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English
Literature 12

JUNE 2002

Course Code = LIT

Student Instructions

1. Place the stickers with your Personal Education Number (PEN) in the allotted spaces above. **Under no circumstance is your name or identification, other than your Personal Education Number, to appear on this booklet.**
2. Ensure that in addition to this examination booklet, you have a **Readings Booklet** and an **Examination Response Form**. Follow the directions on the front of the Response Form.
3. **Disqualification** from the examination will result if you bring books, paper, notes or unauthorized electronic devices into the examination room.
4. When instructed to open this booklet, **check the numbering of the pages** to ensure that they are numbered in sequence from page one to the last page, which is identified by

END OF EXAMINATION

.
5. At the end of the examination, place your Response Form inside the front cover of this booklet and return the booklet and your Response Form to the supervisor.

Score **both** of the following questions:

Score **one** of the three topics:

Question 1:
1. .
(15)

Question 6:
6. .
(25)

Question 2:
2. .
(10)

Question 7:
7. .
(25)

Score **one** of the three responses:

Question 8:
8. .
(25)

Question 3:
3. .
(10)

Question 4:
4. .
(10)

Question 5:
5. .
(10)

**ENGLISH
LITERATURE 12**

JUNE 2002

COURSE CODE = LIT

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are **not** permitted in the examination room.
2. All multiple-choice answers must be entered on the Response Form using an **HB pencil**. Multiple-choice answers entered in this examination booklet will **not** be marked.
3. For each of the written-response questions, write your answer in **ink** in the space provided in this booklet.

Adequate writing space has been provided for average-sized writing. Do **not** attempt to determine the length of your answers by the amount of writing space available. You may not need to use all the allotted space for your answers.

4. Ensure that you use language and content appropriate to the purpose and audience of this examination. Failure to comply may result in your paper being awarded a zero.
5. This examination is designed to be completed in **two hours**. *Students may, however, take up to 30 minutes of additional time to finish.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE 12 PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

	Value	Suggested Time
1. This examination consists of four sections:		
SECTION 1: <i>Literary Selections, Literary Forms and Techniques, Recognition of Authors and Titles</i> 20 multiple-choice questions	20	15
SECTION 2: <i>Passages</i> <i>Familiar Passage</i> 5 multiple-choice questions 1 written-response question	5 15	25
<i>Sight Passage</i> 5 multiple-choice questions 1 written-response question	5 10	25
SECTION 3: <i>Shakespearean Drama</i> Three passages are given. One must be discussed.	10	15
SECTION 4: <i>General Essay</i> Three questions are given. One must be answered.	25	40
Total:	90 marks	120 minutes
2. The Readings Booklet contains the poetry and drama passages you will need to answer certain questions on this examination.		
3. The evaluation of written-response answers takes into consideration the quality of your written expression .		

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SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Value: 20 marks

Suggested Time: 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: For each multiple-choice question, including those on the Reading Passages, select the **best** answer and record your choice on the Response Form provided. Using an HB pencil, completely fill in the circle that has the letter corresponding to your answer.

Literary Selections

1. In the “Prologue” to *The Canterbury Tales*, the Nun is a woman of great
 - A. faith.
 - B. nobility.
 - C. intellect.
 - D. sentiment.
2. The speaker in Shakespeare’s Sonnet 130 (“My mistress’ eyes are nothing like the sun”) stresses that the woman is
 - A. old.
 - B. wise.
 - C. real.
 - D. undesirable.
3. The speaker in Wyatt’s “Whoso List to Hunt” views the chase as
 - A. dull.
 - B. futile.
 - C. exciting.
 - D. satisfying.
4. In Donne’s “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning,” the speaker tells his loved one that a public display of emotion will
 - A. serve as a model for others.
 - B. heighten their mutual regard.
 - C. diminish a spiritual relationship.
 - D. make onlookers envious of their relationship.
5. In “Ode to the West Wind,” Shelley identifies himself with the wind because he
 - A. enjoys its gentle whisperings.
 - B. longs to dream of the Mediterranean.
 - C. wishes to share its impetuous nature.
 - D. looks forward to the coming of winter.

OVER

6. Wordsworth's sonnet "The World Is Too Much with Us" criticizes people's
- A. faith.
 - B. materialism.
 - C. lack of concern for the poor.
 - D. concern for the environment.
7. The speaker in Dickinson's "Because I Could Not Stop for Death" recognizes Death's
- A. civility.
 - B. wealth.
 - C. humour.
 - D. physique.
8. The conclusion of Arnold's "Dover Beach" emphasizes the
- A. renewal of religious faith.
 - B. timelessness of human misery.
 - C. permanence of the encircling ocean.
 - D. need for fidelity in human relations.
9. In Owen's "*Dulce et Decorum Est*," a soldier is
- A. shot.
 - B. gassed.
 - C. captured.
 - D. shellshocked.
10. In Stevie Smith's poem, the repetition of the word "pretty" suggests that people's response to the natural world is
- A. humorous.
 - B. thoughtful.
 - C. superficial.
 - D. knowledgeable.

Literary Forms and Techniques

INSTRUCTIONS: Students are reminded that in this section, examples may be from works outside the Core Studies Readings List.

11. “Accursèd be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cowed my better part of man!
And be these juggling fiends no more believed
That palter with us in a double sense”

These lines illustrate the use of

- A. free verse.
 - B. terza rima.
 - C. blank verse.
 - D. heroic couplets.
12. “I loved Ophelia. Forty thousand brothers
Could not with all their quantity of love
Make up my sum”

These lines contain

- A. allusion.
 - B. metaphor.
 - C. hyperbole.
 - D. alliteration.
13. “Yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible”

These lines contain

- A. analogy.
- B. metaphor.
- C. oxymoron.
- D. onomatopoeia.

14. In describing the Friar as “a noble pillar to his Order,” Chaucer uses
- A. irony.
 - B. epigram.
 - C. inversion.
 - D. apostrophe.
15. A common feature of the mock epic is
- A. internal rhyme.
 - B. an inflated tone.
 - C. a pastoral setting.
 - D. dramatic monologue.

Recognition of Authors and Titles

INSTRUCTIONS: Select the author of the quotation or the title of the selection from which the quotation is taken.

16. “They also serve who only stand and wait”
- A. “Ulysses”
 - B. “On His Blindness”
 - C. “Whoso List to Hunt”
 - D. “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”
17. “...even from out thy slime
The monsters of the deep are made; each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone”
- A. *Beowulf*
 - B. *Paradise Lost*
 - C. “Apostrophe to the Ocean”
 - D. “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”

18. “The wild deer browse above her breast;
The wild birds raise their brood;
And they, her smiles of love caressed,
Have left her solitude”

- A. Stevie Smith
- B. Emily Brontë
- C. Margaret Atwood
- D. Elizabeth Barrett Browning

19. “Shape without form, shade without color,
Paralyzed force, gesture without motion”

- A. Eliot
- B. Gray
- C. Keats
- D. Brontë

20. “or is it my own lack
of conviction which makes
these vistas of desolation”

- A. “Dover Beach”
- B. “My Last Duchess”
- C. “Ode to a Nightingale”
- D. “Disembarking at Quebec”

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SECTION 2: FAMILIAR PASSAGE

Value: 20 marks

Suggested Time: 25 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read “The Second Coming” on page 1 in the **Readings Booklet**. For questions 21 to 25, select the **best** answer and record your choice on the Response Form provided.

21. In line 1, a “gyre” is a
- A. tool.
 - B. trap.
 - C. leash.
 - D. spiral.
22. Lines 1 to 4 illustrate the use of
- A. analogy.
 - B. allusion.
 - C. aphorism.
 - D. apostrophe.
23. In lines 7 and 8, the speaker’s tone can **best** be described as
- A. sarcastic.
 - B. nostalgic.
 - C. pessimistic.
 - D. compassionate.
24. When the speaker says “the darkness drops again” (line 18), he is suggesting that
- A. the vision is fading.
 - B. his faith in humanity is affirmed.
 - C. the death of the birds is imminent.
 - D. the desert sun has increased in intensity.
25. The speaker suggests that the “Second Coming” will be accompanied by
- A. joy.
 - B. paralysis.
 - C. harmony.
 - D. turbulence.

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SIGHT PASSAGE

Value: 15 marks

Suggested Time: 25 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the excerpt from *Beowulf* on page 2 in the **Readings Booklet**. For questions 26 to 30, select the **best** answer and record your choice on the Response Form provided.

26. “And for the first time in his life that famous prince” (line 15)

This line illustrates the use of

- A. simile.
- B. aphorism.
- C. metaphor.
- D. alliteration.

27. Beowulf first learns that fate is against him when

- A. his iron shield begins to melt.
- B. he realizes that he boasts too much.
- C. none of his men comes to help him.
- D. he sees the enormous size of the dragon.

28. “Geats’ ring-giver” (line 25) is an example of

- A. kenning.
- B. caesura.
- C. paradox.
- D. oxymoron.

29. The tone of the lines “his brave and noble / Followers” (lines 39–40) is

- A. ironic.
- B. joyful.
- C. elegiac.
- D. humorous.

30. At the end of the excerpt, Beowulf is

- A. betrayed.
- B. cowardly.
- C. confident.
- D. invincible.

Organization and Planning

Organization and Planning

SECTION 4: GENERAL ESSAY

Value: 25 marks

Suggested Time: 40 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose **one** of the following topics. In an essay of approximately **400 words**, develop a **concise, focused** answer to show your knowledge and understanding of the topic. Include specific references to the works you discuss. You may not need all the space provided for your answer. Do **not** double space. You are encouraged to refer to works outside the Core Studies Readings List.

6. By reference to at least **three** literary works, show that the speaker is profoundly affected by the natural world.

OR

7. By reference to at least **three** literary works, show that writers use particular situations to reveal character.

OR

8. With reference to at least **three** works, show that unfulfilled longing is often an important issue.

**You may detach this page for convenient reference.
Exercise care when tearing along perforations.**

OVER

Organization and Planning

ENGLISH LITERATURE 12

READINGS BOOKLET

JUNE 2002

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SECTION 2: FAMILIAR PASSAGE

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following passage and answer the questions on pages 7 and 8 in the examination booklet.

1. The Second Coming

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
5 The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

Surely some revelation is at hand;
10 Surely the Second Coming is at hand.
The Second Coming! Hardly are those words out
When a vast image out of *Spiritus Mundi*
Troubles my sight: somewhere in sands of the desert
A shape with lion body and the head of a man,
15 A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,
Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it
Reel shadows of the indignant desert birds.
The darkness drops again; but now I know
That twenty centuries of stony sleep
20 Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,
And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?

William Butler Yeats

SIGHT PASSAGE

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following passage and answer the questions on pages 10 and 11 in the examination booklet.

2. excerpt from *Beowulf*

The Last Battle

And Beowulf uttered his final boast:
"I've never known fear, as a youth I fought
In endless battles. I am old, now,
But I will fight again, seek fame still,
5 If the dragon hiding in his tower dares
To face me."
...The Geats'
Great prince stood firm, unmoving, prepared
Behind his high shield, waiting in his shining
10 Armor. The monster came quickly toward him,
Pouring out fire and smoke, hurrying
To its fate. Flames beat at the iron
Shield, and for a time it held, protected
Beowulf as he'd planned; then it began to melt,
15 And for the first time in his life that famous prince
Fought with fate against him, with glory
Denied him. He knew it, but he raised his sword
And struck at the dragon's scaly hide.
The ancient blade broke, bit into
20 The monster's skin, drew blood, but cracked
And failed him before it went deep enough, helped him
Less than he needed. The dragon leaped
With pain, thrashed and beat at him, spouting
Murderous flames, spreading them everywhere.
25 And the Geats' ring-giver did not boast of glorious
Victories in other wars: his weapon
Had failed him, deserted him, now when he needed it
Most, that excellent sword. Edgetho's
Famous son stared at death,
30 Unwilling to leave this world, to exchange it
For a dwelling in some distant place—a journey
Into darkness that all men must make, as death
Ends their few brief hours on earth.
Quickly, the dragon came at him, encouraged
35 As Beowulf fell back; its breath flared,
And he suffered, wrapped around in swirling
Flames—a king, before, but now
A beaten warrior. None of his comrades
Came to him, helped him, his brave and noble
40 Followers; they ran for their lives, fled
Deep in a wood. And only one of them
Remained, stood there, miserable, remembering,
As a good man must, what kinship should mean.

SECTION 3: SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose any **one** of the following three passages. For the selected passage, write approximately 150 words in paragraph form, in which you explain what the passage reveals about the **character** of the **speaker**. Write your paragraph answer in the space provided on page 13 in the examination booklet.

3. *Hamlet* (1600–1601)

After giving the players suggestions about acting, Hamlet now learns that the King and Queen will watch the play he has so carefully planned. Horatio has just been warmly welcomed by Hamlet.

Hamlet:

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart,
As I do thee. Something too much of this—
There is a play tonight before the King.
One scene of it comes near the circumstance
Which I have told thee, of my father's death.
I prithee, when thou seest that act afoot,
Even with the very comment¹ of thy soul
Observe my uncle. If his occulted² guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damnèd ghost we have seen,
And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's stithy³.

(III. ii. 73–86)

¹*comment*: deepest wisdom

²*occulted*: hidden

³*stithy*: forge

OR

4. *The Tempest* (1611)

Caliban encourages the drunken Stephano and Trinculo to act against Prospero and become lords of the island.

Caliban: Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him
I' th' afternoon to sleep. There thou mayst brain him,
Having first seized his books, or with a log
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake,
Or cut his wezand¹ with thy knife. Remember
First to possess his books; for without them
He's but a sot, as I am, nor hath not
One spirit to command. They all do hate him
As rootedly as I. Burn but his books.
He has brave utensils (for so he calls them)
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal.
And that most deeply to consider is
The beauty of his daughter. He himself
Calls her a nonpareil. I never saw a woman
But only Sycorax my dam and she;
But she as far surpasseth Sycorax
As great'st does least.

(III. ii. 91–107)

¹*wezand*: windpipe

OR

5. *King Lear* (1603)

Lear has called his court together to announce his decision.

Lear: Meantime we shall express our darker purpose.
 Give me the map there. Know that we have divided
 In three our kingdom; and 'tis our fast intent
 To shake all cares and business from our age,
 Conferring them on younger strengths, while we
 Unburthened crawl toward death. Our son of Cornwall,
 And you our no less loving son of Albany,
 We have this hour a constant will to publish
 Our daughters' several dowers, that future strife
 May be prevented now. The Princes, France and Burgundy,
 Great rivals in our youngest daughter's love,
 Long in our court have made their amorous sojourn,
 And here are to be answered. Tell me, my daughters
 (Since now we will divest us both of rule,
 Interest of territory, cares of state),
 Which of you shall we say doth love us most,
 That we our largest bounty may extend
 Where nature doth with merit challenge.

(I. i. 38–55)