



<u>FACULTY</u>	: Education
<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	: Department of Childhood Education
<u>CAMPUS</u>	: SWC
<u>MODULE</u>	: English for the Primary School 1B (EPS20B1)
<u>SEMESTER</u>	: Semester 2 (2020)
<u>EXAM</u>	: Supplementary examination

<u>DATE</u>	: January 2021
<u>ASSESSOR</u>	: Mr D Cornwell
<u>MODERATOR</u>	: Dr A Carolin
<u>MARKS</u>	: 100

NUMBER OF PAGES: 5 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This exam consists of three questions. Question 1 and Question 2 are compulsory. For Question 3, you have a choice. You must write only one essay for Question 3.
2. You may not use any other sources, other than the specified literary text (that is, the novel, play or poem). You may not reproduce content from your assignments. You may not cooperate or communicate with other students about this examination paper. Your essays will be screened for plagiarism and any evidence of copying from other sources (including other students and your own earlier assignments) will result in you failing the examination, as well as further severe disciplinary action.
3. Ensure that your answer for Question 3 conforms to the five-paragraph essay structure taught in this module.
4. Type your answers into the accompanying answer sheet, and upload the file.

QUESTION 1: POETRY

Examine the poem below, “Inglan is a Bitch” by Linton Kwesi Johnson. You will see a table in the accompanying answer sheet. In the first column, identify ten poetic devices or instances of unusual language. You need to quote from the poem, and state clearly what you have identified. In the second column, give a clear description of the purpose of what you have identified. Make sure you link the purpose to the overarching concerns of the poem. In each line, you will get **one mark for identifying a device or instance of unusual language with proper citations**, and **three marks for your description of its purpose**.

Hint: An example, based on another poem we studied, “The Dream Keeper,” by Langston Hughes, has been provided below.

Poetic device/instance of unusual language	Purpose
1. “Away from the too-rough fingers / Of the world” (Hughes, 1932, 7-8). This is an example of personification.	The personification of the world is achieved by giving it “too-rough fingers”. The human (and therefore relatable) qualities given to the world are that it is careless and dangerous. This helps the reader understand why dreams need to be kept safe, and exist in a place other than the world.

“Inglan is a Bitch” by Linton Kwesi Johnson (1980)

w'en mi jus' come to Landan toun
mi use to work pan di andahgroun
but workin' pan di andahgroun
y'u don't get fi know your way aroun'

Inglan is a bitch
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch
dere's no runnin' whey fram it

5

mi get a lickie jab in a big 'otell
an' aftah a while, mi woz doin' quite well

10

dem staat mi aaf as a dish-washah
but w'en mi tek a stack, mi noh tun clackwatchah!

Inglan is a bitch
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch 15
noh baddah try fi hide fram it

w'en em gi'you di lickle wage packit
fus dem rab it wid dem big tax rackit
y'u haffi struggle fi meek en's meet
an' w'en y'u goh a y'u bed y'u jus' cant sleep 20

Inglan is a bitch
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch fi true
a noh lie mi a tell, a true

mi use to work dig ditch w'en it cowl noh bitch 25
mi did strang like a mule, but, bwoy, mi did fool
den awftah a while mi jus' stap dhu ovahtime
den aftah a while mi jus' phu dung mi tool

Inglan is a bitch 30
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch
y'u haffi know how fi suvvive in it

well mi dhu day wok an' mi duh nite wok
mi duh clean wok an' mi duh dutty wok 35
dem seh dat black man is very lazy
but it y'u si mi wok y'u woulda sey mi crazy

Inglan is a bitch
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch 40
y'u bettah face up to it

dem have a lickle facktri up inna Brackly
inna disya facktri all dem dhu is pack crackry
fi di laas fifteen years dem get mi laybah
now awftah fiteen years mi fall out a fayvah 45

Inglan is a bitch
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch
dere's no runnin' whey fram it

mi know dem have work, work in abundant 50
yet still, dem mek mi redundant

now, at fifty-five mi gettin' quite ol'
yet still, dem sen' mi fi goh draw dole

Inglan is a bitch
dere's no escapin it
Inglan is a bitch
is whey wi a goh dhu 'bout it?

55

[40]

QUESTION 2

Study the following extract from *Holes* by Louis Sachar.

The man in the cowboy hat spit sunflower seed shells into a wastepaper basket. Then he walked around the desk to Stanley. "My name is Mr. Sir," he said. "Whenever you speak to me you must call me by my name, is that clear?" Stanley hesitated. "Uh, yes, Mr. Sir," he said, though he couldn't imagine that was really the man's name. "You're not in the Girl Scouts anymore," Mr. Sir said.

(Sachar, 2010, p. 13)

In a **ONE PARAGRAPH** response, show how this passage contributes to the theme of masculinity in the novel.

NOTE: The focus of your paragraph should be on this extract. Do not reference other scenes or incidents in the novel. You will be marked on the standard paragraph criteria that we have practiced throughout this course:

- State (2)
- Explain (2)
- Prove (2)
- Conclude (2)
- Use of in-text citations (2)

[10]

QUESTION 3: SELECT ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ESSAYS:

OPTION A: *HOLES* BY LOUIS SACHAR

Write an essay of five paragraphs in which you explore the stages of Stanley and Zero's friendship, and how this relates to the development of Zero's literacy. Remember to identify three separate elements that will help you achieve this. Quote from the novel to substantiate your views and remember to provide in-text citations and a full bibliography.

(50)

OPTION B: *KAROO MOOSE* BY LARA FOOT-NEWTON

"Noxton is a village where children don't stay children for very long, and where adults can never really afford to be adults."

How are adults and children portrayed in *Karoo Moose*? Write an essay of five paragraphs in which you respond to this question. Remember to identify three separate elements in your discussion. Quote from the play to substantiate your views and remember to provide in-text citations and a full bibliography.

(50)

[50]

Total: 100