

JANUARY 1999

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ENGLISH 12

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Insert the stickers with your Student I.D. Number (PEN) in the allotted spaces above and on the **back** cover of this booklet. **Under no circumstance is your name or identification, other than your Student I.D. 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. 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.
5. For each of the written-response questions, write your answer in **ink** in the space provided in this booklet.
6. 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.

7. 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.

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ENGLISH 12 PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

- | | Value | Suggested Time |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. This examination consists of five parts: | | |
| PART A: Editing Skills | 10 | 10 |
| PART B: Reading Comprehension | 21 | 35 |
| PART C: Poetry | 20 | 30 |
| PART D: Prose | 25 | 50 |
| PART E: Composition | 24 | 55 |
| | Total: 100 marks | 180 minutes |
2. Electronic devices, including dictionaries and pagers, are **not** permitted in the examination room.
3. The **Readings Booklet** contains the prose and poetry passages you will need to answer certain questions on this examination.
4. The time allotted for this examination is **three hours**. *Use your time wisely.* 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.

PART A: EDITING SKILLS

Total Value: 10 marks

Suggested Time: 10 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: The following passage has been divided into numbered sentences which may contain problems in grammar, usage, word choice, spelling, or punctuation. One or more sentences may be correct. No sentence contains more than one error.

If you find an error, select the underlined part that must be changed in order to make the sentence correct and record your choice on the Response Form provided. Using an HB pencil, completely fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. If there is no error, completely fill in circle D (no error).

SLOPES OF GOLD

1. The skiing industry in British Columbia is booming! Because each winter both
(A)
skiers and snowboarders flock to their local hills to enjoy the
(B)
adrenaline rush of cruising the slopes. (D) no error
(C)
2. Throughout the entire province, its estimated that approximately 35 million
(A)
dollars is spent annually on lift-tickets, and millions more on the
(B)
acquisition of new ski equipment. (D) no error
(C)
3. In the Vancouver area and on Vancouver Island, the larger resorts
(A)
catered to local skiers as well as to thousands of tourists from
(B)
Japan and Europe who travel to BC to enjoy the world famous slopes. (D) no error
(C)
4. These tourists, many of who will spend thousands of dollars
(A)
on a single trip, help support different businesses in the province. (D) no error
(B) (C)

5. Many small communities throughout the interior of the province
(A)
also rely heavily on this tourist trade to bolster their local winter economies.
(B) (C) (D) no error
6. Because of their small town atmospheres and fabulous snow conditions these
(A)
delightfully quaint communities attract skiers and snowboarders to their recreation
(B)
venues nestled among the mountains.
(C) (D) no error
7. All of the ski resorts offer the following full service facilities for skiers: groomed
(A) (B)
runs, multiple chair lifts, and you can even get infant daycare services.
(C) (D) no error
8. Each of the resorts also provide skiing and snowboarding
(A)
lessons by certified instructors for enthusiasts of varying performance levels.
(B) (C) (D) no error
9. Pat Kelly, a young skiing instructor at Whistler, BC, says, “the skiing industry is
(A)
booming and by the year 2000, the industry should triple! This will create at
(B)
least another 400 jobs in the community of Whistler alone.”
(C) (D) no error
10. So this year when the snow arrives, many resort owners will see “golden” flakes
(A)
falling from the heavens; as they once again prepare for the hordes of skiers.
(B) (C) (D) no error

OVER

PART B: READING COMPREHENSION

Total Value: 21 marks

Suggested Time: 35 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read “Herbal Remedies: Buyers Beware” on pages 1 to 3 in the **Readings Booklet**. Select the **best** answer for each question and record your choice on the Response Form provided.

11. In paragraph 3, the phrase “gave it a whirl” is an example of
- A. a pun.
 - B. jargon.
 - C. an idiom.
 - D. a euphemism.
12. According to paragraphs 6 to 11, the use of herbal remedies in Canada is under question because of
- A. a lack of regulations.
 - B. government taxation.
 - C. ineffective marketing.
 - D. consistent results in their use.
13. In paragraph 7, “unwittingly” means without
- A. care.
 - B. humour.
 - C. prejudice.
 - D. knowledge.
14. In paragraph 8, the phrase “crap shoot” suggests that buying herbal remedies is
- A. illegal.
 - B. a risky proposition.
 - C. conventional practice.
 - D. not to be taken seriously.
15. According to paragraph 14, any skepticism of herbal remedies by modern medicine could be considered
- A. ironic.
 - B. folkloric.
 - C. sarcastic.
 - D. scientific.

16. According to paragraph 17, the primary difference between modern pharmacology and herbal remedies is that modern medicines
- A. vary in potency.
 - B. react inconsistently.
 - C. are no longer tested.
 - D. contain standardized ingredients.
17. According to the article, herbal remedies are natural products that
- A. may be dangerous.
 - B. are not sold in pharmacies.
 - C. pose no danger if overdosed.
 - D. are more expensive than conventional medicines.
18. According to paragraph 29, most of the Canadian federal government's enforcement of herbal remedies concentrates on
- A. retail and taxation issues.
 - B. statistical documentation of ill effects.
 - C. classification and identification of herbs.
 - D. manufacturing, distribution, and importation.
19. In paragraph 32, the phrase "anecdotal evidence" means
- A. culture specific.
 - B. whimsical stories.
 - C. personal testimony.
 - D. scientifically proven.
20. The main idea from this passage is summarized best in
- A. paragraph 1.
 - B. paragraph 6.
 - C. paragraph 14.
 - D. paragraph 33.
21. In the passage, the author favours
- A. the safe use of herbal remedies.
 - B. relaxed regulations for herbal remedies.
 - C. the increased use of imported medicines.
 - D. the exclusive use of conventional medicines.

Herbal Remedies: Buyers Beware
(pages 1 to 3 in the **Readings Booklet**)

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the space provided in this booklet for written-response questions. Write your answers in **ink**. You may quote **or** paraphrase. Complete sentences are **not** required in this section.

1. From paragraphs 1 to 12, identify **two** stylistic devices or techniques used by the author to support his argument and quote an example of each. (No mark awarded for providing a device/technique or a quotation only.)

a) Device: _____
Example: _____
_____ (2 marks)

b) Device: _____
Example: _____
_____ (2 marks)

2. This article suggests that the herbal industry may have a credibility problem. From paragraphs 13 to 20, state **two** reasons for this credibility problem and provide a supporting quotation for each.

a) Reason: _____
Supporting quotation: _____ (2 marks)

b) Reason: _____
Supporting quotation: _____ (2 marks)

3. From paragraphs 33 to 35, state **two** reasons why the author believes that Germany has the right approach to regulating herbal remedies.

a) _____
_____ (1 mark)

b) _____
_____ (1 mark)

PART C: POETRY

Total Value: 20 marks

Suggested Time: 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the poem “Station” on pages 4 and 5 in the **Readings Booklet**. Select the **best** answer for each question and record your choice on the Response Form provided.

22. Lines 11 and 12, “...entering into the light / of the world,” suggest
- A. death.
 - B. the city.
 - C. the past.
 - D. the future.
23. The son is going to
- A. live on his own.
 - B. join the military.
 - C. live with his mother.
 - D. attend boarding school.
24. Lines 28 to 30, “What ails our heart? Mine / aching in vain for the words / to make sense of our life together,” reveal that the speaker is
- A. angry.
 - B. doubtful.
 - C. resentful.
 - D. distraught.
25. Lines 32 and 33, “of my finding the words, feathered syllables / fidgeting in his throat,” contain an example of
- A. alliteration.
 - B. dissonance.
 - C. onomatopoeia.
 - D. rhyming couplet.
26. Lines 34 and 35, “In a sudden rush of bodies / and announcements out of the air...,” indicate that the
- A. train has just arrived.
 - B. train is about to leave.
 - C. father is leaving the son.
 - D. father is changing his mind.

27. In line 39, “shackles” implies

- A. wisdom.
- B. freedom.
- C. captivity.
- D. movement.

28. In addition to its literal meaning, the title suggests

- A. social status.
- B. a lack of purpose.
- C. a stage in one’s life.
- D. a lack of movement.

29. The poem is predominantly

- A. didactic.
- B. dramatic.
- C. narrative.
- D. expository.

PART D: PROSE

Total Value: 25 marks

Suggested Time: 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the story entitled “Hindspring” on pages 6 to 9 in the **Readings Booklet**. Select the **best** answer for each question and record your choice on the Response Form provided.

30. In paragraph 1, “A howling, a yaffling, a baying” is an example of
- A. simile.
 - B. hyperbole.
 - C. alliteration.
 - D. onomatopoeia.
31. In paragraph 16, “guile” means
- A. guilt.
 - B. deceit.
 - C. caution.
 - D. manners.
32. In paragraph 18, Emily’s eyes are “brilliant,” showing that she is
- A. angry.
 - B. excited.
 - C. frightened.
 - D. intelligent.
33. In paragraph 35, the phrase “Emily tosses her golden mane” is an example of
- A. allusion.
 - B. metaphor.
 - C. apostrophe.
 - D. personification.
34. Emily may follow Jim’s suggestion to sell the story in order to
- A. reward Jim.
 - B. save the hind.
 - C. help end these hunts.
 - D. help further Jim’s career.

35. In the story, the primary antagonist is

- A. Jim.
- B. the deer.
- C. the hunters.
- D. the reporters.

36. The point of view of the story is

- A. objective.
- B. omniscient.
- C. first person.
- D. limited omniscient.

PART E: COMPOSITION

Value: 24 marks

Suggested Time: 55 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Using standard English, write a coherent, unified, multi-paragraph composition of 300-500 words on the **topic** below. In your composition, you may apply any effective and appropriate method of development which includes **any combination** of exposition, persuasion, description, and narration.

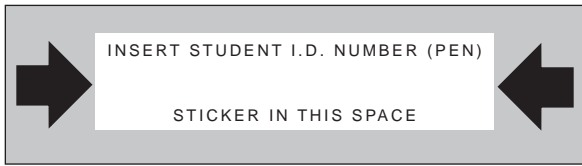
Use the page headed **Organization and Planning** for your rough work. Write your composition in **ink** on the pages headed **Finished Work**.

9. Write a multi-paragraph composition on the topic below. Your response may draw upon any aspect of your life: your reading, your own experiences, the experiences of others, and so on.

Topic:
Making Commitments

Organization and Planning





ENGLISH 12

January 1999

Course Code = EN

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Score for
Question 1:

1.
(4)

Score for
Question 8:

8.
(6)

Score for
Question 2:

2.
(4)

Score for
Question 9:

9.
(24)

Score for
Question 3:

3.
(2)

Score for
Question 4:

4.
(6)

Score for
Question 5:

5.
(6)

Score for
Question 6:

6.
(6)

Score for
Question 7:

7.
(6)

ENGLISH 12
READINGS BOOKLET
JANUARY 1999

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PART B: READING COMPREHENSION

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following passage and answer the questions on pages 4 to 7 in the examination booklet.

adapted from **Herbal Remedies: Buyers Beware**

by Paul Taylor

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PART C: POETRY

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following poem and answer the questions on pages 8 to 11 in the examination booklet.

Station

by Eamon Grennan

1 We are saying goodbye
on the platform. In silence
the huge train waits, crowding the station
with aftermath and longing
5 and all we've never said
to one another. He
shoulders his black bag and shifts
from foot to foot, restless to be off, his eyes
wandering over tinted windows where he'll sit
10 staring out at the Hudson's¹ platinum dazzle.

I want to tell him he's entering into the light
of the world, but it feels like a long tunnel
as he leaves one home, one parent
for another,
15 and we both know it won't ever
be the same again. What is the air at,
heaping between us, then thinning
to nothing? Or those slategrey birds that
croon to themselves in an iron angle, then
20 take flight, inscribing
huge loops of effortless grace
between this station of shade and the shining water?

When our cheeks rest glancing against each other,
I can feel mine scratchy with beard and stubble, his
25 not quite smooth as a girl's, harder, a faint fuzz
starting—those silken beginnings I can see
when the light is right, his next life
in bright first touches. What ails our heart? Mine
aching in vain for the words
30 to make sense of our life together, his
fluttering in dread
of my finding the words, feathered syllables
fidgeting in his throat.

¹ Hudson: *Hudson River*

In a sudden rush of bodies
35 and announcements out of the air, he says
he's got to be going. One quick touch
and he's gone. In a minute
the train—ghostly faces behind smoked glass—
groans away on wheels and shackles, a slow glide
40 I walk beside, waving
at what I can see no longer. Later,
on his own in the city, he'll enter the underground
and cross the river, going home
to his mother's house: I imagine that white face
45 carried along in the dark glass, shining
through shadows that fill the window
and fall away again
before we're even able to name them.

PART D: PROSE

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following selection and answer the questions on pages 12 to 16 in the examination booklet.

Adapted from **Hindspring**

by Margaret Drabble

Emily Palmer is sent by her family to check the house of her missing grandmother, Frieda, in Exmoor (England). She stays the night in her grandmother's house.

- 1 When she wakes, it is already mid-morning. In the far distance she can hear a strange howling, as of wild animals. She opens the tall deep windows and leans out over the low ledge to listen. A howling, a yaffling, a baying.
- 2 As she carefully descends the rotten stairs to go down to load the car, the howling and baying are nearer and there are other curious, unexpected noises—can that be the blowing of horns, and the hoofs of horses, and the grinding of gears? Suddenly the whole landscape is alive around her, as turbulence gathers about her, rushes towards her, thunders and crashes towards her and the house. She runs into the big front ground-floor room where she had slept, where the large window still stands open, and she sees in amazement that the whole of the hillside is pouring towards her in violent turmoil. Trees toss and bend, stones and rocks bounce and roll and splinter at her, a whole avalanche descends towards her, and just as she begins to make sense of this mighty upheaval, a red deer leaps the urned parapet, and crashes across the lawn, and clears the window-sill, and bounds into the arms of Emily Palmer.
- 3 The hounds stream after her, and Emily dashes to bar the window, as the deer takes refuge behind the table, putting her hoof through the back of a painting, knocking a clock and an expensive glass vase to the floor. The hounds throw themselves at the window, in full cry, howling and yelping and lathering, dozens of them, or so it seems to the hind¹ and to Emily. Emily spreads her arms against the window, and screams. “Stand back, stand back!” she cries into the garden. The hounds leap, then falter, and across the lawn, hoofs cutting the grass, come the horses and the riders, steaming, angry, hot-blooded, maddened by the chase. The riders in the vanguard reign in their mounts when they see the hounds, when they see Emily at the window, but more and more horses crash down the hillside beside them through the bracken, through the rhododendrons, almost tumbling over one another in the pursuit. Soon the lawn is thick with steaming, snorting steeds and horsemen and dogs, gathered as suddenly, and as improbably, as if they had dropped from the heavens. They yelp and throng.
- 4 The hind trembles with terror, and Emily is exultant with indignation. She is fearless. As some kind of calm obtains amongst the huntsmen, Emily opens the window and leans out.

¹ hind: female red deer

- 5 “What are you doing?” she demands, in a voice as firm and as clear as a bell. Her hair flames with its own light, and those who were to tell the tale swore that she appeared as an avenging angel. Terror now fills the huntsmen, for who is this maiden, what is she doing here, and where is their quarry? “Away with you!” cries Emily. “This is my grandmother’s property!”
- 6 The scene is majestic, ridiculous. The hounds are subdued, and the Master of the Stag hounds approaches to offer a gallant apology. He touches his hat with his whip, he bows like a gentleman. But still he wants his deer. The house and the lawn may belong to her and her grandmother, but the hind belongs to him.
- 7 Emily cannot believe her ears. The scene descends into bathos². She is angry.
- 8 “Are you suggesting I let this poor creature out to those murdering monsters?” she yells. “You must be mad! I’ll have you all for trespass! And get those dogs off my roof!”
- 9 For two of the hounds in their excitement have taken the short cut, and jumped from the path above on to the guttering: now they perch nervously, not sure how they got there or how to get off again.
- 10 “Get off, get away, get off!” repeats and exhorts Emily. “You have no right to come here, and I grant the beast sanctuary!”
- 11 She is worried about what the beast is up to, behind her: she has heard the crashing of glass, but dare not look round to examine the damage. She must confront these intruders until they sound the retreat. She knows nothing of stag hunting, she knows neither its rules nor its seasons; she does not know that at this season of the year the hunted deer will be a female and therefore, fortunately, unantlered. But she does know that she must stand her ground. That is the role that has been given to her, and she will not betray it. She is the heroine of the chase, the protectress of the deer at bay. It is a fine role, and one she knows she looks good in: nevertheless she is surprised when a chap in helmet, lifted goggles and leathers drives his motorbike on to the lawn and into the middle of the *mêlée* and starts to take her photograph. The grass is a sea of mud by now, but then one couldn’t have said it was very well kept in the first place. Can the chap on the motorbike be a friend and an ally? Is he, by any happy chance, a hunt saboteur?
- 12 Not quite, it proves, but he is good enough for her purposes. He is a press photographer, and he has been following the stag hounds for an article about the League Against Cruel Sports. He cannot believe his luck. This will be the picture of the decade, of the century. It will be reproduced until there are no more hunts and no more hinds and no more hunted, until the moors and woodland are no more. Emily and the hind have made his fortune. He snaps and snaps, as Emily stands there in the window, until he realizes that other cameras are beginning to emerge from the leafage, from the woodwork; hunt followers, even hunters, appear to be equipped with all kinds of photographic apparatus, and the scene is transformed from panic and chaos into a photo-opportunity, as lights flash, lenses dilate, buttons are pressed, dogs whine, horses stamp and snort. Nobody wants to miss out, but our professional photographer is not keen to share his prize, and also wakes up to the fact that he badly needs a shot of the deer indoors as well as a shot (which he hopes he has got) of it leaping in panic over the window-sill. So he runs forward and rushes across the mangled grass and the one-time herbaceous borders and yells at Emily: “Let me in! Let me in!”

² bathos: *absurdity*

- 13 Emily hesitates, takes in the features of his face, likes what she sees, and opens a pane. He scrambles over, less elegantly than the hind, which is cowering at the other end of the room immobile with shock.
- 14 “*Western Press*,” says the young man, who is almost as young as Emily herself.
- 15 “Emily Palmer,” says Emily, dazed.
- 16 They gaze at one another, astonished. The young man lifts his camera at her, lets it fall. He is open, eager, unwary. He has learnt no guile. Is he, perhaps, the one she has been hoping to meet?
- 17 “Sorry,” he says, apologizing for his professional reflex.
- 18 “That’s OK,” says Emily. She is panting slightly, with excitement. Her nostrils are dilated, her colour high, her eyes brilliant.
- 19 “Are you all right?” asks the young man.
- 20 “I’m all right,” says Emily. “But I don’t know about him.”
- 21 She indicates the trembling beast, at which she dares not look: she is afraid it is damaged, injured, will have to be put down.
- 22 “*Her*,” says the young man. “It’s a hind.”
- 23 The manner in which he says this convinces Emily that she has found a friend, and she bursts into tears of shock and relief.
- 24 “A hind?” she weeps. “Do they chase hinds?”
- 25 “You bet they do. Hinds in calf, hinds with calf. In December they only chase hinds.”
- 26 “Is she all right?” asks Emily.
- 27 “I’ll have a look,” says the young man. “Do you mind if I take a picture while I do it?”
- 28 Emily is busy shutting and bolting the windows against the milling confusion of the thwarted throng. The young man kneels gently by the frightened animal, speaks to her quietly, then flashes at her. The beast jerks in alarm, then quivers into stillness.
- 29 “Don’t do that,” says Emily.
- 30 “Sorry,” says the young man.
- 31 The hind seems to be in one piece, but they agree that they will have to keep her indoors until the crowd has gone. Emily says she is afraid the poor thing will die of fright, but the young man says he thinks she will recover. What next? Shall Emily go out and parley?³
- 32 “We’ll have to get rid of them,” says Emily. “Can’t I tell them just to get off my property?”

³ parley: *negotiate*

- 33 “Not as easy as all that,” says the young man, beginning to look around him with interest, taking in not only the beautiful maiden but also the bizarre décor of the house she inhabits. “The horses can get out, but there’s been an accident in the drive. An Isuzu’s gone over the edge and a lot of other stuff is stuck behind it. It’s a scene there, I can tell you. It’ll take hours to clear.”
- 34 Emily is beginning to calm down, and the animal too seems less distressed. The young man (who has declared himself to be Jim from Bristol) allows her to think that he shares her anti-hunt feelings, although he had set out on the day’s chase as a neutral observer. He offers to go out and negotiate with the Master of the Staghounds, and, if Emily will permit him, on his return to take some more pictures. Emily assures him that she can deal with the Master herself, and climbs over the window-sill to do so, leaving Jim in charge of the hind. She confronts them all, boldly. She tells them roundly that they are trespassing, that she gathers they have blocked her drive, and that she is about to ring the police.
- 35 The undifferentiated mass of black-jacketed, white-stocked, fawn-breeched, red-nosed, hair-netted, khaki-jacketed, black-booted folk begins to mumble, then, retreat. Emily tosses her golden mane and scrambles back over her window-sill.
- 36 Jim says it would be better to ring a national paper than the police. He wants to sell the story, and so should she. They compromise: they will ring the press, and the police, and a vet, and Emily will make them both a cup of coffee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Drabble, Margaret. "Hindspring." from *The Witch of Exmoor*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, Inc., 1996.

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Taylor, Paul. "Herbal Remedies: Buyers Beware." *The Globe and Mail*. Tuesday, September 23, 1997.