SECTION A – DRAMA (25 MARKS)

Choose the Drama Text you have covered at school and then choose ONE question from 1, 2 or 3.

MACBETH (William Shakespeare)
1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

MACBETH
We have scotch’d the snake, not kill’d it:
She’ll close and be herself, whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former tooth.
But let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear and sleep
In the affliction of these terrible dreams
That shake us nightly: better be with the dead,
Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy. Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further.

LADY MACBETH
Come on;
Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.

a) After what important event does Macbeth say these words? (5 marks)
b) Why does Macbeth appear to be envious of Duncan? (7 marks)
c) What happens to Macbeth on the night when he is among his guests? (7 marks)
d) Explain the following phrases:
   (i) We have scotch’d the snake, not kill’d it; (6 marks)
   (ii) She'll close and be herself;
   (iii) our poor malice Remains in danger of her former tooth.
2. ‘Lady Macbeth is more ambitious than Macbeth’. Discuss.

3. Discuss the importance of the witches in Macbeth.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (William Shakespeare)

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

PORTIA

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

a) Where and to whom does Portia say these words? (5 marks)

b) In your own words, bring out the argument that Portia is trying to put forward. (7 marks)

c) Does Portia prove to be a merciful person? Give reasons for your answer. (7 marks)

d) Explain the following lines:

(i) The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
   It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven;

   (ii) ...it becomes
       The throned monarch better than his crown;

   (iii) And earthly power doth then show likest God's
        When mercy seasons justice.

2. ‘Shylock is the most interesting character in The Merchant of Venice’. Discuss.

3. ‘Portia and Jessica are both strong and independent characters’. Discuss.
TWELFTH NIGHT (William Shakespeare)

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

CLOWN [Sings] What is love? 'tis not hereafter; Present mirth hath present laughter; What's to come is still unsure: In delay there lies no plenty; Then come kiss me, sweet and twenty, Youth's a stuff will not endure.

SIR ANDREW A mellifluous voice, as I am true knight.

SIR TOBY BELCH A contagious breath.

SIR ANDREW Very sweet and contagious, i' faith.

SIR TOBY BELCH To hear by the nose, it is dulcet in contagion. But shall we make the welkin dance indeed? shall we rouse the night-owl in a catch that will draw three souls out of one weaver? shall we do that?

SIR ANDREW An you love me, let's do't: I am dog at a catch.

Clown By'r lady, sir, and some dogs will catch well.

a) Say where and when the Clown sings this song. (5 marks)

b) What comic aspects of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew does this passage bring out? (7 marks)

c) Refer to other episodes in the play that bring out comic aspects of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew. (7 marks)

d) Explain the following lines: (6 marks)

(i) What is love? 'tis not hereafter;

(ii) Then come kiss me, sweet and twenty, Youth's a stuff will not endure;

(iii) Very sweet and contagious, i' faith.

2. ‘Mistaken identity plays an important part in Twelfth Night’. Discuss.

3. ‘In Twelfth Night Malvolio deserves his fate’. Discuss.
**A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE**

1. By close reference to the text, bring out the contrast between traditional and modern values in *A View from the Bridge*.

2. ‘*A View from the Bridge* provides an insight into problems brought about by immigration’. Discuss.

3. ‘Rodolpho plays a crucial part in *A View from the Bridge*’. Discuss.

**THE PLAY OF KES** (Barry Hines and Alan Stronach) and **DEAR NOBODY** (Berlie Doherty)

1. ‘In *The Play of Kes* Billy’s life at home makes it difficult for him to cope at school’. Discuss.

2. ‘While *Dear Nobody* appears to end in a positive way, this does not appear to be the case in *The Play of Kes*’. Compare and contrast the endings of the two plays.

3. Discuss the different attitudes towards teenage pregnancy in *Dear Nobody*. 
SECTION B: POETRY

(25 MARKS)

Choose ONE question from this section. You can, if you wish, refer to diction, imagery, form, tone and theme.

1. Compare and contrast ‘Sonnet LX’ and ‘Ozymandias’.

2. Show how the theme of suffering is developed in ‘Dulce et Decorum Est’ and ‘Not Waving but Drowning’.

3. Bring out differences in the way nature is dealt with in ‘Sea Fever’ and ‘We are going to see the Rabbit’.
SECTION C: PROSE  
(25 MARKS)

Choose the Prose Text you have covered at school and then choose ONE question from either 1 or 2.

PRIVATE PEACEFUL
1. Discuss Morpurgo’s use of flashback in Private Peaceful.
2. Private Peaceful provides the reader with a picture of rural England in the early twentieth century. Which aspects of rural England did you find most interesting?

THE BOY IN THE STRIPED PYJAMAS
1. ‘We don’t have the luxury of thinking’, Bruno’s mother says. By referring to different episodes, discuss the character of Bruno’s mother and her role in the story.
2. When Bruno and his family board the train to Auschwitz, he notices an overcrowded train heading in the same direction. This is an example of parallelism. Discuss the importance of parallelism in The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas.

THE GREAT AUTOMATIC GRAMMATIZATOR
1. Bring out similarities and differences between Boggis in Parson’s Pleasure and Albert Taylor in Royal Jelly.
2. Discuss relationships between men and women in Way up to Heaven and Mrs Bixby and the Colonel’s Coat.

ANIMAL FARM
1. ‘The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again, but already it was impossible to say which was which.’ Trace the key episodes in the novel that lead to this final outcome and discuss the extent to which the revolution was successful.
2. ‘The first time I read Animal Farm, I truly rejoiced for their success in overthrowing man and hoped they would indeed be free and happy.’ Discuss the animals’ ideals and their hope for a better life in Animal Farm.

THE OTHER SIDE OF TRUTH
1. Discuss the various forms of bullying in The Other Side of Truth. You should refer to different episodes in the novel.
2. Describe the different narrative techniques (such as use of letters, fables and point of view) used in The Other Side of Truth and say why each is effective.

FRANKENSTEIN
1. In what ways can the monster in Frankenstein be considered to be human?
2. Discuss the importance of letters in Frankenstein.
SECTION D – UNPREPARED TEXT

(25 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

‘Family Reunion’ by Sylvia Plath

Outside in the street I hear
A car door slam; voices coming near;
Incoherent scraps of talk
And high heels clicking up the walk;

The doorbell rends the noonday heat
With copper claws;
A second's pause.
The dull drums of my pulses beat
Against a silence wearing thin.

The door now opens from within.
Oh, hear the clash of people meeting,
The laughter and the screams of greeting:

Fat always, and out of breath,
A greasy smack on every cheek

From Aunt Elizabeth;
There, that's the pink, pleased squeak
Of Cousin Jane, out spinster with
The faded eyes
And hands like nervous butterflies;

While rough as splintered wood
Across them all
Rasps the jarring baritone of Uncle Paul;
The youngest nephew gives a fretful whine
And drools at the reception line.

Like a diver on a lofty spar of land
Atop the flight of stairs I stand.
A whirlpool leers at me,
I cast off my identity
And make the fatal plunge.

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer. 2 marks [    ]

The speaker

a. _______ is eager to meet her relatives.
b. _______ stays in her room so she will not meet her relatives.
c. _______ is unsure whether she should meet her relatives.

2. There are a number of sounds that build ‘towards the clash of people meeting’ (line 11). Mention FOUR of these sounds. 4 marks [    ]

a. __________________________________________
b. __________________________________________
c. __________________________________________
d. __________________________________________
3. Quote two examples of alliteration from the first stanza.  

4. What does the phrase ‘greasy smack’ suggest about Aunt Elisabeth?  

5. What does the word ‘claws’ refer to?  

6. What does the simile ‘hands like nervous butterflies’ show about Cousin Jane?  

7. What does the word ‘splintered’ seem to suggest about Uncle Paul’s voice?  

8. In the last stanza the speaker is compared to a diver. Explain why this comparison is effective.  

9. What does the ‘whirlpool’ (l.27) stand for?  

10. Suggest a reason why the speaker says: ‘I cast off my identity’ (l.28)  

11. What does the phrase ‘make the fatal plunge’ (l.29) suggest about the speaker’s relationships with her relatives? Give a reason for your answer.