

# **GCSE English Literature**

## **Academy Closure Pack**

**In this pack, you will find:**

- Online links to the play/novella/poetry anthology and wider reading.
- The Revision Checklist – can you tick everything off?
- Practice Questions.

***Your exam board is AQA.***



# GCSE English Literature

## Key Links

<b><a href="https://tiny.cc/q3af">tiny.cc/q3af</a></b>	<i>Animal Farm</i>
<b><a href="https://tiny.cc/q3jh">tiny.cc/q3jh</a></b>	<i>The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i>
<b><a href="https://tiny.cc/q3m">tiny.cc/q3m</a></b>	<i>Macbeth</i>
<b><a href="https://tiny.cc/q3macbeth">tiny.cc/q3macbeth</a></b>	Online, scene-by-scene translation of <i>Macbeth</i>
<b><a href="https://tinyurl.com/q3poetry">tinyurl.com/q3poetry</a></b>	Annotated <i>Power and Conflict</i> cluster (.pdf)

## Wider Listening/Viewing

- BBC Sounds – Melvin Bragg’s *In Our Time*:
  - 29<sup>th</sup> September 2016 – *Animal Farm*
  - 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2016 – William Blake
- BBC Teach – Poetry Videos – **[tiny.cc/q3poetryvids](https://tiny.cc/q3poetryvids)**
- Twitter – GCSE *Macbeth* – some great threads – **[tiny.cc/gcsemacbeth](https://tiny.cc/gcsemacbeth)**

# **GCSE English Literature**

## **Paper 1 and Paper 2**

# **Revision Checklist**

- **All characters, settings, themes and poems include examples (quotes/key words) for each – at least 3-4**



**ACADEMY  
LANGLEY**

## Paper 1 – Shakespeare and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel

Topic/Element	Got it?	Learned it?	Revised it?	Nailed it!
Macbeth – Play Summary				
Macbeth - Context				
Macbeth – Character				
Lady Macbeth – Character				
Banquo - Character				
Duncan – Character				
Macduff – Character				
Malcolm – Character				
Ambition – Theme				
Power – Theme				
Tyranny – Theme				
Supernatural – Theme				
Violence – Theme				
Gender Roles – Theme				
Response Structure				
Key Quotes/Events				
Jekyll and Hyde - Summary				
Jekyll and Hyde - Context				
Utterson – Character				
Jekyll – Character				
Hyde – Character				
Lanyon – Character				
London – Setting				
Jekyll's Laboratory – Setting				
Duality – Theme				
Secrecy/Deception - Theme				
Science and Technology - Theme				
Response Structure				
Key Quotes/Events				
Chapter Titles				
Timeline				
Concept-Driven Responses				

**Paper 2 – Modern Texts and Poetry**

<b>Topic/Element</b>	<b>Got it?</b>	<b>Learned it?</b>	<b>Revised it?</b>	<b>Nailed it!</b>
Animal Farm – Summary				
Animal Farm – Context				
Napoleon – Character				
Major – Character				
Clover – Character				
The Farm – Setting				
The Barn – Setting				
The Windmill – Setting				
The Farmhouse - Setting				
Snowball – Character				
Squealer – Character				
Benjamin – Character				
Moses – Character				
Leadership – Theme				
Power – Theme				
Oppression - Theme				
Manipulation - Theme				
Deception - Theme				
Hopes/Dreams - Theme				
Loyalty/Patriotism - Theme				
Intelligence - Theme				
Response Structure				
Key Quotations/Events				

## Paper 2 – Modern Texts and Poetry

Topic/Element	Got it?	Learned it?	Revised it?	Nailed it!
Poetry Terminology				
Response Structure – Comparison				
Response Structure – Analysis				
Context – all poems				
Intended Readers – All poems				
Ozymandias – Message and examples				
London – Message and examples				
My Last Duchess – Message and examples				
Tissue – Message and examples				
Charge of the Light Brigade – Message and examples				
Exposure – Message and examples				
Bayonet Charge – Message and examples				
Remains – Message and examples				
Poppies – Message and examples				
War Photographer – Message and examples				
The Emigree – Message and examples				
Kamikaze – Message and examples				
Checking out me history – Message and examples				
Extract from, <i>The Prelude</i> – Message and examples				
Storm on the Island – Message and examples				
Comparisons between poems – All poems				

## Paper 1 – Shakespeare and the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel

### Section A – Shakespeare - MACBETH

#### *Macbeth*

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 5 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, Lady Macbeth is speaking. She has just read Macbeth's letter telling her about his meeting with the three witches.

#### **LADY MACBETH**

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor, and shalt be  
What thou art promised; yet do I fear thy nature,  
It is too full o'th'milk of human kindness  
To catch the nearest way. Thou wouldst be great,  
5 Art not without ambition, but without  
The illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly,  
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,  
And yet wouldst wrongly win. Thou'dst have, great Glamis,  
That which cries, 'Thus thou must do' if thou have it;  
10 And that which rather thou dost fear to do,  
Than wishest should be undone. Hie thee hither,  
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
15 Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
To have thee crowned withal.

0 1

Starting with this speech, explore how Shakespeare presents ambition in *Macbeth*.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents ambition in this speech
- how Shakespeare presents ambition in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

**2017**

#### *Macbeth*

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

At this point in the play, after receiving The Witches' prophecies, Macbeth and Banquo have just been told that Duncan has made Macbeth Thane of Cawdor.

#### **BANQUO**

But 'tis strange,  
And oftentimes, to win us to our harm,  
The instruments of darkness tell us truths;  
Win us with honest trifles, to betray's

- 5 In deepest consequence. –  
Cousins, a word, I pray you.

#### **MACBETH [Aside]**

Two truths are told,  
As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial theme. – I thank you, gentlemen. –  
10 This supernatural soliciting  
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. If ill,  
Why hath it given me earnest of success,  
Commencing in a truth? I am Thane of Cawdor.  
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,  
15 Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair  
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs  
Against the use of nature? Present fears  
Are less than horrible imaginings.  
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,  
20 Shakes so my single state of man that function  
Is smothered in surmise, and nothing is,  
But what is not.

0 1

Starting with this moment in the play, explore how Shakespeare presents the attitudes of Macbeth and Banquo towards the supernatural.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents the attitudes of Macbeth and Banquo towards the supernatural in this extract
- how Shakespeare presents the attitudes of Macbeth and Banquo towards the supernatural in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

**2018**

## Paper 1 – Shakespeare and the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel

### Section A – Shakespeare - MACBETH

#### *Macbeth*

Read the following extract from Act 1 Scene 2 of *Macbeth* and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play, the Captain tells Duncan about Macbeth's part in the recent battle.

#### **CAPTAIN**

Doubtful it stood,  
As two spent swimmers that do cling together  
And choke their art. The merciless Macdonald –  
Worthy to be a rebel, for to that  
5 The multiplying villainies of nature  
Do swarm upon him – from the Western Isles  
Of kerns and galloglasses is supplied,  
And Fortune on his damned quarrel smiling,  
Showed like a rebel's whore. But all's too weak,  
10 For brave Macbeth – well he deserves that name –  
Disdaining Fortune, with his brandished steel,  
Which smoked with bloody execution,  
Like Valour's minion carved out his passage  
Till he faced the slave,  
15 Which ne'er shook hands, nor bade farewell to him,  
Till he unseamed him from the nave to th'chaps  
And fixed his head upon our battlements.

0	1
---	---

Starting with this speech, explore how far Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a violent character.

Write about:

- how Shakespeare presents Macbeth in this extract
- how far Shakespeare presents Macbeth as a violent character in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

**2019**



## Paper 1 – Shakespeare and the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel

### Section B – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel – THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 7 (Incident at the Window) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield are talking to Dr. Jekyll through his window.

The court was very cool and a little damp, and full of premature twilight, although the sky, high up overhead, was still bright with sunset. The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr. Jekyll.

5 "What! Jekyll!" he cried. "I trust you are better."

"I am very low, Utterson," replied the doctor drearily, "very low. It will not last long, thank God."

10 "You stay too much indoors," said the lawyer. "You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr. Enfield and me. (This is my cousin—Mr. Enfield—Dr. Jekyll.) Come now, get your hat and take a quick turn with us."

15 "You are very good," sighed the other. "I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr. Enfield up, but the place is really not fit."

20 "Why then," said the lawyer good-naturedly, "the best thing we can do is to stay down here and speak with you from where we are."

"That is just what I was about to venture to propose," returned the doctor, with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair as froze the very blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window was instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient, and they turned and left the court without a word.

25

0 7

'Stevenson's presentation of Dr. Jekyll allows the reader to feel sympathy for him.'

Starting with this extract, explore how far you agree with this opinion.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Dr. Jekyll in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

2017

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 4 (The Carew Murder Case) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract, Utterson and Inspector Newcomen have come to find Mr Hyde at his lodging house after the murder of Sir Danvers Carew.

It was by this time about nine in the morning, and the first fog of the season. A great chocolate-coloured pall lowered over heaven, but the wind was continually charging and routing these embattled vapours; so that as the cab crawled from street to street, Mr. Utterson beheld a marvellous number of degrees and hues of twilight; for here it would be dark like the back-end of evening; and there would be a glow of a rich, lurid brown, like the light of some strange conflagration; and here, for a moment, the fog would be quite broken up, and a haggard shaft of daylight would glance in between the swirling wreaths. The dismal quarter of Soho seen under these changing glimpses, with its muddy ways, and slatternly passengers, and its lamps, which had never been extinguished or had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful re-invasion of darkness, seemed, in the lawyer's eyes, like a district of some city in a nightmare.

5

The thoughts of his mind, besides, were of the gloomiest dye; and when he glanced at the companion of his drive, he was conscious of some touch of that

10

terror of the law and the law's officers which may at times assail the most honest.

15

As the cab drew up before the address indicated, the fog lifted a little, and showed him a dingy street, a gin-palace, a low French eating-house, a shop for the retail of penny numbers and twopenny salads, many ragged children huddled in the doorways, and many women of many different nationalities passing out,

20

key in hand, to have a morning glass; and the next moment the fog settled down again upon that part, as brown as umber, and cut him off from his blackguardly surroundings. This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

0 7

Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson creates mystery and tension in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Write about:

- how Stevenson creates mystery and tension in this extract
- how Stevenson creates mystery and tension in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

2018

## Paper 1 – Shakespeare and the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel

### Section B – 19<sup>th</sup> Century Novel – THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

Robert Louis Stevenson: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Read the following extract from Chapter 8 (The Last Night) of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and then answer the question that follows.

In this extract Poole, Jekyll's servant, talks with Utterson about events at Jekyll's house.

5 "That's it!" said Poole. "It was this way. I came suddenly into the theatre from the garden. It seems he had slipped out to look for this drug, or whatever it is; for the cabinet door was open, and there he was at the far end of the room digging among the crates. He looked up when I came in, gave a kind of cry, and whipped  
10 upstairs into the cabinet. It was but for one minute that I saw him, but the hair stood up on my head like quills. Sir, if that was my master, why had he a mask upon his face? If it was my master, why did he cry out like a rat, and run from me? I have served him long enough. And then ...", the man paused and passed his hand over his face.  
15 "These are all very strange circumstances," said Mr. Utterson, "but I think I begin to see daylight. Your master, Poole, is plainly seized with one of those maladies that both torture and deform the sufferer; hence, for aught I know, the alteration of his voice; hence the mask and his avoidance of his friends; hence his eagerness to find this drug, by means of which the poor soul retains some hope  
20 of ultimate recovery – God grant that he be not deceived. There is my explanation; it is sad enough, Poole, ay, and appalling to consider; but it is plain and natural, hangs well together, and delivers us from all exorbitant alarms."  
25 "Sir," said the butler, turning to a sort of mottled pallor, "that thing was not my master, and there's the truth. My master" – here he looked round him and began to whisper – "is a tall, fine build of a man, and this was more of a dwarf." Utterson attempted to protest. "O sir," cried Poole, "do you think I do not know my master after twenty years? do you think I do not know where his head comes to in the cabinet door, where I saw him every morning of my life? No, sir, that thing in the mask was never Dr. Jekyll – God knows what it was, but it was never Dr. Jekyll; and it is the belief of my heart that there was murder done."

0 7

Starting with this extract, explore how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as an inhuman and disturbing member of society.

Write about:

- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde in this extract
- how Stevenson presents Mr Hyde as an inhuman and disturbing member of society in the novel as a whole.

[30 marks]

2019

## Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry

### Section A – Modern Texts – ANIMAL FARM

1 7

‘Orwell creates a shocking and unexpected ending to *Animal Farm*.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

Write about:

- what happens towards the end of the novel
- how Orwell presents the ending.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

OR

1 8

How does Orwell use the character of Snowball to explore ideas about leadership in *Animal Farm*?

Write about:

- what Snowball says and does and what happens to him
- how Orwell presents Snowball.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

**2017**

1 7

How does Orwell use the character of Squealer to explore ideas about truth and lies in *Animal Farm*?

Write about:

- what Squealer says and does
- how Orwell uses the character of Squealer to explore ideas about truth and lies.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

or

1 8

How does Orwell use events in *Animal Farm* to explore ideas about revolution?

Write about:

- some of the events in the book
- how Orwell uses these events to explore ideas about revolution.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

**2018**

## Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry

### Section A – Modern Texts – ANIMAL FARM

1	7
---	---

How does Orwell use Moses and Benjamin to explore attitudes to revolution in *Animal Farm*?

Write about:

- what Moses and Benjamin say and do
- how Orwell uses Moses and Benjamin to explore attitudes to revolution.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

or

1	8
---	---

How does Orwell present the failure of the rebellion in *Animal Farm*?

Write about:

- the ways the rebellion fails
- how Orwell presents the failure of the rebellion.

[30 marks]

AO4 [4 marks]

**2019**

## Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry

### Section B – Poetry – POWER AND CONFLICT

2 6

Compare how poets present the effects of war in 'Bayonet Charge' and in **one** other poem from 'Power and conflict'.

#### **Bayonet Charge**

- 5 Suddenly he awoke and was running – raw  
In raw-seamed hot khaki, his sweat heavy,  
Stumbling across a field of clods towards a green hedge  
That dazzled with rifle fire, hearing  
Bullets smacking the belly out of the air –  
He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm;  
The patriotic tear that had brimmed in his eye  
Sweating like molten iron from the centre of his chest, –
- 10 In bewilderment then he almost stopped –  
In what cold clockwork of the stars and the nations  
Was he the hand pointing that second? He was running  
Like a man who has jumped up in the dark and runs  
Listening between his footfalls for the reason  
Of his still running, and his foot hung like
- 15 Statuary in mid-stride. Then the shot-slashed furrows
- Threw up a yellow hare that rolled like a flame  
And crawled in a threshing circle, its mouth wide  
Open silent, its eyes standing out.  
He plunged past with his bayonet toward the green hedge,  
20 King, honour, human dignity, etcetera  
Dropped like luxuries in a yelling alarm  
To get out of that blue crackling air  
His terror's touchy dynamite.

Ted Hughes

**2017**

[30 marks]

2 6

Compare how poets present ideas about power in 'Ozymandias' and in **one** other poem from 'Power and conflict'.

- 5 I met a traveller from an antique land  
Who said: Two vast and trunkless 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:
- 10 '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

[30 marks]

**2018**

## **Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry**

### **Section B – Poetry – POWER AND CONFLICT**

2	6
---	---

Compare how poets present the ways that people are affected by war in 'War Photographer' and in **one** other poem from 'Power and conflict'.

[30 marks]

#### **War Photographer**

- In his darkroom he is finally alone  
with spools of suffering set out in ordered rows.  
The only light is red and softly glows,  
as though this were a church and he  
5 a priest preparing to intone a Mass.  
Belfast. Beirut. Phnom Penh. All flesh is grass.
- He has a job to do. Solutions slop in trays  
beneath his hands, which did not tremble then  
though seem to now. Rural England. Home again  
10 to ordinary pain which simple weather can dispel,  
to fields which don't explode beneath the feet  
of running children in a nightmare heat.
- Something is happening. A stranger's features  
faintly start to twist before his eyes,  
15 a half-formed ghost. He remembers the cries  
of this man's wife, how he sought approval  
without words to do what someone must  
and how the blood stained into foreign dust.
- A hundred agonies in black-and-white  
20 from which his editor will pick out five or six  
for Sunday's supplement. The reader's eyeballs prick  
with tears between the bath and pre-lunch beers.  
From the aeroplane he stares impassively at where  
he earns his living and they do not care.

Carol Ann Duffy

**2019**

## **Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry**

### **Section C – Unseen Poetry**

---

#### **Section C: Unseen poetry**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

---

##### **Autumn**

Autumn arrives  
Like an experienced robber  
Grabbing the green stuff  
Then cunningly covering his tracks  
5 With a deep multitude  
Of colourful distractions.  
And the wind,  
The wind is his accomplice  
Putting an air of chaos  
10 Into the careful diversions  
So branches shake  
And dead leaves are suddenly blown  
In the faces of inquisitive strangers.  
The theft chills the world,  
15 Changes the temper of the earth  
Till the normally placid sky  
Glowes red with a quiet rage.

Alan Bold

**2 7 1**

In 'Autumn', how does the poet present the effects of the season of autumn?

**[24 marks]**

##### **Today**

If ever there were a spring day so perfect,  
so uplifted by a warm intermittent breeze  
  
that it made you want to throw  
open all the windows in the house  
  
5 and unlatch the door to the canary's cage,  
indeed, rip the little door from its jamb\*,  
  
a day when the cool brick paths  
and the garden bursting with peonies\*\*  
  
seemed so etched in sunlight  
10 that you felt like taking  
  
a hammer to the glass paperweight  
on the living room end table,  
  
releasing the inhabitants  
from their snow-covered cottage  
  
15 so they could walk out,  
holding hands and squinting  
  
into this larger dome of blue and white,  
well, today is just that kind of day.

Billy Collins

\* jamb – the sides of a doorway or opening  
\*\* peonies – flowers

**2 7 2**

In both 'Today' and 'Autumn' the speakers describe attitudes towards the seasons.

What are the similarities and/or differences between the ways the poets present these attitudes?

**[8 marks]**

## **Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry**

### **Section C – Unseen Poetry**

#### **Section C: Unseen poetry**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

##### **On Aging**

When you see me sitting quietly,  
Like a sack left on the shelf,  
Don't think I need your chattering.  
I'm listening to myself.  
5 Hold! Stop! Don't pity me!  
Hold! Stop your sympathy!  
Understanding if you got it,  
Otherwise I'll do without it!  
When my bones are stiff and aching,  
10 And my feet won't climb the stair,  
I will only ask one favor:  
Don't bring me no rocking chair.  
When you see me walking, stumbling,  
Don't study and get it wrong.  
15 'Cause tired don't mean lazy  
And every goodbye ain't gone.  
I'm the same person I was back then,  
A little less hair, a little less chin,  
A lot less lungs and much less wind.  
20 But ain't I lucky I can still breathe in.

Maya Angelou

**2 7 . 1**

In 'On Aging' how does the poet present the speaker's attitudes to growing old?

**[24 marks]**

##### **Jessie Emily Schofield**

I used to wash my grandmother's hair,  
When she was old and small  
And walked with a frame  
Like a learning child.  
5 She would turn off her hearing aid  
And bend into the water,  
Holding the edge of the sink with long fingers;  
I would pour warm cupfuls over her skull  
And wonder what it could be like  
10 In her deaf head with eighty years of life.  
Hers was the softest hair I ever felt,  
Wedding dress silk on a widow;  
But there is a photo of her  
Sitting swathed in hair  
15 That I imagine chestnut from the black and white,  
Long enough to sit on.  
Her wet head felt delicate as a birdskull  
Worn thin by waves of age,  
As she stood bent.  
20 My mother's mother under my hands.

Judy Williams

**2 7 . 2**

In both 'Jessie Emily Schofield' and 'On Aging' the speakers describe their attitudes to the effects of growing old.

What are the similarities and/or differences between the ways the poets present these attitudes?

**[8 marks]**

**2018**



## **Paper 2 - Modern Texts and Poetry**

### **Section C – Unseen Poetry**

#### **Section C: Unseen poetry**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

#### **The Richest Poor Man in the Valley**

On the outside  
he seemed older than he was.  
His face was like a weather map  
full of bad weather  
5 while inside  
his heart was fat with sun.

With his two dogs  
he cleared a thin silver path  
across the Black Mountain.  
10 And when winter  
kicked in  
they brought his sheep  
down from the top  
like sulky clouds.

15 Harry didn't care for things  
that other people prize  
like money, houses, bank accounts  
and lies.  
He was living in a caravan  
20 until the day he died.

But at his funeral  
his friends' tears  
fell like a thousand  
diamonds.

Lindsay Macrae

**2 7 . 1** In 'The Richest Poor Man in the Valley', how does the poet present ideas about living a happy and contented life?

**[24 marks]**

#### **Nobody**

If you can't bring yourself to build  
a snowman or even to clench  
a snowball or two to fling  
at the pine tree trunk, at least  
5 find some reason to take you out

of yourself: scrape a patch of grass clear  
for the birds maybe; prod at your shrubs  
so they shake off the weight, straighten up;  
or just stump about leaving prints  
10 of your boots, your breath steaming out.

Promise. Don't let yourself in  
for this moment again: the end  
of the afternoon, drawing the curtains  
on the glare of the garden, a whole  
15 day of snow nobody's trodden.

Michael Laskey

**2 7 . 2** In both 'Nobody' and 'The Richest Poor Man in the Valley' the poets describe ideas about how to live your life.

What are the similarities **and/or** differences between the methods the poets use to present these ideas?

**[8 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**