

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
FINAL EXAMINATION : 2017
ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE : PAPER 2

Car: 11

DATE : 02 – 11 – 2017

TIME : 2,5 HOURS

MARKS : 80

EXAMINERS AND MODERATORS : G. MUNISAMY, L. MOODLEY, L. GOPALAN, F.A. VANMALI

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Ensure that this paper consists of **14** pages.

2. This question paper comprises of **THREE** sections:
SECTION A : POETRY : 30 MARKS
SECTION B : NOVEL : 25 MARKS
SECTION C : DRAMA : 25 MARKS

3. 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** questions.

SECTION B : NOVEL
Answer **ONE** question.

SECTION C : DRAMA
Answer **ONE** question.

4. **CHOICE OF ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS B (NOVEL) AND C (DRAMA):**
If you answer the essay question in SECTION B, you must answer the contextual question in SECTION C. If you answer the contextual question in SECTION B, you must answer the essay question in SECTION C.

5. **LENGTH OF ANSWERS:**
- The essay question on POETRY should be answered in about 250 – 300 words.
 - Essay questions for NOVEL and DRAMA should be answered in 400 – 450 words.
 - The length of answers to contextual questions should be determined by the mark allocation. Aim for conciseness and relevance.
6. Carefully follow the instructions at the beginning of each section.
7. Number your answers according to the numbering system used in this paper.
8. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
9. LEAVE A LINE between each answer.
10. **SUGGESTED TIME MANAGEMENT:**
- SECTION A : approximately 40 minutes.
 - SECTION B : approximately 55 minutes.
 - SECTION C : approximately 55 minutes.
11. Write neatly and legibly with a dark blue pen.

SECTION A: POETRY

PRESCRIBED POETRY

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions.

QUESTION 1: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION

Read the poem below and answer the question that follows.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds – William Shakespeare
(Sonnet 116)

Let me not to the marriage of true minds

Admit impediments. Love is not love

Which alters when it alteration finds,

Or bends with the remover to remove:

O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,

5

That looks on tempests and is never shaken;

It is the star to every wandering bark,

Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks

Within his bending sickle's compass come;

10

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,

But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

If this be error, and upon me prov'd,

I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.

In "LET ME NOT TO THE MARRIAGE OF TRUE MINDS" the speaker claims that true love lasts forever.

Critically discuss this statement by making close reference to diction, imagery and tone.

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 250-300 words (about ONE page)

[10]

QUESTION 2: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

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

Decomposition – Zulfikar Ghose

I have a picture I took in Bombay
of a beggar asleep on the pavement:
grey-haired, wearing shorts and a dirty shirt,
his shadow thrown aside like a blanket.

His arms and legs could be cracks in the stone, 5
routes for the ants' journeys, the flies' descents.
Brain-washed by the sun into exhaustion,
he lies veined into stone, a fossil man.

Behind him, there is a crowd passingly 10
bemused by a pavement trickster and quite
indifferent to this very common sight
of an old man asleep on the pavement.

I thought it then a good composition
And glibly called it *The Man in the Street*,
Remarking how typical it was of 15
India that the man in the street lived there.

His head in the posture of one weeping
into a pillow chides me now for my
presumption at attempting to compose
art out of his hunger and solitude. 20

2.1 How does the word "shorts" (line 3) contribute to your understanding of the beggar's suffering? (2)

2.2 Refer to line 11: "indifferent to this very common sight"
Explain what this description reveals about Bombay's society. (2)

2.3 Refer to line 8: "he lies veined into stone, a fossil man"
Comment on the appropriateness of "fossil man" in the context of the poem. (3)

2.4 At the end, the speaker has a complete change of attitude.

Do you agree with this statement? Justify your response by referring to the diction in the last two stanzas (lines 13 – 20). (3)

[10]

QUESTION 3: POETRY - CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

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

A woman is not a potted plant – Alice Walker

A woman is not a potted plant
her roots bound
to the confines
of her house **4**

a woman is not
a potted plant
her leaves trimmed
to the contours
of her sex **9**

a woman is not
a potted plant
her branches
espaliered
against the fences
of her race **15**
her country
her mother
her man
her trained blossom
turning this way **20**
and
that
to follow
the sun
of whoever feeds **25**
and waters
her

a woman
is wilderness
unbounded **30**
holding the future
between each breath
walking the earth
only because
she is free **35**
and not creeper vine
or tree

Nor even honeysuckle
or bee. **39**

3.1 Account for the structure of this poem? (2)

3.2 What does the word "contours" (line 8) mean in the context of stanza 2? (2)

3.3 Refer to lines 16 – 18: "her country...her man"

Explain clearly why the poet makes specific mention of "country, mother, man" at this point in the poem. (3)

3.4 Refer to lines 28 – 39: "a woman is wilderness...or bee."

Critically discuss how the metaphors in these lines support the message of the poem? (3)

[10]

QUESTION 4: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

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

Follower – Seamus Heaney

My father worked with a horse-plough,
His shoulders globed like a full sail strung
Between the shafts and the furrow.
The horses strained at his clicking tongue.

An expert. He would set the wing 5
And fit the bright steel-pointed sock.
The sod rolled over without breaking.
At the headrig, with a single pluck

Of reins, the sweating team turned round 10
And back into the land. His eye
Narrowed and angled at the ground,
Mapping the furrow exactly.

I stumbled in his hob-nailed wake,
Fell sometimes on the polished sod;
Sometimes he rode me on his back 15
Dipping and rising to his plod.

I want to grow up and plough,
To close one eye, stiffen my arm.
All I ever did was follow
In his broad shadow round the farm. 20

I was a nuisance, tripping, falling,
Yapping always. But today
It is my father who keeps stumbling
Behind me, and will not go away.

- 4.1 What does the word “expert” (line 5) suggest about the son’s feelings towards his father? (2)
- 4.2 Refer to lines 21 – 22: “I was a nuisance, tripping, falling, yapping always.”
Account for the inclusion of the list in the above lines. (2)
- 4.3 Refer to lines 20 – 21: “All I ever did was follow in his broad shadow.”
Comment on the appropriateness of the “shadow” image in the context of the poem. (3)
- 4.4 Refer to lines 22 – 24: “But today...not go away.”
Discuss the irony in the above lines. (3)
- [10]

UNSEEN POETRY (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

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

ALONE – Maya Angelou

Lying, thinking last night
How to find my soul a home
Where water is not thirsty
And bread is not stone
I came up with one thing 5
That nobody, but nobody
Can make it out here alone

There are millionaires
With money they can’t use
Their wives run around like banshees 10
Their children sing the blues
They’ve got expensive doctors
To cure their hearts of stone.
But nobody
No, nobody 15
Can make it out here alone

Storm clouds are gathering
The wind is gonna blow
The race of man is suffering
And I can hear the moan 20
Cause nobody
But nobody
Can make it out here alone

GLOSSARY: banshee – female who wails to warn of death approaching

5.1 Account for the repetition of “nobody Can make it out here alone” in every stanza. (2)

5.2 What impression is created of “millionaires” in stanza 2? (2)

5.3 Refer to lines 3 – 4: “Where water is not thirsty And bread is not stone”

Explain clearly how these lines contribute to your understanding of the poet’s message. (3)

5.4 Refer to lines 17 – 18: “Storm clouds are gathering The wind is gonna blow”

Comment on the appropriateness of this image in the context of the poem. (3)

[10]

TOTAL - SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: NOVEL - THINGS FALL APART – CHINUA ACHEBE

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

QUESTION 6: THINGS FALL APART - ESSAY QUESTION

The missionaries are responsible for Okonkwo's downfall.

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 7: THINGS FALL APART - CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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

EXTRACT A

One of the men behind him cleared his throat. Ikemefuna looked back, and the man growled at him to go on and not stand looking back. The way he said it sent cold fear down Ikemefuna's back. His hands trembled vaguely on the black pot he carried. Why had Okonkwo withdrawn to the rear? Ikemefuna felt his legs melting under him. And he was afraid to look back. 7

As the man who had cleared his throat drew up and raised his matchet, Okonkwo looked away. He heard the blow. The pot fell and broke in the sand. He heard Ikemefuna cry, "My father, they have killed me!" as he ran towards him. Dazed with fear, Okonkwo drew his matchet and cut him down. He was afraid of being thought weak. 13

As soon as his father walked in, that night, Nwoye knew that Ikemefuna had been killed, and something seemed to give way inside him, like the snapping of a tightened bow. He did not cry. He just hung limp. 17

- 7.1. Refer to lines 3-4: ‘.....it sent cold fear down Ikemefuna’s back.’
- Outline the events that led to Ikemefuna’s death. (3)
- 7.2. Refer to line 10: ‘The pot fell and broke in the sand.’
- In view of happenings later in the text, why is the above statement symbolic? (3)
- 7.3. Refer to lines 12-13: ‘Okonkwo looked away’ (line 9) yet, ‘drew his machet and cut him down.’ (lines 12 – 13).
- Comment on Okonkwo’s decision to participate in Ikemefuna’s death. (3)
- 7.4. Discuss the effectiveness of the figure of speech in line 15-16: ‘and something seemed ... like the snapping of a tightened bow.’ (3)
- 7.5. The above extract highlights the writer’s disapproval of some tribal practices of the Ibo society.
- Do you agree with this point of view? Justify your answer by referring to the novel. (3)

EXTRACT B

<p>Obierika, who had been gazing steadily at his friend’s dangling body, turned suddenly to the District Commissioner and said ferociously: “That man was one of the greatest men in Umuofia. You drove him to kill himself; and now he will be buried like a dog. . . .” He could not say any more. His voice trembled and choked his words.</p> <p>“Shut up!” shouted one of the messengers, quite unnecessarily.</p> <p>“Take down the body,” the Commissioner ordered his chief messenger, “and bring it and all these people to the court.”</p> <p>“Yes, sah,” the messenger said, saluting.</p> <p>The Commissioner went away, taking three or four of the soldiers with him. In the many years in which he had toiled to bring civilisation to different parts of Africa he had learnt a number of things. One of them was that a District Commissioner must never attend to such undignified details as cutting down a hanged man from the tree. Such attention would give the natives a poor opinion of him. In the book which he planned to write he would stress that point. As he walked back to the court he thought about that book. Every day brought him some new material. The story of this man who had killed a messenger and hanged himself would make interesting reading. One could almost write a whole chapter on him. Perhaps not a whole chapter but a reasonable paragraph, at any rate. There was so much else to include, and one must be firm in cutting out details. He had already chosen the title of the book, after much thought: <i>The Pacification of the Primitive Tribes of the Lower Niger.</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>8</p> <p>15</p> <p>28</p>
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7.6. Refer to lines 1-6: 'Obierika, who had.....his words.'

Is Obierika's tone in these lines consistent with his character?

Motivate your answer by providing evidence from the text. (3)

7.7. Refer to lines 4-5: 'You drove him to kill himself; and now he will be buried like a dog.'

Discuss the irony in the above lines. (3)

7.8. By referring to the novel as a whole, critically discuss the impact the white man has on the Ibo people. (4)

TOTAL [25]

SECTION C: DRAMA

Answer EITHER QUESTION 8 (essay question) OR QUESTION 9 (contextual

QUESTION 8: MACBETH – ESSAY QUESTION

Macbeth is a weak, gullible man who destroys Scotland to satisfy his greedy desires.

Discuss the extent to which you agree with the above statement.

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

(1.5-2 pages).

OR

QUESTION 9: MACBETH – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

EXTRACT I

BANQUO:

Good sir, why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do sound so fair?—I' th' name of truth
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show? My noble partner
You greet with present grace and great prediction
Of noble having and of royal hope
That he seems rapt withal. To me you speak not.
If you can look into the seeds of time
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your hate.

FIRST WITCH:

Hail.

SECOND WITCH:

Hail.

THIRD WITCH:

Hail

FIRST WITCH:

Lesser than Macbeth, and greater.

SECOND WITCH:

Not so happy, yet much happier.

THIRD WITCH:

Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none.
So all hail Macbeth and Banquo

FIRST WITCH:

Banquo and Macbeth, all hail.

MACBETH:

Stay you imperfect speakers. Tell me more.
By Sinel's death, I know I am Thane of Glamis,
But how of Cawdor? The Thane of Cawdor lives
A prosperous gentleman, and to be king
Stands not within the prospect of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. Say from whence
You owe this strange intelligence, or why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way
With such prophetic greeting? Speak, I charge you.

- 9.1 Refer to lines 1-2: "Good sir, why do you.....sound so fair?" **PAGE**
 Comment on Macbeth's reaction to the witches' prediction. (3)
- 9.2 Refer to lines 10-11: "Speak then Your hate.'
 In your opinion, are the above lines typical of Banquo's character?
 Motivate your response. (3)
- 9.3 Refer to line 17: "Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none."
 Explain the effect the prediction regarding Banquo will have on Macbeth
 later in the text. (3)
- 9.4 Refer to lines 22-25: "The Thane of Cawdor lives.....Cawdor"
 Discuss the irony in these lines. (3)
- 9.5 Explain the symbolic significance of 'this blasted heath' (line 27). (3)

AND

EXTRACT J

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.

- 9.6 Refer to lines 1-5: "Out, damned spot.....much blood in him."
Discuss how these lines reflect Lady Macbeth's state of mind. (3)
- 9.7 Refer to lines 7: "The Thane of Fife had a wife. Where is she now?"
Explain the effect 'The thane of Fife's' visit to England has on his family. (3)
- 9.8 To what extent is it justifiable for an audience to pity Lady Macbeth?
Use the above extract as a starting point to motivate your answer. (4)

[25]

FINAL TOTAL: 80

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



QUESTION ONE – LET ME NOT TO THE MARRIAGE

Essay must include but not be limited to the following points. (structure:-1)

Introduction

Statement of theme of the permanent/never-changing/eternal nature of love.

Diction – various words with strong connotations of permanence.

“marriage” – legally binding, permanent contract expecting commitment of forever. Also, a covenant made in the presence of God.

“this minds” not a base/carnal relationship motivated by emotion/lust/hormones but one founded on understanding.

“bends” lacks flexibility/ability to “alter”

“never shaken” – adverb never expresses

certainty in loves ability to remain unmoved.

Imagery – all point to ability to withstand.

“ever-fixed mark” hyperbole emphasizes permanence

“marriage of true minds” commitment of mind and spirit/soul in God’s presence.

“mark” – metaphor: permanent alludes to birthmark.

“looks on tempests” – personification: Power greater than nature’s forces thus not threatened.

Tone – focus on absolute certainty of love’s permanence

“Never” – certainty, “O, no!” joyous conviction emphasised by exclamation. Rhyming couplet – dramatic. Bold statement challenging in its certainty.

QUESTION TWO

DECOMPOSITION

2.1 The beggar, in the deprivation caused by poverty, has also lost his dignity and self-respect as he is forced to wear the clothes of a little boy and expose himself in public.

2.2 Poverty is a serious/widespread (“common”) problem in Bombay to the extent that people have become desensitised (“indifferent”) to it. Bombay’s people appear to lack compassion in their failure to acknowledge the suffering of a fellow human being.

2.3 This metaphor suggests that the beggar is not recognised as a living, breathing human being worthy of attention. He has been reduced to no more than material/remains left over from the dead. He is treated as if he is no more than an impression on the stone which effectively conveys the main idea of the loss of human dignity. $1\frac{1}{2}$: Image discussed + $1\frac{1}{2}$ apt in context

2.4 Yes. “glibly” reflects the speaker’s uncaring attitude which is further conveyed by his description of the scene as “typical” which is callous and insensitive. However, when he notices the “weeping” which is an expression of pain and suffering, the speaker is filled with pity and feels guilty and ashamed of his earlier attitude. He changes from a detached man, devoid of compassion who was proudly focused on his own artistic ability to a connected, sensitive man who recognises the suffering of a fellow human being.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ - answer must quote and discuss to show the change.

QUESTION THREE

A woman is not a potted plant

3.1 The structure clearly mirrors the message of the poem. The lines are arranged to present a visual of a plant in a pot standing strong and sturdy. It's lack of attachment and restriction is symbolised by the varying line length and the random places at which the lines begin and control. This implies there is no controlled pattern. The elongated appearance mimicks one standing tall, implying a woman's pride in her freedom and independence which is the theme of the poem. ~~1 point~~ (2)

(One point explained)

3.2 "contours" has the connotation of a woman's feminine, sensual curves. It paints a picture of a stereotypical female body which is "trimmed" (shaped into "contours") to meet the ideal. (2)

3.3 These are the common factors that restrict a woman. She is born into a "race" which through its culture and values provide a standard to which she must aspire. Her mother who raises her, instills in her the notion of womanhood and trains her to fulfill this traditional role. Her husband has expectations of her as a wife and mother, from which she is not to deviate. (3)

(Must explain all three – 'race, mother, man' – for three marks)

3.4 All of the metaphors convey the idea (theme) of a woman's freedom of self, independence, individuality and equality to man.

"wilderness" is the epitome of freedom because in this environment there are no rules, controls, boundaries, fences – everything grows and lives without restrictions. There is no "trimming" "unbounded" means not tied/chained which means the absence of control/restrictions and the freedom to choose.

"holding the future" gives woman control and power. It relates to her as mother – raising and nurturing children whose ideas and values she influences thus being able to change the ideals relating to womanhood.

"not creeper vine" she is unlike a vine which must be attached and dependent on other for its very existence.

"honeysuckle" is a twining plant that coils around something in order to thrive. But a woman is "not honeysuckle" because she can stand up on her own as an independent individual.

"bee" is an insect that cannot survive without plants from which it extracts honey. A woman however can survive on her own – free of attachment/dependence.

Must explain any two and give the message. (1+1+1) (3)

QUESTION FOUR

FOLLOWER

4.1 Son admires his father's skill and ability. Respects the knowledge he has gained from experience.

4.2 The list is included to support/emphasize the fact that he was a "nuisance" by showing the many ways in which his presence was potentially inconvenient/annoying/bothersome.

4.3 The "shadow" image is appropriate on both a literal and metaphoric level. Firstly, the son as a little boy literally followed his father around the farm and since the father is an adult man he would have a "broad shadow" (big). Secondly, as a boy, he wanted to be as good as his "expert" father but fails falls short so remains in the "shadow" of his father. Thirdly, he never matched his father – not only in his skill and expertise, but also as a man because while the father displayed patience and tolerance, the son is impatient and intolerant. The son remains in the "shadows" proving to be less of a man than his father. *1/2 mark: explain how + 1/2 aptness*

4.4 The central idea of the poem is the nature of and relationship between the young and the old/ a father and son. This idea is explored through the diction and tone which reveal the speaker's extreme annoyance towards his father who is now old and "keeps stumbling" and "will not go away". This speaker is clearly impatient and considers the father a burden. **Yet** by his own admission, he was a "nuisance" as a little boy but his father tolerated his incessant "yapping, tripping, falling". *Response must show the yet/but/change*

QUESTION FIVE

ALONE – UNSEEN POEM

5.1 This is the theme of the poem/ the main idea. By repeating the speaker asserts her position clearly and authoritatively. There is no room for doubt and the key message is reinforced. (2)

(One point explained)

5.2 Millionaires, despite having a great deal of money, are not happy because they can't "use" their money to get joy ("heart of stone"). They have become cold, unfeeling, indifferent towards others. They neglect their wives and children resulting in them becoming miserable "banshees" or forced to "sing the blues" which is an expression of pain and suffering. Millionaires are disconnected to such an extent that they become sick/pained and need "expensive doctors" to give them a "cure". They acquire material luxury "with money" but are deprived souls with "hearts of stone". (2)

(Any 2) 1+1

5.3 Water is drunk to quench a thirst but this water fails to do so. Furthermore, the water itself is described as thirsty which is an ability it does not have. It suggests that something is seriously wrong with the natural order. Bread, like water, is necessary to sustain life as it provides nutrients. To reduce bread to stone implies its inability to provide what is necessary. This is akin to the one "Alone" who without a connection to other people has nothing and becomes nothing because "nobody can make it out there alone." (3)

5.4 The image of a storm which causes chaos is likened to the experience of loneliness. The absence of people/connection in one's life brings pain that destroys the soul (inner peace/sense of self) in a similar manner as a "storm" and "wind" destroys everything in its path. This image conveys the idea that without people life is a struggle/painful and "nobody can make it". Just as "storm clouds" and "winds" cause physical destruction and damage so too is one's life miserable and unhappy when it is devoid of human connection.

Suggested answers

Question 6 – Essay : Use DOE rubric

Essay can include following rubric:

- character of Okonkwo based on failure/character of father (Unoka) – Ibo society – patriarchal – followed all customs/traditions
- Worked hard – great warrior/took titles/egwugwu/considered an elder etc.
- Man of Pride – 3 wives/ many children / many barns of yams – to prove manhood – attitude of no compromise / headstrong (beats wives / rejection of Nwoye / participated in the killing of Ikemefuna) 'Man of action'
- his exile – attitude / his comparing of Umuofia to Mbanta regarding people /customs/missionaries etc.
- His disappointment on returning to Umuofia (changes etc.) NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of his return
- HUMILIATED BY HIS ARREST / TREATMENT / AS WELL AS THE REALISATION THAT THE TRIBE DID NOT SUPPORT HIM – NOT PREPARED TO FIGHT FOR HONOUR / PRIDE
- the falling apart of the tribe – symbolic – Okonkwo could not accept change / the disintegration of the tribe led to his downfall which ultimately led to his death SUICIDE

ALSO

- Ibo society civilised in their own way – religious / justice/ trade etc. – the arrival of the missionaries disrupts the way they lived their lives ...give eg.
- Clansmen who converted had no respect for clansmen/elders/customs and tradition – used their faith etc

CREDIT ANSWERS IN TERMS OF INTERPRETATION

SUGGESTED ANSWERS – CONTEXTRUAL O7

7.1. After 3 years of living in Okonkwo's household the Oracle of the Hills and Caves had decided that Ikemefuna should be killed (sacrificed) – Ogbuefi was sent to inform Okonkwo. On the pretext of taking him home a group of men including Okonkwo were taking him deep into the forest to kill him. Okonkwo dealt the final blow that ended Ikemefuna's life.
(2 points x 1 ½)

Credit if learners incl. events leading to how he came to Umuofia

7.2. The falling and breaking of the pot to the ground is symbolic as there is the complete breakdown of the tribe later in the novel. The tribe falls apart as the missionaries have a huge impact on the lives of the people. The unity / oneness of the tribe disintegrates.
(2 points x 1 ½)

7.3. Okonkwo cared / loved Ikemefuna but did not believe in showing emotions – saw this as a sign of weakness. He did not take Ogbuefi's advice (not to participate in the killing of Ikemefuna) as he did not want to be referred to as Agbala (woman). Okonkwo was known as a fierce warrior successful etc/ a conformist / wanted the clans approval (patriarchal)
(2 points x 1 ½)

NEED TO SHOW HOW INDOCTRINATED OKONKWO WAS AND HOW DESPERATELY HE SOUGHT SOCIETIES APPROVAL.

7.4. SIMILE

The feelings within him (tension, pain etc.) one being compared to a tightened bow snapping.

Just as an arrow is able to reach the furthest possible point when released from a bow so will Nwoye's anger / rage etc. have far reaching consequences later, ie. Converting to Christianity, joining the missionaries.
(1 – fos, 2 - discussion)

7.5. Yes, Ikemefuna had done nothing wrong / was given to the tribe as part of a compromise and 3 years later was killed / this was an inhumane act as he was an innocent boy. Okonkwo to prove his manhood participates in the killing to satisfy tribal expectations although he loved / cared for Ikemefuna.

-Obierika questioned the throwing away of twins in to the Evil Forest (innocent babies)

- Patriarchal society / dominance over women

- Violence / bringing home of human heads etc.

Credit other eg. From text.

No – Credit reasonable eg. From text

(2 x well explained eg - 1 ½)

7.6. tone of anger / accusing

No.....Obierika was a well balanced personality. Was confident, stable and able to distinguish right from wrong. The advice he gives Okonkwo about not participating in Ikemefuna's death is sensible. One does not see Obierika losing his temper or expressing bitterness etc. He is warm / caring and sociable Loved people and happy to converse with them.

(1 –tone 2 for explanation)

7.7. Okonkwo had been a man who had upheld the tribal customs and traditions to the extreme / he did not question any ruling of the tribe eg. His exile.

For a great man to be buried in this manner is something he would despise ie. By strangers without the pomp and ceremony given to a great man. His life was for the tribe that let him down in the end / by not standing by him to defend the tribal customs and values.

(2 x well explained points 1 ½)

7.8. The whites firstly came on the pretext of bringing religion and civilisation to the tribe failing to understand that these tribes had their own religion, customs and traditions that kept them together / as one. When these blacks started to convert / accept the Christian faith this led to the break up / disintegration of the oneness of the tribe.

These missionaries also brought trade but the tribe had their own way as well with dealing with trade. They brought their own judicial system but theirs was corrupt and prone to bribery eg. The land dispute/ The tribe had the egwugwu's who knew how to solve disputes amicably / no bribery and corruption.

Positives of white people

- Rescuing twins from Evil Forest
- Appreciating the holistic human being eg. the emotional part. Hence, Nwoye feels comfortable and happy to join them.
- Those who felt inferior and couldn't live up to expectations of rigidity of Ibo society felt welcomed etc.
- People were taught life skills eg trade / literacy etc. impacting them positively.

(4)

(a bit well discussed)

CONTEXTUAL

13.1 Macbeth's reaction is one of surprise as he thinks these strange creatures have read his thoughts. This suggests that Macbeth has been mentally plotting to be king of Scotland. The idea that he is already in league with the witches is reinforced here. (3)

13.2

13.2 Yes. Banquo is analytical and as an Elizabethan would question and be suspicious of the witches who are not normal i.e. neither male nor female etc. It is clear that he is unaffected by their presence because he knows they are associated with evil. Macbeth on the other hand is mesmerised by them. That Banquo will not compromise his morals is evident when he says 'beg... favours?'. He is also very upfront about the way he feels as reflected in this extract. (3)

13.3 Macbeth will feel that he has sold his soul to the devil only for Banquo's descendants to enjoy the crown. That his reign will be brief and no offspring of his will inherit the throne makes him very angry. Hence, he plans and succeeds in killing Banquo wading further into blood. (3)

13.4 Macbeth is unaware that the Thane of Gowdon has betrayed Scotland and is being prepared for death. Macbeth is being given the title of a traitor and becomes a traitor who destroys Scotland when he usurps the crown and brings misery and suffering to the Scottish people. (3)

13.5 The heath is a place that is barren, sterile, infertile and unproductive. That the witches gather on this place to meet Macbeth indicates that their influence is going to plunge his life into darkness and chaos. The heath is suggestive of evil - a place where nothing beautiful can exist. Once Macbeth accepts the witches into his life, he becomes morally corrupt, kills King Duncan and destroys the divine

within him, loses his wife and becomes lonely and alienated from friends (3)

13.6 Lady Macbeth has become mentally unstable. Here, she is reliving the horrors of her past. The 'damned spot' is Duncan's blood which she thought could be physically washed away but she is haunted by the killing of Duncan. Her mind plays tricks on her. Now she is no more in control as she was when she forced Macbeth to kill Duncan 'why then tis' time to do it?' 'Hell is murky' - she is currently experiencing hell and is afraid of the dark. (3)

13.7 Macduff has gone to England to force Malcolm to return to Scotland to bring peace and happiness to the people. To punish Macduff for not supporting him at his coronation feast, because the witches said 'Beware Macduff', Macbeth takes revenge by killing Macduff's innocent family - his wife and children (3)

13.8 Lady Macbeth loved her husband and wanted to fulfil his ambitions i.e. to become King of Scotland. She thought that she'd be happy and as 'his partner of greatness' the love they shared would blossom and continue. Instead, she is alienated from him. After killing Duncan, Macbeth becomes a blood thirsty monster killing Banquo, Lady Macduff's family and does so without her knowledge. The realisation that she has contributed towards his evil makes her mentally ill finally committing suicide. (4)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

GUIDELINES

1. Tragic hero - saved Scotland from the clutches of Norway and Ireland.
2. Duncan trusted and respected Macbeth 'worthiest cousin' Appreciates Macbeth's loyalty and service 'More is thy due than all can pay'
3. Meeting with witches - 'withered and wild? Their predictions 'Thane of Glamis, Thane of Cawdor, King hereafter' is the beginning of Macbeth's downfall. Macbeth is startled 'why do you start' - suggests that he has been plotting in his mind to be king of Scotland. Macbeth is aware that these unnatural beings 'oftentimes to win us to our harm, the instruments of darkness tell us truths' are not to be trusted yet he implores them 'stay you imperfect speakers'
4. Macbeth is overjoyed that the second prediction of Thane of Cawdor has come true but is upset that despite Duncan's praises he has chosen Malcolm as his heir 'The Prince of Cumberland: that is a step on which I must fall down, or else O'erleap'. That Macbeth has bad/evil intentions is reflected in his 'black and deep desires'
5. Lady Macbeth is a massive influence on Macbeth 'my dearest partner of greatness'. She recognises Macbeth's ambitions, that he desires to be king, but his nature is 'too full of the milk of human kindness'. That she calls upon the evil spirits to remove her humanness and pervert innocence; that she manipulates Macbeth by attacking his manhood and testing his love for her reveals that she will go beyond the bounds of morality - she immediately prepares to kill Duncan so Macbeth's aspirations are met, whilst she is the catalyst for Macbeth's introduction into evil, it is finally Macbeth who kills Duncan and goes on a spree killing his best

friend Banquo, Lady Macduff's family and so forth.

6. Macbeth organises the deaths of Banquo and Fleance via three murderers. He is a coward who gets others to do his dirty work. He attempts to kill Fleance because he realises the witches had placed a 'fruitless crown' on his head and a 'barren sceptre' in his grip. As long as Banquo's son is alive, his position is threatened.

7. Macbeth kills Macduff's innocent family because he felt Macduff had snubbed him by not attending his coronation feast. That he kept spies to check on Macduff is evidence of his cowardice.

8. Under Macbeth's rule 'each new morn new widows howl, new orphans cry.'