



Cambridge O Level

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

2010/12

Paper 1 Poetry and Prose

October/November 2025

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
Section A: answer **one** question.
Section B: answer **one** question.
- 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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Section A: Poetry

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Ted Hughes: from <i>New Selected Poems</i>	5, 6	pages 8–9

Section B: Prose

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Anita Desai: <i>Fire on the Mountain</i>	9, 10	pages 12–13
Charles Dickens: <i>Great Expectations</i>	11, 12	pages 14–15
Daphne du Maurier: <i>Rebecca</i>	13, 14	pages 16–17
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H G Wells: <i>The War of the Worlds</i>	19, 20	pages 22–23
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SECTION A: POETRY

Answer **one** question from this section.

SONGS OF OURSELVES VOLUME 1: from Part 4

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

On Finding a Small Fly Crushed in a Book

Some hand, that never meant to do thee hurt,
 Has crushed thee here between these pages pent;
 But thou has left thine own fair monument,
 Thy wings gleam out and tell me what thou wert:
 Oh! that the memories, which survive us here,
 Were half as lovely as these wings of thine!
 Pure relics of a blameless life, that shine
 Now thou art gone. Our doom is ever near:
 The peril is beside us day by day;
 The book will close upon us, it may be,
 Just as we lift ourselves to soar away
 Upon the summer-airs. But, unlike thee,
 The closing book may stop our vital breath,
 Yet leave no lustre on our page of death.

5

10

(Charles Tennyson Turner)

How does Turner strikingly compare the fly to humans in this poem?

Or 2 How does Gunn vividly portray the speaker's intense feelings towards his body and mind in *The Man with Night Sweats*?

The Man with Night Sweats

I wake up cold, I who

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To hold an avalanche off.

(*Thom Gunn*)

SONGS OF OURSELVES VOLUME 2: from Part 3

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

Touch and Go

Man is coming out of the mountains

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It is touch and go.

(Stevie Smith)

In what ways does Smith encourage you to feel sorry for 'man' in this poem?

Or 4 How does Dharker vividly convey the speaker's thoughts and feelings in *These are the Times We Live in*?

These are the Times We Live in

You hand over your passport. He
looks at your face and starts
reading you backwards from the last page.

You could be offended,
but in the end, you decide
it makes as much sense
as anything else,
given the times we live in.

You shrink to the size
of the book in his hand. 5
You can see his mind working:
Keep an eye on that name.
It contains a Z, and it just moved house.
The birthmark shifted recently
to another arm or leg. 10
Nothing is quite the same
as it should be.
But what do you expect?
It's a sign of the times we live in.

In front of you, 15
he flicks to the photograph,
and looks at you suspiciously.

That's when you really have to laugh.
While you were flying,
up in the air 20
they changed your chin
and redid your hair.

They scrubbed out your mouth
and rubbed out your eyes.
They made you over completely. 25

And all that's left is his look of surprise,
because you don't match your photograph.
Even that is coming apart.

The pieces are there
But they missed out your heart. 30

Half your face splits away,
drifts on to the page of a newspaper
that's dated today.

It rustles as it lands.

(Imtiaz Dharker)

TED HUGHES: 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:

The Jaguar

The apes yawn and adore their fleas in the sun.

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Over the cage floor the horizons come.

How does Hughes memorably depict the zoo in this poem?

Or **6** Explore the ways in which Hughes uses words and images to striking effect in *Wind*.

Wind

This house has been far out at sea all night,

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Hearing the stones cry out under the horizons.

SECTION B: PROSE

Answer **one** question from this section.

CHINUA ACHEBE: *Things Fall Apart*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

The year that Okonkwo took eight hundred seed-yams from Nwakibie was the worst year in living memory.

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It tried Okonkwo's patience beyond words.

(from Chapter 3)

How does Achebe vividly convey the difficulties Okonkwo faces at this moment in the novel?

Or **8** Explore the ways in which Achebe memorably portrays Obierika's friendship with Okonkwo.

ANITA DESAI: *Fire on the Mountain*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

Raka sprang from the house as if shot out by a gun.

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It was the ravaged, destroyed and barren spaces in Kasauli that drew her: the ravine where yellow snakes slept under grey rocks and agaves growing out of the dust and rubble, the skeletal pines that rattled in the wind, the wind-levelled hill-tops and the seared remains of the safe, cosy,

civilized world in which Raka had no part and to which she owed no attachment.

(from Part 2, Chapter 18)

In what ways does Desai vividly convey Raka's thoughts and feelings at this moment in the novel?

Or **10** How does Desai memorably depict Nanda Kaul's life before her husband dies?

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

‘Pip, Pip,’ Estella said one evening, coming to such a check, when we sat apart at a darkening window of the house in Richmond; ‘will you never take warning?’

‘Of what?’

‘Of me.’

‘Warning not to be attracted by you, do you mean, Estella?’

5

‘Do I mean! If you don’t know what I mean, you are blind.’

I should have replied that Love was commonly reputed blind, but for the reason that I always was restrained – and this was not the least of my miseries – by a feeling that it was ungenerous to press myself upon her, when she knew that she could not choose but obey Miss Havisham. My dread always was, that this knowledge on her part laid me under a heavy disadvantage with her pride, and made me the subject of a rebellious struggle in her bosom.

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‘At any rate,’ said I, ‘I have no warning given me just now, for you wrote to me to come to you, this time.’

15

‘That’s true,’ said Estella, with a cold careless smile that always chilled me.

20

After looking at the twilight without, for a little while, she went on to say:

‘The time has come round when Miss Havisham wishes to have me for a day at Satis. You are to take me there, and bring me back, if you will. She would rather I did not travel alone, and objects to receiving my maid, for she has a sensitive horror of being talked of by such people. Can you take me?’

25

‘Can I take you, Estella?’

‘You can then? The day after to-morrow, if you please. You are to pay all charges out of my purse. You hear the condition of your going?’

‘And must obey,’ said I.

30

This was all the preparation I received for that visit, or for others like it: Miss Havisham never wrote to me, nor had I ever so much as seen her handwriting. We went down on the next day but one, and we found her in the room where I had first beheld her, and it is needless to add that there was no change in Satis House.

She was even more dreadfully fond of Estella than she had been when I last saw them together; I repeat the word advisedly, for there was something positively dreadful in the energy of her looks and embraces. She hung upon Estella’s beauty, hung upon her words, hung upon her gestures, and sat mumbling her own trembling fingers while she looked at her, as though she were devouring the beautiful creature she had reared.

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From Estella she looked at me, with a searching glance that seemed to pry into my heart and probe its wounds. ‘How does she use you, Pip; how does she use you?’ she asked me again, with her witch-like eagerness, even in Estella’s hearing. But, when we sat by her flickering fire at night, she was most weird; for then, keeping Estella’s hand drawn through her arm and clutched in her own hand, she extorted from her, by dint of referring back to what Estella had told her in her regular letters, the names and conditions of the men whom she had fascinated; and as Miss Havisham dwelt upon this roll, with the intensity of a mind mortally hurt and

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diseased, she sat with her other hand on her crutch stick, and her chin on that, and her wan bright eyes glaring at me, a very spectre.

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(from Chapter 38)

In what ways does Dickens make this such a disturbing moment in the novel?

Or **12** How does Dickens create such memorable impressions of Biddy?

DAPHNE DU MAURIER: *Rebecca*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

Thank God for Favell's laugh.

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I tell you
de Winter killed Rebecca because of me.'

(from Chapter 24)

In what ways does du Maurier make this such a dramatic moment in the novel?

Or **14** 'The relationship between the narrator and Maxim changes after the discovery of Rebecca's body.'

How does du Maurier vividly portray this?

HARPER LEE: *To Kill a Mockingbird*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

‘You oughta let your mother know where you are,’ said Jem.

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'I wonder what the next
two hours will bring.'

(from Chapter 14)

In what ways does Lee make this moment in the novel both serious and amusing?

Or **16** How does Lee vividly depict Scout's early days at school?

JOAN LINDSAY: *Picnic at Hanging Rock*

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

‘Listen!

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Three of your young ladies and
Miss McCraw are missing at the Rock.’

(from Chapter 4)

How does Lindsay make this such a dramatic moment in the novel?

Or **18** In what ways does Lindsay use letters to make such a striking impact in the novel?

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

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

It was a long time before he could steady his nerves to answer my questions, and then he answered perplexingly and brokenly. He was a driver in the artillery, and had only come into action about seven. At that time firing was going on across the common, and it was said the first party of Martians were crawling slowly towards their second cylinder under cover of a metal shield. 5

Later this shield staggered up on tripod legs and became the first of the fighting-machines I had seen. The gun he drove had been unlimbered near Horsell, in order to command the sand-pits, and its arrival it was that had precipitated the action. As the limber gunners went to the rear, his horse trod in a rabbit-hole and came down, throwing him into a depression of the ground. At the same moment the gun exploded behind him, the ammunition blew up, there was fire all about him, and he found himself lying under a heap of charred dead men and dead horses. 10

'I lay still,' he said, 'scared out of my wits, with the fore-quarter of a horse atop of me. We'd been wiped out. And the smell – good God! Like burnt meat! I was hurt across the back by the fall of the horse, and there I had to lie until I felt better. Just like parade it had been a minute before – then stumble, bang, swish! 15

'Wiped out!' he said. 20

He had hid under the dead horse for a long time, peeping out furtively across the common. The Cardigan men had tried a rush, in skirmishing order, at the pit, simply to be swept out of existence. Then the monster had risen to its feet, and had begun to walk leisurely to and fro across the common among the few fugitives, with its headlike hood turning about exactly like the head of a cowled human being. A kind of arm carried a complicated metallic case, about which green flashes scintillated, and out of the funnel of this there smote the Heat-Ray. 25

In a few minutes there was, so far as the soldier could see, not a living thing left upon the common, and every bush and tree upon it that was not already a blackened skeleton was burning. The hussars had been on the road beyond the curvature of the ground, and he saw nothing of them. He heard the Maxims rattle for a time and then become still. The giant saved Woking station and its cluster of houses until the last; then in a moment the Heat-Ray was brought to bear, and the town became a heap of fiery ruins. Then the Thing shut off the Heat-Ray, and, turning its back upon the artilleryman, began to waddle away towards the smouldering pine-woods that sheltered the second cylinder. As it did so a second glittering Titan built itself up out of the pit. 30

The second monster followed the first, and at that the artilleryman began to crawl very cautiously across the hot heather ash towards Horsell. He managed to get alive into the ditch by the side of the road, and so escaped to Woking. There his story became ejaculatory. The place was impassable. It seems there were a few people alive there, frantic for the most part, and many burnt and scalded. He was turned aside by the fire, and hid among some almost scorching heaps of broken wall as one of the Martian giants returned. He saw this one pursue a man, catch him up in one of its steely tentacles, and knock his head against the trunk of a pine- 35

tree. At last, after nightfall, the artilleryman made a rush for it and got over the railway embankment.

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Since then he had been skulking along towards Maybury, in the hope of getting out of danger Londonward. People were hiding in trenches and cellars, and many of the survivors had made off towards Woking village and Send. He had been consumed with thirst until he found one of the water mains near the railway arch smashed, and the water bubbling out like a spring upon the road.

55

That was the story I got from him, bit by bit. He grew calmer telling me and trying to make me see the things he had seen. He had eaten no food since midday, he told me early in his narrative, and I found some mutton and bread in the pantry and brought it into the room. We lit no lamp for fear of attracting the Martians, and ever and again our hands would touch upon bread or meat. As he talked, things about us came darkly out of the darkness, and the trampled bushes and broken rose-trees outside the window grew distinct. It would seem that a number of men or animals had rushed across the lawn. I began to see his face, blackened and haggard, as no doubt mine was also.

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(from Book 1, Chapter 11)

How does Wells make this a memorable introduction to the artilleryman?

Or **20** In what ways does Wells powerfully depict the destruction of the Martians at the end of the novel?

Remember to support your ideas with details from the writing.

Either 21 Read this passage from *The Man Who Walked on the Moon* (by J G Ballard), and then answer the question that follows it:

A tartan shirt blocked my view of the sea and its narrow dream of escape.

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The man in the moon?

How does Ballard make this moment in the story so memorable?

Or **22** Explore how Olive Schreiner portrays the narrator's feelings about the other girl in *The Woman's Rose*.

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