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SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Scholarship 2024 English

Time allowed: Three hours
Total score: 24

ANSWER BOOKLET

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 write THREE essays in this booklet, one from each section in Question Booklet 93001Q.

Begin each essay on a new page. Write the section, and the number of your chosen statements in Sections B and C, at the top of the page.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–20 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

PLANNING

Section A

Rhetoric

text + A : Importance of time that can't be retrieved.

Mental struggle - doubt
Doubt

Section B

Section: A Statement number: _____

Text A

~~In the passage titled 'On any walk', its storytell~~
 The two passages offer commentary to the daily struggle ~~and motives that it~~ motives that human lives entail. The passage titled 'On any walk' offers an optimistic ~~and~~ view of the ~~str~~ mental struggles that us humans have to endure in order to ~~make~~ find meaning within the struggle. On the other hand, the text ~~is~~ named 'Heading back by tram' delves into a more nihilistic and everlasting notion of struggle and perseverance. Ultimately, the two texts showcase the nuance of the human mind and also its destructive ability to one's ~~act~~ act of individuation when not utilised to its limits.

Doubts ~~are~~ a natural set of thoughts that hover on one's mind ~~the~~ during struggle. In text A, the narrator mentions that ~~one~~ it is a given, when in struggle, to question the purpose of one's doings, as seen through the rhetorical, "Why are we doing this?" ~~It is also portrayed to be~~ Furthermore, the text mentions the ~~option~~ of being "at home", with "hot water and a flushing toilet". The semantic field of comfort accessories and places furthers one's own mental struggle. ~~as they question~~ On the other hand, text B immediately shifts the talk about "Set[ting] off to a distant suburb"

Section: A Statement number: _____

Friedrich
Nietzsche

to then "get [ting] stuck at an intersection[#] where the street signs have gone missing". The use of sibilance deceptively portrays ~~as~~ a smooth travel, perhaps hinting at the normality of being bored and tired, as if ~~it is always~~ the feeling will always stay present. Moreover, the use of ~~enjambment~~ ~~by~~ long sentences furthers the ~~everat~~ everlasting notion of the battle of one's mind and its challenges to face. Ultimately, both texts agree on the mental battle presented as humans naturally tend to doubt themselves.

Furthermore,

The two texts then delve into the different coping ~~responses~~ ~~mechanisms~~ when in ~~f~~ facing struggle. In text A, although the question of turning back ~~ripples~~ metaphorically "ripples" through the chain of walkers, the walkers together "remember how far [they] have come and how much distance would be wasted if [they] were to turn back right now[#]", as "the day would be rendered pointness". Through the hyperbolic statement, the text demonstrates the uselessness of ~~a~~ rational thinking during struggle, in order to fetch reasons for one to continue. Furthermore, the mental effects are presented as the path begins to "fade in and out", and the narrator admits that "no one is enjoying the walk", and questions if

Section: A Statement number: _____

~~signa~~

~~alienates~~

"anyone ever enjoyed the walk". The readers naturally question the purpose of the walk as a result, and this introduces the idea of Nietzsche's view relating to ~~nihilism~~ the notion of nihilism. Although its meaning is the pointless identity of life, its meaning can also be shifted to finding meaning in a meaningless life from the moment of birth. In addition, text B offers the former meaning of nihilism, as the text ~~unrelates~~ alienates yourself, as seen with the hyperbolic statement that "no one can help you with these problems". The "passers-by" being labelled as "strangers", or the "gaze" of others towards yourselves is explained ~~that by you being labelled as~~ infected by a "fragrance". In contrast to text A, the narrator ~~experiences the struggle~~ expresses the struggle as within one's own mind, and as a result ~~causes~~ of this, proves how one's struggles can be lessened with support from others.

Ultimately, both texts explore the final positions of ~~one being able to~~ one's mind in the face of struggle through the acts of perseverance. ~~Text~~ Text A argues ~~that~~ thinking about the struggle and taking breaks is "a kind of walking in itself", an "internal one", and so the group of walkers collectively agree

Section: A Statement number:

~~to~~ to continue onwards. The simile employed allows the walkers to continue their walks and reach their destination sooner, and again shows the power of a collective force of minds compared to a singular one. Finally, the text ~~the~~ shows the ~~the~~ narrator imagining their "past-selves" who stopped to rest and have ~~become~~ gained "stagnant scattering" order who become "further and further behind" the group of walkers in reality. The text portrays the purpose of the walk as a way to become ~~the~~ more resilient compared to their "past-selves". In text B, the notions of doubt and struggle continue without a sign of true perseverance. The text mentions that "that's never quite the end of it" with "lurching phantoms still crank across [their] brain". The continuous trope of ~~ever~~ never ending struggle continues within the text. Ultimately, the two texts displays the outcome of different responses to struggle, and highlights the purpose of struggle in that it allows one to continue with individuation.

The texts ultimately portray struggle to be necessary through their contrasts, and that the help of others around you can make perseverance an easier task.

Section: B Statement number: 4.

In ~~the~~ Ian McEwan's ~~the~~ novel, 'Atonement',
~~the main character~~ protagonist and narrator -
 French philosopher Jean Baudrillard questioned the
 ability to distinguish between reality and artifice:
 "It is not a question of imitation, nor duplication,
 nor even parody. It is a question of substituting
 signs of the real for the real." In Ian McEwan's
 novel, 'Atonement', the signs of ~~the~~ real seem to
 be the main preoccupation of protagonist and
 narrator Briony Tallis. Throughout the novel, we see
 the effects of authorship and its destructive ability
 to shape reality and outcomes. Ultimately, the
 novel explores metafiction and hyperreality, and questions
 the legitimacy of ~~perceptions~~ singular perceptions.

As the
 Briony is shown to be young girl with binary
 views that limit her perceptions of real life and
 its complexities. As the Briony, Lola, and the twins
 get ready for performing the play, Briony questions
 if "the ~~twined~~ count should so completely resemble
 the handsome prince". Her fairy-tale ~~esque~~ and didactic
~~notions~~ views places a clear distinction between 'good
 guys' and 'bad guys', when in reality it is not
 as simple as that. Furthermore, she uses authorship
 as a means to simplify the world, and her
 satisfaction of ~~exi~~ the "miniaturisation" of the

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world is shown as she states that "in a play, you had to make do with what was available: no horses, no street villages, no seaside. No curtain." Briony The triadic-structure shows the confined ~~and~~ and trapped nature of real life, while in a book or novel, you were able to "deface" the "scribble" of other minds, by using a "curtain" to block out other perceptions and thoughts. Ultimately, ~~the~~ the novel, through Briony, is shown to lack the truly essence complex essence of real life, but through ~~its~~ this, demonstrates the naivety of people, especially authors, in their ability to shape outcomes for what they think is better. As a result of Briony's obsession with authorship, ~~she~~ she erroneously simplifies Robbie and Cecilia's relationship, assuming that Robbie is ~~is~~ actually a threat to her sister. When Briony finds Lola after her vape, Briony immediately assumes that the culprit is Robbie, and using antonomasia, refers to him as "the ~~the~~ maniac". ~~As a result~~ Due to this, Robbie is sentenced and even sent to war despite ~~him~~ his promising ~~fast~~ future. Ultimately, although Briony herself had not grasped ~~the~~ what reality truly is, her actions and the consequences demonstrate the ~~the~~ reality of entropy and one's misfortunes life being falsely redirected from what initially would ~~be~~ have been a small deal.

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In the final denouement of 'Atonement', it is revealed that Briony was the narrator of the story the whole time, despite it being third person, and entering the minds of other characters. This labels the novel as homodiegetic, rather than the reader initially believing it was heterodiegetic. This means that the ~~perceptions~~ thoughts of other characters were based off Briony's own thoughts. ~~But~~ Earlier in the novel, Cecilia was ~~show~~ reading 'Clarissa' by Samuel Richardson, which involves the manipulation of a woman named Clarissa by a charming libertine named Robert. The readers are forced to make a connection between Robert and Robbie Turner through the etymological naming, and thus naturally assume that Robbie is the culprit. This portrays the manipulative effects of literature through its own inability the novel's own inability to truly demonstrate reality. Furthermore, Briony ~~se~~ mentions in the denouement ~~as that~~ as long as there is a single copy of events, her "spontaneous, fortuitous sister and her medical prince survive to love". It is revealed that Robbie and Cecilia both died at young ages, Cecilia due to a bombing and Robbie through an illness. Briony's ironic statement is explained through Jean Baudrillard's theory of simulation in his book 'Simulacra and Simulation'; where Baudrillard argues that ~~simulation~~ the 'hyperreal' is more real than real, and

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the simulation of a transient simulacra will ultimately result in happiness. The novel portrays the natural human instinct to create stories that may not truly represent real life in order to make sense and cope with certain situations. Furthermore, the style of writing shown by Ian McEwan heavily links to Virginia Woolf's method named 'stream of consciousness'. This delves into the minds of characters, ~~either~~ and although these thoughts may not be accurate, they do represent the truly complex nature of reality. Ultimately, novels ~~do not~~ does not have to accurately portray real life, ^{as} it can still manage to portray the complex truths of reality. By trying to make

Ultimately, novels do not have to accurately portray real life, as it can still manage to portray the complex nature of reality. By trying to immediately make a story relate to real life, its only outcome is ~~the~~ ^{that} the author simplifying real life, ~~depi~~ and thus and removing its com- so its complexities result in the difficulty of imitating real life in literature.

Section: C Statement number: 15.

Writers have the ability to change the world, for the better or the worse, by shaping how readers perceive reality. This is shown through the poem, 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight', the play 'Measure for Measure', and ~~the~~ the film 'The Truman Show'.

¶
In Simon Armitage's translation of 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight', the debunking of reputation and outward appearance has a great ability in making readers perceive reality differently. ~~In~~ The Roman rule of medieval Britain started the conversion of Celtic paganism to Roman Christianity. This new religion resulted in anthropocentric views, placing humans above the natural world, as depicted in the Great Chain of Being. In such a climate emerged Arthurian chivalry that adhered to strict values. The blinding pride ~~led by~~ bred by Arthur's court is portrayed, as when the Green Knight, a symbol of nature enters the court, the ~~the~~ people of Camelot were "flustered at first, now totally foxed", as the Green Knight was presented as a "mountain of a man". Thus, the natural human fear of death is ~~show~~ immediately shown within Arthur's court despite their codes of chivalry they

and the zoomorphism shows that they have been outwitted and immobilised.

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believe to adhere to. Furthermore, as the Green Knight marks the court, King Arthur's "blood flowed to his fine-featured face, and he raged inside". The fricative sounds shows ~~the~~ the constriction led by Arthurian chivalry. The contrast between Arthur's ~~for~~ handsome face and his rage inside heavily debunks reputation ~~being~~ an indicator of one's inner ~~man~~ virtues. Chivalry is highlighted as destructive, as it demonises ~~the~~ one's shadow and inhibits one's ability to move on with individuation. Carl Jung's theory ~~of~~ ^{on} psychoanalysis mentions that one must be integrated with their own shadow, which ~~is~~ are the features of yourself that are generally ~~so~~ destructive, in order to make progress in life. As a result, 'Sir Lancelot and the Green Knight' shifts perceptions on reality relating to reputation, and also commentates on how to improve as a person through Sir Lancelot's journey of being exposed as a slave to chivalry.

Moreover, in William Shakespeare's play 'Measure for Measure' the ~~idea~~ notion of justice and its complexities are explored. Initially, the protagonist Angelo is portrayed as a stern figure, which is furthered by the 2015 presentation of ~~the~~ the play directed as ~~by~~ by Dominic Dromgoole, where Angelo wears full black clothing, placing him as an Elizabethan puritan, a rebellious stance at the time. He believes that

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they should not "make a scarecrow of the law". The metaphor showcases the law as a public figure that has been perched on in the past by individuals. His strict values may have a good impact on the citizens of Vienna, but ultimately he is shown to use his power as the Duke ^{ruled} too far, sentencing a man named Claudio to death for fornicating with his engaged lover. Readers may perceive this sentencing as mimetic, as Angelo himself used to be engaged until the dowry was not able to reach him. He uses his powers further to sexualise Isabella and sleep with her, showing the ability of power to change individuals, even ~~ones~~ ^{those} with a high and strict sense of morality. Finally, ~~although the~~ as Angelo is caught in his acts, the Duke says, "Haste still pays haste, ~~less~~ and leisure for leisure, and measure still for measure". The chiasmus ~~links~~ ^{links} to the idea of reciprocal justice, but despite this, the Duke spares Angelo. The readers are placed in a moral quandary as they wonder why a wicked man such as Angelo should be spared. By ~~Shakespeare~~ Through the tensions caused in the audience, ~~Shakespeare~~ ^{Shakespeare} argues that justice is too complex to be simplified to its singular notions such as ~~the~~ ^{secular} secular and punitive ~~is~~ justice, but rather true justice is formed through

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a balance between the opposing notions of justice, and is more situational than it is objective. As a result, Shakespeare's presentation of reality being far more complex than its simplified ideals ~~it~~ may have ~~a~~ cause a change in the way people judge others for the greater benefit.

Finally, through the film ~~Truman's~~ The Truman Show, the director highlights how one is easily susceptible to manipulation. ~~in the~~ Truman is ~~a character of the~~ the protagonist to ourselves but also the rest of the world within the film. This marriage with his ~~f~~wife is shown to actually be perfunctory, and his lifestyle is completely determined by the ~~director~~ within the film. ~~the~~ Throughout the course of the film, ~~then many ads~~ there are many purposeful advertisements with zooming, ~~showing~~ further portraying the fake nature of Truman's life, as he is simply just a form of media. Ultimately, through subtle hints, he realises that his life is not normal, and finds a way to leave the matrix that he inhabited ~~the~~ ~~ed~~ after many years. ~~As a result, the director~~ Thus, the director ~~gains~~ warns the readers about fake media and manipulation, and as a result would decrease the likeliness of one's submission to manipulators ~~in~~ in real life.

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Writers ultimately have the ability to change the readers' perceptions on different topics, and as a result inform the readers of ways to improve their own lives and make the world a better place.

Scholarship

Subject: English

Standard: 93001

Total score: 16

Q	Score	Marker commentary
1	06	Understood both texts with relevant and ample evidence. Paid equal attention to the prose and the poem, which balanced the discussion. Understood the bleakness of the poem. A well-argued thesis that remained faithful to the task.
2	06	An immensely readable essay. A fluent and articulate candidate. The essay employed secondary reading to inform their argument which supported and lifted their answer. While this was a sophisticated approach to the statement, it perhaps drifted away from the statement's intent.
3	04	A very embedded answer that did not get on top of the statement. It alluded to the statement at times but did not provide substantial evidence to support the notion of 'altering reality' or the idea of changing the world. The change was only alighted upon in touches. This was seen as more of a commentary on each text.