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# GCSE

# ENGLISH LITERATURE

Paper 1 Shakespeare and the 19th century novel

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Date Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

## Instructions

- Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Use black ink or black ballpoint pen. Do **not** use pencil.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

## Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 64.
- AO4 will be assessed in **Section A**. There are 4 marks available for AO4 in **Section A** in addition to 30 marks for answering the question. AO4 assesses the following skills: Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.
- There are 30 marks for **Section B**.

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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**Section A: Shakespeare**

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

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**Either**

***Macbeth***

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 7 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this moment in the play, Macbeth has left the banquet he and his wife are holding for Duncan, and his wife has come to find him.

**LADY MACBETH**

He has almost supped. Why have you left the chamber?

**MACBETH**

Hath he asked for me?

**LADY MACBETH**

Know you not, he has?

**MACBETH**

We will proceed no further in this business.

- 5 He hath honoured me of late, and I have bought  
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,  
Not cast aside so soon.

**LADY MACBETH**

Was the hope drunk

- 10 Wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since?  
And wakes it now to look so green and pale  
At what it did so freely? From this time,  
Such I account thy love. Art thou afeard  
To be the same in thine own act and valour,  
15 As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that  
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,  
And live a coward in thine own esteem,  
Letting I dare not wait upon I would,  
Like the poor cat i'th'adage?

**MACBETH**

- 20 Prithee, peace.  
I dare do all that may become a man;  
Who dares do more is none.

0	1
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Starting with this moment in the play, explore how Shakespeare presents the marriage between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents their relationship at this moment in the play
- how Shakespeare presents their marriage in the play as a whole.

**[30 marks]**  
**AO4 [4 marks]**

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

Or

***Romeo and Juliet***

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Romeo is hiding in the Capulet garden and has been listening to Juliet talking about her feelings for him.

**JULIET**

What man art thou that thus bescreened in night  
So stumblest on my counsel?

**ROMEO**

By a name

I know not how to tell thee who I am.

- 5 My name, dear saint, is hateful to myself,  
Because it is an enemy to thee;  
Had I it written, I would tear the word.

**JULIET**

My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words  
Of thy tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.

- 10 Art thou not Romeo, and a Montague?

**ROMEO**

Neither, fair maid, if either thee dislike.

**JULIET**

How cam'st thou hither, tell me, and wherefore?  
The orchard walls are high and hard to climb,  
And the place death, considering who thou art,

- 15 If any of my kinsmen find thee here.

**ROMEO**

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls,  
For stony limits cannot hold love out,  
And what love can do, that dares love attempt:  
Therefore thy kinsmen are no stop to me.

**JULIET**

- 20 If they do see thee, they will murder thee.

**ROMEO**

Alack, there lies more peril in thine eye  
Than twenty of their swords. Look thou but sweet,  
And I am proof against their enmity.

0 2

Starting with this moment in the play, how does Shakespeare present Romeo's attitudes to love?

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Romeo's attitudes to love at this moment in the play
- how Shakespeare presents Romeo's attitudes to love in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

Or

***The Tempest***

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 2 of *The Tempest* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Prospero has just sent for Caliban and they have an argument.

<p><b>CALIBAN</b></p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">I must eat my dinner.</p> <p>This island's mine by Sycorax my mother, Which thou tak'st from me. When thou cam'st first Thou strok'st me and made much of me; wouldst give me Water with berries in't, and teach me how To name the bigger light, and how the less, That burn by day and night. And then I loved thee And showed thee all the qualities o'th'isle, The fresh springs, brine-pits, barren place and fertile – Cursèd be I that did so! All the charms Of Sycorax – toads, beetles, bats – light on you! For I am all the subjects that you have, Which first was mine own king; and here you sty me In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me The rest o'th'island.</p> <p><b>PROSPERO</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thou most lying slave, Whom stripes may move, not kindness! I have used thee, Filth as thou art, with human care, and lodged thee In mine own cell, till thou didst seek to violate The honour of my child.</p> <p><b>CALIBAN</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">O ho, O ho! Would't had been done. Thou didst prevent me – I had peopled else This isle with Calibans.</p>
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**0 3**

Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents Caliban as a villain in *The Tempest*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Caliban at this moment in the play
- how Shakespeare presents Caliban as a villain in the play as a whole.

**[30 marks]**  
**AO4 [4 marks]**

**Turn over ►**

Or

***The Merchant of Venice***

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 1 of *The Merchant of Venice* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Shylock has heard that Antonio's ship has sunk. He intends to have his 'bond' from Antonio.

**SALARINO**

Why, I am sure if he forfeit thou wilt not take his flesh.  
What's that good for?

**SHYLOCK**

To bait fish withal; if it will feed nothing else, it will feed my  
revenge. He hath disgraced me, and hindered me half a million,  
5 laughed at my losses, mocked at my gains, scorned my nation,  
thwarted my bargains, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies –  
and what's his reason? I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not  
a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed  
with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the  
10 same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by  
the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do  
we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us,  
do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge? If we  
are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that. If a Jew wrong  
15 a Christian, what is his humility? Revenge. If a Christian wrong a  
Jew, what should his sufferance be by Christian example? Why,  
revenge! The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go  
hard but I will better the instruction.

0 4

Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents ideas about revenge in *The Merchant of Venice*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents ideas about revenge in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents ideas about revenge in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]



Or

***Much Ado About Nothing***

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 3 of *Much Ado About Nothing* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Benedick is in the garden talking to himself about how Claudio has changed because of his love for Hero.

**BENEDICK**

I do much wonder, that one man seeing how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behaviours to love, will after he hath laughed at such shallow follies in others, become the argument of his own scorn, by falling in love: and such a man is Claudio. I have  
 5 known when there was no music with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the tabor and the pipe: I have known when he would have walked ten mile afoot, to see a good armour, and now will he lie ten nights awake carving the fashion of a new doublet: he was wont to speak plain and to the purpose (like an  
 10 honest man and a soldier) and now is he turned orthography, his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes: may I be so converted and see with these eyes? I cannot tell, I think not: I will not be sworn but love may transform me to an oyster, but I'll take my oath on it, till he have made an oyster of me, he shall  
 15 never make me such a fool: one woman is fair, yet I am well: another is wise, yet I am well: another virtuous, yet I am well: but till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my grace: rich she shall be, that's certain: wise, or I'll none: virtuous, or I'll never cheapen her: fair, or I'll never look on her: mild, or come not  
 20 near me: noble, or not I for an angel: of good discourse, an excellent musician – and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. Hah! the prince and Monsieur Love, I will hide me in the arbour.

0 5

Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents Benedick's attitudes towards love.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Benedick's attitudes towards love in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents Benedick's attitudes towards love in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

Or

**Julius Caesar**

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 1 of *Julius Caesar* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Brutus is alone in his orchard, justifying to himself the reason that Caesar should be killed.

**BRUTUS**

It must be by his death. And for my part  
I know no personal cause to spurn at him  
But for the general. He would be crowned:  
How that might change his nature, there's the question.

- 5 It is the bright day that brings forth the adder  
And that craves wary walking. Crown him that,  
And then I grant we put a sting in him  
That at his will he may do danger with.  
Th'abuse of greatness is when it disjoins  
10 Remorse from power. And to speak truth of Caesar,  
I have not known when his affections swayed  
More than his reason. But 'tis a common proof  
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,  
Whereto the climber-upward turns his face;  
15 But when he once attains the upmost round  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees  
By which he did ascend. So Caesar may.  
Then lest he may, prevent. And since the quarrel  
20 Will bear no colour for the thing he is,  
Fashion it thus: that what he is, augmented,  
Would run to these and these extremities.  
And therefore think him as a serpent's egg  
(Which, hatched, would as his kind grow mischievous)  
25 And kill him in the shell.

**0 6**

Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents Brutus' attitudes towards power.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Brutus' attitudes towards power in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents Brutus' attitudes towards power in the play as a whole.

**[30 marks]**  
**AO4 [4 marks]**

## Section B: The 19th century novel

Answer **one** question from this section on your chosen text.

**Either**

### Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 9, 'Dr. Lanyon's Narrative', and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Hyde speaks first. He is about to drink the potion in front of Dr. Lanyon.

“And now,” said he, “to settle what remains. Will you be wise? will you be guided? will you suffer me to take this glass in my hand and to go forth from your house without further parley? or has the greed of curiosity too much command of you? Think before you answer, for it shall be done as you decide. As you decide,

5 you shall be left as you were before, and neither richer nor wiser, unless the sense of service rendered to a man in mortal distress may be counted as a kind of riches of the soul. Or, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to

10 stagger the unbelief of Satan.”

“Sir” said I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing, “you speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no very strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end.”

15 “It is well,” replied my visitor. “Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors – behold!”

He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled,

20 staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change – he seemed to swell – his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter – and the next moment I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

25 “O God!” I screamed, and “O God!” again and again; for there before my eyes – pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death – there stood Henry Jekyll!

**0 7**

Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents the effects of Jekyll's scientific ambitions.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents the effects of Jekyll's scientific ambitions in this extract
- how Stevenson presents the effects of Jekyll's scientific ambitions in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over ►**

Or

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 2 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, the Ghost of Christmas Past has taken Scrooge to the place where he used to work.

Old Fezziwig laid down his pen, and looked up at the clock, which pointed to the hour of seven. He rubbed his hands; adjusted his capacious waistcoat; laughed all over himself, from his shoes to his organ of benevolence; and called out in a comfortable, oily, rich, fat, jovial voice:

5 “Yo ho, there! Ebenezer! Dick!”

Scrooge’s former self, now grown a young man, came briskly in, accompanied by his fellow-’prentice.

“Dick Wilkins, to be sure!” said Scrooge to the Ghost. “Bless me, yes. There he is. He was very much attached to me, was Dick. Poor Dick! Dear, dear!”

10 “Yo ho, my boys!” said Fezziwig. “No more work to-night. Christmas Eve, Dick. Christmas, Ebenezer! Let’s have the shutters up,” cried old Fezziwig, with a sharp clap of his hands, “before a man can say Jack Robinson!”

You wouldn’t believe how those two fellows went at it! They charged into the street with the shutters—one, two, three—had ’em up in their places—four, five, six—

15 barred ’em and pinned ’em—seven, eight, nine—and came back before you could have got to twelve, panting like race-horses.

“Hilli-ho!” cried old Fezziwig, skipping down from the high desk, with wonderful agility. “Clear away, my lads, and let’s have lots of room here! Hilli-ho, Dick! Chirrup, Ebenezer!”

20 Clear away! There was nothing they wouldn’t have cleared away, or couldn’t have cleared away, with old Fezziwig looking on. It was done in a minute. Every movable was packed off, as if it were dismissed from public life for evermore; the floor was swept and watered, the lamps were trimmed, fuel was heaped upon the fire; and the warehouse was as snug, and warm, and dry, and bright a ball-room,

25 as you would desire to see upon a winter’s night.

0	8
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Starting with this extract, explore how far Dickens presents Christmas as a joyful time.

Write about:

- how Dickens presents Christmas as a special time in this extract
- how far Dickens presents Christmas as a special time in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**

Or

**Charles Dickens: *Great Expectations***

Read the following extract from Chapter 38 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Miss Havisham accuses Estella of being ungrateful to her. Estella defends herself.

‘At least I was no party to the compact,’ said Estella, ‘for if I could walk and speak, when it was made, it was as much as I could do. But what would you have? You have been very good to me, and I owe everything to you. What would you have?’

5     ‘Love,’ replied the other.  
      ‘You have it.’  
      ‘I have not,’ said Miss Havisham.  
      ‘Mother by adoption,’ retorted Estella, never departing from the easy grace of her attitude, never raising her voice as the other did, never yielding either to anger

10 or tenderness, ‘Mother by adoption, I have said that I owe everything to you. All I possess is freely yours. All that you have given me is at your command to have again. Beyond that, I have nothing. And if you ask me to give you what you never gave me, my gratitude and duty cannot do impossibilities.’

15     ‘Did I never give her love!’ cried Miss Havisham, turning wildly to me. ‘Did I never give her a burning love, inseparable from jealousy at all times, and from sharp pain, while she speaks thus to me! Let her call me mad, let her call me mad!’

20     ‘Why should I call you mad,’ returned Estella, ‘I, of all people? Does any one live, who knows what set purposes you have, half as well as I do? Does any one live, who knows what a steady memory you have, half as well as I do? I who have sat on this same hearth on the little stool that is even now beside you there, learning your lessons and looking up into your face, when your face was strange and frightened me!’

25     ‘Soon forgotten!’ moaned Miss Havisham. ‘Times soon forgotten!’  
      ‘No, not forgotten,’ retorted Estella. ‘Not forgotten, but treasured up in my memory. When have you found me false to your teaching? When have you found me unmindful of your lessons? When have you found me giving admission here,’ she touched her bosom with her hand, ‘to anything that you excluded? Be just to me.’

0 9

Starting with this extract, explore how far Dickens presents Estella as a cruel character.

Write about:

- how Dickens presents Estella as a cruel character in this extract
- how far Dickens presents Estella as cruel in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over ►**

Or

**Charlotte Brontë: *Jane Eyre***

Read the following extract from Chapter 14 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Rochester has sent for Jane. She gives her impressions of him and then they talk.

With this announcement he rose from his chair, and stood, leaning his arm on the marble mantelpiece: in that attitude his shape was seen plainly as well as his face; his unusual breadth of chest, disproportionate almost to his length of limb. I am sure most people would have thought

5 him an ugly man; yet there was so much unconscious pride in his port; so much ease in his demeanour; such a look of complete indifference to his own external appearance; so haughty a reliance on the power of other qualities, intrinsic or adventitious, to atone for the lack of mere personal attractiveness, that, in looking at him, one inevitably shared the indifference, and, even in a blind, imperfect sense, put faith in the confidence.

10 'I am disposed to be gregarious and communicative tonight,' he repeated, 'and that is why I sent for you: the fire and the chandelier were not sufficient company for me; nor would Pilot have been, for none of these can talk. Adèle is a degree better, but still far below the

15 mark; Mrs Fairfax ditto; you, I am persuaded, can suit me if you will: you puzzled me the first evening I invited you down here. I have almost forgotten you since: other ideas have driven yours from my head; but tonight I am resolved to be at ease; to dismiss what importunes, and recall what pleases. It would please me now to draw you out – to learn

20 more of you – therefore speak.'

Instead of speaking, I smiled; and not a very complacent or submissive smile either.

'Speak,' he urged.

'What about, sir?'

25 'Whatever you like. I leave both the choice of subject and the manner of treating it entirely to yourself.'

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Starting with this extract, explore how far Brontë presents Mr Rochester as a powerful man in *Jane Eyre*.

Write about:

- how Brontë presents Mr Rochester in this extract
- how far Brontë presents Mr Rochester as a powerful man in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**

Or

**Mary Shelley: *Frankenstein***

Read the following extract from Chapter 4 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Victor Frankenstein describes his preparations for the creation of the monster.

These thoughts supported my spirits, while I pursued my undertaking with unremitting ardour. My cheek had grown pale with study, and my person had become emaciated with confinement. Sometimes, on the very brink of certainty, I failed; yet still I clung to the hope which the next day or the next hour might

5 realise. One secret which I alone possessed was the hope to which I had dedicated myself; and the moon gazed on my midnight labours, while, with unrelaxed and breathless eagerness, I pursued nature to her hiding-places. Who shall conceive the horrors of my secret toil, as I dabbled among the unhallowed damp of the grave, or tortured the living animal to animate the lifeless clay? My

10 limbs now tremble and my eyes swim with the remembrance; but then a resistless, and almost frantic, impulse urged me forward; I seemed to have lost all soul or sensation but for this one pursuit. It was indeed but a passing trance that only made me feel with renewed acuteness so soon as, the unnatural stimulus ceasing to operate, I had returned to my old habits. I collected bones

15 from charnel-houses and disturbed, with profane fingers, the tremendous secrets of the human frame. In a solitary chamber, or rather cell, at the top of the house, and separated from all the other apartments by a gallery and staircase, I kept my workshop of filthy creation: my eye-balls were starting from their sockets in attending to the details of my employment. The dissecting room and the

20 slaughterhouse furnished many of my materials; and often did my human nature turn with loathing from my occupation, whilst, still urged on by an eagerness which perpetually increased, I brought my work near to a conclusion.

1	1
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‘Shelley suggests that Victor is wrong to create the monster.’

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this statement.

Write about:

- how Shelley presents Victor’s preparations in this extract.
- how far Shelley suggests that Victor is wrong to create the monster in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over ►**

Or

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

Read the following extract from Chapter 13 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr Collins discusses with Mrs Bennet the possibility of marriage to one of her daughters.

Mr. Collins was punctual to his time, and was received with great politeness by the whole family. Mr. Bennet indeed said little; but the ladies were ready enough to talk, and Mr. Collins seemed neither in need of encouragement, nor inclined to be silent himself. He was a tall, heavy looking young man of  
 5 five-and-twenty. His air was grave and stately, and his manners were very formal. He had not been long seated before he complimented Mrs. Bennet on having so fine a family of daughters; said he had heard much of their beauty, but that in this instance fame had fallen short of the truth; and added, that he did not doubt her seeing them all in due time well disposed of in marriage. This gallantry  
 10 was not much to the taste of some of his hearers; but Mrs. Bennet, who quarrelled with no compliments, answered most readily.  
 “You are very kind, I am sure; and I wish with all my heart it may prove so, for else they will be destitute enough. Things are settled so oddly.”  
 “You allude, perhaps, to the entail of this estate.”  
 15 “Ah! sir, I do indeed. It is a grievous affair to my poor girls, you must confess. Not that I mean to find fault with *you*, for such things I know are all chance in this world. There is no knowing how estates will go when once they come to be entailed.”  
 “I am very sensible, madam, of the hardship to my fair cousins, and could say  
 20 much on the subject, but that I am cautious of appearing forward and precipitate. But I can assure the young ladies that I come prepared to admire them. At present I will not say more; but, perhaps, when we are better acquainted—”  
 He was interrupted by a summons to dinner; and the girls smiled on each other. They were not the only objects of Mr. Collins’s admiration. The hall, the  
 25 dining-room, and all its furniture, were examined and praised; and his commendation of everything would have touched Mrs. Bennet’s heart, but for the mortifying supposition of his viewing it all as his own future property.

**1 2**

Starting with this extract, explore how Austen presents attitudes to marriage.

Write about:

- how Austen presents attitudes to marriage in this extract
- how Austen presents attitudes to marriage in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**



Or

**Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: *The Sign of Four***

Read the following extract from Chapter 12 and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Watson reveals to Holmes that he has asked Miss Morstan to marry him.

‘Well, and there is the end of our little drama,’ I remarked, after we had sat some time smoking in silence. ‘I fear that it may be the last investigation in which I shall have the chance of studying your methods. Miss Morstan has done me the honour to accept me as a husband in prospective.’

5 He gave a most dismal groan.  
‘I feared as much,’ said he. ‘I really cannot congratulate you.’  
I was a little hurt.  
‘Have you any reason to be dissatisfied with my choice?’ I asked.  
‘Not at all. I think she is one of the most charming young ladies I ever met and  
10 might have been most useful in such work as we have been doing. She had a decided genius that way; witness the way in which she preserved that Agra plan from all the other papers of her father. But love is an emotional thing, and whatever is emotional is opposed to that true cold reason which I place above all things. I should never marry myself, lest I bias my judgment.’

15 ‘I trust,’ said I, laughing, ‘that my judgment may survive the ordeal. But you look weary.’  
‘Yes, the reaction is already upon me. I shall be as limp as a rag for a week.’  
‘Strange,’ said I, ‘how terms of what in another man I should call laziness alternate with your fits of splendid energy and vigour.’

1	3
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Starting with this extract, explore how far Conan Doyle presents Watson and Holmes as male characters who are very different from each other.

Write about:

- how Conan Doyle presents Watson and Holmes as very different male characters in this extract
- how far Conan Doyle presents Watson and Holmes as very different male characters in the novel as a whole.

**[30 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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