

### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

### LITERATURE (ENGLISH)

0486/21

Paper 2 Drama

October/November 2016 1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

#### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **two** questions.

You must answer **one** passage-based question (marked \*) and **one** essay question (marked †). Your questions must be on **two** different plays.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.



The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of 11 printed pages, 1 blank page and 1 insert.



# ARTHUR MILLER: All My Sons

# Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

**Either** \*1 Read this passage carefully, and then answer the question that follows it:

Sue: And he's got money.

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He's driving my husband crazy with that phony idealism of his, and I'm at the end of my rope on it!

[from Act 2]

How does Miller make this moment in the play so tense?

Or †2 To what extent does Miller make you sympathise with Kate Keller?

### J. B. PRIESTLEY: An Inspector Calls

### Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

**Either** \*3 Read this passage carefully, and then answer the question that follows it:

Inspector: There are a lot of young women living that sort of existence in every city and big town in this country, Miss Birling.

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A nice little promising life there, I thought, and a nasty mess somebody's made of it.

[from Act 1]

How does Priestley's writing create suspense at this moment in the play?

Or †4 In what ways does Priestley use the contrast between the older and younger generations to dramatic effect in the play?

# WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: The Merchant of Venice

# Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

**Either** \*5 Read this passage carefully, and then answer the question that follows it:

Read this pa	ssage carefully, and then answer the question that follows it:	
	Belmont. The garden before Portia's house.	
	Enter LORENZO and JESSICA.	
Lorenzo:	The moon shines bright. In such a night as this, When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees, And they did make no noise – in such a night, Troilus methinks mounted the Troyan walls, And sigh'd his soul toward the Grecian tents, Where Cressid lay that night.	5
Jessica:	In such a night	
	Did Thisby fearfully o'ertrip the dew, And saw the lion's shadow ere himself, And ran dismayed away.	10
Lorenzo:	In such a night	
	Stood Dido with a willow in her hand Upon the wild sea-banks, and waft her love To come again to Carthage.	15
Jessica:	In such a night	
	Medea gathered the enchanted herbs That did renew old Aeson.	
Lorenzo:	In such a night	20
	Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew, And with an unthrift love did run from Venice As far as Belmont.	
Jessica:	In such a night Did young Lorenzo swear he lov'd her well, Stealing her soul with many vows of faith, And ne'er a true one.	25
Lorenzo:	In such a night	
	Did pretty Jessica, like a little shrew, Slander her love, and he forgave it her.	30
Jessica:	I would out-night you, did no body come; But, hark, I hear the footing of a man.	
	Enter STEPHANO.	
Lorenzo:	Who comes so fast in silence of the night?	
Stephano:	A friend.	35
Lorenzo:	A friend! What friend? Your name, I pray you, friend?	
Stephano:	Stephano is my name, and I bring word My mistress will before the break of day Be here at Belmont; she doth stray about By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays For happy wedlock hours.	40
Lorenzo:	Who comes with her?	
Stephano:	None but a holy hermit and her maid. I pray you, is my master yet return'd?	

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Lorenzo:

He is not, nor we have not heard from him.

But go we in, I pray thee, Jessica, And ceremoniously let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house.

Enter LAUNCELOT.

Launcelot: Sola, sola! wo ha, ho! sola, sola!

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Lorenzo: Who calls?

Launcelot: Sola! Did you see Master Lorenzo? Master Lorenzo! Sola,

sola!

Lorenzo: Leave holloaing, man. Here!

Launcelot: Sola! Where, where? 55

Lorenzo: Here!

Launcelot: Tell him there's a post come from my master with his horn full

of good news; my master will be here ere morning. [Exit.

Lorenzo: Sweet soul, let's in, and there expect their coming.

And yet no matter – why should we go in? 60

My friend Stephano, signify, I pray you, Within the house, your mistress is at hand; And bring your music forth into the air.

[Exit STEPHANO.

[from Act 5 Scene 1]

In what ways does Shakespeare make this an effective opening to Act 5?

Or †6 How does Shakespeare make the testing of Portia's suitors so entertaining and significant in the play?

# WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: Henry V

# Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

Orleans: Rambures: Constable:	The Dauphin longs for morning.  He longs to eat the English.  I think he will eat all he kills.	
Orleans: Constable:	By the white hand of my lady, he's a gallant prince.  Swear by her foot, that she may tread out the oath.	5
Orleans:	He is simply the most active gentleman of France.	J
Constable:	Doing is activity, and he will still be doing.	
Orleans:	He never did harm that I heard of.	
Constable:	Nor will do none to-morrow: he will keep that good name still.	10
Orleans:	I know him to be valiant.	
Constable:	I was told that by one that knows him better than you.	
Orleans:	What's he?	
Constable:	Marry, he told me so himself; and he said he car'd not who knew it.	15
Orleans:	He needs not; it is no hidden virtue in him.	
Constable:	By my faith, sir, but it is; never anybody saw it but his lackey. Tis a hooded valour, and when it appears it will bate.	
Orleans:	III-will never said well.	
Constable:	I will cap that proverb with 'There is flattery in friendship'.	20
Orleans:	And I will take up that with 'Give the devil his due'.	
Constable:	Well plac'd! There stands your friend for the devil; have at the very eye of that proverb with 'A pox of the devil!'	
Orleans:	You are the better at proverbs by how much 'A fool's bolt is soon shot'.	25
Constable:	You have shot over.	
Orleans:	Tis not the first time you were overshot.  Enter a MESSENGER.	
Messenger:	My Lord High Constable, the English lie within fifteen hundred paces of your tents.	30
Constable:	Who hath measur'd the ground?	
Messenger:	The Lord Grandpré.	
Constable:	A valiant and most expert gentleman. Would it were day! Alas, poor Harry of England! he longs not for the dawning as we do.	35
Orleans:	What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge!	
Constable:	If the English had any apprehension, they would run away.	
Orleans:	That they lack; for if their heads had any intellectual armour, they could never wear such heavy head-pieces.	40

Rambures: That island of England breeds very valiant creatures; their

mastiffs are of unmatchable courage.

Orleans: Foolish curs, that run winking into the mouth of a Russian

bear, and have their heads crush'd like rotten apples! You may as well say that's a valiant flea that dare eat his breakfast

on the lip of a lion.

Constable: Just, just! and the men do sympathise with the mastiffs in

robustious and rough coming on, leaving their wits with their wives; and then give them great meals of beef and iron and

steel; they will eat like wolves and fight like devils.

Orleans: Ay, but these English are shrewdly out of beef.

Constable: Then shall we find to-morrow they have only stomachs to

eat, and none to fight. Now is it time to arm. Come, shall we

about it?

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Orleans: It is now two o'clock; but let me see – by ten

We shall have each a hundred Englishmen.

[Exeunt.

[from Act 3 Scene 7]

How does Shakespeare vividly portray the French lords at this moment in the play?

Or †8 In what ways does Shakespeare make the conspiracy to betray Henry such a dramatic part of the play?

# J. LAWRENCE & R. E. LEE: Inherit The Wind

# Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

All: [Singing]

It is good enough for Brady,

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Brady [Savoring it]: "Colonel Brady." I like the sound of that!

[from Act 1 Scene 1]

How do the writers make this such a dramatic introduction to Matthew Harrison Brady?

Or †10 'Heavenly Hillsboro, the buckle on the Bible belt.'

How does the writers' portrayal of the community of Hillsboro contribute to the dramatic impact of the play?

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