Thursday 23 May 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 3 hours

Materials
For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 12-page answer book
• a copy of each of the set texts you have studied for Section C. These texts must not be annotated and must not contain additional notes or materials.

Instructions

• Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
• Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The Paper Reference is 7712/1.
• In Section A you will answer one question about a Shakespeare play.
• In Section B you will answer the one question about unseen poetry.
• In Section C you will answer one question about two texts: one poetry text and one prose text, one of which must be written pre-1900.
• Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

• The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
• The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
• You will be marked on your ability to:
  – use good English
  – organise information clearly
  – use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
• In your response you need to:
  – analyse carefully the writers’ methods
  – explore the contexts of the texts you are writing about
  – explore connections across the texts you have studied
  – explore different interpretations of your texts.
Section A: Shakespeare

Answer one question in this section.

Either

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**Othello – William Shakespeare**

‘Brabantio’s role as Desdemona’s father and Roderigo’s role as her suitor suggest that they both love Desdemona. However, all that drives them is possessiveness, jealousy and pride.’

In the light of this view, discuss how Shakespeare presents Brabantio and Roderigo in this extract and elsewhere in the play.

[25 marks]

**BRABANTIO**

I know thee, Roderigo.

**RODERIGO**

Sir, I will answer anything. But I beseech you

If’t be your pleasure and most wise consent,

As partly I find it is, that your fair daughter,

At this odd-even and dull watch o’th’night,

Transported with no worse nor better guard

But with a knave of common hire, a gondolier,

To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor –

If this be known to you, and your allowance,

We then have done you bold and saucy wrongs;

But if you know not this, my manners tell me

We have your wrong rebuke. Do not believe

That from the sense of all civility

I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.

Your daughter, if you have not given her leave,

I say again hath made a gross revolt,

Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes

In an extravagant and wheeling stranger

Of here and everywhere. Straight satisfy yourself:

If she be in her chamber or your house,

Let loose on me the justice of the state

For thus deluding you.

**BRABANTIO**

Strike on the tinder, ho!

Give me a taper; call up all my people!

This accident is not unlike my dream:

Belief of it oppresses me already.

Light, I say, light! Exit above

**IAGO**

Farewell, for I must leave you.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,

To be produced – as if I stay, I shall –

Against the Moor. For I do know the state,

However this may gall him with some check,

Cannot with safety cast him; for he’s embarked
With such loud reason to the Cyprus wars,
Which even now stand in act, that for their souls
Another of his fathom they have none
To lead their business. In which regard,
Though I do hate him as I do hell pains,
Yet for necessity of present life
I must show out a flag and sign of love,
Which is indeed but sign. That you shall surely find him,
Lead to the Sagittary the raisèd search;
And there will I be with him. So farewell.   Exit

Enter Brabantio in his night-gown with servants and torches

BRABANTIO
It is too true an evil. Gone she is,
And what’s to come of my despisèd time
Is naught but bitterness. Now, Roderigo,
Where didst thou see her? – O unhappy girl! –
With the Moor, say’st thou? – Who would be a father? –
How didst thou know ‘twas she? – O, she deceives me
Past thought! – What said she to you? – Get more tapers.
Raise all my kindred. – Are they married, think you?

RODERIGO
Truly I think they are.

BRABANTIO
O heaven! How got she out? O treason of the blood!
Fathers, from hence trust not your daughters’ minds
By what you see them act. Is there not charms
By which the property of youth and maidhood
May be abused? Have you not read, Roderigo,
Of some such thing?

RODERIGO     Yes, sir, I have indeed.

BRABANTIO
Call up my brother – O would you had had her!
Some one way, some another. Do you know
Where we may apprehend her and the Moor?

RODERIGO
I think I can discover him, if you please
To get good guard and go along with me.

BRABANTIO
Pray you, lead on. At every house I’ll call –
I may command at most. Get weapons, ho!
And raise some special officers of night.
On, good Roderigo, I’ll deserve your pains.   Exeunt

(Act 1, Scene 1)
The Taming of the Shrew – William Shakespeare

‘The Taming of the Shrew is a cruel comedy of bullying and coercion.’

In the light of this view, discuss how Shakespeare presents the taming process in this extract and elsewhere in the play.

[25 marks]

Enter Tailor

PETRUCHIO
Come, tailor, let us see these ornaments.
Lay forth the gown.

Enter Haberdasher

HABERDASHER
What news with you, sir?

PETRUCHIO
Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.

HABERDASHER
Why, this was moulded on a porringer –
A velvet dish. Fie, fie, ‘tis lewd and filthy!
Why, ‘tis a cockle or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby’s cap.
Away with it! Come, let me have a bigger.

KATHERINA
I’ll have no bigger. This doth fit the time,
And gentlewomen wear such caps as these.

PETRUCHIO
When you are gentle, you shall have one too,
And not till then.

HORTENSIO (aside) That will not be in haste.

KATHERINA
Why sir, I trust I may have leave to speak,
And speak I will. I am no child, no babe.
Your betters have endured me say my mind,
And if you cannot, best you stop your ears.
My tongue will tell the anger of my heart,
Or else my heart concealing it will break,
And rather than it shall, I will be free
Even to the uttermost, as I please, in words.

PETRUCHIO
Why, thou say’st true – it is a paltry cap,
A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silken pie.
I love thee well in that thou lik’st it not.

KATHERINA
Love me, or love me not, I like the cap,
And it I will have, or I will have none.

PETRUCHIO
Thy gown? Why, ay. Come, tailor, let us see’t.

Exit Haberdasher

O mercy, God! What masquing stuff is here?
What’s this? A sleeve? ’Tis like a demi-cannon.
What, up and down carved like an apple-tart?
Here’s snip and nip and cut and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber’s shop.
Why, what a devil’s name, tailor, call’st thou this?

HORTENSIO (aside)
I see she’s like to have neither cap nor gown.

TAILORE
You bid me make it orderly and well,
According to the fashion and the time.

PETRUCHIO
Marry, and did. But if you be remembered,
I did not bid you mar it to the time.
Go, hop me over every kennel home,
For you shall hop without my custom, sir.
I'll none of it. Hence, make your best of it.

KATHERINA
I never saw a better-fashioned gown,
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable.
Belike you mean to make a puppet of me.

PETRUCHIO
Why, true, he means to make a puppet of thee.

TAILORE
She says your worship means to make a puppet of her.

PETRUCHIO
O monstrous arrogance! Thou liest, thou thread, thou thimble,
Thou yard, three-quarters, half-yard, quarter, nail,
Thou flea, thou nit, thou winter-cricket thou!
Braved in mine own house with a skein of thread?
Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant,
Or I shall so bemete thee with thy yard
As thou shalt think on prating whilst thou liv’st.
I tell thee, I, that thou hast marred her gown.

TAILORE
Your worship is deceived – the gown is made
Just as my master had direction.
Grumio gave order how it should be done.

GRUMIO I gave him no order, I gave him the stuff.

TAILORE
But how did you desire it should be made?

GRUMIO Mary, sir, with needle and thread.

TAILORE
But did you not request to have it cut?

GRUMIO Thou hast faced many things.

TAILORE
I have.

GRUMIO Face not me. Thou hast braved many men, brave not me. I will neither be faced nor braved. I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown, but I did not bid him cut it to pieces. Ergo, thou liest.

(Act 4, Scene 3)
'In the literature of love, deception and trickery often demean and devalue relationships that should be based on honesty.'

In the light of this view, discuss how Shakespeare presents the collaboration between Isabella and the Duke in this extract and elsewhere in the play.

[25 marks]

Enter Duke as a friar

MARIANA
Break off thy song, and haste thee quick away.
Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often stilled my brawling discontent.
I cry you mercy, sir, and well could wish
You had not found me here so musical.
Let me excuse me, and believe me so,
My mirth it much displeased, but pleased my woe.

DUKE
'Tis good, though music oft hath such a charm
To make bad good, and good provoke to harm.
I pray you tell me, hath anybody inquired for me here
today? Much upon this time have I promised here to meet.

MARIANA You have not been inquired after. I have sat here all day.

Enter Isabella

DUKE I do constantly believe you. The time is come even now.
I shall crave your forbearance a little. May be I will call upon you anon for some advantage to yourself.

MARIANA I am always bound to you.

DUKE Very well met, and welcome.
What is the news from this good deputy?

ISABELLA
He hath a garden circummured with brick,
Whose western side is with a vineyard backed;
And to that vineyard is a planchéd gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key.
This other doth command a little door
Which from the vineyard to the garden leads.
There have I made my promise,
Upon the heavy middle of the night,
To call upon him.

DUKE But shall you on your knowledge find this way?

ISABELLA
I have ta’en a due and wary note upon’t.
With whispering and most guilty diligence,
In action all of precept, he did show me
The way twice o’er.
DUKE Are there no other tokens
Between you 'greed concerning her observance?

ISABELLA
No, none, but only a repair i'th'dark,
And that I have possessed him my most stay
Can be but brief. For I have made him know
I have a servant comes with me along,
That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
I come about my brother.

DUKE 'Tis well borne up.
I have not yet made known to Mariana
A word of this. What ho, within. Come forth.

Enter Mariana

I pray you, be acquainted with this maid;
She comes to do you good.

ISABELLA I do desire the like.

DUKE Do you persuade yourself that I respect you?

MARIANA Good friar, I know you do, and so have found it.

DUKE Take then this your companion by the hand,
Who hath a story ready for your ear.
I shall attend your leisure, but make haste.
The vaporous night approaches.

MARIANA Will't please you walk aside?

Exeunt Mariana and Isabella

DUKE O place and greatness, millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee. Volumes of report
Run with these false, and most contrarious quest
Upon thy doings; thousand escapes of wit
Make thee the father of their idle dream,
And rack thee in their fancies.

Enter Mariana and Isabella

Welcome, how agreed?

ISABELLA She'll take the enterprise upon her, father,
If you advise it.

DUKE It is not my consent,
But my entreaty too.

ISABELLA Little have you to say
When you depart from him but, soft and low,
‘Remember now my brother.’

MARIANA Fear me not.

DUKE Nor, gentle daughter, fear you not at all.
He is your husband on a pre-contract.
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth flourish the deceit. Come, let us go;
Our corn's to reap, for yet our tithe's to sow.

Exeunt

(Act 4, Scene 1)
"In literature, love is felt most profoundly at times of pain and loss."

In the light of this view, discuss how far Shakespeare presents pain and loss as inevitable aspects of love in this extract and elsewhere in the play. [25 marks]

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**SERVANT**

O sir, I shall be hated to report it:
The Prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the Queen's speed, is gone.

**LEONTES**

How! Gone?

**SERVANT**

Is dead.

**LEONTES**

Apollo's angry, and the heavens themselves
Do strike at my injustice.

Hermione faints

How now there!

**PAULINA**

This news is mortal to the Queen: look down
And see what death is doing.

**LEONTES**

Take her hence.

Her heart is but o'ercharged; she will recover.
I have too much believed mine own suspicion.
Beseech you, tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life.

Exeunt Paulina and Ladies, bearing Hermione

Apollo, pardon
My great profaneness 'gainst thine oracle!
I'll reconcile me to Polixenes;
New woo my queen; recall the good Camillo –
Whom I proclaim a man of truth, of mercy:
For, being transported by my jealousies
To bloody thoughts and to revenge, I chose
Camillo for the minister to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo tardied
My swift command, though I with death and with
Reward did threaten and encourage him,
Not doing it and being done. He, most humane,
And filled with honour, to my kingly guest
Unclasped my practice, quit his fortunes here –
Which you knew great – and to the hazard
Of all uncertainties himself commended,
No richer than his honour. How he glisters
Through my rust! And how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker!

Enter Paulina

**PAULINA**

Woe the while!
O cut my lace, lest my heart, cracking it,  
Break too!

**LORD**    What fit is this, good lady?

**PAULINA**  
What studied torments, tyrant, hast for me?  
In leads or oils? What old or newer torture  
Must I receive, whose every word deserves  
To taste of thy most worst? Thy tyranny,  
Together working with thy jealousies –  
Fancies too weak for boys, too green and idle  
For girls of nine – O think what they have done,  
And then run mad indeed, stark mad! For all  
Thy bygone fooleries were but spices of it.  
That thou betrayedst Polixenes ‘twas nothing:  
That did but show thee of a fool inconstant,  
And damnable ingratitude. Nor was’t much  
Thou wouldst have poisoned good Camillo’s honour  
To have him kill a king – poor trespasses,  
More monstrous standing by: whereof I reckon  
The casting forth to crows thy baby daughter  
To be or none or little, though a devil  
Would have shed water out of fire ere done’t;  
Nor is’t directly laid to thee, the death  
Of the young Prince, whose honourable thoughts –  
Thoughts high for one so tender – cleft the heart  
That could conceive a gross and foolish sire  
Blemished his gracious dam. This is not, no,  
Laid to thy answer. But the last – O lords,  
When I have said, cry woe! The Queen, the Queen,  
The sweet’st, dear’st creature’s dead! And vengeance  
for’t  
Not dropped down yet.

**LORDS**    The higher powers forbid!

**PAULINA**  
I say she’s dead; I’ll swear’t. If word nor oath  
Prevail not, go and see. If you can bring  
Tincture or lustre in her lip, her eye,  
Heat outwardly or breath within, I’ll serve you  
As I would do the gods. But, O thou tyrant,  
Do not repent these things, for they are heavier  
Than all thy woes can stir. Therefore betake thee  
To nothing but despair. A thousand knees,  
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,  
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter  
In storm perpetual, could not move the gods  
To look that way thou wert.

**LEONTES**  
Go on, go on:  
Thou canst not speak too much; I have deserved  
All tongues to talk their bitt’rest.

*(Act 3, Scene 2)*
Section B: Unseen Poetry

Answer the following question.

Both of the following poems are about the authors' experiences of childbirth and motherhood.

'Lorde’s poem celebrates being a mother, whereas Stevenson’s does not.'

In the light of this view, compare and contrast how love is presented in these two poems.

[25 marks]

**Now That I Am Forever with Child**

How the days went
while you were blooming within me
I remember each upon each –
the swelling changed planes of my body
and how you first fluttered then jumped
and I thought it was my heart.

How the days wound down
and the turning of winter
I recall with you growing heavy
against the wind. I thought
now her hands
are formed, and her hair
has started to curl
now her teeth are done
now she sneezes.
Then the seed opened
I bore you one morning just before spring
My head rang like a fiery piston
my legs were towers between which
a new world was passing.

Since then
I can only distinguish
one thread within running hours
You, flowing through selves
toward You.

Audre Lorde (1934–1992)
The Victory

I thought you were my victory
though you cut me like a knife
when I brought you out of my body
into your life.

Tiny antagonist, gory,
blue as a bruise. The stains
of your cloud of glory
bled from my veins.

How can you dare, blind thing,
blank insect eyes?
You barb the air. You sting
with bladed cries.

Snail! Scary knot of desires!
Hungry snarl! Small son.
Why do I have to love you?
How have you won?

Anne Stevenson (b.1933)
Section C: Comparing Texts

Answer one question in this section.

Either

0 6

Compare how the authors of two texts you have studied present ideas about how time affects love relationships.

You must write about at least two poems in your answer as well as the prose text you have studied.

[25 marks]

or

0 7

‘In literature, lovers often come into conflict with the conventions of society.’

In the light of this comment, compare how lovers and the societies they live in are presented in two texts you have studied.

You must write about at least two poems in your answer as well as the prose text you have studied.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS