

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

# **English Literature**

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching  
September 2015

**Questions and Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference

**1ET0/02**

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**Answer THREE questions:**

**ONE question from Section A  
ONE question from Section B, Part 1  
AND Question 11 in Section B, Part 2.**

**The extracts and poems for use with Sections A and B are in this paper.**

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## SECTION A – 19th-century Novel

Answer ONE question in Section A.

You should spend about 55 minutes on this section.

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

Use this extract to answer Question 1.

*Jane Eyre*: Charlotte Brontë

**In Chapter 10 Jane Eyre reflects on her life at Lowood now that her friend Miss Temple has left the school.**

It did not seem as if a prop were withdrawn, but rather as if a motive were gone: it was not the power to be tranquil which had failed me, but the reason for tranquillity was no more. My world had for some years been in Lowood: my experience had been of its rules and systems; now I remembered that the real world was wide, and that a varied field of hopes and fears, of sensations and excitements, awaited those who had courage to go forth into its expanse, to seek real knowledge of life amidst its perils.

I went to my window, opened it, and looked out. There were the two wings of the building; there was the garden; there were the skirts of Lowood; there was the hilly horizon. My eye passed all other objects to rest on those most remote, the blue peaks; it was those I longed to surmount; all within their boundary of rock and heath seemed prison-ground, exile limits. I traced the white road winding round the base of one mountain, and vanishing in a gorge between two; how I longed to follow it farther! I recalled the time when I had travelled that very road in a coach; I remembered descending that hill at twilight; an age seemed to have elapsed since the day which brought me first to Lowood, and I had never quitted it since. My vacations had all been spent at school: Mrs. Reed had never sent for me to Gateshead; neither she nor any of her family had ever been to visit me. I had had no communication by letter or message with the outer world: school-rules, school-duties, school-habits and notions, and voices, and faces, and phrases, and costumes, and preferences, and antipathies – such was what I knew of existence. And now I felt that it was not enough; I tired of the routine of eight years in one afternoon. I desired liberty; for liberty I gasped; for liberty I uttered a prayer; it seemed scattered on the wind then faintly blowing. I abandoned it and framed a humbler supplication; for change, stimulus: that petition, too, seemed swept off into vague space: "Then," I cried, half desperate, "grant me at least a new servitude!"

**Question 1 – Jane Eyre**

- 1 (a) Explore how Brontë presents what Jane thinks about her life at Lowood School.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, Jane Eyre thinks about her life at Lowood and her future.

Explain how Jane deals with the challenges that face her **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- what the challenges are
- what these show about her character.

(20)

**(Total for Question 1 = 40 marks)**

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**Use this extract to answer Question 2.**

**Great Expectations: Charles Dickens**

**In Chapter 2 Pip describes his experiences while living with Mr and Mrs. Joe.**

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbours because she had brought me up "by hand." Having at that time to find out for myself what the expression meant, and knowing her to have a hard and heavy hand, and to be much in the habit of laying it upon her husband as well as upon me, I supposed that Joe Gargery and I were both brought up by hand.

She was not a good-looking woman, my sister; and I had a general impression that she must have made Joe Gargery marry her by hand. Joe was a fair man, with curls of flaxen hair on each side of his smooth face, and with eyes of such a very undecided blue that they seemed to have somehow got mixed with their own whites. He was a mild, good-natured, sweet-tempered, easy-going, foolish, dear fellow, – a sort of Hercules in strength, and also in weakness.

My sister, Mrs. Joe, with black hair and eyes, had such a prevailing redness of skin that I sometimes used to wonder whether it was possible she washed herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap. She was tall and bony, and almost always wore a coarse apron, fastened over her figure behind with two loops, and having a square impregnable bib in front, that was stuck full of pins and needles. She made it a powerful merit in herself, and a strong reproach against Joe, that she wore this apron so much. Though I really see no reason why she should have worn it at all; or why, if she did wear it at all, she should not have taken it off, every day of her life.

Joe's forge adjoined our house, which was a wooden house, as many of the dwellings in our country were, – most of them, at that time. When I ran home from the churchyard, the forge was shut up, and Joe was sitting alone in the kitchen. Joe and I being fellow-sufferers, and having confidences as such, Joe imparted a confidence to me, the moment I raised the latch of the door and peeped in at him opposite to it, sitting in the chimney corner.

"Mrs. Joe has been out a dozen times, looking for you, Pip. And she's out now, making it a baker's dozen."

"Is she?"

"Yes, Pip," said Joe; "and what's worse, she's got Tickler with her."

**Question 2 – Great Expectations**

- 2 (a) Explore how Dickens presents Pip's thoughts and feelings about Joe and Mrs. Joe in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, Pip's early life is shown.

Explain the development of Pip's character **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- how his life changes
- the effect on Pip.

(20)

**(Total for Question 2 = 40 marks)**

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**Use this extract to answer Question 3.**

***Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*: R L Stevenson**

**From 'The Carew Murder Case' – Mr Utterson and Inspector Newcomen take a cab to Mr Hyde's house.**

It was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season. A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven, but the wind was continually charging and routing these embattled vapours; so that as the cab crawled from street to street, Mr Utterson beheld a marvellous number of degrees and hues of twilight; for here it would be dark like the back-end of evening; and there would be a glow of a rich, lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration; and here, for a moment, the fog would be quite broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths. The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers, and its lamps, which had never been extinguished or had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful reinvasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare. The thoughts of his mind, besides, were of the gloomiest dye; and when he glanced at the companion of his drive, he was conscious of some touch of that terror of the law and the law's officers which may at times assail the most honest.

As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little and showed him a dingy street, a gin palace, a low French eating-house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and two-penny salads, many ragged children huddled in the doorways, and many women of many different nationalities passing out, key in hand, to have a morning glass; and the next moment the fog settled down again upon that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

An ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. She had an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy; but her manners were excellent. Yes, she said, this was Mr Hyde's, but he was not at home; he had been in that night very late, but had gone away again in less than an hour: there was nothing strange in that; his habits were very irregular, and he was often absent; for instance, it was nearly two months since she had seen him till yesterday.



**Question 3 – *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde***

- 3 (a) Explore how Stevenson presents the atmosphere of Victorian London in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, a strong impression of Victorian London is created.

Explain why the setting is important **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- the different locations
- how important they are.

(20)

**(Total for Question 3 = 40 marks)**

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**Use this extract to answer Question 4.**

***A Christmas Carol: Charles Dickens***

**From Stave 1, 'Marley's Ghost' – Scrooge is visited by two men collecting money for the poor.**

This lunatic, in letting Scrooge's nephew out, had let two other people in. They were portly gentlemen, pleasant to behold, and now stood, with their hats off, in Scrooge's office. They had books and papers in their hands, and bowed to him.

"Scrooge and Marley's, I believe," said one of the gentlemen, referring to his list. "Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Scrooge, or Mr. Marley?"

"Mr. Marley has been dead these seven years," Scrooge replied. "He died seven years ago, this very night."

"We have no doubt his liberality is well represented by his surviving partner," said the gentleman, presenting his credentials.

It certainly was; for they had been two kindred spirits. At the ominous word "liberality," Scrooge frowned, and shook his head, and handed the credentials back.

"At this festive season of the year, Mr. Scrooge," said the gentleman, taking up a pen, "it is more than usually desirable that we should make some slight provision for the Poor and Destitute, who suffer greatly at the present time. Many thousands are in want of common necessaries; hundreds of thousands are in want of common comforts, sir."

"Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.

"Plenty of prisons," said the gentleman, laying down the pen again.

"And the Union workhouses?" demanded Scrooge. "Are they still in operation?"

"They are. Still," returned the gentleman, "I wish I could say they were not."

"The Treadmill and the Poor Law are in full vigour, then?" said Scrooge.

"Both very busy, sir."

"Oh! I was afraid, from what you said at first, that something had occurred to stop them in their useful course," said Scrooge. "I'm very glad to hear it."

"Under the impression that they scarcely furnish Christian cheer of mind or body to the multitude," returned the gentleman, "a few of us are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink and means of warmth. We choose this time, because it is a time, of all others, when Want is keenly felt, and Abundance rejoices. What shall I put you down for?"

"Nothing!" Scrooge replied.

"You wish to be anonymous?"

"I wish to be left alone," said Scrooge. "Since you ask me what I wish, gentlemen, that is my answer. I don't make merry myself at Christmas and I can't afford to make idle people merry. I help to support the establishments I have mentioned – they cost enough; and those who are badly off must go there."

**Question 4 – A Christmas Carol**

4 (a) Explore how Dickens presents Scrooge's character in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

(b) In this extract, poverty is discussed.

Explain how Dickens portrays poverty **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- what poverty is shown
- how poverty affects those involved.

(20)

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

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**Use this extract to answer Question 5.**

***Pride and Prejudice*: Jane Austen**

**In Chapter 6 Charlotte Lucas and Elizabeth Bennet discuss marriage.**

“Bingley likes your sister undoubtedly; but he may never do more than like her, if she does not help him on.”

“But she does help him on, as much as her nature will allow. If I can perceive her regard for him, he must be a simpleton, indeed, not to discover it too.”

“Remember, Eliza, that he does not know Jane’s disposition as you do.”

“But if a woman is partial to a man, and does not endeavour to conceal it, he must find it out.”

“Perhaps he must, if he sees enough of her. But, though Bingley and Jane meet tolerably often, it is never for many hours together; and, as they always see each other in large mixed parties, it is impossible that every moment should be employed in conversing together. Jane should therefore make the most of every half-hour in which she can command his attention. When she is secure of him, there will be more leisure for falling in love as much as she chooses.”

“Your plan is a good one,” replied Elizabeth, “where nothing is in question but the desire of being well married, and if I were determined to get a rich husband, or any husband, I dare say I should adopt it. But these are not Jane’s feelings; she is not acting by design. As yet, she cannot even be certain of the degree of her own regard nor of its reasonableness. She has known him only a fortnight. She danced four dances with him at Meryton; she saw him one morning at his own house, and has since dined with him in company four times. This is not quite enough to make her understand his character.”

“Not as you represent it. Had she merely *dined* with him, she might only have discovered whether he had a good appetite; but you must remember that four evenings have also been spent together – and four evenings may do a great deal.”

“Yes; these four evenings have enabled them to ascertain that they both like *Vingt-un* better than *Commerce*; but with respect to any other leading characteristic, I do not imagine that much has been unfolded.”

“Well,” said Charlotte, “I wish Jane success with all my heart; and if she were married to him to-morrow, I should think she had as good a chance of happiness as if she were to be studying his character for a twelve-month. Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance.”

**Question 5 – *Pride and Prejudice***

- 5 (a) Explore how Austen presents Elizabeth's and Charlotte's thoughts about Jane and Bingley in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

- (b) In this extract, marriage is discussed.

Explain the way in which the theme of marriage is explored **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- the importance of marriage in the novel
- the contrasting attitudes to marriage that are shown.

(20)

**(Total for Question 5 = 40 marks)**

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**Use this extract to answer Question 6.**

***Silas Marner*: George Eliot**

**In Chapter 12 Molly sets off to confront her husband Godfrey Cass.**

While Godfrey Cass was taking draughts of forgetfulness from the sweet presence of Nancy, willingly losing all sense of that hidden bond which at other moments galled and fretted him so as to mingle irritation with the very sunshine, Godfrey's wife was walking with slow uncertain steps through the snow-covered Raveloe lanes, carrying her child in her arms.

This journey on New Year's Eve was a premeditated act of vengeance which she had kept in her heart ever since Godfrey, in a fit of passion, had told her he would sooner die than acknowledge her as his wife. There would be a great party at the Red House on New Year's Eve, she knew: her husband would be smiling and smiled upon, hiding her existence in the darkest corner of his heart. But she would mar his pleasure: she would go in her dingy rags, with her faded face, once as handsome as the best, with her little child that had its father's hair and eyes, and disclose herself to the Squire as his eldest son's wife. It is seldom that the miserable can help regarding their misery as a wrong inflicted by those who are less miserable. Molly knew that the cause of her dingy rags was not her husband's neglect, but the demon Opium to whom she was enslaved, body and soul, except in the lingering mother's tenderness that refused to give him her hungry child. She knew this well; and yet, in the moments of wretched unbenumbed consciousness, the sense of her want and degradation transformed itself continually into bitterness towards Godfrey. He was well off; and if she had her rights she would be well off too. The belief that he repented his marriage, and suffered from it, only aggravated her vindictiveness. Just and self-reproving thoughts do not come to us too thickly, even in the purest air, and with the best lessons of heaven and earth; how should those white-winged delicate messengers make their way to Molly's poisoned chamber, inhabited by no higher memories than those of a barmaid's paradise of pink ribbons and gentlemen's jokes? She had set out at an early hour, but had lingered on the road, inclined by her indolence to believe that if she waited under a warm shed the snow would cease to fall. She had waited longer than she knew, and now that she found herself belated in the snow-hidden ruggedness of the long lanes, even the animation of a vindictive purpose could not keep her spirit from failing.

**Question 6 – *Silas Marner***

6 (a) Explore how Eliot presents Molly in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

(b) In this extract, the very different lives of Molly and Godfrey are shown.

Explain how Eliot shows the rich and the poor **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- the attitudes towards other people shown by the rich
- how the poor cope with the challenges in their lives.

(20)

**(Total for Question 6 = 40 marks)**

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**Use this extract to answer Question 7.**

***Frankenstein: Mary Shelley***

**From Volume 2, Chapter 8 – The creature is wandering in a wood when he sees a young girl.**

“I generally rested during the day, and travelled only when I was secured by night from the view of man. One morning, however, finding that my path lay through a deep wood, I ventured to continue my journey after the sun had risen; the day, which was one of the first of spring, cheered even me by the loveliness of its sunshine and the balminess of the air. I felt emotions of gentleness and pleasure, that had long appeared dead, revive within me. Half surprised by the novelty of these sensations, I allowed myself to be borne away by them; and, forgetting my solitude and deformity, dared to be happy. Soft tears again bedewed my cheeks, and I even raised my humid eyes with thankfulness towards the blessed sun which bestowed such joy upon me.

“I continued to wind among the paths of the wood, until I came to its boundary, which was skirted by a deep and rapid river, into which many of the trees bent their branches, now budding with the fresh spring. Here I paused, not exactly knowing what path to pursue, when I heard the sound of voices that induced me to conceal myself under the shade of a cypress. I was scarcely hid, when a young girl came running towards the spot where I was concealed, laughing, as if she ran from some one in sport. She continued her course along the precipitous sides of the river, when suddenly her foot slipped, and she fell into the rapid stream. I rushed from my hiding place; and, with extreme labour from the force of the current, saved her, and dragged her to shore. She was senseless; and I endeavoured by every means in my power to restore animation, when I was suddenly interrupted by the approach of a rustic, who was probably the person from whom she had playfully fled. On seeing me, he darted towards me, and tearing the girl from my arms, hastened towards the deeper parts of the wood. I followed speedily, I hardly knew why; but when the man saw me draw near, he aimed a gun, which he carried, at my body, and fired. I sunk to the ground, and my injurer, with increased swiftness, escaped into the wood.

“This was then the reward of my benevolence! I had saved a human being from destruction, and, as a recompense, I now writhed under the miserable pain of a wound, which shattered the flesh and bone.”



**Question 7 – *Frankenstein***

7 (a) Explore how Shelley presents the thoughts of the creature in this extract.

Give examples from the extract to support your ideas.

(20)

(b) Prejudice is shown in how the creature is treated in this extract.

Explain how prejudice and its effects are shown **elsewhere** in the novel.

In your answer you must consider:

- who shows the prejudice
- the effects of this prejudice.

(20)

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**(Total for Question 7 = 40 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 40 MARKS**

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## SECTION B, Part 1 – Poetry Anthology

**Answer ONE question in Section B, Part 1 from the collection you have studied.**

**You should spend about 35 minutes on this section.**

### Relationships

#### *La Belle Dame sans Merci*

O what can ail thee, knight-at-arms,  
Alone and palely loitering?  
The sedge has withered from the lake,  
And no birds sing.

Oh what can ail thee, knight-at-arms, 5  
So haggard and so woe-begone?  
The squirrel's granary is full,  
And the harvest's done.

I see a lily on thy brow, 10  
With anguish moist and fever-dew,  
And on thy cheek a fading rose  
Fast withereth too.

I met a lady in the meads, 15  
Full beautiful – a faery's child,  
Her hair was long, her foot was light,  
And her eyes were wild.

I made a garland for her head, 20  
And bracelets too, and fragrant zone;  
She looked at me as she did love,  
And made sweet moan.

I set her on my pacing steed,  
And nothing else saw all day long,  
For sidelong would she bend, and sing  
A faery's song.

She found me roots of relish sweet, 25  
And honey wild, and manna\*-dew,  
And sure in language strange she said –  
'I love thee true'.

She took me to her elfin grot, 30  
And there she wept and sighed full sore,  
And there I shut her wild wild eyes  
With kisses four

And there she lullèd me asleep  
And there I dreamed – Ah! woe betide! –  
The latest dream I ever dreamt 35  
On the cold hill side.

I saw pale kings, and princes too,  
 Pale warriors, death-pale were they all;  
 They cried – ‘La Belle Dame sans Merci  
 Thee hath in thrall!’ 40

I saw their starved lips in the gloam,  
 With horrid warning gapèd wide,  
 And I awoke and found me here,  
 On the cold hill’s side.

And this is why I sojourn here 45  
 Alone and palely loitering,  
 Though the sedge is withered from the lake,  
 And no birds sing.

*John Keats (1819)*

*manna*\*: food from heaven

**8** Re-read *La Belle Dame sans Merci*. Choose **one** other poem from the *Relationships* anthology.

Compare how the effect of love is presented in the two poems.

In your answer you should consider the:

- poets’ use of language, form and structure
- the influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.

**(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)**

## Conflict

### *Catrin*

I can remember you, child,  
As I stood in a hot, white  
Room at the window watching  
The people and cars taking  
Turn at the traffic lights. 5

I can remember you, our first  
Fierce confrontation, the tight  
Red rope of love which we both  
Fought over. It was a square  
Environmental blank, disinfected 10

Of paintings or toys. I wrote  
All over the walls with my  
Words, coloured the clean squares  
With the wild, tender circles  
Of our struggle to become 15  
Separate. We want, we shouted,  
To be two, to be ourselves.

Neither won nor lost the struggle  
In the glass tank clouded with feelings  
Which changed us both. Still I am fighting 20

You off, as you stand there  
With your straight, strong, long  
Brown hair and your rosy,  
Defiant glare, bringing up  
From the heart's pool that old rope, 25  
Tightening about my life,  
Trailing love and conflict,  
As you ask may you skate  
In the dark, for one more hour.

*Gillian Clarke (1978)*

9 Re-read *Catrin*. Choose **one** other poem from the *Conflict* anthology.

Compare how tension is presented in the two poems.

In your answer you should consider the:

- poets' use of language, form and structure
- the influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.

**(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)**

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**10** Re-read *Adlestrop*. Choose **one** other poem from the *Time and Place* anthology.

Compare how the natural environment is presented in the two poems.

In your answer you should consider the:

- poets' use of language, form and structure
- the influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.

**(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)**

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### **On the Verge**

The skin is wrinkled and speaks of age.  
I watch it change from year to following year  
As hurrying life turns yet another page,  
And feel it as it drops another gear.

It's not that bits have started to fall off, 5  
Though annual checks will monitor decline.  
Occasional wheeze is now a chronic cough.  
Leg muscles wither though the brain seems fine.

The three score years and ten\* are long-term past. 10  
And dreams of action close as I can get.  
The body has mislaid that key word 'fast'.  
And 'slow' or 'creeping' are a better bet.

It's no good worrying at this lack of urge  
For life's still sweet here resting on the verge.

*Michael Ware*

**Glossary:** *three score years and ten\**: 70 years

**11** Compare the ways the writers present an old person in *Great-grandfather* and *On the Verge*.

In your answer you should compare:

- the ideas in the poems
- the poets' use of language
- the poets' use of form and structure.

Use **evidence** from the poems to support your **comparison**.

**(Total for Question 11 = 20 marks)**

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