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	<p>upholding the aristocratic values; esteeming towards the possibility of her son having a weak/retarded cognitive acuity - weak "Family in mind"</p>	
30)	<p>"His aloof submissiveness" - Emphasizes how she Duror displayed himself as sycophantic ^{sycophantic} towards LRC^(superior), completely on his own command and willingness; therefore representing his acceptance of his inferiority towards LRC; to whom he also also accepts the moral duty to act subservient towards</p>	
	<p>"I'll be here waiting for you" "He had been there standing respectfully waiting" Conveys Duror's acknowledgement of courtesy and mannerisms towards his superiors (LRC). Perhaps indicative of the fact that Duror was</p>	

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	essentially at the mercy of the upper class, just as the two brothers were, and hence he accepts to act courteously and tactfully with LRC, knowing that his job, livelihood, etc is in her hands, and he accepts her for this harsh reality...
31)	"I don't think... I don't mind" - Roderick displays a selfless attitude towards the Brothers. His short sentences help to emphasize his complete socially aware admancy/ stubbornness/resilience towards ^{making} doing the morally virtuous decision. By repeating the 1st person "I" and "me", he also shows his recognition of the fact that his mother and sister do not like the brothers (probably) due to a system that ^{he} is ^{views} as flawed. Roderick comes off as a morally sound and both well-aware and observant young chap the

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32)	Commonality:	
	In this extract and elsewhere in the novel,	
	Jenkins develops the role of Lady Runcie	
	Campbell ^{of enforcing her aristocratic values} through her actions and treatment	
	of the congregations and her inner	
	conflict between her aristocratic self and	
	her "Christian complex".	
	Given extract:	
	"We can please ourselves - whom or what	
	we carry"	
	LRC here, declines the Christian values	
	of taking care of the needy, with respect	
	to her intended position. that She feels	
	it necessary ^{perhaps} to keep her inferiors in check	
	otherwise the whole hierarchy system would	
	become undermined	

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	Elsewhere in novel:	
	<p>In the beach hut scene, LRC ejected the two brothers out from the hut into the storm and prevented them from taking shelter. LRC again establishes her "moral code" and enforces the her views of how society should function. She found the intrusion as "insolent", and clarifying that inferiors need to be kept in check otherwise they commit insolent acts.</p>	
	<p>LRC meets with Mrs Peggie out of her goodwill as a devout Christian, yet finds the visit "degrading". Highlights the contradicting values of aristocracy and religion and therefore LRC is used to signify the view that elitism and the religiousness are not able to co-exist within a human; one side will</p>	

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	be the more dominant	
	Preceding the event of the deer-hunt,	
	LRC was said to having "no qualms	
	with the death hunt" despite acknowledging	
	that they were creatures made by God.	
	Again, representing the conflict between	
	her Christian complex and aristocratic self,	
	she foregoes the teachings inscribed by the	
	Bible, purely for the interests of what is associated	
	with the elite lifestyle back then. Again,	
	LRC represents the view that religiousness	
	and elitism cannot co-exist and it's	
	perhaps the societal entrapments which faint	
	the integrity of religious values.	

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	Part D - Poetry	
10)	The poem "O Captain! My Captain!"	
	is a classic elegy for the written	
	by the American poet Walt Whitman,	
	is an iconic elegy for the assassinated	
	assassinated President, Abraham Lincoln.	
	It depicts a quintessentially romantic	
	portrayal of a man who led the transition	
	through the American Civil War and	
	achieved the emancipation of slaves.	
	Written in the wake of Lincoln's death,	
	the poem charts the of voyage that	
	had been undertaken by the American	
	nation in the safe hands of their Captain.	
	The ship is the symbolic representation	
	of that very nation (America) and the	
	Captain who steered the ship is none other	
	than Abraham Lincoln himself. The effective	

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	<p>use of the character (Abraham Lincoln) is therefore crucial to the development of the poem's central theme; Lincoln's political achievements and legacy.</p>	
	<p>Characterisation is cleverly utilised by the poet to bring the persona of the President of the United States to life, thus creating the image of a father and leader whose ^{ideals} values will survive after his death. From the very beginning of the poem, there is a deep sense of admiration conveyed towards the leader of a war-torn country. Whitman, as he cries out "O Captain!" invokes the spirit of the assassinated President Lincoln. This technique, otherwise known as invocation, helps to put epitomize the President as a demi-God; a man who went against all odds to bring an end to</p>	

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slavery in America, and was of course, successful in the end. The revering tone also gives us a sense of Lincoln's stature in American literature, which helps to further our understanding of his pivotal role in the Romantic era.

There is a clear ~~repetition~~ repetition of the word "Captain" throughout the poem, which is used to represent a refrain that enshrines the hero at the very crux of the elegy. It shows the writer's patriotic and emotional attachment to the deceased President and expects to elicit a similar response from the readers as well. Alternatively, the repetition could also emphasize how the narrator is still struggling to cope with the loss of his spiritual guide. This struggle could, perhaps, act as an

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	<p>embodiment of the wider dismay felt by the Nation as a whole. America is now fraught with the deprivation of their political political compass, and this is best reinforced by the quote: "He has no pulse nor will", which illustrates the dramatic absence of President Lincoln; his physical form ^(pulse) has ended in tandem to his ideological contributions (will).</p>
	<p>Whitman effectively encapsulates the enduring legacy and political achievements of President Lincoln, thus bringing forth the abnegation and resilience of a man in pursuit of a moralising mission. The writer celebrates the political success of Lincoln who secured a berth for his country and its future. "The ship is anchor'd safe and sound" The combination of a metaphor followed by</p>

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	<p>an alliteration conveys the sense of an absolute state of repose; marking the end of the Civil War, and, the emancipation of slaves. The celebratory tone helps to invigorate the memory of the fallen leader by glorifying his conquest over the prevailing radical conventions; having undoubtedly changed the course of his country - its future - for the better.</p>	
	<p>Lincoln's resolve remained unscathed by the menace of war and bigotry that permeated the American political life of the time. "Our fearful trip is done". Here, Whitman amplifies the idea of a truly united nation, sharing the same objectives, having been completed under the relentless charisma of a man who reassembled a frag fragmented nation of despair into a unified body</p>	

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	fatherland of peace and hope.	
	<p>Symbolism pervades Whitman's elegy, thus accompanying the reader on a journey within the journey; at a higher moral and figurative ground where Lincoln remains triumphant in spite of his fall. The poet reveals that all the celebrations are geared towards him: "For you the flag is flung". The flag of freedom conjures up the newly-founded sense of sovereignty beyond the divisions exacerbated by the Civil War. This helps to portray Lincoln as the weaver of a new new fabric that bounded every American citizen together, irrespective of race.</p>	
	As the write writer commemorates the victorious end of the nation's voyage;	

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"The victor ship, comes in with object work¹⁰
The ship alludes to the unity of purpose
that binded an entire country together in
pursuit of a greater sense of nation.
This strengthens the role played by Lincoln
in dissipating discord across the American
land, particularly between the Northern and
Southern states. The "ship" is therefore the
vessel which contains and channels these
new values throughout the new nations
history, thus enhancing our insight into the
righteous demeanour of President Lincoln.

Overall, Whitman's presentation of Lincoln's
triumph in a Herculean duty inspires
the reader, as well as modern societies,
to rise against the current climate of hate
and bias that enshrouds some parts of our
world. As the writer develops an eloquent and

