



ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
January 2010

English Literature

Assessment Unit A2 1

assessing

Module 4: Response to Unseen Poetry
and
The Study of Poetry Written Before 1770



[A2L11]

MONDAY 18 JANUARY, AFTERNOON

TIME

2 hours 30 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number on the Answer Booklet provided.
Answer **two** questions, the **one** from Section A and **one** from Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

Each question carries a mark of 30.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in **all** questions.

You should **not** have with you copies of the prescribed texts or any other material relating to this examination. However, for Section B, copies of the poems or extracts from poems, referred to in the questions, can be found in the Resource Booklet provided.

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Section A – Response to Unseen Poetry

You must answer the single question in this section.

In Section A of this examination you will be marked on your ability to

- communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and insight appropriate to literary study, using appropriate terminology and accurate and coherent written expression (AO1)
- respond with knowledge and understanding to literary texts of different types and periods, exploring and commenting on relationships and comparisons between literary texts (AO2ii)
- show detailed understanding of the ways in which writers' choices of form, structure and language shape meanings (AO3).

This means that

In your answers, you must

- express your ideas in a clear and well-organised way, paying careful attention to spelling, punctuation and grammar **and** using appropriate literary terms
- show an awareness of the type of the given poems – e.g. sonnet, lyric, elegy – and draw appropriate comparisons and contrasts between them
- show an understanding of the poetic **methods** which the poets use – e.g. form and structure, language (including imagery) and tone.

Answer **the one** question in this section.

- 1 “Ozymandias” was written by Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822) and “Cities and Powers” was written by Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936). Both poems reflect on human achievement.

Compare and contrast the two poems, taking account of the themes developed, the situations and tones of the speakers, and the form, structure and language (including imagery) of the two poems.

N.B. Both poems should be given equal treatment in your response.

Ozymandias

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless¹ legs of stone
Stand in the desert . . . Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
And on the pedestal these words appear:
“My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!”
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

Percy Bysshe Shelley

1. “trunkless” means without a body

Cities and Thrones and Powers

Cities and Thrones and Powers
Stand in Time's eye,
Almost as long as flowers,
Which daily die:
But, as new buds put forth
To glad new men,
Out of the spent and unconsidered Earth
The Cities rise again.

This season's Daffodil
She never hears
What change, what chance, what chill,
Cut down last year's;
But with bold countenance,
And knowledge small,
Esteems her seven days' continuance
To be perpetual.

So Time that is o'er-kind
To all that be,
Ordains us e'en as blind,
As bold as she:
That in our very death,
And burial sure,
Shadow to shadow, well persuaded, saith,
"See how our works endure!"

Rudyard Kipling

Section B – Poetry Written Before 1770

Answer **one** question in this section.

In Section B of this examination you will be marked on your ability to

- communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and insight appropriate to literary study, using appropriate terminology and accurate and coherent written expression (AO1)
- respond with knowledge and understanding to literary texts of different types and periods, exploring and commenting on relationships and comparisons between literary texts (AO2ii)
- show detailed understanding of the ways in which writers' choices of form, structure and language shape meanings (AO3).

This means that

in your answers, you must

- express your ideas in a clear and well-organised way, paying careful attention to spelling, punctuation and grammar **and** using appropriate literary terms
- show an awareness of the period in which the poems were written and of the type of the given poems – e.g. sonnet, lyric, elegy – where this is appropriate
- show an understanding of the poetic **methods** which the poets use – e.g. form and structure, language (including imagery) and tone – in relation to the main issue of the question.

2 Chaucer: *The Wife of Bath's Prologue and Tale*

Answer either (a) or (b)

- (a) By referring closely to extract **2(a)**, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and other appropriately selected parts of the text, examine the poetic methods which Chaucer uses to present the theme of double standards.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of the given extract and of other parts of the text.

- (b) By referring closely to extract **2(b)**, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and other appropriately selected parts of the prologue and tale, examine the poetic methods which Chaucer uses to present a moral tale.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of the given extract and of other parts of the text.

3 Gardner (editor): *The Metaphysical Poets*

Answer either (a) or (b)

- (a) By referring closely to “Love” by George Herbert, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and one other appropriately selected poem by Herbert or another set poet, examine the poetic methods used to present the relationship between God and humankind.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of each poem.

- (b) By referring closely to “A Valediction: forbidding mourning” by John Donne, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and one other appropriately selected poem by Donne, examine the poetic methods used to present the theme of spiritual love between man and woman.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of each poem.

4 Herrick: *Selected Poems*

Answer either (a) or (b)

- (a) By referring closely to “To His Sweet Saviour”, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and one other appropriately selected poem, examine the poetic methods which Herrick uses to express religious feelings.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of each poem.

- (b) By referring closely to “To Daffodils”, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and one other appropriately selected poem, examine the poetic methods which Herrick uses to present the theme of change and decay.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of each poem.

5 Pope: *The Rape of the Lock*

Answer either (a) or (b)

- (a) By referring closely to extract **5(a)**, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and other appropriately selected parts of the poem, examine the poetic methods which Pope uses to present Belinda's reaction to the rape of her lock.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of the given extract and of other parts of the poem.

- (b) By referring closely to extract **5(b)**, printed in the accompanying Resource Booklet, and other appropriately selected parts of the poem, examine the poetic methods which Pope uses to present the struggle between Belinda and the Baron.

N.B. Equal marks are available for your treatment of the given extract and of other parts of the poem.

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