

HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL



NOVEMBER 2018

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE GRADE 9 PAPER 2 (LITERATURE)

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 80

Examiner: Miss S. Ramsout

Moderator: Mrs N. Atkinson

NB: This question paper consists of 9 pages

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS

1. Draw a 2 cm wide margin on the right-hand side of each page of your answer booklet.
2. Read and follow ALL instructions carefully.
3. Rule off on completion of EACH section.
4. It is in your own interests to write and present your work neatly.
5. This paper consists of 5 sections. Answer all sections.
 - Section A: POETRY (SEEN & UNSEEN) **20 marks**
 - Section B: FOLKTALES **10 marks**
 - Section C: SHORT STORY **10 marks**
 - Section D: DRAMA **15 marks**
 - Section E: NOVEL: **25 marks**

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Use your time carefully. Suggested time management:
 - Section A: POETRY (30 minutes)
 - Section B: FOLKTALES (15 minutes)
 - Section C: SHORT STORY (20 minutes)
 - Section D: DRAMA: 'The Sailor's Return' (25 minutes)
 - Section E: NOVEL: 'Animal Farm' (30 minutes)

2. Use the following table to check that you have answered all the questions:

SECTION	QUESTION	✓
Section A	Seen Poetry: CHOOSE ONE ONLY	'On aging' OR
		'Follower'
	Unseen poem: 'Tula'	
Section B	Folk Tale: 'Whittington & his cat'	
Section C	Short Story: 'Flowers for Algernon'	
Section D	Drama: 'The Sailor's Return'	
Section E	Novel: 'Animal Farm'	

You are required to answer questions from all FIVE sections.

3. Number each answer **exactly** as the question paper is numbered.
4. Follow ALL instructions.
5. Draw a double margin.
6. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
7. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: POETRY Choose ONE seen poem

QUESTION 1: SEEN POEM - “On Aging” by Maya Angelou

Read the poem below and then answer the following questions.

When you see me sitting quietly, like a sack upon a shelf, Don't think I need your chattering. I'm listening to myself.	1
Hold! Stop! Don't pity me! Hold! Stop your sympathy! Understanding if you got it, otherwise I'll do without it!	5
When my bones are stiff and aching and my feet won't climb the stair, I will only ask one favor: Don't bring me no rocking chair. When you see me walking, stumbling, don't study and get it wrong. 'Cause tired don't mean lazy and every goodbye ain't gone.	10
I'm the same person I was back then, a little less hair, a little less chin, A lot less lungs and much less wind. But ain't I lucky I can still breathe in.	

QUESTIONS:

- 1.1. Name and explain the figure of speech in line 1 (2)
- 1.2. Why does the poet use exclamation marks in line 4? (2)
- 1.3. How do lines 1 – 5 reflect young people's views on the elderly? (2)
- 1.4. Refer to lines 8 – 9: What is the tone of these lines? (1)
- 1.5. What is the message of the poem? Quote from the text to support your response. (3)

Total: [10]

OR

QUESTION 2: SEEN POEM - "Follower" by Seamus Heaney

Read the poem below and then answer the following questions.

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.	1
An expert. He would set the wing And fit the bright steel-pointed sock. The sod rolled over without breaking. At the headrig, with a single pluck	5
Of reins, the sweating team turned round And back into the land. His eye narrowed and angled at the ground, Mapping the furrow exactly.	10
I stumbled in his hob-nailed wake, Fell sometimes on the polished sod; Sometimes he rode me on his back Dipping and rising to his plod.	15
I wanted 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.	
I was a nuisance, tripping, falling, Yapping always. But today It is my father who keeps stumbling Behind me, and will not go away.	

QUESTIONS:

- 2.1. Name and explain the figure of speech in lines 2 and 3. (2)
- 2.2. What is the effect of using the phrase, "An expert," in line 5? (1)
- 2.3. How do we know that the speaker's father was an excellent farmer? Quote from stanza 3 to support your answer. (2)
- 2.4. How does the diction (word choice) in stanza 4, describe the speaker's struggle to be like his father? (3)
- 2.5. What is the significance of the title? Refer to the poem to support your answer. (2)

Total: [10]

AND

SECTION A: UNSEEN POEM COMPULSORY

QUESTION 3: - “Tula” by Margarita Engle

Read the poem below and then answer the following questions.

Books are door-shaped portals carrying me across oceans and centuries, helping me feel less alone.	1 5	rush in to replace the trapped ones.	
But my mother believes that girls who read too much are unladylike and ugly, so my father's books are locked in a clear glass cabinet. I gaze at enticing covers and mysterious titles, but I am rarely permitted to touch the enchantment of words.	10 15	I imagine distant times and faraway places. Ghosts. Vampires. Ancient warriors. Fantasy moves into the tangled maze of lonely confusion.	30 35
Poems. Stories. Plays. All are forbidden. Girls are not supposed to think, but as soon as my eager mind begins to race, free thoughts	20 25	Secretly, I open an invisible book in my mind, and I step through its magical door-shape into a universe of dangerous villains and breath-taking heroes.	40 45
		Many of the heroes are men and boys, but some are girls so tall strong and clever that they rescue other children from monsters.	50

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/141835/tula-books-are-door-shaped>

QUESTIONS:

- 3.1. Explain the metaphor in lines 1 – 2. (2)
- 3.2. Why is the speaker forbidden from touching her father's books? Quote to support your answer. (Stanza 2) (2)
- 3.3. "Girls are not supposed to think." (Line 24) (2)
What does this suggest about the society in which the girl is living?
- 3.4. What is the effect of using single words on lines 32 and 33? (2)
- 3.5. What is the message of the final stanza? Quote to support your answer. (3)

Total: [10]

**SECTION A TOTAL: 20
(ONE Seen + Unseen poem)**

SECTION B: FOLKTALES

QUESTION 4: *Whittington and his cat* - English folktale

Read the extracts below and then answer the following questions.

How far it was and how many days they took over the journey I do not know, but in due time Dick found himself in the wonderful city which he had heard so much of and pictured to himself so grandly. But oh! how disappointed he was when he got there. How dirty it was! And the people, how unlike the gay company, with music and singing, that he had dreamt of! He wandered up and down the streets, one after another, until he was tired out, but not one did he find that was paved with gold. Dirt in plenty he could see, but none of the gold that he thought to have put in his pockets as fast as he chose to pick it up.

Little Dick ran about till he was tired and it was growing dark. And at last he sat himself down in a corner and fell asleep. When morning came he was very cold and hungry, and though he asked every one he met to help him, only one or two gave him a halfpenny to buy some bread. For two or three days he lived in the streets in this way, only just able to keep himself alive. After this he was as badly off as ever, and did not know where to turn. One day in his wanderings he lay down to rest in the doorway of the house of a rich merchant whose name was Fitzwarren.

QUESTIONS:

- 4.1. Name the city to which Dick Whittington is travelling. (1)
- 4.2. What misconception did Dick have about this city? Quote to support your answer. (1)
- 4.3. Briefly describe the role Mr Fitzwarren plays in Whittington's life. (2)

When Whittington's face was washed, his hair curled, his hat cocked, and he was dressed in a nice suit of clothes, he was as handsome and genteel as any young man who visited at Mr Fitzwarren's; so that Miss Alice, who had once been so kind to him, and thought of him with pity, now looked upon him as fit to be her sweetheart.

History tells us that Mr Whittington and his lady lived in great splendour, and were very happy. They had several children. He was Sheriff of London, thrice Lord Mayor, and received the honour of knighthood by Henry V. He entertained this king and his queen at dinner, after his conquest of France, so grandly, that the king said: 'Never had prince such a subject'; when Sir Richard heard this, he said: 'Never had subject such a prince.'

The figure of Sir Richard Whittington with his cat in his arms, carved in stone, was to be seen till the year 1780 over the archway of the old prison at Newgate, which he built for criminals.

- 4.4. Place this extract in context. (3)
- 4.5. How does Dick Whittington make his fortune? (2)
- 4.6. What is the moral of this folktale? (1)

SECTION B TOTAL: 10

SECTION C: SHORT STORY

QUESTION 5: *Flowers for Algernon* by Daniel Keyes

Read the extract below and then answer the following questions.

progris riport 2-martch 6

I had a test today. I think I faled it. And I think maybe now they wont use me. What happind is a nice young man was in the room and he had some white cards and ink spilled all over them. He sed Charlie what do yo see on this card.

I told him I saw a inkblot. He said yes and it made me feel good. I thot that was all but when I got up to go he said Charlie we are not thru yet. Then I dont remember so good but he wantid me to say what was in the ink. I dint see nuthing in the ink but he said there was picturs there other pepul saw some picturs. I couldnt see any picturs. I reely tryed. I held the card close up and then far away.

Then I said if I had my glases I coud see better I usally only ware my glases in the movies or TV but I said they are in the closit in the hall. I got them. Then I said let me see that card agen I bet Ill find it now. I tryed hard but I only saw the ink.

- 5.1. "I tryed hard but I only saw the ink." (2)
Why is Charlie unable to "see" the images in the inkblot test?
- 5.2. Discuss why the narrator writes in this manner. (1)

Mar 25 (I dont have to write PROGRESS REPORT on top any more just when I hand it in once a week for Dr Nemur. I just have to put the date on. That saves time)

We had a lot of fun at the factory today. Joe Carp said hey look where Charlie had his operashun what did they do Charlie put some brains in. I was going to tell him but I remembered Dr Strauss said no. Then Frank Reilly said what did you do Charlie forget your key and open your door the hard way. That made me laff. Their really my friends and they like me.

Sometimes somebody will say hey look at Joe or Frank or George he really pulled a Charlie Gordon. I dont know why they say that but they always laff.

- 5.3. Place this extract in context. (3)
- 5.4. What is the overall message of "Flowers for Algernon"? Use your knowledge of the story as a whole. (4)

SECTION D TOTAL: 10

SECTION D: DRAMA

QUESTION 6: *The Sailor's Return* by Stephen Curtis

Read the extracts below and then answer the following questions.

Maud	Dearest Dora, do you think they ever will return?
Dora	<i>Standing close to where Billy is concealed</i> Where there is life, there's hope they say. I cannot believe my Billy is dead. Sometimes I feel so close to him, I feel I could stretch out my hand and feel his hand warm in mine. But, alas, it is only an idle fancy.
Maud	My George, your Billy – they were like brothers, and they have left us sisters in sorrow.

QUESTIONS:

- 6.1. Place this extract in context. (3)
- 6.2. Who is Billy, and why is he concealed? (2)
- 6.3. Explain how Dora's words are an example of dramatic irony. (2)

Sir Percival	Nay, do not hesitate, Dora. <i>(He indicates the pistol. Reluctantly, she kisses him.)</i> It is sealed. Dora, I burn for you. We'll be married this evening. No, no more coy hesitations, I shall see you, tonight. Adieu fair deliverer! <i>(He blows her a kiss and goes to exit, delivering the following aside to the audience before he goes.)</i> 'Sdeath, I thought the wench would put me to it. It's lucky the pistol wasn't loaded.
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- 6.4. Briefly describe Sir Percival's character. Focus on 2 aspects, supported with information from the play as a whole. (3)
- 6.5. Why is Sir Percival so intent on marrying Dora? (1)

Eudoxia	My son! My son! <i>(She throws herself upon him)</i>
Dora	My brother!!
Samantha	Even so, the rest explains itself.
Sir Percival	Are you indeed my mother? Then hear my dying speech. I have been a pirate and a thief, a murderer, an oppressor and an extortioner, a seducer and an adulterer, a ...

- 6.6. How does Eudoxia discover that Percival is her son? (2)
- 6.7. Does Sir Percival redeem himself in the end? Explain your answer. (2)

SECTION D TOTAL: 15

SECTION E: NOVEL

QUESTION 7: NOVEL: *Animal Farm* by George Orwell

Read the extracts below and then answer the following questions.

As soon as the light in the bedroom went out there was a stirring and a fluttering all through the farm buildings. Word had gone round during the day that old Major, the prize Middle White boar, had had a strange dream on the previous night and wished to communicate it to the other animals. It had been agreed that they should all meet in the big barn as soon as Mr. Jones was safely out of the way. Old Major was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say.

Chapter 1

- 7.1. George Orwell wrote *Animal Farm* as an allegory – explain this term in your own words. (1)
- 7.2. How do the animals view Man? Refer to the story to support your answer. (2)
- 7.3. Does Old Major's vision for the future come true? Refer to the story as a whole in your answer. (2)

Snowball (for it was Snowball who was best at writing) took a brush between the two knuckles of his trotter, painted out MANOR FARM from the top bar of the gate and in its place painted ANIMAL FARM. This was to be the name of the farm from now onwards. After this they went back to the farm buildings, where Snowball and Napoleon sent for a ladder which they caused to be set against the end wall of the big barn.

They explained that by their studies of the past three months the pigs had succeeded in reducing the principles of Animalism to Seven Commandments. These Seven Commandments would now be inscribed on the wall; they would form an unalterable law by which all the animals on Animal Farm must live for ever after.

Chapter 2

- 7.4. What is the significance of changing the farm's name? (1)
- 7.5.1 List any 3 commandments and their modified versions. (3)
- 7.5.2 Why do the animals accept everything the pigs say? Use your knowledge of the story as a whole. (2)
- 7.6. Discuss how the theme of corruption is highlighted in the novel – refer to at least two examples in your answer. (2)

In the autumn, by a tremendous, exhausting effort, for the harvest had to be gathered at almost the same time, the windmill was finished. The machinery had still to be installed, and Whymper was negotiating the purchase of it, but the structure was completed. In the teeth of every difficulty, in spite of inexperience, of primitive implements, of bad luck and of Snowball's treachery, the work had been finished punctually to the very day! Tired out but proud, the animals walked round and round their masterpiece, which appeared even more beautiful in their eyes than when it had been built the first time. Moreover, the walls were twice as thick as before.

Chapter 8

- 7.7. What does the windmill symbolise in real life? (1)
- 7.8. Why was it so important to finish the windmill by the original date? (1)
- 7.9. Discuss how Squealer uses Snowball as a scapegoat – refer to your knowledge of the novel as a whole. (3)
Scapegoat: a person who is blamed for the mistakes, or faults of others

...they had not gone twenty yards when they stopped short. An uproar of voices was coming from the farmhouse. They rushed back and looked through the window again. Yes, a violent quarrel was in progress. There were shoutings, bangings on the table, sharp suspicious glances, furious denials. The source of the trouble appeared to be that Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington had each played an ace of spades simultaneously.

Twelve voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which.

Chapter 8

- 7.10. What does this extract tell us about the pigs? Quote to support your answer. (3)

7.11. Complete the table below, which matches historical figures with the characters in the novel:

Character	Historical figure
Napoleon	7.11.1
7.11.2	Leon Trotsky
Moses the Raven	7.11.3
The Nine attack dogs	7.11.4

(4)

SECTION D TOTAL: 25

GRAND TOTAL: 80 MARKS