



Høgskolen i Østfold

EKSAMEN

Emnekode: SFE10108	Emne: Engelsk: Kulturstudier 1 English: Culture Studies 1
Dato: 26.5.2014	Eksamenstid: 09.00-14.00 (fem timer)
Hjelpemidler: Kandidatene kan bruke en godkjent engelsk-engelsk ordbok. Students are allowed to use an English-English dictionary.	Faglærere: Melanie Duckworth
Eksamensoppgaven: Oppgavesettet består av 5 sider inklusiv denne forsiden. Kontroller at oppgaven er komplett før du begynner å besvare spørsmålene. The examination paper consists of 5 pages, including this title page. Check that you have received all the pages before you start answering the questions. Oppgavesettet består av 2 deler. Begge delene må besvares. Delene teller 50 % hver. The examination consists of 2 parts. Both parts must be answered. Each part counts 50% of the final grade.	
Sensurdato: 19.6.2014 Karakterene er tilgjengelige for studenter på studentweb senest 2 virkedager etter oppgitt sensurfrist. Følg instruksjoner gitt på: www.hiof.no/studentweb	

SECTION ONE: LITERATURE (50%)

Write an essay on ONE of the topics below.

1. At the end of Monica Ali's *Brick Lane*, Nazneen wonders whether it is ok to go ice skating wearing her sari. Her friend Razia replies: 'This is England', she said. 'You can do whatever you like.'

Does the novel demonstrate that this statement is true, or not? Discuss.

2. What does Philip Larkin's 'MCMXIV' say about the legacy of the First World War? What poetic techniques does Larkin use to get his point across?

MCMXIV

Phillip Larkin (1964)

Those long uneven lines
Standing as patiently
As if they were stretched outside
The Oval or Villa Park,
The crowns of hats, the sun
On moustached archaic faces
Grinning as if it were all
An August Bank Holiday lark;

And the shut shops, the bleached
Established names on the sunblinds,
The farthings and sovereigns,
And dark-clothed children at play
Called after kings and queens,
The tin advertisements
For cocoa and twist, and the pubs
Wide open all day—

And the countryside not caring:
The place names all hazed over
With flowering grasses, and fields
Shadowing Domesday lines
Under wheat's restless silence;
The differently-dressed servants

With tiny rooms in huge houses,
The dust behind limousines;

Never such innocence,
Never before or since,
As changed itself to past
Without a word – the men
Leaving the gardens tidy,
The thousands of marriages,
Lasting a little while longer:
Never such innocence again.

3. Read the two short extracts from William Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. Using these extracts as a starting point, discuss why the conspirators killed Caesar, how they defended their actions, and what they expected the outcome would be. Are they remembered as 'the men who gave their country liberty'? Why/why not?

Julius Caesar, Act 3, scene I, from line 98

BRUTUS: Fates, we will know your pleasures.
That we all shall die, we know; 'tis but the time,
And, drawing days out, that men stand upon. 100

CASKA: Why, he that cuts off twenty years of life
Cuts off so many years of fearing death.

BRUTUS: Grant that, and then is death a benefit:
So are we Caesar's friends, that have abridged
His time of fearing death. Stoop, Romans, stoop,
And let us bathe our hands in Caesar's blood
Up to the elbows, and besmear our swords;
Then walk we forth, even to the market-place,
And waving our red weapons o're our heads,
Let's all cry 'Peace, freedom and liberty!' 110

CASSIUS: Stoop then, and wash. [*They smear blood.*] How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted over,
In states unborn and accents yet unknown?

BRUTUS: How many times shall Caesar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No worthier than the dust?

CASSIUS: So oft as that shall be,
So often shall the knot of us be called

‘The men that gave their country liberty’.
DECIUS: What, shall we forth?
CASSIUS: Ay, every man away.
Brutus shall lead, and we will grace his heels 120
With the boldest and best hearts of Rome.

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Julius Caesar, Act 3, scene I, from line 255

ANTONY: O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Woe to the hands that shed this costly blood!
Over thy wounds now do I prophesy
(Which like dumb wounds to ope their ruby lips 260
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue),
A curse shall light upon the limbs of men:
Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy;
Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
And dreadful objects so familiar,
That mothers shall but smile when they behold
Their infants quartered with the hands of war,
All pity choked with custom of fell deeds;
And Caesar’s spirit, ranging for revenge, 270
With Ate by his side come hot from Hell,
Shall in these confines with a monarch’s voice
Cry ‘Havoc’ and let slip the dogs of war,
That this foul deed shall smell above the earth
With carrion men, groaning for burial.

SECTION TWO: CIVILIZATION (50%)

Write an essay on ONE of the topics below.

1. Describe the structure of the UK government. How does it reflect historical developments towards democracy in the UK? Do you think the current structure of the UK government is ideal or should it be reformed?
2. The United Kingdom has been involved in a number of wars throughout the twentieth century: the First World War, the Second World War, the Suez Canal Crisis and the Falklands War. What effect have these wars had on the UK's economy and international reputation?
3. Should Scotland become independent? Discuss the arguments for and against.