



Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 11	ENGLISH PAPER 2	MARKING SCHEME
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Unless the questions require the candidate to give a specific response or use specific words or phrases, award marks for answers that are similar to the models given or express the same meaning.

Part I: Poetry – Unprepared Text

10 MARKS

1. Fill in the blank with ONE WORD
"along the ring of garden that circles the city centre,
where your steps count down the dulling of daylight" (l.4-5)
The underlined phrases are an example of **alliteration** **½ mark**

2. "a bee crawls in small circles like a toy unwinding" (l.6)
 - a. What figure of speech does the poet make use of in this line?
simile **½ mark**
 - b. Comment on the effectiveness of this figure of speech.
1 mark
The bee's movements (in circles) and the buzzing sound it makes are compared to the movements and sound of a toy unwinding.

3. Why does the poet make use of italics and exclamation marks in the poem?
What is the effect? **½ mark x 2 = 1 mark**
Italics are used to show what "the bedraggled man" is saying (direct speech) and the exclamation marks show his disbelief and surprise.
(½ mark)
Both give the reader a sense of actually hearing the words being spoken by the man/ making the poem more alive/ vivid. **(½ mark)**

4. Identify the figures of speech used and comment on the effectiveness of the following images: **1 mark x 2 = 2 marks**
 - a. "spilling the crumbs/ of twigs and leaves all over the tablecloth of street"
(l.14/15)
metaphor (½ mark) – the fallen leaves and twigs are compared to crumbs while the street is compared to a tablecloth on which these crumbs have been spilled. (½ mark)

 - b. "while beside him blooms a large grey rose of pigeons" (l.17)
metaphor (½ mark) – the shape made by the pigeons huddled around the piece of bread is compared to a rose. The grey pigeons make up the grey petals of this rose formation and the word "bloom" shows the way this "rose" was formed with the arrival of the pigeons. (½ mark)

5. Throughout the poem there is constant reference to a particular shape. Which shape is it? Quote a verb from stanza 1 which reflects this.
a. shape - **circle** b. word - **orbit** **½ mark x 2 = 1 mark**
6. How is the feeling of ending brought out in the following image?
"things redden and ripen and burst and come down" (l.11/12) **1 mark**
The feeling of ending is brought out in the image of the summer fruits which at first are red and ripe but then go through the process of bursting and falling down from the tree leading to decaying and ending.
7. Comment on the line length and rhythm of the poem and how they contribute to the lulling late summer atmosphere. **½ mark x 2 = 1 mark**
The lines are long (½ mark) and the rhythm is very slow (½ mark) reflecting the slowed down and lazy feeling of late summer.
8. By referring closely to the poem, explain how the poet makes comments about our society.
Accept any TWO of the following: **1 mark x 2 = 2 marks**
Award only ½ marks for each point if no reference to the text is given.
- **the image of "the bedraggled man" looking in the garbage bins is a comment on the lack of solidarity and the poverty in society**
 - **the fact that the man says "Everything in the world is being thrown away!" is a comment on consumerism in our society – we overbuy/ buy things we don't need and throw things away**
 - **the city workers cutting down trees is a comment on a society which doesn't care about the environment.**

Part II: Prose – Unprepared Text

1. The villa and its setting are described as extremely beautiful. Comment on how this is achieved by closely referring to lines 8-12. **1 mark x 2 = 2 marks**
- **The setting is described as almost magical with the "glittering sea" and the hills that "shone with a fish-like gleam".**
 - **The house is described as something which stands out with its "strawberry pink" colour among the green hills. It is compared to an exotic fruit.**
2. "The cypress trees undulated gently in the breeze, busily painting the sky a still brighter blue ..." (l.12/13)
- a. What figure of speech does the writer make use of in this line?
personification **½ mark**
- b. What effect does it create? **1 mark**
The cypress trees gently moving in the breeze seem to be artists with paint brushes painting the sky with strokes of a brighter blue colour making it more beautiful.

3. a. How are the last two sentences in paragraph 1 different from the rest of the paragraph? **They are shorter.** **1/2 mark**
 b. What feeling do they bring out? **1/2 mark**
A feeling of certainty – they immediately fell in love with the villa and wanted to live there.

4. What impression do we get of Mother? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

Accept any TWO of the following:

1 mark x 2 = 2 marks

Award only 1/2 marks for each point if no reference to the text is given.

- **she took care of her children – “keeping a watchful eye on us all”**
- **she loved cooking/ spent most of the time in the kitchen – “the kitchen was full of a bubbling selection of pots”**
- **she also loved gardening – “drift happily around the garden” “enthusiastically weeding and planting”**
- **she was very busy – “spectacles askew, muttering to herself”**

5. From the last two paragraphs quote ONE phrase as an example for each of the following: **1/2 mark x 3 = 1 1/2 marks**

reference to smell - **The house was redolent with the scent of herbs / a sharp tang of garlic and onion**

reference to sense of hearing - **bubbling selection of pots / muttering to herself/ the incessant shimmering cries of the cicadas**

description of a type of movement – **drag herself away/ drift happily around/ through which roamed creatures/ scuttled sideways/ ladybirds moved like newly painted toys/ zigzagged (among the flowers)**

Do not accept “among which she moved” and “move about the garden in a daze”

6. By referring closely to the passage explain how the author brings out the character of Spiro. **1/2 mark x 4 = 2 marks**

Award 1/2 mark for each point *only if reference to the text is given.*

- **the fact that he is Greek is brought out in the use of direct speech showing the reader how he speaks English (with a number of grammatical mistakes) e.g “There’s you ares”**
- **the fact that he is very caring and helps the Durrell family – took over complete control of our affairs/ “Donts you worrys yourself about anything”/ Leaves everythings to me”**
- **as a Greek he liked bargaining when shopping – “after an hour’s sweating and roaring he would get the price of an article reduced by perhaps two drachmas”**
- **he was popular/ liked by everyone – wherever he went “half a dozen voices would shout out his name” and ask him to sit with them for coffee**