



H2 LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

9748/01

Paper 1 Reading Literature

16 September 2014

3 Hours

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

Set texts may be taken into the examination room. They may bear underlining or highlighting.

Any kind of folding or flagging of papers in texts (e.g. use of post-its, tape flags or paper clips) is not permitted.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer three questions, one from each of Sections A, B and C.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

<i>Candidates must fill in this section</i>		<i>Examiner's Use Only</i>	
Name		Question No.	Total Score
		1 ()	25
Registration No.	Class	2 ()	25
		3 ()	25
		TOTAL:	75

Section A: Poetry

1

- EITHER (a)** Write a critical comparison of the following poems, paying close attention to ways in which language, form and imagery contribute to each poet's reflection on relationships.

A SONNET

I, being born a woman and distressed
 By all the needs and notions of my kind,
 Am urged by your propinquity to find
 Your person fair, and feel a certain zest
 To bear your body's weight upon my breast: 5
 So subtly is the fume of life designed,
 To clarify the pulse and cloud the mind,
 And leave me once again undone, possessed.
 Think not for this, however, the poor treason
 Of my stout blood against my staggering brain, 10
 I shall remember you with love, or season
 My scorn with pity, —let me make it plain:
 I find this frenzy insufficient reason
 For conversation when we meet again.

Edna St. Vincent Millay

B SONNET

When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
 I all alone beweepe my outcast state,
 And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
 And look upon myself and curse my fate, 5
 Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
 Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
 Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,
 With what I most enjoy contented least;
 Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,
 Haply I think on thee, and then my state, 10
 (Like to the lark at break of day arising
 From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate;
 For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings
 That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

William Shakespeare

[Turn over

OR (b) Write a critical comparison of the following poems, paying close attention to ways in which language, form and imagery contribute to each poet's portrayal of trees.

A TREE AT MY WINDOW

Tree at my window, window tree,
My sash is lowered when night comes on;
But let there never be curtain drawn
Between you and me.

Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground, 5
And thing next most diffuse to cloud,
Not all your light tongues talking aloud
Could be profound.

But tree, I have seen you taken and tossed, 10
And if you have seen me when I slept,
You have seen me when I was taken and swept
And all but lost.

That day she put our heads together,
Fate had her imagination about her,
Your head so much concerned with outer, 15
Mine with inner, weather.

Robert Frost

B

VERTICAL

Perhaps the purpose
 of leaves is to conceal
 the verticality
 of trees
 which we notice 5
 in December
 as if for the first time:
 row after row
 of dark forms
 yearning upwards. 10
 And since we will be
 horizontal ourselves
 for so long,
 let us now honor
 the gods 15
 of the vertical:
 stalks of wheat
 which to the ant
 must seem as high
 as these trees do to us, 20
 silos and
 telephone poles,
 stalagmites
 and skyscrapers.
 but most of all 25
 these winter oaks,
 these soft-fleshed poplars,
 this birch
 whose bark is like
 roughened skin 30
 against which I lean
 my chilled head,
 not ready
 to lie down.

Linda Pastan

[Turn over

Section B
EDITH WHARTON: *The Age of Innocence*

2.

Either (a) Discuss Wharton's presentation of men in *The Age of Innocence*.

Or (b) Write a critical commentary on the following passage, relating it in detail to Wharton's presentation of customs and culture, here and elsewhere in the novel.

OLD-FASHIONED New York dined at seven, and the habit of after-dinner calls, though derided in Archer's set, still generally prevailed. As the young man strolled up Fifth Avenue from Waverley Place, the long thoroughfare was deserted but for a group of carriages standing before the Reggie Chiverses' (where there was a dinner for the Duke), and the occasional figure of an elderly gentleman in heavy overcoat and muffler ascending a brownstone doorstep and disappearing into a gas-lit hall. Thus, as Archer crossed Washington Square, he remarked that old Mr. du Lac was calling on his cousins the Dagonets, and turning down the corner of West Tenth Street he saw Mr. Skipworth, of his own firm, obviously bound on a visit to the Miss Lannings. A little farther up Fifth Avenue, Beaufort appeared on his doorstep, darkly projected against a blaze of light, descended to his private brougham, and rolled away to a mysterious and probably unmentionable destination. It was not an Opera night, and no one was giving a party, so that Beaufort's outing was undoubtedly of a clandestine nature. Archer connected it in his mind with a little house beyond Lexington Avenue in which beribboned window curtains and flower-boxes had recently appeared, and before whose newly painted door the canary-coloured brougham of Miss Fanny Ring was frequently seen to wait. 5 10 15

Beyond the small and slippery pyramid which composed Mrs. Archer's world lay the almost unmapped quarter inhabited by artists, musicians and "people who wrote". These scattered fragments of humanity had never shown any desire to be amalgamated with the social structure. In spite of odd ways they were said to be, for the most part, quite respectable; but they preferred to keep to themselves. Medora Manson, in her prosperous days, had inaugurated a "literary salon"; but it had soon died out owing to the reluctance of the literary to frequent it. 20

Others had made the same attempt, and there was a household of Blenkens -- an intense and voluble mother, and three blowsy daughters who imitated her -- where one met Edwin Booth and Patti and William Winter, and the new Shakespearian actor George Rignold, and some of the magazine editors and musical and literary critics. 25

Mrs. Archer and her group felt a certain timidity concerning these persons. They were odd, they were uncertain, they had things one didn't know about in the background of their lives and minds. Literature and art were deeply respected in the Archer set, and Mrs. Archer was always at pains to tell her children how much more agreeable and cultivated society had been when it included such figures as Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck and the poet of "The Culprit Fay". The most celebrated authors of that generation had been "gentlemen"; perhaps the unknown persons who succeeded them had gentlemanly sentiments, but their origin, their appearance, their hair, their intimacy with the stage and the Opera, made any old New York criterion inapplicable to them. 30 35

“When I was a girl,” Mrs. Archer used to say, “we knew everybody between the Battery and Canal Street; and only the people one knew had carriages. It was perfectly easy to place any one then; now one can't tell, and I prefer not to try.” 40

Only old Catherine Mingott, with her absence of moral prejudices and almost parvenu indifference to the subtler distinctions, might have bridged the abyss; but she had never opened a book or looked at a picture, and cared for music only because it reminded her of gala nights at the Italiens, in the days of her triumph at the Tuileries. 45

Possibly Beaufort, who was her match in daring, would have succeeded in bringing about a fusion; but his grand house and silk-stockinged footmen were an obstacle to informal sociability. Moreover, he was as illiterate as old Mrs. Mingott, and considered “fellows who wrote” as the mere paid purveyors of rich men's pleasures; and no one rich enough to influence his opinion had ever questioned it. 50

Newland Archer had been aware of these things ever since he could remember, and had accepted them as part of the structure of his universe. He knew that there were societies where painters and poets and novelists and men of science, and even great actors, were as sought after as Dukes; he had often pictured to himself what it would have been to live in the intimacy of drawing-rooms dominated by the talk of Mérimée (whose “Lettres à une Inconnue” was one of his inseparables), of Thackeray, Browning or William Morris. But such things were inconceivable in New York, and unsettling to think of. Archer knew most of the “fellows who wrote,” the musicians and the painters: he met them at the Century, or at the little musical and theatrical clubs that were beginning to come into existence. He enjoyed them there, and was bored with them at the Blenkers', where they were mingled with fervid and dowdy women who passed them about like captured curiosities; and even after his most exciting talks with Ned Winsett he always came away with the feeling that if his world was small, so was theirs, and that the only way to enlarge either was to reach a stage of manners where they would naturally merge. 55 60 65

Chapter 12

Section C
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Twelfth Night*

3.

Either (a) *'Shakespeare's portrayal of Viola is ultimately defeating – he does not portray her as anything more than a passive, helpless woman.'*
Do you agree?

Or (b) Write a critical commentary on the following passage, relating it in detail to Shakespeare's presentation of comedy, here and elsewhere in the play.

Sir Toby Which way is he, in the name of sanctity? If all the devils of hell be drawn in little, and Legion himself possessed him, yet I'll speak to him.

Fabian Here he is, here he is. How is't with you, sir? how is't with you, man?

Malvolio Go off; I discard you: let me enjoy my private: go off.

Maria Lo, how hollow the fiend speaks within him! did not I tell you? Sir Toby, my lady 5
prays you to have a care of him.

Malvolio Ah, ha! does she so?

Sir Toby Go to, go to; peace, peace; we must deal gently with him: let me alone. How do you, Malvolio? How is't with you? What, man! defy the devil: consider, he's an enemy to mankind. 10

Malvolio Do you know what you say?

Maria La you, an you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at heart! Pray God, he be not bewitched!

Fabian Carry his water to the wise woman.

Maria Marry, and it shall be done to-morrow morning, if I live. My lady would not lose him for more than I'll say. 15

Malvolio How now, mistress!

Maria O Lord!

Sir Toby Prithee, hold thy peace; this is not the way: do you not see you move him? let me alone with him. 20

Fabian No way but gentleness; gently, gently: the fiend is rough, and will not be roughly used.

Sir Toby Why, how now, my bawcock! how dost thou, chuck?

Malvolio Sir!

Sir Toby Ay, Biddy, come with me. What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan: hang him, foul collier! 25

Maria Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby, get him to pray.

Malvolio My prayers, minx?

Maria No, I warrant you, he will not hear of godliness.

Malvolio Go, hang yourselves all! you are idle shallow things: I am not of your element: you shall know more hereafter. [Exit] 30

Sir Toby Is't possible?

Fabian If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an improbable fiction.

Sir Toby His very genius hath taken the infection of the device, man. 35

Maria Nay, pursue him now, lest the device take air and taint.

Fabian Why, we shall make him mad indeed.

Maria The house will be the quieter.

Sir Toby Come, we'll have him in a dark room and bound. My niece is already in the belief that he's mad: we may carry it thus, for our pleasure and his penance, till our very pastime, tired out of breath, prompt us to have mercy on him: at which time we will bring the device to the bar and crown thee for a finder of madmen. But see, but see. 40

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