

LORRAINE HANSBERRY: *A Raisin in the Sun*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 1(a) Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

Lindner [folding up his materials]: Well – if you are that final about it ...

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*The door opens and she comes
back in, grabs her plant, and goes out for the last time.]
[Curtain.]*

[from Act 3]

How satisfying do you think Hansberry's writing makes this ending to the play?

Or 1(b) In what ways does Hansberry dramatically portray the poverty of the Younger family?

ARTHUR MILLER: *The Crucible*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 2(a) Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

Danforth: Now, sir – which of these in your opinion may be brought to God?

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Can you not see the blood on my head!!

[from Act 4]

Explore the ways in which Miller builds tension at this moment in the play.

Or 2(b) How far does Miller encourage you to sympathise with Elizabeth Proctor?

TERENCE RATTIGAN: *The Winslow Boy*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 3(a) Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

Grace:	What are you reading, Kate?	
Catherine:	Len Rogers' Memoirs.	
Grace:	Who's Len Rogers?	
Catherine:	A Trades Union Leader.	
Grace:	Does John know you're a radical.	5
Catherine:	Oh, yes.	
Grace:	And a suffragette?	
Catherine:	Certainly.	
Grace	[<i>with a smile</i>]: And he still wants to marry you?	
Catherine:	He seems to.	10
Grace:	Oh, by the way, I've told him to come early for lunch—so that he can have a few words with Father first.	
Catherine:	Good idea. [<i>To ARTHUR</i>]: I hope you've been primed, have you, Father? [<i>She rises and goes to ARTHUR.</i>]	
Arthur:	What's that?	15
Catherine	[<i>sitting on the arm of ARTHUR's chair</i>]: You know what you're going to say to John, don't you? You're not going to let me down and forbid the match, or anything, are you? Because I warn you, if you do, I shall elope.	
Arthur	[<i>taking her hand</i>]: Never fear, my dear. I'm far too delighted at the prospect of getting you off our hands at last.	20
Catherine	[<i>smiling</i>]: I'm not sure I like that "at last".	
Grace:	Do you love him, dear?	
Catherine:	John? Yes, I do.	
Grace:	You're such a funny girl. You never show your feelings much, do you? You don't behave as if you were in love.	25
Catherine:	How does one behave as if one is in love?	
Arthur:	One doesn't read Len Rogers. One reads Byron.	
Catherine:	I do both.	
Arthur:	An odd combination.	30
Catherine:	A satisfying one.	
Grace:	I meant—you don't talk about him much, do you?	
Catherine:	No. I suppose I don't.	
Grace	[<i>sighing</i>]: I don't think you modern girls have the feelings our generation did. It's this New Woman attitude.	35
Catherine	[<i>rising and facing GRACE</i>]: Very well, Mother. I love John in every way that a woman can love a man, and far, far more than he loves me. Does that satisfy you?	
Grace	[<i>embarrassed</i>]: Well, really, Kate darling—I didn't ask for anything quite like that—[<i>To ARTHUR</i>]: What are you laughing at, Arthur?	40
Arthur	[<i>chuckling</i>]: One up to the New Woman.	

- Grace: Nonsense. [*She turns and goes towards the window.*] She misunderstood me that's all. Just look at the rain! [*She turns to CATHERINE.*] Kate, darling, does Desmond know about you and John? 45
- Catherine: I haven't told him. On the other hand, if he hasn't guessed, he must be very dense.
- Arthur: He *is* very dense.
- Grace: Oh, no. He's quite clever, if you really get under his skin.
- Arthur: Oddly enough, I've never had that inclination. 50
[CATHERINE *smiles.*]
- Grace: I think he's a dear. Kate, darling, you *will* be kind to him, won't you?
- Catherine [*patiently*]: Yes, Mother. Of course I will.

[from Act 1]

How does Rattigan make this such an intriguing introduction to Catherine Winslow (Kate)?

Or 3(b) To what extent does Rattigan persuade you to feel sorry for Dickie Winslow?

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Macbeth*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 4(a) Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

<i>Macbeth:</i>	<p>What man dare, I dare. Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, The arm'd rhinoceros, or th' Hyrcan tiger; Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves Shall never tremble. Or be alive again, And dare me to the desert with thy sword; If trembling I inhabit, then protest me The baby of a girl. Hence, horrible shadow! Unreal mock'ry, hence!</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: right;">[Exit Ghost.]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Why, so; being gone, I am a man again. Pray you, sit still.</p>	10
<i>Lady Macbeth:</i>	<p>You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting, With most admir'd disorder.</p>	
<i>Macbeth:</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder? You make me strange Even to the disposition that I owe, When now I think you can behold such sights And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks, When mine is blanch'd with fear.</p>	15 20
<i>Ross:</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">What sights, my lord?</p>	
<i>Lady Macbeth:</i>	<p>I pray you speak not; he grows worse and worse; Question enrages him. At once, good night. Stand not upon the order of your going, But go at once.</p>	25
<i>Lennox:</i>	<p>Good night; and better health Attend his Majesty!</p>	
<i>Lady Macbeth:</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">A kind good night to all! [Exeunt Lords and Attendants.]</p>	
<i>Macbeth:</i>	<p>It will have blood; they say blood will have blood. Stones have been known to move, and trees to speak; Augurs and understood relations have By maggot-pies and choughs and rooks brought forth The secret'st man of blood. What is the night?</p>	30
<i>Lady Macbeth:</i>	<p>Almost at odds with morning, which is which.</p>	35
<i>Macbeth:</i>	<p>How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding?</p>	
<i>Lady Macbeth:</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">Did you send to him, sir?</p>	
<i>Macbeth:</i>	<p>I hear it by the way; but I will send – There's not a one of them but in this house I keep a servant fee'd – I will to-morrow. And betimes I will to the Weird Sisters; More shall they speak; for now I am bent to know By the worst means the worst. For mine own good All causes shall give way. I am in blood Stepp'd in so far that, should I wade no more,</p>	40 45

Returning were as tedious as go o'er.
Strange things I have in head that will to hand,
Which must be acted ere they may be scann'd.

Lady Macbeth: You lack the season of all natures, sleep.

50

Macbeth: Come, we'll to sleep. My strange and self-abuse
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.
We are yet but young in deed.

[*Exeunt.*]

[*from Act 3, Scene 4*]

In what ways does Shakespeare make this such a powerful moment in the play?

Or 4(b) How does Shakespeare make the relationship between Macbeth and the witches so compelling?

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Romeo and Juliet*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 5(a) Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

<i>Paris:</i>	<p>What cursed foot wanders this way to-night To cross my obsequies and true love's rite? What, with a torch! Muffle me, night, awhile. [Retires.</p> <p>[Enter ROMEO and BALTHASAR, with a torch, a mattock, and a crow of iron.]</p>	5
<i>Romeo:</i>	<p>Give me that mattock and the wrenching iron. Hold, take this letter; early in the morning See thou deliver it to my lord and father. Give me the light; upon thy life I charge thee, Whate'er thou hearest or seest, stand all aloof 10 And do not interrupt me in my course. Why I descend into this bed of death Is partly to behold my lady's face, But chiefly to take thence from her dead finger 15 A precious ring – a ring that I must use In dear employment; therefore hence, be gone. But if thou, jealous, dost return to pry In what I farther shall intend to do, By heaven, I will tear thee joint by joint, And strew this hungry churchyard with thy limbs. 20 The time and my intents are savage-wild, More fierce and more inexorable far Than empty tigers or the roaring sea.</p>	
<i>Balthasar:</i>	<p>I will be gone, sir, and not trouble ye.</p>	
<i>Romeo:</i>	<p>So shalt thou show me friendship. Take thou that; 25 Live and be prosperous; and farewell, good fellow.</p>	
<i>Balthasar</i>	<p>[Aside]: For all this same, I'll hide me hereabout; His looks I fear, and his intents I doubt. [Retires.</p>	
<i>Romeo:</i>	<p>Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death, Gorg'd with the dearest morsel of the earth, 30 Thus I enforce thy rotten jaws to open, [Breaking open the tomb. And, in despite, I'll cram thee with more food.</p>	
<i>Paris:</i>	<p>This is that banish'd haughty Montague That murd'ered my love's cousin – with which grief 35 It is supposed the fair creature died – And here is come to do some villainous shame To the dead bodies. I will apprehend him. Stop thy unhallowed toil, vile Montague. Can vengeance be pursued further than death? 40 Condemned villain, I do apprehend thee. Obey, and go with me; for thou must die.</p>	
<i>Romeo:</i>	<p>I must indeed; and therefore came I hither. Good gentle youth, tempt not a desp'rate man; Fly hence, and leave me. Think upon these gone; 45 Let them affright thee. I beseech thee, youth,</p>	

	Put not another sin upon my head By urging me to fury; O, be gone! By heaven, I love thee better than myself, For I come hither arm'd against myself. Stay not, be gone; live, and hereafter say A madman's mercy bid thee run away.	50
<i>Paris:</i>	I do defy thy conjuration, And apprehend thee for a felon here.	
<i>Romeo:</i>	Wilt thou provoke me? Then have at thee, boy! [<i>They fight.</i>]	55
<i>Page:</i>	O lord, they fight! I will go call the watch. [<i>Exit. Paris falls.</i>]	
<i>Paris:</i>	O, I am slain! If thou be merciful, Open the tomb, lay me with Juliet. [<i>Dies.</i>]	60

[from Act 5, Scene 3]

In what ways does Shakespeare make this moment in the play so distressing?

- Or** **5(b)** How does Shakespeare's portrayal of the hatred between the Capulets and the Montagues contribute to the dramatic impact of the play?

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