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KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL

FINAL EXAMINATIONS:2016

ENGLISH PAPER 2

GRADE: 11 MARKS: 80

EXAMINERS/MODERATORS: RN/VS/FAV/LM DURATION: 2.5 hours

DATE: 15 - 11 - 2016

LEARNERS NAME: ----------

GRADE: 11 No. of pages: 13

INSTRUCTIONS/INFORMATION

1. This paper consists of THREE sections:
   SECTION A: POETRY (30)
   SECTION B: NOVEL (25)
   SECTION C: DRAMA (25)
2. Answer FIVE QUESTIONS IN ALL: THREE in SECTION A, ONE in SECTION B and ONE in SECTION C AS FOLLOWS:
   SECTION A: POETRY
   PRESCRIBED POETRY – Answer TWO questions
   UNSEEN POETRY- COMPULSORY question
   SECTION B: NOVEL
   Answer ONE question
   SECTION C: DRAMA
   Answer ONE question
3. **CHOICE OF ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS B (NOVEL) AND C (DRAMA)**
   - Answer ONE ESSAY QUESTION and ONE CONTEXTUAL QUESTION.
   - If you answer the essay question in SECTION B, you must answer the contextual question in SECTION C.
4. **LENGTH OF ANSWERS**
   - The essay question on Poetry should be answered in about 250-300 words.
   - Essay questions on the Novel and Drama sections should be answered in 400 - 450 words.
5. Carefully follow the instructions at the beginning of each section.

PTO.....PAGE 2

P1

PRESCRIBED POETRY

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

QUESTION 1: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION

Read the poem below and then answer the question that follows:

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

By William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

This poem demonstrates the harmonious relationship between humankind and nature.

By close reference to the **diction, tone** and **imagery** used in this poem, discuss the above statement in an essay of 250 – 300 words. **(10)**

OR PTO.....PAGE 3

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow:

Ozymandias

By Percy Bysshe Shelley

I met a traveller from an antique land,
Who said—"Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. . . . Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed;
And on the pedestal, these words appear:
My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;
Look on my Works, ye Mighty, and despair!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal Wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away."

2.1 What impression of Ozymandias is created by the phrase 'sneer of cold command' (line 5)? (2)

2.2 Refer to lines 6-8: 'Tell that ....that fed.'
Account for the poet's admiration of the sculptor. (2)

2.3 Refer to lines 10-11: 'My name.....despair.'
Comment on the irony in the above lines. (3)

2.4 Refer to lines 12-14: 'Round the .....far away.'
Discuss how the alliteration in these lines supports the poet's message. (3)

[10]

OR

PTO.....PAGE 4

QUESTION 3: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the poem below and then answer the question that follow.

Neutral Tones

By Thomas Hardy

We stood by a pond that winter day,
And the sun was white, as though chidden of God,
And a few leaves lay on the starving sod;
– They had fallen from an ash, and were gray.

Your eyes on me were as eyes that rove
Over tedious riddles of years ago;
And some words played between us to and fro
On which lost the more by our love.

The smile on your mouth was the deadest thing
Alive enough to have strength to die;
And a grin of bitterness swept thereby
Like an ominous bird a-wing....

Since then, keen lessons that love deceives,
And wrings with wrong, have shaped to me
Your face, and the God curst sun, and a tree,
And a pond edged with grayish leaves.

3.1 Why does the poet use the words 'blueblack cold' (line 2) to describe the weather? (2)

3.2 Refer to the lines 3-5: 'then with .... blaze.'

What insights into the father's personality is the reader given in the above lines? (2)

3.3 Explain how the tone of the words 'splintering, breaking' (line 6) contributes towards your understanding of the poet's home environment. (3)

3.4 Refer to lines 13-14: 'What .....offices.'

Critically discuss how the repetition in these lines conveys the poet's feelings towards his father. (3)

[10]

QUESTION 4: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.

Those winter Sundays (1962)

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[1] fires blaze. No one ever thanked him.

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[2] angers of that house,

Speaking indifferently[3] 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[4] and lonely offices?[5]

4.1 How does 'that winter day' (line 1) establish the mood of this poem? (2)

4.2 Refer to line 2: 'And the .... of God'

What does this line suggest about the poet's opinion of god? (2)

4.3 Refer to lines 11-12: 'And a grin.... bird a wing.'

Discuss the effectiveness of the comparison in the above lines. (3)

4.4 Refer to lines 13-14: 'Since then ....grayish leaves.'

Critically discuss how the tone of these lines reinforce a central idea of this poem. (3)

[10]

OR

PTO....PAGE 6

QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

They think us happy – Don Mattera

They think us happy,
because we hide our anguish in song,
stamp our shackled feet
until red drips from the cracks.

They smile
and we smile,
we only smile
because they smile
and they think us happy.

Let us remove our masks
of artificial merriment,
reveal the wrinkles of our quiet anger,
wash the clay from our bodies
and let them see the scars.

Perhaps they know, perhaps not,
but dammit they must be told,
we have had enough!

- **NB: This poem is set during the apartheid era in South Africa.**

PTO.....Page 7

5.1 Suggest how the use of pronouns throughout the poem informs the reader of the relationship between 'they' and 'we'. (2)

5.2 Refer to lines3-4: 'stamp our shackled.....from the cracks'.

Explain how the diction in these lines contribute to the 'anguish' (line 3) to which the speaker refers. (3)

5.3 In the context of this poem, what change in outlook is introduced by the words 'Let us' (line 10)? (2)

5.4 Comment critically on how the concluding lines reinforce the speaker's attitude towards their difficult situation. (3)

[10]

p.t.o. p.8 . . . SECTION B

SECTION B: NOVEL

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD – HARPER LEE

Answer EITHER QUESTION 6 (essay question) OR QUESTION 7 (contextual question).

QUESTION 6: TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD – ESSAY QUESTION

Harper Lee exposes the harsh realities of a society deeply involved in racism, social prejudice and sinful values.

Discuss this statement in relation to **To Kill a Mockingbird**. Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 350-400 words (1 ½ - 2 pages). **[25]**

OR

QUESTION 7: TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the extracts below and then answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A

I waited for Uncle Jack to break his promise. He still didn't.

'Atticus, how bad is this going to be? You haven't had too much chance to discuss it.'

'It couldn't be worse, Jack. The only thing we've got is a black man's word against the Ewells'. The evidence boils down to you-did – I – didn't. The jury couldn't possibly be expected to take Tom Robinson's word against the Ewells' – are you acquainted with the Ewells?'

Uncle Jack said yes, he remembered them. He described them to Atticus, but Atticus said, 'You're a generation off. The present ones are the same, though.'

'What are you going to do, then?'

'Before I'm through, I intend to jar the jury a bit – I think we'll have a reasonable chance on appeal, though. I really can't tell at this stage, Jack. You know, I'd hoped to get through life without a case of this kind, but John Taylor pointed at me and said, "You're It." '

'Let this cup pass from you, eh?'

'Right. But do you think I could face my children otherwise? You know what's going to happen as well as I do, Jack, and I hope and pray I can get Jem and Scout through it without bitterness, and most of all, without catching Maycomb's usual disease. Why reasonable people go stark raving mad when anything involving a Negro comes up, is something I don't pretend to understand . . . I just hope that Jem and Scout come to me for their answers instead of listening to the town. I hope they trust me enough. . . . Jean Louise?'

p.t.o. p. 9 . . . SECT. B

7.1. Outline the events that lead to Uncle Jack making "his promise" (line 1). (3)

7.2. Explain why, according to Atticus, "The jury couldn't possibly be expected to take Tom Robinson's word against the Ewells' (Lines 6-7). (3)

7.3. Refer to line 22: '... catching Maycomb's usual disease.'

Explain how 'Maycomb's usual disease' also affects Boo Radley. (3)

7.4. Discuss what Atticus reveals about himself regarding the manner in which he defends Tom Robinson. (4)

EXTRACT B

As Tom Robinson gave his testimony, it came to me that Mayella Ewell must have been the loneliest person in the world. She was even lonelier than Boo Radley, who had not been out of the house in twenty-five years. When Atticus asked had she any friends, she seemed not to know what he meant, then she thought he was making fun of her. She was as sad, I thought, as what Jem called a mixed child: white people wouldn't have anything to do with her because she lived among pigs; Negroes wouldn't have anything to do with her because she was white. She couldn't live like Mr Dolphus Raymond, who preferred the company of Negroes, because she didn't own a riverbank and she wasn't from a fine old family. Nobody said, 'That's just their way,' about the Ewells. Maycomb gave them Christmas baskets, welfare money, and the back of its hand. Tom Robinson was probably the only person who was ever decent to her. But she said he took advantage of her, and when she stood up she looked at him as if he were dirt beneath her feet.

7.5. Do you agree that Mayella Ewell must have been 'the loneliest person in the world' (line 2)? Motivate your answer. (3)

7.6. Explain why Scout's view of Boo Radley changes at the end of the novel. (3)

7.7. Refer to lines 9-11: "She couldn't live like.....company of negroes....."

Show how the above lines give the reader an understanding of Dolphus Raymond's character. (3)

7.8. Refer to lines 16 – 17 "....and when she stood .....dirt beneath her feet."

Comment on the irony in the above lines. (3)

TOTAL [25]

SECTION C – DRAMA

'MACBETH' – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Answer either Question 8 (Essay Question) or Question 9 (Contextual Question).

QUESTION 8 – ESSAY QUESTION

Macbeth's tragedy is that he understands the evil nature of his actions, but proceeds with them anyway.

Critically discuss this statement.

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 350-400 words, (1 ½ to 2 pages).

OR

(25)

QUESTION 9 – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the extracts below and answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A

Sennet sounded. Enter Macbeth *as King,* Lady Macbeth *as Queen,* Lennox, Ross, Lords, *and* Attendants

MACBETH:
Here's our chief guest.
LADY MACBETH:
If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast.
And all thing unbecoming.
MACBETH:
Tonight we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll request your presence.
BANQUO:
Let your highness
Command upon me, to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble tie
Forever knit.
MACBETH:
Ride you this afternoon?
BANQUO:
Ay, my good lord.
MACBETH:
We should have else desir'd your good advice
Which still hath been both grave and prosperous
In this day's council: but we'll take tomorrow.

Is't far you ride?

p.t.o... p.11... BANQUO

BANQUO:
As far, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. Go not my horse the better,
I must become a borrower of the night
For a dark hour, or twain.

MACBETH:
Fail not our feast.

BANQUO:
My lord, I will not.

MACBETH:
We hear our bloody cousins are bestow'd
In England and in Ireland, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange invention. But of that tomorrow,
When therewithal we shall have cause of state
Craving us jointly. Hie you to horse; adieu,
Till you return at night. Goes Fleance with you?

BANQUO:
Ay, my good lord; our time does call upon's.

MACBETH:
I wish your horses swift and sure of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs.
Farewell. [*Exit* Banquo

QUESTIONS:

9.1. Refer to lines 5-6: 'Tonight we hold.....request your presence.'
Explain why Macbeth is hosting a 'solemn supper'. (3)

9.2. Refer to lines 8-10: "....my duties are....tie forever knit."
Discuss the effectiveness of the imagery in the above lines in the context of the extract. (3)

9.3. Examine line 16: "Is't far you ride?" and line 29: "Go Fleance with you?"
Critically discuss Macbeth's motivation in enquiring about Banquo's movements. (3)

9.4. "Till you return at night." (line 16)
Discuss the dramatic irony contained in the above line. (3)

AND

P11 ... p.t.o. p.12 ... EXTRACT B

EXTRACT B

Dunsinane: enter Macbeth

MACBETH:

Why should I play the Roman fool and die
On mine own sword? Whiles I see lives, the gashes
Do better upon them.

Enter Macduff

MACDUFF:

Turn, hell-hound, turn.

MACBETH:

Of all men else I have avoided thee,
But get thee back, my soul is too much charg'd
With blood of thine already.

MACDUFF:

I have no words;
My voice is in my sword, thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out.

They fight. Alarum

MACBETH:

Thou losest labour.
As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword impress as make me bleed.
Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a charmed life which must not yield
To one of woman born,

MACDUFF:

Despair thy charm,
And let the angel whom thou still hast serv'd
Tell thee, Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely rippd.

MACBETH:

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow'd my better part of man;
And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd
That palter with us in a double sense,
That keep the word of promise to our ear
And break it to our hope. I'll not fight with thee.

MACDUFF:

Then yield thee coward,
And live to be the show and gaze o'th'time.
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole and underwrit,
'Here may you see the tyrant.'

9.5. Refer to lines 1-2: "Why should I .....mine own sword."
Account for Macbeth's reference to the 'Roman fool'. (3)

P12 ... p.t.o. p13... 9.6

9.6. Examine lines 5-7:"Of all men.....of thine already."
Comment critically on Macbeth's admission in these lines. (3)

9.7. Refer to lines 15-16: "I bear a .....of woman born."
Show how Macbeth continues to delude himself at this point in the play. (3)

9.8. "Then yield thee coward." (line 27)
Do you consider Macduff's perception of Macbeth being a "coward" to be accurate?
Motivate your response by referring to the play as a whole. (4)

(25)

GRAND TOTAL: 80

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES
H.O.D MR S R PANDAY

Suggested Answers

SECTION A - Poetry

1 Focus Points

Poet marvels at the beauty of God's creation when he sees 'golden daffodils.' Oneness with nature noted when his loneliness is compared to 'a cloud.' This simile reflects his solitary state. 'crowd' of daffodils ~ shows poets exhilaration at seeing daffodils ~ personification also links to the central idea : ie. relationship between man and nature.

'dancing in the breeze' ~ personification of daffodils ~ soft, gentle words reflect delight daffodils take in their existence.

'stretched' ~ lengthened to show endless line of daffodils.

'ten thousand' ~ hyperbole ~ exaggerates huge number of daffodils poet is amazed at countless number

'tossing their heads' - personification - this light dance is an indication of their pride

'jocund' ~ nature i.e. daffodils and waves are so cheerful / alive / vibrant / full of life that poet is amazed. The repetition 'I gazed - and gazed' reveals his wonder and awe. Their beauty has a positive impact on him and he is uplifted.

'my heart ... daffodils' ~ Man's harmony with nature reflected here. He becomes a participant when he 'dances with the daffodils'

~ strong 'd' sound (alliteration) emphasises poet's intense delight

[10]

2.1. 'sheer' ~ arrogant / egotistical / mocking

'cold' ~ aloof / ruthless / lacking in compassion and sensitivity

'command' ~ domineering / bossy

alliteration of 'c' sound ~ clipped ~ reinforces Ozymandias' impatient, uncaring nature. (2)

2.2. The poet admires the sculptor's talent and insight. The sculptor was able to observe and discern the haughty, egotistical nature of Ozymandias

and skillfully capture this onto the statue. (2)

2.3 Ozymandias, in his arrogance, believed he was superior and self important enough to live on eternally via the statue 'look on my works' and in the minds of people 'king of kings'. However, the statue disintegrates into a 'colossal wreck' that stands in the desert away from the public eye. In fact, Ozymandias would have been in despair had he seen the ruin of his statues. (3)

* Review 2.4 The poet's tone is ironic and mocking. Ozymandias, in his overwhelming pride and conceit, believed that the statue i.e. man's works could withstand the relentless laws of time and the elements. The poet's message is clear. Man cannot hope to conquer God's laws — Man is a victim. At end. (3)

[10]

3.1 'Blue black' are strong, harsh, sombre colours that emphasise the intensity and dullness of the cold. In addition, the word reflects a physical bruising that shows how hard the father works in this brutal cold. (2)

3.2 'cracked hands' ~ he is extremely hard working and committed. 'ached from labour' - despite the pain brought on by the intensity of his hard effort, he continues to work ~ responsible 'in weekday - - - blaze' ~ strong and courageous ~ able to defy the inclement weather to fulfil his responsibilities + impressive

3.3 The words 'splintering and breaking' are onomatopoeic. The harsh / forceful tone reflects a sense of aggression and hostility that can be gauged from the sound of these words. The words indicate that the home environment was problematic ~ that the father had deep-seated issues angers and that the poet was negatively affected

by the father's violent, unstable behaviour. (3)

3.4, The repetition is emotionally charged. It reflects the deep regret/remorse the poet feels for having not appreciated the father's caring gestures and kind acts. The repetition heightens this delayed sense of understanding and draws sympathy from the reader. (3)

[10]

4.1, Winter is a season which is cold and gray. A sense of gloom and bleakness pervades the atmosphere making one feel depressed and miserable. A sombre, dull mood created by winter sets the scene for the disintegration of the poet's love relationship. (2)

4.2 The poet believes that God is unsympathetic towards the predicament he is facing with his loved one. God's creation i.e. the sun, is usually a source of life is 'white' as if cursed by God. The poet feels upset/disillusioned and even bitter that God refuses to support/uplift his relationship with his lover by creating a warm/flourishing environment. (2)

4.3 In the simile ~ the smile is transformed into a harsh grimace which is being compared to an ominous bird. The ominous bird is one that brings ill luck, the result of which is disillusion and pain. In the same way, the facial expression of the lover is twisted/distorted to reflect this unhappiness. (3)

4.4 The tone of the poet is one of disillusion/disappointment. This tone reflects the central idea that love is deceptive. The alliteration of the 'wr' sound emphasises the hurt and pain the poet is feeling. The poet conveys a hopeless view on love — love has failed him. (3)

[10]

S.1. Use of 'they' and 'we/our/us' indicates two polarised groups — separated, lacking in unity/harmony. A vast chasm exists between the speaker's group i.e. black and white people. The lack of identification further emphasises the distance as neither group really has knowledge of the other 'They' this = no friendship/warmth Connotations of racial separation perhaps even of subtle enmity (2)

S.2 'stamp' ~ strong/hard/heavy word of action reveals the intense anger and frustration/hurt and pain brought on by their circumstances 'shackled' ~ Black people feel oppressed, confined, constrained by injustices; violent treatment reflected in 'scars' 'red' ~ reference to blood ~ physical pain parallels the emotional hurt. (3)

S.3 In the first two stanzas, both speaker and black people have passively accepted the ill-treatment meted out by white people to them... 'hide our anguish'... 'we smile' ~ they mask their real feelings of pain and anger.

'let us' reflects a change. He wants to take action/mobilise/reveal their miseries to the perpetrators/expose their feelings and become true to themselves 'let us' speaks to a sense of unity ~ Appeals to all the oppressed to work together (2)

S.4 The speaker finds the ill-treatments of his people by the whites intolerable. The short phrases 'perhaps ...' 'perhaps not' reveals his lack of patience with white complacency. The use of the colloquial word 'dammit' shows his frustration. The strong/forceful tone and exclamation mark in 'we have had enough!' indicates that he has reached the end of his tether and no longer wishes to conceal 'we hide ... remove our masks etc' or accept the superior, uncaring attitude of white people who dehumanise 'shackled' 'scars' etc. them and rob them of their identity, freedom etc. (3)

2.4. The central message is that time is a leveller of all life on earth. No matter what one has achieved or attained in their lives nothing is taken into the hereafter. The alliteration of 'bound/less and bare' 'lone and level' 'sands stretch' reflects the decaying majesty of Ozymandias. The words convey the ruin and destruction of time and how even the mightiest of

T. K. M. B

QUESTION 6 - ESSAY

POINTS TO CONSIDER

- TOM ROBINSON / CHARACTER / BLACK – SENTENCED FOR A CEIME HE DID NOT COMMIT/ THE MINUTE MAYELLA (WHITE) SCREAMED RAPE HE WAS CONVICTED/ TRIAL WAS A MOCKERY (REACTION OF JEM , DILL) ATTICUS DEFENDS t r KNOWING THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE.
- LEARNERS CAN DISCUSS INCIDENTS THAT INCLUDE THE ABOVE

- BOO RADLEY KEPT IN ISOLATION BY HIS FATHER (BIGOT) BECAUSE OF A BOYISH PRANK / DEPRIVED OF YOUTH / HUMAN CONTACT / ATTEMPTS TO MAKE CONTACT GIFTS ETC. TO CHILDREN

  NOTE: LEARNERS CAN BRING IN OTHER DETAILS / INCIDENTS TO SUPPORT THE ABOVE.

- DOLPHUS RAYMOND / PREFERRED TO BE SEEN AS A 'DRUNKARD' THAN OPEN HIMSELF UP TO THE HARSH RACIST COMMUNITY OF MAYCOMB / MARRIED A COLOURED WOMEN / CHILDREN SENT TO THE NORTH TO BE EDUCATED DUE TO THEM BEING MORE ADVANCED HAS LONG FREED BLACK SLAVES ETC.

USE DOE MARKING RUBRIC.

T.K.M.D.

Suggested answers

7.1. During Christmas which was spent at Finch Landing, Scout had gotten into argument with Francis who had called Atticus a 'nigger lover' for defending Tom Robinson, Scout had hit/punched Francis. She had gotten into trouble but does not reveal why she hit Francis. Only later does she explain to Uncle Jack why she had hit Francis but does not want him to discipline Francis as she had promised Atticus not to lose her temper when anyone made remarks about him defending T R – she did not want to disappoint him - Uncle Jack had promised not to reveal her bad behaviour. (3)

7.2. Maycomb white community of which the jury was made up of was predominantly whites who were extremely racist. Despite the Ewells being white, unrefined and living on the rubbish dump the white racist community will support the Ewells no matter what evidence is presented in court. Tom Robinson who was from the black community will be guilty because he is black / negro. (3)

7.3. The disease of Maycomb was prejudice. Boo Radley was known as a phantom figure who roamed Maycomb at night committing terrible deeds / feared by the community. After his childhood prank he became a social outcast in Maycomb society. People spread vicious rumours that Boo is a monster, pin negative incidents on him. Boo becomes a scapegoat for others' failings and actions. (Accept other valid responses).

7.4. Atticus is a man of wisdom and understanding. He is a good father with strong family values who teaches his children to "climb into a person's skin" and consider things from their perspective also that 'people were people' (to treat people equally) which is clear when he defends T R who is black. He wanted his children to grow up without getting caught in the web of racial prejudice even when he was defending T R. He teaches them that courage is not a man with a gun in his hand but rather having personal courage eg. Mrs Dubose. (Accept a range of other responses). (4)

7.5. Yes, she had no friends – white youth did not join her as she was considered 'white trash' , black youth would not join her because whites and blacks did not socialise due to racial prejudice. Her siblings and her father too her for granted, expected her to play the role of 'mother' as she had to see to their daily needs , she was also being abused by her father and had no one to confide in. (3)

Credit learner's for giving 'no' response

7.6. At the beginning he was seen as a phantom figure/ someone to be scared of as he was never seen and it was believed that he went about at night committing horrible deeds eg killing chickens etc. When Jem and Scout are saved from Bob Ewell she realises that he was always on the lookout for them and yearned for contact with them eg. Gifts in the knot-hole, blanket put on Scout's shoulder and Jem's pants being stitched. On that night had it not been for him being on the lookout she and Jem would have been killed. (3)

7.7. Dolphus Raymond was a rich white land owner who had married a woman of colour which was unacceptable to the racist whites in Maycomb. He did not like to be judged/ criticised for this rather he pretended to be a drunkard in society. Scout is shocked when she realises the coke bottle / flask did not have alcohol. He was very protective of his children rather than let them be judged by the people of Maycomb he sent them to the South where equality and a better education prevailed. (3)

7.8. Mayella Ewell had nobody that is why Tom Robinson did odd jobs for her for no payment as he felt sorry for her. Deprived of love and human contact and considering her family life she puts aside Toms blackness and turns / forces herself on him – when he does not repond she screams rape. In court she forgets that she had tempted a negro. T R reminds her of his shame/sin ie. He was the evidence. She wishes that he would go away. Irony – she looks at him 'as if he were dirt beneath her feet' because of her accusations and behaviour against him which was cruel, vindictive and dirty - THIS IS IRONICAL – she deliberately destroyed the life of an innocent man. (3)

NOTE: ALL THREE MARK QUESTIONS NEED TO HAVE TWO WELL EXPLAINED POINTS

TOTAL: (25)

MACBETH

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

QUESTION 8 - ESSAY QUESTION

POINTS TO CONSIDER

* Macbeth is initially portrayed as a hero, a loyal man of action and decision, who has shed blood in the king's name.
* King Duncan refers to him as "valiant cousin"; Ross describes him as a worthy God of War- "Bellona's bridegroom".
* Awarded the title "Thane of Cawdor" (irony- title of a traitor).
* Meeting with the witches (who sense that he has an inherent evil streak in his inner being); their prophecies give him hope; awakens his "vaulting ambition". He becomes dependent on the witches; learns too late that they equivocated.
* Duncan's nomination of his son Malcolm as heir to the throne dashes Macbeth's hope of kingship - results in him thinking more seriously along the path of evil.
* Macbeth still has noble feelings - realises the consequences of carrying out his thoughts- "we will proceed no further in this business" but succumbs to Lady Macbeth's taunts about his manhood. Capitulates. Allows himself to be overridden by her ruthlessness.
* Tremendous impact of the murder of Duncan on his soul - awareness that he has been disowned by God; declares that the meaning has gone out of life.

* Despite a tortured conscience, he still chooses to embark on a criminal path. Terrified when confronted by Banquo's ghost; driven to the edge of insanity — constantly denied the security he yearns for.
* Driven by the witches equivocation (apparitions), he becomes a homicidal tyrant. Slaughters Macduff's family.
* Tragedy is that Macbeth believes that a destiny has been preordained for him but he wishes to control it himself. He is deceived by his own desires which he attributes to the witches. In the end, Macbeth is a lonely, desperate man surrounded by the forces of good. The tragedy is that Macbeth has given his soul to damnation for nothing.
* Use assessment rubric !!

QUESTION 9 – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

9.1. Macbeth has murdered Duncan and is now king. He is hosting a ceremonial banquet similar to the one Duncan had given at his castle. At that banquet, Duncan had distributed rewards and warmth; here, Macbeth tries to have a similar feast in which loyalty would be shown to him. Also "solemn" – pun – ref. to formal supper and Duncan's death. (3)

9.2. The metaphor alludes to loyalty, which is the reason for Macbeth's state banquet. Banquo

claims that his loyalty to Macbeth is like a knot that cannot be untied. Ironic in context because in Banquo's earlier soliloquy, he admitted to suspecting Macbeth of foul play. (3)

9.3. Macbeth has already decided that Banquo and Fleance must be murdered, hence he enquires about Banquo's movements. It appears as if he is showing concern for Banquo; instead, he wants to know the location where his hired killers will be able to find them. (3)

9.4. Dramatic irony – Macbeth plans to have Banquo killed – he is being disingenuous. He is aware that Banquo will not return that night; however, he is unaware that Banquo will attend the feast as a ghost. (3)

9.5. Instead of being dishonoured by capture, Roman soldiers committed suicide by stabbing themselves with their own swords, which was a more honourable way to die. Macbeth rejects the idea of committing suicide while there are still opponents to fight. (3)

9.6. Here Macbeth expresses remorse: "my soul is too much charged with blood of thine already". He does not want to fight Macduff because he says he has too much blood of Macduff's on him already

(reference to Lady Macduff and her children whom he had murdered). This shows that Macbeth has not lost all his humanity. (3)

9.7. Macbeth believes that he is protected by a magic spell and is fated not to submit/surrender. He has not fully realised that the witches had equivocated to the very end and still believes he is invincible. He tells Macduff that it is no use to try and kill him because no man born of woman can hurt him. He is deluded because Macduff was delivered prematurely by Caesarian section and was, indeed, born to kill him. (3)

9.8. Subjective response.

Yes - Macbeth becomes a worse traitor than Cawdor; "vaulting ambition" - commits regicide. Initially influenced by the witches and Lady Macbeth but chooses to take the criminal path himself. Kills the grooms to maintain his alibi; kills Banquo to secure his position; slaughters Macduff's family - displays the mindless brutality of a coward who ends up alone and desperate.

No - "brave Macbeth" initially seen on the battlefield as a loyal man of action. Viewed as "Bellona's bridegroom". Influenced by the witches and Lady Macbeth as well as his own hamartia, "vaulting ambition" - makes irrational decisions. Cornered, he refuses to surrender, fights to the bitter end as a true soldier instead of being captured. (4)

Suggested Answers

Section A - Poetry

1 Focus Points

Poet marvels at the beauty of God's creation when he sees 'golden daffodils.' Oneness with nature noted when his loneliness is compared to 'a cloud.' This simile reflects his solitary state. 'crowd' of daffodils ~ shows poets exhilaration at seeing daffodils ~ personification also links to the central idea i.e. relationship between man and nature.

'dancing in the breeze' ~ personification of daffodils ~ soft, gentle words reflect delight daffodils take in their existence.

'stretched' ~ lengthened to show endless line of daffodils.

'ten thousand' ~ hyperbole ~ exaggerates huge number of daffodils poet is amazed at countless number

'tossing their heads' ~ personification ~ this light dance is an indication of their pride

'jocund' ~ nature i.e. daffodils and waves are so cheerful / alive / vibrant / full of life that poet is amazed. The repetition 'I gazed - and gazed' reveals his wonder and awe. Their beauty has a positive impact on him and he is uplifted.

'my heart ... daffodils' ~ Man's harmony with nature reflected here. He becomes a participant when he 'dances with the daffodils' ~ strong 'd' sound (alliteration) emphasises poet's intense delight [10]

2.1. 'sheer' ~ arrogant / egotistical / mocking

'cold' ~ aloof / ruthless / lacking in compassion and sensitivity

'command' ~ domineering / bossy

alliteration of 'c' sound ~ clipped ~ reinforces Ozymandias' impatient, uncaring nature. (2)

2.2. The poet admires the sculptor's talent and insight. The sculptor was able to observe and discern the haughty, egotistical nature of Ozymandias