

FORM 4 **ENGLISH LITERATURE** **TIME: 2 hours**

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

SECTION A – DRAMA

(25 marks)

Choose ONE question from this section.

MACBETH

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

Lady Macbeth: The raven himself is hoarse
 That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
 Under my battlements. Come, you spirits
 That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,
 And fill me from the crown to the toe, top-full 5
 Of direst cruelty! make thick my blood,
 Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
 That no compunctious visitings of nature
 Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
 The effect and it! Come to my woman's breasts, 10
 And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers,
 Wherever in your sightless substances
 You wait on nature's mischief! Come, thick night,
 And pall thee in the dunkest smoke of hell,
 That my keen knife see not the wound it makes, 15
 Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
 To cry 'Hold, hold!'

Enter MACBETH

Great Glamis! worthy Cawdor!
 Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter!
 Thy letters have transported me beyond
 This ignorant present, and I feel now 20
 The future in the instant.

Macbeth: My dearest love,
 Duncan comes here to-night.

- "The raven himself is hoarse / That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan / Under my battlements." (lines 1 – 3) What has Lady Macbeth planned to do and why is the image of the raven appropriate? (4 marks)
- "Come, you spirits/ That tend on mortal thoughts" (line 3 – 4). Who is Lady Macbeth referring to? (2 marks)
- Discuss the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth as revealed by these lines. (5 marks)
- From your knowledge of the play *Macbeth*, and from what we learn from the above lines, describe Lady Macbeth's character. (14 marks)

2. “Macbeth is more to be pitied than condemned.” How far do you agree with this statement?
3. Write about two scenes from *Macbeth* which you consider to be particularly effective. Give your reasons clearly and support your answer with close reference and quotations.

TWELFTH NIGHT

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

Viola

I left no ring with her: what means this lady?
Fortune forbid my outside have not charm'd her!
She made good view of me; indeed, so much,
That sure methought her eyes had lost her tongue,
For she did speak in starts distractedly. 5
She loves me, sure; the cunning of her passion
Invites me in this churlish messenger.
None of my lord's ring! why, he sent her none.
I am the man: if it be so, as 'tis, 10
Poor lady, she were better love a dream.
Disguise, I see, thou art a wickedness,
Wherein the pregnant enemy does much.
How easy is it for the proper-false
In women's waxen hearts to set their forms! 15
Alas, our frailty is the cause, not we!
For such as we are made of, such we be.
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. 20
What will become of this? As I am man,
My state is desperate for my master's love;
As I am woman,--now alas the day!--
What thriftless sighs shall poor Olivia breathe!
O time! thou must untangle this, not I; 25
It is too hard a knot for me to untie!

- (a) What does the passage reveal about Olivia? (10 marks)
- (b) Explain what Viola means when she says
'It is too hard a knot for me to untie!' (3 marks)
- (c) How does disguise help and hinder Viola? (9 marks)
- (d) Explain what Viola means by 'women's waxen hearts'. (3 marks)

5. *Twelfth Night* is a comedy of errors arising from mistaken identity. Discuss.
6. Compare and contrast Sir Toby Belch with Sir Andrew Aguecheek or Viola with Olivia.

BURNING EVEREST AND MARIZA'S STORY

7. Write about either the Wellands or Sharon.
8. Explain why towards the end of *Burning Everest* there is a change in Jim.

9. 'You're no good at school and you're no good at home'. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

THE LONG AND THE SHORT AND THE TALL

10. Bring out the differences in character between Sergeant Mitchem and Private Bamforth.
11. Describe the various attitudes of the small group of British soldiers towards the Japanese soldier that they keep prisoner.
12. Fear has a deep effect upon the British soldiers in *The Long, The Short and The Tall*. Discuss the importance of fear in the play.

THE GLASS MENAGERIE

13. With reference to two characters, show how they cope with their difficulties in life.
14. Describe the various ways how Tennessee Williams maintains the interest of the audience in *The Glass Menagerie*.
15. 'Family problems are a characteristic of Tennessee Williams' works'. Discuss this statement by referring to what happens in *The Glass Menagerie*.

SECTION B – POETRY

Choose ONE question from this section.

THE NEW DRAGON BOOK OF VERSE

1. Show what effect new experiences have on the Indian in *The Discovery* and on the narrator in *A Small Dragon*.
2. With reference to *The Lesson* and *My parents kept me from children who were rough* show how childhood experiences have sometimes inspired poets.
3. 'In *The Tiger* nature is treated in an unusual but interesting way'. Discuss.

THE CALLING OF KINDRED

4. A popular topic with poets is creatures. Discuss how Edward Thomas in *The Owl* and William Blake in *The Tiger* develop the topic of creatures.
5. People leave a mark on other people's lives. Describe the effects that Elizabeth Jennings's grandmother left on her.
6. *The Charge of the Light Brigade* is a tribute to soldiers who died in vain. How does Tennyson bring out the senselessness of their death?

SECTION C – PROSE

(25 marks)

Choose ONE question from this section

ANIMAL FARM

1. Explain why the animals' rebellion in *Animal Farm* ends in failure.
2. By referring to different episodes show what Squealer's role is in *Animal Farm*.

THE OTHER SIDE OF TRUTH

3. "They're not finished with you, Folarin! They won't stop until they've shut you up." Show how the theme of freedom of speech is tackled by Naidoo in *The Other Side of Truth*.
4. "I don't want to go to London," Femi whined. Show how Femi's life was turned upside down when he and his sister were sent to London and how it affected him.

KING OF SHADOWS

5. "This is a daring and complex novel that is set against the background of the life of an unhappy boy who, after travelling unexpectedly through time, learns how to face his real-life troubles." Discuss this statement by showing how Nat's visit to Elizabethan England helped him in his personal life.
6. Choose **three** of the following and describe their character and the role they play in the novel *King of Shadows*:
Harry; Master Burbage; Arby; Roper; Gil.

THE GREAT AUTOMATIC GRAMMATIZATOR

7. Although *The Great Automatic Grammatizator* and *Vengeance is Mine Inc.* are both successful business ventures, *The Great Automatic Grammatizator* has a more complex theme. Discuss.
8. In *Katrina* Roald Dahl writes about a number of battle-scenes during the Second World War. Describe some of the battle-scenes from this story and say why you find them moving or interesting.

THE TIME MACHINE

9. *The Time Machine* is a science-fiction novel that has no connection with everyday life. Discuss.
10. In *The Time Machine* H.G. Wells appears to be rather pessimistic about the future of mankind. Discuss.

PRIVATE PEACEFUL

11. Thomas Peaceful shared many adventures with his brother Charlie but the true leader was always Charlie. Say whether you agree with this statement by referring to different episodes in the book.
12. Although *Private Peaceful* is mostly about war-time experiences it is also a description of life in the English countryside before the war. Discuss.

SECTION D – UNPREPARED TEXT

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

Summer and Winter

- It was a bright and cheerful afternoon,
Towards the end of the sunny month of June.
Like floating mountains the silver clouds
Were gathered in scattered crowds,
5 And on the horizon the stainless sky
Opened like eternity.
All things rejoiced beneath the sun; the weeds,
The river, and the cornfields, and the reeds:
The willow leaves that glanced in the light breeze,
10 And the firm foliage¹ of the larger trees

- It was a winter such as when birds die
In the deep forests; and the fishes lie
Stiffened in the translucent ice, which makes
Even the mud and slime of the warm lakes
15 A wrinkled clod as hard as brick; and when
Among their children, comfortable men
Gather about great fires, and yet feel cold:
Alas², then, for the homeless beggar old.

Notes:¹ foliage – leaves² alas – exclamation of sorrow*Adapted from Percy Bysshe Shelley***Answer the following questions:**

In Question 1, tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The poem describes

1m []

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. a mild day in winter and a hot summer's day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. a cold day in winter and a hot summer. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. a bright afternoon in June and a cold winter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. two unpleasant days. |

2. Identify the figure of speech in each of the following phrases and explain each phrase.

8m []

- a. cheerful afternoon

Figure of speech:

Explanation:

- b. silver clouds

Figure of speech:

Explanation:

c. the stainless sky

Figure of speech:

Explanation:

d. All things rejoiced

Figure of speech:

Explanation:

3a. Quote ONE simile from the poem.

1m []

3b Say what TWO things are compared in this simile.

1m []

3c Say why the simile is effective.

1m []

4. Quote TWO examples of alliteration.

2m []

a.

b.

5. What is the rhyme-scheme of the second stanza?

1m []

6. Give TWO reasons why in the last line the word 'old' is after 'beggar' rather than before.

2m []

a.

b.

7. Mention two examples of contrast between summer and winter.

4m []

8. Explain the last four lines of the poem starting from: '*and when...*']
