

SECTION A: SHORT STORY [25 MARKS]

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

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions with reference to the story *The White Knight* by Eric Nicol and *The Imp and the Crust* by Leo Tolstoy.

[5]

a) For each question, there are FOUR responses, A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and CIRCLE it neatly. NO score will be awarded if you circle more than ONE letter.

i. The initial quest of the White Knight is to

- A punish the robber.
- B find a noble steed.
- C defeat the Black Knight.
- D marry the innkeeper's daughter.

ii. In the title, *The Imp and the Crust*, "the crust" signifies

- A a simple life lived with gratitude.
- B the meagerness of the peasant's possessions.
- C the peasant's reluctance to part with his wealth.
- D the importance of sharing food with those in need.

ii. The imp steals the bread to make the peasant feel

- A motivated to earn more.
- B sympathetic towards the imp.
- C hungry and make him work longer.
- D angry and vengeful towards the doer.

iii. All of the following are the lessons taught by the story *The White Knight* EXCEPT

- A appearances can deceive.
- B true heroism lies in actions.
- C the pursuit of material wealth.
- D the danger of self-righteousness.

iv. The peasant's reaction to the stolen bread reveals his

- A faith and trust in the goodness of others.
- B lack of understanding of the world's cruelty.
- C fear of the imp and his potential for further harm.
- D anger that he masks with a calm and accepting demeanour.

SECTION B: ESSAY [25 MARKS]

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

When most of us hear the word chocolate, we picture a bar, a box of bonbons, or a bunny. The verb that comes to mind is probably "eat," not "drink," and the most apt adjective would seem to be "sweet." But for about 90 percent of chocolate's long history, it was strictly a beverage, and sugar didn't have anything to do with it. "I often call chocolate the best-known food that nobody knows anything about," said Alexandra Leaf, a self-described "chocolate educator" who runs a business called Chocolate Tours of New York City.

The terminology can be a little confusing, but most experts these days use the term "cacao" to refer to the plant or its beans before processing, while the term "chocolate" refers to anything made from the beans, she explained. "Cocoa" generally refers to chocolate in a powdered form, although it can also be a British form of "cacao." Etymologists trace the origin of the word "chocolate" to the Aztec word "xocoatl," which referred to a bitter drink brewed from cacao beans. The Latin name for the cacao tree, *Theobroma cacao*, means "food of the gods." Many modern historians have estimated that chocolate has been around for about 2000 years, but recent research suggests that it may be even older.

"Who would have thought, looking at this, that you can eat it?" said Richard Hetzler, executive chef of the café at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, as he displayed a fresh cacao pod during a recent chocolate-making demonstration. "You would have to be pretty hungry, and pretty creative!" It's hard to pin down exactly when chocolate was born, but it's clear that it was cherished from the start. For several centuries in pre-modern Latin America, cacao beans were considered valuable enough to use as currency. One bean could be traded for a tamale, while 100 beans could purchase a good turkey hen, according to a 16th-century Aztec document.

Sweetened chocolate didn't appear until Europeans discovered the Americas and sampled the native cuisine. Legend has it that the Aztec king Montezuma welcomed the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes with a banquet that included drinking chocolate, having tragically mistaken him for a reincarnated deity instead of a conquering invader. Chocolate didn't suit the foreigners' tastebuds at first – one described it in his writings as "a bitter drink for pigs" – but once mixed with honey or cane sugar, it quickly became popular throughout Spain.

By the 17th century, chocolate was a fashionable drink throughout Europe, believed to have nutritious, medicinal and even aphrodisiac properties (it's rumored that Casanova was especially fond of the stuff). But it remained largely a privilege of the rich until the invention of the steam engine made mass production possible in the late 1700s.

In 1828, a Dutch chemist found a way to make powdered chocolate by removing about half the natural fat (cacao butter) from chocolate liquor, pulverizing what remained and treating the mixture with alkaline salts to cut the bitter taste. His product became known as "Dutch cocoa," and it soon led to the creation of solid chocolate. The creation of the first modern chocolate bar is credited to Joseph Fry, who in 1847 discovered that he could make a moldable chocolate paste by adding melted cacao butter back into Dutch cocoa. By 1868, a little company called Cadbury was marketing boxes of chocolate candies in England. Milk chocolate hit the market a few years later, pioneered by another name that may ring a bell – Nestle.

In America, chocolate was so valued during the Revolutionary War that it was included in soldiers' rations and used in lieu of wages. While most of us probably wouldn't settle for a chocolate paycheck these days, statistics show that the humble cacao bean is still a powerful economic force. Chocolate manufacturing is a more than 4-billion-dollar industry in the United States, and the average American eats at least half a pound of the stuff per month.

(Adapted from: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/a-brief-history-of-chocolate-21860917/>)

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

a) For each question, there are FOUR responses, A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and CIRCLE it neatly. NO score will be awarded if you circle more than ONE letter.

[5]

i. What is the Aztec word for the bitter chocolate drink?

- A cocoa
- B xocoatl
- C Montezuma
- D Theobroma

ii. In America, chocolate was so valued during the Revolutionary War that it was included in soldiers' rations and used in lieu of wages. The underlined phrase means

- A as well as.
- B as a leisure.
- C as a substitute.
- D as an additional.

ii. The passage states that 100 cacao beans could be used to purchase a turkey hen. What can we understand about the value of cacao beans in pre-Columbian America based on this information?

- A Cacao beans were rare and highly valuable.
- B Cacao beans were abundantly available and portable.
- C Cacao beans were the favorite of pre-Columbian Americans.
- D Cacao beans were likely used for everyday small purchases.

iii. The genre of this essay is

- A narrative.
- B expository.
- C descriptive.
- D argumentative.

iv. The invention of the steam engine

- A made mass production of chocolate possible.
- B reduced the cost of raw materials for chocolate.
- C allowed the creation of new flavors of chocolate.
- D improved the quality and consistency of the chocolate.

SECTION C: POETRY [25 MARKS]

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

To My Mother

by George Barker

Most near, most dear, most loved and most far,
Under the window where I often found her
Sitting as huge as Asia, seismic with laughter,
Gin and chicken helpless in her Irish hand,
Irresistible as Rabelais, but most tender for
The lame dogs and hurt birds that surround her, -
She is a procession no one can follow after
But be like a little dog following a brass band.

She will not glance up at the bomber, or condescend
To drop her gin and scuttle to a cellar,
But lean on the mahogany table like a mountain
Whom only faith can move, and so I send
O all my faith, and all my love to tell her
That she will move from mourning into morning.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

- a) For each question, there are FOUR responses, A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and CIRCLE it neatly. NO score will be awarded if you circle more than ONE letter. [5]
- i. The general mood of the poem is
- A joyful.
 - B fearful.
 - C resentful.
 - D nostalgic.
- ii. The figure of speech used in the line, "*Most near...and most far,*" is
- A metaphor.
 - B oxymoron.
 - C onomatopoeia.
 - D personification.

SECTION D: NOVEL [25 MARKS]

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

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions with reference to *The Giver* by Lois Lowry.

a) For each question, there are FOUR responses, A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and CIRCLE it neatly. NO score will be awarded if you circle more than ONE letter.

[5]

- i. The primary role of the Giver in the community is to
- A enforce the community's rules.
 - B oversee the training of all new children.
 - C hold and pass on the community's memories.
 - D advise the community's leaders in making decisions.
- ii. What would likely happen to the memories if the Giver dies before passing them on?
- A The memories would be lost forever.
 - B The memories would stay with Jonas.
 - C The memories would return to the community.
 - D The memories would be transferred to the Chief Elder.
- iii. How does the third-person limited point of view in "*The Giver*" help readers understand Jonas's feelings about the community's rules?
- A It makes the rules seem less strict.
 - B It distances the reader from Jonas' experiences.
 - C It allows readers to see the rules through multiple perspectives.
 - D It gives direct insight into Jonas's personal thoughts and emotions.
- iv. The Ceremony of Twelve signifies the
- A receiving of names.
 - B beginning of adulthood.
 - C receiving of comfort objects.
 - D assigning of a new family member.
- v. Jonas's community prevents feelings of love by
- A prohibiting family bonds.
 - B suppressing memories of love.
 - C controlling emotions with medication.
 - D assigning spouses based on compatibility.

