



Cambridge O Level

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

2010/12

Paper 1 Poetry and Prose

October/November 2020

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions.
- Your answers must be on **two** different set texts.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- All questions are worth equal marks.

This document has **28** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

CONTENTS

Section A: Poetry

text	question numbers	page[s]
<i>Songs of Ourselves Volume 1: from Part 3</i>	1, 2	pages 4–5
<i>Songs of Ourselves Volume 2: from Part 2</i>	3, 4	pages 6–7
Carol Ann Duffy: from <i>New Selected Poems</i>	5, 6	pages 8–9

Section B: Prose

text	question numbers	page[s]
Charlotte Brontë: <i>Jane Eyre</i>	7, 8	pages 10–11
Anita Desai: <i>In Custody</i>	9, 10	pages 12–13
Charles Dickens: <i>Hard Times</i>	11, 12	pages 14–15
Zora Neale Hurston: <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>	13, 14	pages 16–17
John Knowles: <i>A Separate Peace</i>	15, 16	pages 18–19
George Orwell: <i>1984</i>	17, 18	pages 20–21
Alan Paton: <i>Cry, the Beloved Country</i>	19, 20	pages 22–23
from <i>Stories of Ourselves</i>	21, 22	pages 24–25

SECTION A: POETRY

SONGS OF OURSELVES VOLUME 1: from Part 3

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 1 Read this poem, and then answer the question that follows it:

Caged Bird

A free bird leaps
on the back of the wind
and floats downstream
till the current ends
and dips his wing
in the orange sun's rays
and dares to claim the sky. 5

But a bird that stalks
down his narrow cage
can seldom see through
his bars of rage
his wings are clipped and
his feet are tied
so he opens his throat to sing. 10

The caged bird sings
with a fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill
for the caged bird
sings of freedom. 15

The free bird thinks of another breeze
and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees
and the fat worms waiting on a dawn-bright lawn
and he names the sky his own. 20

But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream
his wings are clipped and his feet are tied
so he opens his throat to sing. 25

The caged bird sings
with a fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill
for the caged bird
sings of freedom. 30

(Maya Angelou)

How does Angelou vividly contrast the free bird and the caged bird in this poem?

- Or 2 What striking impressions of his father does Hayden create for you in *Those Winter Sundays*?

Those Winter Sundays

Sundays too my father got up early
and put his clothes on in the blueblack cold,
then with cracked hands that ached
from labor in the weekday weather made
banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked him.

5

I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking.
When the rooms were warm, he'd call,
and slowly I would rise and dress,
fearing the chronic angers of that house,

Speaking indifferently to him,
who had driven out the cold
and polished my good shoes as well.
What did I know, what did I know
of love's austere and lonely offices?

10

(Robert Hayden)

SONGS OF OURSELVES VOLUME 2: from Part 2

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 3 Read this poem, and then answer the question that follows it:

The Kraken

Below the thunders of the upper deep;
Far, far beneath in the abysmal sea,
His ancient, dreamless, uninvaded sleep
The Kraken sleepeth: faintest sunlights flee
About his shadowy sides: above him swell 5
Huge sponges of millennial growth and height;
And far away into the sickly light,
From many a wondrous grot and secret cell
Unnumbered and enormous polypi 10
Winnow with giant arms the slumbering green.
There hath he lain for ages and will lie
Battening upon huge seaworms in his sleep,
Until the latter fire shall heat the deep;
Then once by man and angels to be seen,
In roaring he shall rise and on the surface die. 15

(Alfred, Lord Tennyson)

How does Tennyson's writing create such powerful impressions of the Kraken in this poem?

- Or 4 How does Pitter use words and images to communicate her feelings about the bird in *Stormcock in Elder*?

Stormcock in Elder

In my dark hermitage, aloof
 From the world's sight and the world's sound,
 By the small door where the old roof
 Hangs but five feet above the ground,
 I groped along the shelf for bread 5
 But found celestial food instead:

For suddenly close at my ear,
 Loud, loud and wild, with wintry glee,
 The old unfailing chorister 10
 Burst out in pride of poetry;
 And through the broken roof I spied
 Him by his singing glorified.

Scarcely an arm's-length from the eye,
 Myself unseen, I saw him there;
 The throbbing throat that made the cry, 15
 The breast dewed from the misty air,
 The polished bill that opened wide
 And showed the pointed tongue inside;

The large eye, ringed with many a ray
 Of minion feathers, finely laid, 20
 The feet that grasped the elder-spray;
 How strongly used, how subtly made
 The scale, the sinew, and the claw,
 Plain through the broken roof I saw;

The flight-feathers in tail and wing, 25
 The shorter coverts, and the white
 Merged into russet, marrying
 The bright breast to the pinions bright,
 Gold sequins, spots of chestnut, shower
 Of silver, like a brindled flower. 30

Soldier of fortune, northwest Jack,
 Old hard-times' braggart, there you blow
 But tell me ere your bagpipes crack
 How you can make so brave a show,
 Full-fed in February, and dressed 35
 Like a rich merchant at a feast.

One-half the world, or so they say,
 Knows not how half the world may live;
 So sing your song and go your way,
 And still in February contrive 40
 As bright as Gabriel to smile
 On elder-spray by broken tile.

(*Ruth Pitter*)

CAROL ANN DUFFY: from *New Selected Poems*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 5 Read this poem, and then answer the question that follows it:

A Child's Sleep

I stood at the edge of my child's sleep
hearing her breathe;
although I could not enter there,
I could not leave.

Her sleep was a small wood, 5
perfumed with flowers;
dark, peaceful, sacred,
acred in hours.

And she was the spirit that lives 10
in the heart of such woods;
without time, without history,
wordlessly good.

I spoke her name, a pebble dropped 15
in the still night,
and saw her stir, both open palms
cupping their soft light;

then went to the window. The greater dark 20
outside the room
gazed back, maternal, wise,
with its face of moon.

How does Duffy make this such a moving poem?

- Or 6 Explore the ways in which Duffy vividly conveys experiences of early school days in the poem *In Mrs Tilscher's Class*.

In Mrs Tilscher's Class

You could travel up the Blue Nile
 with your finger, tracing the route
 while Mrs Tilscher chanted the scenery.
 Tana. Ethiopia. Khartoum. Aswân.
 That for an hour, then a skittle of milk 5
 and the chalky Pyramids rubbed into dust.
 A window opened with a long pole.
 The laugh of a bell swung by a running child.

This was better than home. Enthralling books.
 The classroom glowed like a sweetshop. 10
 Sugar paper. Coloured shapes. Brady and Hindley
 faded, like the faint, uneasy smudge of a mistake.
 Mrs Tilscher loved you. Some mornings, you found
 she'd left a good gold star by your name.
 The scent of a pencil slowly, carefully, shaved. 15
 A xylophone's nonsense heard from another form.

Over the Easter term, the inky tadpoles changed
 from commas into exclamation marks. Three frogs
 hopped in the playground, freed by a dunce,
 followed by a line of kids, jumping and croaking 20
 away from the lunch queue. A rough boy
 told you how you were born. You kicked him, but stared
 at your parents, appalled, when you got back home.

That feverish July, the air tasted of electricity.
 A tangible alarm made you always untidy, hot, 25
 fractious under the heavy, sexy sky. You asked her
 how you were born and Mrs Tilscher smiled,
 then turned away. Reports were handed out.
 You ran through the gates, impatient to be grown,
 as the sky split open into a thunderstorm. 30

SECTION B: PROSE

CHARLOTTE BRONTË: *Jane Eyre*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 7 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

Sitting on a low stool, a few yards from her arm-chair, I examined her figure, I perused her features. In my hand I held the tract containing the sudden death of the Liar: to which narrative my attention had been pointed as to an appropriate warning. What had just passed; what Mrs Reed had said concerning me to Mr Brocklehurst; the whole tenor of their conversation, was recent, raw, and stinging in my mind; I had felt every word as acutely as I had heard it plainly, and a passion of resentment fomented now within me. 5

Mrs Reed looked up from her work: her eye settled on mine, her fingers at the same time suspended their nimble movements. 10

'Go out of the room; return to the nursery,' was her mandate. My look or something else must have struck her as offensive, for she spoke with extreme though suppressed irritation. I got up; I went to the door; I came back again; I walked to the window, across the room, then close up to her. 15

Speak I must: I had been trodden on severely, and *must* turn: but how? What strength had I to dart retaliation at my antagonist? I gathered my energies and launched them in this blunt sentence – 20

'I am not deceitful: if I were, I should say I loved *you*; but I declare I do not love you: I dislike you the worst of anybody in the world except John Reed: and this book about the Liar you may give to your girl, Georgiana, for it is she who tells lies, and not I.' 25

Mrs Reed's hands still lay on her work inactive: her eye of ice continued to dwell freezingly on mine.

'What more have you to say?' she asked, rather in the tone in which a person might address an opponent of adult age than such as is ordinarily used to a child. 30

That eye of hers, that voice, stirred every antipathy I had. Shaking from head to foot, thrilled with ungovernable excitement, I continued –

'I am glad you are no relation of mine. I will never call you aunt again as long as I live. I will never come to see you when I am grown up; and if anyone asks me how I liked you, and how you treated me, I will say the very thought of you makes me sick, and that you treated me with miserable cruelty.' 35

'How dare you affirm that, Jane Eyre?'

'How dare I, Mrs Reed? How dare I? Because it is the *truth*. You think I have no feelings, and that I can do without one bit of love or kindness; but I cannot live so: and you have no pity. I shall remember how you thrust me back – roughly and violently thrust me back – into the red-room, and locked me up there, to my dying day, though I was in agony, though I cried out, while suffocating with distress, "Have mercy! Have mercy, Aunt Reed!" And that punishment you made me suffer because your wicked boy struck me – knocked me down for nothing. I will tell anybody who asks me questions this exact tale. People think you a good woman, but you are bad, hard-hearted. *You* are deceitful!' 40

Ere I had finished this reply, my soul began to expand, to exult, with the strangest sense of freedom, of triumph, I ever felt. It seemed as if an invisible bond had burst, and that I had struggled out into unhopèd-for liberty. Not without cause was this sentiment: Mrs Reed looked frightened: her work had slipped from her knee; she was lifting up her hands, rocking herself to and fro, and even twisting her face as if she would cry. 45

‘Jane, you are under a mistake: what is the matter with you? Why do you tremble so violently? Would you like to drink some water?’ 50

‘No, Mrs Reed.’

‘Is there anything else you wish for, Jane? I assure you, I desire to be your friend.’ 55

‘Not you. You told Mr Brocklehurst I had a bad character, a deceitful disposition; and I’ll let everybody at Lowood know what you are, and what you have done.’

‘Jane, you don’t understand these things: children must be corrected for their faults.’ 60

‘Deceit is not my fault!’ I cried out in a savage, high voice.

‘But you are passionate, Jane, that you must allow; and now return to the nursery – there’s a dear – and lie down a little.’

‘I am not your dear; I cannot lie down. Send me to school soon, Mrs Reed, for I hate to live here.’ 65

‘I will indeed send her to school soon,’ murmured Mrs Reed, *sotto voce*; and gathering up her work, she abruptly quitted the apartment.

[from Chapter 4]

In what ways does Brontë memorably convey the conflict between Jane and Mrs Reed at this moment in the novel?

- Or 8 Explore the ways in which Brontë’s writing makes Thornfield Hall such an intriguing setting.

ANITA DESAI: *In Custody*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 9 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

The student leaping out of the bushes with a knife would be a simple solution, one to be hoped for by comparison. But the bushes stood still, still dark with night, no breeze to stir them. There was no release or escape.

Walking on, he kept his eyes on the clay path, a chalky streak beside the dark water that ran deep in its bed of reeds. He remembered how he had walked there with Manu and how a parrot had let fall its brilliant tail feather and he had picked it up and handed it to Manu who had put it behind his ear and laughed so that it had seemed an omen, a joyous, delightful omen. Then they had returned to the house and found Nur's letter, the first of Nur's letters.

Nur – he tried to think of him as separate from his letters, his senile demands, to feel again for him as he had when Nur had first allowed him into his presence, in his still, shaded study. When he remembered the joy of hearing his voice and listening to him quote poetry, then quoting his lines back to him, binding them together in a web, an alliance, he knew this was what he would have to recover, to retrieve. If he could do that, it would give him a reason, and strength, to survive whatever came. He had to believe that.

He was hurrying along the path now, fleeing through the weeds and grasses that caught at him, tearing at the loose pyjamas on his legs, and at his feet in their open sandals. Brushing them aside, he tried to return to his old idolatry of the poet, his awe of him, his devotion when it had still been pure, and his gratitude for his poetry and friendship, that strange, unexpected, unimaginable friendship that had brought him so much pain.

That friendship still existed, even if there had been a muddle, a misunderstanding. He had imagined he was taking Nur's poetry into safe custody, and not realized that if he was to be custodian of Nur's genius, then Nur would become his custodian and place him in custody too. This alliance could be considered an unendurable burden – or else a shining honour. Both demanded an equal strength.

The faintly glimmering path by the black canal was like a thread he had to follow to the end. Where was the end? Was there one? He had a vision of Nur's bier, white, heaped with flowers, rose and marigold, bright blazing flowers on the white sheet. He saw the women in the family weeping and wailing around it. He heard the funeral music play. He saw the shroud, the grave – open. When Nur was laid in it, would this connection break, this relation end? No, never – the bills would come to him, he would have to pay for the funeral, support the widows, raise his son ...

He stopped, panting for breath, on the canal bank and stared at the water that stopped and turned concentrically in a whirlpool at that point. The whirlpool was an opening into the water, leading into its depths. But these were dark and obscure. The sky was filling with a grey light that was dissolving the dense blackness of night. It glistened upon a field of white pampas grass which waved in a sudden breeze that had sprung up, laughing, waving and rustling through the grasses with a live, rippling sound. He thought of Nur's poetry being read, the sound of it softly murmuring in his ears. He had accepted the gift of Nur's poetry and

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

that meant he was custodian of Nur's very soul and spirit. It was a great distinction. He could not deny or abandon that under any pressure.

50

He turned back. He walked up the path. Soon the sun would be up and blazing. The day would begin, with its calamities. They would flash out of the sky and cut him down like swords. He would run to meet them. He ran, stopping only to pull a branch of thorns from under his foot.

[from Chapter 11]

How far does Desai make this a satisfying ending to the novel?

Or **10** How far does Desai make it possible for you to feel pity for Nur?

Do **not** use the passage printed in **Question 9** when answering this question.

CHARLES DICKENS: *Hard Times*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 11 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

Mrs Sparsit sat in her afternoon apartment at the Bank, on the shadier side of the frying street. Office-hours were over: and at that period of the day, in warm weather, she usually embellished with her genteel presence, a managerial board-room over the public office. Her own private sitting-room was a storey higher, at the window of which post of observation she was ready, every morning, to greet Mr Bounderby as he came across the road, with the sympathizing recognition appropriate to a Victim. He had been married now, a year; and Mrs Sparsit had never released him from her determined pity a moment. 5

The Bank offered no violence to the wholesome monotony of the town. It was another red brick house, with black outside shutters, green inside blinds, a black street-door up two white steps, a brazen door-plate, and a brazen door-handle full stop. It was a size larger than Mr Bounderby's house, as other houses were from a size to half-a-dozen sizes smaller; in all other particulars, it was strictly according to pattern. 10 15

Mrs Sparsit was conscious that by coming in the evening-tide among the desks and writing implements, she shed a feminine, not to say also aristocratic, grace upon the office. Seated, with her needlework or netting apparatus, at the window, she had a self-laudatory sense of correcting, by her ladylike deportment, the rude business aspect of the place. With this impression of her interesting character upon her, Mrs Sparsit considered herself, in some sort, the Bank Fairy. The townspeople who, in their passing and repassing, saw her there, regarded her as the Bank Dragon, keeping watch over the treasures of the mine. 20

What those treasures were, Mrs Sparsit knew as little as they did. Gold and silver coin, precious paper, secrets that if divulged would bring vague destruction upon vague persons (generally, however, people whom she disliked), were the chief items in her ideal catalogue thereof. For the rest, she knew that after office-hours, she reigned supreme over all the office furniture, and over a locked-up iron room with three locks, against the door of which strong chamber the light porter laid his head every night, on a truckle bed, that disappeared at cockcrow. Further, she was lady paramount over certain vaults in the basement, sharply spiked off from communication with the predatory world; and over the relics of the current day's work, consisting of blots of ink, worn-out pens, fragments of wafers, and scraps of paper torn so small, that nothing interesting could ever be deciphered on them when Mrs Sparsit tried. Lastly she was guardian over a little armoury of cutlasses and carbines, arrayed in vengeful order above one of the official chimney-pieces; and over that respectable tradition never to be separated from a place of business claiming to be wealthy – a row of fire-buckets – vessels calculated to be of no physical utility on any occasion, but observed to exercise a fine moral influence, almost equal to bullion, on most beholders. 25 30 35 40

A deaf serving-woman and the light porter completed Mrs Sparsit's empire. The deaf serving-woman was rumoured to be wealthy; and a saying had for years gone about among the lower orders of Coketown, that she would be murdered some night when the Bank was shut, for the sake of her money. It was generally considered, indeed, that she had been 45

due some time, and ought to have fallen long ago; but she had kept her life, and her situation, with an ill-conditioned tenacity that occasioned much offence and disappointment. 50

Mrs Sparsit's tea was just set for her on a pert little table, with its tripod of legs in an attitude, which she insinuated after office-hours, into the company of the stern, leathern-topped, long board-table that bestrode the middle of the room. The light porter placed the tea-tray on it, knuckling his forehead as a form of homage. 55

[from Book 2, Chapter 1]

Explore the ways in which Dickens creates such a comic portrait of Mrs Sparsit at this moment in the novel.

- Or** **12** How does Dickens make you feel that Bounderby gets what he deserves by the end of the novel?

ZORA NEALE HURSTON: *Their Eyes Were Watching God*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 13 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

Pheoby hurried on off with a covered bowl in her hands.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

They wants to be there and hear it *all*.'

[from Chapter 1]

How does Hurston make this a memorable and significant portrayal of the friendship between Janie and Pheoby?

Or 14 How far does Hurston's writing suggest that Nanny is a good 'mother' to Janie?

JOHN KNOWLES: *A Separate Peace*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 15 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

We were walking up the steps of the infirmary, everything was very swift, and next I was in a corridor being nudged by Dr. Stanpole toward a door. 'He's in there. I'll be with you in a minute.'

The door was slightly ajar, and I pushed it back and stood transfixed on the threshold. Phineas lay among pillows and sheets, his left leg, enormous in its white bindings, suspended a little above the bed. A tube led from a glass bottle into his right arm. Some channel began to close inside me and I knew I was about to black out.

'Come on in,' I heard him say. 'You look worse than I do.' The fact that he could still make a light remark pulled me back a little, and I went to a chair beside his bed. He seemed to have diminished physically in the few days which had passed, and to have lost his tan. His eyes studied me as though I were the patient. They no longer had their sharp good humor, but had become clouded and visionary. After a while I realized he had been given a drug. 'What are *you* looking so sick about?' he went on.

'Finny, I—' there was no controlling what I said, the words were instinctive, like the reactions of someone cornered. 'What happened there at the tree? That goddam tree, I'm going to cut down that tree. Who cares who can jump out of it. What happened, what happened? How did you fall, how could you fall off like that?'

'I just fell,' his eyes were vaguely on my face, 'something jiggled and I fell over. I remember I turned around and looked at you, it was like I had all the time in the world. I thought I could reach out and get hold of you.'

I flinched violently away from him. 'To drag me down too!'

He kept looking vaguely over my face. 'To get hold of you, so I wouldn't fall off.'

'Yes, naturally.' I was fighting for air in this close room. 'I tried, you remember? I reached out but you were gone, you went down through those little branches underneath, and when I reached out there was only air.'

'I just remember looking at your face for a second. Awfully funny expression you had. Very shocked, like you have right now.'

'Right now? Well, of course, I *am* shocked. Who wouldn't be shocked, for God sakes. It's terrible, everything's terrible.'

'But I don't see why you should look so *personally* shocked. You look like it happened to you or something.'

'It's almost like it did! I was right there, right on the limb beside you.'

'Yes, I know. I remember it all.'

There was a hard block of silence, and then I said quietly, as though my words might detonate the room, 'Do you remember what made you fall?'

His eyes continued their roaming across my face. 'I don't know, I must have just lost my balance. It must have been that. I did have this idea, this feeling that when you were standing there beside me, y— I don't know, I had a kind of feeling. But you can't say anything for sure from just feelings. And this feeling doesn't make any sense. It was a crazy idea, I must have been delirious. So I just have to forget it. I just fell,' he turned away to

groped for something among the pillows, 'that's all.' Then he glanced back at me, 'I'm sorry about that feeling I had.'

50

I couldn't say anything to this sincere, drugged apology for having suspected the truth. He was never going to accuse me. It was only a feeling he had, and at this moment he must have been formulating a new commandment in his personal decalogue: Never accuse a friend of a crime if you only have a feeling he did it.

55

And I thought we were competitors! It was so ludicrous I wanted to cry.

[from Chapter 5]

How does Knowles make this such a memorable moment in the novel?

Or **16** Explore the ways in which Knowles conveys different attitudes to war in the novel.

GEORGE ORWELL: 1984

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 17 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

But if there was hope, it lay in the proles. You had to cling on to that. When you put it in words it sounded reasonable: it was when you looked at the human beings passing you on the pavement that it became an act of faith. The street into which he had turned ran downhill. He had a feeling that he had been in this neighbourhood before, and that there was a main thoroughfare not far away. From somewhere ahead there came a din of shouting voices. The street took a sharp turn and then ended in a flight of steps which led down into a sunken alley where a few stall-keepers were selling tired-looking vegetables. At this moment Winston remembered where he was. The alley led out into the main street, and down the next turning, not five minutes away, was the junk shop where he had bought the blank book which was now his diary. And in a small stationer's shop not far away he had bought his penholder and his bottle of ink. 5

He paused for a moment at the top of the steps. On the opposite side of the alley there was a dingy little pub whose windows appeared to be frosted over but in reality were merely coated with dust. A very old man, bent but active, with white moustaches that bristled forward like those of a prawn, pushed open the swing door and went in. As Winston stood watching it occurred to him that the old man, who must be eighty at the least, had already been middle-aged when the Revolution happened. He and a few others like him were the last links that now existed with the vanished world of capitalism. In the Party itself there were not many people left whose ideas had been formed before the Revolution. The older generation had mostly been wiped out in the great purges of the 'fifties and 'sixties, and the few who survived had long ago been terrified into complete intellectual surrender. If there was anyone still alive who could give you a truthful account of conditions in the early part of the century, it could only be a prole. Suddenly the passage from the history book that he had copied into his diary came back into Winston's mind, and a lunatic impulse took hold of him. He would go into the pub, he would scrape acquaintance with that old man and question him. He would say to him: 'Tell me about your life when you were a boy. What was it like in those days? Were things better than they are now, or were they worse?' 15 20 25 30

Hurriedly, lest he should have time to become frightened, he descended the steps and crossed the narrow street. It was madness, of course. As usual, there was no definite rule against talking to proles and frequenting their pubs, but it was far too unusual an action to pass unnoticed. If the patrols appeared he might plead an attack of faintness, but it was not likely that they would believe him. He pushed open the door, and a hideous cheesy smell of sour beer hit him in the face. As he entered the din of voices dropped to about half its volume. Behind his back he could feel everyone eyeing his blue overalls. A game of darts which was going on at the other end of the room interrupted itself for perhaps as much as thirty seconds. The old man whom he had followed was standing at the bar, having some kind of altercation with the barman, a large, stout, hook-nosed young man with enormous forearms. A knot of others, standing round with glasses in their hands, were watching the scene. 35 40 45

'I arst you civil enough, didn't I?' said the old man, straightening his

shoulders pugnaciously. 'You telling me you ain't got a pint mug in the 'ole bleeding boozzer?' 50

'And what in hell's name *is* a pint?' said the barman, leaning forward with the tips of his fingers on the counter.

' 'Ark at 'im! Calls 'isself a barman and don't know what a pint is! Why, a pint's the 'alf of a quart, and there's four quarts to the gallon. 'Ave to teach you the A, B, C next.' 55

'Never heard of 'em,' said the barman shortly. 'Litre and half-litre—that's all we serve. There's the glasses on the shelf in front of you.'

'I likes a pint,' persisted the old man. 'You could'a drawed me off a pint easy enough. We didn't 'ave these bleeding litres when I was a young man.' 60

'When you were a young man we were all living in the treetops,' said the barman, with a glance at the other customers.

There was a shout of laughter, and the uneasiness caused by Winston's entry seemed to disappear. The old man's white-stubbled face had flushed pink. He turned away, muttering to himself, and bumped into Winston. Winston caught him gently by the arm. 65

[from Part 1]

How does Orwell make this such a memorable and significant experience for Winston?

Or 18 How far does Orwell's portrayal of Winston Smith make you see him as a hero?

ALAN PATON: *Cry, the Beloved Country*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 19 Read this passage, and then answer the question that follows it:

After breakfast, Jarvis returned to his host's study, and began to read his son's manuscript. He turned first to the last page of it, and read with pain the last unfinished paragraph. This was almost the last thing that his son had done. When this was done he had been alive. Then at this moment, at this very word that hung in the air, he had got up and gone down the stairs to his death. If one could have cried then, don't go down! If one could have cried, stop, there is danger! But there was no one to cry. No one knew then what so many knew now. But these thoughts were unprofitable; it was not his habit to dwell on what might have been but what could never be. There was no point in imagining that if one had been there, one could have prevented a thing that had happened only because it had not been prevented. It was the pain that did that, that compelled one to these unprofitable thoughts. He wanted to understand his son, not to desire what was no more accessible to desire. So he compelled himself to read the last paragraph slowly – with his head, not his heart, so that he could understand it.

The truth is that our Christian civilization is riddled through and through with dilemma. We believe in the brotherhood of man, but we do not want it in South Africa. We believe that God endows men with diverse gifts, and that human life depends for its fullness on their employment and enjoyment, but we are afraid to explore this belief too deeply. We believe in help for the underdog, but we want him to stay under. And we are therefore compelled, in order to preserve our belief that we are Christian, to ascribe to Almighty God, Creator of Heaven and Earth, our own human intentions, and to say that because He created white and black, He gives the Divine Approval to any human action that is designed to keep black men from advancement. We go so far as to credit Almighty God with having created black men to hew wood and draw water for white men. We go so far as to assume that He blesses any action that is designed to prevent black men from the full employment of the gifts He gave them. Alongside of these very arguments we use others totally inconsistent, so that the accusation of repression may be refuted. We say we withhold education because the black child has not the intelligence to profit by it; we withhold opportunity to develop gifts because black people have no gifts; we justify our action by saying that it took us thousands of years to achieve our own advancement, and it would be foolish to suppose that it will take the black man any lesser time, and that therefore there is no need for hurry. We shift our ground again when a black man does achieve something remarkable, and feel deep pity for a man who is condemned to the loneliness of being remarkable, and decide that it is a Christian kindness not to let black men become remarkable. Thus even our God becomes a confused and inconsistent creature, giving gifts and denying them employment. Is it strange then that our civilization is riddled through and through with dilemma? The truth is that our civilization is not Christian; it is a tragic compound of great ideal and fearful practice, of high assurance and desperate anxiety, of loving charity and fearful clutching of possessions. Allow me a minute ...

Jarvis sat, deeply moved. Whether because this was his son, whether because this was almost the last act of his son, he could not say. Whether because there was some quality in the words, that too he could not say, for he had given little time in his life to the savouring and judging of words. Whether because there was some quality in the ideas, that too he could not say, for he had given little time to the study of these particular matters. He rose and went up the stairs to his room, and was glad to find his wife not there, for here was a sequence not to be interrupted. He picked up the Abraham Lincoln and went down to the study again, and there opened the book at the Second Inaugural Address of the great president. He read it through, and felt with a sudden lifting of the spirit that here was a secret unfolding, a track picked up again. There was increasing knowledge of a stranger. He began to understand why the picture of this man was in the house of his son, and the multitude of books.

He picked up the page again, but for his son, not for the words or the ideas. He looked at the words.

Allow me a minute ...

And nothing more. Those fingers would not write any more. Allow me a minute, I hear a sound in the kitchen. Allow me a minute, while I go to my death. Allow me a thousand minutes, I am not coming back any more.

Jarvis shook it off, and put another match to his pipe, and after he had read the paper through, sat in a reverie, smoking.

[from Book 2, Chapter 4]

In what ways does Paton make this moment in the novel so powerful?

- Or** **20** What does Paton's writing make you feel about Absalom's two companions in the robbery and murder?

from *Stories of Ourselves*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

- Either 21** Read this passage from *Journey* (by Patricia Grace), and then answer the question that follows it:

There's no sense, no sense in anything, but what use telling that to George when George already knew sitting beside him wordless. What use telling George you go empty handed and leave nothing behind, when George had always been empty handed, had never wanted anything except to have nothing. 5

How are you son?
All right Uncle. Nothing else to say. Only sitting until it was late enough to go.
Going, not limping, and not going to die either.

There you are old man, get your feet in under that heater. Got her all warmed up for you. 10

Yes young fulla that's the story.
The weather's not so good.
Not the best.
How was your day all told? 15
All right.
It's all those hard footpaths, and all the walking that gives people sore feet, that's what makes your legs tired.
There's a lot of walking about in that place.
You didn't use the buses? 20
Never use the buses.
But you got your business done?
All done. Nothing left to do.
That's good then isn't it?
How's your day been young fulla? 25
A proper circus.
Must be this weather.
It's the weather, always the same in this weather.
This is your last trip for the day is it?
A couple of trains to meet after tea and then I finish. 30
Home to have a look at the telly.
For a while, but there's an early job in the morning ...
Drop me off at the bottom young fulla. I'm in no hurry. Get off home to your wife and kids.
No, no, there's a bad wind out there, we'll get you to your door. Right to your door, you've done your walking for the day. Besides I always enjoy the sight of your garden, you must have green fingers old man. 35
It keeps me bent over but it gives us plenty. When you come for Minnie on Tuesday I'll have a couple of cabbages and a few swedes for you.
Great, really great, I'm no gardener myself. 40
Almost too dark to see.
Never mind I had a good look this morning, you've got it all laid out neat as a pin. Neat as a pin old man.
And here we are.
One step away from your front door. 45
You can get off home for tea.

You're all right old man?

Right as rain young fulla, couldn't be better.

I'll get along then.

Tuesday.

50

Now he could get in and close the door behind him and walk without limping to the lavatory because he badly needs a pee. And when he came out of the bathroom they were watching him, they were stoking up the fire and putting things on the table. They were looking at his face.

Seated at the table they were trying not to look at his face, they were trying to talk about unimportant things, there was a bad wind today and it's going to be a rough night.

55

Tamatea Whakapau.

It must have been cold in town.

Heaters were on in the train.

60

And the train, was it on time?

Right on the minute.

What about the one coming home?

Had to wait a while for the one coming home.

At the railway station, you waited at the railway station?

65

And I saw George.

George, how's George?

George is all right, he's just the same.

Maisie said he's joined up with a gang and he doesn't wash. She said he's got a big war sign on his jacket and won't go to work.

70

They get themselves into trouble she said and they all go round dirty.

George is no different, he's just the same.

They were quiet then wondering if he would say anything else, then after a while they knew he wouldn't.

75

But later that evening as though to put an end to some silent discussion that they may have been having he told them it wasn't safe and they weren't to put him in the ground. When I go you're not to put me in the ground, do you hear. He was an old man and his foot was giving him hell, and he was shouting at them while they sat hurting. Burn me up I tell you, it's not safe in the ground, you'll know all about it if you put me in the ground. Do you hear?

80

Some other time, we'll talk about it.

Some other time is now and it's all said. When I go, burn me up, no one's going to mess about with me when I'm gone.

He turned into his bedroom and shut the door. He sat on the edge of his bed for a long time looking at the palms of his hands.

85

How does Grace make this such a sad ending to the story?

Or 22 How does Crane make the Captain such an admirable character in *The Open Boat*?

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.