

**Paper Reference(s) 1ET0/02P**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

**English Literature**  
**PAPER 2**  
**OPTION 2: Poetry since 1789**

**Question Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH  
THE ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**Answer TWO questions:**

**ONE question from Part 1 and Question 5 from Part 2.**

**The poems for use are in this booklet.**

<b>Part 1 Poetry Anthology</b>	<b>Page</b>
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## **Part 1**

### **Poetry Anthology**

**Answer ONE question in Part 1 from the collection you have studied.**

**You should spend about 35 minutes on this section.**

**(continued on the next page)**

## Relationships

### One Flesh

Lying apart now, each in a separate bed,  
 He with a book, keeping the light on late,  
 She like a girl dreaming of childhood,  
 All men elsewhere – it is as if they wait  
 Some new event: the book he holds unread, 5  
 Her eyes fixed on the shadows overhead.

Tossed up like flotsam from a former passion,  
 How cool they lie. They hardly ever touch,  
 Or if they do it is like a confession  
 Of having little feeling – or too much. 10  
 Chastity faces them, a destination  
 For which their whole lives were a preparation.

Strangely apart, yet strangely close together,  
 Silence between them like a thread to hold  
 And not wind in. And time itself's a feather 15  
 Touching them gently. Do they know they're old,  
 These two who are my father and my mother  
 Whose fire from which I came, has now grown cold?

## Elizabeth Jennings (1966)

- 1 Re-read **One Flesh**. Choose **ONE** other poem from the **Relationships** anthology.

Compare how changes in relationships are presented in the two poems.

In your answer, you should consider the:

- poets' use of language, form and structure
- influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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**The poems you have studied are:**

**La Belle Dame Sans Merci – John Keats**

**A Child to his Sick Grandfather – Joanna Baillie**

**She Walks in Beauty – Lord Byron**

**A Complaint – William Wordsworth**

**Neutral Tones – Thomas Hardy**

**Sonnet 43 – Elizabeth Barrett Browning**

**My Last Duchess – Robert Browning**

**1st Date – She and 1st Date – He – Wendy Cope**

**Valentine – Carol Ann Duffy**

**One Flesh – Elizabeth Jennings**

**i wanna be yours – John Cooper Clarke**

**Love's Dog – Jen Hadfield**

**Nettles – Vernon Scannell**

**The Manhunt – Simon Armitage**

**My Father Would Not Show Us – Ingrid de Kok**

## Conflict

### No Problem

I am not de problem  
 But I bear de brunt  
 Of silly playground taunts  
 An racist stunts,  
 I am not de problem  
 I am born academic  
 But dey got me on de run  
 Now I am branded athletic  
 I am not de problem  
 If yu give I a chance  
 I can teach yu of Timbuktu  
 I can do more dan dance,  
 I am not de problem  
 I greet yu wid a smile  
 Yu put me in a pigeon hole  
 But I am versatile

5

10

15

These conditions may affect me  
 As I get older,  
 An I am positively sure  
 I have no chips on me shoulders,  
 Black is not de problem  
 Mother country get it right  
 An juss fe de record,  
 Sum of me best friends are white.

20

## Benjamin Zephaniah (1996)

- 2 Re-read **No Problem**. Choose **ONE** other poem from the **Conflict** anthology.

Compare how a problem is presented in the two poems.

In your answer, you should consider the:

- poets' use of language, form and structure
- influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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**The poems you have studied are:**

**A Poison Tree – William Blake**

**The Destruction of Sennacherib – Lord Byron**

**Extract from The Prelude – William Wordsworth**

**The Man He Killed – Thomas Hardy**

**Cousin Kate – Christina Rossetti**

**Half-caste – Jon Agard**

**Exposure – Wilfred Owen**

**The Charge of the Light Brigade – Alfred, Lord  
Tennyson**

**Catrin – Gillian Clarke**

**War Photographer – Carole Satyamurti**

**Belfast Confetti – Ciaran Carson**

**The Class Game – Mary Casey**

**Poppies – Jane Weir**

**No Problem – Benjamin Zephaniah**

**What Were They Like? – Denise Levertov**

## Time and Place

### Stewart Island

**‘But look at all this beauty’  
said the hotel manager’s wife  
when asked how she could bear to  
live there. True: there was a fine bay,  
all hills and atmosphere; white  
sand, and bush down to the sea’s edge;  
oyster-boats, too, and Maori  
fishermen with Scottish names (she  
ran off with one that autumn).**

5

**As for me, I walked on the beach;  
it was too cold to swim. My  
seven-year-old collected shells  
and was bitten by sandflies;  
my four-year-old paddled, until  
a mad seagull jetted down  
to jab its claws and beak into  
his head. I had already  
decided to leave the country.**

10

15

**Fleur Adcock (1971)**

- 3 Re-read *Stewart Island*. Choose ONE other poem from the *Time and Place* anthology.**

**Compare how personal experiences are presented in the two poems.**

**In your answer, you should consider the:**

- **poets' use of language, form and structure**
- **influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.**

**(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**The poems you have studied are:**

**To Autumn – John Keats**

**Composed upon Westminster Bridge,**

**September 3, 1802 – William Wordsworth**

**London – William Blake**

**I started Early – Took my Dog – Emily Dickinson**

**Where the Picnic was – Thomas Hardy**

**Adlestrop – Edward Thomas**

**Home Thoughts from Abroad – Robert Browning**

**First Flight – U A Fanthorpe**

**Stewart Island – Fleur Adcock**

**Presents from my Aunts in Pakistan – Moniza Alvi**

**Hurricane Hits England – Grace Nichols**

**Nothing's Changed – Tatamkhulu Afrika**

**Postcard from a Travel Snob – Sophie Hannah**

**In Romney Marsh – John Davidson**

**Absence – Elizabeth Jennings**

# Belonging

# Island Man

# Morning

**and island man wakes up**

## to the sound of blue surf

**in his head**

**the steady breaking and wombing**

5

# wild seabirds

## and fishermen pushing out to sea

**the sun surfacing defiantly**

# from the east

**of his small emerald island**

10

he always comes back      groggily groggily

## Comes back to sands

**of a grey metallic soar**

## to surge of wheels

**to dull North Circular roar**

15

**muffling muffling**

his crumpled pillow waves

# island man heaves himself

# Another London day

## Grace Nichols (1984)

- 4 Re-read Island Man. Choose ONE other poem from the **Belonging** anthology.**

**Compare how a sense of belonging is presented in the two poems.**

**In your answer, you should consider the:**

- **poets' use of language, form and structure**
- **influence of the contexts in which the poems were written.**

**(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PART 1 = 20 MARKS**

**(continued on the next page)**

**The poems you have studied are:**

**To My Sister – William Wordsworth**

**Captain Cook (To My Brother) – Letitia**

**Elizabeth Landon**

**The Sunday Dip – John Clare**

**Mild the Mist Upon the Hill – Emily Brontë**

**Clear and Gentle Stream – Robert Bridges**

**I Remember, I Remember – Thomas Hood**

**Island Man – Grace Nichols**

**Peckham Rye Lane – Amy Blakemore**

**We Refugees – Benjamin Zephaniah**

**Us – Zaffar Kunial**

**In Wales, Wanting to be Italian – Imtiaz Dharker**

**Kumukanda – Kayo Chingonyi**

**Jamaican British – Raymond Antrobus**

**My Mother's Kitchen – Choman Hardi**

**The Émigrée – Carol Rumens**

## Part 2

### Unseen Poetry

Read the two poems and answer Question 5.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

#### Poem 1: Grannie\*

I stayed with her when I was six then went  
To live elsewhere when I was eight years old.  
For ages I remembered her faint scent  
Of lavender, the way she'd never scold  
No matter what I'd done, and most of all  
The way her smile seemed, somehow, to enfold  
My whole world like a warm, protective shawl.

5

I knew that I was safe when she was near,  
She was so tall, so wide, so large, she would  
Stand mountainous between me and my fear,  
Yet oh, so gentle, and she understood  
Every hope and dream I ever had.  
She praised me lavishly when I was good,  
But never punished me when I was bad.

10

Years later war broke out and I became 15  
 A soldier and was wounded while in France.  
 Back home in hospital, still very lame,  
 I realised suddenly that circumstance  
 Had brought me close to that small town where she  
 Was living still. And so I seized the chance 20  
 To write and ask if she could visit me.

She came. And I still vividly recall  
 The shock that I received when she appeared  
 That dark cold day. Huge grannie was so small!  
 A tiny, frail, old lady. It was weird. 25  
 She hobbled through the ward to where I lay  
 And drew quite close and, hesitating, peered.  
 And then she smiled: and love lit up the day.

**Vernon Scannell (c.1993)**

## **Glossary:**

**\*Grannie:** grandmother

## Poem 2: Seeing Granny\*

Toothless, she kisses  
with fleshy lips  
rounded, like mouth  
of a bottle, all wet.

She bruises your face  
almost, with two  
loving tree-root hands.

5

She makes you sit, fixed.  
She then stuffs you  
with boiled pudding and lemonade.

10

She watches you feed  
on her food. She milks  
you dry of answers  
about the goat she gave you.

**James Berry (1988)**

### Glossary:

**\*Granny:** grandmother

**5 Compare the ways the writers present grandmothers in Poem 1: Grannie and Poem 2: Seeing Granny.**

**In your answer, you should compare:**

- the ideas in the poems
- the poets' use of language
- the poets' use of form and structure.

**Use EVIDENCE from the poems to support your COMPARISON.**

**(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PART 2 = 20 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS**

**END OF PAPER**

## **SOURCES:**

**Unseen Poetry:**

**Grannie, Vernon Scannell**

**Seeing Granny, James Berry**