

Standardisation Material

<i>Series</i>	<i>Paper</i>
1806	4ET1 01

4ET1_01

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SECTION A: Unseen Poetry

Question 1

Irene Rawnsley, through 'Purple Shoes', present the potent feelings in the poem.

~~The poem~~ The poet, with the use of childlike tone, ^{portrays} ~~presents~~ the experience very vividly and significantly. The use of grammatical error in the beginning, ~~the~~ 'Mum and me had a row yesterday' shows the naivety ~~of~~ of the poet's mind. She linked words together, 'how dare you speak to me like that I'm off to stay at Fran's' gives a sense of humour and the rebellious thoughts of a young child. ~~The~~

The structure of the poem gives us an impression as if it is more like a story. The poet divided the stanzas into ~~parts~~ the time of the event that took place. It is irregular which ~~just shows~~ is similar to a flow of thoughts from the poet, without carefully planning of the poem. This allows the readers to understand the mind of the speaker more, as if we are reading her thoughts.

She is also very descriptive of the ~~purple shoes~~ 'purple shoes'. The use of a list, 'heels not too high, soft suede, silver buckles' displays that she really likes the shoes. ~~She~~ She further personifies the shoes, 'They made footsteps in my mind, kicking up dance dust' implies ~~that~~ her dream of being a dancer as well as her eagerness of having the shoes. The use of colours and visual imagery 'shiny floor' and 'flashing coloured lights' indicates ~~her and the inner world~~



the importance of having the shoes and the dream of dancing. Exaggeration is used to convince both the readers and her mother of the significance of the speaker owning the shoes. 'It was ruining my life not to have them.'

The tone, after the second stanza, has changed. 'This morning they were mine' indicates her tone, shifting from desperate to proud pride. The repetition of 'purple shoes' further shows how proud she is when she bought the new shoes, and how much it means to her.

The poem ends with ① short sentences 'But I don't care. I'm not going to give in.' suggests the writer's feelings towards her desires. Now that she knows, in order to get what she wants, she just have to be determined to achieve her goals.



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SECTION A: Unseen Poetry

Question 1

The writer Irene Rawnsley presents strong feelings throughout her poem 'Purple Shoes' by her use of emotive language, syntax and attention to detail which makes it evidential to the reader how passionate she is about the 'pair of purple' shoes.

Rawnsley writes her poem in 1st person which allows the reader to become more involved within her experience. She uses personal pronouns, 'mum and me,' this forces the reader to sympathise as we learn it is a first hand experience and therefore the feelings she portrays come across in a stronger manner. In the first stanza, Rawnsley uses enjambement to emphasise the anger she feels towards her mother when they have a row, 'exploding howdyou,' the continuous flow symbolises her rush of irritation and the fact there is no stop, makes the reader feel like the writer is complaining or ~~missing~~ letting out her emotions all in one go which exaggerates her ~~person~~ involvement in the row. The writer uses onomatopoeic language to describe the intensity of the row with her



mother, 'a big, exploding, ^{all} how dare you speak to me like that -
 i'm off to stay at Ron's.' The word 'exploding' creates
 imagery for the reader as we picture the row
 being very heated and the emphatic placing
 of the comma, creating caesura, depicts that
 the writer wants us as readers to grasp
 the seriousness of this row by slowing down
 our reading. The emotive language personal pronouns
 and use of enjambment and caesura, allow the
 reader to get an insight into the strong feelings
 of passion and anger that Rawnsley feels.

Rawnsley insinuates her feelings of adoration and
 attraction to the shoes through her use of descriptive
 language. We learn that the shoes have, 'soft, suede,
 silver buckles,' the use of sibilance is emphatic
 in her love for the shoes as it makes them automatically
 sound more appealing through the repeated 's' sound.
 She also uses alliteration to foreshadow what she
 could potentially do with these shoes, 'kicking up dance
 dust.' The effect of alliteration is that of a
 magical dream and we sense her excitement
 about the shoes just from one of her thoughts.
 Rawnsley tries to inform the reader of how
 much this pair of shoes mean to her by
 her use of hyperbole, 'it was ruining my life not



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to have them.³ As readers it seems ridiculous that one pair of shoes could have the potential to ruin somebody's life but Rawnsley does have the effect on the reader she hopes for as we come to grips with how desperately she yearns for the 'Purple Shoes.'

Finally, Rawnsley is very cunning in her ~~own~~ choice of language to express her ~~exaggerated~~ happiness and satisfaction she feels when she gets her shoes. She uses three verbs in her third stanza at the start of three sentences in a row, 'walking to... walking the... wearing purple shoes.' The use of anaphora with the word 'walking' forces the reader to see how ecstatic the writer ~~is~~ with her shoes as we picture her constantly 'walking' out of pure pride with her new shoes.

All throughout the poem, the use of syntax is very key. At the start of the second stanza Rawnsley states, 'It was about shoes.' The shortness of the sentence shows ~~stubbornness~~ and her stubborn emotions and feelings of anger and yearning. This is carried out through the whole poem as when she feels strongly about



something, Rawnsley states it in a shorter sentence as she does at the end too, "But I don't care. I'm not going to give in." This has a powerful effect on the reader as she presents her feelings of determination and love for her shoes.

In Conclusion, strong feelings of intense anger, excitement, passion and pride are presented in the poem, "Purple Shoes." Through Rawnsley's use of personal pronouns, emotive language and detailed descriptions, the reader becomes significantly more involved and we gain our own insight into the overwhelming feelings she experiences towards this pair of "Purple Shoes."



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SECTION B: Anthology Poetry

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒

Both poems are talking about their identity and ~~he~~ it is clear that they do not want to lose who they are. In Half-caste, the writer repeats "explain yuself," talking to those people that are rude and discriminating towards him for being himself, and he is directing these people as himself, not who they want him to be and this is shown through how the poem is written. Instead of writing as the words are spelled traditionally, he has written as he talks, for example "yu" instead of you or "wid" instead of with ("mih", "de" etc...). This way when reading the poem, you can hear his voice in your head, with his accent rather than your own, forcing his ideas and views to ~~my~~ truly be heard. ^{and he will} ~~not be~~ ^{silenced}. Similarly in Search For My Tongue the poet is talking about how being in a different country and using a different language may lead to forgetting ~~the~~ ~~your~~ your true identity. "Speak a foreign tongue, your mother tongue would rot and die in your mouth" shows us that constantly using a foreign language and being a different person will lead to your identity dying. However the stanza



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that follows is written in her "mother tongue," her original language of her home "may thoankh nakhichay" and this rejuvinates her "bud" that is her true identity and by just remembering it for a second makes it all come flooding back. "the bud opens in my mouth, it pushes the other tongue aside", this is like Half-raste where her real identity is taking over and she will be who she is, not who the society around her wants her to be.



SECTION B: Anthology Poetry

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒ Question 3 ☒

In 'Search for my Tongue' by Sujata Bhatt and 'Half-Caste' by John Agard, feelings about identity are a strong and passionate common theme. "Explain yourself/Wha yu mean" from 'Half-caste' shows the voice that Agard puts on to tell the poem already creates a sense of identity, similarly Bhatt creates a mysterious tone which she answers to throughout the poem, and use of her mother tongue demonstrates her point.

Primarily, the form of 'Half-caste' on the page is clearly individual and formally the poet has laid the poem out so it only looks like half a poem on a page, mirroring the poem's message. In 'Search for My Tongue' the form of the poem is quite regular, without a particular structure or rhyme rhythm. However in the middle of the poem the language suddenly changes mid-sentence which similarly mirrors the unexpectedness and uncontrollable switching between tongues Bhatt experiences. Both poems are in free verse and do not stick to a rhyme scheme but instead use repetition to bring the poems together. In 'Half-caste', repetition ~~of~~ carries the one idea of questioning his



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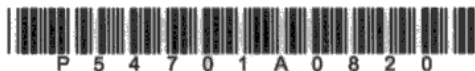
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identity throughout the poem and, also in 'Search for my Tongue', the poet's adopt the structure of answering to a question, making the narratives conversation-like which really connects with the reader; "You ask me what I mean/by saying I have lost my tongue." This direct questioning portrays direct feelings about identity to the reader.

In both poems, purposefully incorrect language is used to show that they are of a different identity-"I thought I spit it out" and "well in dat case" emphasizes their difference. The language is simple and easy to understand but still makes the reader question the identity of the poet. Agard starts the poem by labelling himself "I'm half-caste", but his use of high register words such as "tchaikovsky" shows his knowledge extends further than he portrays, acting as a hint to another ^{hidden} identity, alongside his sudden use of proper English to emphasize his point "...when I'm introduced to you/I'm sure you'll understand" so it stands out.

Language in the poems are symbolic through the use of extended metaphors - in 'Search for my Tongue' the natural figurative language ties in with the idea of natural mother tongue; "a stump of a shoot" and "it blossoms." In 'Half-caste', lots of metaphorical



ideas are used to display Agard's high register knowledge; "you mean when light an shadow/mix in de sky" - uses chiaroscuro in the image to describe his own identity. This figurative language aids the reader to try and imagine, by comparatives, what it would be like to be of the poets' identity.

In conclusion, the poems use ^{vivid} imagery in their use of language "your mother tongue would rot" to show the strong feelings they hold about their identity, and the form of the poems make it easier for the reader to be enclosed in the conversation experience by visually imagining being in the poet's position, as both try to explain in their poems.



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Chosen question number: Question 2 ☒

Question 3 ☒

~~Hide and Seek and Prayer Before Birth~~
Both Hide and Seek and Prayer Before Birth present personal experiences.

In Hide and Seek, line 11 seems to 'stick out' ~~the~~ to the right of the one long stanza. This isolates and focuses in on the word "blindness". As Hide and Seek illustrates contains a wide use of sensory language, one could perceive this poem to be about someone who is blind. Furthermore it could be about the problems blind people face and their personal experiences with the disability.

Prayer Before Birth, too, focuses on the problems one can face and the negative experiences from others. The polyptoton, "walls wall" increases isolation and represents ~~the~~ entrapment. Stanza 5 has a lexical field of the theatre, with, "rehearse", "play" and "roles". This could represent how all humans are actors ^{who are trapped} playing their roles. This links the two ~~poems~~ poems because they both represent the difficulties one can experience from other people.



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~~the~~ Hide and Seek, all being one long stanza makes it difficult to read and one could get lost. This reflects the experiences of a blind person, and the constant caesuras also reflect how a blind person must continue to stop when walking. The use of pathetic fallacy in "salty ~~the~~ dark" enhances our other senses, "dark damp smell" appeals to our sense of smell, "cold bites" appeals to our sense of touch and "laughter scuffle" to our sense of sound. These are all connotations of how being blind can enhance your other senses.

However in Prayer Before Birth, there are many stanzas which each stray from the margin and then jump back again. This can reflect the bravery of leaving something comforting but then going back to it. Here this directly mirrors how the infant does not want to be born into a world of fear and "sins".

Prayer Before Birth contains religious imagery in stanza 4 with "forgive" and "sins". Compare this to Hide and Seek and in my opinion there is also



religious imagery embedded where it says "the darkening garden watches." "Garden" could ~~mean~~ refer to the Garden of Eden in the Bible. This could mean that God is watching everything we do and we must try our best to please him. This can link to Stanza 5 in Prayer Before Birth as we are all actors, faking our good deeds sometimes. Therefore both of these poems present personal experiences.



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SECTION C: Modern Prose

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒
 Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒ Question 9 ☒
 Question 10 ☒ Question 11 ☒ Question 12 ☒
 Question 13 ☒

We see the novel through Scout's eyes. Scout is a character who Harper Lee writes the novel through. She is a young girl who grows up surrounded by racial prejudice. Her father Atticus teaches her ~~of~~ the importance of respect. We see Scout as an innocent character who grows up during the novel.

I will first discuss Scout as a character of innocence. We see this innocence throughout the novel and it pulls up some significant ideas. The first moment of innocence comes up when Scout, Jem and Dill all go looking for Atticus who is protecting Tom Robinson from a lynch mob. A lynch mob was when members of a white community would hang a negro because they believed the negro



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committed a crime. The children and lynch mob turn up at the same time. Scout is very innocent and has no idea what is happening. In a very tense moment she recognises Mr. Cunningham in the crowd. Scout asks what he was doing there. This innocent question gave the mob a sense of identity and drove them away. The next moment of innocence I will describe is when Bob Ewell attacks the kids. This is a frightening scene as we never really know what is happening. Bob Ewell attacks both Jem and Scout, breaking Jem's arm and terrifying Scout. She's innocent here because they were only going out for halloween. The final piece of innocence comes when she is in the courtroom. She is innocent as she doesn't stand up when all members of the black community stand for atticus. This shows us she's too innocent to understand what's happening.

I will now discuss the progression of her character throughout the novel. At the beginning of the novel she is very



frightened of the Radley's house, and would not go near it. This is contrasted to the end of the novel where she is brave enough to sneak into the garden of their house. Another progression of her character comes from where she fights with Walter Cunningham and gets upset with him at dinner. She is quickly taught by Atticus and Calpurnia that she should respect ~~him~~ Walter. The final progression of Scout that I will discuss is her respect towards Atticus. Although her respect for Atticus at the beginning of the novel is good, she continues too and understand her respect later on in the novel. This is due to the trial where she sees that Tom Robinson is not guilty and greatly respects what ~~is~~ Atticus is ~~doing~~ doing.

Scout is a character who shapes the path of the novel. She progresses through the ~~book~~ novel and it's interesting to see ~~at~~ the ideas of the novel through a young innocent girl's mind.



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SECTION C: Modern Prose

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 Question 13 ☒

The theme of the mockingbird is very ^{significant} ~~important~~ as it represents innocence in the novel, 'To kill a Mockingbird'.

The idea of the mockingbird is brought about by Atticus when he says, "It's a sin to kill a mockingbird" which creates the basic idea of the theme, which Atticus then builds on by saying, "All they do is make music for us to hear" which shows how a mockingbird is innocent and shouldn't be harmed.

Throughout the novel there are two main characters that fit the role of the mockingbird, Tom Robinson and Boo Radley.

Tom Robinson is a negro who is convicted of raping Mayella Ewell. Tom is quickly proven innocent when he says, "Sir that was last year" when Atticus asks him about his meeting with Mayella Ewell. He also knows that he is innocent as his left hand was crippled in a cotton gin when he worked for Dolphus Raymond and the wounds



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On Mayella were from someone who lead with his left. However, even though he was proved to be incapable of hurting Mayella, he was still judged as guilty by the Jury and ended up dying in prison after being shot trying to escape. When asked about his motives by Mister Gilmer, Tom says, "because I felt sorry for her" which further shows how Tom is a mockingbird in the novel. Boo Radley also fits the role of the mockingbird as he is judged as something nightmarish but is actually kind and caring and ends up saving Scout and Jem from Bob Ewell. Throughout the novel, Boo is demonised by the children, he is described as, "a malevolent phantom" ~~which~~ until he saves Scout and Jem. When Jem gets his pants stuck on a fence earlier in the novel, Boo patches them up and leaves them for Jem to get back. At the End of the novel, after Boo has saved Jem and Scout, Mr Tate says, "Dragging him and his shy ways into the limelight like that is a sin, it's a sin and I'm not about to have that on my head Mr Finch." which shows how he believes it was a sin to bring him out as it would practically kill him making him fit the mockingbird role.

Personally, I believe that Tom Robinson fits the theme best as at the time black people were seen



as guilty if going against a white person even if they're innocent so, as this is the case with Tom Robinson, he fits the theme better than Boo Radley, which adds significance to the theme of the Mockingbird.

In conclusion, the mockingbird is made a significant theme by the characters it encompasses and the idea of innocence.



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 Question 13 ☒

In *Of Mice and Men* loneliness is important as it is portrayed and seen throughout the whole novella. There are four characters in the novel that we see and portray loneliness; Crooks, Curley's wife, and Lennie & George.

In the beginning of the novel we understand that Lennie and George are traveling to 'Soledad'. The word 'Soledad' means lonely, this is the first reference to loneliness in the novel and foreshadows the continuous feeling of loneliness. George makes two references to loneliness when talking to Lennie. George says 'you have me to look after you' suggesting he won't leave Lennie alone. When talking about other migrant workers George says that they are 'not like us'.



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This is correct because most migrant workers travelled alone as it was easier for employment. Lennie and George are different as they travelled in a pair. People in the 1930's-40's were forced to become migrant workers as the Wall Street crash left people with little money to survive on, leaving them to go and find other work.

Curley's wife is also a representation of loneliness. She is the only woman that we know of on the ranch. Her husband Curley has told everybody on the ranch to not talk to her as that's his wife. Curley's wife walked into Crook's room and wants to talk to somebody and she says 'I get awfully lonely'. This suggests that she has nobody to talk to when Curley is away. Being a woman in the 1930's-40's was hard as you had no rights, and were seen as possessions and



objects. Women were seen to make babies and do all the housework. Hence why they would get lonely.

The character Crooks is a perfect representation of loneliness in *Of Mice and Men*. Crooks is the only Black man who works on the ranch. He is a stable buck and cares for all the horses. His room is ~~just~~ the tack room. When Lennie enters his room he says he can't come in as he 'ain't wanted' in the bunkhouse, so Lennie 'ain't wanted in my room'. Crooks is discriminated and marginalised by the other workers as he is black. In the 1930's black people were segregated from the white people. They were seen as workers and that was their main purpose. White people had more power and black people were treated poorly.



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Crooks also winds up Lennie saying that @ George isn't coming back for him. He does this as he himself doesn't have anyone to wait for like Lennie does and he is jealous. Being black meant that Crooks had even less opportunity to talk to people, and by saying this kept Lennie talking to him and staying.

Loneliness is an important theme in *Of Mice and Men* because almost every character is faced with it. This theme also allows us to understand what life was like back in the 1930's - 40's for everyone and each character on the ranch. Crooks, Curley's wife, Lennie and George show us what loneliness felt like and how it was represented throughout the novel.



SECTION C: Modern Prose

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 Question 13 ☒

"I get awfully lonely"
 "coulda gone with the show"
 curley's wife:
 "put a live away"
 Candy:
 To a mouse
 Loneliness
 crooks:
 "Stable buck's a nigger."
 "a little shed off the side of the barn."
 ↳ Segregation.
 Lennie
 George: "without you on my tail"
 "Guys like us are the loneliest guys in the world."
 Itinerant workers
 Great Depression
 Wall Street.

- Intro (solidad)
- George & Lennie
- Candy
- Crooks
- curley's wife
- conclusion. (context)



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Loneliness is a recurrent theme in Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men". At the beginning of the novella, the narrator talks of a place called 'Soledad'. 'Soledad' meaning lonely or alone in Spanish, shows to readers how this theme will be important ~~in~~ the book and will be a frequent topic as it is where George and Lennie are heading both physically and metaphorically.

Throughout the play, readers are drawn to the relationship between Lennie and George. ~~This~~ The two seem to have a parent-child relationship as George cares for Lennie and Lennie relies on George. For example, George says things like "you'll get sick like you did last night" showing how he looks after Lennie and Lennie says things like "I forgot" to show how he relies on George to help him and to remember things for him. This relationship is important to the theme of loneliness as in the 1930s it was unusual for itinerant workers, such as George and Lennie, to be travelling and working together. Steinbeck's purpose in presenting this relationship may have been to show how important companionship was during the time of the



Great Depression. During this time, ~~unemploy-~~ unemployment was high and marriage rates were low showing how hard it was to live comfortably and find someone to be with you. ~~during this hard time~~. In "Of Mice and Men", readers are able to see that without ~~himself~~ Lennie, George would be alone and would have to succumb to the lonely life of itinerant, migrant workers. In chapter 5 of the novella, ~~the~~ ^{readers} see this happen after George finds out that Lennie has killed Curley's wife. George "follows behind them slowly, dragging his feet" to show how he had lost hope and had succumbed to the ~~the~~ normal life of itinerants, and was now "the loneliest guy in the world".

Another character who is important to the theme of loneliness is Candy. ~~Candy~~ Candy, who is often described as "Old Candy" is a "one-handed" man who has been living and working on the ranch ^{for} a long time. After the loss of his dog, Candy becomes very lonely as his dog



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had been the most company he'd had in
 very long. When the dog is sent to be killed
 Candy "didn't look at the dog" but instead
 "stared at the ceiling". This perfectly depicts
 Candy's pain as he cannot bring himself to
 look at his dog ~~and~~ to say good-bye. In
 losing his dog, he becomes desperate to
 find some companionship to ease his
 loneliness. He tells George that ~~the pet~~
 "I'll put my share towards you guys" to show
 how he wanted to be a part of the dream
 too. However, this ^{hope is} ~~is~~ lost in the line "So it's
 done?" as Candy realises the dream will
 never ~~be~~ come true without Lennie. After
 George kills Lennie, Candy is once again
 thrown into the feeling of loneliness as he
 knows that he won't be able to work for
 much longer (due to his old age) and he
 will have to go back home where no one
 is waiting for him. This ~~relates to the~~ loss of
 hope relates to the Robert Burn's allusion
 "To a Mouse" ^{from which} ~~where~~ Steinbeck created the name
 "Of Mice and Men". In this poem, it states that
 the best laid plans of people ~~are~~ often fail or go
 awry. ~~&~~ This is important as it shows how
 Candy would always be lonely as even the best



plane, fail. like his hopes to buy a ranch with George.

~~Answer~~ Crooks is also important to this theme as he is presented as the epitome of loneliness. Crooks is ostracised from the others in the ranch ~~as~~ due to his ~~colour~~; ~~second~~ race and disability. Described by Candy as a "Nigger", Crooks is ~~a represent~~ a representation of segregation in the 1930s. In the 1930s, African-Americans were victims of the Jim Crow Laws ~~and~~ (of segregation) and of racism. This is shown in the novella ~~as~~ by the fact that Crooks lives in a "little shed off the side of the barn". The physical separation from the rest of the workers presents Crooks' loneliness as he is unable to live with everyone else normally. He is separated which means he often spends his time alone. To ease his loneliness, Crooks spends his time reading. ~~the~~ Candy talks of how Crooks "loves to read" and "He has a lot of books". This ~~p~~ shows how educated ~~and~~ Crooks is but also how he cannot use his abilities due to the racial prejudice against him. His disability also



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~~in conclusion~~ causes him to be lonely as he is less able to do the things that others do. the accident where "a horse kicked him in" mean that he is bitter and resentful of the disability as without ~~the~~ it, he couldn't do so much more. Due to this, he is the loneliest guy on the ranch due to the physical separation as well as the emotional separation from the others.

In conclusion, ~~Loneliness~~ loneliness is one of the main themes in the book. Steinbeck uses it to show how life was for itinerant workers in the 1930s. ~~He~~ ^{He} also use it to show how without companionship, people become bitter and resentful. Loneliness is important to the ~~novella~~ novella as it shapes the characters and ~~it~~ pushes the characters into ~~doing~~ making decisions. Some may even argue that loneliness ~~was~~ is what caused the eventual downfall of several of the characters in the novella as well as many ~~of the~~ people in ~~the~~ 1930s America.



Q 10:12 → 10:55

SECTION C: Modern Prose

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 Question 13 ☒

Plan:

he however ³ has an understanding of bigger picture. 'cruel + aloof' ^{has been hardened, cynical} ^{to show vulnerability}
 "I was too in" ^{you too in}

The character of Crooks in *Of Mice and Men* personifies the violent and closed off mentality of the men at the ranch. Arguably, he is "cruel and aloof", however throughout the novel he offers a deep insight into the emotional barriers that all of the characters are forced to put up. The title of the novel was inspired by a Robert Burns poem in which a field mouse's home is flattened by a plow during harvest. I think Crooks is one interpretation of this is the workers being run down by and oppressed by the depression in the 1930's. I think Crooks is the character that shows the effects of this



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oppression the greatest.

Throughout the novel, he expresses ~~cynicism~~ cynicism towards George and Lennie's dream to "jus belong" somewhere, and "live off the fatta the lan'." He tells Lennie "nobody ever gets to heaven, nobody gets no land." His view ~~to~~ echoes how many workers at the time pursued the 'American dream', and moved to California, becoming known as 'Dust Bowl' migrants. In this sense, he is portrayed as cruel, however he allows himself to be vulnerable and open up to Lennie and Candy. The ~~first~~ way this is done is by allowing them into his room, despite saying "I ain't wanted in the bunkhouse, and you ain't wanted in my room." Steinbeck manipulated the settings of the novel to create a divide between crooks, and the rest of the men. Crooks's ~~his~~ room is described as a "long box filled with straw." The "straw" gives a sense that he is treated like an animal, due to his race, and his disability - "a crooked back." It can be argued that he is not a "cruel and aloof" character, but has become hardened ~~to avoid~~.



to by his treatment, and ~~is now~~ has to continue the cycle of brutality and violence in order to survive. In the 1930's, this hardening was common, as many ^{who} workers travelled alone, and ~~for~~ for whom roving was habitual, had to develop this tough outer shell in order to survive. In reality, the agriculture laborers ~~are~~ actually contained much ethnic diversity, however Steinbeck ignores this and uses race ~~a~~ to create another divide between Crooks and the rest of the characters. His eyes are described as being "lined with pain." This clear image evoked sympathy in the reader, but the way in which it is matter of factly described reflects how Crooks is used to it, just as he is used to maltreatment. In many ways, Crooks is a ~~tragic~~ tragic character, as he is forced to become "cruel", shown ^{also} by his mockery of Lennie, and "aloof", in order to survive.

Despite displaying a negative outlook on life, Crooks allows his guard down, secondly, by becoming caught up in Lennie's dream that him and George share. ~~to~~ Lennie's power



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is evident, as he ~~at~~ caused Crooks to ~~cont~~ accept him being in his room. This is significant as it shows that often, quietness and listening, lead to greater understanding than violence or forcefulness. This is echoed by him being "prince of the ranch" not through violence, but through having a tone that "invited confidence." Lennie has a similar effect on Crooks. They discuss how one day him and George will "just belong" somewhere. Crooks becomes enthralled by this idea, and due to Lennie's kindhearted nature he invites Crooks to be a part of it. In this moment, Crooks isn't portrayed as "cruel and aloof", as through forming a companionship with Lennie he has allowed himself to engage with emotions and concepts he such as hope, that he had long ago shut down inside his mind. When the novel was published in 1937, tension was growing between the underpaid and oppressed labourers, and California's rich agribusiness. This led to strikes taking place. This is symbolic as many of these workers felt lonely and isolated, despite being surrounded by roughly 350,000 other migrants who



were all united by feelings of despair. Crooks as a character ~~shows~~ represents the isolation felt by each man, and how it is often a much easier course of action ~~be~~ to allow hatred ~~at~~ to define your personality than to look to your fellow man and try to understand them.

Towards the end of the interaction between Candy, Crooks and Lennie, George enters Crooks' room. He berates Lennie for causing trouble by being where he shouldn't be, and dismisses his invitation to Crooks to share in their dream. ~~As +~~ This shows ~~Lennie~~ George to always be the sensible one in their companionship. Crooks calls out "this foolin'. I wouldn't want to go no place like that." This is a deep insight into Crooks' true nature, and how easily he opened himself up, and allowed vulnerability. He feels the need to, however, protect himself by returning back to his "alone" state, to stop him being hurt. ^{At a different point} ~~later~~ in the novel he talks of the inner conflict men face over saving for the future or having small pleasures now, for example "gettin' two



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shots of corn." However, his cynicism is rather empty as his true nature has been betrayed to the reader. He says how after a while men "get wantin' to fight all ~~the one of his four~~ the time." This shows how he himself also believed that during this time period society had become distorted. Instead of protecting the weak, characters such as Curley prey on them.

In one of his journals, Steinbeck wrote that he believed the purpose of fiction was to allow people to understand each other. He said "you can't hate men if you know them." Crooks carries this message throughout the novel, challenging the reader to ~~see~~ look more deeply into a character that seems, on the surface "cruel and aloof." Once a deeper understanding has been gained, Crooks is no longer a dislikeable character. In actual fact, he is very relatable, and makes the novel even more appealing than it ~~was~~ would be without his presence.



SECTION C: Modern Prose

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 Question 13 ☒

The Whale Rider written in 1987 by Witi Ihimaera puts a twist on Maori traditions and stereotypes which were started by the indigenous people known as the tangata whenua (people of the land). The Whangara tribe (Iwi) is the pivotal idea in the book. The Iwi is located on the North Island of Aotearoa (two landmasses of New Zealand). Traditionally tribes are lead by males due to the ingrained patriarchal hegemony within a society where women are intrinsically undervalued.

Ihimaera sets Koro Apirana (the Rangatira (chief)) the task of finding a new heir, naturally as he is a guardian of Maori customs he believes it should be a male, however the birth of his great-granddaughter disrupted this as "she was of no use to (him)" due to



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~~See~~ her sex.

Porourangi and Rehua gave birth to kahu, a girl. Nani flowers (koro's wife) suggested to call her kahutia Te Rangi however, koro "felt that naming a girl-child after the founder of the tribe was belittling kahutia Te Rangi's prestige." koro saw kahu as simply as a girl "who had broken the male line of descent in the tribe" & was of no value to him or the tribe.

kahu is keen to be a part of the tribe, however koro resents this. On the otherhand, Nani-flowers and Rawlri accept kahu for her gender and can see she has potential.

As a result, they decide to bury kahu's birthcord in the Marae (meeting house). The Marae was the Maori's turangawae-wae (their place to stand and belong). This gave kahu the qualities of the tangata whenua so she belonged.

~~More~~ kahu shows determination and a balanced temperament. "while koro was holding a meeting... she was there", kahu also proves herself by showing her keenness.



performing at school. she teaches and speaks of the tribes tikangas (traditions) and tupanas (ancestors) and declares her steadfast love for koro despite it not being returned as "the seat beside Nani remained empty like a gap in a row of teeth". The use of the simile demonstrates Kahu'sst desire to please koro, however he is not there to ~~see~~^{see} her devotion to the Whakapapa (genealogy) of the tribe.

Moreover, kahu represents a new paradigm. she tries to set the example that even though koro "does not give a hang" about women they can still have positions of leadership and responsibility. Ihimaera uses the character of kahu to highlight the ~~new~~ rights of women. As of 1984 New Zealand ratified the United Nations declaration on the elimination of all discrimination against women^{mn}, which kahu tries to fulfill.

In addition, kahu has an affinity with the whales. Towards the end of the book



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It is apparent that she is the whale rider.
 koro amends his peremptory attitude
 and begins to disregard his assumptions
 on male superiority. As a result, he
 releases "she was the one" and his
 face "filled with the realisation of how rotten
 he had been". Here, kahua modernises
 koro's traditional and conservative views
 to match those of Nani and Rawiri
 who knew "girls can do anything these days"
 and Rawiri who loved and believed in her.
 koro. Ihimaera states how koro could
 "not reconcile his traditional beliefs on
 Maori leadership and rights with the
 birth of kahua", however kahua advances
 the iwi into the realisation that
 modern ideologies, such as female rights,
 can compliment the Whangara's tribe
 traditional views.



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The theme of survival in 'Whale Rider' is the central theme of the whole book. The book centres around the survival of the herd of whales, the survival of nature and the survival of the traditions of the Maori people, culture and society.

The last being most important, as it is this need for survival that makes Koro so obsessed with finding an heir to the chieftaincy of the tribe. He dismissed Kahu as an heir because of her gender and does not realise that change is necessary for traditions to be upheld or to survive.

Each character expressed something that existed at the beginning of the novel (to the end) which survived to the end. Kahu, for example loved Koro, and it was this love, rather than dying out pushed as to prove that she had the characteristics of a leader for the tribe as chief. So her love



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was needed to survive.

Ramiri left his village in New Zealand to go to Australia and then New Guinea and it was again, the survival of his love for his tribe and their culture that brought him back. Also, despite many flowers and koro constantly arguing and divorce threats are constantly applied, their marriage survived because of love that survived and because koro realised his errors and faults.

It was especially necessary for the 'ancient bull whale' to survive, because if it did not then the Maori culture, tribe and people would not have survived. It was because of koro's sacrifice that saved both the whale and her people. It was this sacrifice that also proved koro was destined to be chief and koro because of this sign would accept such a change for the tribe and tradition to survive.



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Telling stories is important to the 'Joy Luck Club' because it makes them feel special and close to each other like a family. Lindo is a strong character and in a way tries to hold things together all the time which makes him like the "dad" of the group. Stories also teach them all lessons, not just about each other but morals in general. It makes them feel different from the rest of the world. The name of the Club represents what their aim is and it indicates to the reader a bit about these individuals who want to spread joy and peace. Telling stories is also important to them as they all have lost something or someone in the world which makes them feel lost or alone in some way and by the means of telling stories it helps them to achieve the goals of being happier, together and less alone. Also in the story they talk about the 'darker world' which ~~is~~ ~~is~~



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indicates and presents why telling stories is important. All of them are friends from different backgrounds and they accept each other for who ~~the~~ they are, this also makes them feel closer to each other.



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Lindo Jong is a strong, independent women, who was married to a horrible family, Huang Taitai's family, but she was manage to ~~run~~ leave that family with a lot of money and started a new life in America. She realizes that she has the 'invisible strength' and she metaphors it as the 'wind's power. # She passes these abilities to her daughter Waverly Jong, but this is a good thing and also a bad thing.

Waverly ~~was~~ thinks her mother was using her to show off. Waverly is a chess prodigy. She wins the International Chess Championship when she was little. She learns ^{the chess} ~~them~~ all by herself. However, she ~~was~~ getting tired and angry when she mother doesn't know how to play chess, but always blame on her and tells her what she should do. Therefore, she says to her mother 'why don't you play chess,' and stops playing chess.

Waverly was scared of refusing her mother after this because she ~~try~~ tries to play chess again, but she



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seems to lost her ability of playing chess. ⁴
Waverly and Lindo Jong has similar charactists,
they are both smart, willful, indepentent. They
are like the black and white pieces ~~on~~ in the
chess, always fighting to each other.

However, Waverly was scared of the opions from
her mother. Because ~~st~~ when Lindo said she doesn't
like Waverly's first husband, he became not that
special in Waverly's eyes, and they got divosed.
After this, Waverly was very nervous when she brings
Lindo to see her fiancé - Rich, she was worried that
it will happen again. However, Lindo agree with
them to get marry ~~an~~ suprisely. This makes Waverly
thinks ~~it might~~ that she probably misunderstanding
her mother for years, ~~Not~~ after she stops playing
chess.

Not only the misunderstanding between the ^{between}
mothers and daughter, ^{but also the} ~~The~~ problems of ^{the bridges} Chinese
and American cultures. In the Chinese value,
children should hide their emotions and respect,
^{listen} to their parests, but the America value was
free to speak, ^{be} ~~the~~ equal between the parents
and children. I think ~~this~~ ^{problem} This is all the daughters
and mothers in the 'Joy Luck Club' seem to have.



The context between between Amy Tang and her mother also ^{seem to have} ~~had~~ the same problem that the daughters and mothers have in the book. Tang's mother had divorced with her first husband and lost two children in China. (This story is similar to Suyuan Woo.) However, she was managed to start a new life in America before the Communist take over China. Tang's character is similar to Waverly, when her mother wanted her to study medicine, she refused her and studied English in the university.

At the end of the book, Waverly starts to ~~realis~~ realize that her mother Lindo ~~do~~ loves her and starts to ~~commite~~ commit her Chinese identity. Because ^{actually} ~~using~~ she is using the 'Chinese way' to love her daughter as well. For example, she gets the best crab to her daughter in the New Year's dinner. She was trying to give the best thing ^{that she has} to her daughter, instead of ~~talking~~ telling her ^{what she feels} ~~saying it~~, which is just like ~~her~~ the way that her mother Lindo Jong do.

she is planning to travel with her mother Lindo ~~to~~ in China. Moreover, she might not realise that



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 Question 13 ☒

In 'Things Fall Apart', Okonkwo, Unoka's son has a clear sense of fear in the theme of masculinity and of failure. Okonkwo's character, a dominant character ~~led~~ led to his downfall due to his fearful character.

Okonkwo was a fully rounded character in Umuofia and was "well-known throughout the nine villages" but his overriding "fear of failure and of weakness" was dominant by his masculine figure and his sense of power and emotional mind. He was a man who was the "greatest wrestler and warrior alive". This masculine prowess of Okonkwo was destructive of him as he had little control over his own character as the words "character is fate" from an oracle implies that his ability to react to things with violence and aggression suggests to the audience that he had a fear of losing his masculinity and reputation in the clan. He had "a huge barn and three wives" which emphasises Okonkwo's



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large reputation throughout the clan of Umuapia. ~~Having~~ Having many wives and barns in Umuapian society was a representation of respect and reputation and Okonkwo was afraid of being a "failure" like his father which is evident throughout the novel that Okonkwo "had one passion: to hate everything that his father had loved". This fear of his father shows Okonkwo's weaker side as he is driven by not having a "shameful death" like his father. Moreover, Okonkwo did "not have the best in life in which many young men had" which implies that his father Uchaka brought him up selfishly "with no title or no barn to inherit". This drives Okonkwo to provide for his family and his children the "yams" which was seen as a masculine food in Umuapian culture. The fear of not providing for his family was ~~to~~ evident in the novel as he "worked tirelessly" to look after his family, unlike his father. Okonkwo was "possessed by the fear of his father's life and shameful death", which is very ironic due to Okonkwo's destructive drive of fear of weakness ^{this} leads him to his shameful death.

Okonkwo is shown to ~~be~~ be a man



resilient to fear which is "visible in his household" but his "suppressed anger" in him is the fear of not being the best and this leads him to be "impatient with unsuccessful men". Okonkwo shows weakness and fear after killing Ikemefuna as a sacrifice for the Gods, because it was the clan decides war as a sacrifice and therefore led to the sacrifice of ~~Ikemefuna~~ Ikemefuna. Due to Okonkwo's fear of showing resilience and fear, he shows his dominance by killing Ikemefuna even when stopped by his fellow tribesmen. After the death of Ikemefuna we see Okonkwo's fear of weakness finally prebade him to have a shameful death similarly to his father, Unoka.

After returning back from Mbanta when in exile, Okonkwo is feared for what he sees. Okonkwo's fear of change and difference in the poem, ~~then~~ is shown here as a theme within religion is change and a theme within change is Okonkwo's fear. Okonkwo sees that he is no longer dominant in his clan as the Christians have "converted" his clan members to Christians.

This change, feared Okonkwo and Okonkwo couldn't handle the change of his culture and the way he lives and ~~that~~ ^{the} fear ^{the} of weakness of his clan leaving no resilience to the coming of



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the Christian missionaries saws that Olenkwo's
 don is weak and this makes Olenkwo rage
 with anger, ~~he~~ nicknamed the 'Roaring Flame'
 as "when he could not get his words out
 quickly ~~enough~~ he would use his ~~power~~". This
 shows that the lack of ^{and ability to change} language ^{reading} of Olenkwo made
 his "storm burst" ~~and~~ led to his downfall of
 his character, causing him to commit suicide
 and hang himself as the fear of ^{change} ~~change~~
 due to the coming of another culture meant that
 Olenkwo could not live in that society.

In conclusion, we see that the fear of
 Olenkwo was due to the resistance to change and
 the ~~weakness~~ the fear of failure and weakness.
 These fears were the destruction of Olenkwo which
 ultimately led to his downfall, similarly to his
 father.



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Plan:

Intro - Okonkwo is the main character in the novel -

- We learn a great deal about him - 3 wives only 1 is named

① - The ~~relationship~~ built on fear - Ekwefi was beaten - 'neither wife dare interfere' - 'ruled his house with a heavy hand'

② ~~we~~ we learn of the Igbo culture through relationship

- Patriarchal - 'did not make dinner' - beaten - similar to Victorian

era - Achebe showing similarities

- Polygamous - 3 wives - Achebe recognising differences in culture but justifies - meritocracy - Conrad

Conc.

④ Catalyst for downfall - Bear during week of peace

↳ 'gods will hear not the well to do but you have done'

↳ They show us that without a

balance in Okonkwo's qualities 'the TFA'

③ Ekwefi - only wife to show affection

↳ you may never shot



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Answer:

The main character of 'Things Fall Apart' is Okonkwo. He is a great man in Umuofia and is highly respected at the start of the novel. Through him, we learn a great deal and his relationships with his wives, we learn a great deal about Igbo lives. 'Things Fall Apart' is a piece of post colonial literature and allows us to see into the lives of the people who were colonised. The relationship between Okonkwo and his wives is used to show this by Achebe.

One of the first things we learn is that the relationship is one that is built on fear rather than affection. Many times within the book Okonkwo is seen to beat his wives, this is most shown by the fact that 'he ruled his house with a heavy hand'. It is evident that Okonkwo is a force to be reckoned with when he is angry and that the wives are scared of him. At one point in the novel we see the true extent of fear. When Okonkwo is not met with his supper, he proceeds to beat ^{Ekwefi} ~~his~~ ~~wife~~ ~~Ekwe~~ and this is allowed by the quote 'never with dared interfere'. This is pivotal as, despite this is during the week of peace (a festival in which no harm must be done), yet the wives are still so dominated by the fear of Okonkwo's anger, that they allow this to take place. This highlights clearly that



the relationship is one clearly built only on fear as the wives are utterly powerless.

Moreover, within the book, we learn a large deal about the Igbo society through the relationship. Firstly we are able to see that men and women have extremely different roles. This is due to a patriarchal society in which women 'cook yam for foo' and men do the harder work such as hunting. One could argue that this is contextually important as this is akin to Victorian England in the early 20th century, and this may be Achebe attempting to highlight the similarities between Igbo culture and the Victorian culture and change the stereotype put on Africans at the time that the book was written and is set. However further more, we can learn that due to the fact that Okonkwo has three wives we can see that this is a polygamous society. This is important contextually ~~once~~ once more as we see that Achebe is recognising the differences in Victorian and Igbo culture as he has experienced a Western influenced community. Whilst many Western readers may find this as obscure and wrong, it is important to recognise that Achebe inspires the polygamous society by telling us that of the meritocratic system in which where wives brought higher status. This social hierarchy hierarchy is a clear example of



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where the stereotype set out by Joseph Conrad in his book 'Heart of Darkness' of Africans as 'savages' with no control is challenged by Achebe as the social hierarchy is something which is similar to that of Victorian England. The relationship between Okonkwo and his wives also allows us to explore this context effectively.

Within the novel, only one wife is named. This wife is Ekwefi. She plays an important role in showing us the relationship between Okonkwo and his wives. She is one of the only wives within the novel that exhibits a sense of defiance against Okonkwo when she mentions his 'gun that never shot'. This example of defiance could show us that Ekwefi is a balanced character who knows right from wrong and shows male and female attributes. Her relationship with Okonkwo is important as she is the mother of Ezinma who is one of the only characters who Okonkwo truly shows compassion for. It could be considered that Ekwefi is the most important female character as her relationship with Okonkwo is built on her being the mother of a child who has a huge impact on Okonkwo. She ^{desire} ~~there~~ bearing, it is clear to see that Okonkwo and Ekwefi's relationship is one of more respect than the relationships Okonkwo has with Nwoye's mother.



and the third woman, highlighting the importance of this relationship.

Overall, it could be said that the ^{most} ~~can~~ important functions of the ^{relationship} ~~wives~~ is to catalyse the downfall of Okechukwu. Due stemming from his basking in the wave of power ~~and~~ which 'the gods will knock down upon', Okechukwu slowly descends to his ultimate death. The wives make Okechukwu feel an obligatory need to show he is not weak like his father and the fact that they do not defy him shows us that he will not see me wrong in his ways. The structural contrast in the extreme masculine qualities of Okechukwu and extreme feminine qualities of the wives show us the catastrophic consequences of a lack of balance in society. This is done deliberately by Achebe as a reference to 'The Second Coming', a poem written by Yeats which states that if 'the centre cannot hold', 'Things Fall Apart'. This reference to the title of the book shows us that Achebe uses the relationship to drive the importance of a balanced person and balance in general, something which he uses a range of characters to do.



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