

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL

JUNE EXAMINATION: 2017

ENGLISH PAPER 2

GRADE: 11

MARKS: 80

EXAMINER: L.Moodley / FAV/GM/LG

DURATION: 2.5 hours

MODERATOR: L.Gopalan / FAV/GM/LM

DATE: 14/06/17

NAME: -----

GRADE:-----

INSTRUCTIONS/INFORMATION

1. This paper has ~~12~~¹³ pages and three sections.
SECTION A: Poetry (30 marks)
SECTION B: Novel (25 marks)
SECTION C: Drama (25 marks)
2. Answer FIVE questions in all. THREE in SECTION A, ONE in SECTION B and ONE in SECTION C.
SECTION A: POETRY
PRESCRIBED POETRY – Answer TWO questions:
UNSEEN POETRY – COMPULSORY question
SECTION B: NOVEL: Answer ONE question
SECTION C: DRAMA: Answer ONE question
N.B. If you answer the essay question in Section B, then you must answer the contextual question in Section C.
3. **LENGTH OF ANSWERS:**
 - * The essay on Poetry should be 200-250 words.
 - * Essay questions on Novel and Drama sections should be 350-400 words.
 - * Length of contextual questions should be determined by the mark allocation.
4. **SUGGESTED TIME MANAGEMENT:** * SECTION A: 40 Minutes
 - * SECTION B: 55 Minutes
 - * SECTION C: 55 Minutes

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.

The Night Train – Fazel Johennesse

there is no comfort here in this third class coach on this green resisting seat i twitch and glance around – there are few too few travellers	5
on the night train crossing my legs and flicking my cigarette i turn to stare through the window into the darkness outside	10
(or is it my reflection i stare at) and glance impatiently at the wrong stations we stop at <i>out</i>	
i must get out of here soon for in this coach there is a smell which haunts me not the smell of stale man but the whispering nagging smell of fear	15

In 'The Night Train', the speaker effectively captures his fear whilst travelling on a train.

By close reference to **diction, imagery and tone**, critically discuss this statement.

Your response should take the form of a well constructed essay of 200-250 words (about $\frac{3}{4}$ page)

[10]

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

OZYMANDIAS – 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, 5
 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: 10
 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 does the word 'mocked' (line 8) suggest about the sculptor's attitude towards Ozymandias? (2)
- 2.2 Refer to lines 10-11: 'My name is Ozymandias and despair' Comment on the tone in the above lines. (3)
- 2.3 Explain how the 'decay of that colossal wreck' (line 13) reinforces the speaker's message in the poem. (3)
- 2.4 In your view, who has the greater power — Ozymandias or the sculptor? Motivate your response by referring to the text. (2)
- [10]

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud – 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.	1
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.	10
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.	20

- 3.1 Account for the poet's use of the word 'golden' (line 4) to describe the daffodils. (2)
- 3.2 Refer to line 17: 'I gazed — and gazed — but little thought' Explain the effect of the repetition in the above line. (2)
- 3.3 Discuss how the concluding lines 'And then my heart daffodils' help to convey the main idea of the poem. (3)
- 3.4 The speaker expresses awe and admiration for nature. Do you support his viewpoint? Justify your response by referring to diction and imagery. (3)

[10]

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

Old folks laugh – Maya Angelou

Old folks laugh

They have spent their content of simpering, holding their lips this and that way, winding the lines between	5
their brows. Old folks Allow their bellies to jiggle like slow tambourines.	
The hollers rise up and spill	10
over any way they want. When old folks laugh, they free the world. They turn slowly, slyly knowing the best and the worst	
of remembering.	15
Saliva glistens in the corners of their mouths, their heads wobble on brittle necks, but their laps	20
are filled with memories. When old folks laugh, they consider the promise of dear painless death, and generously forgive life for happening to them.	25

- 4.1 Refer to lines 1-6: 'They have spent their brows'
What impression is created of old folks in these lines? (2)
- 4.2 Refer to lines 9-11: 'The hollers rise up and spill want'
Explain how the metaphor contributes towards the mood of the poem. (3)
- 4.3 The speaker states that 'when old folks laugh, they free the world' (line 12).
What is your understanding of this statement in the context of the poem? (2)
- 4.4 Comment on the effect of the contradiction in 'dear painless death' (line 23) (3)

[10]

QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**UNSEEN POEM: COMPULSORY**

Read the poem below and answer the questions set.

VOLUNTARY REMOVAL	
While the truck churns the dirt impatiently under its load of destitute furniture, while men with papers stamp their feet, while children howl and dogs run away to the hills,	1
the old man stares and stares through a window frame in the last wall standing at a blue dazzle of sea rising to greet him.	5
“Come old man, come old man !” The men call, the sea calls. “Come old man !”	10
He comes from the house lifting his empty hands to his face, he takes his old hands and removes his eyes, he comes forward to the sea to leave his eyes there, and the truck may remove his body.	15
by KAREN PRESS	

The poem must be read against the background of Apartheid when communities were forcefully removed from areas where they lived.

QUESTIONS

- 5.1. The title “Voluntary Removal” seems contradictory. Do you agree? Justify your response.. (2)
- 5.2. Refer to Lines 1-4: “While the truck ... to the hills,”
By referring to diction, discuss how these lines set the mood of the poem. (3)
- 5.3. Refer to Line 5: “the old man stares and stares through a window frame”
Briefly explain why the poet makes use of repetition in the above mentioned line. (2)
- 5.4. Show how stanza 3 prepares the reader for the central message of the poem. (3)

10 marks

SECTION B : NOVEL : THINGS FALL APART

Answer EITHER Question 6 (essay) or Question 7 (contextual)

QUESTION 6 : ESSAY

Okonkwo is not a self-made man ; he is the product of a tribal society.

Critically discuss this statement with reference to *Things Fall Apart*.

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

OR

QUESTION 7 : CONTEXTUAL

Read the extracts below and answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A

Okonkwo was well known throughout the nine villages and even beyond. His fame rested on solid personal achievements. As a young man of eighteen he had brought honour to his village by throwing Amalinze the Cat. Amalinze was the great wrestler who for seven years was unbeaten, from Umuofia to Mbaino. He was called the Cat because his back would never touch the earth. It was this man that Okonkwo threw in a fight which the old men agreed was one of the fiercest since the founder of their town engaged a spirit of the wild for seven days and seven nights.

The drums beat and the flutes sang and the spectators held their breath. Amalinze was a wily craftsman, but Okonkwo was as slippery as a fish in water. Every nerve and every muscle stood out on their arms, on their backs and their thighs, and one almost heard them stretching to breaking point. In the end Okonkwo threw the Cat.

That was many years ago, twenty years or more, and during this time Okonkwo's fame had grown like a bush-fire in the harmattan.

(Chapter One)

- 7.1 Explain why the author has chosen a third person narrator for this story. (3)
- 7.2 Account for Okonkwo's favourable reputation "throughout the nine villages." (3)
- 7.3 Discuss the significance of "the drum beat and the flutes"(line 12) used during the wrestling match. (3)

AND

EXTRACT B

At first Ikemefuna was very much afraid. Once or twice he tried to run away, but he did not know where to begin. He thought of his mother and his three-year-old sister and wept bitterly. Nwoye's mother was very kind to him and treated him as one of her own children. But all he said was:	1
"When shall I go home?" When Okonkwo heard that he would not eat any food he came into the hut with a big stick in his hand and stood over him while he swallowed his yams, trembling. A few moments later he went behind the hut and began to vomit painfully. Nwoye's mother went to him and placed her hands on his chest and on his back. He was ill for three market weeks, and when he recovered he seemed to have overcome his great fear and sadness.	5
He was by nature a very lively boy and he gradually became popular in Okonkwo's household, especially with the children. Okonkwo's son, Nwoye, who was two years younger, became quite inseparable from him because he seemed to know everything. He could fashion out flutes from bamboo stems and even from the elephant grass. He knew the names of all the birds and could set clever traps for the little bush rodents. And he knew which trees made the strongest bows.	10
	15
	20

Even Okonkwo himself became very fond of the boy— inwardly of course. Okonkwo never showed any emotion openly, unless it be the emotion of anger. To show affection was a sign of weakness ; the only thing worth demonstrating was strength. He therefore treated Ikemefuna as he treated everybody else—with a heavy hand. But there was no doubt that he liked the boy. Sometimes when he went to big village meetings or communal ancestral feasts he allowed Ikemefuna to accompany him like a son, carrying his stool and his goatskin bag. And, indeed, Ikemefuna called him father.

25

30

Ikemefuna came to Umuofia at the end of the carefree season between harvest and planting. In fact he recovered from his illness only a few days before the Week of Peace began. And that was also the year Okonkwo broke the peace, and was punished, as was the custom, by Ezeani, the priest of the earth goddess.

35

39

(Chapter Four)

- 7.4 Outline, briefly, the main events leading to the arrival of Ikemefuna at Okonkwo's household. (3)
- 7.5 Ikemefuna was not the only character who "was very much afraid" (line 1). Justify the above view by referring to evidence from the novel. (3)
- 7.6 Use the above extract as a starting point to comment on gender roles of women and men in tribal society. (4)
- 7.7 Refer to lines 14 to 22 : "He was by nature....the strongest bows ."
- By referring to evidence from above, critically discuss the underlying message regarding the potential of Ikemefuna. (3)
- 7.8 Explain clearly what Okonkwo's punishment during the Week of Peace suggests about this society. (3)
- (25)

SECTION C: DRAMA

MACBETH – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Answer either Question 8 (ESSAY QUESTION) **OR** Question 9 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION).

QUESTION 8 – ESSAY QUESTION

Macbeth does not have an ounce of goodness in him. He is evil from the beginning to the end.

Critically discuss the extent to which you agree with the above statement.

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 350-400 words

(1 ½ - 2 pages)

[25]

OR

QUESTION 9: MACBETH – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

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

EXTRACT A

MACBETH:	But wherefore could not I pronounce 'Amen'? I had most need of blessing and 'Amen' Stuck in my throat.	
LADY MACBETH:	These deeds must not be thought After these ways; so, it will make us mad.	5
MACBETH:	Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more: Macbeth does murder sleep', the innocent sleep, Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care, The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath, Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course, Chief nourisher in life's feast.	10
LADY MACBETH:	What do you mean?	
MACBETH:	Still it cried, 'Sleep no more' to all the house; 'Glamis hath murder'd sleep' and therefore Cawdor Shall sleep no more: Macbeth shall sleep no more.	15
LADY MACBETH:	Who was it, that thus cried? Why, worthy thane, You do unbend your noble strength to think So brain-sickly of things. Go get some water And wash this filthy witness from your hand. Why did you bring these daggers from the place? They must lie there. Go carry them and smear The sleepy grooms with blood.	20
MACBETH:	I'll go no more. I am afraid to think what I have done; Look on't again, I dare not.	25
LADY MACBETH:	Infirm of purpose! Give me the daggers. The sleeping and the dead Are but as pictures; 'tis the eye of childhood That fears a painted devil. If he do bleed, I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal, For it must seem their guilt. <i>[Exit]</i>	30
<i>Knock within</i>		
ACT 2, SCENE 2		

- 9.1. Refer to line 2: "I had most need of blessing."
Account for Macbeth's "need of blessing" at this point. (3)
- 9.2. Explain the irony of Lady Macbeth's words in lines 4 – 5: "These deeds must not ...will make us mad." (3)
- 9.3. Examine lines 13 – 15: "Sleep no more... sleep no more."
Critically discuss Macbeth's state of mind at this point in the play. (3)
- 9.4. Refer to lines 16 – 19: "Why, worthy thane,...witness from your hand."
Discuss what the above lines reveal about Lady Macbeth's character. (3)
- 9.5. Refer to lines 26 – 29: "Infirm of purpose!...a painted devil."
Comment on how Lady Macbeth's tone in these lines reflects her attitude towards Macbeth. (3)

EXTRACT B**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. 6

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.' 11

MACBETH:

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet
And to be baited with the rabble's curse.
Though Birnam Wood be come to Dunsinane
And thou oppos'd being of no woman born,
Yet I will try the last. Before my body
I throw my warlike shield. Lay on, Macduff,
And damn'd be him that first cries, 'Hold, enough' 19

[Exeunt, fighting. Alarums

*Enter Macbeth and Macduff, fighting, and Macbeth slain
[Exit Macduff, with Macbeth's body*

ACT 5 SCENE 8

9.6. Lines 1 – 6 : "Accursed be that tongue ...to our hope."

By making close reference to diction, comment on how Macbeth acquires realisation about the witches. (3)

9.7. In your view, is Macbeth justified in laying blame on these "juggling fiends" (line 3).

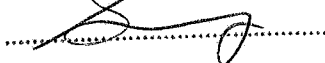
Motivate your response. (3)

9.8. Critically compare and contrast Macbeth and Duncan as rulers of Scotland. (4)

MARKS 25

GRAND TOTAL – 10+10+10+25+25 = 80

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





SUGGESTED ANSWERS - P2

GUIDELINES

QUESTION ONE

1. 'green resisting seat' ~ 3rd class seat doesn't allow him to sit comfortably.
- 'twitch and glance around' ~ speaker is nervous and concerned about safety hence the jerky movement.
- 'few too few travellers' ~ repetition emphasises that he's almost alone ~ this is something to be feared because the lone passenger is always open to mugging, even murder.
- 'night' ~ darkness is threatening; evil abounds.
- 'darkness outside ... reflection i stare at' ~ metaphor ~ darkness relates to fear and uncertainty which could exist within himself.
- out* ~ single word (written in italics) and placed on its own reveals deep desire to get off train because remaining on it could be dangerous.
- last 5 lines 'i must get ... smell of fear' ~ tone of extreme fear and desperation. Speaker feels almost claustrophobic with panic.
- 'haunt' ~ 'smell of fear' [metaphor] lingers
- 'whispering' ~ onomatopoeia ~ quiet sound - secretive and sinister.
- 'whispering nagging' ~ irritating whistles of imminent death which is terrifying for speaker.

Overall tone of fear
Refer to Rubric

[10]

QUESTION TWO

- 2.1. The sculptor's attitude towards Ozymandias was one of contempt. His intention was to expose the king's haughtiness and conceit, cruelty and scorn and to ridicule and make fun of him - the sculptor wanted to belittle him, hence the use of the word 'mocked'. (1)
- 2.2. The tone is ironic and mocking. Ozymandias had an inflated view of himself, his power and grandeur as a ruler of a (1) (Arrogance/haughty + relevant discussion/comment)

mighty kingdom. However, the 'works' i.e. the huge statue he had carved of himself to intimidate people 'despair'...

is in pieces. What survives of it are 'legs of stone' and 'a shattered visage'. His words were empty. ^{2 marks for comment (explanation)} (3)

2.3 That the statue has become a 'colossal wreck' and has disintegrated 'decay' highlights the poet's message that it is vain to believe that one's works can withstand ^(1½) time on the elements. Human beings will always be victims of the relentless ^(1½) laws of time so it is pointless to have overbearing pride and arrogance. (3)

2.4. Ozymandias wanted the statue to convey the impression of greatness and magnificence he had of himself. Instead, it is the sculptor's skill and talent in capturing the ruthless arrogance of Ozymandias that continues to live on. The sculptor achieves power and is remembered. Ozymandias becomes powerless. ^{2 pts (1+1)} (2) [10]

QUESTION THREE

3.1. Whilst the colour gold reflects beauty and brightness, gold is also yellow metal that has high monetary value. ^{(1) physical, literal} The speaker's intention then, is to show the reader how precious and valuable these beautiful daffodils are. ^{(1) figurative} (2)

3.2. The word 'gazed' is repeated to emphasise that the speaker looked intently, ⁽¹⁾ in awe, at the beauty of nature. The impact that the lively, vibrant daffodils and waves make on him is emotionally uplifting and spiritually enduring. (2)

3.3. The recollection of the daffodils and nature fills him with delight and he becomes a participant in the dance with the daffodils. ⁽²⁾ This highlights the unity and harmony of man and nature, a central theme in this poem. The poet becomes one with nature. (3)

3.4. YES. The 'fluttering' and 'dancing' of the daffodils shows their appreciation of their existence. The words are soft and gentle emphasising their peace, calm and contentment. The beauty of the daffodils is reinforced in the comparison (i.e. simile) with the

'stars that shine and twinkle'. The hyperbole in 'few thousand' daffodils that engage in light hearted dance in harmony with each other is heartening. In addition, their 'tossing their heads' reflects the pride with which they express themselves. The daffodils exude joy and happiness and their 'joyous company' i.e. cheerful nature is inspiring.

2x (1½) (3)
 (½) identification [10]
 (1) explanation

QUESTION FOUR

- 4.1. In their youth, old folks were not true to themselves — they were false and pretentious. That they needed societal validation is revealed in the 'smiling' i.e. smiling or speaking in a silly self-conscious way. They lacked confidence. It is also clear that they were controlled by (2) society and gave in to pressure 'holding their lips ... that way.' 1x2pts.
- 4.2. In the metaphor, the 'hollers' i.e. yells and screams of (1) literal laughter use enforced/unperturbed flow deep within their bellies like water that overflows freely and unrestricted. The fact that laughter is loud and old folks laugh however they wish reflects a sense of vitality and highlights the excess and exuberance of their laughter setting a cheerful, playful mood. (3)
- 4.3. The laughter of old people is refreshing because they are in control and laugh as they wish. It is pleasing to be with people who really enjoy themselves and don't mind others seeing it. The laughter of old folks is liberating not only for them but for others too, especially the younger generation, as it teaches them to be genuine rather than fake. The laughter of old people is infectious. 2pts. (2)
- 4.4. These old folk have experienced tremendous hardship and suffering in their lives, ... which continue as they get (1½) older 'heads wobble ... bottle necks' (physical impediments). Death which is usually viewed as negative becomes a desirable reward reflected in the words 'dear' and 'painless'. Old folks welcome death (1) as they view it as a time of well-deserved peace free from pain and misery of the earthly world. The paradox is effective and death becomes 'dear' to them. (3)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS – UNSEEN POEM

- 5.1. Yes, "Voluntary" suggests doing something out of one's heart/because one wants to do it. "Removal" harsh connotation suggests one being forced to do something/ not of free will. They do not volunteer their removal.

OR

No, It aptly captures the old man's resignation at the end of the poem. He is dispirited and has given up and volunteered for premature removal or death. His soul is destroyed. (1 well explained point) (2)

- 5.2. "Impatiently" suggest having no time / callous attitude while "destitute" implies poverty. "children howl" indicates fear / being frightened and "dogs run away to the hill" implies that some sinister forces are at work causing this tension / fear. Tense, gloomy, depressing, threatening.

(learners may give a range of answers for mood – mark according to motivation) (2 points) (3)

- 5.3. The repetition of the word 'stares' emphasises the old man's reluctance / resistance to the event (removal) taking place – sad, unhappy.

State of shock, disbelief (1 point well explained) (2)

- 5.4. The central message of this poem is that these forced removals brought pain and anguish to people young and old. It deprived them of what was theirs – they had no choice in the matter / their hopes and dreams were shattered. This removal indicates that he can be considered dead "body" because this is not what he wants. By saying "lifting his empty hands" this suggests he has nothing and so does "old hands". While "removes his eyes" and "leaves his eyes there" indicates that this is where he wants to remain. The "truck" symbolises the forced removal / emptiness felt by the man. (3)

Truck symbolises the cold, monstrous, mechanical nature of the removal.
(1 – MESSAGE, 2 MARKS FOR TWO REFERENCES FROM STANZA 3)

"Removes his eyes" – reference to glasses (vision) as well as the basic belongings which he relinquishes. Also "eyes" known to be the windows of one's soul ---

SECTION B: THINGS FALL APART

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

QUESTION 6: ESSAY

- * Use DOR rubric.
- * Essay to include some of following points/
guidelines:

GUIDELINES

- * Learners could agree/disagree with topic: "Okonkwo is not a self-made man...-society".
- * Agree:
 - Driven by fear of failure instilled by his father, Unoka. So in actual fact Unoka indirectly affects his choices in life.
 - Society has its own set of tribal value-system/set of criteria (which defines success (a great, wealthy yam farmer, a man of titles and physical prowess, a polygamist))
 - Both Unoka and Okonkwo are products of tribal society. Therefore, he cannot be a self-made man.
 - Hard worker - share-cropper. Depends on Nwankie to give him a head start in life (800 yam seedlings)
 - Son is not judged by father's achievements or lack of it. This policy favoured Ok. who would have to pay off Unoka's debts otherwise (eg Okoye)
 - Age respected but "achievement revered"

Therefore Okonkwo ate with "kings and elders".

- His reputation precedes him - allowed to house Ikemefuna (because he was a great wrestler, warrior) Brought home five human heads.

* Disagree: • Although governed/guided by tribal society, he makes his own choices eg. At 18 was determined to overthrow previous wrestling title - holder "Amalinze the Cat".

• Did not follow Uchaka & became an outcast/agbala - becomes a successful yam farmer.

• Workaholic - spends all of his energy from dawn to dusk on farm.

• Seeks help of Nwankie & Uchaka's friend for yam seedlings.

• Chooses to have 3 wives

• Hot tempered - disturbs weeks of peace - beats up wife - punished - not enslaved to tribal society.

• Although loves Nwoye & Ikemefuna - is firm with them. Punishes them - pushes them to achieve success.

• Rules household with "heavy hand".

QUESTION 7: CONTEXTUAL

EXTRACT A

7.1 A third person narration offers a more objective view because the narrator has no vested interest in a certain character. The narrator has the freedom to look into the thoughts and feelings of all characters, thus probing & shaping the readers' perceptions and attitudes. This leaves no room for doubt and the message becomes clear. The third person narrator is omnipresent and can thus be trusted to get into the minds of characters and provide reliable, timely information. (2 x 1/2) (3)

7.2 He overthrew the previous wrestling title-holder, Amaluzae the Cat, in a fierce, challenging match. Okonkwo was a reputed warrior (he fought two inter-tribal wars and brought home five human heads). He had 3 wives and was a successful yam farmer. (Any 3) (3)

7.3 It signifies that it was apart of tribal custom/values as it is accompanied by tribal music. It also implies that this is a form of disciplined confrontation/tribal sport which called for order and harmony, contrary to the perceptions of the western world/white men that unruly rules amongst tribal societies in Africa. Author paints a favourable picture of its value for tribal society. (2 x 1/2) (3)

EXTRACT B

7.4 A woman/daughter of Umuofia was killed at a market in Mbaino. An ultimatum was sent to the village of Mbaino and they were

were given a choice between war OR the offer of a young man and virgin as compensation. Since the village of Mbaino was terrified of Umuofia's great power and war magic, they opted for the latter offer. The young man who was sent to them is Ikemefuna - (3x1) (3)

7.5. Fear dominates many characters from the novel: Nwoye - for not rising up to his father's expectations of him; Okonkwo's wives - the third wife went without permission and the first wife lies for her, afraid Okonkwo will beat her; Okonkwo was afraid of failure and therefore refused to share any similarity with Umuofia; Villagers are afraid of the night and will not go out easily as they feared evil spirits. (Accept reasonable responses) (2x 1/2) (3)

7.6 ^{Begin with underlined part -} Society had specific gender roles from crops, to people to ^{Crooks,} Women are regarded as the weaker sex but are also endowed with qualities that make them worthy of worship, ^{and take care of them (Nurses not true)} because of the ability to bear children. The dominant role of the woman is first to be a pure guide for an honourable man and then to be his submissive wife & bear ^{him} many children. The ideal man will provide for his family materially & prove his prowess on the battlefield. He will also be a successful yam (male-grop) farmer. However, there ought to be a balance between masculine and feminine forces (body and soul; mother and father). If there is an imbalance then it makes the system haywire. eg. Okonkwo is not allowed to beat his wife during certain times & proves to be hyper-masculine. (Women + Men) ; (2x 2/2) (4)

7.7 Ikemfuna has a very balanced and amiable character. He could manage gentler and subtler activities like fashioning "out flutes from bamboo stems". He has a creative side like Uduka but he is also a talented hunter for he could "set traps for the little bush rodents". Since Ikemfuna is balanced with female and male traits (musician and hunter) he has the potential of becoming a great leader of the village. Moreover, he is energetic ("lively") and "popular" implying that he has great people skills. ^{Message:} The death of Ikemfuna implies that Okonkwo and those who ordered his death do not care about the continuity of the tribe which needs strong leaders. Thus, the death of the tribe is also as a result of internal forces too.

(Evidence + discussion + message) (1+1+1)

7.8 Okonkwo had to make an offering of a goat, hen and a fine of hundred cowries to Ani the earth goddess, as punishment. This punishment suggests that society views his misgivings seriously and proves that arrogance will not be tolerated, lest the earth goddess punish the whole tribe. Also this society is transforming because previously such a crime called for a harsher punishment.

(Punishment = 1; Significance of week of peace Ani = 1; Suggestion about society = 1) (1+1+1)

(30)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS – MACBETH – JUNE 2017

Question 9 – Macbeth Essay

Points to consider:

- Learners may agree / disagree to a certain extent
- Macbeth's character at the beginning – loyal, noble, etc.
- Macbeth's encounter with the witches – impact on him
- Duncan's appointment of Malcolm as heir – dashes Macbeth's hopes of the throne – starts evil thoughts
- Letter to Lady Macbeth – plotting of Duncans murder – reversal of the natural order
- Macbeth embarks on a criminal path – murder of Banquo – Macduff's family
- Rel. with Lady Macbeth – reaction later to her death
- Scotland become chaotic / bloodbath
- War with English after visit to witches – apparitions
- Macbeth's demise

(25)

Use DOE marking rubric

9.1. He has just committed regicide/murder of Duncan and is in a state of shock / disbelief. He needs blessing as he has disrupted with the natural order / gone against God. The enormity of what he has done has hit him / there was no turning back / he will never be the man he was. There will never be blessings for him as his deed will never be forgiven.

(2 points) (3)

9.2. Lady Macbeth urges Macbeth not to think about the "dee" ie. Regicide / murder of King Duncan. She says it will make them mad (She thinks it is easy to put such a deed out of one's mind / thoughts..) but later in the play she is driven insane / mad when the murder affects her to such an extent that she sleepwalks, has to have light continuously, washes her hands and talks about Duncan's murder and other events eg. (Banquo, Lady Macduff and children) in Scotland after Macbeth became king.

(2 points) (3)

9.3. These lines reveal Macbeth's deep remorse / tortured state of mind- unable to rest / sleep. His peace of mind is destroyed. He is tormented by his deed – conscience troubles him = unable to sleep.

Macbeth's suffering is the beginning of his punishment for regicide, sleep is the gift of the innocent and Macbeth begins to realise that he will never know peace again – he is facing the consequences of his action.

(2 points) (3)

9.4. Lady Macbeth comes across as strong, determined and without feelings – unlike Macbeth whom she accuses of unbending his noble strength. She appears to be hardened and able to resist thoughts that make one's 'brain' so that she can be strong for sickly Macbeth to achieve her ambitions.

She dismisses the killing of Duncan as if it is something that is done and over with showing that it is done and over with " Go get some water and wash this filthy witness (blood) from your hand – she comes across as calm and confident, unruffled by the murder.

(2 points) (3)

9.5. Sarcastic , mocking tone

Attitude of contempt

She accuses Macbeth of being a coward – describes the murder scene as a picture and accuses him of behaving like a child “eye of childhood” and further berates/ belittles him for his behaviour after the murder.

(1 – tone, 1- attitude, 1 – explanation) (3)

9.6. “Accursed be that tongue” – he realises that the words uttered by the witches / apparitions were not true / spoke in riddles (Birnam wood had come to Dunsinane ie the English force had used the branches to camouflage themselves, Macbeth with not be killed by a man born from a woman but Macduff was born by C section) they have deceived and misled him. “Juggling fiends” they are deceitful / manipulative, foes / enemies that have led him on a path of self destruction. He had placed his trust in them / he had missed their ‘double meanings’ (equivocation)

(2 points) (3)

9.7. Yes, they have used him as an instrument to carry out their evil deed knowing that he was weak / an easy target. They had used equivocation to confuse him so that he interpreted what they said the way he saw it. They have led him on a path of self-destruction / can never be the man he was.

No. Macbeth was a great general in the army – he had the ability to know right from wrong – he should not have believed / taken the witches seriously. He had fought for king and country – he should have remained noble, loyal and honourable.

(2 points) (3)

9.8. Duncan due to his loving, peaceful and easy – going nature opened Scotland up to attacks from the enemies. He trusted people easily thus making Scotland vulnerable but his rule was peaceful filled with happiness and harmony.

Macbeth ruled like a tyrant – not accepting any opposition – anyone that he suspects or was suspicious of was murdered eg. Banquo. Breaking the natural order led to chaos in Scotland – became like a bloodbath.

(2+2) (4)