

A



**GCSE**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**Paper 2 Shakespeare and unseen poetry**

**8702/2**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**For this paper you must have:**

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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## **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**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**

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## **SECTION A**

### **Shakespeare**

<b>‘Macbeth’</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>‘Romeo and Juliet’</b>	<b>02</b>		<b>6–7</b>
<b>‘The Tempest’</b>	<b>03</b>		<b>8–9</b>
<b>‘The Merchant of Venice’</b>	<b>04</b>		<b>10–13</b>
<b>‘Much Ado About Nothing’</b>	<b>05</b>		<b>14–15</b>
<b>‘Julius Caesar’</b>	<b>06</b>		<b>16–19</b>
			<b>20–21</b>

**5**

## **SECTION B**

### **Unseen poetry**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>07.1</b>	<b>22–23</b>
<b>07.2</b>	<b>24</b>

**[Turn over]**

**SECTION A: SHAKESPEARE**

Answer ONE question from this section on your chosen text.

**EITHER**

**01**

**‘Macbeth’**

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 1 of ‘Macbeth’ and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Macbeth is thinking of his feelings about Banquo.

**MACBETH**

To be thus is nothing,  
 But to be safely thus. Our fears in Banquo  
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature  
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he  
 dares,  
 5 And to that dauntless temper of his mind,  
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
 To act in safety. There is none but he,  
 Whose being I do fear; and under him  
 My genius is rebuked, as it is said  
 10 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the  
 sisters

When first they put the name of king upon me  
And bade them speak to him. Then prophet-like,  
They hailed him father to a line of kings.  
Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown  
15 And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,  
Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,  
No son of mine succeeding. If't be so,  
For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;  
For them, the gracious Duncan have I murdered,  
20 Put rancours in the vessel of my peace  
Only for them, and mine eternal jewel  
Given to the common enemy of man,  
To make them kings, the seeds of Banquo kings.  
Rather than so, come Fate into the list,  
25 And champion me to th'utterance. Who's there?

0	1
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Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents Macbeth's fears.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Macbeth's fears in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents Macbeth's fears in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

[Turn over]

OR

02

**'Romeo and Juliet'**

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

At this point in the play, Romeo is in the Capulets' orchard beneath Juliet's window. She doesn't know Romeo is there.

**ROMEO**

But soft, what light through yonder window  
breaks?

It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,  
Who is already sick and pale with grief

5 That thou, her maid, art far more fair than she.  
Be not her maid, since she is envious;  
Her vestal livery is but sick and green,  
And none but fools do wear it; cast it off.

[JULIET *appears aloft as at a window.*]

10 It is my lady, O it is my love:  
O that she knew she were!  
She speaks, yet she says nothing; what of that?  
Her eye discourses, I will answer it.  
I am too bold, 'tis not to me she speaks:



- 15 Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven,  
Having some business, do entreat her eyes  
To twinkle in their spheres till they return.  
What if her eyes were there, they in her head?  
The brightness of her cheek would shame those  
stars,
- 20 As daylight doth a lamp; her eyes in heaven  
Would through the airy region stream so bright  
That birds would sing and think it were not night.  
See how she leans her cheek upon her hand!  
O that I were a glove upon that hand,
- 25 That I might touch that cheek!

0	2
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Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents Romeo's feelings towards Juliet.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Romeo's feelings towards Juliet in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents Romeo's feelings towards Juliet in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

[Turn over]

OR

03

'The Tempest'

Read the following extract from Act 5 Scene 1 of 'The Tempest' and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Ariel has brought together the group of characters who are under Prospero's spell. Prospero speaks to them.

**PROSPERO**

A solemn air, and the best comforter  
To an unsettled fancy, cure thy brains,  
Now useless, boiled within thy skull. There  
stand,

For you are spell-stopped.

5 Holy Gonzalo, honourable man,  
Mine eyes, ev'n sociable to the show of thine,  
Fall fellowly drops. The charm dissolves apace,  
And as the morning steals upon the night,  
Melting the darkness, so their rising senses

10 Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle  
Their clearer reason. O good Gonzalo –  
My true preserver, and a loyal sir

To him thou follow'st – I will pay thy graces  
Home both in word and deed. Most cruelly  
15 Didst thou, Alonso, use me, and my daughter.  
Thy brother was a furtherer in the act –

Th'art pinched for't now, Sebastian. Flesh and  
blood,

You, brother mine, that entertained ambition,  
Expelled remorse and nature, who, with  
Sebastian –

20 Whose inward pinches therefore are most  
strong –

Would here have killed your king; I do forgive  
thee,

Unnatural though thou art. Their understanding  
Begins to swell, and the approaching tide  
Will shortly fill the reasonable shore

25 That now lies foul and muddy. Not one of them  
That yet looks on me, or would know me. Ariel,  
Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell.

*[Exit Ariel]*

I will discase me, and myself present

30 As I was sometime Milan. Quickly, spirit,  
Thou shalt ere long be free.

[Turn over]

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**Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Prospero as a fair man in 'The Tempest'.**

**Write about:**

- **how far Shakespeare presents Prospero as a fair man in this speech**
- **how far Shakespeare presents Prospero as a fair man in the play as a whole.**

**[30 marks]**

**AO4 [4 marks]**

**[Turn over]**

OR

04

‘The Merchant of Venice’

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

At this point in the play, Shylock is escorting the bankrupt Antonio to prison and is refusing to listen to Antonio’s pleading.

**SHYLOCK** Jailer, look to him. Tell not me of mercy.

This is the fool that lent out money gratis.

Jailer, look to him.

**ANTONIO** Hear me yet, good Shylock –

5 **SHYLOCK** I’ll have my bond, speak not against my bond;

I have sworn an oath that I will have my bond.

Thou call’dst me dog before thou hadst a cause,

But since I am a dog, beware my fangs.

The Duke shall grant me justice. I do wonder,

10 **Thou naughty jailer, that thou art so fond**

To come abroad with him at his request.

**ANTONIO** I pray thee hear me speak –

**SHYLOCK** I’ll have my bond; I will not hear thee speak;

I’ll have my bond, and therefore speak no more.

15 **I’ll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,**

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
 To Christian intercessors. Follow not!  
 I'll have no speaking, I will have my bond.

*Exit*

SOLANIO It is the most impenetrable cur  
 20 That ever kept with men.

ANTONIO Let him alone.  
 I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers.  
 He seeks my life, his reason well I know:  
 I oft delivered from his forfeitures  
 25 Many that have at times made moan to me;  
 Therefore he hates me.

04

Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Shylock and Antonio in 'The Merchant of Venice'.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Shylock and Antonio in this conversation
- how Shakespeare presents the relationship between Shylock and Antonio in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

[Turn over]

OR

05

**'Much Ado About Nothing'**

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

At this point in the play, Claudio has returned from war and is talking about his feelings for Hero.

**CLAUDIO** Benedick, didst thou note the daughter of Signor Leonato?

**BENEDICK** I noted her not, but I looked on her.

**CLAUDIO** Is she not a modest young lady?

**BENEDICK** Do you question me as an honest man should do, for my simple true

5 judgment? Or would you have me speak after my custom, as being a professed tyrant to their sex?

**CLAUDIO** No, I pray thee speak in sober judgment.

**BENEDICK** Why, i'faith, methinks she's too low for a high praise, too brown for a

fair praise, and too little for a great praise. Only this commendation I can afford

10 her, that were she other than she is, she were unhandsome, and being no

other, but as she is – I do not like her.

**CLAUDIO** Thou thinkest I am in sport. I pray thee, tell me truly how thou



lik'st her?

**BENEDICK** Would you buy her, that you enquire  
after her?

**15 CLAUDIO** Can the world buy such a jewel?

**BENEDICK** Yea, and a case to put it into. But  
speak you this with a sad brow?

Or do you play the flouting Jack, to tell us Cupid  
is a good hare-finder, and

Vulcan a rare carpenter? Come, in what key shall  
a man take you, to go in the  
song?

**20 CLAUDIO** In mine eye, she is the sweetest lady  
that ever I looked on.

**BENEDICK** I can see yet without spectacles, and I  
see no such matter. There's

her cousin, and she were not possessed with a  
fury, exceeds her as much in

beauty as the first of May doth the last of  
December. But I hope you have no

intent to turn husband, have you?

**25 CLAUDIO** I would scarce trust myself, though I had  
sworn the contrary, if Hero  
would be my wife.

[Turn over]

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**Starting with this conversation, explore how Shakespeare presents Claudio's feelings for Hero in 'Much Ado About Nothing'.**

**Write about:**

- **how Shakespeare presents Claudio's feelings for Hero in this conversation**
- **how Shakespeare presents Claudio's feelings for Hero in the play as a whole.**

**[30 marks]**

**AO4 [4 marks]**

**[Turn over]**

OR

06

'Julius Caesar'

Read the following extract from Act 3 Scene 1 of 'Julius Caesar' and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Caesar has been assassinated and Antony is addressing the conspirators. He then turns his attention to Caesar's body.

**ANTONY** I doubt not of your wisdom.

Let each man render me his bloody hand.

First, Marcus Brutus, will I shake with you;

Next, Caius Cassius, do I take your hand;

5 Now, Decius Brutus, yours; now yours, Metellus;

Yours, Cinna; and, my valiant Casca, yours;

Though last, not least in love, yours, good

Trebonius.

Gentlemen all – alas, what shall I say?

My credit now stands on such slippery ground

10 That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,  
Either a coward or a flatterer.

That I did love thee, Caesar, O, 'tis true.

If then thy spirit look upon us now,

Shall it not grieve thee dearer than thy death

15 To see thy Antony making his peace,

Shaking the bloody fingers of thy foes –

Most noble – in the presence of thy corse?

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,

20 Weeping as fast as they stream forth thy blood,  
It would become me better than to close  
In terms of friendship with thine enemies.  
Pardon me, Julius! Here wast thou bayed, brave  
hart,  
Here didst thou fall, and here thy hunters stand,  
Signed in thy spoil and crimsoned in thy Lethe.  
25 O world! Thou wast the forest to this hart,  
And this indeed, O world, the heart of thee.  
How like a deer stricken by many princes  
Dost thou here lie!

0	6
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Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Antony as a loyal friend to Caesar.

Write about:

- how far Shakespeare presents Antony as a loyal friend to Caesar in this speech
- how far Shakespeare presents Antony as a loyal friend to Caesar in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

[Turn over]

**SECTION B: UNSEEN POETRY**

**Answer BOTH questions in this section.**

**Shoulders**

**A man crosses the street in rain,  
stepping gently, looking two times north and south,  
because his son is asleep on his shoulder.**

**No car must splash him.**

**5 No car drive too near to his shadow.**

**This man carries the world's most sensitive cargo  
but he's not marked.**

**Nowhere does his jacket say FRAGILE,  
HANDLE WITH CARE.**

**10 His ear fills up with breathing.  
He hears the hum of a boy's dream  
deep inside him.**

**We're not going to be able  
to live in this world**

**15 if we're not willing to do what he's doing  
with one another.**

**The road will only be wide.  
The rain will never stop falling.**

**Naomi Shihab Nye**

07.1

In 'Shoulders', how does the poet present ideas about the importance of protecting and taking care of each other? [24 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

[Turn over]

## Choices

I go to the mountain side  
of the house to cut saplings\*,  
and clear a view to snow  
on the mountain. But when I look up,  
5 saw in hand, I see a nest clutched in  
the uppermost branches.  
I don't cut that one.  
I don't cut the others either.  
Suddenly, in every tree,  
10 an unseen nest  
where a mountain  
would be.

\*saplings: young trees

Tess Gallagher

07.2

In both 'Choices' and 'Shoulders' the poets present ideas about protecting and taking care of things around us.

What are the similarities AND/OR differences between the methods the poets use to present these ideas?  
[8 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS



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