

Section 1 – Shakespeare

Coriolanus
Hamlet
Measure for Measure
Richard III
The Tempest
Twelfth Night

Answer **one** question, **both parts (a) and (b)**, from this section. You should spend about 1 hour and 15 minutes on this section.

1 *Coriolanus*

Answer **both** parts (a) and (b).

(a) Discuss the following passage from Act 5 Scene 3, exploring Shakespeare's use of language and its dramatic effects.

[15]

VIRILIA	My lord and husband!	
CORIOANUS	These eyes are not the same I wore in Rome.	
VIRILIA	The sorrow that delivers us thus chang'd Makes you think so.	
CORIOANUS	Like a dull actor now	5
	I have forgot my part and I am out, Even to a full disgrace. Best of my flesh, Forgive my tyranny; but do not say, For that, 'Forgive our Romans'. O, a kiss Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!	10
	Now, by the jealous queen of heaven, that kiss I carried from thee, dear, and my true lip Hath virgin'd it e'er since. You gods! I prate, And the most noble mother of the world Leave unsaluted. Sink, my knee, i' th' earth;	15
	[<i>Kneels.</i>	
	Of thy deep duty more impression show Than that of common sons.	
VOLUMNIA	O, stand up blest!	
	Whilst with no softer cushion than the flint I kneel before thee, and unproperly Show duty, as mistaken all this while, Between the child and parent. [Kneels.	20
CORIOANUS	What's this?	
	Your knees to me, to your corrected son? Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach Fillip the stars; then let the mutinous winds Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun, Murd'ring impossibility, to make What cannot be slight work.	25
VOLUMNIA	Thou art my warrior;	
CORIOANUS	I help to frame thee. Do you know this lady? The noble sister of Publicola,	30

	The moon of Rome, chaste as the icicle That's curdied by the frost from purest snow, And hangs on Dian's temple – dear Valeria!	35
VOLUMNIA	This is a poor epitome of yours, Which by th'interpretation of full time May show like all yourself.	
CORIOLANUS	The god of soldiers, With the consent of supreme Jove, inform Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou mayst prove To shame invulnerable, and stick i' th' wars Like a great sea-mark standing every flaw, And saving those that eye thee!	40
VOLUMNIA	Your knee, sirrah.	45
CORIOLANUS	That's my brave boy.	
VOLUMNIA	Even he, your wife, this lady, and myself, Are suitors to you.	
CORIOLANUS	I beseech you, peace! Or, if you'd ask, remember this before: The thing I have forsworn to grant may never Be held by you denials. Do not bid me Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate Again with Rome's mechanics. Tell me not Wherein I seem unnatural; desire not T'allay my rages and revenges with Your colder reasons.	50 55

And

(b) 'The play explores the effects of pride on individuals and the state.'

Using your knowledge of the play as a whole, show how far you agree with this view of the play *Coriolanus*.

Remember to support your answer with reference to different interpretations.

[15]

2 *Hamlet*

Answer **both** parts (a) and (b).

(a) Discuss the following passage from Act 1 Scene 2, exploring Shakespeare's use of language and its dramatic effects.

[15]

Enter Horatio, Marcellus, and Bernardo

HORATIO	Hail to your lordship!	
HAMLET	I am glad to see you well.	
	Horatio – or I do forget myself.	
HORATIO	The same, my lord, and your poor servant ever.	5
HAMLET	Sir, my good friend. I'll change that name with you.	
	And what make you from Wittenberg, Horatio?	
	Marcellus?	
MARCELLUS	My good lord.	
HAMLET	I am very glad to see you. [<i>To Bernardo</i>] Good even, sir. –	10
	But what, in faith, make you from Wittenberg?	
HORATIO	A truant disposition, good my lord.	
HAMLET	I would not hear your enemy say so;	
	Nor shall you do my ear that violence,	
	To make it truster of your own report	15
	Against yourself. I know you are no truant.	
	But what is your affair in Elsinore?	
	We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart.	
HORATIO	My lord, I came to see your father's funeral.	
HAMLET	I prithee do not mock me, fellow student;	20
	I think it was to see my mother's wedding.	
HORATIO	Indeed, my lord, it followed hard upon.	
HAMLET	Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd-meats	
	Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.	
	Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven	25
	Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio!	
	My father – methinks I see my father.	
HORATIO	Where, my lord?	
HAMLET	In my mind's eye, Horatio.	
HORATIO	I saw him once; 'a was a goodly king.	30
HAMLET	'A was a man, take him for all in all,	
	I shall not look upon his like again.	
HORATIO	My lord, I think I saw him yester-night.	
HAMLET	Saw who?	
HORATIO	My lord, the King your father.	35
HAMLET	The King my father!	
HORATIO	Season your admiration for a while	
	With an attent ear, till I may deliver,	
	Upon the witness of these gentlemen,	
	This marvel to you.	40
HAMLET	For God's love, let me hear.	
HORATIO	Two nights together had these gentlemen,	
	Marcellus and Bernardo, on their watch,	
	In the dead waste and middle of the night,	
	Been thus encount'ed. A figure like your father,	45
	Armed at point exactly, cap-a-pe,	

Appears before them, and with solemn march
Goes slow and stately by them; thrice he walk'd
By their oppress'd and fear-surprised eyes,
Within his truncheon's length; whilst they, distill'd 50
Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb and speak not to him. This to me
In dreadful secrecy impart they did;
And I with them the third night kept the watch;
Where, as they had delivered, both in time, 55
Form of the thing, each word made true and good,
The apparition comes. I knew your father;
These hands are not more like.

And

(b) 'The play *Hamlet* shows a disturbing fascination with death.'

Using your knowledge of the play as a whole, show how far you agree with this view of *Hamlet*.

Remember to support your answer with reference to different interpretations.

[15]

3 *Measure for Measure*

Answer **both** parts (a) and (b).

(a) Discuss the following passage from Act 2 Scene 2, exploring Shakespeare's use of language and its dramatic effects.

[15]

ISABELLA	Must he needs die?	
ANGELO	Maiden, no remedy.	
ISABELLA	Yes; I do think that you might pardon him, And neither heaven nor man grieve at the mercy.	
ANGELO	I will not do't.	5
ISABELLA	But can you, if you would?	
ANGELO	Look, what I will not, that I cannot do.	
ISABELLA	But might you do't, and do the world no wrong, If so your heart were touch'd with that remorse As mine is to him?	10
ANGELO	He's sentenc'd; 'tis too late.	
LUCIO	[<i>To Isabella</i>] You are too cold.	
ISABELLA	Too late? Why, no; I, that do speak a word, May call it back again. Well, believe this: No ceremony that to great ones longs, Not the king's crown nor the deputed sword, The marshal's truncheon nor the judge's robe, Become them with one half so good a grace As mercy does.	15
	If he had been as you, and you as he, You would have slipp'd like him; but he, like you, Would not have been so stern.	20
ANGELO	Pray you be gone.	
ISABELLA	I would to heaven I had your potency, And you were Isabel! Should it then be thus? No; I would tell what 'twere to be a judge And what a prisoner.	25
LUCIO	[<i>To Isabella</i>] Ay, touch him; there's the vein.	
ANGELO	Your brother is a forfeit of the law, And you but waste your words.	30
ISABELLA	Alas! alas! Why, all the souls that were were forfeit once; And He that might the vantage best have took Found out the remedy. How would you be If He, which is the top of judgement, should But judge you as you are? O, think on that; And mercy then will breathe within your lips, Like man new made.	35
ANGELO	Be you content, fair maid. It is the law, not I condemn your brother.	40
ISABELLA	Were he my kinsman, brother, or my son, It should be thus with him. He must die to-morrow. To-morrow? O, that's sudden! Spare him, spare him. He's not prepar'd for death. Even for our kitchens We kill the fowl of season; shall we serve heaven With less respect than we do minister To our gross selves? Good, good my lord, bethink you.	45

4 *Richard III*

Answer **both** parts (a) and (b).

- (a) Discuss the following passage from Act 2 Scene 2, exploring Shakespeare's use of language and its dramatic effects.

[15]

Enter GLOUCESTER, BUCKINGHAM, DERBY, HASTINGS, and RATCLIFF

GLOUCESTER	Sister, have comfort. All of us have cause To wail the dimming of our shining star; But none can help our harms by wailing them. Madam, my mother, I do cry you mercy; I did not see your Grace. Humbly on my knee I crave your blessing.	5
DUCHESS	God bless thee; and put meekness in thy breast, Love, charity, obedience, and true duty!	
GLOUCESTER	Amen! [<i>Aside</i>] And make me die a good old man! That is the butt end of a mother's blessing; I marvel that her Grace did leave it out.	10
BUCKINGHAM	You cloudly princes and heart-sorrowing peers, That bear this heavy mutual load of moan, Now cheer each other in each other's love. Though we have spent our harvest of this king, We are to reap the harvest of his son. The broken rancour of your high-swol'n hearts, But lately splinter'd, knit, and join'd together, Must gently be preserv'd, cherish'd, and kept. Me seemeth good that, with some little train, Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fetch'd Hither to London, to be crown'd our King.	15
RIVERS BUCKINGHAM	Why with some little train, my Lord of Buckingham? Marry, my lord, lest by a multitude The new-heal'd wound of malice should break out, Which would be so much the more dangerous By how much the estate is green and yet ungovern'd; Where every horse bears his commanding rein And may direct his course as please himself, As well the fear of harm as harm apparent, In my opinion, ought to be prevented.	20
GLOUCESTER	I hope the King made peace with all of us; And the compact is firm and true in me.	
RIVERS	And so in me; and so, I think, in all. Yet, since it is but green, it should be put To no apparent likelihood of breach, Which haply by much company might be urg'd; Therefore I say with noble Buckingham That it is meet so few should fetch the Prince. And so say I.	30
HASTINGS GLOUCESTER	Then be it so; and go we to determine Who they shall be that straight shall post to Ludlow. Madam, and you, my sister, will you go To give your censures in this business?	35
		40

[Exeunt all but Buckingham and Gloucester.] 45

BUCKINGHAM My lord, whoever journeys to the Prince,
For God sake, let not us two stay at home;
For by the way I'll sort occasion,
As index to the story we late talk'd of,
To part the Queen's proud kindred from the Prince.

50

GLOUCESTER My other self, my counsel's consistory,
My oracle, my prophet, my dear cousin,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction.
Toward Ludlow then, for we'll not stay behind.

[Exeunt.] 55

And

(b) 'Richard and Buckingham are two of a kind.'

Using your knowledge of the play as a whole, show how far you agree with this view of the relationship between Richard and Buckingham.

Remember to support your answer with reference to different interpretations.

[15]

5 *The Tempest*

Answer **both** parts (a) and (b).

(a) Discuss the following passage from Act 1 Scene 2, exploring Shakespeare's use of language and its dramatic effects.

[15]

PROSPERO	Awake, dear heart, awake; thou hast slept well; Awake.	
MIRANDA	The strangeness of your story put Heaviness in me.	
PROSPERO	Shake it off. Come on, We'll visit Caliban, my slave, who never Yields us kind answer.	5
MIRANDA	'Tis a villain, sir, I do not love to look on.	
PROSPERO	But as 'tis, We cannot miss him: he does make our fire, Fetch in our wood, and serves in offices That profit us. What ho! slave! Caliban! Thou earth, thou! Speak.	10
CALIBAN	[<i>Within</i>] There's wood enough within.	15
PROSPERO	Come forth, I say; there's other business for thee. Come, thou tortoise! when?	
	<i>Re-enter ARIEL like a water-nymph.</i>	
	Fine apparition! My quaint Ariel, Hark in thine ear.	20
ARIEL	My lord, it shall be done.	[<i>Exit.</i>]
PROSPERO	Thou poisonous slave, got by the devil himself Upon thy wicked dam, come forth!	
	<i>Enter CALIBAN.</i>	
CALIBAN	As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd With raven's feather from unwholesome fen Drop on you both! A south-west blow on ye And blister you all o'er!	25
PROSPERO	For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps, Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up; urchins Shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee; thou shalt be pinch'd As thick as honeycomb, each pinch more stinging Than bees that made 'em.	30
CALIBAN	I must eat my dinner. This island's mine, by Sycorax my mother, Which thou tak'st from me. When thou cam'st first, Thou strok'st me and made much of me, wouldst give me Water with berries in't, and teach me how To name the bigger light, and how the less,	35
	That burn by day and night; and then I lov'd thee, And show'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle, The fresh springs, brine-pits, barren place and fertile.	40

	Curs'd be I that did so! All the charms Of Sycorax, toads, beetles, bats, light on you! For I am all the subjects that you have, Which first was mine own king; and here you sty me In this hard rock, whiles you do keep from me The rest o' th' island.	45
PROSPERO	Thou most lying slave, Whom stripes may move, not kindness! I have us'd thee, Filth as thou art, with human care, and lodg'd thee In mine own cell, till thou didst seek to violate The honour of my child.	50
CALIBAN	O ho, O ho! Would't had been done. Thou didst prevent me; I had peopl'd else This isle with Calibans.	55
MIRANDA	Abhorred slave, Which any print of goodness wilt not take, Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee, Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour One thing or other. When thou didst not, savage, Know thine own meaning, but wouldst gabble like A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes With words that made them known.	60 65

And

(b) 'Caliban is a troubling mixture of brutality and sensitivity.'

Using your knowledge of the play as a whole, show how far you agree with this view of Caliban.

Remember to support your answer with reference to different interpretations.

[15]

6 *Twelfth Night*

Answer **both** parts (a) and (b).

- (a) Discuss the following passage from Act 2 Scene 3, exploring Shakespeare's use of language and its dramatic effects.

[15]

MARIA	Sweet Sir Toby, be patient for tonight; since the youth of the Count's was to-day with my lady, she is much out of quiet. For Monsieur Malvolio, let me alone with him; if I do not gull him into a nay-word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. I know I can do it.	5
SIR TOBY	Possess us, possess us; tell us something of him.	
MARIA	Marry, sir, sometimes he is a kind of Puritan.	
SIR ANDREW	O, if I thought that, I'd beat him like a dog.	
SIR TOBY	What, for being a Puritan? Thy exquisite reason, dear knight?	
SIR ANDREW	I have no exquisite reason for't, but I have reason good enough.	10
MARIA	The devil a Puritan that he is, or anything constantly but a time-pleaser; an affection'd ass that cons state without book and utters it by great swarths; the best persuaded of himself, so cramm'd, as he thinks, with excellencies that it is his grounds of faith that all that look on him love him; and on that vice in him will my revenge find notable cause to work.	15
SIR TOBY	What wilt thou do?	
MARIA	I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expressure of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly personated. I can write very like my lady, your niece; on a forgotten matter we can hardly make distinction of our hands.	20
SIR TOBY	Excellent! I smell a device.	
SIR ANDREW	I have't in my nose too.	25
SIR TOBY	He shall think, by the letters that thou wilt drop, that they come from my niece, and that she's in love with him.	
MARIA	My purpose is, indeed, a horse of that colour.	
SIR ANDREW	And your horse now would make him an ass.	
MARIA	Ass, I doubt not.	30
SIR ANDREW	O, 'twill be admirable!	
MARIA	Sport royal, I warrant you. I know my physic will work with him. I will plant you two, and let the fool make a third, where he shall find the letter; observe his construction of it. For this night, to bed, and dream on the event. Farewell. <i>[Exit.]</i>	35
SIR TOBY	Good night, Penthesilea.	
SIR ANDREW	Before me, she's a good wench.	
SIR TOBY	She's a beagle true-bred, and one that adores me. What o' that?	
SIR ANDREW	I was ador'd once too.	
SIR TOBY	Let's to bed, knight. Thou hadst need send for more money.	40
SIR ANDREW	If I cannot recover your niece, I am a foul way out.	
SIR TOBY	Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not i' th' end, call me Cut.	
SIR ANDREW	If I do not, never trust me; take it how you will.	
SIR TOBY	Come, come, I'll go burn some sack; 'tis too late to go to bed now. Come, knight; come, knight. <i>[Exeunt.]</i>	45

And

(b) 'Deliberate deception is the source of much of the play's comedy.'

Using your knowledge of the play as a whole, show how far you agree with this view of *Twelfth Night*.

Remember to support your answer with reference to different interpretations.

[15]

Section 2 – Drama and Poetry pre-1900

Answer **one** question from this section. You should spend about 1 hour and 15 minutes on this section.

In your answer, you should refer to one drama text and one poetry text from the following lists:

Drama	Poetry
Christopher Marlowe: <i>Edward II</i> John Webster: <i>The Duchess of Malfi</i> Oliver Goldsmith: <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i> Henrik Ibsen: <i>A Doll's House</i> Oscar Wilde: <i>An Ideal Husband</i>	Geoffrey Chaucer: <i>The Merchant's Prologue and Tale</i> John Milton: <i>Paradise Lost, Books 9 & 10</i> Samuel Taylor Coleridge: <i>Selected Poems</i> Alfred, Lord Tennyson: <i>Maud</i> Christina Rossetti: <i>Selected Poems</i>

7 *'People are naturally inclined towards vain and selfish behaviour.'*

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore vanity and selfishness. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists.

[30]

Or

8 *'Hidden truths will always be revealed in the end.'*

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore truth and secrecy. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists.

[30]

Or

9 *'The Outsider is always an intriguing figure in literature.'*

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore those who are placed outside the centre of society. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists.

[30]

Or

10 *'Literature often presents characters in a state of reflection.'*

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore the significance of thought and reflection. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists.

[30]

Or

11 *'Freedom is a condition towards which all humanity aspires.'*

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore the desire for freedom. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists.

[30]

Or

12 *'Loss and suffering are familiar conditions in human experience.'*

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore loss and suffering. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists.

[30]

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