

## Second Term Examination in Literature [Model Answers]:

### Part One: Poetry (10 pt)

- 1- How is the external arrangement of the poem called? How many stanzas are there? What is the name of each stanza in this poem? What is the rhyme scheme of the 2nd stanza? (2pts/0.5pt each)

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| ■ Fixed Stanzaic Form | -- 03 Stanzas |
| ■ Quatrain            | -- a b b a    |

- 2- William Butler Yeats builds an interesting poem drawing on many meaning-making devices. On this basis:

- Give the denotation and connotation of the underlined word. (1pt /0.5 each)

Grey: --denotation: color.

--connotation: hair color degree which signifies aging, maturity and wisdom.

- Identify the figure of speech embedded in the last line of the poem and explain it. (1.5pt)

**Possibility (1):** ≤hid his (referring to love) face ≥: Personification: (0.5 pt) explanation (1pt).

**Possibility (2):** ≤hid his (referring to love) face ≥: Metaphor: (0.5 pt) explanation (1pt).

- Find a different image in the poem. (1.5 pt)

**NB:** the chosen image in this question must be different from the one of the previous question.

Possibilities:

(When you are ... grey)—metonymy

(Moments of glad and grace)—metaphor

(And nodding by the fire, take down this book)—symbolism

- 3- The poem's effect is not complete without its appealing sound system. So:

- Explain the most obvious sound device that the following line contains: (1.5 pt)

[From forth the fatal loins of these two foes]

**Alliteration (0.5 pt):** a sound device which involves the repetition of the same consonant sound /f/ at the beginning of words in the same line. (1 pt)

- From the above poem, identify a different sound device. (1,5pt)

[And bending down beside the glowing bars,]

**Assonance:** a sound device which involves the repetition of the same vowel sound /i/ within words in the same line.

- 4- After reading the poem, who is the target audience? (1pt/0.5 each)

The speaker (probably the poet) is a lover, referring to himself as "one man", who is addressing his beloved.

**The audience can be** : a/ this absent beloved (woman)

b/ all people (readers) who appreciate true emotions of love.

## **Part Two: Drama (10 pt)**

### **I. Complete the following: (3pts/ 0.5pt each)**

- 1- The aside is a dramatic convention when a character is not alone on the stage and whispers a remark.
- 2- Draein means “to act” / “to do” in Greek.
- 3- A character’s impersonation on the stage refers to performing the role by an actor.
- 4- Farce represents a type of comedy which relies on physical clowning.
- 5- In relation to drama, the play is the actual theatrical performance (i.e. what we see actually on the stage).
- 6- Hamlet’s major characters are Prince Hamlet, Gertrude, Claudius, Polonius and Laertes.

### **II. Read the following extract carefully. Identify and define the Dramatic techniques used in it. (3pts/ 1.5 pt each)**

**Iago:** You are in the right. Good Night lieutenant.  
I must go to the watch.

**Cassio:** Good night, honest Iago.  
(Cassio exists)

**Iago:** And what’s he, then, that says I play the villain,  
When this advice is free I give and honest,  
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course

To win the Moor again? For ’tis most easy  
Th’ inclining Desdemona to subdue  
In any honest suit. [...]  
(Enter Roderigo)

**Roderigo:** I do follow here in the chase, not like a  
hound that hunts, but one that fills up the cry.

(From Othello by William Shakespeare: II . 3)

#### **1. Stage direction: (0.5)**

Identification: (Cassio exists) + (Enter Roderigo) (0.5)

Definition: one of the methods of external characterization. It appears usually as instructions between parentheses in the script to be performed on the stage. It provides details about characters, action, place ... (0.5)

#### **2. Soliloquy:**

Identification: (And what’s ... honest suit)

Definition: one of the dramatic conventions used in internal characterization (i.e., helps in revealing the character’s inner sensations). A long speech delivered by a character that is alone on the stage in an ordinary voice.

### **III. Paragraph Writing: (4pts)**

William Shakespeare’s Hamlet is thematically and stylistically constructed in a way that meets the dramatic genre known as ‘Tragedy’ during the Elizabethan period.

- Write a well-structured paragraph (of 10 lines Maximum) to state the major features making this play a typical Elizabethan tragedy.

#### **a/ Form and language: (1.5 pt)**

Paragraph (structure, capitalization, indentation, punctuation, spelling, grammatical mistakes, respect of the number of lines ...)

#### **b/ Content: (2.5 pts)**

Hamlet is believed to be one of the very famous tragedies because it includes the features traditionally associated with this type of play. It is centered around a **basic figure**, i.e. Hamlet, who exhibits the traits of **tragic heroes** by belonging to a noble class and being exceptional in his attitudes and destiny. Hamlet faces a list of troubles which leads to his **tragic flaw and disaster**. Another feature of Hamlet as a tragedy is **its tragic ending**, or a **catastrophe** as we have seen in the class, in the sense that most of the characters face a bloody death at the end of the play. The episodes the protagonist passes through raise a host of **serious existential questions** about life, death, destiny and morality.