

FORM 5 **ENGLISH LITERATURE** **Time: 2 hours**

Name: _____ **Index No:** _____ **Class:** _____

Choose ONE question from Section A, ONE question from Section B, and ONE question from Section C. Answer ALL the questions in Section D. All the sections carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation of material. Answers should be supported by evidence from the text.

SECTION A – DRAMA (25 marks)

Choose ONE question from this section.

TWELFTH NIGHT

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Maria: I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of
 Love; wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape
 Of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expressure
 Of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find
 Himself most feelingly personated. I can write very 5
 Like my lady your niece: on a forgotten matter we
 Can hardly make distinction of our hands.

Sir Toby Belch: Excellent! I smell a device.

Sir Andrew: I have't in my nose too.

Sir Toby Belch: He shall think, by the letters that thou wilt drop, 10
 That they come from my niece, and that she's in
 Love with him.

Maria: My purpose is, indeed, a horse of that colour.

- (a) Who is Maria talking about? Describe an earlier episode that leads to this conversation. (5 marks)
- (b) What is Maria's plan? (5 marks)
- (c) What does this passage tell us about the character of Maria? (5 marks)
- (d) How does the idea of deception in this episode link with the rest of the play? (10 marks)
- 2.** Compare the characters of Orsino and Olivia. In what ways are their attitudes towards love similar or different and how does their behaviour reflect their views on love?
- 3.** What are the links between the main plot of the play and the sub-plots? How is the comic plot a reflection of Orsino's own love?

MACBETH

4. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Lady Macduff: What had he done, to make him fly the land?

Ross: You must have patience, madam.

Lady Macduff: He had none;
His flight was madness. When our actions do not,
Our fears do make us traitors.

5

Ross: You know not
Whether it was his wisdom or his fear.

Lady Macduff: Wisdom? To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles in a place
From whence himself does fly? He loves us not.
He wants the natural touch, for the poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
All is the fear, and nothing is the love;
As little is the wisdom, where the flight
So runs against all reason.

10

15

Ross: My dearest coz,
I pray you school yourself. But for your husband,
He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. I dare not speak much further,
But cruel are the times when we are traitors
And do not know ourselves, when we hold rumour
From what we fear, yet know not what we fear,
But float upon a wild and violent sea,
Each way and none. I take my leave of you,
Shall not be long but I'll be here again.
Things at the worst will cease, or else climb upward
To what they were before.

20

25

- (a) What are the circumstances in which these words are spoken? (4 marks)
- (b) Describe the characters of Lady Macduff and Ross, as revealed by the passage. (6 marks)
- (c) By referring to the above passage and other parts of the play, discuss how Scotland has been affected by Macbeth's rule. (6 marks)
- (d) The theme of appearance and reality is an important theme in *Macbeth*. Show how the theme comes out in this passage, and in at least **two** other parts of the play. (9 marks)

5. To what extent do you feel that Macbeth is responsible for his own fate?

6. Duncan, Banquo, Macduff and Malcolm are four characters that bring out the element of goodness in *Macbeth*. By referring to the character and actions of **three** of these characters, show how the element of goodness is portrayed in the play.

BURNING EVEREST AND MARIZA'S STORY

7. Explain the importance of Mt. Everest in the story *Burning Everest*. You should refer to different episodes in the play.
8. "Although the children in *Mariza's Story* are not responsible for the situation they find themselves in, some adults have no sympathy for them." Discuss.
9. Show how Jim, in *Burning Everest*, and Marisa, in *Mariza's Story*, cope without a mother.

THE GLASS MENAGERIE

10. "The plot of *The Glass Menagerie* is structured around a series of abandonments." By referring to what happens in the play, discuss the role abandonment plays in *The Glass Menagerie* and how it affects the Wingfields.
11. "The physically and emotionally crippled Laura is the only character in the play who never does anything to hurt anyone else." By referring to Laura and the other characters in the play, discuss how far you agree with this statement.
12. Williams writes in the Production Notes that "nostalgia . . . is the first condition of the play." Discuss the role that memory and nostalgia play in *The Glass Menagerie*.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT AND THE TALL

13. Show how the various soldiers of the British patrol are affected by the pressures of war.
14. Discuss the importance of the Japanese soldier in the play *The Long and the Short and the Tall*.
15. "The use of regional and military slang gives the audience a better understanding of the British soldiers." Discuss this statement by referring to *The Long and the Short and the Tall*.

SECTION B – POETRY

Choose ONE question from this section.

THE NEW DRAGON BOOK OF VERSE

1. Some experiences leave a mark on memory. Write about **two** poems in which the poets write about unforgettable experiences.
2. “*My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings*”. Discuss how Shelley, in *Ozymandias*, develops the idea that power does not last forever.
3. The sea has fascinated painters and writers. Show how the poem *The Sea* describes clearly this fascination with nature.

THE CALLING OF KINDRED

4. “*My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings*”. Discuss how Shelley, in *Ozymandias*, develops the idea that power does not last forever.
5. Describe Elizabeth Jennings’ memories in *My Grandmother*.
6. “Animals are often the main protagonists in poems.” Discuss this statement with reference to either *The Owl* or *The Tiger*.

SECTION C – PROSE

(25 marks)

Choose ONE question from this section.

ANIMAL FARM

1. Describe how the pigs’ greed leads to the downfall of the other animals in *Animal Farm*.
2. Is *Animal Farm* still valid today or does it just relate what happened during the Russian Revolution? Discuss, giving reasons for your answer.

THE OTHER SIDE OF TRUTH

3. “Unlike the authorities in Nigeria, the authorities in Britain seem both threatening and at other times helpful.” Discuss the role the authorities play in *The Other Side of Truth* and say how they affect Sade and her family.
4. Sade finds herself in difficult situations where doing the right thing or saying the truth may result in people getting hurt. Write about these episodes and say how Sade deals with these problems.

KING OF SHADOWS

5. “All shall be well. I knew as I said it that it was a lie, Shakespeare’s lie, because I knew my own life that all does not go well, but that terrible things happen to people and cannot be put right, by magic flower-juice, or by anything else in this world.”
Discuss the way in which magic, in the form of time travel, actually does help both Shakespeare and Nat.
6. Love is an important theme in the novel *King of Shadows*. Discuss how this theme is developed in the novel.

THE GREAT AUTOMATIC GRAMMATIZATOR AND OTHER STORIES

7. “In *The Great Automatic Grammatizator* a number of characters do not find happiness in marriage.” Discuss this statement by referring to any **two** stories.
8. “Some characters in *The Great Automatic Grammatizator* might appear to be respectable, but in reality they are tricksters.” Discuss with reference to any **two** stories.

THE TIME MACHINE

9. The Time Traveller, Weena, the Eloi and the Morlocks play an important part in *The Time Machine*. Write about **two** of these and bring out their importance to the development of the novel.
10. The Time Traveller believes at first that he has come to an ideal world. Show how this first impression changes as the novel progresses.

PRIVATE PEACEFUL

11. “*Private Peaceful* examines the injustice of soldiers executed by firing squad.” Discuss.
12. Discuss aspects of English rural life as portrayed by Morpurgo in *Private Peaceful*.

SECTION D – UNPREPARED TEXT

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

THE FISH ARE ALL SICK

The fish are all sick, the great whales are dead,
the villages stranded in stone on the coast,
ornamental, like pearls on the fringe of a coat.
Sea men, who knew what the ocean did,
turned their low houses away from the surf.
But new men who come to be rural and safe
Add big glass views and begonia beds.

5

Water keeps to itself.
White lip after lip
curls to a close on the littered beach.
Something is sicker and blacker than fish.
And closing its grip, and closing its grip.

10

Anne Stevenson

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

4 marks []

(a) The poet is

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (i) describing a beach. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) describing a village by the sea. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (iii) commenting on the destruction of the natural environment. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (iv) commenting on the fact that too many houses are being built. |

(b) The poem is

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (i) a Shakespearean sonnet. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) a Petrarchan sonnet. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (iii) written in blank verse. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | (iv) written in free verse. |

2. (a) Find an example of (i) **a simile** (ii) **an alliteration** and (iii) **run-on lines** in the poem.

3 marks []

- (i) Simile: _____
- (ii) Alliteration: _____
- (iii) Run-on lines: _____
- _____

(b) Comment on the effectiveness of the simile you chose in (a) above.

2 marks []

3. Is the rhythm of the poem fast or slow? Give a reason why the rhythm is appropriate in the context. 2 marks []

4. Is the poet describing the past, the present, or the future? Support your answer by referring to what the poet says. 3 marks []

5. The poet creates a contrast between “sea men” (line 4) and “new men” (line 6).

(a) Explain the contrast in your own words. 2 marks []

(b) What does Stevenson wish the reader to understand through the contrast? 2 marks []

(a)

(b)

6. By close reference to the second stanza, show how the theme of pollution is presented in the poem. 3 marks []

7. “In her poetry, Anne Stevenson uses simple language to create a powerful effect.” Give at least **two** reasons to show why this statement is true in the case of the poem *The Fish Sick*.

4 marks [

(25 marks)