

**YEAR 10**

Edexcel Paper 1: Reading Fiction

Pitched at Pearson Edexcel GCSE English Language. Three parts that get harder: how the paper works, the skills on a real extract, then top-band thinking. The extract is real Dickens, from 1861, as Paper 1 always uses a 19th-century text.

From Great Expectations by Charles Dickens, published in 1861. Pip, a young orphan, is visiting his parents' graves in the churchyard near his home on the Kent marshes.

1 Ours was the marsh country, down by the river, within,
as the river wound, twenty miles of the sea. My first
most vivid and broad impression of the identity of
things seems to me to have been gained on a memorable
5 raw afternoon towards evening. At such a time I found
out for certain that this bleak place overgrown with
nettles was the churchyard; and that Philip Pirrip, late
of this parish, and also Georgiana wife of the above,
were dead and buried; and that Alexander, Bartholomew,
10 Abraham, Tobias, and Roger, infant children of the
aforesaid, were also dead and buried; and that the dark
flat wilderness beyond the churchyard, intersected with
dikes and mounds and gates, with scattered cattle
feeding on it, was the marshes; and that the low leaden
15 line beyond was the river; and that the distant savage
lair from which the wind was rushing was the sea; and
that the small bundle of shivers growing afraid of it
all and beginning to cry, was Pip.

"Hold your noise!" cried a terrible voice, as a man
20 started up from among the graves at the side of the
church porch. "Keep still, you little devil, or I'll cut
your throat!"

A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on
his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and

25 with an old rag tied round his head. A man who had been
soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by
stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and
torn by briars; who limped, and shivered, and glared,
and growled; and whose teeth chattered in his head as he
30 seized me by the chin.

"Oh! Don't cut my throat, sir," I pleaded in terror.

"Pray don't do it, sir."

"Tell us your name!" said the man. "Quick!"

"Pip, sir."

A. Warm-up

- 1 Paper 1 Section A is reading an unseen extract from
 - (a) a modern newspaper article
 - (b) a poem
 - (c) a 19th-century novel or story
 - (d) a Shakespeare play **(c) a 19th-century novel or story**

- 2 How many marks is Question 4, the evaluation question? **15**

- 3 How many marks is Question 3, on language and structure? **6**

- 4 In Question 3, if you write about language only and not structure,
 - (a) you lose no marks
 - (b) you still get full marks if the points are good
 - (c) the answer is not read
 - (d) your mark is capped at a low level **(d) your mark is capped at a low level**

- 5 Question 1, worth 1 mark, asks you to
 - (a) pick out a word or phrase from the given lines
 - (b) write a full paragraph
 - (c) compare two texts
 - (d) write a story **(a) pick out a word or phrase from the given lines**

B. Where you should be now

- 6 From paragraph 1, which phrase shows the churchyard is unwelcoming?
 - (a) down by the river
 - (b) this bleak place overgrown with nettles
 - (c) twenty miles of the sea
 - (d) Philip Pirrip, late of this parish **(b) this bleak place overgrown with nettles**

- 7 At the end of paragraph 1, how does Pip describe himself?
- (a) a terrible voice
 - (b) a fearful man
 - (c) the small bundle of shivers
 - (d) the low leaden line **(c) the small bundle of shivers**
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- 8 Question 2 style: which pair are both ways the man is made frightening in paragraph 3?
- (a) He wears a fine hat; he speaks kindly
 - (b) He is clean; he is calm
 - (c) He is rich; he smiles
 - (d) He has a great iron on his leg; he glares and growls **(d) He has a great iron on his leg; he glares and growls**
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- 9 'a great iron on his leg' tells a Victorian reader the man is
- (a) an escaped prisoner
 - (b) a blacksmith
 - (c) a soldier
 - (d) a farmer **(a) an escaped prisoner**
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- 10 Paragraph 1 is one long sentence built from 'and that'. The structural effect is
- (a) it hurries the reader to the end
 - (b) Pip piles up the bleak details as he realises them, ending on himself
 - (c) it shows Pip is bored
 - (d) it introduces the convict **(b) Pip piles up the bleak details as he realises them, ending on himself**
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- 11 "Hold your noise!" opens paragraph 2. This structural shift
- (a) slows the story down
 - (b) returns to the start
 - (c) breaks the quiet description with sudden danger
 - (d) explains the setting **(c) breaks the quiet description with sudden danger**
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C. Stretch

- 12 'the distant savage lair from which the wind was rushing' presents the sea as
- (a) a calm harbour
 - (b) a busy town
 - (c) a warm home
 - (d) a wild animal's den **(d) a wild animal's den**
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- 13 Paragraph 3 repeats 'A man' and lists what he has suffered. The effect is
- (a) to show how much he has suffered and how wild he looks
 - (b) to show he is a gentleman
 - (c) to slow the reader with facts
 - (d) to make him seem funny
- (a) to show how much he has suffered and how wild he looks**
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- 14 Why does Pip call his younger self 'the small bundle of shivers'?
- (a) Someone else is speaking
 - (b) The older narrator looks back on himself as small and helpless
 - (c) Pip is wrapped in a blanket
 - (d) It is a different character
- (b) The older narrator looks back on himself as small and helpless**
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- 15 Which word best describes the atmosphere of paragraph 1?
- (a) Cheerful
 - (b) Busy
 - (c) Desolate
 - (d) Luxurious
- (c) Desolate**
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- 16 Which is the best opening for a Question 4 evaluation?
- (a) Dickens uses lots of techniques in this extract.
 - (b) This extract is about a boy called Pip.
 - (c) I think the extract is good because it is scary.
 - (d) Dickens successfully makes us fear for Pip by setting a tiny, crying child against a vast, savage landscape.
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