



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : **ENG109**
COURSE TITLE : **Introduction to Prose Fiction I**
LECTURER(S) : **Justina Severin**
DATE : **19th December, 2024**
TIME : **9:00 a.m.**
DURATION : **2 hours**
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has 60 questions.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

ITEMS 1 – 15

Instructions: Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions 1-15 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read EACH item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best. Then shade the space that has the same letter as the answer that you have chosen.

Strange Conversations

When one thinks of the West Indies, one usually conjures up images of sandy beaches, blue skies, stately coconut trees waving in the breeze, cricket, beautiful women of every shape and colour, and of course we cannot forget the inevitable rum punch. But there is one thing the tourist brochures never tell you, and that is that the Caribbean is the land of strange conversations!

5 Someone is always wondering about something! Usually out loud, and by looking for the slightest sign of interest from whomsoever may be in the vicinity, stranger or friend, to start an ‘ole talk’. So beware, you could be drawn into some of the strangest discussions, about the strangest things, and in the strangest places.

Not too long ago I was in Barbados, lying down on the beach, minding my own business, trying not to look like a tourist, because you know, no West India ever considers himself a tourist. A traveller, a visiting family, an immigrant, on business... but never a Tourist. But that’s another story. Anyway, there was I, lying on this beach, shading my face from the sun with a towel, when these two legs walked into my range and stopped a few feet off. Peeping through the folds of my towel, I could see that it was one of the women who have now become an integral part of the

10 Caribbean Tourist Industry, what I would call a “Braider”. They spend their time braiding the female tourists’ hair into tiny plaits, which seems to be the craze amongst tourists. They can be seen any time of the day, in the hot sun, sitting on the beach, with a patient in front of them, having her hair done up into these little, little plaits. I never really took it on before, just someone having her head done up to look like a Pommeseterre seed.

That was until these two legs began a conversation with no one in particular, who turned out to be me. “I don’t know what’s the matter with them. They think it’s easy to do Tourist head? Eh? Imagine they tellin’ me I have to charge by head, when I accustom chargin’ by plait? You think that make sense? Suppose a lady have forty plait, and a next one have twenty plait, is how I must charge the same thing? And you know how hard it is to plait tourist hair? The hair soft, soft, soft.

25 If you twist it so, and you just ease up a little bit, the whole thing unravel. Black people hair different, you could twist it and bend it, and leave it and go to town, and when you come back, it ain’t move an inch. And first thing them tourist does do, is go and jump in the water with them braids, and when it come out they saying how it eh plait good. I don’t care what the government says, I not charging by head, is by plait. You ain’t find I right?” The two shoe tips were facing me,

30 I was in the conversation, me who just learn to tie my shoelace the other day, have to talk ‘bout braids. I thought of pretending that I had not heard, that I was asleep, but these beach people could tell if you’re asleep by just looking at your big toe. I did the honourable thing, I said “Lady, you

well right. Is a shame!" I had begun one of those "Strange Conversations"! Pommeseterre- A fruit which is also called golden apple or June plum.

1. To whom is the narrator relating his or her account of the experience in Barbados?
 - A. The readers of the short story
 - B. Government officials of Barbados
 - C. Other characters sunbathing on the beach
 - D. The Braider who was sharing her complaint
2. In the story "Strange Conversations" the narrator can be classified as
 - A. The author who is located outside of the story
 - B. A reader taking part in the conversation
 - C. A character who does not participate in the action
 - D. A character protagonist who is inside the story
3. The narration of the short story is conveyed MAINLY in
 - A. First-person, limited perspective
 - B. First-person, omniscient perspective
 - C. Third-person, limited perspective
 - D. Third-person, omniscient perspective
4. Which of the following adjectives BEST describes the narrator?
 - A. Shy
 - B. Polite
 - C. Arrogant
 - D. Unfriendly
5. Which of the following adjectives BEST describes the narrators characterization of Caribbean people?
 - A. Strange
 - B. Sociable
 - C. Talkative
 - D. Beautiful
6. Which of the following correctly lists the types of imagery evoked in lines 1-3?
 - A. Tactile, kinetic, auditory, organic, olfactory
 - B. Organic, kinetic, olfactory, gustatory, visual
 - C. Visual, tactile, kinetic, auditory, gustatory
 - D. Olfactory, visual, gustatory, auditory, organic
7. The ellipsis indicated by the dotted line in "A traveller, visiting family, an immigrant on business...But never a Tourist" (lines 10-11) suggests that the narrator
 - I. Has paused for effect before completing the idea to emphasize that West Indians do not consider themselves tourists.
 - II. Is implying that there are too many other ways that West Indians consider themselves so those do not need to be listed
 - III. Does not complete the intended idea because he/ she was interrupted by someone while recounting the story
 - A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I,II and III

8. The simile in the phrase “just someone having her head done up to look like a Pommese terre seed” (lines 18-19) serves to
- A. Create humour in the narrative
 - B. Show the narrator’s insensitivity
 - C. Ridicule the braider’s plaiting skill
 - D. Contrast the plaits of tourists and locals.
9. The literal trope in the sentence “That was until these two legs began a conversation with no one in particular, who turned out to be me” (lines 20-21) is
- A. Irony
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Synecdoche
 - D. Personification
10. The sentence, “That was until these two legs began a conversation with no one in particular, who turned out to be me” (lines 20-21) gives us an idea of the narrators
- A. Social context
 - B. Cultural context
 - C. Moral viewpoint
 - D. Physical viewpoint
11. The initial letters of the word “Braider” and “Tourist” are capitalized because
- A. The narrator is attempting to convey an ironic and sarcastic tone
 - B. They emphasize the importance of these characterizations to the story’s plot
 - C. The words serve as nicknames for the characters in the story
 - D. They depict the loud volume of the narrator’s voice in the conversation
12. The BEST explanation for the use of the Creole language in the Braider’s conversation with the narrator is that it
- A. Demonstrates her annoyance with the government’s new policy
 - B. Authenticates the Caribbean setting of the story for the reader
 - C. Implies that she knew the narrator and had spoken to him before
 - D. Is the only indication by the narrator that she is a local character
13. The narrator’s statement “I was in the conversation, me who just learn to tie my shoelace the other day, have to talk ‘bout braids” (lines 30-31) BEST suggest that he or she is
- A. Of a very young age at the time of the incident
 - B. Being forced by the lady to converse with her
 - C. About to discuss a subject he or she is passionate about
 - D. Overstating how little he or she knows about the subject of discussion
14. Which of the following does the write employ to address the theme of tourism in the Caribbean?
- A. Subtlety
 - B. Humour
 - C. Argument
 - D. Indifference
15. The structure of the short story is like a check mark because the plot ends during the
- A. Climax of the narrative
 - B. Orientation of the narrative
 - C. Resolution of the narrative
 - D. Rising action of the narrative

ITEMS 16-30

Instructions: Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions 16 - 30 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read EACH item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best. Then shade the space that has the same letter as the answer that you have chosen.

The Best Car Thief

I have a client named Teddy Franklin. Teddy Franklin is a car thief. He is thirty-two years old, and he is one of the best car thieves on the Eastern seaboard. Cadillac Ted is so good that he is able to support himself as a car thief. He has been arrested repeatedly, which is how he made my acquaintance, but he has never done time. That is because I am so good. It is also because Teddy is so good. Teddy is an expert. He never leaves any prints. He never does anything in the presence of unreliable people who might turn out to be witnesses for the prosecution. He does not become attached to any of the cars he steals, but unloads them within an hour or so of the instant that he steals them. If you have a car with a kill switch¹ cutting out the ignition, and Teddy wants your car, he will have it started within thirty seconds of the time that he spots your car. If you have a car with a hidden burglar alarm, Teddy will have that alarm disabled before it has even gone off. If you have a crook lock, a steel bar immobilizing the steering wheel and brake, he will remove it inside a minute – I do not know how Teddy does this, but Teddy assures me that he does do it, and I'm sure he does have some professional secrets. The only device that Teddy admits to be sufficient to defeat him is the invention that shuts off the gas and the ignition and seals the hood shut so that Teddy cannot get at the wires and jump them. 'I dunno,' Teddy said, 'I don't think I can beat that one. Short of taking a torch to it, I don't think I can do it. I tried a couple of times just for the hell of it. Didn't even have an order for that particular car, but I saw the sticker that said it had one of those things, and sure enough it worked. 'Course when the owner got back, he wasn't goin' nowhere in it neither, which is something, because if I need a torch to get into it, so does the guy who's got a right to get into it. I imagine the only way you could take one of those things is if you backed the wrecker up to it and towed the damned thing off to some place where you could work on it.'

Adapted from George V. Higgins, "Kennedy for the Defense". In *Leading Questions*, Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., 1992, pp. 115–116.

The Cadillac is a top-of-the-line American car.

¹Kill switch – a hidden switch that is used to prevent the engine from starting.

16. It can be inferred that the narrator is employed as a
(A) clerk
(B) lawyer
(C) car dealer
(D) mechanic
- 5
17. Which of the following BEST describes the narrator's attitude to the subject of his story in the first paragraph?
(A) Scorn and disapproval of what he does
(B) Admiration for and fascination with his skills
(C) Affection and gratitude for him being a client
(D) Detachment and dismissiveness because of his ignorance
- 10
18. Which of the following character traits BEST describe Teddy Franklin?
(A) Skillful, daring, proud
(B) Indiscriminate, timid, patient
(C) Cautious, idealistic, judgmental
(D) Unconventional, thoughtful, indiscreet
- 15
19. The MOST likely reason the writer uses the sobriquet "Cadillac Ted" is to
(A) reinforce his abilities as an expert escape artist
(B) focus on his superhuman agility in his operations
(C) highlight his leadership role as a professional thief
(D) symbolize his specialization in stealing expensive cars
- 20
20. The statements "Teddy is so good" (lines 4–5) and "Teddy is an expert. He never leaves any prints" (line 6) indicate the writer is intentionally being
(A) realistic and naturalistic
(B) captivating and emphatic
(C) descriptive and eloquent
(D) facetious and lighthearted
- 25
21. The BEST explanation of the effect of the repetition of the phrase "If you have..." in paragraph 2 is it
(A) creates a sense of awe in the readers for an ace criminal
(B) indicates that Teddy is envious of the owners he inconveniences
(C) emphasizes the owner's possession is temporary given Teddy's prowess
(D) acts as a manual for clarifying possible problems involved in stealing cars
- 30
22. The first-person point of view functions effectively as a narrative technique in the passage because it
(A) directs the reader to commiserate with two men who lead a life of crime to survive
(B) encourages the reader to accept the narrator's motives for supporting Teddy
(C) provides a more intimate understanding of what makes Teddy and the narrator kindred spirits
(D) allows for the reader to gain a more balanced perspective of Teddy's life as a career criminal
- 35
23. Teddy's revelation, "I dunno, I don't think I can beat that one" (lines 15 - 16) helps primarily to
(A) evoke humour with his lack of finesse
(B) heighten the reader's admiration for him
(C) clarify his feelings about his career choices
(D) humanize his character by revealing his challenge
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55

24. Which of the following is an example of contrast in the extract?
(A) The description of the Cadillac and the description of the regular cars
(B) The characterization of Teddy as a thief and of the narrator as his saviour
(C) The description of Teddy's sharpness as a thief and his bluntness as a speaker
5 (D) The narrator's boasting of Teddy's skills and Teddy's humility in describing what he does
25. The statement "I do not know how Teddy does this, but Teddy assures me that he does do it" (line12)
10 (A) echoes the narrator's sentiment expressed in line 4 ("...he has never done time") creating thematic unity
(B) reveals an aspect of the narrator's character as one who is jealous of the kind of skills his client possesses
(C) descriptively enhances the reader's understanding of the setting where Teddy
15 does his best work
(D) establishes for the reader the background of the characters so they are more dismissive of the trust between them
26. Teddy's closing statement, "I imagine the only way you could take one of those things is if you backed the wrecker up to it and towed the damned thing off..." (lines
20 20– 21) shows that he is
(A) ingenious and contented
(B) hardworking and humble
(C) adventurous and fearless
25 (D) determined and pragmatic
27. Which of the following BEST describe the style of writing used in the extract?
(A) Vibrant and concise
(B) Economical and literal
30 (C) Concrete and simplistic
(D) Conversational and informal
28. Which of the following statements expresses the MAIN theme of the extract?
35 (A) It is possible to overlook criminal activity by adopting a lofty attitude.
(B) Only a clever person is able to successfully steal cars and make progress.
(C) Being non-judgmental enables one to appreciate the people in spite of their failings
(D) Wrongdoing can be an admirable pastime which can empower the wrong doer.
- 40 29. Which of the following devices is used to create humour in the passage?
(A) The use of metaphors in comparing car thieves with professionals
(B) The personification of the one anti-theft device which defeated Teddy
(C) The use of colloquial language in Teddy's speech which suggests he may be a
45 genius
(D) The respectful tone of the narrator which is unexpected given the subject of his story
30. The ending of the extract (lines 20–22), in conjunction with the title, underscores the writer's
50 (A) use of situational irony in revealing more about Teddy
(B) unconventional depiction of characters from the seamy side of life
(C) presentation of a key paradox in conflicting notions about what is "best"
(D) revelation of the human condition through those who admit to their errors

ITEMS 31 – 45

Instructions: Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions 31 - 45 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read EACH item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best. Then shade the space that has the same letter as the answer that you have chosen.

Becka

The rain, which quickly developed in a violent, whirling storm, started to fall at first with hardly any display at all. Then the howling wind whooshed inland, the lights went out, the radio went dead, and soon tons of rain deluged the town. Beka had not expected such a ferocious sound. The house shook and Beka was sure the wind would tear it right off its concrete foundation. Granny
5 Ivy, Beka and her parents sat in the space between the boys' bed and kept her eyes fixed on that. There were about twenty-five people in the house, but everyone was absolutely quiet. Beka laid her head in her mother's lap, listening to the lashing wind and rain. She meant only to drowse for a while, but the next thing she knew, Lilia was shaking her shoulder.

10 'It's all over, Beka. Come and help me give these people tea before they go out into the mud and water'

Beka staggered into the dining room confused by the number of people milling about, their voices loud with relief, as they gathered their possessions and prepared to leave. The house looked grey and unfamiliar and Beka's head ached from the stench of kerosene lanterns and the lack of air. Someone had wrenched the planks from across the front door; Beka pushed it open, stepping
15 barefooted, onto the wet veranda. The stephanotis vine was gone and the veranda looked naked. The two planks which had been used to bar the door, stood where the trellis had leaned. Clouds still towered menacingly about the sky and people paddled dories through the street filled with water over four feet deep, checking to see that relatives and friends were all right and offering transportation to those who needed it.

20 As she passed cups of hot, sweet tea around the room people blabbed at her about the mercy of God, grateful that this storm had not been a repetition, at least for Belize City, of the gruesome hurricane of 1931.

Beka gave her dad a mug, asking 'Did we get the worst of it, Daddy Bill?'

25 'No thank God, it shifted its course at the last hour, but the other parts of the country must have taken a battering. As soon as the water subsides a little, I am going out to find out. But, let me tell you something, Beka. This is the last time we stay in Belize during hurricane. Next time, as soon as we get a warning, we'll go to EL Cayo in the west. No more waiting about to see whether it will come and praying it will not. Let the looters do their worst!'

From Beka Lamb, Zee Edgell

*Adapted from Zee Edgell, Beka Lamb.
Hodder Education, 2007, pp.156.*

31. The **MAIN** purpose of the opening paragraph (lines 1–9) is to
- (A) create fear and suspense.
 - (B) establish setting and conflict.
 - (C) set the tone and mood of the passage.
 - (D) reveal important character traits and relationships.
32. What is the effectiveness of the line “Then the howling wind whooshed inland - tons of rain deluged the town,” (lines 2-3)? It
- (A) creates suspense.
 - (B) adds to the intensity of the piece.
 - (C) shows us what is happening in the storm.
 - (D) explains how bad the storm is .
33. The character Beka appears to be a/an
- (A) nurse.
 - (B) adult
 - (C) maid.
 - (D) child.
34. Why doesn't Beka know that the storm is over?
- (A) She was too scared to watch
 - (B) She was busy making tea
 - (C) .She fell asleep
 - (D) She was not interested in knowing about the storm
35. Beka's family does not leave their house during the event **MAINLY** because they
- (A) want to experience the disaster.
 - (B) have nowhere else to shelter.
 - (C) are overly concerned about looters.
 - (D) have to provide shelter for twenty-five people.
36. Which of the following is the **BEST** representation of contrast in the extract?
- (A) Lilia was alert while Beka was sleeping.
 - (B) Everyone was afraid while Beka was brave.
 - (C) Some houses were destroyed while others were unharmed.
 - (D) The people in the house were quiet but the storm outside was raging.
37. The expression “Clouds still towered menacingly about the sky”, lines 16 - 17, in an example of?
- (A) paradox
 - (B) foreshadowing
 - (C) personification
 - (D) Pathetic Fallacy
38. What narrative point of view is used in the extract?
- (A) First person
 - (B) Second person
 - (C) Third person limited
 - (D) third person omniscient
39. Where is the most likely setting of the extract?
- (A) El Cayo
 - (B) Trinidad
 - (C) Belize
 - (D) Jamaica
40. Which of the following **BEST** describes the tone of the passage?
- (A) Extreme anger
 - (B) Dedicated appreciation
 - (C) Nostalgic detachment
 - (D) Contemplative anxiety

41. Which of the following is the **BEST** explanation of the reaction of the Daddy Bill's reaction in lines 24-28 to the storm?
- (A) He is devastated and never wants to experience a storm again.
 (B) He is grateful to God for mercies and is ready to repair broken pieces.
 (C) He is traumatized by the apparent destruction that the storm brings.
 (D) He is indifferent as this was not the first time that he was experiencing a storm of this nature.
42. Which of the following **MOST** clearly describes the Beka's feelings about the storm?
- (A) Tolerant
 (B) Thankful
 (C) Troubled
 (D) Transformed
43. Which of the following expressions is used figuratively?
- (A) "Let the looters do their worst!" (line 28)
 (B) "The stephanotis vine was gone and the veranda looked naked" (line 15)
 (C) "grateful that this storm had not been a repetition, at least for" (line 21)
 (D) "The house shook and Beka was sure the wind would tear it". (lines 3-4)
44. The use of the word 'milling', in line 12, suggests that the people are
- (A) waiting for tea.
 (B) gathering their possession.
 (C) moving aimlessly about.
 (D) grinding the tea leaves to make tea.
45. Which of the following is the **MOST** suitable alternative title for the passage based on the conflicts and characterization?
- (A) Fearing Looters
 (B) The Howling Storm
 (C) The Dilemma in Belize
 (D) Devastation in Beka's Mind.

ITEMS 46 - 60

Instructions: Read the following extract carefully and then answer the questions 46 - 60 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read EACH item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best. Then shade the space that has the same letter as the answer that you have chosen.

Decisions

Mr Doran was very anxious indeed this Sunday morning. He had made two attempts to shave but his hand had been so unsteady that he had been obliged to desist. Three days' reddish beard fringed his jaws and every two or three minutes a mist gathered on his glasses so that he had to take them off and polish them with his pocket-handkerchief. The recollection of his confession

5 of the night before was a cause of acute pain to him; the priest had drawn out every ridiculous detail of the affair and in the end had so magnified his sin that he was almost thankful at being afforded a loophole of reparation. The harm was done. What could he do now but marry her or run away? He could not brazen it out. The affair would be sure to be talked of and his employer would be certain to hear of it. Dublin is such a small city: everyone knows everyone else's business. He

10 felt his heart leap warmly in his throat as he heard in his excited imagination old Mr Leonard calling out in his rasping voice: *Send Mr Doran here, please.*

All his long years of service gone for nothing! All his industry and diligence thrown away! As a young man he had sown his wild oats, of course; he had boasted of his free-thinking and denied the existence of God to his companions in public-houses. But that was all passed and done
15 with ... nearly. He had money enough to settle down on; it was not that. But the family would look down on her. First of all there was her disreputable father and then her mother's boarding house was beginning to get a certain fame. He had a notion that he was being had. He could imagine his friends talking of the affair and laughing. She was a little vulgar; sometimes she said *I seen* and *If I had've known*. But what would grammar matter if he really loved her? He could not make up his
20 mind whether to like her or despise her for what she had done. Of course, he had done it too. His instinct urged him to remain free, not to marry. Once you are married you are done for, it is said. While he was sitting helplessly on the side of the bed in shirt and trousers she tapped lightly at his door and entered. She cried and threw her arms round his neck, saying

“O, Bob! Bob! What am I to do? What am I to do at all?”

25 He comforted her feebly, telling her not to cry, that it would be all right, never fear. He felt against his shirt the agitation of her bosom.

Adapted from James Joyce, Dubliners, Signet, 2007, pp. 63–64.

46. What did Mr Doran do on Saturday night that caused him some emotional ‘pain’ (lines 4– 5) Sunday morning?
(A) He had harmed a woman.
(B) He had damaged his glasses.
(C) He had confessed his sinful actions.
(D) He had a meeting with Mr Leonard.
47. The writer captures Mr Doran’s anxiety in paragraph 1 through his description of the
I. three days’ reddish beard
II. unsteady hands while shaving
III. repeated cleaning of his glasses
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III
48. The statement “He could not brazen it out” (line 8) strongly suggests that Mr Doran is
(A) a generally timid person
(B) unashamed of what he has done
(C) frustrated by his situation at work
(D) determined not to accept responsibility.
49. The passage suggests that Mr Leonard is MOST likely Mr Doran’s
(A) tutor
(B) lawyer
(C) employer
(D) counsellor

50. Which phrase in paragraph 1 suggests that Mr Doran might be able to atone for his wrong doing?
(A) “recollection of his confession”(line 4)
(B) “acute pain to him”(line 5)
(C) “magnified his sin” (line 6)
(D) “afforded a loophole of reparation”(line 7)
51. The narrator’s tone in paragraph 1 could BEST be described as
(A) sympathetic
(B) patronizing
(C) judgemental
(D) contemptuous
52. Mr Doran’s thinking that “he was being had”(line 17) suggests he
(A) wants fulfilment in the marriage experience
(B) feels if he marries his lover it would be entrapment
(C) believes his popularity in the community would increase
(D) thinks marriage to his lover would lead to his social elevation
53. What narrative point of view is used in the passage?
(A) First person
(B) Second person
(C) Third person limited
(D) Third person omniscient
54. Mr Doran’s statement ‘She was a little vulgar,’ (line 18) suggests that he thought the woman was
(A) uneducated
(B) slightly uncouth
(C) quite stimulating
(D) extremely assertive
55. Which of the following BEST explains the significance of the woman’s entry?
(A) It highlights the writer’s concern with the theme of love and family.
(B) It gives insights into the character of both Mr Doran and the woman.
(C) It diffuses the tension that was present in the room before her appearance.
(D) It creates a sensual atmosphere which reinforces the nature of their relationship.
56. The MAJOR issue explored in the passage can BEST be described as the
(A) fickle nature of men
(B) vulnerability of women
(C) impact of social class on relationship
(D) punitive dimension of religion in society
57. To show the thoughts and feelings of the protagonist the writer MOSTLY uses the structural device of
(A) flashback
(B) juxtaposition
(C) foreshadowing
(D) interior monologue
58. Which of the following is the MOST suitable alternative title for the passage based on the conflict and characterization?
(A) Image
(B) Mistakes
(C) Dilemma
(D) Repentance

59. Which of the following is an example of the writer's use of tactile imagery in the passage?
- (A) "Three-days reddish beard fringed his jaws"(lines 2–3)
 - (B) "Mr Leonard calling out in his rasping voice"(lines 10–11)
 - (C) "She cried and threw her arms around his neck"(line 23)
 - (D) "He felt against his shirt the agitation of her bosom" "(lines 25–26)
60. Which of the following BEST captures the significance of the ending of the passage?
- (A) It indicates that Mr Doran has grown emotionally.
 - (B) It reinforces the vulnerable state of the characters.
 - (C) It underscores the sexual nature of the relationship.
 - (D) It suggests that the conflict will be resolved speedily.

End of examination- Kindly review your submission carefully