

n n v Ju vu Rohan Kamdar.
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Per 1.

ext 2:

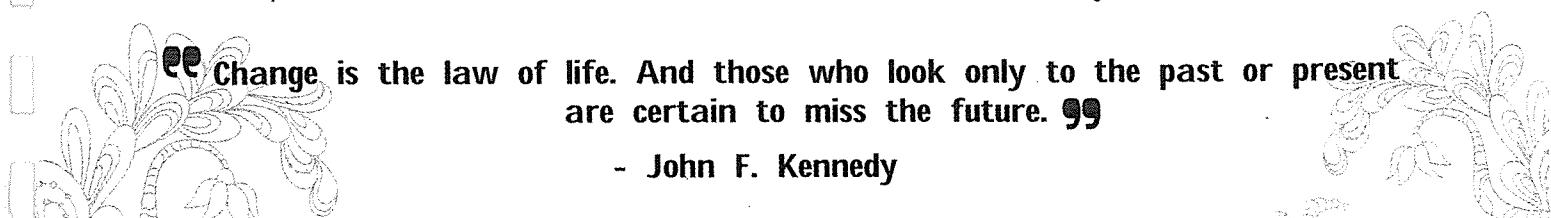
This extract is a speech taken from a lecture 'The Decorative Arts, their relation to Modern Life and progress', in London, 1877. The speech was given by William Morris an English textile designer, artist and writer. His audience were artisans and skilled workers who were looking to improve their current skills and education.

William Morris is an advocate for the Arts, ~~as his~~ ^{to show with the evidence} main purpose of his speech was to persuade ~~the~~ his audience to pursue the arts rather than the sciences. He does this through juxtaposing the arts with the sciences. ~~He~~ ^{which} creates an apprehensive mood ^{when referring to the sciences} when he refers to the sciences however he ~~refers~~ ^{creates} a contrasting, more optimistic mood ~~when referring to the arts~~ ^{and} ~~when referring to the arts~~ ^{when referring to the arts} ^{showing a sense of coherence}.

Morris is highly qualified to give such a speech due to his profession as a designer, artist and writer, which makes him an individual very dedicated to the arts. This creates ethos ~~as~~ ^{as} his credibility as a speaker adds to his trustworthiness. The concerns Morris raises in his speech are relevant and important to his audience, as his audience are looking to improve on their current skill level and education, thus have a choice on whether to pursue ~~to~~ the arts or the sciences.

Summary ✓ ^{general analysis} ~~waste of time!~~

Morris begins his speech with the plural pronoun "we", he immediately establishes a connection with his audience as it makes ~~itself~~ ~~a part of him~~ just like them, a device called plain-folk. As such this creates pathos, as ~~the audience~~ ^{the} connection will trigger an emotional response from the audience as such making them agree with his ~~ideal~~ viewpoint.

Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future. 99
 - John F. Kennedy

ence he is part of them and thus thinks like them too.

Morris humanizes the science by referring it to "her". As the ~~text~~ speech was given ~~to~~ in 1877, the audience would have most probably be men, as women during that time ~~were generally~~ were not given equal opportunities as men in work. As such by referring to the sciences as "her", Morris ~~gave~~ the audience would have perceived the science as being ~~weak~~ and a possible area for future downfall. Morris then in his first lines by posing a question to the reader and answering. By doing so, Morris asserts his ideology that it provides Morris with a good platform to assert his ideological viewpoint upon his audience forcing them to agree with it without questioning him. His ideological viewpoint is that the sciences have been used for the selfish needs of the government and the rich but ~~not~~ has done nothing for society, "the present". She ~~accentuates~~ accentuates this idea through the diction such as "nothing", which has a negative connotation and implies that the science ~~has~~ is not helping the masses. He further emphasizes his viewpoint by ~~through the use of~~ figurative speech, as he paints an image of pollution which science is too busy to help solve. The ~~too~~ helpless tone is ~~emphasized~~ brought about through words such as "smoke" and "superfluous" black dye" which suggest the harsh impact of the pollution. Morris juxtaposes this serious situation with a much less serious matter of personal greed, which the science is instead in busy with. The science has been used to help the businesses produce "heaviest load of

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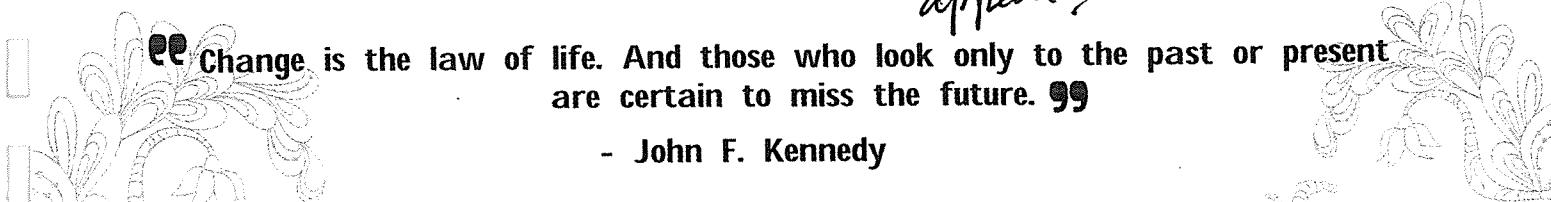
Applied? Morality?

heavy black ~~silks~~ and for the government "useless guns". & The use of the diction "useless" suggest the opposite of pollution which the science is foregoing in order to help the government. "Biggest" and "heaviest" suggest the amount of effort the sciences have put into these undesirable items, thus ~~the~~ ~~is~~ emphasizing the message that science is not doing its duty.

Morris follows this argument with a rhetorical question suggesting that the uselessness of the sciences has ~~had~~ a negative impact on the arts too. This rhetorical question serves as an invitation to the readers to join the central ideological position of the writer and support the arts instead of the sciences, as not only does the ~~art~~ ^{sciences} have a negative effect on the ~~society~~ progress of the arts it also ~~is~~ is unable to help society progress. This is due to the [selfish intentions] of businesses and the government who control the sciences. effect? Analyse further

In lines 16 and 17, Morris mentions that Arts are the key to establish equality ~~and~~ He mentions the current situation, the disparity between the wealthy and the poor the "men" and the "beast". He says that equality can ~~not~~ be obtained when something is done "to give all men some pleasure of the eyes and the rest of the mind". By doing so he advocates that the arts ~~are~~ are key to a better future. rhetoric! comment further

He follows this argument by addressing ~~the~~ his audience as "sirs" giving them a certain respect which due to their social position they do not currently ~~appral?~~

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Furthermore he creates a very optimistic ^{mood} to end his speech which is a great juxtaposition of the negative mood earlier in his speech where he speaks about the sciences. He uses words such as "sympathy", "cheerful", "freedom", "open-heartedness", which all serve to give the audience a positive image of the arts and thus in turn persuade them to further their education in the arts rather than the sciences.

yes > analyse further! lofty abstractions appeal

He ends his speech by drawing a close through the use of tripling which serves to create a strong relation between art, education and freedom, which during the 1870's was a key motivator for the population to excel. Thus it creates pathos within the audience, triggering an emotional response to agree with all the speaker had to say.

Thus in conclusion Morris uses rhetoric to a great effect to persuade his audience to pursue the arts rather than the sciences just as how he has.

Besides 'ideological (a key buzzword), 'appeal' needs to be mentioned more

A: Understanding - 4

B: symbolic features - 3 (effects not fully explored)

C: Art + Dev - 4

D: Language - 4 (watch out for spelling errors)

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Anglo-Chinese School (Independent)

English Language and Literature Department

ENGLISH A: LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (STANDARD LEVEL)

PAPER 2 ESSAY



INDEX NO: _____

MARKS /25

A: Knowledge and Understanding	Achievement Level 0	Achievement Level 1	Achievement Level 2	Achievement Level 3	Achievement Level 4	Achievement Level 5
How much knowledge and understanding of the part 3 works and their context has the student demonstrated in relation to the question answered?	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little knowledge of works is demonstrated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some knowledge of the works and their context is demonstrated. Understanding is limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the works and the way in which context affects their meaning is adequately demonstrated. Shows good understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the works and the way in which context affects their meaning is substantially demonstrated. Shows good understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the works and the way in which context affects their meaning is thoroughly demonstrated. Shows very good understanding.
A: Teacher's Comments						
B: Response to the Question						

B: Teacher's Comments						
C: Understanding of the Use and Effects of Stylistic Features		Achievement Level 0	Achievement Level 1 <u>Little awareness of the use of stylistic features</u>	Achievement Level 2 <u>Some awareness of the use of stylistic features</u>	Achievement Level 3 <u>Adequate awareness of the use of stylistic features</u>	Achievement Level 4 <u>Good awareness of the use of stylistic features</u>
To what extent does the essay show awareness of how the writer's choices of stylistic features in the text (e.g., narrative point of view, setting, characterization, structure, style and techniques) are used to construct meaning?		The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little awareness or illustration of the use of stylistic features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some awareness and illustration of stylistic features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate awareness and illustration of stylistic features. Some understanding of their effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good awareness and illustration of stylistic features. Adequate understanding of their effects.
To what extent does the essay show understanding of the effects of stylistic features?						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good awareness and illustration of stylistic features. Good understanding of their effects.
C: Teacher's Comments						
D: Organisation and Development		Achievement Level 0	Achievement Level 1 <u>Little organization</u>	Achievement Level 2 <u>Some organization</u>	Achievement Level 3 <u>Adequately organised</u>	Achievement Level 4 <u>Well organized</u>
How coherent and effective is the argument of the essay?		The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little focus, structure and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some focus, structure and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate focus, structure and development. Good focus, structure and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good focus, structure and development.
D: Teacher's Comments						



E: Language		Achievement Level 0	Achievement Level 1	Achievement Level 2	Achievement Level 3	Achievement Level 4
How clear, varied and accurate is the language?		The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language is rarely clear and appropriate. Many errors in grammar, vocabulary and sentence construction. Little sense of register and style. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language is sometimes clear and carefully chosen. Grammatical, vocabulary and sentence construction are fairly accurate. Register and style are to some extent appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language is clear and carefully chosen. Adequate degree of accuracy in grammar, vocabulary and sentence construction. Register and style are consistently appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language is very clear, effective, carefully chosen and precise. High degree of accuracy in grammar, vocabulary and sentence construction. Register and style are effective and appropriate.
E: Teacher's Comments						

MARKING SYMBOLS

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning	Grade Boundaries
S _p	Misspelled Word	WW	Wrong use of word (vocab)	Grade 7 –
P	Incorrect Punctuation	WF	Wrong Word Form (Parts of Speech)	Grade 6 –
T	Tense error	FW	Write the full word	Grade 5 –
Ag _r	Agreement Error	R	Repetition / Redundant word	Grade 4 –
SS	Sentence structure error	//	Start new paragraph	Grade 3 –
A	Wrong Article	\	Missing word/ phrase	Grade 2 –
Exp	Inaccurate Expression			Grade 1 –

Achievement Level 5	
Language is very clear / High degree of accuracy in grammar	Language is very clear / High degree of accuracy in grammar

General Comments :

The question "A new way" suggests that novels written in a different culture or language from that of reader's can cause readers to perceive the world they live in diff

Texts written in a different culture or language than that of readers, have a strong impact on readers as the context the book is written in (social, cultural, historical) is different from the current context readers live in. As such due to this difference, reader's are forced to see the world in a different way. I will be discussing this statement with reference to

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