

SECTION A: SHORT STORY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

Read the questions below which are based on short stories.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

i. The hole became an advantage to the concessionaire because through it he could

- A obtain a lot of profit.
- B help cleanse the city.
- C gain trust of the villagers.
- D bring developments to the city.

ii. Trash from the city included all **EXCEPT**

- A a pebble.
- B dead animals.
- C nuclear wastes.
- D old diaries of girls.

iii. *About ten that evening I ran across Smith, and he asked me up to his parlor... It was a cosy place, with its comfortable chairs, its cheerful lamps, and its friendly open fire of seasoned olive-wood.*

What type of imagery is used in the above extract?

- A olfactory
- B auditory
- C tactile
- D visual

iv. In the story, "Is He Living or Is He Dead?," four young painters successfully carried out a plan to get rich by electing one among themselves to die.

This part of the story falls under _____ of the story's plot structure.

- A resolution
- B exposition
- C rising action
- D falling action

SECTION B: ESSAY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

Being Bullied

What is Bullying?

[1] Bullying is the use of force, threat, or compulsion to abuse, intimidate or aggressively dominate others. The behavior is often repeated and habitual. It is a distinctive pattern of harming and humiliating others, specifically those who are in some way smaller, weaker and younger or in any way more helpless than the bully. Studies indicate that bullying peaks around ages 11 to 13 and decreases as children grow older. Overt physical aggression such as kicking, hitting, and shoving is most common among younger children; relational aggression – damaging or manipulating the relationships of others, such as spreading rumors, and social exclusion – is more common as children mature. Given the right environmental conditions, anyone, even the most easygoing person, can quickly turn mean.

[2] Most bullying occurs in and around school and on playgrounds, although the internet lends itself to particularly distressing forms of bullying. Approximately 20 percent of students report being bullied at school, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. Boys and girls are equally likely to be bullied.

Why People Bully?

[3] People bully because it can be an effective way of getting what they want, at least in the short term, and because they lack the social skills to do so without harming others. Bullying also is a technique of establishing social dominance, although over time, as children's behavioral repertoires generally broaden, it becomes an increasingly dysfunctional one. Children who bully can come from any social class or cultural background. For some there may be poor discipline at home, and/or excessive physical punishment or abuse by a parent or older sibling. There may be very little warmth in family relationships. Understanding the difficulties of bullies does not mean that their behaviour can be condoned. Other children who bully may take part because their friends do so.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/basics/bullying#why-people-bully>

Bullying Scenario in Bhutanese Schools

[4] In Bhutan, bullying is taken for granted by many. We are oblivious that bullying starts from very early age in our own homes. Bullying starts from little things like calling someone by their nick names referring to their physical appearance by their relatives and their parents. It all begins in our own house and spreads around. The victims are more likely to experience depression, anxiety, increased feelings of sadness and loneliness, changes in

sleep and eating patterns and loss of interest in activities which they enjoy. These issues, if not checked may continue into adulthood.

[5] Although there is limited research in the Bhutanese context, two recent studies give an indication of the extent of the experience of bullying among school students, and more broadly via a national survey. The World Health Organization Regional Office for South East Asia Global School-based Student Health Survey conducted survey on 7576 students across Bhutan. It was found that 27% of the young people surveyed reported that they had been bullied at school on one or more days during the 30 days prior to the survey. Of those who reported being bullied, 2.4% had been bullied 10 or more times. More boarding students (31%) than day scholars (24%) reported being bullied.

Way Forward to Stop Bullying in Schools

[6] Consequently many governments, stakeholders, CSOs and other organizations are advocating, disseminating the information and educating the masses to tackle these issues which is rising globally. The best defense against bullying is being socially skilled, teaching all children social skills and allowing them to develop confidence in their own abilities. As social engineers for young children, parents are especially important in bully-proofing their children. They can regularly inquire about social challenges their children face and role-play possible solutions. The second-best defense against bullying is to walk away and not fight back. Children are deeply ashamed of being bullied and may not let anyone know when they are being victimized. Therefore, parents have an obligation to know something about their children's general competence with peers and how peers treat them – by asking teachers during school conferences and by gently asking their children about their social life. Teaching children to fight back is not effective; helping them gain social skills is.

<http://www.bhutantoday.bt/bullying-taken-for-granted/>

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded.

[5]

i. What factor, according to the text, is the main reason for bullying?

- A Children being raised by uncaring parents.
- B Children being pampered by their parents.
- C Children being raised by aggressive parents.
- D Children being in company of influential friends.

- ii. The impacts of being bullied are
- I. feeling of sadness and isolation
 - II. fear and anger
 - III. anxiety and sleep disorder
- A I, II and III.
B II and III.
C I and III.
D I and II.
- iii. Which word group does the word 'intimidate' of paragraph 1 belong to?
- A tug, gravity, pull.
B threaten, frighten, scare
C ability, aptitude, capacity
D decision, action, affirmation
- iv. Which is the best antonym for the word 'advocating' given in paragraph 6?
- A hindering
B interfering
C discouraging
D disheartening
- v. The main idea stated in paragraph 1 is, bullying
- A is use of force and threat to intimidate others.
B behaviour is mostly seen in ages 11 to 13 in children.
C can manifest in all if the living conditions are right for it.
D in young children often involves shoving, kicking and hitting.

b) Answer the following questions within 60 words.

- i. Given below are the meanings of **TEN** words used in the essay. Identify them and write them in the space provided. Marks will be deducted for spelling errors. **[5]**

<p>a) Power and influence over others: _____</p> <p>b) A piece of news or an interesting story that might not be true: _____</p> <p>c) To accept offensive behaviour: _____</p> <p>d) Humorous name used for a person instead of the real one: _____</p>	
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Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

- a) Why is bullying a serious threat to the health of the victims? Elaborate your answer with context to students. **You are reminded NOT to reveal your real name and school details in your answer. Failing to do so may lead to CANCELLATION of your whole answer paper.** [10]

SECTION C: POETRY (25 MARKS)

Direction: *You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.*

As I Grew Older (Langston Hughes)

It was a long time ago.
I have almost forgotten my dream.
But it was there then,
In front of me,
Bright like a sun,
My dream.

And then the wall rose,
Rose slowly,
Slowly,
Between me and my dream.
Rose slowly, slowly,
Dimming,
Hiding,
The light of my dream.
Rose until it touched the sky,
The wall.
Shadow.
I am black.

I lie down in the shadow.
No longer the light of my dream before me,
Above me.
Only the thick wall.
Only the shadow.

My hands!
My dark hands!
Break through the wall!
Find my dream!
Help me to shatter this darkness,
To smash this night,
To break this shadow
Into a thousand lights of sun,
Into a thousand whirling dreams.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

i. According to the speaker, his dream was like

- A a wall.
- B the sun.
- C the sky.
- D a flower.

ii. In the second stanza, *light* can be best replaced with

- A beauty.
- B success.
- C essence.
- D realization.

iii. Why do you think the speaker lies down in the shadow?

- A He is getting sick.
- B He is in despair.
- C He is tired.
- D He is lost.

iv. Which stanza contains an example of a simile?

- A Stanza 1
- B Stanza 2
- C Stanza 3
- D Stanza 4

v. What realization did the speaker get at the end?

- A His/her bright dream is getting old now.
- B The only place for him/her is now in darkness.
- C The wall of shadows must be destroyed by him/her.
- D He/she wants to get to the dream that is hidden by the wall.

b) Answer the following questions within 60 words.

i. Explain the use of light and darkness images in the poem. [5]

SECTION D: NOVEL (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded.

[5]

i. What was in Jonas' first dream after meeting and getting a memory from the Giver?

- A elephants
- B sunshine
- C family
- D sled

ii. The most frustrating rule Jonas had to obey as a Receiver was that he could

- A easily lie to others.
- B not tell his dreams anymore.
- C not share anything about his training.
- D ask questions to others and expected to be replied.

iii. Which phrase most closely describes the tone of the first day of Ceremony of December?

- A tense and anxious
- B grave and worried
- C confused and uncertain
- D serious and threatening

iv. *He could hear noises: the sharp crack of weapons - he perceived word guns- and then shouts, and an immense crashing thud as something fell, tearing branches from the trees.*

The underlined phrase is an example of

- A a pun.
- B a hyperbole.
- C an oxymoron.
- D an onomatopoeia.

