

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Level Examination



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
(SPECIFICATION B)**

**NTB6/PM**

**Pre-release Material for Unit 6: Critical Approaches.**

**To be issued to candidates on or after Wednesday 4 June 2008  
for examination on Wednesday 11 June 2008 1.30 pm to 4.00 pm**

**Instructions**

- On receipt of this material, you are advised to check carefully that the booklet is complete and that no pages are missing or illegible. There should be 16 pages. If you experience any problems you should consult your teacher.
- You should use the time between receiving this material and the examination to familiarise yourself with its contents.
- You are permitted to make **brief** annotations on the preliminary material. Such annotations should amount to no more than cross-references and/or the glossing of individual words or phrases. Highlighting and underlining are permitted. Annotations going beyond individual words or phrases, or amounting to *aides-mémoire* or notes towards the planning of essays are not permitted. Insertion of pages, loose sheets, 'Post-its' or any other form of notes or additional material is **not** permitted. You are not permitted to bring any additional written material with you into the examination.
- Your teacher is **not** permitted to discuss the pre-release material with you before the examination.
- **Bring the material with you to the examination on 11 June. You will be required to answer all questions in the examination.**

**Anthology of Texts: June 2008**

Text 1:	extract from the myth of 'Prometheus', <i>Traditional Tales from Ancient Greece</i>	2000
Text 2:	a poem 'Fire and Ice', Robert Frost	1923
Text 3:	extract from <i>Jane Eyre</i> , Charlotte Brontë	1847
Text 4:	extract from <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i> , Dennis Potter	1979
Text 5:	an article about serial arson, from the website <i>deviantcrimes.com</i>	2001
Text 6:	extract from the inaugural speech, G.W. Bush, from the website <i>www.whitehouse.com</i>	2005

**TEXT 1**

An extract from the myth of 'Prometheus'



# The Gift of Fire

The god Prometheus was hard at work. He was creating a new race of beings. He moulded the creatures and gave them life. Prometheus called them humans.

Prometheus decided to give his humans the gift of fire, so that they could cook, keep warm and make metal soft enough to hammer into tools. But Zeus, the king of the gods, would not let him. Zeus wanted to keep the secret of fire for the gods. Prometheus thought this was unfair.

Secretly, Prometheus climbed to the top of Mount Olympus and waited until Helios, the sun god, flew past in his fiery chariot. Prometheus reached up to the flaming wheels and lit a torch of wooden sticks. He snapped off a burning twig and hid it inside a vegetable called fennel. Then the daring god hurried away to his humans.

That night, Zeus saw lights twinkling in the darkness all over the world. They were fires! In a fury, Zeus seized Prometheus and chained him to a rock at the end of the earth. Then Zeus ordered an eagle to peck and claw at the disobedient god's flesh. And there Prometheus stayed, waiting for the day when one of his humans would be brave enough to come and rescue him ...

**Turn over for Text 2**

---

**TEXT 2**

**Text 2** is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

---

**TEXT 3**

An extract from *Jane Eyre*, by Charlotte Brontë

The head of my bed was near the door, and I thought at first, the goblin-laughter stood at my bedside – or rather, crouched by my pillow: but I rose, looked round, and could see nothing; while, as I still gazed, the unnatural sound was reiterated: and I knew it came from behind the panels. My first impulse was to rise and fasten the bolt; my next, again to cry out, ‘Who is there?’

Something gurgled and moaned. Ere long, steps retreated up the gallery towards the third story staircase: A door had lately been made to shut in that staircase; I heard it open and close, and all was still.

‘Was that Grace Poole? and is she possessed with a devil?’ thought I. Impossible now to remain longer by myself: I must go to Mrs. Fairfax. I hurried on my frock and a shawl; I withdrew the bolt and opened the door with a trembling hand. There was a candle burning just outside, left on the matting in the gallery. I was surprised at this circumstance: but still more was I amazed to perceive the air quite dim, as if filled with smoke; and, while looking to the right hand and left, to find whence these blue wreaths issued, I became further aware of a strong smell of burning.

Something creaked: it was a door ajar; and that door was Mr. Rochester’s, and the smoke rushed in a cloud from thence. I thought no more of Mrs. Fairfax; I thought no more of Grace Poole or the laugh: in an instant, I was within the chamber. Tongues of flame darted round the bed: the curtains were on fire. In the midst of blaze and vapour, Mr. Rochester lay stretched motionless, in deep sleep.

‘Wake! wake!’ I cried—I shook him, but he only murmured and turned: the smoke had stupified him. Not a moment could be lost: the very sheets were kindling. I rushed to his bason and ewer; fortunately, one was wide and the other deep, and both were filled with water. I heaved them up, deluged the bed and its occupant, flew back to my own room, brought my own water-jug, baptised the couch afresh, and by God’s aid, succeeded in extinguishing the flames which were devouring it.

The hiss of the quenched element, the breakage of a pitcher which I flung from my hand when I had emptied it, and above all, the splash of the shower-bath I had liberally bestowed, roused Mr. Rochester at last. Though it was now dark, I knew he was awake; because I heard him fulminating strange anathemas at finding himself lying in a pool of water.

‘Is there a flood?’ he cried.

‘No, sir,’ I answered; ‘but there has been a fire: get up, do, you are quenched now; I will fetch you a candle.’

‘In the name of all the elves in Christendom, is that Jane Eyre?’ he demanded. ‘What have you done with me, witch, sorceress? Who is in the room besides you? Have you plotted to drown me?’

‘I will fetch you a candle, sir; and in Heaven’s name, get up. Somebody has plotted something: you cannot too soon find out who and what it is.’

‘There—I am up now; but at your peril you fetch a candle yet: wait two minutes till I get into some dry garments, if any dry there be—yes, here is my dressing-gown, now run!’

I did run; I brought the candle which still remained in the gallery. He took it from my hand, held it up, and surveyed the bed, all blackened and scorched, the sheets drenched, the carpet round swimming in water.

‘What is it? and who did it?’ he asked.

I briefly related to him what had transpired: the strange laugh I had heard in the gallery; the step ascending to the third story; the smoke,—the smell of fire which had conducted me to his room; in what state I had found matters there, and how I had deluged him with all the water I could lay hands on.

**Turn over for Text 4**

---

**TEXT 4**

**Text 4** is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.







## TEXT 5



# DEVIANT CRIMES

IT BEGINS IN THE MIND ...

Fantasy Wheel©

Serial Murder

Juveniles

Serial Rape

Investigation

Serial Arson

Stalking

Psychopathology

Serial Crimes

Sex Offenders

Education

Research

Media

Victim Resources

Site Interaction

Contributors

Serial arson describes the intentional setting of fires in a repetitive manner. There are several motives that may be attributed to serial arson such as economic gain, concealment of another crime, revenge, or terrorism. Some believe that arson may also have sexual motives, and DSM-IV (1994) includes pyromania as an impulse control disorder.

### Arsonist Typologies

Many individuals enjoy making fires while camping or in their fireplaces during a cold winter evening. Some may enjoy fire for the warmth it creates, the smell of burning wood, or watching the beauty of the flames. Fire can have a calming effect because the flames possess an almost hypnotic quality. Children often set small fires while playing with matches, and although this can sometimes be dangerous or deadly, it is usually accidental. However, for some individuals, the sight of fire creates excitement and the urge to intentionally set additional fires. When one intentionally sets fires, this is a crime defined as arson, and there have been several motivations indicated in the literature for this crime. This article will explore a few of these motivations.

### Economic Gain

There are two ways arson may benefit an individual economically and motivate him or her to intentionally set a fire. An individual may obtain direct economic gain from arson if he or she intentionally burns a house or business for the insurance money. A person may also have an indirect economic gain from arson by setting fire to a place of business, thus eliminating the competition, creating additional profits for themselves. Arson for economic gain in the examples provided is usually not repeated; however, when an individual is a professional "torch", the arson is for economic gain, and will most likely be repeated by the individual in the future.

Text 5 continues on the next page

### **Terrorism**

As all of America learned on September 11, 2001, terrorists can use fire created by crashing planes into symbolic buildings to make a statement. Although this was extreme, intentional fires can also be set using more conventional means for terrorism purposes. Historically, members of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) have used fire as a symbol for terrorizing others by burning crosses in yards and setting fire to churches. These fires are set as a threat to others, and as a form of intimidation. Others use arson and terrorism tactics to pass judgement upon establishments deemed “immoral” such as abortion clinics and brothels. These offenders believe that the fires they set are for the betterment of society, the destruction of evil, or the advancement of their ideals.

### **Revenge**

As the name suggests, revenge motivated arsonists set fires as a form of punishment toward those who have harmed them in the past. The perceived harm may be real or imagined by the offender and he or she may choose to target an individual or society as a whole. In instances when a single victim is targeted, it is less likely that the offender will commit future arsons. However, if society as a whole is the target of revenge, the offender may develop a cycle similar to any serial offender.

### **Vanity**

There are instances when an individual will intentionally set fires to become a hero by saving the lives of victims from the fire they have created. These offenders may be firefighters, fire investigators, or they may simply be citizens desiring celebrity status.

### **Fire Buff**

A fire buff is an arsonist that intentionally sets fires in order to watch the firefighters and fire engines as they arrive at the scene. These offenders may wish to be a firefighter or they may simply be excited by the action of watching the struggle between man and fire. In any case, these individuals love to watch the fires they start, and it is a perfect example of why investigators might take photographs of the crowd of people gathered at the scene. This offender may also attempt to offer assistance to firefighters at the crime scene or offer assistance with an investigation.

### **Concealment of Another Crime**

Sometimes fires are set by offenders to destroy physical evidence and thus conceal their crimes. There are many examples of attempts to burn victims after being murdered, but in most cases it is very difficult to completely destroy a body and investigators recognize the motivation for the fire.

### **References**

Douglas, J.E, Burgess, A.W., Burgess, A.G. & Ressler, R.K. (1992). *Crime classification manual: A standard system for investigating and classifying violent crimes*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass

Mavromatis, M. *Serial arson: Repetitive firesetting and pyromania* in Schlesinger, L.B. (Editor) (2000). *Serial offenders: Current thought, recent findings*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

**Turn over for Text 6**

**TEXT 6**

An extract from the inaugural speech, G.W. Bush

Today, I also speak anew to my fellow citizens:

From all of you, I have asked patience in the hard task of securing America, which you have granted in good measure. Our country has accepted obligations that are difficult to fulfill, and would be dishonorable to abandon. Yet because we have acted in the great liberating tradition of this nation, tens of millions have achieved their freedom. And as hope kindles hope, millions more will find it. By our efforts, we have lit a fire as well – a fire in the minds of men. It warms those who feel its power, it burns those who fight its progress, and one day this untamed fire of freedom will reach the darkest corners of our world.

A few Americans have accepted the hardest duties in this cause – in the quiet work of intelligence and diplomacy ... the idealistic work of helping raise up free governments ... the dangerous and necessary work of fighting our enemies. Some have shown their devotion to our country in deaths that honored their whole lives – and we will always honor their names and their sacrifice.

All Americans have witnessed this idealism, and some for the first time. I ask our youngest citizens to believe the evidence of your eyes. You have seen duty and allegiance in the determined faces of our soldiers. You have seen that life is fragile, and evil is real, and courage triumphs. Make the choice to serve in a cause larger than your wants, larger than yourself – and in your days you will add not just to the wealth of our country, but to its character.

GEORGE W. BUSH

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/01/print/20050120-1.html>

20/01/2005

**END OF TEXTS**

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

**Text 1:** © Copyright Anova Books. Taken from *Traditional Tales from Ancient Greece*, 2000.

**Text 3:** *Jane Eyre*, by Charlotte Brontë. Published by Oxford University Press, 1991.

**Text 5:** Nelson, B (2007).

**Text 6:** Inaugural speech, G. W. Bush, 2005. [www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)