



Candidate session number / Numéro de session du candidat / Número de convocatoria del alumno									
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Sheet number Feuille n° Hoja núm.	01
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**ANSWER SHEET**  
**FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES**  
**HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**

23

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Question Question Pregunta		Examiner Examinateur Examinador
Q14	<p>The Writers often use pairs to either <del>show</del> amplify the contrasting ideas embodied by two entities, or they write them based on a common trait to heighten its significance in the plot. This feature is pervasive in two novels, <u>The Great Gatsby</u> by F. Scott Fitzgerald, and <u>The Outsider</u> by Albert Camus. Both writers often use pairs in different ways, to accentuate a theme, by means of <del>an</del> antithetical comparison or synonymous portrayal of a common idea. Fitzgerald utilizes the latter, as he pairs characters together based on the common idea he tries to exemplify, such as Gatsby and Wolfsheimer to show the idea of corruptibility of the American Dream. On the other hand, Camus tends to employ antithetical comparisons between Meursault and other characters, like Mante and Mr Perez, to illustrate his ideals as a existential nihilist. Thus, my analysis would explain the use of pairs in <sup>of</sup> the characters and settings, and <del>the effect of</del> how they accentuate themes in the novels.</p> <p>In <u>The Great Gatsby</u>, the salient employment of pairs of <del>between</del> characters poignantly relates the thematic idea of the corruptibility of the American <sup>dream</sup> <del>Dream</del>. The American <sup>dream</sup> <del>Dream</del> was a popular</p>	



believed in the <sup>early</sup> 1900s that wealth and social status can be obtained by anyone in society. The pair, Gatsby and Wolfsheimer, both were illustrated to be linked ~~together~~ over underground business, as Gatsby introduced Nick to Wolfsheimer in New York while they had lunch in Chapter Four. It was later mentioned that Wolfsheimer had a major part in fixing the world series in 1919, while Gatsby seemed to be involved in the bootlegging business during the time of Prohibition in the 1920s, as mentioned by Tom on the way to New York in Chapter Seven. ~~In~~ In the entire novel, Gatsby and Wolfsheimer were the only characters to be linked with the underground business, as ~~example~~ suggested when Gatsby frequently had urgent calls to receive ~~to~~ in the midst of his parties. This, they can be considered a pair, as they both exemplify the act of undertaking illegal activities in order to attain wealth, reflecting the corruptive nature of achieving the American dream.

The thematic idea of social immobility was also amplified by pairings of characters and even settings, which is unique in The Great Gatsby but not in The Outsider. Social immobility is pervasive throughout the novel, as characters such as Gatsby and Myrtle attempt to transcend the boundaries of social classes, but both fail to do so at the end of the novel. To portray the "Old Rich", Fitzgerald pairs two families together, the Buchanans and the Sloans, as the epitome of wealth and social status. Unlike the "New Rich", these two families own horses, which was juxtaposed to Gatsby, who only rode a horse in the Army. In Chapter Six, they ~~was~~ were portrayed to be envious around Gatsby, as they hesitated to invite





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**FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES**  
**HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**

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Question  
Question  
Pregunta

Examiner  
Examinateur  
Examinador

4) ~~leaving~~ for their dinner party. In the end, they ~~are~~ left without waiting for him, which palpably highlights the idea of social immobility, ~~and~~ even though Gatsby is wealthy ~~and~~, <sup>he</sup> seems to be just a "factual imitation", and thus is unable to enter the realms of the "old rich", represented by the <sup>wealthy</sup> pair of families in East Egg.

Moreover, the unique pairings of settings in an antithetical manner ~~also~~ further amplifies the social stratification between social classes, which hints at the thematic idea of social immobility. East Egg ~~and~~ West Egg are beside each other, yet they juxtapose each other not only by their names, but also by the ~~the~~ activities happening in each of them. East Egg, where mostly <sup>the</sup> "old rich" reside, seems to be tranquil and peaceful most of the time, ~~with~~ as Nick and Daisy were able to enjoy a casual walk and talk around the <sup>residents</sup> ~~residents~~ without any <sup>extravagant</sup> disruptions. On the other hand, Gatsby's ~~wacky~~ <sup>extravagant</sup> parties seem to destroy the tranquility of the estate. In addition, Nick ~~could~~ also clearly tell the difference between the two locations, as Tom's house was described to be grand and opulent, whereas Gatsby's mansion was a mere "factual imitation of some Hotel de Ville in Normandy". Thus, the contrasting description and portrayal of the two locations in the novel



Question  
Question  
Pregunta

4) ~~coherently~~ <sup>coherently</sup> reflects the social stratification in the plot, and since Gatsby is ~~often~~ <sup>often</sup> ~~portrayed~~ <sup>portrayed</sup> ~~to have~~ <sup>in Tom's</sup> ~~presence~~ <sup>presence</sup> at the dinners with the Buchanans, while Tom is ~~unable~~ <sup>unable</sup> to enjoy the parties in Gatsby's mansion, ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> social stratification clearly echoes the ~~social~~ <sup>thematic idea of</sup> social immobility.

On the other hand, the ~~perspicuous~~ <sup>perspicuous</sup> utilisation of antithetical pairs of characters in The Outsider accentuates the thematic ideas of the meaninglessness of life and absurdity of human's actions.

Muskaunt, the protagonist of the novel, embodies Camus' ideals of ~~existentialism~~ <sup>existentialism</sup> and nihilism, as he is vividly portrayed to be alienated from society, as an outsider. By ~~contrasting~~ <sup>vividly</sup> ~~contrasting~~ <sup>contrasting</sup> Muskaunt to other characters in the novel, who reflect social conventions of society, Camus effectively conveys the idea ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> of the futility of trying to impose meaning on life and our actions. These ~~social~~ <sup>social</sup> scaffolds and conventions, ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> Muskaunt <sup>is</sup> slowly ~~observes~~ <sup>observes</sup> to ~~reject~~ <sup>reject</sup> and not conform, include religion, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> love and marriage. For each of these scaffolds, Muskaunt is paired with another character to amplify ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> differences and inconformity to social conventions.

In the area of religion, Muskaunt was distinctly contrasted with the Examining magistrate in Chapter One of Part Two - Muskaunt vehemently rejected the idea of Christianity, as the magistrate attempts to impose a meaning on ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Muskaunt's crime of killing the Arab. The significant employment of the "silver crucifix" as a symbol for the Christian belief further heightens the tension between these two character pair, ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> to ~~highlight~~ <sup>highlight</sup> the idea that there is





Candidate session number / Numéro de session du candidat / Número de convocatoria del alumno								
0	0	2	3	2	9	0	2	6

Sheet number Feuille n° Hoja núm.	0	3
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**FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES**  
**HOJA DE RESPUESTAS**

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Question Question Pregunta	<p>no meaning to Murrumbidgee's actions, <del>the</del> A similar situation also occurred</p> <p>4) In chapter Five, when the Chaplain tries to impose religion on Murrumbidgee, and was yet again rejected. In both scenarios, the Examining Magistrate and the Chaplain are representatives of social scaffolds, as they conform to the <sup>inhibits</sup> <del>values</del> of consistency as they mentioned that all men in Murrumbidgee's plan would cry upon seeing the crucifix. Since Murrumbidgee did not conform, <del>he</del> <sup>he</sup> <del>was</del> <sup>he</sup> clearly portrays the absurdity of human's actions, <del>but</del> <sup>as</sup> <del>no</del> <sup>rational</sup> meaning could be <del>be</del> <del>given</del> for his action of killing the Arab.</p> <p>In addition, Murrumbidgee also threatened the societal conventions in the area of love and marriage. <sup>the first paragraph of</sup> In Chapter One, Murrumbidgee <del>was</del> portrayed to be indifferent about his mother's death. He even used the term "mother" instead of "my mother", suggesting <del>that</del> <sup>the</sup> <del>the</del> <sup>the</sup> unconformity to societal conventions of showing care for mothers. This was a dichotomous contrast to Mr Perez later mentioned to be <del>the</del> <sup>stand as</sup> <del>the</del> <sup>was deeply</sup> <del>an</del> <sup>an</sup> emotional mother's "fiance". Mr Perez showed grief and <sup>was deeply</sup> <del>an</del> <sup>an</sup> emotional during the funeral, as opposed to Murrumbidgee who was more concerned about the next. <del>It</del> Hence, the character pair of Murrumbidgee with Mr Perez <del>perfectly</del> <sup>perfectly</sup> <del>or</del> <sup>emphasizes</sup> Murrumbidgee's unconformity to societal conventions of familial love.</p>
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Preguntas

4)

Furthermore, Munsieff was also paired with Marie, who ~~was used~~ represented ~~the~~ ~~society's~~ belief of marriage based on love. In Chapter Five, Marie ~~is~~ proposed to Munsieff on a stage of deep love, on her part, but was ~~snelly~~ <sup>informal request</sup> ~~dismissed~~ by an indifferent Munsieff, who explained that ~~it~~ it does not matter. ~~For~~ He did not intend marrying Marie, even though he does not deeply love her, which is highly contradictory to society's conventions of marriage based on love. Hence, this character pair accentuates Munsieff's absurdity in the areas of marriage. It also emphasizes that love has no meaning, just like marriage, and this primarily reflects the idea of meaninglessness of life.

In a nutshell, the pervasive employment of pairing of characters in both novels, and settings in the forest backstory, silently highlights the themes of the novel. By ~~using~~ <sup>contrasting</sup> characters of similar social status, <sup>like the "old rich", ~~left~~</sup> such as the American Dream, Fitzgerald effectively accentuates the social stratification in society, since character pairs seem to be <sup>separated</sup> ~~separated~~ from each other, thus, thus, reflects the thematic idea of the incompatibility of the American Dream. ~~to the~~ However, ~~comes~~ uses antithetical pairing of characters, mostly character foils of Munsieff, to highlight the absurdity of his actions, and emphasizes the thematic ideas of meaninglessness of life. Hence, even though plots might be employed by different writers in different ways, as mentioned, writers often use it to accentuate the theme in the novel, making it more impactful to readers.

good work  
clear thesis and  
well supported  
argument

5+5+4+5+4

