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**English
Literature 12
JANUARY 2003**

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.

Question 1:

Marker 1

(6)

Marker 2

(6)

Question 2:

Marker 1

(6)

Marker 2

(6)

Question Number:

3 **4** **5**

Marker 1

(6)

Marker 2

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Question Number:

6 **7** **8**

Marker 1

(6)

Marker 2

(6)

**ENGLISH
LITERATURE 12**

JANUARY 2003

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. Beowulf's followers are unable to harm Grendel because
 - A. they are sleeping soundly.
 - B. they lack sufficient courage.
 - C. Grendel proves too powerful.
 - D. Grendel has put a spell on their weapons.

2. In "The Prologue" to *The Canterbury Tales*, the pilgrim who would "gladly learn and gladly teach" is the
 - A. Parson.
 - B. Knight.
 - C. Wife of Bath.
 - D. Oxford Cleric.

3. Shakespeare's Sonnet 29 ("When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes") celebrates the
 - A. love of the nightingale's song.
 - B. speaker's love for an ordinary woman.
 - C. power of love to transform the speaker's mood.
 - D. delights of a love that endures physical separation.

4. In the sestet of "Whoso List to Hunt," the speaker addresses
 - A. Caesar.
 - B. a lover.
 - C. the deer.
 - D. the wind.

5. In "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Gray
 - A. honours the aristocracy.
 - B. mourns the loss of a child.
 - C. celebrates the passing of a way of life.
 - D. recognizes the potential of humble people.

OVER

6. In Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," the bird's song prompts the speaker to think about
- A. fame.
 - B. death.
 - C. travel.
 - D. wealth.
7. In "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold," the speaker's joy comes from
- A. confidence in God.
 - B. remembrance of his beloved.
 - C. safe arrival in a foreign place.
 - D. intense appreciation of nature.
8. In "Ode to the West Wind," the speaker says that in his boyhood, the wind was his
- A. slave.
 - B. enemy.
 - C. guardian.
 - D. companion.
9. Ulysses' description of his present life suggests he is
- A. busy.
 - B. bored.
 - C. content.
 - D. amused.
10. In "*Dulce et Decorum Est*," the speaker shows that dying in war is
- A. severely criticized.
 - B. peacefully accepted.
 - C. excessively glorified.
 - D. rigorously examined.

Literary Forms and Techniques

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

11. “There lived a wife at Usher’s Well,
And a wealthy wife was she;
She had three stout and stalwart sons,
And sent them o’er the sea”

These lines illustrate the use of

- A. terza rima.
 - B. ballad stanza.
 - C. heroic couplet.
 - D. internal rhyme.
12. In “The Hollow Men,” the opening quotation illustrates the use of
- A. epigraph.
 - B. oxymoron.
 - C. apostrophe.
 - D. synecdoche.
13. “And chiefly thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart and pure,
Instruct me”

These lines from *Paradise Lost* illustrate the use of

- A. a conceit.
 - B. a paradox.
 - C. an epigram.
 - D. an invocation.
14. “Ah, cease, rash youth! desist ere ’tis too late,
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla’s fate”

These lines contain an example of

- A. allusion.
- B. paradox.
- C. inversion.
- D. soliloquy.

OVER

15. “And so, I missed my chance with one of the lords
Of life.
And I have something to expiate:
A pettiness”

These lines are written in

- A. free verse.
- B. terza rima.
- C. blank verse.
- D. heroic couplets.

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. “And it was from the Gospel he had caught
Those words, and he would add this figure too,
That if gold rust, what then will iron do?”
- A. Wyatt
 - B. Donne
 - C. Milton
 - D. Chaucer
17. “Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight.
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds”
- A. Gray
 - B. Pope
 - C. Milton
 - D. Coleridge
18. “Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee —
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?”
- A. Gray
 - B. Byron
 - C. Chaucer
 - D. Tennyson

19. "I call
That piece a wonder, now: Frà Pandolf's hands
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
Will 't please you sit and look at her?"

- A. John Keats
- B. Robert Burns
- C. Alexander Pope
- D. Robert Browning

20. "The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity"

- A. Eliot
- B. Gray
- C. Yeats
- D. Wordsworth

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SECTION 2: FAMILIAR PASSAGE

Value: 20 marks

Suggested Time: 25 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read “Because I Could Not Stop for Death” 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. “Immortality” appears to be a
- A. farmer.
 - B. teacher.
 - C. passenger.
 - D. carriage driver.
22. The speaker finds Death
- A. cunning.
 - B. amusing.
 - C. charming.
 - D. annoying.
23. “We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain”
- This line contains an example of
- A. caesura.
 - B. allusion.
 - C. paradox.
 - D. personification.
24. The “House” is a
- A. grave.
 - B. stable.
 - C. school.
 - D. church.
25. “Surmised” (line 23) means
- A. hoped.
 - B. feared.
 - C. prayed.
 - D. concluded.

SIGHT PASSAGE

Value: 15 marks

Suggested Time: 25 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the excerpt from *Gulliver's Travels* 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. In paragraph 2, Gulliver states that lawyers are not equipped to
- A. use jargon.
 - B. advocate justice.
 - C. quote precedents.
 - D. defend other lawyers.
27. Gulliver claims that “several” judges (lines 25–27)
- A. accept bribes from corrupt lawyers.
 - B. refuse to accept all but the largest bribes.
 - C. expect to receive large bribes in important cases.
 - D. reject bribes offered to advance the cause of justice.
28. A “maxim” (line 28) is
- A. an admission of guilt.
 - B. a short rule of conduct.
 - C. a trifling misdemeanour.
 - D. an expression of disgust.
29. Gulliver states that legal *precedents* (line 31) serve to
- A. protect old lawyers.
 - B. perpetuate injustice.
 - C. guarantee property rights.
 - D. ensure the appointment of corrupt judges.
30. In the final paragraph, Gulliver states that judges are most responsive to the opinions of
- A. the poor.
 - B. the powerful.
 - C. property owners.
 - D. cunning lawyers.

excerpt from *Gulliver's Travels*
(page 2 in the **Readings Booklet**)

INSTRUCTIONS: In paragraph form, using approximately 150 words, respond to the following statement. Write your answer in **ink**.

2. With specific reference to the passage, show that the justice system is portrayed as being thoroughly corrupt. **(10 marks)**

Organization and Planning

SECTION 3: SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA

Value: 10 marks

Suggested Time: 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose **one** of the three passages on pages 3 to 5 in the **Readings Booklet**. With specific reference to the passage, write approximately 150 words in paragraph form, in which you explain what the passage reveals about the **character** of the **speaker**.

I have selected passage _____.

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 a moral judgment is stated or implied.

OR

7. By reference to at least **three** literary works, show that a sense of powerlessness is central to each work.

OR

8. By reference to at least **three** literary works, show that characters demonstrate different qualities of leadership.

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

OVER

Organization and Planning

FINISHED WORK

END OF EXAMINATION

ENGLISH LITERATURE 12

READINGS BOOKLET

JANUARY 2003

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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.

Because I Could Not Stop for Death

Because I could not stop for Death —
He kindly stopped for me —
The Carriage held but just Ourselves —
And Immortality.

5 We slowly drove — He knew no haste
And I had put away
My labour and my leisure too,
For His Civility —

We passed the School, where Children strove
10 At Recess — in the Ring —
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain —
We passed the Setting Sun —

Or rather — He passed Us —
The Dews drew quivering and chill —
15 For only Gossamer, my Gown —
My Tippet¹ — only Tulle² —

We paused before a House that seemed
A Swelling of the Ground —
The Roof was scarcely visible —
20 The Cornice — in the Ground —

Since then — 'tis Centuries — and yet
Feels shorter than the Day
I first surmised the Horses' Heads
Were toward Eternity —

Emily Dickinson

¹*Tippet*: a scarf worn as a hood

²*Tulle*: light net fabric

SIGHT PASSAGE

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

Written in the eighteenth century, *Gulliver's Travels* is, for the most part, the narrator's recollection of his experiences in imaginary lands. It is regarded as one of the greatest satirical works in English Literature.

from Gulliver's Travels

I said there was a society of men among us, bred up from their youth in the art of proving by words multiplied for the purpose, that white is black and black is white, according as they are paid. To his society all the rest of the people are slaves.

- 5 For example, if my neighbours hath a mind to my cow, he hires a lawyer to prove that he ought to have my cow from me. I must then hire another to defend my right, it being against all rules of law that any man should be allowed to speak for himself. Now in this case, I who am the true owner lie under two great disadvantages. First, my lawyer, being practiced almost from his cradle in
10 defending falsehood, is quite out of his element when he would be an advocate for justice, which as an office unnatural, he always attempts with great awkwardness, if not with ill will. The second disadvantage is, that my lawyer must proceed with great caution: or else he will be reprimanded by the judges, and abhorred by his brethren, as one who would lessen the practice of the law.
15 And therefore I have but two methods to preserve my cow. The first is to gain over my adversary's lawyer with a double fee, who will then betray his client by insinuating that he hath justice on his side. The second way is for my lawyer to make my cause appear as unjust as he can, by allowing the cow to belong to my adversary; and this if it be skilfully done will certainly bespeak the favour of the
20 bench.

- Now, your Honour is to know that these judges are persons appointed to decide all controversies of property, as well as for the trial of criminals, and picked out from the most dextrous lawyers who are grown old or lazy: and having been biassed all their lives against truth and equity, lie under such a fatal
25 necessity of favouring fraud, perjury, and oppression, that I have known several of them refuse a large bribe from the side where justice lay, rather than injure the faculty by doing any thing unbecoming their nature or their office.

- It is a **maxim** among these lawyers, that whatever hath been done before may legally be done again: and therefore they take special care to record all the
30 decisions formerly made against common justice and the general reason of mankind. These, under the name of *precedents*, they produce as authorities, to justify the most iniquitous opinions; and the judges never fail of decreeing accordingly....

- In the trial of persons accused for crimes against the state the method is much
35 more short and commendable: the judge first sends to sound the disposition of those in power, after which he can easily hang or save the criminal, strictly preserving all due forms of law.

Jonathan Swift

SECTION 3: SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose any **one** of the following three passages. With specific reference to the 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)

Hamlet has accidentally killed Polonius and the King has sent Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to get Polonius' body.

King: I have sent to seek him and to find the body:
How dangerous is it that this man goes loose!
Yet must not we put the strong law on him:
He's loved of the distracted multitude,
Who like not in their judgment, but their eyes,
And where 'tis so, th' offender's scourge is weighed,
But never the offense. To bear all smooth and even,
This sudden sending him away must seem
Deliberate pause. Diseases desperate grown
By desperate appliance are relieved,
Or not at all.

(IV. iii. 1–11)

OR

4. *The Tempest* (1611)

All the king's party sleep under Ariel's influence with the exception of Sebastian and Antonio.

Sebastian: But, for your conscience —

Antonio: Ay, sir, where lies that? If 'twere a kibe¹,
'Twould put me to my slipper; but I feel not
This deity in my bosom. Twenty consciences
That stand 'twixt me and Milan, candied be they
And melt, ere they molest! Here lies your brother,
No better than the earth he lies upon —
If he were that which now he's like, that's dead —
Whom I with this obedient steel (three inches of it)
Can lay to bed forever; whiles you, doing thus,
To the perpetual wink² for aye might put
This ancient morsel, this Sir Prudence, who
Should not upbraid our course. For all the rest,
They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk;
They'll tell the clock³ to any business that
We say befits the hour.

(II. i. 279–294)

¹*kibe*: a sore on the heel

²*perpetual wink*: death

³*clock*: agree to

OR

5. *King Lear* (1603)

Albany, recognizing Goneril's treachery, has just confronted her about her treatment of Lear.

Goneril:

Milk-livered man!
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs;
Who hast not in thy brows an eye discerning
Thine honor from thy suffering; that not know'st
Fools do those villains pity who are punished
Ere they have done their mischief. Where's thy drum?
France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumèd helm thy state begins to threat,
Whilst thou, a moral fool, sits still and cries
"Alack, why does he so?"

(IV. ii. 50–59)

