AQA

GCSE
ENGLISH LITERATURE

Paper 2 Shakespeare and unseen poetry

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page Answer Book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 8702/2. Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **both** questions in **Section B**.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- AO4 will be assessed in **Section A** and **Section B**. 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 A** with 4 additional marks available for AO4
- There are 24 marks for **Section B** question 07.1 with 4 additional marks available for AO4
- There are 8 marks for **Section B** question 07.2

There are no questions printed on this page

SECTION A

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Turn over for Section A

Section A: Shakespeare

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

Either

0 1 ***Macbeth***

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

At this point in the play, Macbeth has murdered Duncan and has returned to Lady Macbeth.

MACBETH Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more:
Macbeth does murder sleep', the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast.
LADY MACBETH What do you mean?
MACBETH Still it cried, 'Sleep no more' to all the house;
'Glamis hath murdered sleep', and therefore Cawdor
Shall sleep no more: Macbeth shall sleep no more.
LADY MACBETH Who was it, that thus cried? Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So brain-sickly of things. Go get some water
And wash this filthy witness from your hand.
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go carry them and smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.
MACBETH I'll go no more.
I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on't again, I dare not.
LADY MACBETH Infirm of purpose!
Give me the daggers. The sleeping and the dead
Are but as pictures; 'tis the eye of childhood
That fears a painted devil. If he do bleed,
I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal,
For it must seem their guilt.

0 1 Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents their relationship in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

or

0 2 ***Romeo and Juliet***

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 2 of *Romeo and Juliet* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, the Nurse has told Juliet that Romeo has killed Tybalt and has been banished from Verona.

JULIET O serpent heart, hid with a flow'ring face!
Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?
Beautiful tyrant, fiend angelical!
Dove-feathered raven, wolvish-ravening lamb!
Despisèd substance of divinest show!
Just opposite to what thou justly seem'st,
A damnèd saint, an honourable villain!
O nature, what hadst thou to do in hell
When thou didst bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Was ever book containing such vile matter
So fairly bound? O that deceit should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace!
NURSE There's no trust,
No faith, no honesty in men, all perjured,
All forsworn, all naught, all dissemblers.
Ah, where's my man? Give me some aqua-vitae;
These griefs, these woes, these sorrows make me old.
Shame come to Romeo!
JULIET Blistered be thy tongue
For such a wish! he was not born to shame:
Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit;
For 'tis a throne where honour may be crowned
Sole monarch of the universal earth.
O what a beast was I to chide at him!

0 2 Starting with this conversation, explore how far Shakespeare presents Juliet as a female character with strong emotions.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Juliet in this extract
- how far Shakespeare presents Juliet as a female character with strong emotions in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

or

0 3 ***The Tempest***

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

At this point in the play Prospero and Miranda go to see Caliban.

MIRANDA 'Tis a villain, sir,
I do not love to look on.
PROSPERO But as 'tis
We cannot miss him. He does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood, and serves in offices
That profit us. What ho! Slave! Caliban!
Thou earth, thou! Speak!
CALIBAN (*Within*) There's wood enough within.
PROSPERO Come forth, I say; there's other business for thee.
Come, thou tortoise, when?
Enter ARIEL *like a water-nymph*
Fine apparition! My quaint Ariel,
Hark in thine ear.
[*Whispers to Ariel*]
ARIEL My lord, it shall be done. *Exit*
PROSPERO Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself
Upon thy wicked dam, come forth.
Enter CALIBAN
CALIBAN As wicked dew as e'er my mother brushed
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both! A south-west blow on ye,
And blister you all o'er!
PROSPERO For this, be sure, tonight thou shalt have cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee; thou shalt be pinched
As thick as honeycomb, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made 'em.

0 3 Starting with this moment in the play, explore how Shakespeare presents the difficult relationship between Prospero and Caliban.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents their relationship in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the difficult relationship between Prospero and Caliban in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

or

0 4 ***The Merchant of Venice***

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 2 of *The Merchant of Venice* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Bassanio is about to make his choice from the three caskets. His choice will decide whether or not he can marry Portia.

PORTIA I could teach you
How to choose right, but then I am forsworn.
So will I never be. So may you miss me;
But if you do, you'll make me wish a sin,
That I had been forsworn. Beshrew your eyes!
They have o'erlooked me and divided me:
One half of me is yours, the other half yours –
Mine own, I would say: but if mine, then yours,
And so all yours. O these naughty times
Put bars between the owners and their rights!
And so though yours, not yours. Prove it so,
Let Fortune go to hell for it, not I.
I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time,
To eche it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election.
BASSANIO Let me choose,
For as I am, I live upon the rack.
PORTIA Upon the rack, Bassanio? Then confess
What treason there is mingled with your love.
BASSANIO None but that ugly treason of mistrust
Which makes me fear th'enjoying of my love.
There may as well be amity and life
'Tween snow and fire, as treason and my love.
PORTIA Ay, but I fear you speak upon the rack
Where men enforcèd do speak anything.
BASSANIO Promise me life and I'll confess the truth.
PORTIA Well then, confess and live.

0 4 Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Portia and Bassanio.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents their relationship in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Portia and Bassanio in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

or

0 5 ***Much Ado About Nothing***

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 1 of *Much Ado About Nothing* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Hero and Ursula prepare to trick Beatrice into believing that Benedick loves her.

HERO Now, Ursula, when Beatrice doth come,
As we do trace this alley up and down,
Our talk must only be of Benedick:
When I do name him, let it be thy part,
To praise him more than ever man did merit:
My talk to thee must be how Benedick
Is sick in love with Beatrice: of this matter
Is little Cupid's crafty arrow made,
That only wounds by hearsay: now begin,
Enter BEATRICE
For look where Beatrice like a lapwing runs
Close by the ground, to hear our conference.
URSULA The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait:
So angle we for Beatrice, who even now,
Is couchèd in the woodbine coverture:
Fear you not my part of the dialogue.
HERO Then go we near her, that her ear lose nothing
Of the false sweet bait that we lay for it:
No truly, Ursula, she is too disdainful,
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As haggards of the rock.
URSULA But are you sure,
That Benedick loves Beatrice so entirely?
HERO So says the prince, and my new trothèd lord.

0 5 Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents characters plotting to affect romantic relationships in *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Hero and Ursula plotting in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents characters plotting to affect romantic relationships in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

Turn over ►

or

0 6 ***Julius Caesar***

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

At this point in the play, Cassius and Brutus are discussing Caesar as a leader. Cassius remembers when Caesar dared him to swim to a distant point.

CASSIUS The torrent roared, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of controversy.
But ere we could arrive the point proposed,
Caesar cried, 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!'
Ay, as Aeneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber
Did I the tired Caesar. And this man
Is now become a god, and Cassius is
A wretched creature and must bend his body
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.
He had a fever when he was in Spain,
And when the fit was on him I did mark
How he did shake. 'Tis true, this god did shake,
His coward lips did from their colour fly,
And that same eye whose bend doth awe the world
Did lose his lustre. I did hear him groan,
Ay, and that tongue of his that bade the Romans
Mark him and write his speeches in their books,
'Alas', it cried, 'give me some drink, Titinius',
As a sick girl. Ye gods, it doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone.

0 6 Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Caesar as a weak leader.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Caesar in this extract
- how far Shakespeare presents Caesar as a weak leader in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

There are no questions printed on this page

Turn over for Section B

Section B: Unseen poetry

Answer **both** questions in this section.

A London Thoroughfare*. 2 A.M.

They have watered the street,
It shines in the glare of lamps,
Cold, white lamps,
And lies
Like a slow-moving river,
Barred with silver and black.
Cabs go down it,
One,
And then another.
Between them I hear the shuffling of feet.
Tramps doze on the window-ledges,
Night-walkers pass along the sidewalks.
The city is squalid and sinister,
With the silver-barred street in the midst,
Slow-moving,
A river leading nowhere.

Opposite my window,
The moon cuts,
Clear and round,
Through the plum-coloured night.
She cannot light the city;
It is too bright.
It has white lamps,
And glitters coldly.

I stand in the window and watch the moon.
She is thin and lustreless,
But I love her.
I know the moon,
And this is an alien city.

*Thoroughfare: street

Amy Lowell

0 7 . 1 In 'A London Thoroughfare. 2 A.M.' how does the poet present the speaker's feelings about the city at night?

[24 marks]
AO4 [4 marks]

November Night, Edinburgh

The night tinkles like ice in glasses.
Leaves are glued to the pavement with frost.
The brown air fumes at the shop windows,
Tries the doors, and sidles past.

I gulp down winter raw. The heady
Darkness swirls with tenements*.
In a brown fuzz of cottonwool
Lamps fade up crags, die into pits.

Frost in my lungs is harsh as leaves
Scraped up on paths. – I look up, there,
A high roof sails, at the mast-head
Fluttering a grey and ragged star.

The world's a bear shrugged in his den.
It's snug and close in the snoring night.
And outside like chrysanthemums*
The fog unfolds its bitter scent.

*tenements: blocks of flats
*chrysanthemums: a type of flower

Norman MacCaig

0 7 . 2 In both 'November Night, Edinburgh' and 'A London Thoroughfare. 2 A.M.' the speakers describe attitudes towards the city at night.

What are the similarities **and/or** differences between the methods the poets use to present these attitudes?

[8 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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