



GCSE

C720U20-1



S24-C720U20-1



MONDAY, 20 MAY 2024 – MORNING

ENGLISH LITERATURE
COMPONENT 2

Post-1914 Prose/Drama, 19th Century Prose
and Unseen Poetry

2 hours 30 minutes

	SECTION A	Pages
<i>Lord of the Flies</i>		2
<i>Anita and Me</i>		3
<i>Never Let Me Go</i>		4
<i>The Woman in Black</i>		5
<i>Oranges are not the Only Fruit</i>		6
<i>The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time</i>		7
<i>A Taste of Honey</i>		8–9
<i>An Inspector Calls</i>		10–11
<i>The History Boys</i>		12–13
<i>Blood Brothers</i>		14–15
	SECTION B	
<i>A Christmas Carol</i>		16
<i>Silas Marner</i>		17
<i>War of the Worlds</i>		18
<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>		19
<i>Jane Eyre</i>		20
<i>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i>		21
	SECTION C	
<i>Unseen Poetry</i>		22–23

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet. **The use of a dictionary is not permitted in this examination.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **one** question in Section A, **one** question in Section B and **both** questions in Section C.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer, for example

2	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each section carries 40 marks.

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

Section A – about 45 minutes, Section B – about 45 minutes, Section C – about one hour.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

5 marks are allocated for accuracy in spelling, punctuation and the use of vocabulary and sentence structures in Section A.

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An Inspector Calls

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract on the opposite page and your knowledge of the whole play to answer this question.

Write about Mr Arthur Birling in *An Inspector Calls* and how he is important to the play as a whole.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the play as a whole
- show your understanding of characters and events in the play. [40]

5 of this question's marks are allocated for accuracy in spelling, punctuation and the use of vocabulary and sentence structures.

BIRLING	Gerald's dead right. He could have used a different photograph each time and we'd be none the wiser. We may all have been recognizing different girls.
GERALD	Exactly. Did he ask you to identify a photograph, Eric?
ERIC	No. He didn't need a photograph by the time he'd got round to me. But obviously it must have been the girl I knew who went round to see mother.
GERALD	Why must it?
ERIC	She said she had to have help because she wouldn't take any more stolen money. And the girl I knew had told me that already.
GERALD	Even then, that may have been all nonsense.
ERIC	I don't see much nonsense about it when a girl goes and kills herself. You lot may be letting yourselves out nicely, but I can't. Nor can mother. We did her in all right.
BIRLING	<i>(eagerly)</i> Wait a minute, wait a minute. Don't be in such a hurry to put yourself into court. That interview with your mother could have been just as much a put-up job, like all this police inspector business. The whole damned thing can have been a piece of bluff.
ERIC	<i>(angrily)</i> How can it? The girl's dead, isn't she?
GERALD	What girl? There were probably four or five different girls.
ERIC	That doesn't matter to me. The one I knew is dead.
BIRLING	Is she? <i>How do we know she is?</i>
GERALD	That's right. You've got it. How do we know any girl killed herself today?
BIRLING	<i>(looking at them all, triumphantly)</i> Now answer that one. Let's look at it from this fellow's point of view. We're having a little celebration here and feeling rather pleased with ourselves. Now he has to work a trick on us. Well, the first thing he has to do is to give us such a shock that after that he can bluff us all the time. So he starts right off. A girl has just died in the Infirmary. She drank some strong disinfectant. Died in agony-
ERIC	All right, don't pile it on.
BIRLING	<i>(triumphantly)</i> There you are, you see. Just repeating it shakes you a bit. And that's what he had to do. Shake us at once – and then start questioning us – until we didn't know where we were. Oh – let's admit that. He had the laugh of us all right.
ERIC	He could laugh his head off – if I knew it really was all a hoax.
BIRLING	I'm convinced it is. No police inquiry. No one girl that all this happened to. No scandal-
SHEILA	And no suicide?
GERALD	<i>(decisively)</i> We can settle that at once.
SHEILA	How?
GERALD	By ringing up the Infirmary. Either there's a dead girl there or there isn't.
BIRLING	<i>(uneasily)</i> It will look a bit queer, won't it – ringing up at this time of night.

SECTION B (19th Century Prose)

Answer on **one** text only.

2

1

A Christmas Carol

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

You should use the extract below and your knowledge of the whole novel to answer this question.

In *A Christmas Carol*, Scrooge's thoughts and feelings about Christmas change. Write about how Dickens presents this at different points in the novel.

In your response you should:

- refer to the extract and the novel as a whole
- show your understanding of characters and events in the novel
- refer to the contexts of the novel.

[40]

Running to the window, he opened it, and put out his head. No fog, no mist; clear, bright, jovial, stirring, cold; cold, piping for the blood to dance to; Golden sunlight; Heavenly sky; sweet fresh air; merry bells. Oh, glorious. Glorious!

'What's today?' cried Scrooge, calling downward to a boy in Sunday clothes, who perhaps had loitered in to look about him.

'EH?' returned the boy, with all his might of wonder.

'What's today, my fine fellow?' said Scrooge.

'Today!' replied the boy. 'Why, CHRISTMAS DAY.'

'It's Christmas Day!' said Scrooge to himself. 'I haven't missed it. The Spirits have done it all in one night. They can do anything they like. Of course they can. Of course they can. Hallo, my fine fellow!'

'Hallo!' returned the boy.

'Do you know the Poulterer's, in the next street but one, at the corner?' Scrooge inquired.

'I should hope I did,' replied the lad.

'An intelligent boy!' said Scrooge. 'A remarkable boy! Do you know whether they've sold the prize Turkey that was hanging up there? Not the little prize Turkey: the big one?'

'What, the one as big as me?' returned the boy.

'What a delightful boy!' said Scrooge. 'It's a pleasure to talk to him. Yes, my buck!'

'It's hanging there now,' replied the boy.

'Is it?' said Scrooge. 'Go and buy it.'

'Walk-ER!' exclaimed the boy.

'No, no,' said Scrooge, 'I am in earnest. Go and buy it, and tell 'em to bring it here, that I may give them the direction where to take it. Come back with the man, and I'll give you a shilling. Come back with him in less than five minutes, and I'll give you half-a-crown!'

The boy was off like a shot. He must have had a steady hand at a trigger who could have got a shot off half so fast.

'I'll send it to Bob Cratchit's!' whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands, and splitting with a laugh. 'He shan't know who sends it. It's twice the size of Tiny Tim.'

SECTION C (Unseen Poetry)

Answer **both**

3	1
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and

3	2
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You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on

3	1
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 and about 40 minutes on

3	2
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Read the two poems, *The Newcomer* by Brian Patten and *The Fish Are All Sick* by Anne Stevenson. Both poems describe the effects humans are having on the environment and natural world.

3	1
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 Write about the poem *The Newcomer* by Brian Patten, and its effect on you. [15]

You may wish to:

- consider what the poem is about and how it is organised
- consider the ideas the poet may have wanted us to think about
- consider the poet's choice of words, phrases and images and the effects they create
- consider how you respond to the poem.

The Newcomer

'There's something new in the river,'
The fish said as it swam.
'It's got no scales, no fins and no gills,
And ignores the impassable dam.'

'There's something new in the trees.'
I heard a bloated thrush sing.
'It's got no beak, no claws, and no feathers,
And not even the ghost of a wing.'

'There's something new in the warren,'
Said the rabbit to the doe.
'It's got no fur, no eyes and no paws,
Yet digs further than we dare go.'

'There's something new in the whiteness,'
Said the snow-bright polar bear.
'I saw its shadow on a glacier,
But it left no pawmarks there.'

Through the animal kingdom
The news was spreading fast.
No beak, no claws, no feather,
No scales, no fur, no gills,
It lives in the trees and the water,
In the soil and the snow and the hills,
And it kills and it kills and it kills.

Brian Patten

3	2
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Now compare *The Fish Are All Sick* by Anne Stevenson, and *The Newcomer* by Brian Patten.

[25]

You should:

- compare what the poems are about and how they are organised
- compare the ideas the poets may have wanted us to think about
- compare the poets' choice of words, phrases and images and the effects they create
- compare how you respond to the poems.

The Fish Are All Sick

The fish are all sick, the great whales are dead,
 The villages stranded in stone on the coast,
 Ornamental, like pearls on the fringe of a coat.
 Sea men, who knew what the ocean did,
 Turned their low houses away from the surf.
 But new men who come to be rural and safe
 Add big glass views and begonia beds.
 Water keeps to itself.
 White lip after lip
 Curls to a close on the littered beach.
 Something is sicker and blacker than fish.
 And closing its grip, and closing its grip.

Anne Stevenson

* *begonia* – a type of flower

END OF PAPER

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