caring and fragile character, shown particularly when he puts blankets round ~~Boo~~ Scout and Jem in the aftermath of neighbour Miss Maudie's house fire, and when he ~~leaves~~ leaves various objects in the tree hole for them. Scout tells Atticus at the end of the book, whilst talking to Atticus about a book they read, "Atticus he was real nice.", to which Atticus replies, "Most people are, Scout, when you finally see them". This simple philosophy shows how Lee wanted ~~us~~ to realise that, in an ever changing world, it can be ~~an~~ <sup>so</sup> easy to make assumptions about those we meet, but that we should not judge a book by its cover until we have read the final chapter.