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## Level 2 English, 2015

### 91100 Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, supported by evidence

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

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) through close reading, supported by evidence.	Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) convincingly through close reading, supported by evidence.	Analyse significant aspects of unfamiliar written text(s) perceptively through close reading, 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 attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.**

Pull out Resource Booklet 91100R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 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

20

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## QUESTION ONE: FICTION

Refer to Text A, "Singing Home the Whale", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer shows Will's changing emotional state throughout the passage, and how this is affected by his encounter with the orca whale.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, adjectives, listing, and simile)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

Through the authors use of metaphorical language in the first paragraph "he filled his diaphragm" "the first note reverberate through his skull" we get a feel that Will has been ~~for~~ far from home for a while and has missed home, being glad to be back. Just as when one returns home for the first time and breathes <sup>the air</sup> ~~it~~ in like they've missed the taste of it <sup>the authors relates</sup> ~~Will's compares~~ it to music like he is listening to an old favourite song for the first time in a while, thus a feeling of content is felt. The metaphor "all the hurt pour out of him" informs us that music is what his life revolves around and through singing he is letting out his emotions as if he was shouting anger into what he thinks is isolation. The listing "-headaches, anger, paranoia" indicates that he has been busy recently and only now is letting out his feelings. The form of listing and negatively connotated words tell us that there has been a lot on his mind and now that it seems to be over he is letting it all go.



Upon encountering the whale Will's attitude turns into empathy through the only use of dialogue "where's your mum?" It's almost as if the lonely baby whale reminds him of himself through the use of simile "like it was smiling". Perhaps Will felt so much sympathy because previously while he had been living what seems like a busy life, he had to appear to be smiling like the lost, lonely baby whale. The adverb in "they studied him with such intensity" informs us that the baby whale was just as intrigued as Will, which as a reader makes them ~~resemble~~ resemble each other and easier for us to compare the whale with Will so that everything that Will says about the whale may apply to himself as well such as "desperate loneliness" "longing and sadness".

"The seascape was deserted." is used as a short sentence to emphasise the impact of just how isolated the baby whale, and Will, was. Earlier in the text we are told Will's parents departed overseas and that he himself had to "farewell all his friends". Another reason we can compare everything Will says about the whale, to himself because they're both isolated it seems. This could also be why Will is angry and frustrated as he sings because just like the whale he is lost

and confused and in order for baby whales to survive they need their parents and their pods until they are mature and grown. It is often that when a baby whale is isolated, it doesn't get to grow and mature properly.

## QUESTION TWO: POETRY

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Refer to Text B, "City Skies", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer creates changes in mood as the day turns to night.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, contrast, assonance, and metaphor)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

The author uses ~~po~~ physical structure of the stanzas in order to paint a picture of the clouds in the sky. The words "scattered" "along" "fettered" "heavens" are all on new lines individually to emphasise the clouds being spread out or maybe a lazy summer day as the clouds just drift by one by one the way you'd have to read the words one by one as if time didn't matter and was irrelevant like on a lazy summer day. The contrast in day and night with "the sky is a book today" and "~~also~~ <sup>emphasise</sup> another night's graveyard" ~~make~~ day and night as being complete opposites ~~or~~ as day is positively connoted as opposed to night which is negatively connoted. A book could be seen as something one enjoys reading, doing, in ~~there~~ <sup>their</sup> spare time as an act of fun or pleasure while a graveyard may ~~be~~ be seen as scary or mysterious, somewhere you wouldn't go alone in the dark or if you were forced to.



As the writer describes the day time there is a feeling of freeness through the constant use of metaphors by describing the clouds as animals like "pufferfish" and "sheep". Animals that have free will and lots of space, the fish in the ocean and the sheep with the paddock. The author sees daytime as a relaxed time, a time of day to breathe and just watch the clouds float by. Even with the ashes floating ~~at~~ along the "heavens" they have all the sky to be free and wander. With the structure of the stanza of daytime it's almost as if the author took their time with writing and describing the peace of ~~off~~ day while in the last stanza in describing the night the stanza seems so much clustered and busy with words, more rushed as if she resents it and doesn't wish to talk of it at all. In describing the night the author is a lot less free using words such as "commander" like an Army commander, generally strict and fierce, not free and completely strict, opposite to free. Negatively connotated words are used to describe the night like "silhouettes" can be seen as shady and mysterious especially in the dark and "raging" "defeat". The moon and the sun can almost be viewed as two different leaders. The sun being the one to take care while the moon "the watcher of the skies" makes sure everything has <sup>order</sup>.

### QUESTION THREE: NON-FICTION

Refer to Text C, "Falling out the End of the Earth", on page 4 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Analyse how the writer shows the mysterious and remote nature of Antarctica, and how this makes us want to understand it.

In your answer you should:

- show understanding of the key ideas being presented
- identify and give examples of techniques used in the text, and explain their effects (techniques used might include, but are not limited to, personal pronouns, metaphor, and rhetorical questions)
- show understanding of the writer's purpose.

The author sees Antarctica as a mysterious island that we'll never fully come to understand. The use of ~~promoters~~ pronouns like "you" grabs the attention of the reader as if being directly spoken to and really makes you think about what they're trying to say. It's like they put the idea in your mind for you and once you think about it, you admit that it's true. The use of rhetorical questions makes you want to know the answer to an unanswerable question making you dwell in the text and hooked. Through the author blankly telling you that there's no way you can come to understand truly what the island of Antarctica does to you, it's almost like reverse psychology because through it, you really want to know even if you had not previously thought about it before. The voice of the author is very strong as the text is an opinion piece therefore subconsciously putting ideas in your head which will make



you either agree or disagree but in this case, agree because Antarctica is really quite a mystery island. The contrast in how people want to go to Antarctica but then soon become "hungry to smell the earth" as there is no form of solid earth on Antarctica, just ice land everywhere. This adds to the mysteriousness of Antarctica because the writer makes you wonder how there could be life on an ice island with no "fresh food and sunlight" and no family nearby. It's almost an island of isolation.

The author describes the terrain of Antarctica as "beyond alien" a metaphor used to emphasise how little we know about Antarctica and how weird it is in comparison to the everyday norm we usually see. Through a metaphor like that, emphasising how different Antarctica is, like a curious toddler, it only makes us want to know more and more about Antarctica therefore the author uses the metaphors to grip ~~out~~ our attention more making us want to know more. "Aliens" are mysterious and remote so comparing aliens to Antarctica emphasises the mystery the author is trying to develop.

m5

Excellence exemplar for 91100 2015		Total score	20
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	E7	This answer was awarded E7 because it addressed the question (change of emotions...) by showing how a number of techniques create a sense of emotional change. Techniques are dealt with in perceptive ways albeit inconsistently. For example, the techniques dialogue and simile regarding the whale are perceptively explained in the context of Will's life in the section "Will felt so much sympathy because...like he lost lonely baby whale." In contrast, the technique listing is only convincingly dealt with, "he has been busy...has had a lot on his mind."	
2	E8	This answer was awarded E8 because it answered the question (change of mood...) by showing in a woven and consistent way how contrasts in mood are constructed through language use. For example, the discussion compares the metaphor of the book, "something one enjoys doing", to the graveyard, "somewhere you wouldn't go alone". The discussion of the moon is particularly perceptive because it deals with several connotations.	
3	M5	This answer was awarded M5 because it answered the question (mysterious and remote nature...) by unpacking the use of technique in a convincing way at times, whilst at others providing information which largely defined the techniques used. An examples of the former is the explanation of the metaphor "beyond aliens" which links aliens through weirdness and being unknown to curiosity and mystery. By contrast, the specific use of rhetorical question and pronoun are less well explained.	