

Identify a character who conforms outwardly

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

while

3

questioning inwardly.

A

Score

8

93

~~Society contrasting with~~

The individual's conflict with society is a central theme to Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter. While the theory of the puritanical society demands righteousness and propriety, various characters, however, encounter great conflict over the question of conformity. The character of Arthur Dimmesdale, ~~the~~ ~~protagonist~~ ~~is~~ viewed as conforming ~~initially~~ initially by society, is forced to grapple with the question of his own sin inwardly. Dimmesdale's tension between outward conformity and inward questioning lead to the ~~novel's~~ novel's message that although one might appear guiltless, ~~however~~ ~~with~~ all of humanity must confront its inevitable sins or be driven insane by them.

In the beginning scaffold scene, Dimmesdale fails to stand out as a sinner. He plays the role of a ~~revered~~ ~~member~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~community~~ ~~member~~, and the focus is truly on Hester's share. However, while the community's piercing glances of blame are directed towards Hester, Dimmesdale is obviously struggling with his own share in the sin. The central inward conflict ~~of~~ of Dimmesdale is this: although he is hailed as the paragon of righteousness and faith since he is ~~the~~ a minister ~~the~~ ~~admission~~ ~~of~~ ~~sin~~ ~~would~~ ~~shatter~~ ~~the~~ ~~dogmatic~~ ~~opinion~~ ~~views~~ ~~of~~ ~~God~~ and Dimmesdale if the town should



suspect that their mouthpiece from God has sinned. Initially, Arthur chooses to conform, ~~but~~ ~~he~~ ~~does~~. Although he is perfectly aware of his inner shame, he ~~he~~ ^{openly} asks the true sinner to identify himself within the crowd. He therefore ~~is~~ is unwilling to accept the community's scorn and blame where ~~the~~ blame is due.

Inside, though, Dimmesdale writhes with pain over his dilemma. Since he cannot bottle up his shame any longer, Dimmesdale decides upon self-mutilation as an external manifestation of his inner turmoil. However, ~~the~~ the 'A' upon his chest remains hidden from the public, and Dimmesdale continues to ~~be~~ conform within society to his role as religious exemplar. When Chillingworth discovers the marking, though, Hawthorne establishes that inner guilt cannot remain secret, and shame cannot be bottled up inside without societal cognizance. ~~the~~ ~~marking~~

Under the cover of a both night and the forest, though, Dimmesdale is able to accept his label as sinner. ~~Arthur~~ ~~meets~~ ~~Hester~~ ~~and~~ ~~Pearl~~ ~~in~~ when Hester and Pearl encounter Dimmesdale upon the scaffold at night, Dimmesdale is demonstrated lowering his own morality, yet accepting his position as ~~the~~ ^{moral} ~~cast~~ ~~out~~ ~~cast~~ ~~out~~ ~~cast~~ Dimmesdale has chosen ~~to~~ to ostracize himself from the community through the symbol of the scaffold, but only during the night since he is still unwilling to announce his guilt. The scaffold represents non-conformity and sin,

so it is significant that this night meeting of the shamed trio should occur at this setting. The meteor that appears as an 'A' across the sky further foreshadows Dimmesdale's public announcement of his own sin. ~~The scene~~ The scene closes with the three creating an 'electric chain'. This image signifies that strength comes from unity and in sharing one's burdens. ~~The forest~~ The forest, another symbol of non-conformity and social ostracism, Dimmesdale ~~seems~~ seems to resolve his sin. He dares to flee his shame and ~~escape~~ by escaping with Hester, thereby freeing his inevitable ~~scorn~~ scorn. He recognizes his darker side by descending into the forest, representative of sin and lust. However, when ~~Dimmesdale~~ Dimmesdale states that he will not recognize Pearl as his illegitimate child in public, he shrinks from self-acceptance and chooses ~~the~~ the safety of conformity ~~over~~ over the harshness of reality.

Dimmesdale, viewed as an angel upon the earth, eventually cannot contain his shame. ~~He~~ In the second scaffold scene, ~~the~~ the minister recognizes ~~his~~ his own conformity due to his overpowering sin. This time in full daylight, the once 'electric trio' is now subjected to public scrutiny. The intense and painful struggle which Dimmesdale has encountered conveys the message that humanity's ultimately flawed nature causes its members strife, ^{but} our undeniable desires and humanity can be ~~confronted~~ confronted. Dimmesdale, in collapsing on the scaffold, ~~and~~

3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

A4

resolves his inner conflict. ~~He~~ He exposes his true name, shares the blame with Hester, and ~~ceases~~ ceases his struggling. Only after ~~he~~ recognizing publicly his sexual transgression ~~is~~ Dimmesdale able to die peacefully, and he dies appropriately in Hester's arms.

Dimmesdale's tragic story relates The Scarlet Letter's ~~meaning~~ meaning that conformity is secondary to self-justification. Hawthorne comments that ~~even~~ even the most virtuous are flawed by nature, and it is useless to attempt to deny this fact. Dimmesdale's tension ~~is~~ subsides with his ~~death~~ death, and the minister ~~answers~~ answers the question of his own nature that he cannot escape the past. ~~and~~

///

3B
(1 of 4)

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

question
at the top
question
at the bottom

Choose a novel or play in which cultural, physical, or geographical surroundings shape psychological or moral traits in a character.

84

Score 6

3) It's often hard to place oneself in a nother's shoes; ~~It's~~ It's even harder to think about things as a newcomer when those things have been around you your whole life. In the novel Frankenstein, by Mary Shelley, the monster is like a newborn baby with the ~~ad~~ mind of an adult; every thing he sees he sees new. This leaves him ^{in the niches} ~~very~~ ~~percep~~ (figuratively) of his surroundings. Mary Shelley uses ^{elements} ~~parts~~ of setting like weather and ^{the} natural environment to shape the psycological or moral



question

3 continued

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

traits ^{of the monster} with the tone they give off and the events that happen involving them.

When the monster is first created, he is welcomed (or rather unwelcomed) to this world by not only an unloving creator, but also storm and bad weather. Right from the beginning, he is given a negative tone to life. This quickly changes when he finds a forest filled with life and a family living to the fullest. The monster ~~now~~ sees life as positive and begins to learn all of the great things he can from it. When all of the plants die and animals go into hiding for winter, the monster sees what death is and is again filled with misery; the weather's changing tones allude to the monster's changing feelings towards life and what the weather has to bring. When winter is over and spring begins again the monster now has the ~~knowledge~~ knowledge of time and weather has filled him with, almost, more compassion and understanding. What the family does during the different seasons also shapes the monster; as they look out for each other in bad weather and work hard during good, he learns what it means to act as a family and understands what might be a foreshadow of love. The monster ~~learns~~ ~~what he wants~~ ~~to be~~ happy and grows into a rounded character with wants and needs similar to humans, because he watched the seasons and the family and grew in understanding. When he finally gains the courage to seek his maker, he is covered by night fall and ~~in~~ ^{almost} panics ends up killing a family member of his



3B
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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Question
3 continued

creator ~~the~~ Frankenstein. He learned these loose morals by watching the family fall apart and ~~the~~ shun him (even though he helped them with firewood) and by accepting the world to work like the brute force of nature. The setting is also the boggy and swamp-like areas of England alluding to the dark feelings the monster has towards people and ~~his~~ ^{driving his} need for want to not be alone in the ~~the~~ wild. This setting also contrasts to the beautiful lake shores of Geneva, where Frankenstein had a villa and used the villa to escape his problems involving the monster, who is more like the moors. Whenever the weather is raining the monster feels the power to strike against his creator, and being left in the rain gave him his hatred toward people who escape it. ~~the~~ Watching the animals die during bad weather and seeing humans escape ~~also aids in~~ ^{the} ~~drive~~ ~~him~~ to ~~what~~ he want to be more human with a companion than an animal alone in the dark wilderness. The monster has an unbalanced psychological state and skewed morals, and they can only be blamed on his lack of a proper teacher and his being thrust forcefully into the horrible world of being under the power of the weather and seasons.

The Frankenstein monster ~~had~~ no parents or guardians to help him feed when he felt the first ~~glimpse~~ glimpses of hunger; he was alone in the wilderness and only knew what it and how people react to it, could teach him. The inconsistency of the seasons



3 continued

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led him to an inconsistency in his psychological state and the brutality of the nature he was put in led him ~~to~~ to brutish morals. Mary Shelley successfully captured the true feelings of being completely new to something and having to start with the basics and take in everything from your environment you see.



Language is less controlled than a 7.

Select a single pivotal moment in the psychological or moral development of the protagonist of a bildungsroman.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Q3

3C
(4 of 2)

Score
4
13

A coming-of-age story usually involves the protagonist ~~to~~ facing a major life change. The significance of this change depends ~~to~~ on the age ~~of~~ of the character, their time setting, their gender and values ~~of~~ for morals. This change marks their lives forever. For example, Scout from *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

The trial that her father was involved in made her ^{aware of} ~~realize~~ the world she lived in and made her question why society ~~work~~ worked the way ^{it} did. After her father took up the case, Scout was exposed to racism and hate. ~~and ignorance~~. She assumed that people tolerated each others differences for the good of the community. She was wrong.

When the mob of people came to their house because they were outraged by the fact that her father was representing a black man, Scout was witness to racism. Having grown up with Calpurnia she knew that blacks and whites were different. She understood that they weren't treated equally. But what she didn't understand was why. ~~So~~ Throughout the novel and as the trial progressed she realized that not everyone in



Q3

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the world was as kind^{as she was} that not everyone thought the way she did. This realization ~~the~~ frightened her, and molded her.

Hate was another thing that changed Scout and caused her to mature. The fact that someone she knew would try to harm her and her brother was insane. She never thought that someone could be so malicious. ~~She lost~~ That neighbors could want to harm her and her family for fighting for justice.

Of course these events changed her forever but she matured so much because of it. She was so different from the little girl we met in the beginning of the novel. She was conscious of the world around her. She could understand her father's decisions/actions better. And she valued the little things, like Boo Radley's friendship.

Does not address all aspects of the prompt. Not a pivotal moment.

