

A Level Component 2

Example Response

Candidate A

[illegible]

Write in the white box how many answer books you have used

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use black ink or black ball point pen only. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.
- Write the information required in the spaces above and complete in BLOCK CAPITALS. Make sure you correctly copy the paper reference. This is provided on the question paper.
- Use both sides of the paper. Please only write within the white areas of the book.
- Write the question number in the two boxes provided in the left hand margin at the start of each answer, for example

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- If you make an error when filling in the question number boxes, fill in both boxes completely and write the question number in the space immediately below the boxes you have filled in.
- Leave at least a space of two lines between each answer.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- Check that you have written the information required on each book used.
- DO NOT ANSWER MORE THAN ONE EXAMINATION IN THIS PINK BOOKLET.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer, in the order attempted, in the boxes under 'Question No.' provided above.



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3 a

Much Ado About Nothing : Shakespeare, W

A ~~very~~ scene where in which we evidence dramatic tension is Act 5 scene 1, of Much Ado About Nothing. During this scene the governor of Messina Italy, Leonato, confronts the men who had 'killed' his innocent child, Hero, on the day of her wedding, by making false accusations and accusing her of infidelity and chastity.

Shakespeare creates dramatic tension through the use of literary and linguistic techniques.

Leonato confronts the men by repeating, "which is the villain?" "which of these is he?" The use of the repetition highlights the importance of the question and also emphasizes on Leonato's angry tone.

By repeating his question twice it is obvious that Leonato wants to know who exactly was in charge of the accusation. By doing so, this heightens the atmosphere on the stage and also helps to increase ~~engagement~~ engagement with the audience as the audience want to know and are anticipating Leonato's actions.

Anticipation and tension is further created in this extract when Leonato uses the imperative, "let me see his eyes". The use of the imperative "let me" emphasizes on the power and authority that Leonato possesses. Leonato being the governor of Messina is given a lot more authority in comparison to other characters

such as Borachio. By using an imperative, it helps Leonato to exert his power so that he could get what he wants. This creates tension as the audience are left feeling scared and nervous of what Leonato will do next.

In this extract, dramatic tension is also apparent through Leonato's use of the polysyndetic list, "possess the people in Messina here how innocent she died, and if your love can labour aught in sad invention hang her an epitaph upon her tomb, and sing it to her bones..."

The use of the polysyndetic list creates a listing and ongoing effect. By placing the conjunction 'and' in between each part Shakespeare is able to emphasize on the equal importance. The last polysyndetic list ends with, "and sing it to her bones." This creates dramatic irony as the audience are already aware that Hero has not actually died. Dramatic tension ~~that~~ is created here because the audience are unaware of what Leonato will continue to say.

As the extract continues, dramatic tension is created when Leonato mentions, "my brother hath a daughter, almost the copy of my child that's dead." This creates dramatic tension as this is the main reason why Leonato has come to confront the men, to tell them of his brother's daughter.

3 b

Women in Much Ado About Nothing

In Much Ado About Nothing, Shakespeare portrays different presentations of women. Some of the female characters in this play are Beatrice, Hero and Margaret, of which Beatrice and Hero are the main two who play significant roles.

Hero's character is presented as being a typical subservient woman of the Elizabethan era. She is most commonly referred to by the semantic field of modesty, "pure", "modest" etc. The use of this semantic field of modesty helps to express Hero's behaviour and attitude. Being 'modest' and 'pure' were qualities that men looked for in women. During the sixteenth century Elizabethan era, a woman being impure or behaving chastely and committing infidelity were looked down upon. It was uncommon to see a female with such behaviours.

Shakespeare presents the character of Hero using traditional positive conventions of women during the Elizabethan era when this play was performed and published. Audience during the time of production would have seen her as being a positive female and men would have seen her as being the ideal woman to marry. However, today's twenty-first century audience would not see much relevance in a female being 'pure' and 'modest'.

As society does not hold the same social stigma.

Hero's character as being a traditional convention of women preferred in the Elizabethan era is further apparent through the voice of her future fiancé. This is seen through Claudio's rhetorical question, "Can the world buy such a jewel?" The rhetorical question being used here helps to 'increase engagement between the audience and the character of Claudio. It can be seen that this rhetorical question may also be acting as an exaggeration. Claudio's ^{lexical} choice of the noun 'jewel' can be seen as being ambiguous. This is because he may be describing her as a "jewel" so as to say that she is rare, precious, ~~unique~~ and therefore worth a lot. However, he may also be saying it in order to express his power and authority as against to her. By objectifying Hero, she is being portrayed as being worth almost nothing and seen as being inferior to the men in society. During the Elizabethan era, women were commodities ~~of~~ and a possession of the men in their lives. They were firstly controlled by their fathers and brothers and later their husbands. This shows how women were never given freedom but were always controlled by men.

women during the Elizabethan Era were given no freedom of speech, and so no

choice as to who they were to marry. Their ~~was~~ marriage was most often an arranged marriage, whereby their fathers and uncles ~~chose~~ chose their husbands. This can be seen when ~~the author~~ mentions, "~~was there any son of Don Pedro~~ mentions, "What need a bridge much broader than the flood?" This rhetorical question is ~~seen as~~ used to highlight and emphasize the very little power that women had in society. The feelings of a woman on who she will be marrying were not taken in to consideration. The use of this rhetorical question may be seen as being ironic. This is because by Don Pedro implying that you do not need to go the extra mile, it may be emphasizing on how Claudio and Hero's marriage will not work. It is evident that both Hero and Claudio's relationship is a traditional courtship.

On the other hand, the character of Beatrice portrays the opposite presentation of women, where women ~~had~~ had the choice to choose who to marry. This is seen when Beatrice exclaims "Kiss Claudio!" to Benedick. It is from this that we can see that both Benedick and Beatrice ~~was~~ are presenting conventions of courtly love where by the female assigns difficult tasks that the knight needs to complete in order to win her heart.

The use of the exclamation and imperative conveys the power and authority that Beatrice held in her relationship with Benedick. This was unusual to see as the feminist movement did not arise till centuries later in the 1970s. Women before then were most commonly oppressed by the patriarchal society dominated by men. The cacophony effect that is created from 'kill Claudio' is effective in emphasizing Beatrice's ~~disgust~~ ^{anger} at Claudio's actions as she believes her cousin has been 'slandered'. The atmosphere on the stage is also left with a lot of dramatic tension and climax from the discordant sound of the cacophony. Furthermore, Beatrice's character is seen as being a lot more loud ~~and~~ who can speak up for herself. She is a character who has a choice on who she will be marrying. This is evident through the use of the parallel syntax, "a youth with a beard is much too old for me, and a man without a beard is much too young." This parallel syntax helps to imply that Beatrice does not intend on marrying any man, although this is ironic as we know that she is in love with Benedick. The audience ~~is~~ today's would see Beatrice's actions of speaking up for herself as being independent and a positive thing, however audience during the Elizabethan era may have reacted more negatively as they would have seen her as not being modest. The Queen Elizabeth had similar personality attributes to Beatrice as she had once said she'd much rather be a queen with no husband.

1 5

Cat on a Hot Tin Roof : Williams, T

In Tennessee Williams Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, mendacity, lies and deceit plays a major core theme in the play. Throughout the play, Williams presents the presentation of truth and illusion in American society through the use of literary and linguistic techniques.

We are first presented with the theme of mendacity in the exposition during both Brick and Maggie's argument. We find out that Brick is potentially homosexual and may have had a previous relationship with his good friend Skipper, who dies prior to the play. It is through the stage directions [Brick drops his crutch] that we can see the mendacity unfold. The Williams' use of the 'crutch' may be used deliberately to emphasize and portray ambiguity. The ambiguous language shows how the crutch ~~can~~ may be significant for more than one thing, one of which is his sexuality. During this scene we realise how individuals living in Southern America during the production of this play were made to mask their feeling. Being homosexual was seen as an illness/disease that no one should know about. During this time, there were very strong social stigma attached to one if they were gay. Therefore, this may be the reason as to why he is lying to himself and others as he does not want

to be stigmatised by the American society.

Williams presentation of truth and illusion in American society is further apparent through the character of Maggie. "Brick and I are - going to have a baby." It is through the use of Maggie's pause that we realise that she is hesitant about the lie that she is about to tell everyone, that she is about to have a baby. The use of this deception and mendacity is to help Maggie fulfil her role as a woman in society. A woman's sole responsibility during this time was to continue the sex drive, nurture her children and raise a family. A woman who could not fulfil her role and duties was seen as being worthless in society. The use of this simple declarative syntax with a pause emphasises on how she sees herself as also being worthless as she is unable to complete her role as a woman as her husband, Brick, will not have sex with her. It is from this that today's audience realise the importance of lies to fit in to a society which is full of conventions. Maggie later tells Brick that "tonight we're going to make the lie true." Maggie is making sure to cover up her tracks by making sure she does in fact have a child. This is because she will otherwise be judged and punished by the American society. It is from this that we can see that truth as well as lies and mendacity played an important role in society.

Another example of where truth and illusions of American society within the play is through the character of Big Daddy. Big Daddy who is the richest cotton planter in the Mississippi Delta is also subject to a lie. We find out through the character of Maggie that Big Daddy is actually terminally ill, however he has been told that the lab results show that he is clean from the illness. Once after finding this out Big Daddy tells Big Mama, "you can stop taking over now, since you've found out about my illness you have started to take over. Well, you can stop now." It is through this that we realise that mendacity and lies plays an important and core theme in helping Big Daddy gain his authority and power back.

