

(vi). "I absolutely like her .Absolutely! Even though her cheeks are dimpled ,I like her. I am almost ready to let the debt go."

(a).Name the work from which this extract is taken ? Who wrote it?

**The Bear – Anton Chekhov /Chekhov**

**1 mark**

(b).Who is the speaker? About whom does he speak?

**Smirnov about Popova**

**2marks**

(c).Name at least one literary device used in the extract .What effect does it create?

**-repetition / exaggeration or hyperbole / irony / sarcasm**

**Effect - humor / irony / sarcasm /emphasis , suspense**

**2 marks**

**Section B – Answer questions in either (a) , (b) or (c).**

(a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end:

" I will , I will indeed – nor ever touch another ,though heaven send it and an archangel fetch it. No – I am blind for their sake – I see nothing. I will say thou didst break in and wreck the prisoner from my hands by force. It is but a crazy, ancient door – I will batter it down myself betwixt midnight and the morning."

(i). What is the situation given in the passage ?Who is the speaker?

**-This takes place when Miles Hendon threatens the constable to expose his dishonest/secret action. The constable is the speaker**

**2 marks**

(ii). What does the speaker promise to do?

**-not to do the dishonest ,wrong act again / to let the prisoners free and go**

**2 marks**

(iii).Explain the following expressions.

a. (a). blind for my sake = pretend not to see / ignore *give mark to the child*

(b). batter it down = break / destroy the prison door **2 marks**

(iv).What outstanding feature of the society is reflected through this character?

**-corruption / lawlessness / dishonesty of the legal officers** *1 mark* **4 marks**

- The lack of physical freedom of the bird and its frustration  
*"His bars of rage"*
- The lack of psychological freedom (mental freedom)  
*"His shadow shouts on a nightmare scream"*
- Contrast brings out the deprived freedom of the caged bird.
- What the free bird enjoys and what the caged bird lacks in its life.  
*"The fat worm waiting on a dawn-bright lawn  
and he names the sky his"*
- Repetition -emphasizes what the caged bird lacks *clean the sky not one*
- Anaphora -the use of 'and' to connect the ideas show the number of privileges that the free bird enjoys *fast*

Better answers may -discuss this poem as a representation of people's freedom and their desire for it.

-refer to the experience of the author as a black person (racism)

3. Johnson Agard's *The Clown's Wife* represents the difference between the personal and professional lives of many people. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

- Identify the differences between his life as a clown and his life as a husband.
- Image of the clown as an entertainer shows his professional life  
*"up there he's a king on a throne"*
- The miserable life of the clown at home  
*"he seems to have the world on his shoulders"*
- The feelings of the wife of the clown show the difference between professional and personal life of the clown.  
*"I do me best to cheer him up, poor soul"*
- Metaphor 'king' shows how he acts on stage in his personal life. The moment the clown walks through the door of his house he is a different person.
- Relate the incident in the poem to other people in the society such as public figures and even the ordinary people performing different roles in life.

Better answers:

- may comment on the differences between two aspects of life - reality and appearance.
- may refer to the idea that people who entertain others may not spend happy lives. ▲



(8). Discuss the significance of the title of the play 'The Bear', referring to the events of the play (15 marks)

- Bear suggests aggressive, dominant, angry and a hateful person.
- Smirnov has no self-control.
- He is guided by his needs and desires.
- He is a symbol of vulgarity.
- The arrival of Smirnov shows rough / impolite behaviour. Entered the dining room without permission.
- Popova is annoyed at this moment.
- He harasses Luka as soon as he arrives.
  - "You fool, you are too fond of talking"*
- Insists that Popova gives the money that day itself.
- Smirnov's language is insulting.
  - "Not one of the swine wants to pay me"*
- Smirnov's description about his debtors.
- Shows bear like qualities in the way Smirnov speaks.
- Orders Luka to get him a kvass.
- Underestimates women.
  - "That's really silly feminine logic"*
  - "I'd rather sit on a barrel of gun powder than talk to a woman"*
- Smirnov has invaded the house of Popova; the stranger dominates the house.
- Mimics Popova.
- Orders the servants of Popova to give oats to his horses.
- Luka, a representative of the working class is harassed by Smirnov.
- Smirnov expresses his anger by breaking the furniture of another house.
- Popova also insults Smirnov and calls him a rude, ill-bred man.
- Smirnov speaks in French to make Popova uneasy
- Smirnov says that it is a misfortune to be born a woman
- He says that he has never seen sincere, faithful and constant women
  - Better answers may refer to male chauvinism also here
- Popova chases Smirnov away
- Popova too uses abusive language
  - "You're a boor! A coarse bear! A bourbon! a monster!"*
- Popova accepts the challenge



3. "Stephen Crane ironically portrays the brutality caused by war." Comment on this statement with reference to the poem, *War is Kind*. (15 marks)

- Candidates identify the instances of cruelty caused by war. Brutality is suggested by the manner the soldiers died in the battle field
  - "men were born to drill and die"
  - "your lover threw wild hands toward the sky"
  - "your father.....raged at his breast"
- The passive yet heavy suffering of the mother whose son had died at war
  - "Mother whose heart hung humble as a button"
- How the young soldiers have been brainwashed is written sarcastically.
  - "These men were born to drill and die"
- Verbal irony shows brutality
  - "Do not weep"
  - "war is kind"
- The effect of oxymorons
  - "virtue of slaughter"
  - "excellence of killing"
- Contrast – reference to battle God and his kingdom, the kingdom is full of corpses – its irony
  - "A field where a thousand corpses lie"
- The glamour of war is presented sarcastically.
  - "Hoarse booming drums of the regiment"
- The comment on the title – War is Kind – is ironical, and its effect.

Better answers; -will identify a cross section of the society affected by war (lover, father, son)  
 -may note the effectiveness of this irony through the repetition of the title.  
 -will also refer to comparisons –views about the glorification of war and how it is turned upside down through irony.

Very good answers will relate the insight that emerges through the poem and its relevance to contemporary society.

4. Maya Angelou conveys the deprivation of freedom in *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. Discuss with reference to the poem.

- the poem is about freedom, specially about lack of freedom.
- Can refer to the title- the speaker is able to understand the experiences of the caged bird
  - "I know why the caged bird sings"
- singing of the free and caged birds are different. So it is a comparison (the caged bird sings with a fearful trill while a free bird dares to claim the sky).
- The caged bird, clipped wings etc. are symbols representing denial of freedom

- (a) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

"Mali proved unusually communicative from across the seas, and although at times he sounded brusque, disconnected, or impersonal, he generalized a good deal about the civilization in which he found himself. The blue airmail letters grew into a file. If only Mali had taken the precaution of leaving a proper margin to his epistles, Jagan would have bound them into a neat little volume at Truth printing; surely Natraj would have realized its importance and obliged him with a speedy execution. Jagan stuffed his jibba pocket with the letters and pulled them out for choice reading of passages to all and sundry, mostly to his cousin, who, as ever, remained an uncomplaining listener. Gradually his reading of the Bhagavad Gita was replaced by the blue airmail letters.

- (i) What is the situation given in the passage? <sup>Where</sup> Where does it take place

-Jagan starts getting letters from Mali

-When Mali has gone to America / After Jagan has had an discussion with cousin about the letters sent by Mali. <sup>When mali is in America</sup>

2 marks

- (ii) Why couldn't Jagan bind the letters into a neat little volume?

-Because Mali didn't leave a sufficient space for a margin when writing letters

2 marks

- (iii) Explain the following expressions.

(a) epistles = important letters <sup>letters</sup>

(b) speedy execution = quick performance/do quickly as possible

2 marks

- (iv) What aspects of Jagan's character are revealed by the passage?

-his love and affection for Mali <sup>but with a pride</sup>

-showing off and boastfulness

-pretentiousness

-his hypocritical attitude

-double standards towards the spiritual life

4 marks



## MARKING SCHEME – New Syllabus (2016)

### PART II

#### POETRY

\*Examiners are encouraged to reward any valid interpretations and use their discretions intelligently and objectively. Good answers might, however include some of the following points given under each question.

2. Examine, by providing examples from the poem, how John Keats admires the service and the beauty of the Nile in *To the Nile*. (15 marks)

#### Service

- The students may comment on the two perspectives of the river- sacred and ordinary.
- The Nile is presented as holy and respected. It is referred to as a 'son' and a holy river which is gifted from heaven - out of admiration.  
*"Son of the old Moon Mountains Africans"*
- The capacity as a leader or chief and the power the River Nile possesses as a controller.  
*"Chief of the Pyramids and crocodiles"*
- River Nile: -fertilized a desert where people worked in the hot sun.  
*"thee fruitful"*  
-helped people to build their ancient civilization.  
-enriched the lives of the swart nations

#### Beauty

- The Nile is a beautiful natural phenomenon.
- Its banks are with green with lush growth
- It has deltas
- The Nile is also similar to other rivers, thus an ordinary river.  
*"adds to the sea"*  
*"green rushes like our rivers"*
- the techniques used – metaphor, personification, sonnet structure, allusion, the use of a mixture of archaic language and modern language.

#### Better answers:

- are likely to suggest that the speaker, as an explorer, is used to confronting the mysterious and exposing secrets of the Nile.
- may also refer to historical and geographical aspects of the river.

(b) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

"And then came the bark; the sharp clipped aristocratic bark, and with it came Tony, crashing through Mrs. Jayasinghe with the custard pudding in the dessert cup held delicately in one hand and the dessert spoon suspended somewhere between my mouth and her ample bosom, and uncle Ronald opening and closing the folds of the accordion in an arc just below his chin."

(i) What is the situation given in the passage? Where does it take place?

-Reunion with the dog / returning to Depanama to collect the new ration books (and to fulfill his secret vow which is taking Tony back.)

-At the entrance to Mrs. Jayasinghe's property | Mrs. Jayasinghe's Place / land 2 marks

(ii) Why was Tony excited?

-because Tony meets the narrator after a period of absence./ because of the unexpected meeting of Tony and the narrator 2 marks

(iii) Explain the meaning of the following words.

(a) delicately = carefully / skillfully

/ cautiously

(b) suspended = hung loosely / held down

2 marks

(iv) What does this passage reveal about the relationship between Tony and the narrator?

-loving and caring / intimate / close / genuine / affectionate relationship

4 marks



MARKING SCHEMENew Syllabus (2016)

- Answer five questions only
- Answer question 1 and FOUR other questions, selecting one from each section – POETRY, DRAMA, PROSE and FICTION

**Part I****1. Section A – Answer all questions.**

Read the given extracts and answer the questions given below.

(i). *"The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls,  
He watches from his mountain walls"*

(a). From where are these lines taken? Who wrote them?

The Eagle – Alfred Lord Tennyson / A.L. Tennyson / Tennyson

1 mark

(b). Who is referred to as 'he' in the second line? Where is he at this moment?

-The bird 'eagle' / eagle

-on a mountain / on top of a rocky mountain / on a crag of a mountain  
in his habitat on a higher position of a mountain

2 marks

(c). Why does the sea crawl beneath him?

-because of the great distance / high elevation of the bird's position

or

-because the mighty sea is powerless in front of the power of the bird

2 marks

(ii). *"We'll sweat no more on scythe and rake  
My bloody hands and I"*

(a). In which work do these words appear? Who is the poet?

Farewell to Barn and Stack and Tree

A.E. Houseman / Housman

1 mark

(b). Who are referred to as 'We'? What will they not do?

-The speaker himself and his hands / the narrators

-not work in the farm anymore / not work with farming implements /  
not do anything related to the farm / field / barn

2 marks

(c). Why does the speaker describe his hands as bloody?

-because he has committed a crime / murdered his brother / killed a person

or

-because of his guilty mindedness and repentance

2 marks



(iii). "...the chamberlain's nephew has sent me some real jewels and everybody knows that jewels cost more than flowers"

(a). From which text is this extract taken ? Who wrote it?

ETRY

The Nightingale and the Rose – Oscar Wilde / O. Wilde

1 mark

(b). Who speaks these words ? To whom are they spoken?

-the professor's daughter

-To the young student / lover *to the student*

2 marks

(c). What is the attitude to love as reflected in these words?

-materialistic / money minded / opportunistic / selfish

2 marks

ark

(iv). "It is ok if I die because it is my job and I am ready for it. But you are a hero and if you were to die it would be a great loss for the country."

(a). From which text is this extract taken ? Who wrote it?

arks

The Lahore Attack – Kumar Sangakkara *Sangakkara*

1 mark

(b). Who speaks these words ? To whom are they spoken?

(-the soldier) at the check point; to Kumar Sangakkara

2 marks

rks

(c). What is the speaker's feeling towards the person he speaks to?

-respect / admiration / high regard / adoration / affection

2 marks

k

(v). "I wished I might have lived with you for ever, setting up our world in the middle of this field, playing with children and working on the farm."

(a). From which text is this extract taken ? Who wrote it?

is

Twilight of a Crane – Yu Zuwa Junji Kinoshita / Kinoshita

1 mark

(b). Who is the speaker ? To whom are the words spoken?

Tsu to <sup>yo hto</sup> Yohyo herself - Addressing Y. in her mind

2 marks

(c). What is the attitude to life reflected in these words?

contented / moderate / unassuming / contented with spiritual happiness / humble / simple /

2 marks

6. <sup>unnecessary talking</sup> "Excessive, worthless talking may ruin people." This idea is portrayed through humour in Edward Lowbury's *The Huntsman*. Discuss. (15 marks)

- The poem does not refer to talking in general, but excessive worthless talking.
- The answer given to Kagwa's question shows the result of excessive, and worthless talking of the skull.  
*"Talking brought me here"*
- The information given by Kagwa to the king is not a matter of concern of the king – shows worthless talking.
- Kagwa's death shows results of unnecessary talking.
- Humour is brought out in this sad incident through- irony
- Kagwa as a hunter of lions and his appearance can be contrasted with his conduct as a communicator /conveyer of information
- Role reversal of Kagwa and the skull brings out humour.
- Absurdity
  - Kagwa talking to a skull
  - The brainless skull talking
  - When the skull feels threatened, keeps quiet.

Better answers may write about the applicability of this lesson to people, and they may refer to the saying that silence is gold, more valuable than boasting.



## FICTION

13. *What, According to your point of view, is the central theme of "The Prince and the Pauper"? Discuss with detailed reference to the novel. (15 marks)*

- Good is rewarded and evil is punished.
- The change of roles is a blessing to both Tom Canty and Edward Tudor.
- The huge contrast between the rich and the poor.
- Miscarriage of justice.
- Unawareness of the ruling class about the poor.
- The stupidity of the ruling class.
- Abuse of power.
- Truthfulness is rewarded.
- Kingship / Royalty
- The clothes of a person play an important role.
- The power of heredity.
- The contrast between Henry VIII and Edward VI

14. *"The conflict between tradition and modernity is symbolized through the relationship between Jagan and Mali in The Vendor of Sweets." Discuss referring to the events of the novel. (15 marks)*

- Jagan, a seller of sweets using traditional ingredients in a traditional way.
- Mali doesn't like to take over his father's business. He wants to act at once and invest money on business in large amounts.
- Jagan, a traditional Indian - follows the principles of Gandhi, well versed in Hindu literature and cultural practices. Spins clothes for himself using a chakra, a strict vegetarian.
- Mali breaks away from Indian traditions and goes to America. Appreciates American culture, starts eating beef.
- Prefers food at his college canteen rather than food made by his father.
- Jagan thinks marriage is sacred and lifelong. Believes in traditional Hindu marriage rituals. Mali thinks it a business matter. Mali brings a half Korean half American woman. They are not even married.
- Grace goes out at night. In Jagan's world women do not go alone at night.
- Mali becomes an addict to alcohol and goes to prison
- Jagan leaves home finding solace in his work.



## DRAMA

- (7). "Twilight of a Crane" shows how human beings are caught between their desire for money and passion for love." Do you agree? Discuss referring to the play. (15 marks)

### *Passion for love*

- Tsu and Yohyo are introduced as devoted to each other.  
*"Cold soup is no good for my sweet heart"*
- Sodo and Unzu suggest Yohyo to get his wife to make more clothes. He abruptly refuses.  
*"I love Tsu....she is my darling"*
- Tsu loves Yohyo for his innocence and kindness.
- Several times Tsu tries to bring Yohyo back to her world of innocence and love.  
*"You were once so innocent.....I was deeply touched by it"*
- Tsu weaves the cloth out of love.
- Tsu's intention is to lead a peaceful and a quiet life.
- Tsu becomes disappointed to see a gap created between Tsu and her husband.  
*"You are going farther and farther from me"*
- Yohyo feels reluctant to ask Tsu to weave more clothes.
- Tsu is ready to put her own health at risk.
- Tsu repeatedly requests Yohyo never to look at the weaving room. Tsu makes the last gesture of sacrifice making two pieces of clothes.
- Ultimately Yohyo is completely at a loss and runs aimlessly looking for the wife.
- Love is discussed as the foundation of happiness.

### *Desire for money*

- an envious attitude emerges in Sodo and Unzu when they find Tsu and Yohyo live happily.  
*"That lazy fellow has been coining money without lifting a finger over."*
- Sodo and Unzu recognize the cloth as Senba-Ori.
- Even Sodo and Unzu, the two friends are not genuine with each other.
- Unzu is so scared when he comes to know that Tsu is really a ghost of a crane because he has cheated Yohyo in business.
- The desire for money makes the two friends corrupted.
- Sodo and Unzu bully Yohyo until the greed for money affects him. Yohyo begins to change.
- Sodo asks Yohyo to coax his wife.
- Tsu notices the change in Yohyo.  
*"You are moving to the other world where i can never live."*
- Sodo asks Yohyo to threaten the wife and say that he is going to leave her.
- Yohyo's greed for money increases.
- Sodo further persuades Yohyo by telling him about the splendid city Kyoto.
- Finally greed wins over love and innocence.
- Yohyo's tone becomes irritated.  
*"Yes. I'll leave you, unless you weave the cloth"*
- Tsu notices that Yohyo is happy to see that Tsu is willing to make another Senba-Ori.
- Yohyo becomes depressed.
- Sodo never feels pity and sympathy
- Yohyo is devastated .He has money but not love.



(12). "The narrator in *Wave* reacts to the unexpected tragedy instinctively, rather than with reason." Comment on this statement. (15 marks)

- Give a brief introduction to the narrator with reference to - Sonali/the book 'Wave' / what happened / how she recalls / narrated her firsthand experience / reflection upon the incidents.
- Candidates characteristically communicate their knowledge and understanding of the extract from *Wave* and how the unexpected tragedy is faced
- They may refer to the speaker's physical action and emotional tension. They may cite/quote a few instances/phrases from the text to support the ideas
  - "the white curl of a big wave"
  - "The foam turned into waves"
  - "charging and churning"
  - "Calls husband out of the bathroom"
- Sonali doesn't let her husband hold the children. She grabs them and runs.
  - "Give me one of them" Steve shouted. "But I didn't"
- She is unaware of what they are fleeing from, but she flees for life. Thus, she forgets to call her parents and accepts the lift given by a stranger-the driver of the jeep
  - "A man was driving the jeep. I didn't know who he was"
- When Orlantha's mother Beulah falls she responds mechanically. Students may comment on this in relation to narrator's instincts.
- Better answers may also comment/compare/contrast on the animal characteristics in relation the instincts
  - eg. Animals often tend to protect their young ones, similarly Sonali's reasons to pay attention to her children rather than to her husband and parents

15. "Above all, **Bringing Tony Home** represents the human-animal bond and the relationships between people and their pets" 15 marks

- The fact that Tony has been living about seven years in Depanama with the narrator
  - When leaving Depanama, Tony follows them and tries to get in to the bus, but the conductor shouts at the dog and the boy become sad and angry.
  - The narrator vows to himself to take Tony home.
  - The situation where they reunited, represents human - animal bond and shows Tony's faithfulness and ecstasy in its own canine manner.
  - Tony was at his side as the narrator performs all the duties assigned him by his mother.
  - Through his journey from Wijerama , he walked without getting on the bus, fearing he would lose Tony.
  - The animal was tied to his short buckle shows his care towards him.
  - Tony leaves their home when he was on bed suffering from fever, it increases the boy's pathos
  - He remembers Tony on various occasions. The deep attachment remains in the writer's inner heart even after he becomes an adult.
  - The sound of the train is echoed by the cry / sound of the dog.
- ".....to yap yap yap from somewhere but now it was nothing mischievous or joyous ; it was the plaintive cry of a chained dog trying desperately to be free"
- This changes from pain to joy / joy to suffering.
  - Nostalgic feelings of the adult narrator for his childhood pet

*Strongly connected*

*See above*

*Top - bottom*

*not dominant  
decide  
make  
slaves*

*he would  
experience  
indone*