

Friday 6 June 2014 – Morning

A2 GCE ENGLISH LITERATURE

F663/01 Drama and Poetry pre-1800 (Closed Text)



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



This is a Closed Text examination. No textbooks or sources of information are allowed in the examination room.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **two** questions: **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.

SECTION A – Shakespeare

A Midsummer Night's Dream
Antony and Cleopatra
King Lear
The Tempest

Answer **one** question from this Section.

A Midsummer Night's Dream**Either**

- 1 (a) ‘Though he is called “king of shadows”, Oberon brings order and renewal to the play.’

By exploring the presentation of Oberon in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, evaluate this view.
[30]

Or

- (b) By exploring the dramatic effects of the play, evaluate the view that ‘learning to see more clearly is central to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*'.
[30]

Antony and Cleopatra**Either**

- 2 (a) ‘Cleopatra is always performing a role. That is her strength; that is her weakness.’

By exploring the dramatic presentation of Cleopatra in *Antony and Cleopatra*, evaluate this view.
[30]

Or

- (b) ‘The politics in *Antony and Cleopatra* are more about personalities than about issues.’

Evaluate this view.
[30]

King Lear**Either**

- 3 (a) 'Cordelia brings to the play heroism, compassion and judgement.'

By considering the role and dramatic presentation of Cordelia in *King Lear*, evaluate this view.
[30]

Or

- (b) '*King Lear* is a study of brutality, not only of human beings, but also of the natural world.'

Evaluate this view of *King Lear*.
[30]

The Tempest**Either**

- 4 (a) 'Prospero, who means to teach, ends up learning more than anyone.'

Evaluate this view by exploring the role and dramatic presentation of Prospero in *The Tempest*.
[30]

Or

- (b) 'The play's spectacular action asserts the power and value of theatre.'

By exploring the dramatic effects of *The Tempest*, evaluate this view.
[30]

SECTION B – Drama and Poetry pre-1800

Answer **one** question from this Section.

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

Drama	Poetry
John Ford: ' <i>Tis Pity She's a Whore</i>	Geoffrey Chaucer: <i>The Wife of Bath's Prologue and Tale</i>
Ben Jonson: <i>Volpone</i>	John Milton: <i>Paradise Lost Book Nine</i>
John Webster: <i>The White Devil</i>	Andrew Marvell: <i>Selected Poems</i>
Richard Brinsley Sheridan: <i>The Rivals</i>	William Blake: <i>Songs of Innocence and Experience</i>

- 5** ‘Court, city or country: a writer’s choice of setting is always significant.’

In the light of this view, discuss writers’ use of setting. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists. **[30]**

- 6** ‘Great literary characters are always putting on a show.’

In the light of this view, discuss ways in which writers present literary characters. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists. **[30]**

- 7** ‘Literature rarely shows power being used well.’

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers present the use of power. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists. **[30]**

- 8** ‘Experience all too often leads to disillusionment.’

In the light of this view, consider ways in which writers explore the consequences of experience. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists. **[30]**

- 9** ‘Literature shows us that sexual desire must be restrained.’

In the light of this view, discuss ways in which writers represent sexual desire and its consequences. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists. **[30]**

- 10** ‘Good writing must, above all, help us to view the world afresh.’

In the light of this view, discuss ways in which writers help us to see the world in new ways. In your answer, compare one drama text and one poetry text from the above lists. **[30]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

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