

**KWAZULU DEPT. OF EDUCATION**

**GREENBURY SECONDARY**

**HALF-YEARLY EXAM**

**ENGLISH-P2: GRADE 10**

**DATE: 11-06-2015**

**TIME: 2 HRS**

**MARKS: 80**

**EXAMINERS & MODERATORS: L. MOODLEY, J.V. SINGH, V. SINGH, U. SUKRAJ.**

**F.A. VANMALI, R. NUNDKUMAR**

**NAME:**

**GRADE: 10**

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES:**

This question paper consists of 14 pages and THREE sections:

1. Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

2. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: Poetry – Prescribed and Unseen (30)

SECTION B: Novel – 'Things Fall Apart' (25)

SECTION C: Drama – 'Twelfth Night' (25)

3. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.

4. Answer FIVE QUESTIONS in all: THREE in SECTION A, ONE in SECTION B and ONE in SECTION C as follows:

**SECTION A: POETRY**

**PRESCRIBED POETRY – Answer TWO questions.**

**UNSEEN POETRY – The question is compulsory.**

**P1**

**p.t.o. p. 2 ... SECTION B: NOVEL**

**SECTION B: NOVEL – *THINGS FALL APART***

Answer ONE question.

**SECTION C: DRAMA – *TWELFTH NIGHT***

Answer ONE question.

5. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

6. Start EACH section on a NEW page.

7. Suggested time management:

SECTION A: approximately 40 minutes

SECTION B: approximately 40 minutes

SECTION C: approximately 40 minutes

8. LENGTH OF ANSWERS:

- Essay questions on Poetry should be answered in about 200 – 250 words.
- Essay questions on the Novel and Drama sections should be answered in 300 – 350 words (Approximately 1 ¼- 1 ½ pages).
- The length of answers to contextual questions should be determined by the mark allocation. Candidates should aim for conciseness and relevance.

9. CHOICE OF ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS B (NOVEL) AND C (DRAMA):

- Answer ONE ESSAY QUESTION and ONE CONTEXTUAL QUESTION. If you answer the essay question in SECTION B, you must answer only the contextual question in SECTION C. If you answer the contextual question in SECTION B, you must answer only the essay question in SECTION C.

10. Write neatly and legibly.

**SECTION A: POETRY**

**PRESCRIBED POETRY**

Answer any two of the following questions.

**QUESTION 1: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION**

**D.H. Lawrence  
MOUNTAIN LION**

Climbing through the January snow, into the Lobo Canyon 1  
Dark grow the spruce-trees, blue is the balsam, water sounds still unfrozen, and the trail  
is still evident

Men!  
Two men! 5  
Men! The only animal in the world to fear!

They hesitate.  
We hesitate.  
They have a gun.  
We have no gun. 10

Then we all advance, to meet.

Two Mexicans, strangers, emerging our of the dark and  
snow and inwardness of the Lobo valley.  
What are they doing here on this vanishing trail?

What is he carrying? 15  
Something yellow.  
A deer?

*Que' tiene amigo?  
Leon-*

He smiles, foolishly, as if he were caught doing wrong. 20  
And we smile, foolishly, as if we didn't know.  
He is quite gentle and dark-faced.

It is a mountain lion,  
A long, long, slim cat, yellow like a lioness.  
Dead. 25

**P3**

He trapped her this morning, he says, smiling foolishly.  
Lift up her face,  
Her round, bright face, bright as frost.  
Her round, fine-fashioned head, with two dead ears;  
And stripes in the brilliant frost of her face, sharp, fine dark rays, **30**  
Dark, keen, fine rays in the brilliant frost of her face.  
Beautiful dead eyes.

*Hermoso es!*

They go out towards the open;  
We go out into the gloom of Lobo. **35**  
And above the trees I found her lair,  
A hole in the blood-orange brilliant rocks that stick up, a little cave.  
And bones, and twigs, and a perilous ascent.

So, she will never leap up that way again, with the yellow flash of a mountain lion's long  
shoot! **40**  
And her bright striped frost-face will never watch any more, out of the shadows of the  
cave in the blood- orange rock,  
Above the trees of the Lobo dark valley-mouth!

Instead, I look out.  
And out to the dim of the desert, like a dream, never real; **45**  
To the snow of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, the ice of the mountains of Picoris,  
And near across at the opposite steep of snow, green trees motionless standing in snow,  
like a Christmas toy.

And I think in this empty world there was room for me and a mountain lion.  
And I think in the world beyond, how easily we might spare a million or two humans  
And never miss them.  
Yet what a gap in the world, the missing white frost-face of that slim yellow mountain  
lion! **53**

In this poem, Lawrence is deeply affected by man's cruelty to animals, especially the Mountain Lion.

By close reference to the diction (choice of words), imagery, feelings and tone used in the poem, discuss the above statement in an essay of 200-250 words (about ¾ page). **[10]**

**OR**

**P4**

**p.t.o. ... p.5**



**QUESTION 3: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

**Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (Sonnet 18)**

**William Shakespeare**

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?	<b>1</b>
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.	
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,	
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.	
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,	<b>5</b>
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;	
And every fair from fair sometime declines,	
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed;	
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,	
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,	<b>10</b>
Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,	
When in eternal lines to Time thou grow'st.	
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,	
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.	<b>14</b>

- 3.1. In your own words, explain why the poet's beloved is 'more lovely and more temperate' (L-2) than a summer's day? (3)
- 3.2. 'Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to Time thou grow'st.' (L 11-12)
- Do you think Death has power over his beloved? Explain why. (3)
- 3.3. What message does the rhyming couplet, 'So long as men ... life to thee.' (L 13-14) express about the poet's love? (4)

**[10]**

**P 6**

**p.t.o. ... p.7**

## QUESTIONS FOUR

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow:

<u>Motorway</u>	
The politicians, (who are buying the cars with hobnailed Wheels the size of merry-go-rounds)	1
have a new plan. They are going to put cobbles	5
in our eyesockets and pebbles in our navels and fill us up with asphalt	10
and lay us side by side so that we can take a more active part in the road to destruction.	15
Roger McGough	

4.1. Identify the figure of speech in lines 2 and 3 ('who are...merry-go-rounds') and discuss why it is effective. (3)

4.2. Refer to lines 14-16 ('so that...destruction'). Explain how the diction (choice of words) reveal the poet's view. (3)

4.3. Comment on how the poet's tone in lines 6-9 ('put cobbles...in our navels'), conveys the theme of the poem. (4)

[10]

pto. ... p8

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## UNSEEN POETRY

This question is **COMPULSORY**

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

### QUESTION FIVE

#### Song of the City

They came from their homes to the city  
They came from the green of the fields  
They left all they loved far behind them  
The shy and the stars and the earth.  
And now they are slaves of the city  
Away from the ones whom they love-  
But none will return from the city  
Here they'll die for the song is in their blood.  
Oh sing then the song of the city  
Sing it when your heart is in pain  
For you are a son of the city  
And the song will lighten your pain,  
To-day there is pain- but tomorrow  
The song will be gay-rich with hope.

By Peter Abrahams

- 5.1. Refer to lines 1-4: "They came...and the earth."  
What do these lines reveal about the people in the city? (3)
- 5.2. Explain what the words in lines 5-7: "And now...the city", suggest about how they lived in the city. (3)
- 5.3. Refer to lines 13-14, "To-day there...with hope".  
Discuss the tone in the above lines and show how these lines convey the message of the poem. (4)

[10]

p3

pto ... pa



SECTION B : NOVEL : THINGS FALL APART – CHINUA ACHEBE

ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 6 (ESSAY QUESTION) OR

QUESTION 7 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

QUESTION 6 : ESSAY QUESTION

“Okonkwo’s fame in the Ibo society was due to his personal achievements.”

By referring to the first five chapters of the novel, discuss to what extent you agree with the above statement.

Your essay must be 300 – 350 words (1 ¼ - 1 ½ pages)

[25]

pta ... p10

pa

## QUESTION 7: THINGS FALL APART – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the extracts below and then answer the questions that follow:

## 7.1

That was many years ago, twenty years or more, and	1
during this time Okonkwo's fame had grown like a bush-	
fire in the harmattan. He was tall and huge, and his bushy	
eyebrows and wide nose gave him a very severe look. He	
breathed heavily, and it was said that, when he slept, his	5
wives and children in their out-houses could hear him	
breathe. When he walked, his heels hardly touched the	
ground and he seemed to walk on springs, as if he was going	
to pounce on somebody. And he did pounce on people quite	
often. He had a slight stammer and whenever he was angry	10
and could not get his words out quickly enough, he would	
use his fists. He had no patience with unsuccessful men. He	
had had no patience with his father.	
Unoka, for that was his father's name, had died ten years	
ago. In his day he was lazy and improvident and was quite	15
incapable of thinking about tomorrow.	

7.1 Discuss the effectiveness of the figure of speech in lines 2-3: 'Okonkwo's

fame had grown like a bush-fire in the harmattan' (3)

7.2 Refer to lines 9-10: 'And he did pounce on people quite often.'

What does the above description reveal about Okonkwo's character? (3)

7.3 Refer to line 13: 'He had, had no patience with his father.'

From the above line, what understanding do we gain about Okonkwo's relationship with his father? (3)

AND

PTO ..... PAGE 11

“Do you think you are cutting up yams for cooking?” he asked Nwoye. “If you split another yam of this size, I shall break your jaw. You think you are still a child. I began to own a farm at your age. And you,” he said to Ikemefuna, “do you not grow yams where you come from?”

Inwardly Okonkwo knew that the boys were still too young to understand fully the difficult art of preparing seed-yams. But he thought that one could not begin too early. Yam stood for manliness, and he who could feed his family on yams from one harvest to another was a very great man indeed. Okonkwo wanted his son to be a great farmer and a great man. He would stamp out the disquieting signs of laziness which he thought he already saw in him.

“I will not have a son who cannot hold up his head in the gathering of the clan. I would sooner strangle him with my own hands. And if you stand staring at me like that,” he swore, “Amadiora will break your head for you!”

Some days later, when the land had been moistened by two or three heavy rains, Okonkwo and his family went to the farm with baskets of seed-yams, their hoes and matchets, and the planting began. They made single mounds of earth in straight lines all over the field and sowed the yams in them.

- 7.4 What is the symbolic value of yams to the Ibo people? (3)
- 7.5 Outline the events that force Ikemefuna to live with Okonkwo's family. (3)
- 7.6 Refer to lines 12-13: 'He would stamp....already saw in him.'
- Provide a brief character description of Nwoye. (3)
- 7.7 Explain the significance of the 'Week of Peace'. (4)
- 7.8 Comment on the irony when Okonkwo disturbs the Week of Peace. (3)

[25]

SECTION C – DRAMA

“Twelfth Night” – William Shakespeare

Answer EITHER Question 8 (ESSAY QUESTION) OR Question 9 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION).

QUESTION 8 – ESSAY

Friendship and true love triumph in “Twelfth Night”. Respond to this statement in a well-constructed essay of 300 – 350 words (1 – 1 ½ pages).

[25]

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pto ... p13

## QUESTION 9 – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the extracts below and answer the questions that follow:

### EXTRACT A

CAPTAIN	
And so is now, or was so very late;	
For but a month ago I went from hence,	30
And then 'twas fresh in murmur—as, you know,	
What great ones do the less will prattle of—	
That he did seek the love of fair Olivia.	
VIOLA	
What's she?	35
CAPTAIN	
A virtuous maid, the daughter of a count	
That died some twelvemonth since, then leaving her	
In the protection of his son, her brother,	
Who shortly also died; for whose dear love,	
They say, she hath abjured the company	40
And sight of men.	
VIOLA	
O that I served that lady	
And might not be delivered to the world,	
Till I had made mine own occasion mellow	
What my estate is.	
CAPTAIN	
That were hard to compass,	
Because she will admit no kind of suit,	
No, not the duke's.	45
VIOLA	
There is a fair behaviour in thee, captain,	
And though that nature with a beauteous wall	
Doth oft close in pollution, yet of thee	
I will believe thou hast a mind that suits	50
With this thy fair and outward character.	
I prithee, and I'll pay thee bounteously,	
Conceal me what I am, and be my aid	
For such disguise as haply shall become	
The form of my intent. I'll serve this duke,	55
Thou shalt present me as an eunuch to him;	
It may be worth thy pains, for I can sing	
And speak to him in many sorts of music	
That will allow me very worth his service.	
What else may hap to time I will commit,	60
Only shape thou thy silence to my wit.	

### QUESTIONS

- 9.1 Briefly explain why Olivia, at this point in the play, can be considered a 'virtuous maid' (line 36). (3)
- 9.2 "There is fair behaviour in thee, captain" (line 47).  
What do the above words reveal about the captain's character? (3)

9.3 "Conceal me what I am.... "(line 53 ).

Explain why it is necessary for Viola to disguise herself as a man.

(3)

### EXTRACT B

OLIVIA

Stay.

I prithee tell me what thou think'st of me.

120

VIOLA

That you do think you are not what you are.

OLIVIA

If I think so, I think the same of you.

VIOLA

Then think you right: I am not what I am.

OLIVIA

I would you were as I would have you be.

VIOLA

Would it be better, madam, than I am?

125

I wish it might, for now I am your fool.

OLIVIA

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful

In the contempt and anger of his lip.

A murderous guilt shows not itself more soon

Than love that would seem hid. Love's night is noon;

130

Cesario, by the roses of the spring,

By maidhood, honour, truth and everything,

I love thee so that, maugre all thy pride,

Nor wit nor reason can my passion hide.

Do not extort thy reasons from this clause,

135

For that I woo, thou therefore hast no cause;

But rather reason thus with reason fetter:

Love sought is good, but given unsought is better.

VIOLA

By innocence I swear, and by my youth,

I have one heart, one bosom, and one truth,

140

And that no woman has, nor never none

Shall mistress be of it, save I alone.

And so adieu, good madam; nevermore

Will I my master's tears to you deplore.

9.4 Comment on the dramatic irony in Viola's words: "Then think you right. I am not what I am." (lines 123)

(4)

9.5 Refer to lines 129 : "A murderous guilt.....all thy pride."

Comment critically on Olivia's emotional declaration of love in the above lines.

(4)

9.6 "Love sought is good, but given unsought is better." (lines 138 )

Do you agree with the above claim? Justify your answer by making close reference to the text.

(4)

9.7 Refer to lines 139 : "By innocence I .....and one truth."

Show how these lines contribute to your understanding of Viola's character.

(4)

(25)

GRAND TOTAL : 80

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

H.O.D. MR. S R PANDAY

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## SUGGESTED ANSWERS – POETRY – GR 10 – P2 H.L. EXAM 2015

### QUESTION 2– MOUNTAIN LION – ESSAY

**NB.** The following is merely a guide:

- Proper intro, body, conclusion
- Briefly explaining the theme – i.e. that the only creature to fear is Man – he is destructive in respect of nature and creatures, especially animals.
- Animals by nature live by instinct – Man who has free will callously destroys nature.
- *Tone* – concern, disgust, veiled anger, sarcasm – repetition of 'men'. Throughout the poem the poet worries about the state of animals as they are repeatedly hunted and killed to satisfy man's blood lust.
- *Poet's feelings* – he admires the beauty of the mountain lion – 'bright face', 'fine-fashioned head', 'stripes in the brilliant frost of her face', 'beautiful dead eyes'. Enormously sad that such a refined creature should have died for no reason, making the world so much poorer. He feels nothing for these foolish men except contempt. He also feels fear – that these men could harm them.
- *Diction* – Description of the beautiful animal contrasted with the description of the two Mexican killers. His despair at the wanton destruction by man of defenceless animal. The pathos he creates in stanzas 12-14 – her beautiful movement and the void she will create in the world. The use of exclamation marks creates tension, fear and the danger these men pose. Use of single word 'Dead' – this emphasises the stark reality of the lioness's state – this beautiful creature can never come back to life.
- *Imagery* – 'yellow like a lioness', 'bright as frost', 'blood orange brilliant rocks', 'with the yellow flash of mountain lion's long shoot', 'And out to the dim of the desert, like a dream' – candidates can expand on one or two images.

## **QUESTION 2 – THE GAMBLERS**

2.1. The fishermen play games of high stakes with the sea – they play against the dangers posed by nature/ weather/ elements especially the sea as the sea is the hub of their livelihood. They could die at any time therefore they are gambling with their lives. [3]

2.2. The men remember the bits ('scraps') of incidents from the previous night when they were involved in gambling, drunkenness and having a good time with women ('lechery'). [3]

2.3. Use of personification – day is personified. It is as if day is turning over ('flipping') – turning night to day with the appearance of the 'golden coin' – the sun- use of metaphor. This is another image based on gambling. The fishermen lead hard lives, therefore, they 'mock' at the warmth the sun brings them – there is no warmth or comfort in their lives. [4]

[10]

## **Question 3 – SHALL I COMPARE THEE ...**

3.1. His beloved has a mild/ moderate temperament while summer has extreme change in weather. 'rough winds do shake the darling buds of May' . Summer has a short time framework. Summer has a short time framework – sun- very hot – sometimes covered by storm or cloud. Everything that is beautiful loses its beauty 'Fair from fair declines'. Her beauty lasts forever – it is 'eternal'. [3]

3.2. No. Death will never possess her. Death is merely full of its own self-importance – 'brags'. Death will never be able to destroy her everlasting, timeless beauty 'when in eternal lines to time thou grow'st'. [3]

3.3. He is able to express his love and admiration for his beloved through this poem. He immortalises her youth and beauty – this gives her eternal life. His love for her and her beauty will live as long as people read this poem. [4]

[10]



MEMO – QUESTION 4

'MOTORWAY' – ROGER McCOUGH

- 4.1 Metaphor. The wheels of these luxury vehicles are being compared to 'merry-go-rounds' usually found at amusement parks. The merry-go-rounds' are fast and enormous. So the poet describes these vehicles to show the wealth gained by politicians. Also they are protected by these vehicles whereas the average man's life is endangered.
- 4.2 The reference to 'we' speaks of man's involvement in the path to his / her detriment. 'Destruction' speaks of a destroying force that will leave nothing in its path and this captures the seriousness of the issue/  
The poet's view is that man is destroying nature – removing large tracks of fertile land to make way for roads + highways so that he can drive his massive cars. Through this destruction he is harming the balance of nature.
- 4.3 The poet's tone is serious / mocking / sarcastic. He utilizes satire to convey the theme of our demise by us being manipulated by politicians' motives. 'Cobbles in our eye-sockets' show that we are blinded into the deception for overseeing our needs whereas they pursue ambition and self gain. / In the politicians' greed to line their pockets, we are blinded by their ability to manipulate us + thus we also contribute to the destruction of the earth.

## MEMO – GRADE 10 – UNSEEN

5.1 It reveals that many people from all walks of life have come to the city. The repetition of “they came”, speaks of many. ‘Homes’ suggest that they left the warmth of their homes to come to the emptiness of the city. ‘Green fields’ – a life of plenty – life was good + bountiful, they left their farms – ‘stars’ ‘sky’ ‘earth’ – they left their natural beautiful surroundings. The openness of their fields for the coldness / harshness of the city.

5.2 ‘Slaves’ – Their lives of freedom in the open fields have been replaced by the demands + rules of a harsh city existence. The city controls them totally. It is now their master.

‘None will return from the city’ – The city is their prison – it implies that they have lost their freedom forever. The city is also their burial ground.

‘Away from their loved ones’ – The love + joy they experience in the green fields seem to have been lost forever. It has been replaced by the harsh reality of cold city life.

5.3 The tone – hope / joy. A change from the previous ideas. These people are now a part of and have become accustomed to life in the city. This joy is found in the ‘song of the city’. Even though life is tough / difficult the purpose of finding wealth makes them happy. There is a promise of ‘hope’ – of a better life in the city, when they have enough money. The message is that though they will lose their freedom and joy and slave for a long time, the hope is that they will adapt and finally find joy in living in the city.

## SUGGESTED POINTS :

### POSITIVE

- Very determined young man due to the character / lifestyle of father.
- Hard worker determined to be a success.
- Unlike other young men – no start in life by father – he had to borrow yam seeds etc.
- Great warrior / brought home 5 heads.
- 3 titles, 3 wives, many children, barns full of yams.
- Overthrew Amalinze the famous wrestler.
- Respected in Ibo society / community.

### NEGATIVE

- Fiery temper – had stammer – did not talk much instead used his fists.
- Arrogant and high handed – spoke down to people especially women – believed in the patriarchal system ie. Men are superior to women.
- Ashamed of father and his weaknesses – no time for gentleness and his music.
- Irrational, headstrong, tyrant especially to his family.

\*Follow Dept. Literary essay marking rubric.

- Be guided by depth of learners answers.
- Proper structure eg. Introduction, body, conclusion.

## Things Fall Apart Suggested Answers

- 7.1. Simile ~ like a bush ~ fire cannot be controlled and sweeps through the blazes climbing higher and faster, so too has Okonkwo's fame. Okonkwo expanded suddenly and violently. Reminds one of a bird of prey. (3)
- 7.2. Violent, aggressive, quick to use his fists to settle a dispute. Likely to pounce on someone rather than use reason/patience/tact. (3)
- 7.3. Okonkwo hated his father. To Okonkwo titles, wealth, status was important all of which Unoka didn't have. Unoka has more feminine characteristics ~ he was regarded as a failure ~ poor, a loafer and always in debt. Unoka disappointed Okonkwo as he was a poor role-model and didn't give Okonkwo a head start materially. (3)
- 7.4. Lazy, unproductive ~ didn't provide for his family adequately. Indulged in palm wine at the expense of his family's welfare. Enjoyed life / lacks responsibility. (3)
- 7.5. Yam is the king of the crops ~ a difficult crop to grow and was left to the men folk. It required stringent care. One had to be skillful to ensure its success. Yam was made into dishes and soup. A man who harvested a successful yam crop was treated with respect. (3)
- 7.6. A woman had gone to the market at Mbaino and was killed. She was the wife of Ogbuehi Udo. To avert war with Umuofia, Okonkwo was asked on behalf of the clan to look after a lad of fifteen i.e. Ikemefuna and a young virgin to replace the murdered wife. (3)
- 7.7. The 'Week of Peace' was an important tradition. The forefathers had ordained that before the crops could be planted this week should be observed to honour the goddess of the earth to receive her blessings to ensure a successful harvest. This week gave

people time to prepare themselves mentally and physically for the hard labour. (4)

7.8 Okonkwo did everything - observed all traditions and rituals to be accepted by the Ibo. Ironically, in his extreme anger towards his wife by beating her, he destroys and disrespects those who observed this important tradition and is punished - he is forced to pay penance to the earth goddess (3)

[25]

## Suggested Answer

### Points to consider

- Intro:
- Reinforce topic by rephrasing key words using own words (synonyms).
  - clear position statement
  - introduce 3 major characters.

- Body:
- paragraphing with logical sequence and the use of logical connectives
  - characters linked to themes with supporting evidence from text with either quotations or paraphrasing.
  - Specific information logically arranged.

- concl:
- must indicate correlation with introduction in a summing up of  $\pm 2-4$  lines
  - evidence of opinion / advice linked to reality (life).

Refer to Rubric for marking.

# SUGGESTED ANSWERS - "TWELFTH NIGHT"

## QUESTION:

9.1. Olivia can be considered a "virtuous maid" at this pt. in the play because she is renowned for her virtue - she's lost her father; a year later she lost her brother. In remembrance of him, she's sworn to do without the company/sight of men. Loyal to the memory of the brother - "like a doistress she will veiled walk". She is also equated to Diana - goddess of chastity and purity - "she purged the air of pestilence". (3)

9.2. Captain - loyal, trustworthy, genuine soul. His appearance is a true reflection of an honest, morally good soul and mind - there is perfect harmony between appearance and reality. "Fair" alludes to moral goodness. (3)

9.3. Viola presents herself as a eunuch to the Duke - goes by the name of Cesario. Does so out of necessity - she is a noble woman in a foreign land; practical necessity; no evil intention. Embraces her situation realistically. Decides it would be safer not to declare herself (her real rank and identity) until the right opportunity presents itself. (3)

9.4. Dramatic irony - Olivia is unaware that Cesario is a woman. Viola is hinting at the

fact that Olivia's feelings will never be reciprocated. Olivia is unaware - says "I would you were as I would have you be" - wishes Cesario could be what she wants her to be, i.e. in love with her. Further irony - Viola is in love with Orsino who believes he is in love with Olivia. (4)

9.5. Olivia cannot restrain herself any longer - claims that passionate love cannot be kept a secret. Swears that she loves Cesario with a passion that is beyond the control of reason and it cannot be concealed. Ironic because Viola has to conceal her love for Orsino, which is equally passionate. Viola has greater rational control than Olivia. (4)

9.6. Quote alludes to the maxim that love sought is good but love given spontaneously is obviously better. Certainly a truth. Orsino claims passionate love for Olivia - seeks her love but she is unmoved because she does not believe that he genuinely loves her. Viola's love for Orsino is unsought - it is given freely, genuinely and is eventually reciprocated by Orsino. He finds a greater love in Viola, as does Olivia with Sebastian. (4)

9.7. These lines attest to the genuineness of Viola's character. In reply to Olivia's



3.

passionate declaration of love, Viola swears by her youth and innocence that no woman will be mistress of her heart. She is faithful to her true love for Orsino. Viola is sincere in these lines - she responds sincerely through the awkwardness of her disguise. Tries to steer Olivia in the direction of Orsino - selfless. (4)

(25)

