



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

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

SECTION A – DRAMA **25 MARKS**

Choose the Drama Text you have covered at school (i.e. either *Macbeth*, or *The Merchant of Venice*, or *Twelfth Night*, or *A View from the Bridge*, or *The Play of Kes*) and then choose **ONE** from 1, 2 or 3.

MACBETH

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

Macbeth: He's here in double trust;
First, as I am his kinsman and his subject,
Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,
Who should against his murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Duncan 5
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off;
And pity, like a naked new-born babe, 10
Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only 15
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself
And falls on the other.

- (a) In this extract, Macbeth gives a number of reasons why he should not kill Duncan. What are these reasons? (8 marks)
- (b) Explain how Lady Macbeth later manages to convince her husband to kill the king. (6 marks)
- (c) How does Macbeth react after killing Duncan? (6 marks)
- (d) Explain the following lines:
his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off; (5 marks)

2. After the battle against the Norwegians, Duncan calls the thane of Cawdor a 'traitor'. He then orders his death and makes Macbeth the new thane of Cawdor. With reference to the first two Acts, show how Macbeth is also a 'most disloyal traitor'.
3. Write about the importance of **each** of the following:
 - a. Macduff
 - b. the Porter
 - c. Banquo

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

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

SHYLOCK Signior Antonio, many a time and oft
 In the Rialto you have rated me
 About my moneys and my usances:
 Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
 For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe.
 You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
 And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine,
 And all for use of that which is mine own.
 Well then, it now appears you need my help:
 Go to, then; you come to me, and you say
 'Shylock, we would have moneys:' you say so;
 You, that did void your rheum upon my beard
 And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur
 Over your threshold: moneys is your suit
 What should I say to you? Should I not say
 'Hath a dog money? is it possible
 A cur can lend three thousand ducats?' Or
 Shall I bend low and in a bondman's key,
 With bated breath and whispering humbleness, say this;
 'Fair sir, you spit on me on Wednesday last;
 You spurn'd me such a day; another time
 You call'd me dog; and for these courtesies
 I'll lend you thus much moneys'?

- a. What does this speech reveal about the way Antonio has treated Shylock in the past? (8 marks)
 - b. 'For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe'. What characteristics of Shylock's 'tribe' do we learn from this speech? (6 marks)
 - c. Explain why certain parts of Shylock's speech can be considered to be ironical. (6 marks)
 - d. Describe the agreement that Antonio and Shylock eventually reach regarding the three thousands ducats mentioned in this speech. (5 marks)
2. 'Many Jasons come in quest of her'. With close reference to the first two Acts show how and why Morocco and Arragon fail to win Portia's hand.
 3. 'Antonio has been described as a sad, cruel man'. To what extent do you agree with this description?

TWELFTH NIGHT**Twelfth Night**

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

Olivia: ... I will not be so hard-hearted: I will give out divers schedules of my beauty. It shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will, as *item*, two lips indifferent red. *Item*, two grey eyes, with lids to them; *item*: one neck, one chin, and so forth. Were you sent hither to praise me?

Viola I see you what you are, you are too proud;
But, if you were the devil, you are fair.
My lord and master loves you: O, such love
Could be but recompensed, though you were crown'd
The nonpareil of beauty!

- (i) In your own words explain what Olivia intends to do. (6 marks)
 - (ii) What prompts Olivia to say the above words? (6 marks)
 - (iii) Do you agree that Olivia is 'too proud'? Give reasons for your answer. (6 marks)
 - (iv) Say what happens after this excerpt. (7 marks)
2. One of the major themes of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* is love. Describe the different types of love found in the play and show how love can sometimes give rise to comic situations.
 3. Explain why Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, Feste and Maria are all considered to be comic characters and also show how they are different from each other.

A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE

1. Discuss how the theme of love is developed in Act I of *A View from the Bridge*.
2. Alfieri says 'Eddie was a good man as he had to be in a life that was hard and even. He worked on the piers when there was work, he brought home his pay, and he lived'. With reference to Act I show whether you agree with what Alfieri says about Eddie and give reasons to support your answer.
3. With close reference to Act I compare and contrast Marco and Rodolfo.

THE PLAY OF KES

1. 'The atmosphere at the school Billy Caspar attends is cold and unfriendly'. Discuss this statement by referring to different episodes in the play.
2. Discuss Billy's relationship with his mother and brother.
3. 'The falcon Kes brings out a number of positive features in Billy'. Discuss.

SECTION B – POETRY

Choose ONE question from this section.

1. “We are going to see the Rabbit” is a simple childish poem’. Discuss with close reference to the poem.
2. Show how “My parents kept me from children who were rough” and “The Lesson” make us aware that children can have troubling experiences.
3. With close reference to the poem “The Discovery”, show how the poet brings out the Indian’s surprise and fear when he sees the Spanish ships in the bay.

SECTION C – PROSE

Choose the Prose Text you have covered at school (i.e. either *Frankenstein*, or *Private Peaceful*, or *The Great Automatic Grammatizator and Other Stories*, or *Animal Farm*, or *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*, or *The Other Side of Truth*) and then choose either 1 or 2.

FRANKENSTEIN

1. Trace similarities between Victor Frankenstein and the monster he creates.
2. Mary Shelley uses different narrators in *Frankenstein*. What effect does this create?

PRIVATE PEACEFUL

1. Contrast Thomas Peaceful's experiences as a soldier with his life in rural England.
2. 'Charlie Peaceful deserves to be killed by firing squad'. Discuss.

THE GREAT AUTOMATIC GRAMMATIZATOR AND OTHER STORIES

1. Some of the characters in the *The Great Automatic Grammatizator and Other Stories* are tricksters. By referring to any TWO characters show how and why they try to trick other persons.
2. *Mrs Bixby and the Colonel's Coat* and *Vengeance is Mine Inc.* both deal with revenge. Show how the subject of revenge is dealt with in each of these two stories.

ANIMAL FARM

1. Discuss the importance of EACH of the following characters:
i. Snowball ii. Napoleon iii. Squealer iv. Boxer
2. '*Animal Farm* is a satirical attack on power that seeks to control in an unjust manner'. Discuss with reference to characters and events in the novel.

THE BOY IN THE STRIPED PYJAMAS

1. 'They're not people at all, Bruno'. Describe the different attitudes of Bruno and his father towards the people behind the fence.
2. Compare and contrast Bruno and Shmuel.

THE OTHER SIDE OF TRUTH

1. The author finishes the novel with a letter from Sade to her Grandmother. Discuss the role of letters in the novel and show whether you think the ending of this novel is satisfactory.
2. The events in the novel are seen from the point of view of a child. What role do adults play in the novel *The Other Side of Truth*? In your answer you are expected to mention at least three adults.

SECTION D - UNPREPARED TEXT

I, Too, Sing America

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes,
5 But I laugh
And eat well,
And grow strong.

10 Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
'Eat in the kitchen,'
Then.

15 Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed-

I, too, am America.

Langston Hughes

1. Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer.

(2 marks)

The poem deals with

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. racial problems in 19 th century America. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. singing about America. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. racial issues faced by black people in America. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. the beauty of black American people. |

2. Suggest a reason why the speaker is sent to the kitchen.

(2 marks)

3. Suggest a reason why the speaker laughs when he is sent to the kitchen.

4. There is an element of contrast between the attitude towards the speaker in the second stanza (lines 2-7) and the third stanza (lines 8-13). Bring out this contrast. (2 marks)

5. Explain who 'they' (line 15) are and why they feel 'ashamed' (line 16). (2 marks)

6. Explain what the following metaphors refer to: (4 marks)

(i) I, too, sing America.

(ii) I am the darker brother.

7. Certain words go beyond their literal meaning. Suggest what the following words may refer to: (2 marks)

(i) tomorrow

(ii) beautiful

8. Quote one example of alliteration.

9. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words: (2 marks)

The absence of (a) _____ (rhyme, rhyming couplets) and the fact that the lines are (b) _____ (of equal, not of equal) length shows that the poet is using (c) _____ (blank, free) verse.

10. In at least 35 words show how the poet manages to bring out a sense of optimism. (6 marks)
