

**JUNIOR LYCEUM AND AREA SECONDARY SCHOOL
FINAL EXAMINATION 2000
Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division**

Form 5

English Literature

Time: 2 hours

Name: _____

Class: _____

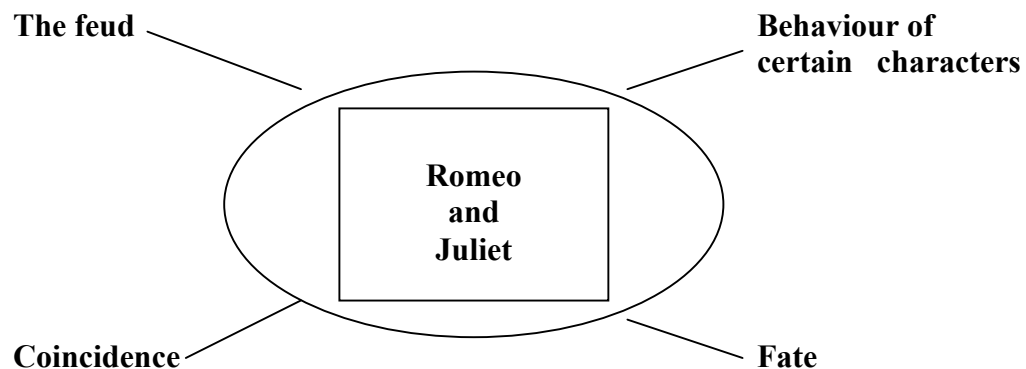
Choose ONE question from each of SECTIONS A, B, C and answer ALL questions in SECTION D. All sections carry equal marks. You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation of material. Write on the paper provided. Answers should be supported by evidence from the texts.

SECTION A - DRAMA

(25 marks)

ROMEO AND JULIET

1. ROMEO: This gentleman, the Prince's near ally,
My very friend, hath got this mortal hurt
In my behalf, my reputation stained
With Tybalt's slander – Tybalt that an hour
Hath been my cousin. O sweet Juliet,
Thy beauty hath made me effeminate,
And in my temper soften'd valour's steel.
- a. Briefly narrate what has happened just before this speech. **(5 marks)**
b. Describe Romeo's thoughts and feelings at this point in the play. **(5 marks)**
c. This event brings about a change in Romeo's behaviour. Show how in the course of the play Romeo changes from a love-sick youth to a mature person. **(15 marks)**
2. How far do any or all of the factors in the diagram below contribute towards the tragic end of Romeo and Juliet?



3. Give an account of a scene in which you particularly admire and sympathise with Juliet, bringing out why you do so.

TURN OVER

MACBETH

4. Read carefully the following passage and then answer the questions set below.

LADY MACBETH Out damned spot! Out, I say! One, two. Why then 'tis time to do't. Hell is murky. Fie, my lord, fie, a soldier, and afeard? What need we fear? Who knows it, when none can call our power to account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?

DOCTOR Do you mark that?

LADY MACBETH The Thane of Fife had a wife. Where is she now? What, will these hands ne'er be clean? No more o'that, my lord, no more o'that. You mar all with this starting.

DOCTOR Go to, go to; you have known what you should not.

GENTLEWOMAN She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known.

LADY MACBETH Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. O, O, O.

DOCTOR What a sigh is there? The heart is sorely charged.

GENTLEWOMAN I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.

DOCTOR Well, well, well –

GENTLEWOMAN Pray God it be, sir.

DOCTOR This disease is beyond my practice; yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep who have died holily in their beds.

Write an essay about the significance of this passage in the play *Macbeth*. You may wish to concentrate on two or more of the following points which are offered as a guide:

- the relation of the passage to the **plot** of the play.
 - its relation to the **central theme/s**.
 - what the passage reveals about any **characters** in the play.
 - interesting and effective use of **language**.
5. Macbeth's downward path starts with his assassination of Duncan. Write about the factors which push Macbeth to murder his king.
6. An atmosphere of darkness envelopes many scenes in the play. With particular reference to two scenes, show how darkness is associated with Evil.

MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

7. At one point in the play, Thomas More tells his wife: “this is not the stuff of which martyrs are made.” Do you think that this statement really applies to More? Give reasons for your opinion.
8. Give an account of the part where King Henry visits Thomas More at his home and comment on its significance in the development of the play.
9. King Henry’s absolute power makes many characters change their behaviour to satisfy his desires. Comment with special reference to Wolsey, Cromwell and More.

BURNING EVEREST AND MARIZA’S STORY

10. Throughout *Burning Everest*, Jim is represented as a rude, unpleasant and ungrateful boy. To what extent should we condemn or excuse his behaviour?
11. From your reading of *Mariza’s Story*, say what you have learnt about the life of the streetkids in Brazil.
12. *Burning Everest* and *Mariza’s Story* show how much children suffer because of the selfishness and/or indifference of adults. Refer to specific incidents in the plays to show the truth of this statement.

SECTION B - POETRY

(25 marks)

13. You have been asked by your teacher to help draw up a Poetry syllabus for next year. Which TWO poems would you certainly include? Write about those features of these poems which you particularly liked.
14. Poets usually appeal to our feelings and/or imagination. Choose TWO poems you liked and show how through imagery, rhythm and choice of words, the poets have managed to appeal to your feelings and imagination.
15. Choose TWO poems about either a) Seascapes or b) Landscapes or c) Animals or d) War, which you have found interesting and effective. Write about what, in your opinion, makes them interesting and effective.

TURN OVER

SECTION C - PROSE

(25 marks)

VILLAGE BY THE SEA

16. This is a grim story about a life of poverty in India; but instances of kindness, happiness and hope make life worth living. With specific references to the novel, write about some of these instances.
17. Show the importance of the part played by the de Silva family in the life of the family of Hari.

LORD OF THE FLIES

18. Give an account of two specific incidents which indicate the gradual breakdown of civilisation on the island.
19. Write about the importance of TWO of the following in the novel:
Piggy the conch the fire the Beast.

INTO THE WIND

20. Which two characters from the stories in the selection have made the strongest impression on you? By close reference to their thoughts, words and actions, explain why they have this effect on you.
21. Most of these short stories in this selection are about people facing problems in life. By referring to two of the short stories, show how these problems are the result of conflicting attitudes.

SECTION D - UNSEEN TEXT

(25 marks)

22. Read carefully the following poem and answer ALL the questions set below.

A POISON TREE

William Blake

I was angry with my friend:
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe:
I told it not, my wrath did grow. 4

And I water'd it in fears,
Night and morning with my tears;
And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles. 8

And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright;
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine, 12

And into my garden stole
When the night had veil'd the pole:
In the morning glad I see
My foe outstretch'd beneath the tree. 16

- a. Choose the best answer. **(2 marks)**
i. The poem is about an apple tree.
ii. The poem describes the end of a friendship.
iii. The poem shows what anger can lead to.
iv. The poem is about gardening.
- b. The first stanza contains two contrasting ideas . What are they? **(4 marks)**
- c. What does 'the tree' (line 16) stand for in the poem? **(2 marks)**
- d. Give THREE images from the poem which build up the picture of the tree. **(3 marks)**
- e. What figures of speech are used in these lines? **(4 marks)**
i. "And with soft deceitful wiles"
ii. "And I watered it in fears"
- f. What is the rhyme scheme in the first stanza? **(2 marks)**
- g. How is the poet feeling at the end of the poem? **(3 marks)**
- h. Why, in your opinion, is the poem called "A Poison Tree"? **(5 marks)**