

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining credits towards an NCEA qualification.

3

91474



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 English, 2014

91474 Respond critically to significant aspects of unfamiliar written texts through close reading, supported by evidence

2.00 pm Monday 17 November 2014
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Respond critically to significant aspects of unfamiliar written texts through close reading, supported by evidence.	Respond critically and convincingly to significant aspects of unfamiliar written texts through close reading, supported by evidence.	Respond critically and perceptively to significant aspects of unfamiliar written texts 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 91474R 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.

Not Achieved

TOTAL

6

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION ONE

ASSESSOR
USE ONLY

Refer to Text A, "The Plum Tree and the Hammock", on page 2 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Discuss the attitude of the writer towards her social and physical environment, referring to at least TWO specific aspects of written texts.

Aspects may include figurative language, syntax, diction, point of view, structure, and narrative style.

What the author (Janet Frame) is trying to explain in the article is that of rightful ^{and} passion, neighbourliness. Janet uses the quote "adults who need complicated laws to prevent them from fighting over fences." More and more in today's society we are hearing of people go on about "what's mine and what's theirs". What Frame is trying to say in this is article, is that we need to start acting in ways of friendliness and generosity once again if we want to continue having relationships with the people we live next to.

Janet Frame uses something as simple as a plum tree to give the readers the understanding ~~that~~ that this is how bad ^{and} ~~was~~ selfish we have become as a society. We aren't even ~~not~~ prepared to share a tree without jealousy and envious.

Frame speaks from one of these perspectives to make the reader aware of just how

bad we have become. If we she had just wrote an article explaining the issue, the reader would most likely have disagreed and argued with the fact. Instead ~~Frame~~ Frame has written this from where we stand from, as well as adding figurative language to really put her point of view across.

As it happens my point of view on this matter is one very ~~short~~ close to Janet Frames.

The world is becoming to selfish and unfriendly, in order to have ~~more~~ more happiness amongst our society we must start to show more compassion and generosity within our everyday life.

Frame uses a tree to make her point for a reason. At the end of the day, it's a plum tree leaning over a property, and that's what all of the ~~angry~~ anger and tension in the story is about. So the question must be asked; what's the result going to be when the issue is about something really important?

N2

QUESTION TWO

Refer to Text B, "All Possession Is Theft", on page 3 of the resource booklet to answer this question.

Discuss how the writer explores the idea of ownership, referring to at least TWO specific aspects of written texts.

Aspects may include figurative language, syntax, diction, point of view, structure, and narrative style.

The title of this article 'All Possession is Theft' really opens this statement up. When we think of ownership, we think of something as ~~beg~~ being ours. But we don't think of it as being theft. What Lauris Edmonds does with this is make us realise that even though you may have brought something ~~that~~ truthfully and fairly, you have still stolen its possession from others.

In today's society we really do live in a 'first in first serve' world. We may not think about owning possession as theft, and by law it may not be either. But the fact still remains that, by you owning one thing, has prevented somebody else owning that same thing.

In the text we ~~see~~ gain this understanding from when the purchaser looks up into the window where he sees the old man, who will soon be needing to move because somebody else now owns the property. They have literally taken the land off of this man, ~~the~~ whether this was planned or not.

Edmonds uses a narrative style when explain his point of view in the poem.

The way he writes makes the issue seem innocent in a way. He makes us see that there is both happiness and ~~sadness~~ sadness in his poem. He leaves the topic open for his readers' to make their own opinions about what he has explained.

QUESTION THREE

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

Refer to Text A and Text B to answer this question.

With reference to both texts, compare the way nature is used to convey mood(s) throughout the texts. Refer to at least ONE specific aspect used in each text.

Aspects may include figurative language, syntax, diction, point of view, structure, and narrative style.

~~Answer~~

Ownership is becoming this major influence on how we as humans act with one another.

Since the beginning of time humans have fought over land and natural environments. Wars have been fought over land and many lives have been lost over it.

In both texts we see people getting upset by somebody taking someone's else's natural resource. They only think of it as theirs because it's on the piece of land the so call "own".
~~what they~~

In both texts, we get the idea that land ownership has much to do with our feelings and opinions on other people. They can't settle to share the natural resource, but they think that one must own the lot.

Both texts present a slightly different take.

on the issue and ~~the~~ this is mainly to do with the ~~the~~ narrative style ~~it~~ it is being written in. But, the idea is still clear, land ownership is a big problem with how we treat each other. If we as humans settled to sharing natural resources we are being presented ~~with~~ with, there would be a lot less angry and negative feelings amongst ourselves.

Not Achieved exemplar for 91474 2014		Total score	6
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	2	Unclear in describing the writer's attitude towards their environment. Refers to the text in question but does not sufficiently present two valid aspects of the text as required in the question.	
2	2	Does present some nice ideas and perspectives in ownership/theft. Refers to the text in question but does not sufficiently present two valid aspects of the text as required in the question.	
3	2	Very generalised comparison in terms of the two extracts. Brief reference to narrative style but little in the way of evidence or clear sustained aspect discussion.	