



















**SECTION B**  
**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

Answer ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 5**  
**MACBETH**  
**ESSAY**

Scotland, under the reign of Macbeth, is described as a sick and diseased country.

Write an essay in which you discuss how the weird sisters, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are largely responsible for Scotland's deterioration.

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 6**  
**MACBETH**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow.

This scene takes place towards the end of the play when Malcolm and the English forces are approaching Dunsinane.

<b>Ang.</b>	Near Birnam wood	
	Shall we well meet them; that way are they coming.	
<b>Cath.</b>	Who knows if Donalbain be with his brother?	
<b>Len</b>	For certain, Sir, he is not. I have a file	
	Of all the gentry: there is Siward's son,	5
	And many unrough youths, that even now	
	Protest their first of manhood.	
<b>Ment.</b>	What does the tyrant?	
<b>Cath</b>	Great Dunsinane he strongly fortifies.	
	Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,	10
	Do call it valiant fury: but, for certain,	
	He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause	
	Within the belt of rule.	
<b>Ang</b>	Now does he feel	
	His secret murders sticking on his hands;	15
	Now minutely revolts upbraid his faith-breach:	
	Those he commands move only in command,	
	Nothing in love: now does he feel his title	
	Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe	
	Upon a dwarfish thief.	20
<b>Ment.</b>	Who then shall blame	
	His pester'd senses to recoil and start,	
	When all that is within him does condemn	
	Itself, for being there?	

<b>Cath.</b>	Well; march we on, To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd: Meet we the med'cine of the sickly weal, And with him pour we, in our country's purge, Each drop of us.	25
<b>Len.</b>	Or so much as it needs To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds. Make we our march towards Birnam.	30
[Exeunt, marching.]		

- 6.1 Explain why it is important that the soldiers are to meet near Birnam wood. (3)
- 6.2 Why is it appropriate that Macbeth is called a “tyrant” (line 8)? Give reasons for your answer. (5)
- 6.3 Consider the following clothing metaphor:
- “He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause.  
Within the belt of rule.”
- 6.3.1 Comment on the effectiveness of this metaphor in describing Macbeth's rule. (3)
- 6.4 How would you describe the **feeling** in Scotland at this point in Macbeth's rule? Refer to lines from the extract as part of your justification. (4)
- 6.5 Consider the following: “To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd”
- 6.5.1 To whom do they owe their true obedience? (2)
- 6.5.2 What are the circumstances that would make this person the rightful king? (2)
- 6.6 Explain, in detail, the metaphor of “sickness and disease” in lines 27 – 29. (4)
- 6.7 Why is it important that the rightful king be reinstated? (2)
- [25]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 7**  
**JULIUS CAESAR**  
**ESSAY**

Brutus is the victim of his own public image.

Discuss this statement critically and include the following points in your essay:

- Brutus' public image
- Brutus' reasons for becoming a conspirator
- Brutus' philosophy on Rome and the concept of the true Roman
- A brief characterisation of Brutus – including his flaws
- Brutus' death

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 8**  
**JULIUS CAESAR**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

<b>Decius</b>	This dream is all amiss interpreted; It was a vision fair and fortunate. Your statue spouting blood in many pipes, In which so many smiling Romans bathed, Signifies that from you great Rome shall suck Reviving blood, and that great men shall press For tinctures, stains, relics, and cognizance. This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.	5
<b>Caesar</b>	And this way have you well expounded it.	
<b>Decius</b>	I have, when you have heard what I can say; And know it now: the Senate have concluded To give this day a crown to mighty Caesar. If you shall send them word you will not come, Their minds may change. Besides, it were a mock Apt to be rendered, for some one to say, 'Break up the Senate till another time, When Caesar's wife shall meet with better dreams.' If Caesar hide himself, shall they not whisper 'Lo, Caesar is afraid'?	10
	Pardon me Caesar; for my dear dear love To your proceeding bids me tell you this; And reason to my love is liable.	15
		20

<b>Caesar</b>	How foolish do your fears seem now, Calphurnia! I am ashamed I did yield to them. Give me my robe, for I will go.	25
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- 8.1 8.1.1 In your own words, explain how Decius’s interpretation of Calphurnia’s dream differs from her own understanding of this dream. (3)
- 8.1.2 What are Decius’s motives for interpreting the dream in this way? (2)
- 8.2 8.2.1 Why has Calphurnia told Caesar about her dream? (1)
- 8.2.2 What other warning signs are there that Caesar may be in danger? Provide any two examples. (2)
- 8.3 **‘This dream is all amiss interpreted;’**
- 8.3.1 Caesar accepts Decius’ interpretation of the dream and dismisses Calphurnia’s fears. What does this reveal about his attitude towards her? (2)
- 8.3.2 What tone does Caesar use when he addresses Calphurnia in lines 21 – 25? Quote 2 words which strongly reveal how he feels about her concerns. (3)
- 8.4 **“When Caesar’s wife shall meet with better dreams.”**
- 8.4.1 Does Decius contradict what he has said at the beginning of the extract? Substantiate your answer. (3)
- 8.4.2 Decius feeds on Caesar’s character flaws. Discuss. (3)
- 8.4.3 What is your attitude to Caesar at this point? Provide reasons for your answer. (3)
- 8.5 If you were asked to direct the staging of this extract, what would your instructions be to these characters? (3)

**[25]**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [25]**

**SECTION C  
NOVEL**

Answer ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 9  
A TALE OF TWO CITIES  
ESSAY**

Madame Defarge says of her husband, "But my husband has his weaknesses, and he is so weak as to relent towards this Doctor."

Do you think that Monsieur Defarge is weak, or does he just seem weak in comparison to his bitter and cruel wife? When you formulate your answer, consider the actions and the reasons behind the actions of both characters.

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 10  
A TALE OF TWO CITIES  
CONTEXTUAL**

Read the extract and then answer the questions that follow.

"I thought, my father," said Lucie, excusing herself, with a pale face and a faltering voice, "that I heard strange feet upon the stairs."	1
"My love, the staircase is as still as Death."	
As he said the word, a blow was struck upon the door.	
"Oh Father, Father. What can this be! Hide Charles. Save him!"	5
"My child," said the Doctor, rising, and laying his hand upon her shoulder, "I have saved him. What weakness is this, my dear! Let me go to the door."	
He took the lamp in his hand, crossed the two intervening outer rooms, and opened it. A rude clattering of feet over the floor, and four rough men in red caps, armed with sabres and pistols, entered the room.	10
"The Citizen Evrémonde, called Darnay," said the first.	
"Who seeks him?" answered Darnay.	
"I seek him. We seek him. I know you, Evrémonde; I saw you before the Tribunal today. You are again the prisoner of the Republic."	
The four surrounded him, where he stood with his wife and child clinging to him.	15
"Tell me how and why am I again a prisoner?"	
"It is enough that you return straight to the Conciergerie, and will know tomorrow. You are summoned for tomorrow."	
Doctor Manette, whom this visitation had so turned into stone, that he stood with the lamp in his hand, as if he were a statue made to hold it, moved after these words were spoken, put the lamp down, and confronting the speaker, and taking him, not ungently, by the loose front of his red woollen shirt said:	20
"You know him, you have said. Do you know me?"	
"Yes, I know you, Citizen Doctor."	25
"We all know you, Citizen Doctor," said the other three.	

10.1 Identify and explain the dramatic irony in lines 1 – 3.

(4)

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| 10.2 | How is Lucie depicted throughout this extract?  | (2) |
| 10.3 | Read line 7. Why does Dr Manette believe that he has saved Darnay?  | (2) |
| 10.4 | How does Dickens increase our dislike of the men who came to arrest Darnay?   | (3) |
| 10.5 | There is a recurring symbol of “strange feet” (line 2) and “clattering of feet” (line 10) in this passage, and ‘footsteps’ throughout the novel. Of what are feet symbolic? | (2) |
| 10.6 | Explain why Darnay is rearrested.   | (3) |
| 10.7 | 10.7.1 In line 22, Dr Manette is “turned into stone”. What is happening to him?   | (2) |
|      | 10.7.2 Where else in the novel do we see this happening?  | (2) |
| 10.8 | Explain exactly why it is that the citizens all know Dr Manette.  | (5) |
- [25]**

**QUESTION 11**  
**JULY’S PEOPLE**  
**ESSAY**

Write an essay in which you discuss why Maureen chooses to abandon her family at the end of the novel. You need to focus on her struggle to adapt to circumstances through the course of the novel and how this struggle determines her final actions.

**[25]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 12**  
**JULY’S PEOPLE**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

Read the following extract in which Maureen and July are embroiled in a heated argument, filled with heavy innuendo about Ellen, his “town woman”, then answer the questions that follow.

He settled stockily on his legs. – It’s no good for you to go out there with the women. –	1
She tackled him. – Why? But why? – – No good. –	
The words dodged and lunged around him. – Why? D’you think someone might see me? But the local people know we’re here, of course they know. Why? There’s much more risk when Bam goes out and shoots. When you drive around in that yellow thing ... Are you afraid – Her gaze sprang with laughing tears as if her own venom had been spat at her; he and she were amazed at her, at this aspect of her, appearing again as the presumptuous stranger in their long acquaintance. – Are you afraid I’m going to tell her something? –	5   10
Giddied, he gave up a moment’s purchase of ground. – What you can tell? – His anger struck him in the eyes. – That I’m work for you for fifteen years. That you satisfy with me. –	15
The cicadas sang between them. Before her, he brought his right fist down on his breast. She felt the thud as fear in her own.	



**QUESTION 13  
MARU  
ESSAY**

If Margaret's purpose in life is to help her people, she first needs to understand their pain and to be humble.

Write a well-structured essay in which you discuss the hardships Margaret experiences in Dilepe village, as well as how they prepare her for her future.

**[25]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 14  
MARU  
CONTEXTUAL**

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow.

"You are making a mistake. She belongs to me and you won't get her."	1
"That's what you say," Maru said sarcastically.	
"I suppose your spies have already told you that I spent the night with your sister," Moleka said, contemptuously.	
Maru kept silent.	5
"I'm not going to marry Dikeledi," Moleka said, pulling down his thundercloud brow.	
Again Maru kept silent.	
"I hate you!" Moleka said vehemently.	
"You may," said Maru coolly. "But don't underestimate me. I am not afraid when fighting for what is my own."	10
Moleka was so angry that he picked up a pile of papers and walked into the office of the typist and began pacing up and down, not saying a word to the astonished lady. After a time the lady noticed that things were very cool between Maru and Moleka, not like the old days of roaring laughter and jokes.	15
The news flew around the village. Maru was angry with Moleka because Moleka had taken his sister as his latest concubine. It was the kind of tangle and confusion of events Maru revelled in. Half truths, outright lies, impossible rumours and sudden, explosive events were his stock in trade. He used them as a cover up for achieving his goals. People would thwart him otherwise and he never liked to be side-tracked. He never cared about the means towards the end and who got hurt.	20
Even Dikeledi fell in with his games. As usual she walked into the classroom of her friend with her tin of fat cakes. At first she was distressed and uneasy to note the dark smudges of a sleepless night under her friend's eyes. Her own inner mood was one of riotous, tumultuous happiness. She put it to one side, briefly, looked very thoughtful and then said: "I know about the bed. I don't know what got into my brother. He does not usually behave that way. In any case, we live our separate lives and don't always agree. I don't want you to be angry with me."	25
Margaret kept silent and looked down.	30
"I have a spare bed at my home," Dikeledi persisted. "I can get it delivered to your home while we are still at school. You would be small-minded if you did not accept my gift."	



Margaret looked up, startled. Their friendship was too unfathomable to her, as though she could not make an effort to analyse her feelings towards Dikeledi and it would drift on and on like this, continually getting into deep water.	35
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- 14.1 Quote TWO adverbs from the first 10 lines that convey the antagonism between the two men. (2)
- 14.2 Why do you think Maru keeps quiet all through Moleka's tirade? (2)
- 14.3 **Maru was angry with Moleka because Moleka had taken his sister as his latest concubine.**
- 14.3.1 What evidence is there in the extract that this is **not** the reason for Maru's anger? Quote and give reasons to support your answer. (3)
- 14.3.2 In what way can Maru be seen as the mastermind behind this latest "tangle ... of events"? (3)
- 14.3.3 Briefly explain the **real** reason for the antagonism between the two. (3)
- 14.4 Based on the information found in this extract, how would you characterise Maru? Write a brief paragraph, making reference to the extract for support. (5)
- 14.5 In this extract, Margaret describes her friendship with Dikeledi as **unfathomable**.
- 14.5.1 Why do you think she describes their friendship in this way? Explain by referring to her background. (3)
- 14.5.2 Dikeledi is also not always entirely honest with Margaret. Discuss any one incident to show the validity of this statement. (4)
- [25]**

OR

**QUESTION 15**  
**NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR**  
**ESSAY**

Winston envies the Prole woman. Her life is simple: washing, making babies and singing songs. By contrast, his life is complicated and unhappy.
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Write an essay in which you consider the truth of this statement. You may wish to compare the life of the Prole woman with Winston's own, to arrive at your own conclusions.

**[25]**

OR

**QUESTION 16**  
**NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Suddenly there sprang into his mind, ready made as it were, the image of a certain Comrade Ogilvy, who had recently died in battle, in heroic circumstances. There were occasions when Big Brother devoted his Order for the Day to commemorating some humble, rank-and-file Party member whose life and death he held up as an example worthy to be followed. Today he should commemorate Comrade Ogilvy. It was true that there was no such person as Comrade Ogilvy, but a few lines of print and a couple of faked photographs would soon bring him into existence. 5

Winston thought for a moment, then pulled the speak-write towards him and began dictating in Big Brother's familiar style: a style at once military and pedantic, and, because of a trick of asking questions and then promptly answering them ('What lessons do we learn from this fact, comrades? The lesson – which is also one of the fundamental principles of Ingsoc – that,' etc. etc.), easy to imitate. 10

At the age of three Comrade Ogilvy had refused all toys except a drum, a sub-machine gun and a model helicopter. At six – a year early, by a special relaxation of the rules – he had joined the Spies; at nine he had been a troop leader. At eleven he had denounced his uncle to the Thought Police after hearing a conversation which appeared to him to have criminal tendencies. At seventeen he had been a district organiser of the Junior Anti-Sex League. At nineteen he had designed a hand grenade which had been adopted by the Ministry of Peace and which, at its first trial, had killed thirty-one Eurasian prisoners in one burst. At twenty-three he had perished in action. Pursued by enemy jet planes while flying over the Indian Ocean with important despatches, he had weighted his body with his machine-gun and leapt out of the helicopter into deep water, despatches and all – an end, said Big Brother, which it was impossible to contemplate without feelings of envy. Big Brother added a few remarks on the purity and single-mindedness of Comrade Ogilvy's life. He was a total abstainer and non-smoker, had no recreations except a daily hour in the gymnasium, and had taken a vow of celibacy, believing marriage and the care of a family to be incompatible with a twenty-four hour a day devotion to duty ... 15  
20  
25  
30

- 16.1 Why has Winston created Comrade Ogilvy? (3)
- 16.2 What do lines 7 – 8 (" ... but a few lines of print and a couple of faked photographs ...") suggest about the values of truth and accuracy under Party rule? (4)
- 16.3 Describe the function of the "speak-write". How does it contrast with Winston's own diary keeping? (4)

- 16.4 16.4.1 Describe, using your own words, Big Brother's 'familiar style' of writing. (2)
- 16.4.2 Winston says that Big Brother's style was "easy to imitate" (lines 13 – 14).  
What does this detail suggest about Big Brother? List TWO suggestions. (4)
- 16.5 Choose THREE details about Comrade Ogilvy's life and discuss how each reinforces Party ideology. (6)
- 16.6 Supply TWO words to describe the tone of this passage. (2)

**[25]**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [25]**

**TOTAL: 75**

**END**