

Independent Study Pack 11.2



Please work through this booklet so that it can be marked and feedback given.

- ✓ Use your own workbook to complete the tasks.
- ✓ Use the booklet to complete the tasks.

Name

VMG

Maths:

Complete 1 hour on Hegarty maths. Your teacher will be able to see what you have completed and give you feedback.

This extract is from the middle of the novel *The Rainbow* by D H Lawrence. Although it was written in 1915, it is set between 1840 and 1905. This section is set around 1900. Here, we see Ursula return from her studies. She struggles to get along with her mother.

Ursula came back to Cossethay to fight with her mother. Her schooldays were over. She had passed the matriculation examination. Now she came home to face that empty period between school and possible marriage.

At first she thought it would be just like holidays all the time, she would feel just free. Her soul was in chaos, blinded, suffering, maimed. She had no will left to think about herself. For a time she must just lapse.

But very shortly she found herself up against her mother. Her mother had, at this time, the power to irritate and madden the girl continuously. There were already seven children, yet Mrs. Brangwen was again with child, the ninth she had borne. One had died of diphtheria in infancy.

Even this fact of her mother's pregnancy enraged the eldest girl. Mrs. Brangwen was so complacent, so utterly fulfilled in her breeding. She would not have the existence at all of anything but the immediate, physical, common things. Ursula, inflamed in soul, was suffering all the anguish of youth's reaching for some unknown ordeal, that it can't grasp, can't even distinguish or conceive. Maddened, she was fighting all the darkness she was up against. And part of this darkness was her mother. To limit, as her mother did, everything to the ring of physical considerations, and complacently to reject the reality of anything else, was horrible. Not a thing did Mrs. Brangwen care about, but the children, the house, and a little local gossip. And she would not be touched, she would let nothing else live near her. She went about, big with child, slovenly, easy, having a certain lax dignity, taking her own time, pleasing herself, always, always doing things for the children, and feeling that she thereby fulfilled the whole of womanhood.

This long trance of complacent child-bearing had kept her young and undeveloped. She was scarcely a day older than when Gudrun was born. All these years nothing had happened save the coming of the children, nothing had mattered but the bodies of her babies. As her children came into consciousness, as they began to suffer their own fulfilment, she cast them off. But she remained dominant in the house. Brangwen continued in a kind of rich drowse of physical heat, in connection with his wife. They were neither of them quite personal, quite defined as individuals, so much were they pervaded by the physical heat of breeding and rearing their young.

How Ursula resented it, how she fought against the close, physical, limited life of herded domesticity! Calm, placid, unshakeable as ever, Mrs. Brangwen went about in her dominance of physical maternity.

There were battles. Ursula would fight for things that mattered to her. She would have the children less rude and tyrannical, she would have a place in the house. But her mother pulled her down, pulled her down. With all the cunning instinct of a breeding animal, Mrs. Brangwen ridiculed and held cheap Ursula's passions, her ideas, her pronunciations. Ursula would try to insist, in her own home, on the right of women to take equal place with men in the field of action and work.

"Ay," said the mother, "there's a good crop of stockings lying ripe for mending. Let that be your field of action."

Checking understanding

Circle the correct answers.

1. On line 5, the writer uses the verb **maimed**. Which definition best matches the word?

[a] to have had something thrown at you	[b] to be upset	[c] to be wounded or injured	[d] to be unharmed
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2. On line 12, the writer uses the adjective **complacent**. Which definition best matches the word?

[a] being secretive	[b] showing smug satisfaction with one's own achievements	[c] making great efforts to do better	[d] excluding other people
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3. On line 20, the writer uses the adjective **slovenly**. Which definition best matches the word?

[a] untidy and dirty	[b] neat and tidy	[c] lazy	[d] busy
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4. On line 20, the writer uses the adjective **lax**. Which definition best matches the word in this context?

[a] messy	[b] laid back	[c] not strict or careful	[d] proud
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5. Ursula is keen to get married and start a family.

True	False
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6. Ursula dislikes her mother.

True	False
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7. Mrs Brangwen is cruel to her daughter.

True	False
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Improving analysis

The following are extracts from the text. Decide which analysis of the extract is the best one.

8. She went about, big with child, slovenly, easy, having a certain lax dignity, taking her own time, pleasing herself, always, always doing things for the children, and feeling that she thereby fulfilled the whole of womanhood.

The extended descriptive list of Ursula's mother reveals Ursula's own irritations with her, especially as so many of the words have negative connotations, such as 'slovenly' and 'lax'.	The long list shows how busy Ursula's mother is, showing how little time she has for Ursula herself and explaining why Ursula is frustrated with her.	The list of negative adjectives, such as 'slovenly' and 'big' suggest Ursula's hatred for her mother.
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9. She was scarcely a day older than when Gudrun was born.

The fact that the mother is 'scarcely a day older' than when she had her first child shows how quickly she has had these children; the writer uses hyperbole to achieve this.	The hyperbolic statement that the mother is 'scarcely a day older' than when she had her first child implies that having so many children has preserved her in some way.	By using hyperbole in describing the mother as 'scarcely a day older' than when she had her first child, the writer implies that, in Ursula's eyes, her mother has remained frozen and somewhat childish due to having so many children.
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10. With all the cunning instinct of a breeding animal...

By describing the mother as 'cunning', the writer makes her seem devious and untrustworthy.	By metaphorically referring to the mother as a 'breeding animal', the writer dehumanises her to nothing more than a cow who exists to reproduce.	The writer metaphorically describes Ursula's mother as a 'breeding animal', which reflects Ursula's feelings towards her; she perceives her mother as less than human and somehow disgusting.
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Teacher feedback:

This data shows how the number of bluebells changes as you move into a woodland.

Calculate the mean for each distance.

Distance into woodland (m)	Number of Bluebells			
	Transect 1	Transect 2	Transect 3	Mean cover
1	15	20	18	
2	26	30	31	
3	43	38	37	
4	45	50	46	
5	54	50	56	
6	61	64	58	
7	67	60	64	
8	63	68	72	
9	68	65	71	
10	70	68	71	

- A quadrat measures one metre by one metre.
- There were 30 bluebell plants in my quadrat.
- The woodland area with bluebells covers 3,245 square metres.
- So, how many bluebells in the whole wood?

Q1. Some students investigated the distribution of dandelion plants in a grassy field. The grassy field was between two areas of woodland.

Figure 1 shows two students recording how many dandelion plants there are in a 1 metre x 1 metre quadrat.

Figure 1

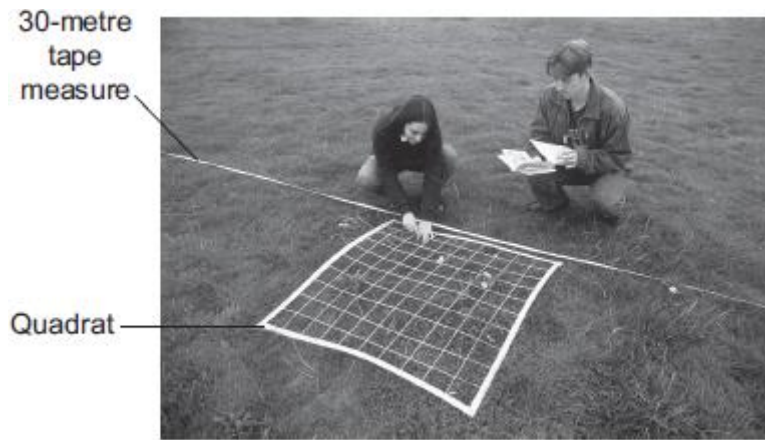


Figure 2 shows a section across the area studied and **Figure 3** shows a bar chart of the students' results.

Figure 2

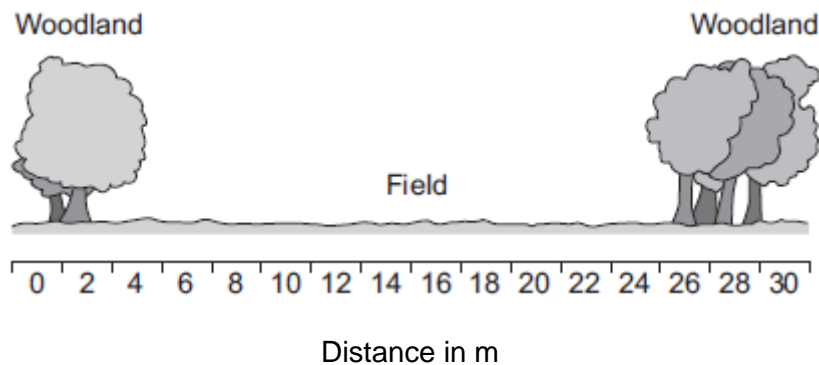
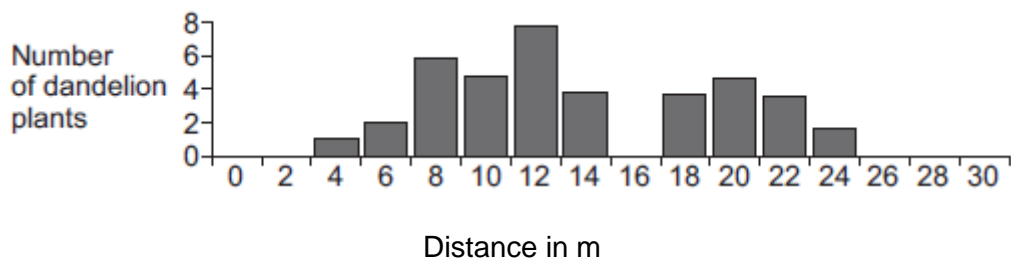


Figure 3



(a) How did the students use the quadrat and the 30-metre tape measure to get the results in **Figure 3**?

Use information from **Figure 1**.

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(3)

(b) (i) Suggest **one** reason why the students found no dandelion plants under the trees.

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(1)

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why the students found no dandelion plants at 16 metres.

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(1)

(c) The teacher suggested that it was **not** possible to make a valid conclusion from these results.

Describe how the students could improve the investigation so that they could make a valid conclusion.

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(2)

(Total 7 marks)



Complete the quotation drill before answering the quick question using the line you have analysed in the grid.

'I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy.'

<p>Who/what is the quotation about? What does the quotation mean? What does the quotation suggest?</p>	<p>Complete single word analysis on 'feather' and 'angel'.</p>	<p>Why is 'I am as light as a feather' significant? Focus on 'light' and the idea of weight. How can you connect this quotation to another area of the text?</p>	<p>Why is 'I am as merry as a schoolboy' significant? Focus on 'schoolboy'. How can you connect this quotation to another area of the text?</p>	<p>Now write a paragraph which answers this question. In your response, use the quotation you have just analysed: <u>How does Dickens present ideas about change in the novella?</u></p>
<p>What is Dickens' authorial intent? What is he trying to say about the ability to change through this quotation?</p>	<p>What could Scrooge now be symbolic of?</p>	<p>Think about what Scrooge compares himself to in this quotation. How are they different to what he was compared to at the beginning of the novella?</p>		
<p>Which topics can this quotation be filed under? One has already been done for you:</p> <p>- Transformation</p>				