



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
June 2011

English Literature

47104H

Unit 4 Approaching Shakespeare and the English Literary Heritage

Wednesday 8 June 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book
- unannotated copies of the texts you have been studying.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is 47104H.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B**.
- Write your answers in the answer book provided.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

Information

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 54.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on Section A and about 40 minutes on Section B.

Section A: Shakespeare

Answer **one** question from this section.

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.

Macbeth

EITHER**Question 1**

0	1
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Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present Lady Macbeth's character in the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5?

<p>LADY MACBETH: Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be What thou art promised; yet do I fear thy nature, It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness To catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great, Art not without ambition, but without The illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly, That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win. Thou'dst have, great Glamis, That which cries, 'Thus thou must do' if thou have it; And that which rather thou dost fear to do, Than wishest should be undone. Hie thee hither, That I may pour my spirits in thine ear And chastise with the valour of my tongue All that impedes thee from the golden round, Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem To have thee crowned withal.</p>
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and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present a different aspect of her character in another part of the play? (30 marks)

OR

Question 2

0 2 Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth in the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5?

MACBETH:	My dearest love, Duncan comes here to-night.
LADY MACBETH:	And when goes hence?
MACBETH:	Tomorrow, as he purposes.
LADY MACBETH:	O never Shall sun that morrow see. Your face, my thane, is as a book where men May read strange matters. To beguile the time, Look like the time, bear welcome in your eye, Your hand, your tongue; look like th'innocent flower, But be the serpent under't. He that's coming Must be provided for, and you shall put This night's great business into my dispatch, Which shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.
MACBETH:	We will speak further –
LADY MACBETH:	Only look up clear; To alter favour ever is to fear. Leave all the rest to me.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present a different stage of their relationship in another part of the play? (30 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Much Ado about Nothing

EITHER**Question 3**

0	3
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Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)****Part (a)**

How does Shakespeare present the thoughts and feelings of Don John in the following extract from Act 1 Scene 3?

Enter DON JOHN and CONRADE

CONRADE: What the good year, my lord, why are you thus out of measure sad?

DON JOHN: There is no measure in the occasion that breeds, therefore the sadness is without limit.

CONRADE: You should hear reason.

DON JOHN: And when I have heard it, what blessing brings it?

CONRADE: If not a present remedy, at least a patient sufferance.

DON JOHN: I wonder that thou (being as thou sayest thou art, born under Saturn) goest about to apply a moral medicine to a mortifying mischief. I cannot hide what I am: I must be sad when I have cause, and smile at no man's jests: eat when I have stomach, and wait for no man's leisure: sleep when I am drowsy, and tend on no man's business: laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour.

CONRADE: Yea, but you must not make the full show of this till you may do it without controlment. You have of late stood out against your brother, and he hath ta'en you newly into his grace, where it is impossible you should take true root, but by the fair weather that you make yourself: it is needful that you frame the season for your own harvest.

DON JOHN: I had rather be a canker in a hedge, than a rose in his grace, and it better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to fashion a carriage to rob love from any. In this (though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest man) it must not be denied but I am a plain-dealing villain. I am trusted with a muzzle, and enfranchised with a clog, therefore I have decreed not to sing in my cage. If I had my mouth, I would bite: if I had my liberty, I would do my liking. In the mean time, let me be that I am, and seek not to alter me.

CONRADE: Can you make no use of your discontent?

DON JOHN: I make all use of it, for I use it only.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare show Don John's thoughts and feelings in another part of the play? (30 marks)

OR

Question 4

0	4
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 Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare convey what other characters think and feel about Hero in the following extract from Act 4 Scene 1?

CLAUDIO: Oh Hero! What a hero hadst thou been,
 If half thy outward graces had been placed
 About thy thoughts and counsels of thy heart?
 But fare thee well, most foul, most fair, farewell
 Thou pure impiety, and impious purity,
 For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
 And on my eyelids shall conjecture hang,
 To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm,
 And never shall it more be gracious.

LEONATO: Hath no man's dagger here a point for me?
[Hero faints]

BEATRICE: Why how now, cousin, wherefore sink you down?
DON JOHN: Come let us go: these things come thus to light,
 Smother her spirits up.
[Exeunt Don Pedro, Don John and Claudio]

BENEDICK: How doth the lady?
BEATRICE: Dead I think, help, uncle!
 Hero, why Hero: uncle: Signor Benedick: friar!
LEONATO: Oh Fate! Take not away thy heavy hand,
 Death is the fairest cover for her shame
 That may be wished for.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare show that other characters think and feel differently about Hero in an earlier part of the play? (30 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Romeo and Juliet

EITHER**Question 5**

0	5
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 Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)****Part (a)**

How does Shakespeare present ideas about love in the following extract from Act 1 Scene 4?

MERCUTIO: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.

ROMEO: Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes
With nimble soles, I have a soul of lead

So stakes me to the ground I cannot move.

MERCUTIO: You are a lover, borrow Cupid's wings,
And soar with them above a common bound.

ROMEO: I am too sore enpierced with his shaft

To soar with his light feathers, and so bound

I cannot bound a pitch above dull woe:

Under love's heavy burden do I sink.

MERCUTIO: And to sink in it should you burden love,
Too great oppression for a tender thing.

ROMEO: Is love a tender thing? it is too rough,
Too rude, too boist'rous, and it pricks like thorn.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present love differently in another part of the play? (30 marks)

OR

Question 6

0	6
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 Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

In the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2 how does Shakespeare present the difficulties that Romeo and Juliet face?

JULIET: O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?
Deny thy father and refuse thy name;
Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.
ROMEO: [*Aside*] Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?
JULIET: 'Tis but thy name that is my enemy;
Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.
What's Montague? It is nor hand nor foot,
Nor arm nor face, nor any other part
Belonging to a man. O be some other name!
What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other word would smell as sweet;
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo called,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes
Without that title. Romeo, doff thy name,
And for thy name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present the difficulties they face in another part of the play?
(30 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Twelfth Night

EITHER**Question 7**

0	7
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 Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)****Part (a)**

How does Shakespeare convey the thoughts and feelings of Viola in the following extract from Act 2 Scene 2?

VIOLA: I left no ring with her: what means this lady?
Fortune forbid my outside have not charmed her!
She made good view of me, indeed so much
That, methought, her eyes had lost her tongue,
For she did speak in starts distractedly.
She loves me sure; the cunning of her passion
Invites me in this churlish messenger.
None of my lord's ring? Why, he sent her none;
I am the man; if it be so, as 'tis,
Poor lady, she were better love a dream.
Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness,
Wherein the pregnant enemy does much.
How easy is it for the proper-false
In women's waxen hearts to set their forms!
Alas, our frailty is the cause, not we,
For such as we are made of, such we be.
How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly,
And I (poor monster) fond as much on him
As she (mistaken) seems to dote on me.
What will become of this? As I am man,
My state is desperate for my master's love;
As I am woman – now alas the day! –
What thriftless sighs shall poor Olivia breathe?
O time, thou must untangle this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t'untie.

[Exit]

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Viola's difficulties in a later part of the play? (30 marks)

OR

Question 8

0	8
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 Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare make the character of Feste the Clown interesting and amusing in the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5?

<p>FESTE: Good madonna, give me leave to prove you a fool. OLIVIA: Can you do it? FESTE: Dexteriously, good madonna. OLIVIA: Make your proof. FESTE: I must catechise you for it, madonna. Good my mouse of virtue, answer me. OLIVIA: Well, sir, for want of other idleness, I'll bide your proof. FESTE: Good madonna, why mourn'st thou? OLIVIA: Good fool, for my brother's death. FESTE: I think his soul is in hell, madonna. OLIVIA: I know his soul is in heaven, fool. FESTE: The more fool, madonna, to mourn for your brother's soul being in heaven. Take away the fool, gentlemen.</p>
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and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present Feste differently in another part of the play. (30 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Julius Caesar

EITHER**Question 9**

0	9
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Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)****Part (a)**

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Brutus and Cassius in the following extract from Act 4 Scene 3?

CASSIUS: When Caesar lived, he durst not thus have moved me.

BRUTUS: Peace, peace, you durst not so have tempted him.

CASSIUS: I durst not?

BRUTUS: No.

CASSIUS: What? Durst not tempt him?

BRUTUS: For your life you durst not.

CASSIUS: Do not presume too much upon my love,
I may do that I shall be sorry for.

BRUTUS: You have done that you should be sorry for.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats,

For I am armed so strong in honesty

That they pass by me as the idle wind,

Which I respect not. I did send to you

For certain sums of gold, which you denied me,

For I can raise no money by vile means.

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart

And drop my blood for drachmaes than to wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash

By any indirection. I did send

To you for gold to pay my legions,

Which you denied me. Was that done like Cassius?

Should I have answered Caius Cassius so?

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous

To lock such rascal counters from his friends,

Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,

Dash him to pieces!

CASSIUS: I denied you not.

BRUTUS: You did.

CASSIUS: I did not. He was but a fool that brought
My answer back.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present the relationship between Brutus and another character in the play?
(30 marks)

OR

Question 10

1	0
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Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

How does Shakespeare present Antony's thoughts and feelings in the following extract from Act 3 Scene 1?

ANTONY: O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!
Over thy wounds now do I prophesy –
Which like dumb mouths do ope their ruby lips
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue –
A curse shall light upon the limbs of men:
Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy;
Blood and destruction shall be so in use
And dreadful objects so familiar
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quartered with the hands of war,
All pity choked with custom of fell deeds;
And Caesar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice
Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war,
That this foul deed shall smell above the earth
With carrion men groaning for burial.

and then Part (b)

How does Shakespeare present a different side to Antony in another part of the play?
(30 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Section B: Prose from the English Literary Heritage

Answer **one** question from this section.

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*

EITHER**Question 11**

1	1
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What is the importance of Mrs Bennet in the novel? How does Austen's presentation of Mrs Bennet reflect the society she lives in? (24 marks)

OR**Question 12**

1	2
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How does Austen present Wickham and Lydia's relationship? How does this relationship portray some of the attitudes of the society shown in *Pride and Prejudice*? (24 marks)

Emily Bronte: *Wuthering Heights*

EITHER**Question 13**

1	3
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How does Bronte present Heathcliff's anger in the novel? How far is his anger caused by the society in which he lives? (24 marks)

OR**Question 14**

1	4
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How does Bronte present **one** family relationship in the novel? How is this relationship affected by the society in which the characters live? (24 marks)

Charles Dickens: *Great Expectations*

EITHER**Question 15**

1	5
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How does Dickens present Magwitch at **two** different points in the novel? How is Magwitch's life affected by the society and conditions in which he lives? (24 marks)

OR**Question 16**

1	6
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How does Dickens show Pip learning about life in **two** episodes from *Great Expectations*? What does Pip learn about the society in which he lives? (24 marks)

Thomas Hardy: *The Withered Arm and other Wessex Tales*

EITHER**Question 17**

1	7
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Answer **part (a)** and **part (b)**

Part (a)

How much sympathy do you feel for the characters in the story *The Withered Arm*?

and then Part (b)

What methods does Hardy use to create sympathy for a character in **one** other story? How do the characters in each story reflect the society Hardy describes? (24 marks)

OR**Question 18**

1	8
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How does Hardy portray country life in *Absent-mindedness in a Parish Choir* and **one** other story? How does each story reflect the society Hardy describes? (24 marks)

Turn over ►

George Orwell: *Animal Farm*

EITHER**Question 19**

1	9
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How does Orwell create different impressions of Napoleon? What does Napoleon's behaviour tell you about leadership in society? (24 marks)

OR**Question 20**

2	0
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How does Orwell show ways in which the animals' rebellion changes from good to bad? How do these changes reflect ideas about society? (24 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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