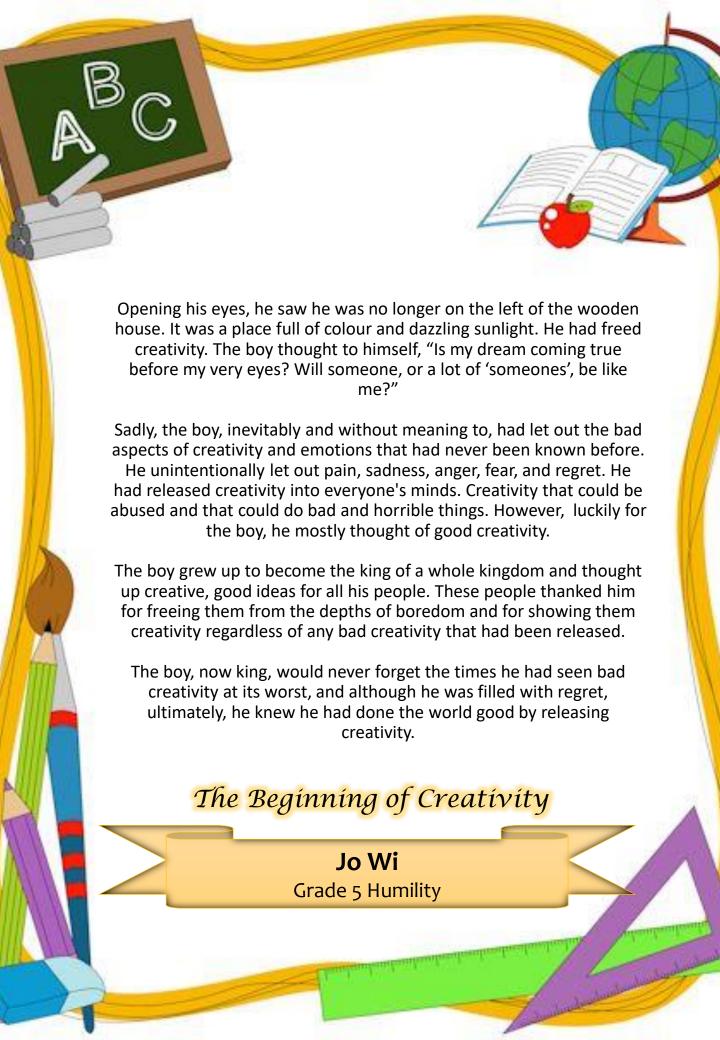
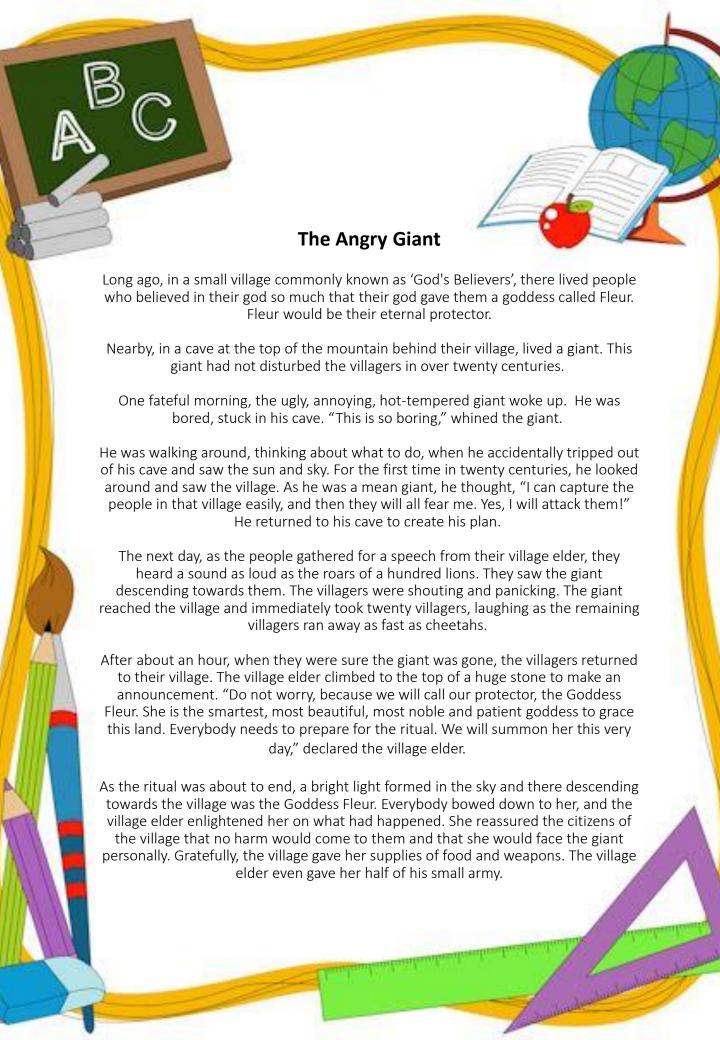


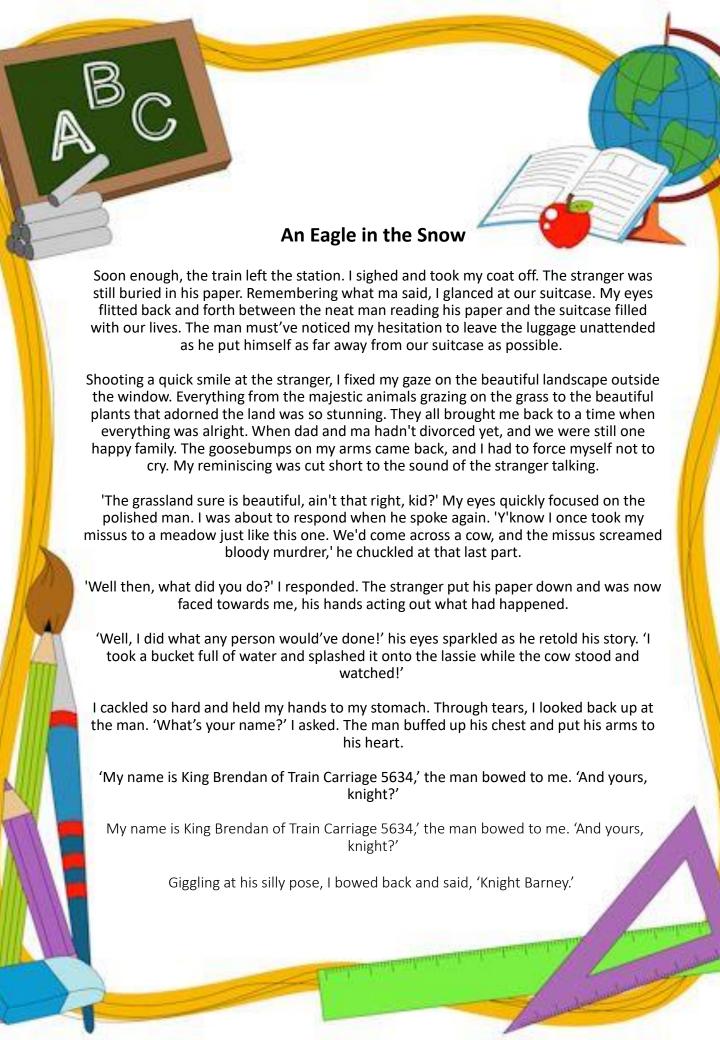
should think with every single drop of creativity they had. He started thinking about creativeness with all his might, something he had never thought to do.

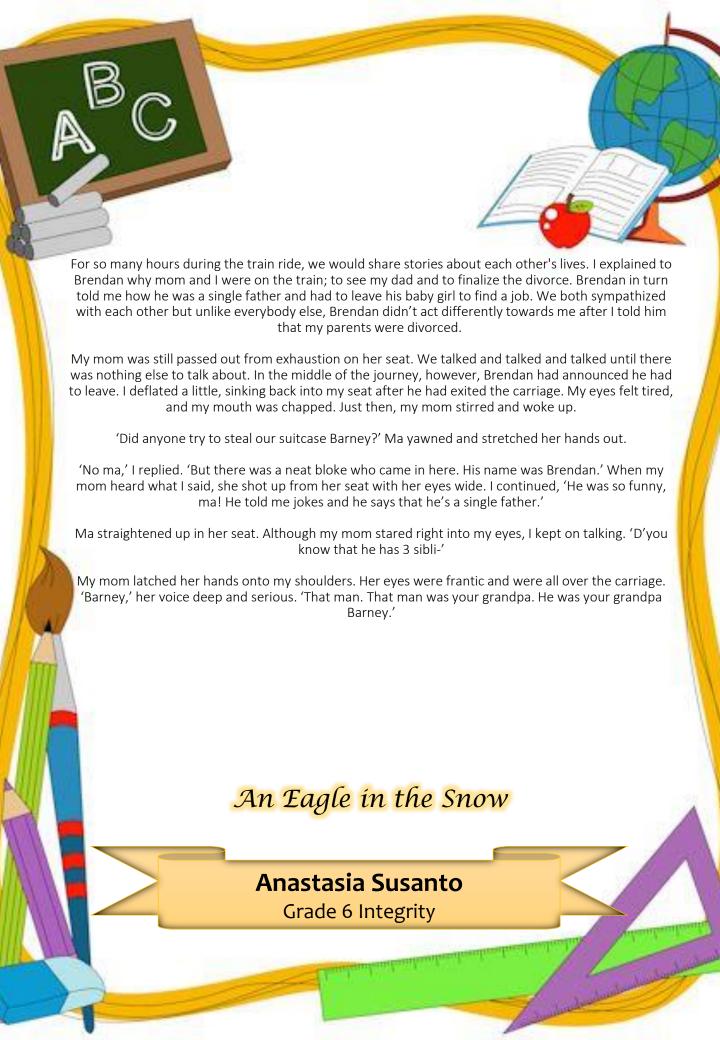
He thought about all the times he smiled, giggled, and laughed. He thought about every single scribble he had made. He thought about the world and what it would be like if he could see bright colours. He thought of the endless possibilities of things people could do if creativity were everywhere.

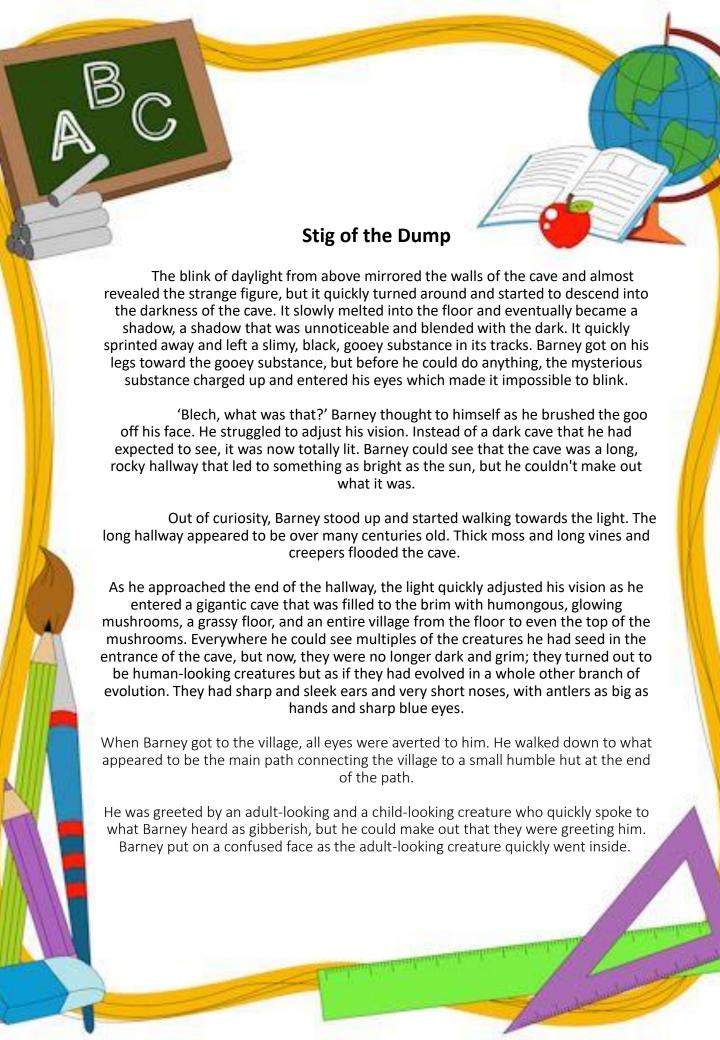


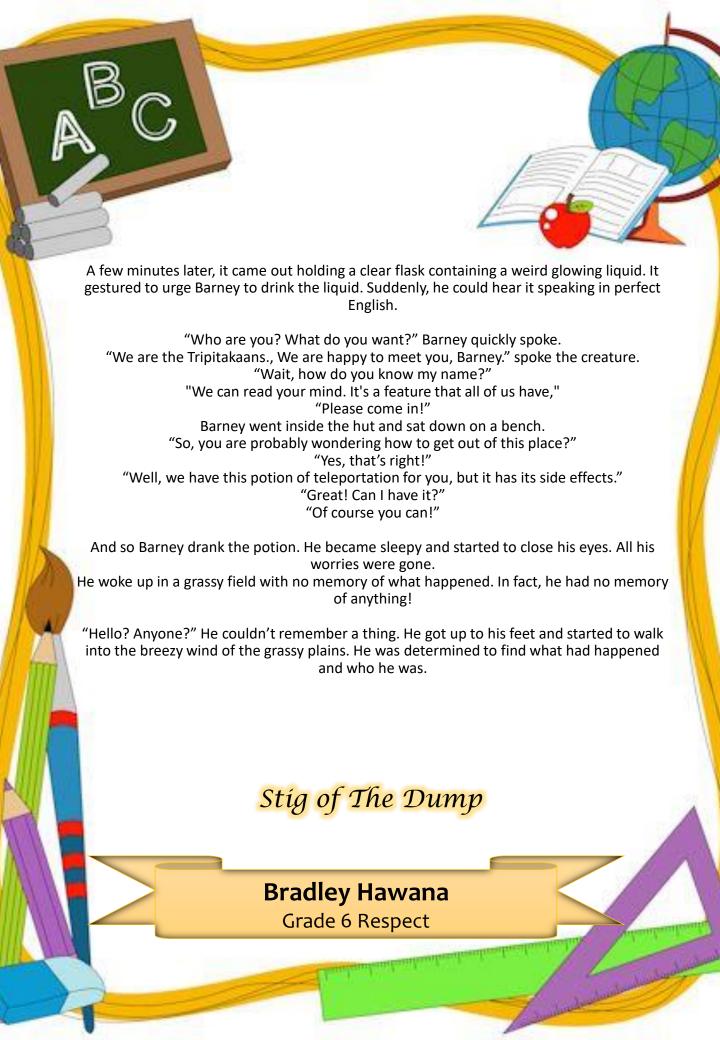


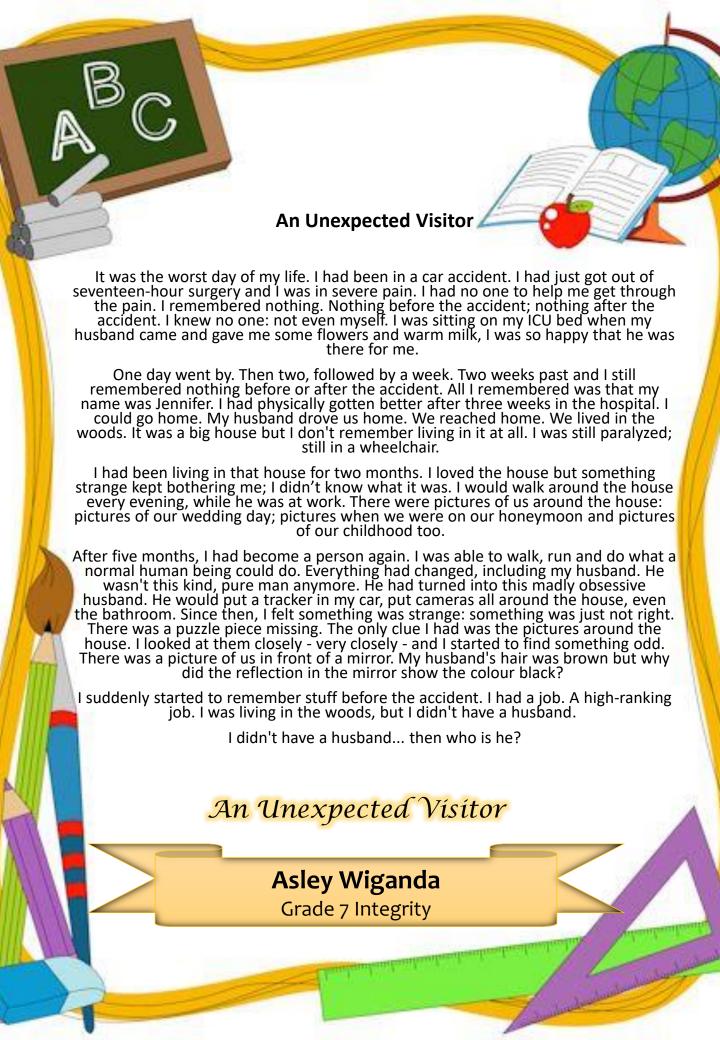


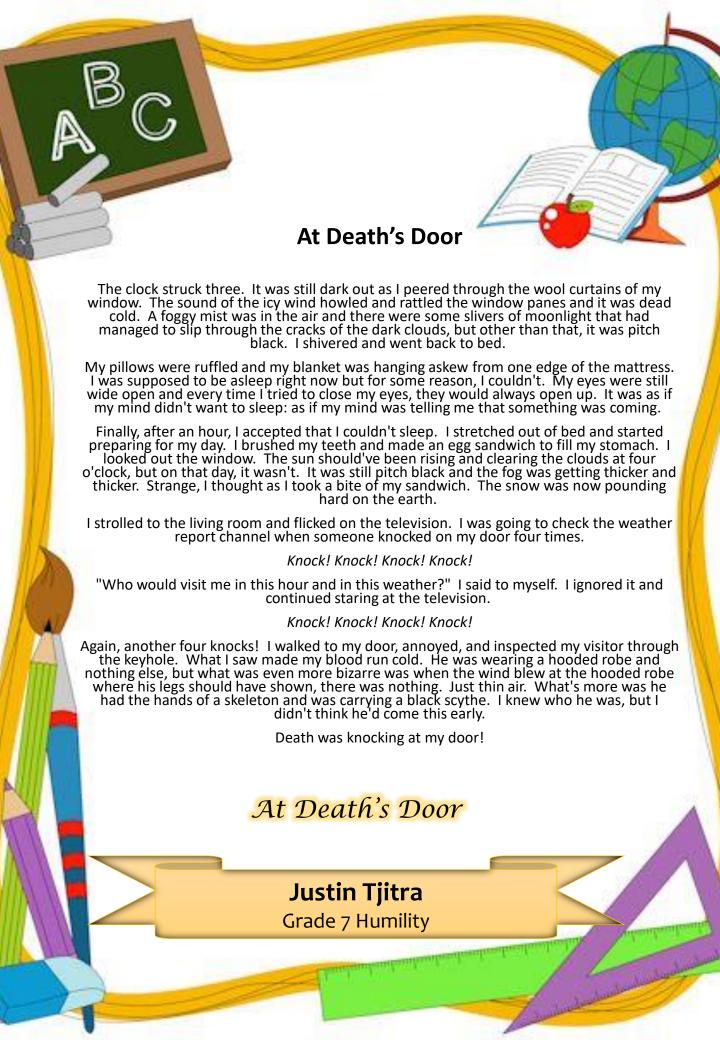


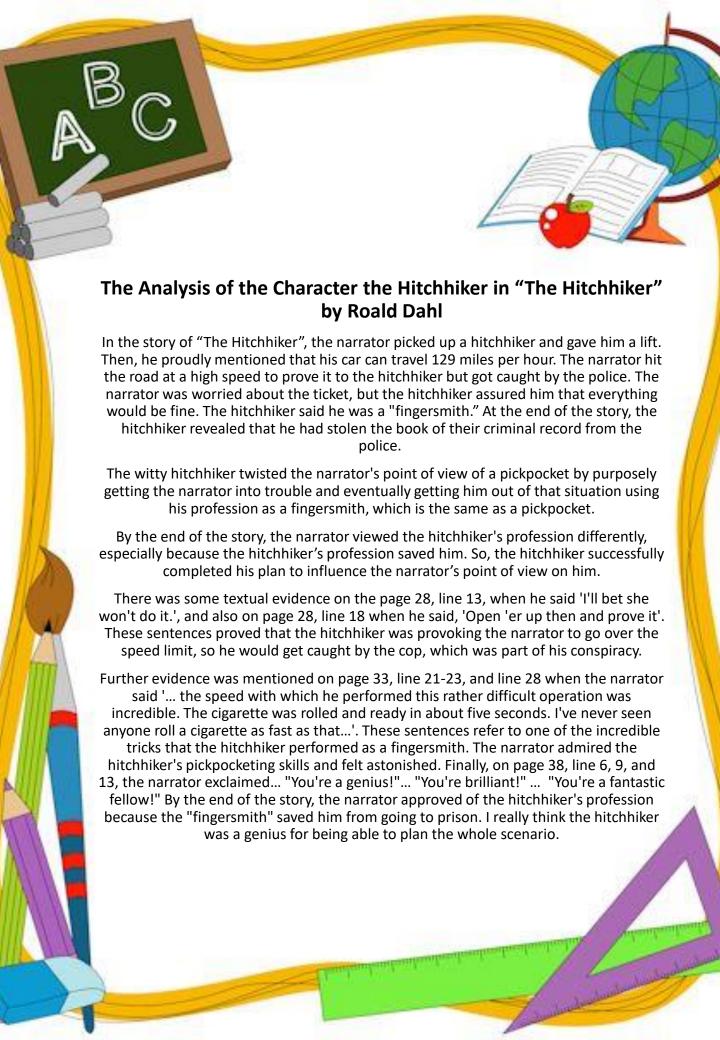


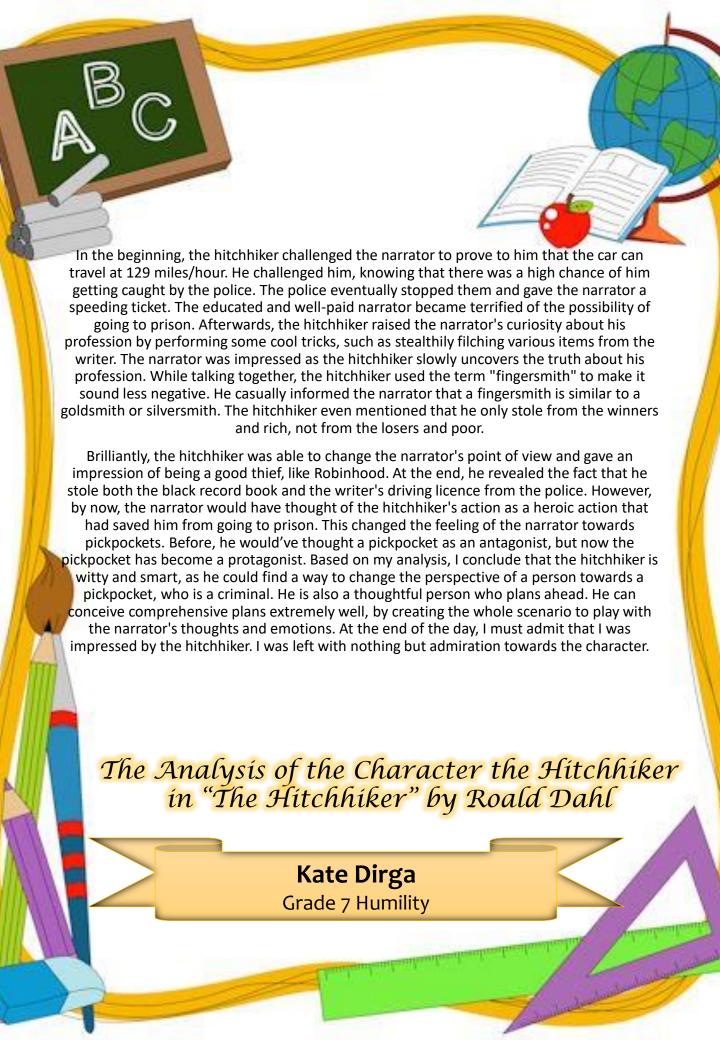






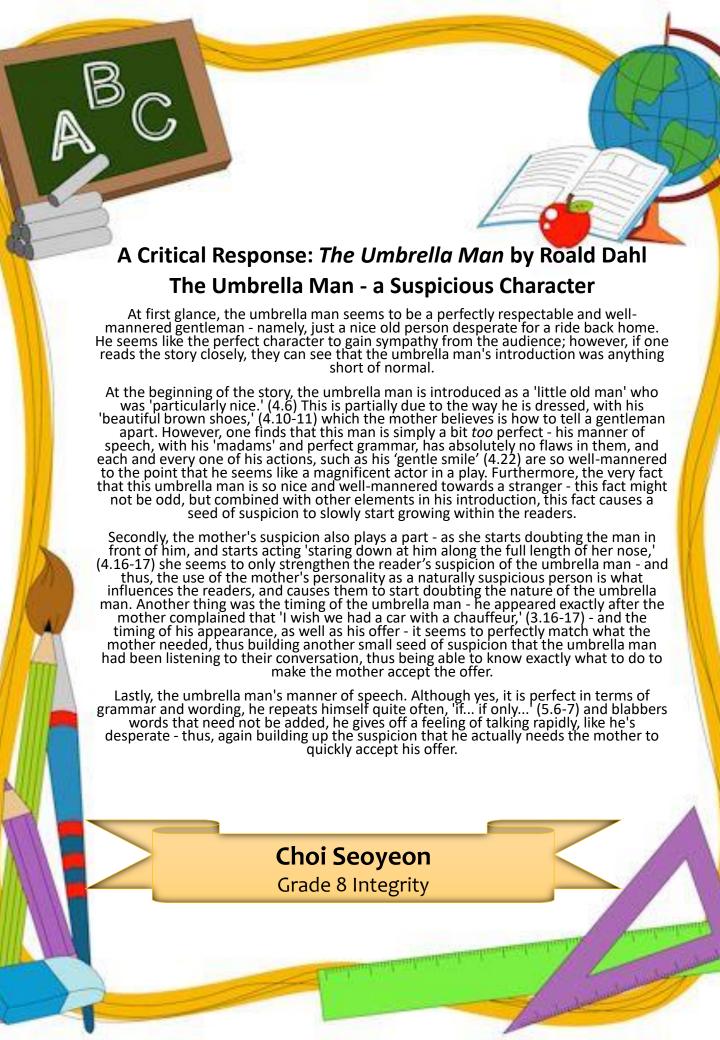


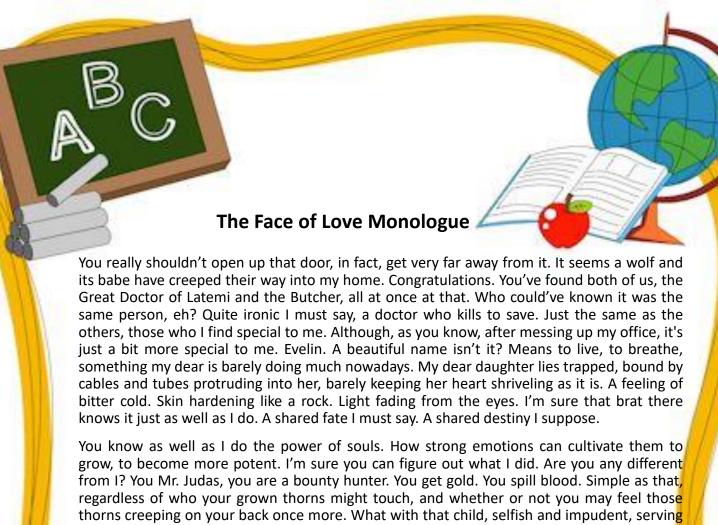












only herself even at such a young age, killing that poor lady out of paranoia. You both are just as terrible a monster as I. At the very least, I serve a greater purpose. That cure that will be built from the mountain of corpses that will save many mountains more. If so, I'd be inclined to agree.

You know nothing, not even the people you're trying to spill blood for! (Pause) Marianne. A bit timid, loved to play in the street from time to time, and wanted to be a train conductor when she grew up. Noah, boy was he trouble, loved to play pranks on the elderly every single day of the week, cheerful boy. Elliot loved birds. Emma hated cats. Charlotte had a crush on bobby next door. Isabella wanted to be a musician, they were all strong even until the end.

(Slowly unravel bandages)

I am sick. I am growing weak and tired. I will most likely die soon. I give it a day or a week. Nonetheless, I refuse to let the children's sacrifice be in vain. I will create a cure and proclaim its formula to the world. I don't care who hates me. I don't care if you disdain me, Ms. Gale. As long as my daughter and those afflicted no longer have to suffer, standing between the precipice of this life and the next, then I am content.

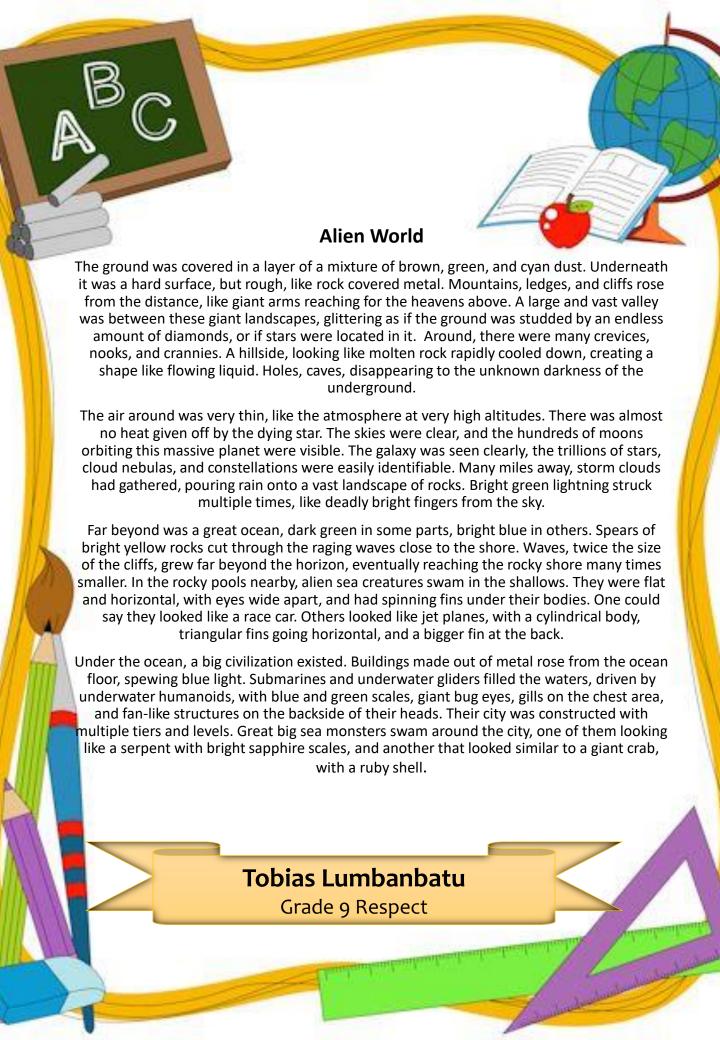
o, come. Face me, Learen Gray, The Great Doctor of Latemi.

Sebastian Kartadjoemena

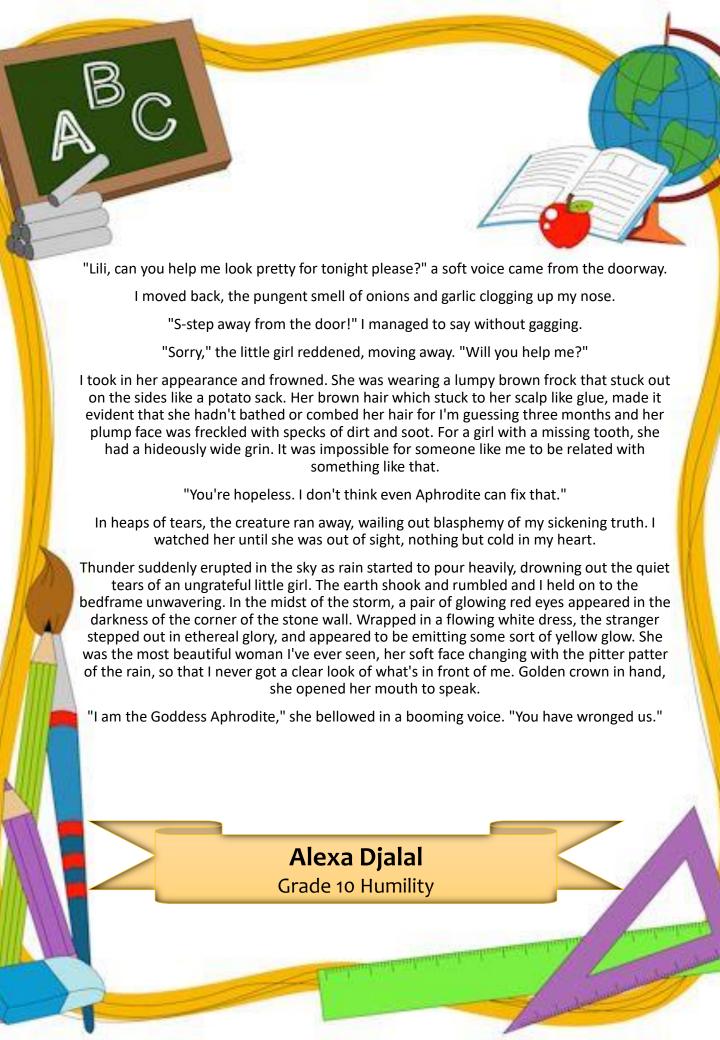
Grade 8 Teamwork

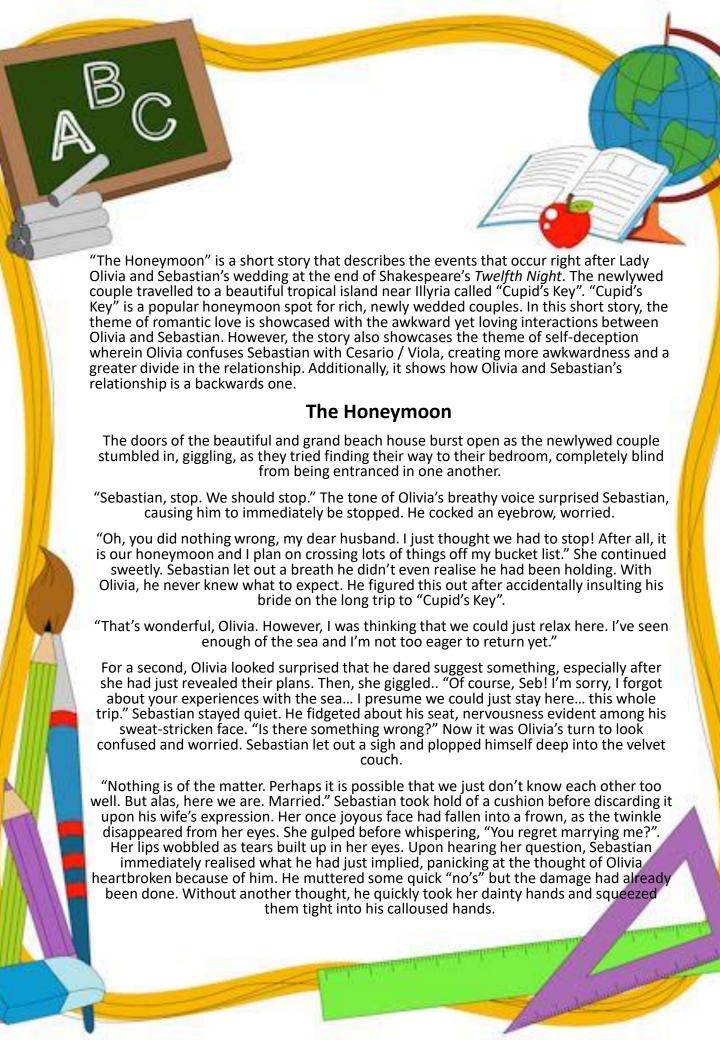


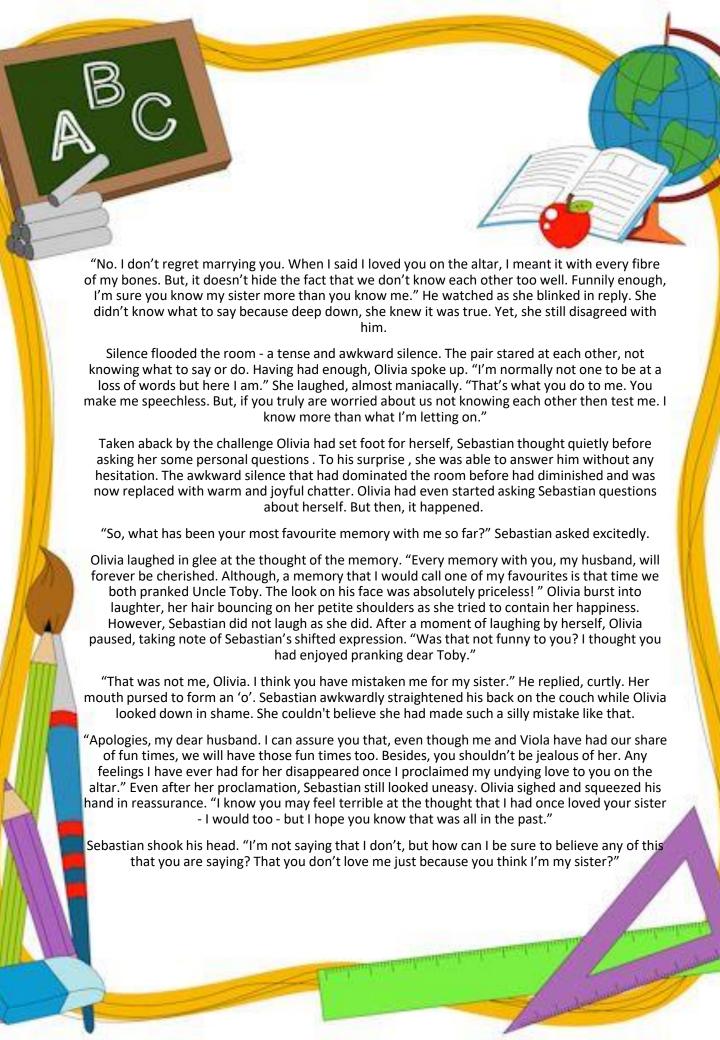


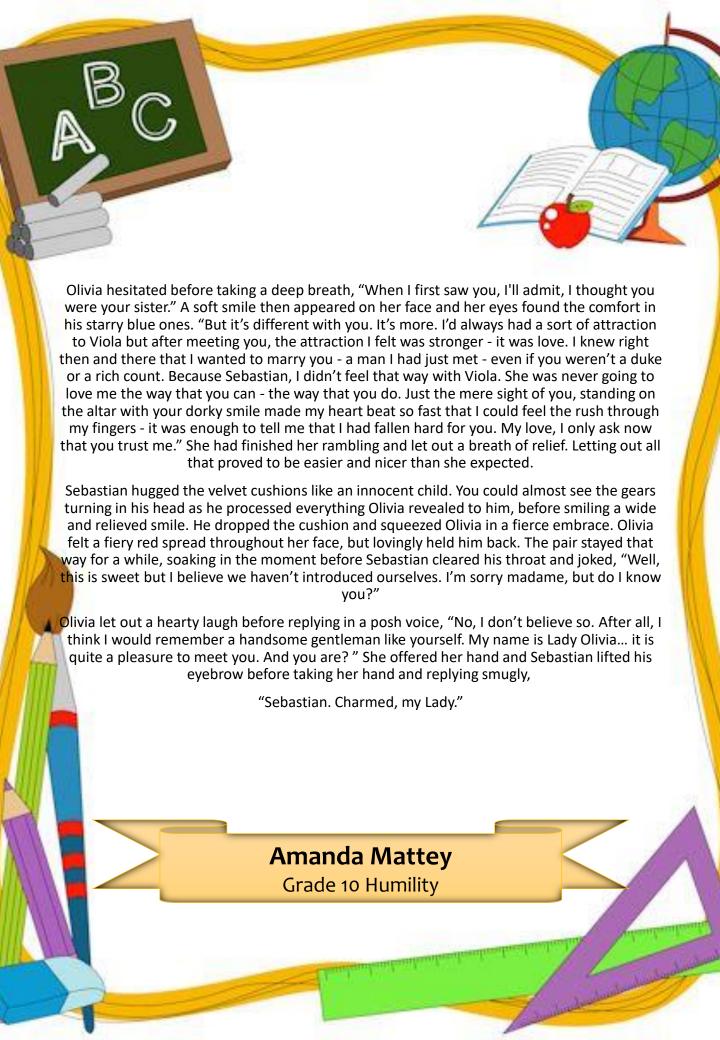


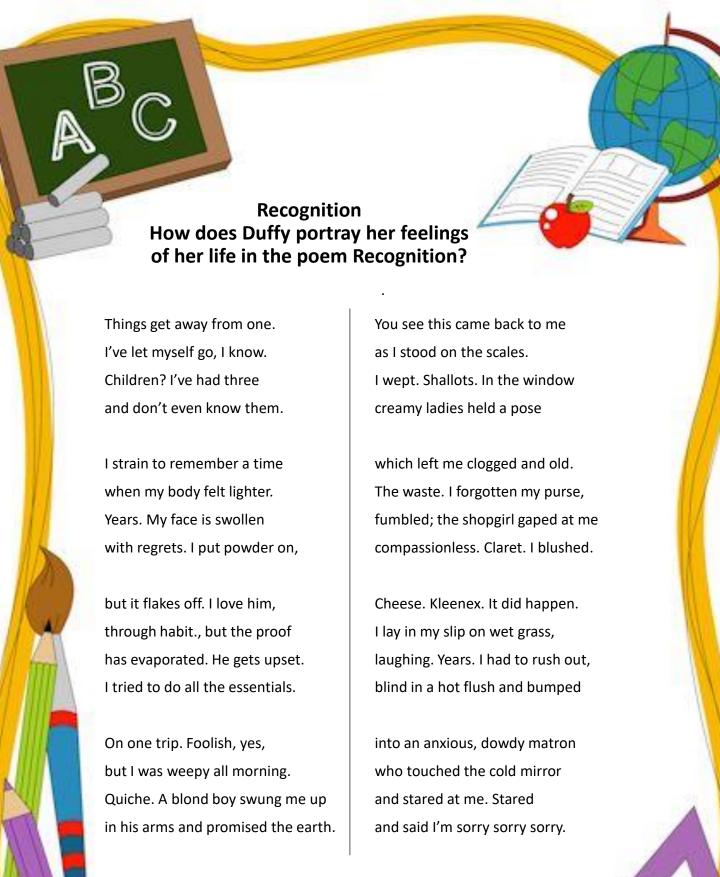


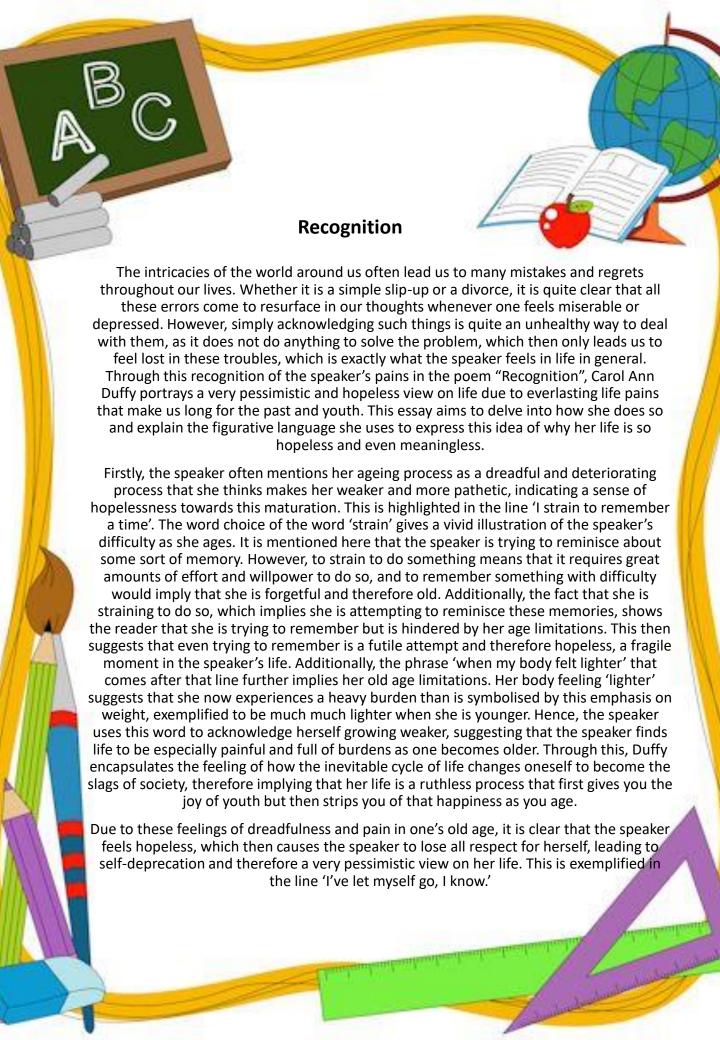


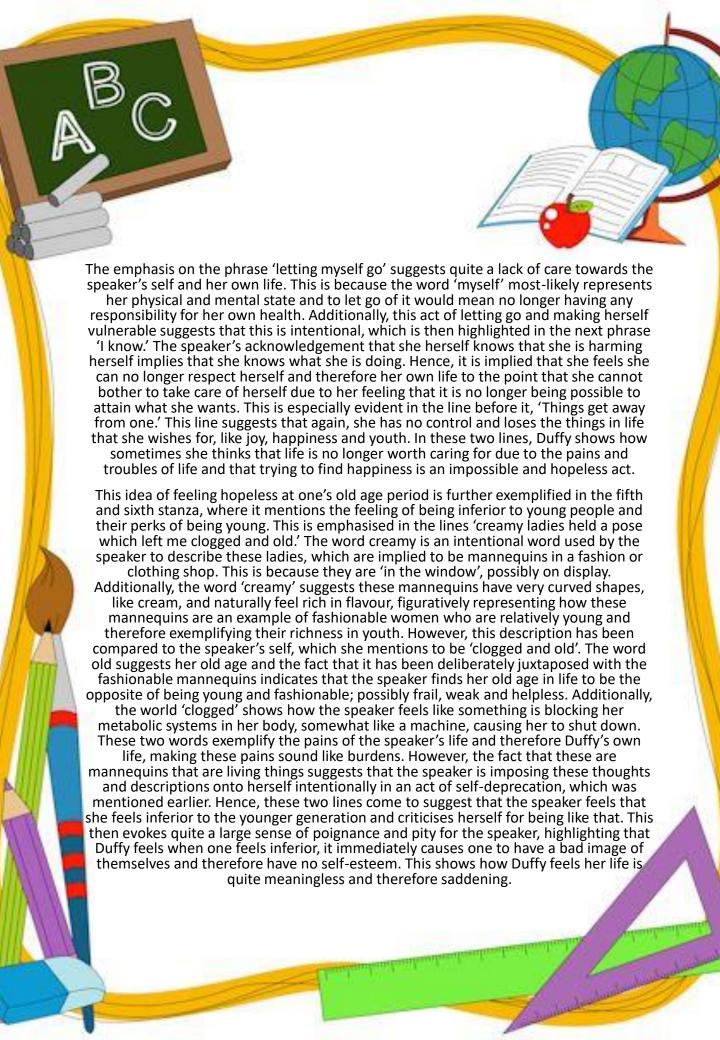




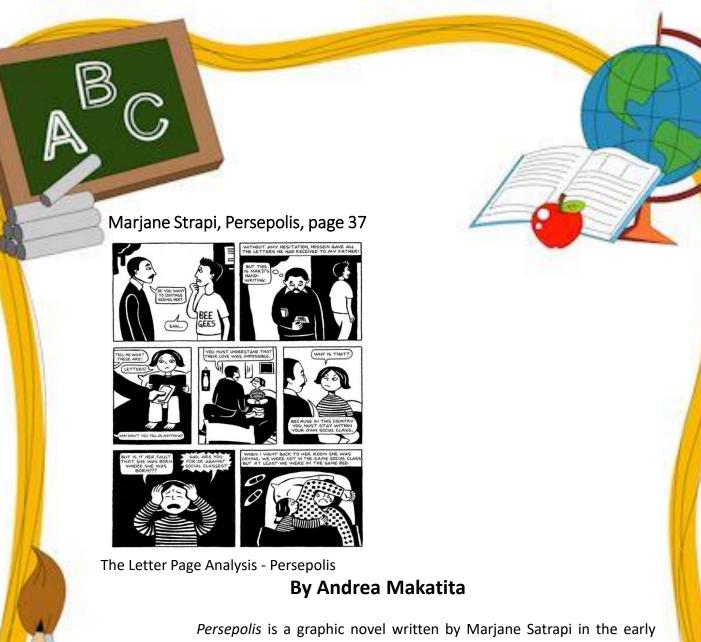








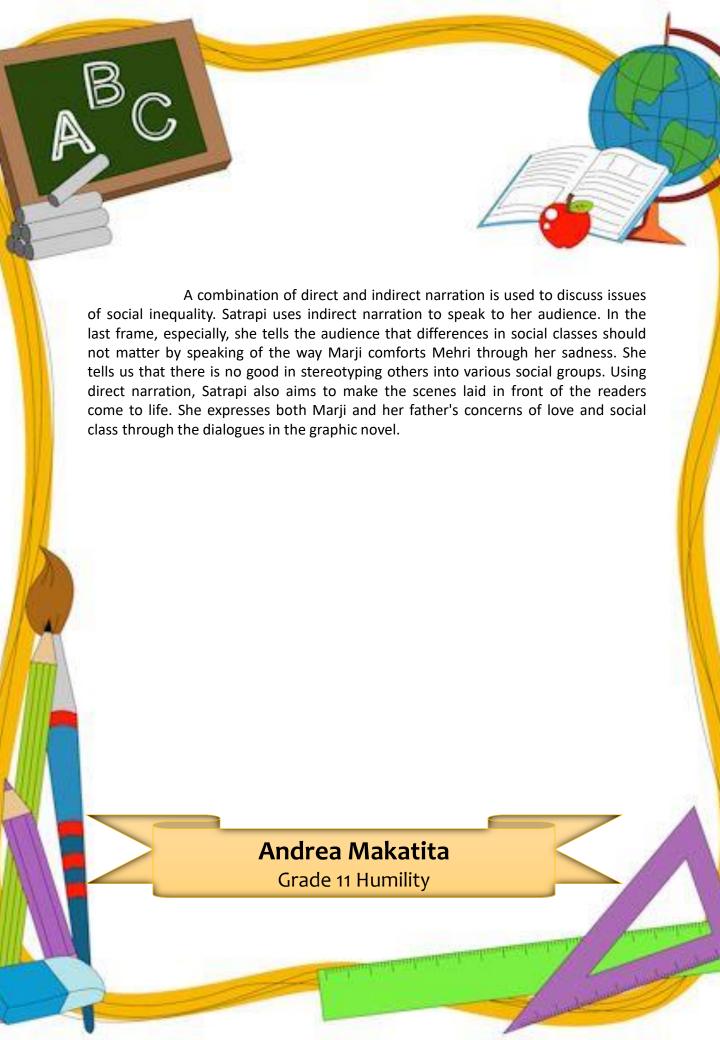


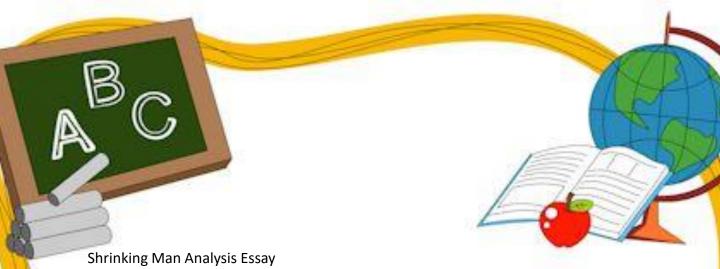


Persepolis is a graphic novel written by Marjane Satrapi in the early 2000s. Using various structural features and elements of graphic novels, she was able to create an artwork that captured the hearts of many with her creative discussions on issues of social class, religion and politics. In page 37 of the chapter titled "The Letter", she uses a variety of techniques that make up a graphic novel to discuss the issue of social inequality and its effects on society. With this global issue, she aims to sympathize with individuals who still struggle from social inequality. She uses various techniques such as the camera angle, direct and indirect narration, iconically drawn characters and color to convey this global issue.

The utilization of different camera angles is quite evident in this section. We start with the first two panels that put its focus on Marji's father and Hossein's conversation, giving the readers a clear view of both Marji's father's worried expression and Hossein's doubtful yet conscience-stricken expression.

The next frame puts Marji at eye-level with the readers. Satrapi does this to put the readers' focus away from Marji's father, allowing us to sympathize with Marji as she is the only iconically-drawn character we see in the next few frames. The camera in the fourth frame, however, moves back to give us a bigger picture of the scene taking place. Figuratively, it could be Satrapi's way of telling the readers to look at the bigger picture of what Marji's father is trying to say. He leaves Marji with a quite depressing note by saying that "their love was impossible". Though we perceive Marji's agitated reaction, Satrapi invites the readers to take a step back and formulate their ideas as to why Hossein and Mehri's love may have been impossible. By looking at the "bigger picture", we can sympathize with both Marji and her father as we now get a clearer view of the perspective that each side is serving. The next few frames display a closeup of Marji and her actions; however, we now look at her with a new perspective. The readers can understand both perspectives that Marji and her father utilize when speaking of social inequality and how it may affect Mehri's ability to love another person of a different class. Satrapi encourages her readers to utilize both these perspectives as it complements each other. Marji serves a more "fantasy-based" view of issues of love and social classes, while her father analyzes the situation with a more realistic outlook. Satrapi uses her iconically drawn characters to, in a way, ridicule issues of social inequality and love. By drawing her characters iconically, she conveys her opinions that this issue brought by social inequality is very "child-like", as everyone deserves to be treated equally with love. She also utilizes the colour contrast of black and white, which emphasizes the two contrasting views of Marji and her father. Marji's father looks at problems of love according to issues of social inequality, making his view more realistic. Marji, like Satrapi, believes that this complication caused by social inequality is merely ridiculous as social inequality should not hinder a person from being with someone they love. The bland or "dramatic" colours of black and white also set the sad mood that Mehri is feeling. In the final panel, especially, Satrapi makes use of emanata to show the tears rapidly and continuously falling along Mehri's cheeks. Satrapi conveys a massive amount of emotion through Mehri's sad expression, the tears falling down her cheeks and the colour black and white to convey feelings of despair. Psychologically, people suffering from depression often use the colour grey to express their emotion. Thus, Satrapi uses these colours to emphasize Mehri's sadness, to the point where she could start feeling depressed.





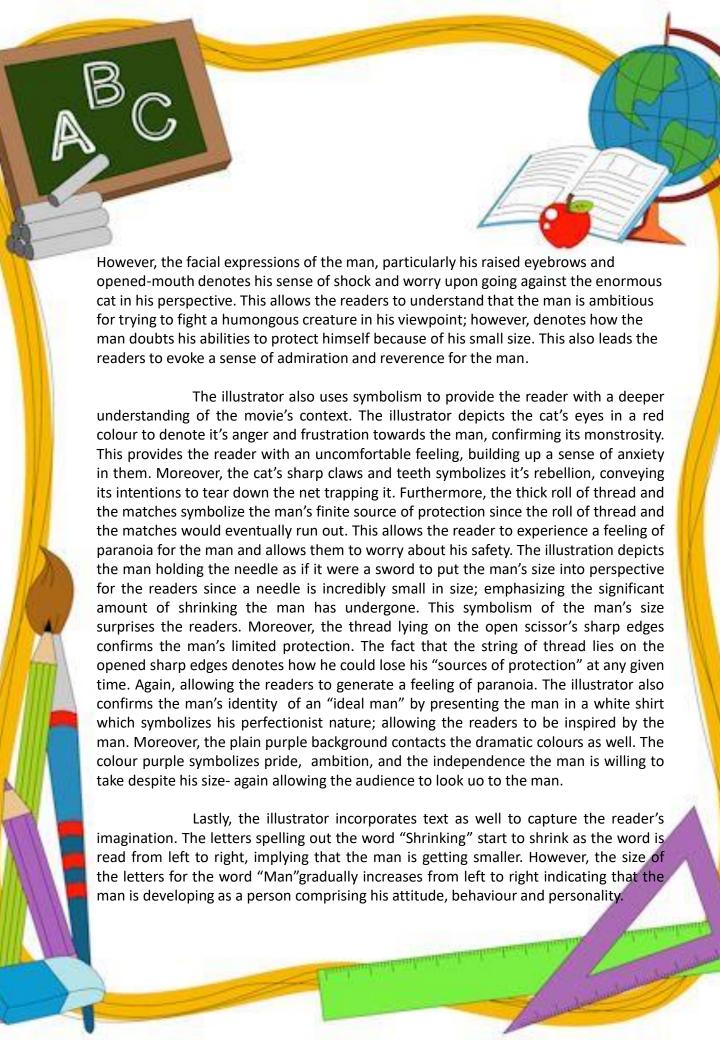
By Rheanna Mahboobani

Text 5.3 portrays a movie poster of the "The Incredible Shrinking Man" movie which provides the readers with an insight into the context of the film and at the same time, interests and captures the reader's imagination through the use of the illustrator's artwork, symbolism and the use of text.

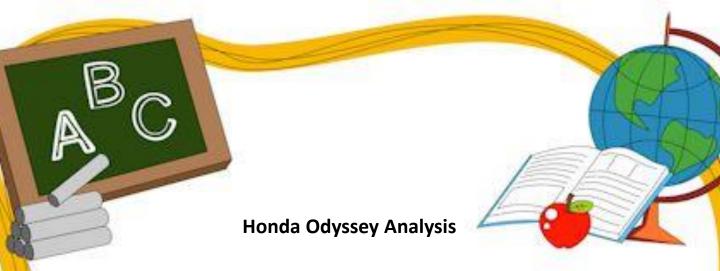
The illustrator expresses the cat and the man's image in bright, exaggerated colours to signify their importance in the movie's plot, leading the audience to assume that they are the movie's two main characters. The use of the dramatic colour scheme also emphasises the movie's fictional and non-realistic theme. Furthermore, the illustrator ensures that the artwork covers most of the poster's space to capture the reader's attention. In this artwork, the illustrator presents the cat's image in a low-angled viewpoint, denoting its superiority compared to the man; frightening the readers and generating a feeling of fear and dread in them for the cat. To build to the depth of this concept, the cat is also depicted to be significantly more extensive compared to the tiny man, again expressing the cat's power and dominance over the man and the man's vulnerability compared to the cat. This allows the audience to realise the cat's condescending nature; hence, allowing them to feel a sense of empathy towards the man.

In the artwork, the cat's eyes are wide-open as well, conveying that it is interested in the man. Moreover, its eyes are tilted diagonally, expressing it's anger and frustration towards the man, confirming it's interest in attacking him. This allows the audience to feel intimidated by the cat and hopeless when it comes to the man's chances of survival. Furthermore, the cat's posture again emphasizes it's confidence and dominance over the man with it's sharp teeth and claws clearly exposed. This again evokes an intimidating atmosphere and generates a sense of fear in the readers as well.

The illustrator depicts a contrast between the man's appearance and his personality. The man is portrayed with the features of an "ideal" man through his masculine features consisting of his muscular and fit body type, leading the audience to assume that he is confident because of his attempt to raise a needle against the enormous cat.



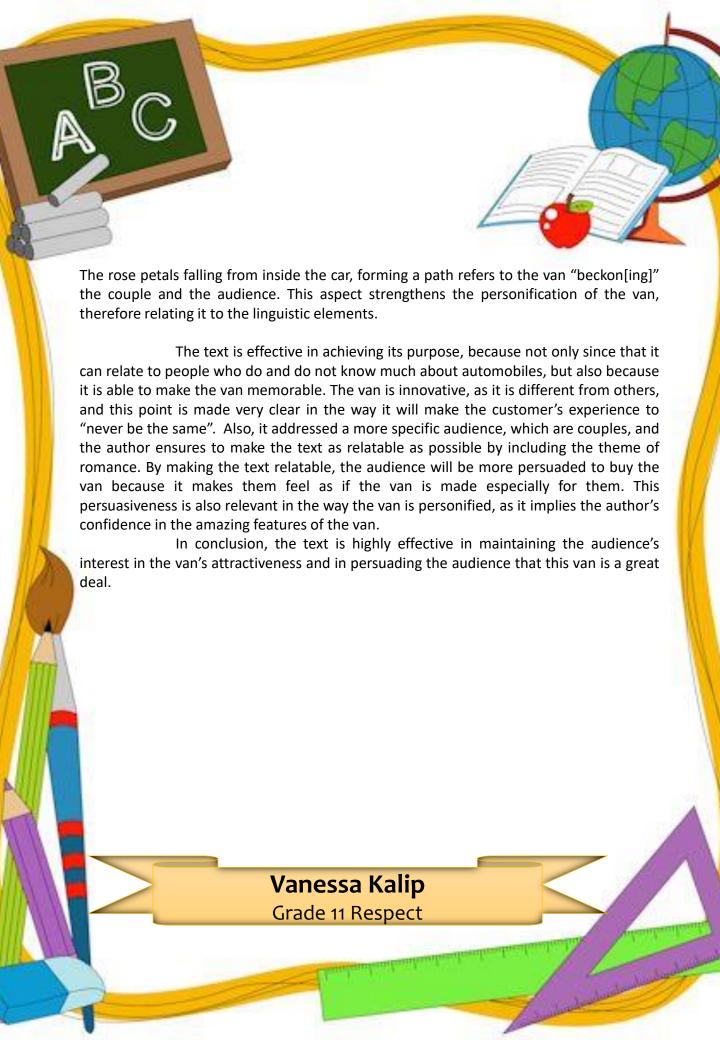


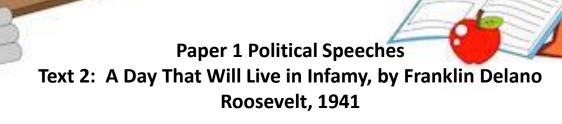


With the use of a spectrum of linguistic features, anchoring of images, and a clear sense and achievement of purpose, the text is successful in persuading the audience into buying the van.

The text uses a wide variety of linguistic elements to advertise this car and persuade the audience to buy the Honda Odyssey. The first example is the use of juxtaposing words in the same sentence; "war" and "cool". The van's ability to "warm up" the seats and the addition of a "cool box" imply the great range of features the van has to offer. The use of diction, as seen in the word "enchanting" establishes a romantic and magical atmosphere and implies class. The theme of class is further addressed when the author is careful to mention the fact that seats are "leather," therefore solidifying the exclusiveness of the van, since leather is more expensive than fabric. In addition, the magical atmosphere gives the audience an idea of uniqueness. This is further amplified in the last line of the paragraph in the bottom left corner. The repetition of the word "before" and the use of the phrase "never be the same" emphasizes the point that this van is different from the rest, and as previously mentioned in the text, "special". Moreover, the diction "tantalizingly efficient" highlights the specialty of the van's "28 hwy mpg V-6" engine, making it more attractive to the audience. The phrase is also used to allow those who do not know much about automobiles to know that this engine is still separate from the rest. The personification of the phrase "the van beckons" and the use of the pronoun "you" creates a strong audience involvement. The effect urges the audience to visualize the car better, which is especially useful because it allows focus on the features the author wants the audience to remember, which increases persuasiveness.

The image anchors the linguistic elements because it embodies the uniqueness previously mentioned. The moonlight shining directly on the van allows for contrast from the duller background. The rest of the image has a dull blue and purple hue, but the van is a bright, shiny red, allowing attention to be drawn immediately to the van. This supports the idea that the van is unique and different, "like no van before". This idea is also emphasized in the way the van is meant to look enchanting and magical, with the use of sparkles around it. Further, the romantic theme is made more prominent with the use of candles and rose petals, which are symbolic to romance, and the involvement of a couple.



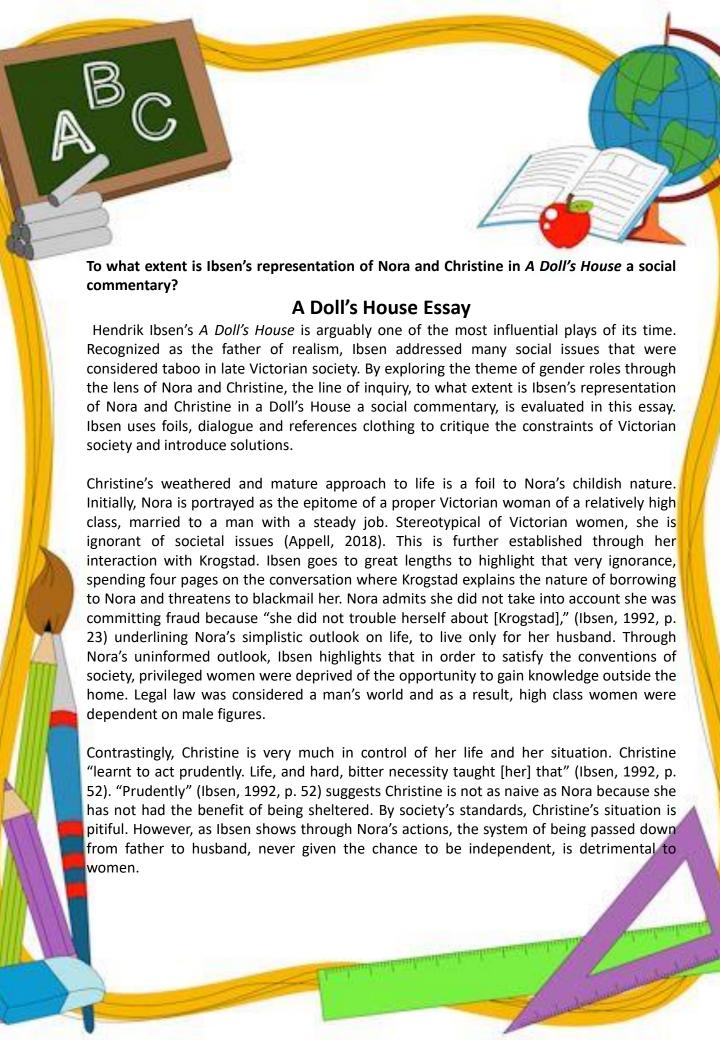


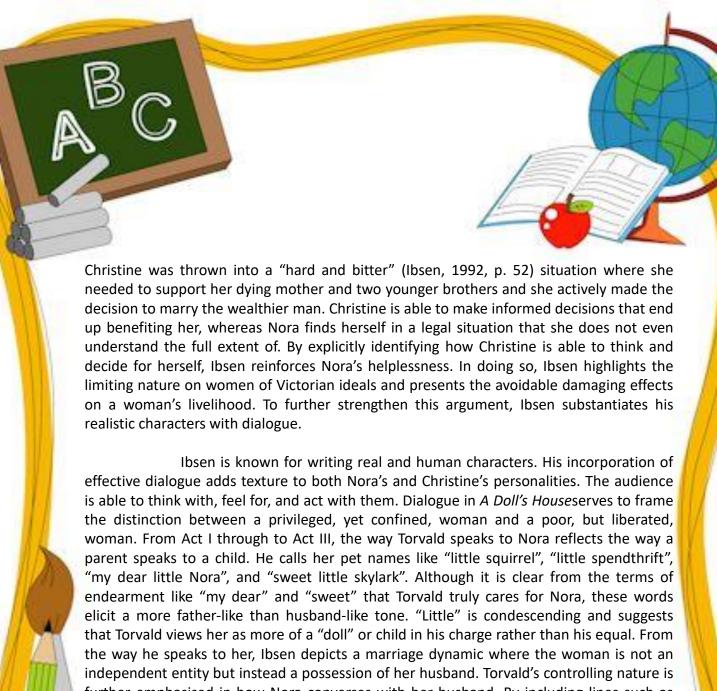
In this speech Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the attacks by Japanese forces to directly congress and broadcasted to the American people. His surface level intent was to call upon congress to declare war on Japan, but the main underlying motif was to rally the American people to support a war with Japan. He appeals to the audience of the American people through their sense of reason as well as emotion. His usage of diction, repetition and narrative in an assertive tone to resonate with the audience's sense of reason and evoke an emotional response.

The diction used throughout the speech is extremely emotive. He uses the word infamy to describe the date which solicits ideas of condemnation and dishonor when alluding to the surprise attacks by Japanese forces. He emphasizes the ill will behind the attacks with words such as "treachery" and "deceive" which continue to push the idea of immoral behavior by the Japanese. These words tie into betrayal of American trust that was placed into the Japanese. The audience themselves, being American, are placed in the position of the victim of deception eliciting the appropriate emotional responses of shock that lead to disgust and anger. These emotions are then aimed at a potential war effort by Roosevelt when he states at the end "we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us". The tone towards the end is of vengeful confidence and he calls upon the American people to trust in him and the Army to seek out their revenge. The diction also plays into the audience's reason through words such as "obvious" "deliberately" and "fact" to emphasize that there is no room for question that this attack was malicious in nature. This is also supported by the facts given of communication between the governments before the attack and how it was purposefully misleading. The audience is presented with various facts to solidify their disgust towards Japan as the intent to deceive is made clear.

A powerful use of repetition in Roosevelt's speech is the repetition of the words "Japanese forces attacked". While all the locations of the attacks could be condensed into one sentence, by splitting them up in this way Roosevelt focuses on the main message of the Japanese being the aggressors.







further emphasised in how Nora converses with her husband. By including lines such as "As you please, Torvald" and "Oh, you're always right, whatever you do" Ibsen highlights Nora's inferiority.

On the other hand, Ibsen depicts Christine as a woman who has been liberated from societal norms. Christine does adhere to the traditional gender roles of the time - she married the wealthier man to support her dying mother and young brothers. Nevertheless, Ibsen presents her in such a way that suggests she consciously succumbs to Victorian ideals as opposed to not knowing any other way to life. When Krogstad blames Christine's sudden declaration of love on "a woman's overstrained sense of generosity," (Ibsen, 1992, p.53) she responds with "Have you ever noticed anything of the sort in me?" lbsen, 1992, p.53)

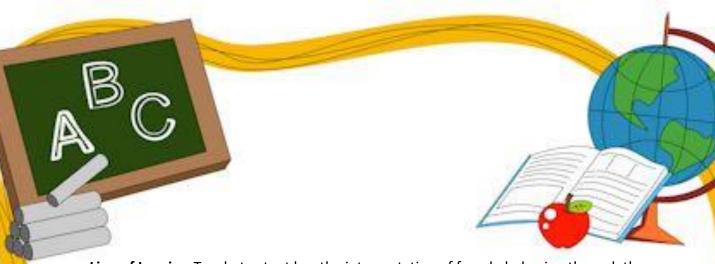
"Sense of generosity" refers to the "selfless motherhood [where] once they became

"Sense of generosity" refers to the "selfless motherhood...[where] once they became mothers, [they] were expected to forget about their own needs as humans." (Ghosh, 2016) Ibsen's use of "overstrained" implies that this "sense of generosity" (Ibsen, 1992, p.53) expected of women was over the top and excessive. Christine's challenging nature, illustrated from her rhetorical question, shows her unorthodox and progressive perspective and by extension, Ibsen's perspective on a woman's role in society. Christine admits that "[She] want[s] to be a mother to someone, and [his] children need a mother." (Ibsen, 1992, p.53) Christine acknowledges that she has a choice between living by herself and being a mother and wife, and chooses to become that mother and a wife. Ibsen conveys a radical yet ideal environment where women are given the chance to make decisions. By contrasting typical Victorian marriage dynamics and real love and care through dialogue, Ibsen critiques the patriarchal society in which he lived and demonstrates a sliver of what he hoped for.

In addition to dialogue, the references to clothing assist to contrast society's perceptions of Nora and Christine versus how they actually are. Dr Rank's comment that Nora's good fairy costume should be her daily dress portrays how Dr Rank perceives Nora, as an innocent and unknowing woman. Since Dr Rank still maintains this impression of Nora despite her childish flirting, the audience is persuaded to think that Dr Rank does not believe Nora is capable of committing fraud. Even though Dr Rank and Nora spend much time together, he is unable to see as an independent woman. At the end of the play, Nora emerges in a modest "everyday dress" (Ibsen, 1992, p.65). The removal of the fancy dress symbolises Nora's realisation that she has been played with like a doll her entire life. She thought she was happy in her marriage but finally came to see it as a relationship to satisfy conventions. Interestingly, Nora's final dress mimics Christine's consistent dress, suggesting that Nora will emerge from her journey as a mature and progressive woman like Christine.

Christine's approach to clothing, as seen from her offer to sew Nora's dress, fits the ideal middle class Victorian woman. All Victorian women were taught basic sewing skills to ensure they could take care of in-house fixes, and those in the market of marriage learnt the difficult art of Victorian embroidery. (Matthews, 2016) This almost motherly attitude of Christine's is what was expected of women in that time. However, when Torvald suggests Christine embroider instead knit, calling it "far more becoming" (Ibsen, 1992, p.56) Christine politely dismisses his suggestion.





Line of Inquiry: To what extent has the interpretation of female behavior, through the characterization of Christine in Ibsen's A Doll's House, changed according to societal context?

A Doll's House Essay

When The World Economic Forum (WEF) released its annual Global Gender Gap Report at the end of 2019, Norway was named the world's second most gender-equal country (World Economic Forum, 2019). Often, when *A Doll's House* is discussed in the current cultural context, it is hailed as a feminist masterpiece. Nonetheless, at the time of its premiere, Norwegian audiences may have had a different response. In 1879, Norway was experiencing its second wave of feminism, and literature would have played a predominant role. In *A Doll's House*, the character most often discussed in the context of feminism is Nora. However, in this essay, Christine will be assessed and analyzed to answer the line of inquiry: to what extent has the interpretation of female behavior, through the characterization of Christine in Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, changed according to societal context? To answer this question, the aspects of characterization analyzed will be Christine's ambition in her career, her relationships, and her general attitude towards life in juxtaposition with Nora.

The first aspect of Christine to consider is her ambition in her career. In the play, Christine is shown to be career-oriented and focused on keeping herself busy. Following her husband's death, she was forced to focus her energy on work in order to maintain an income, as seen in the line "The last three years have seemed like one long working-day, with no rest." This line, which seems to have a negative connotation since the working-day is typically seen as a burden, contrasts the rest of her dialogue in this scene, which makes her appear grateful for the work opportunities. When Nora suggests she feels relieved with no one left to care for, she states, "No, indeed; I only feel my life unspeakably empty." While Nora, representing the general public, sees work as a necessary act that one does only to survive, Christine views it as the sole purpose of her life at this point in time, showing her ambition. She feels the need to be working and confirms her intentions for meeting Nora with the line "When you told me of the happy turn your fortunes have taken—you will hardly believe it—I was delighted not so much on your account as on my own.", displaying her willingness to be blatant about her ambition and self-serving ideals.



Her reliance on feelings of duty and obligation to explain her actions shows that to her, these trump any emotional attachment. In fact, as she reunites with Krogstad a predominant reason is not that she has feelings for him, but that she feels he can give her the opportunity to have people to care for. He has the ability to curb her loneliness and feeling of futility, and she is open about this in phrases such as "I want to be a mother to someone, and your children need a mother. We two need each other." She wishes to not only have work but also to have a domestic role, showing the two sides of her ambition in relationships. However, it also further solidifies her ambition as an outlet of feelings of duty, as she feels the need to care for Krogstad's girls.

According to Victorian ideals, of which the majority of Europe adhered to at the time, it was not uncommon for a woman to marry purely out of financial need rather than affection, which would have led her actions to be viewed as reasonable by the audience. In contrast, in modern society, there is a stigma towards being open about marrying for wealth, and marrying for love has become much more common. This is one scenario in which audiences may have approved of Christine's actions less as time passed.

Alongside her ambition and attitude towards relationships, her general approach and attitude is also a significant aspect of her characterization. Christine is portrayed in the play as a woman with behavior that rather fits societal norms. As seen in the first time she meets Nora in the play, she speaks only one line at a time abruptly, such as "Yes, it is I" and "I arrived by steamer this morning. She speaks only when she needs to and does not exaggerate her message, suggesting that she fits the stereotype of a reserved woman. Her lack of outspokenness however is paired with a maturity that has come with age and experience. She is also repeatedly shown to be an honest woman that pushes Nora to tell the truth about her loan, even going so far as to conspire against Nora when Krogstad sends a letter exposing her, seen in the line "This unhappy secret must be disclosed; they must have a complete understanding between them, which is impossible with all this concealment and falsehood going on." Her integrity is seen in how she views the secret as "unhappy", and believes no relationship can be truly happy when there are lies present.

This behavior would have been what was deemed acceptable by Norwegian society at the time of the play's debut, since Norwegian women were considered strong bearers of traditions. The tradition at the time would have been to uphold Victorian values, and this meant the prioritization of duty, seriousness, modesty and proper behavior. Coming from a financially modest background, Christine would've needed to maintain these values in order to be viewed as a proper woman.

