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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 English, 2015

91098 Analyse specified aspect(s) of studied written text(s), supported by evidence

2.00 p.m. Monday 9 November 2015
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse specified aspect(s) of studied written text(s), supported by evidence.	Analyse specified aspect(s) of studied written text(s) convincingly, supported by evidence.	Analyse specified aspect(s) of studied written text(s) perceptively, supported by evidence.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ONE of the essay questions in this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Excellence

TOTAL

7

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You should aim to write a concise essay of no more than 5 pages in length. The quality of your analysis is more important than the length of your essay.

Support the points you make with **specific details** from the text(s).

Begin your written text(s) essay here:

Question number:

8

~~In the poem "Havisham", by Carol Ann Duffy, language features are used to reveal the writer's purpose.~~

In the poem "Havisham", language features are used to reveal the writer, Carol Ann Duffy's, purpose for ~~which is to~~ the text, ~~the purpose~~ which ~~is to~~ is to show the reader the reality of love.

The poem alludes to the well known character of Miss Havisham from Dickens' 'Great Expectations'. In the novel Havisham is jilted by her fiancé, leaving her to live out her days shunned by society which has labeled her a 'spinster'. Her ~~the~~ obsessive thirst for revenge at her fiancé's betrayal, along with her heartbreak and solitary lifestyle result in the deterioration of Havisham's ~~mind~~ ~~body~~ and mind, body and sanity. By ~~giving~~ giving the poem the

The poem opens with the line 'Beloved sweetheart bastard'. Duffy uses this oxymoron to

title of 'Havisham'. Duffy is highlighting Havisham's unmarried state, which is ~~becom~~ an important driving force behind the text. ~~the~~

The poem opens with the ^{oxymoron} ~~line~~ 'Beloved sweetheart bastard'. This juxtaposition of ideas is used to ~~the~~ show Havisham own conflicting emotions in regards to her ex fiancé. The words 'beloved sweetheart' ~~give the~~ have strong positive connotations and are related to ideas of youthful romance, passion and 'one true love'; with the word 'beloved' relating to marriage. The reader is lulled into a false sense of security. We are lead to believe that this ~~will be an~~ ~~poem~~ poem will be a romantic declaration of love, ~~that includes marriage~~ including ideas of 'soulmates' and 'marriage'. Instead, Duffy contradicts ~~these~~ our assumptions ~~the~~ by following the words 'beloved sweetheart' with the word 'bastard', a ~~term~~ negative term filled with anger and spite. Alliteration of the

'B' makes it sound like Havisham is spitting out the words in anger and disgust. The audience feels confused at the unexpected betrayal committed by the author. Much like Havisham when she discovered her husband-to-be's ~~act of betrayal~~ plans when he left her at the altar. Duffy uses the technique of oxymoron to place the reader in Havisham's shoes, allowing us to experience the same emotions of love, ~~surprise~~, shock, confusion, and anger. The audience is able to gain insight into the narrator's mind and form empathy with her and her situation. Duffy has given the character of Havisham a voice, ~~allowing us~~ ~~she uses her~~ Her poem challenges our preconceived ideas of love, ~~and~~ as well as our understanding of ~~Havisham herself~~ the character of Havisham. Throughout history women have not had a voice - 'Havisham' allows us to see the situation from a new viewpoint to the one ~~pre~~ commonly known and accepted from in 'Great Expectations'. ~~and~~ We are shown that the reality of love is not always a fairytale ending, and that

love can disappear and destroy in a mere moments. ~~These~~ These ideas are reinforced later in the poem through the oxymoron 'loves hate behind a white veil'. These opposing ideas of 'love' and 'hate' in the context of marriage - 'behind a white veil' - along with its enjambment structure of ~~love~~ ^{hate} ^{starting} on a separate paragraph, emphasises the role that 'Hate' has to play in 'love'. ~~It also reminds us of Havisham~~ Havisham is conflicted between the ~~love she~~ unrequited love she still harbours towards her ex Fancé, and the ~~the~~ passionate, ~~rage~~ all consuming rage that has taken over her life. This internal conflict will eventually result in Havisham's own destruction.

Another language technique Duffy commonly uses throughout the poem is metaphor. An example of this is in the line "a red balloon bursting in my face. Bang." In this line, Duffy is using ~~the of~~ a balloon as a symbol of Havisham's ~~hope love and~~ faith in both love and men. It is also

representative of Havisham herself, ~~as~~ in regards to ~~the~~ her heart and mental state.

The colour red has many different associations, from love, romance and passion such as the red of hearts, roses, the blush of ones cheeks or the red of ones lips, to its darker connotations of ~~the~~ rage, violence, and 'blood boiling anger'. When one is angry they may use the term 'seeing red'. ~~Therefore~~, The object of the balloon is also incredibly symbolic.

As something generally associated with celebrations, such as a wedding, the ~~reader~~ author evokes feelings of happiness, youth and comfort in the reader. However, the balloon also serves as a symbol of the fragility of love. Much like a balloon, love is delicate and can easily be destroyed - and once destroyed, it is near impossible to put back together. So when the balloon 'bursts' in Havishams face, this is representative of the moment Havisham was ~~just~~ jilted and discovered her fiancés plans. In that moment, all of Havishams faith in the idea of love ~~and~~ as well as her trust in men was brutally destroyed. Much like

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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a popped balloon, the realisation was unexpected, ~~sudden~~ and sudden, drowning her ~~love~~ in a wave of red hot fury ~~that~~ ~~festered, corrupting her mind~~ ~~at her fiancée's betrayal~~ which festered, corrupting her mind and leaving her the ~~the~~ psychotic and heartbroken shell of her former self that we have all come to know. Havisham then clings ~~to~~ these emotions into her old age, ~~allowing them to create~~ ~~her life~~. This is shown to us through the metaphor 'ropes on the back of my hands I could strangle with.' The 'ropes' are a metaphor for the veins that cover Havisham's aged body. This passage of time shows the ~~audience~~ audience that even after all these years, Havisham is still stuck in the past. She has allowed her hate to root itself into her mind and destroy not only her body, but her mind also. Duffy uses metaphors to warn the audience to let go of the past,

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as love is a strong emotion that has the ability to destroy. Heartbreak is a powerful thing and if we allow it to consume us then it will ruin our lives forever.

Towards the end of the poem, the audience has gained a strong understanding of Havisham's conflicting emotions of love and hate, along with her obsessive thirst for revenge. We see how this anger has consumed Havisham into old age, and the destruction this has had not only on Havisham's body but also her mental state.

~~Dorothy uses repetition in the final line of the poem to reinforce the idea of Havisham's deteriorated~~
~~highlight the deterioration to show~~
~~the audience Havisham's~~ ~~bro~~ ~~Havisham~~
reaching breaking point. 'It's not just the heart that b-b-b-breaks.' is the closing line of the poem, and is used to show the audience the depths of destruction that Havisham's heartbreak has had

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and thirst for revenge has resulted in her believing that her fiancé is still to blame. ~~Her denial~~ She remains in denial ~~as~~ because at this point it is easier to blame others than to face her own actions and accept that she is the reason her life is ruined.

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In the poem 'Havisham', Carol Ann Duffy uses language techniques to reveal her writing purpose, which was to allow the audience to understand the cruel and dangerous power that love has. ~~strong as well as~~ Duffy also used her writing to warn readers of the reality of love and the negative impacts it could have on oneself when dealt with in an unhealthy manner. We learn that not all love has a fairytale ending, and that to obsess over failed love is to ensure one's own destruction.

E 7

Excellence exemplar for 91098 2015		Total score	7
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
8	E7	The progression through the poem shows a convincing understanding of the text with techniques and quotes woven into the discussion. In addition to being articulate and fluent, it also offers some insightful and complex analysis.	