

Question 2

(Suggested time—40 minutes. This question counts as one-third of the total essay section score.)

The following passage is from the novel *The Known World* by Edward P. Jones. Read the passage carefully. Then, in a well-organized essay, analyze how the author reveals the character of Moses. In your analysis, you may wish to consider such literary elements as point of view, selection of detail, and imagery.

The evening his master died he worked again well after he ended the day for the other adults, his own wife among them, and sent them back with hunger and tiredness to their cabins. The young ones, his son  
Line 5 among them, had been sent out of the fields an hour or so before the adults, to prepare the late supper and, if there was time enough, to play in the few minutes of sun that were left. When he, Moses, finally freed himself of the ancient and brittle harness that  
10 connected him to the oldest mule his master owned, all that was left of the sun was a five-inch-long memory of red orange laid out in still waves across the horizon between two mountains on the left and one on the right. He had been in the fields for all of  
15 fifteen hours. He paused before leaving the fields as the evening quiet wrapped itself about him. The mule quivered, wanting home and rest. Moses closed his eyes and bent down and took a pinch of the soil and ate it with no more thought than if it were a spot of  
20 cornbread. He worked the dirt around in his mouth and swallowed, leaning his head back and opening his eyes in time to see the strip of sun fade to dark blue and then to nothing. He was the only man in the realm, slave or free, who ate dirt, but while the  
25 bondage women, particularly the pregnant ones, ate it for some incomprehensible need, for that something that ash cakes and apples and fatback did not give their bodies, he ate it not only to discover the strengths and weaknesses of the field, but because the  
30 eating of it tied him to the only thing in his small world that meant almost as much as his own life.

This was July, and July dirt tasted even more like sweetened metal than the dirt of June or May. Something in the growing crops unleashed a metallic  
35 life that only began to dissipate in mid-August, and by harvest time that life would be gone altogether, replaced by a sour moldiness he associated with the coming of fall and winter, the end of a relationship he had begun with the first taste of dirt back in March,  
40 before the first hard spring rain. Now, with the sun gone and no moon and the darkness having taken a nice hold of him, he walked to the end of the row, holding the mule by the tail. In the clearing he dropped the tail and moved around the mule toward  
45 the barn.

The mule followed him, and after he had prepared the animal for the night and came out, Moses smelled the coming of rain. He breathed deeply, feeling it surge through him. Believing he was alone, he smiled.  
50 He knelt down to be closer to the earth and breathed deeply some more. Finally, when the effect began to dwindle, he stood and turned away, for the third time that week, from the path that led to the narrow lane of the quarters with its people and his own cabin, his  
55 woman and his boy. His wife knew enough now not to wait for him to come and eat with them. On a night with the moon he could see some of the smoke rising from the world that was the lane—home and food and rest and what passed in many cabins for the life of  
60 family. He turned his head slightly to the right and made out what he thought was the sound of playing children, but when he turned his head back, he could hear far more clearly the last bird of the day as it evening-chirped in the small forest far off to the left.

He went straight ahead, to the farthest edge of the cornfields to a patch of woods that had yielded  
65 nothing of value since the day his master bought it from a white man who had gone broke and returned to Ireland. "I did well over there," that man lied to his  
70 people back in Ireland, his dying wife standing hunched over beside him, "but I longed for all of you and for the wealth of my homeland." The patch of woods of no more than three acres did yield some  
75 soft, blue grass that no animal would touch and many trees that no one could identify. Just before Moses stepped into the woods, the rain began, and as he walked on the rain became heavier. Well into the forest the rain came in torrents through the trees and their mighty summer leaves, and after a bit Moses  
80 stopped and held out his hands and collected water that he washed over his face. Then he undressed down to his nakedness and lay down. To keep the rain out of his nose, he rolled up his shirt and placed it under his head so that it tilted just enough for the rain to  
85 flow down about his face. When he was an old man and rheumatism chained up his body, he would look back and blame the chains on evenings such as these, and on nights when he lost himself completely and fell asleep and didn't come to until morning, covered  
90 with dew.

Pages 1-3 from *The Known World* by Edward P. Jones. Copyright © 2003 by Edward P. Jones. Reprinted by permission of HarperCollins Publishers.

**2014 AP English Literature Scoring Guide**  
**Question #2: Edward P. Jones, *The Known World***

General Directions: This scoring guide will be useful for most of the essays that you read, but in problematic cases, please consult your table leader. The score that you assign should reflect your judgment of the quality of the essay as a whole—its content, style, and mechanics. **Reward the writers for what they do well.** The score for an exceptionally well-written essay may be raised by one point above the otherwise appropriate score. In no case may a poorly written essay be scored higher than a three (3).

**9-8** These essays offer a persuasive analysis of how Jones reveals the character of Moses through literary elements. The writers make a strong case for their interpretation of how the character is revealed. They may consider literary elements such as point of view, selection of detail, and imagery, and they engage the text through apt and specific references. Although these essays may not be error-free, their perceptive analysis is apparent in writing that is clear and effectively organized. Essays scored a nine (9) reveal more sophisticated analysis and more effective control of language than do essays scored an eight (8).

**7-6** These essays offer a reasonable analysis of how Jones reveals the character of Moses through literary elements. The writers provide a sustained, competent reading of the passage, with attention to literary elements such as point of view, selection of detail, and imagery. Although these essays may not be error-free and are less perceptive or less convincing than 9-8 essays, the writers present their ideas with clarity and control and refer to the text for support. Essays scored a seven (7) present better-developed analysis and more consistent command of the elements of effective composition than do essays scored a six (6).

**5** These essays respond to the assigned task with a plausible reading of the passage, but tend to be superficial or thin in their discussion of how Jones reveals the character of Moses through literary elements. While containing some analysis of the passage, implicit or explicit, the discussion of how literary elements contribute to the revelation of character may be slight, and support from the passage may tend toward summary or paraphrase. While these writers demonstrate adequate control of language, their essays may be marred by surface errors. These essays are not as well conceived, organized, or developed as 7-6 essays.

**4-3** These lower-half essays fail to offer an adequate analysis of the passage. The analysis may be partial, unconvincing, or irrelevant; the writers may ignore how Jones reveals the character of Moses or the use of literary elements. These essays may be characterized by an unfocused or repetitive presentation of ideas, an absence of textual support, or an accumulation of errors. Essays scored a three (3) may contain significant misreading and/or demonstrate inept writing.

**2-1** These essays compound the weaknesses of the papers in the 4-3 range. They may persistently misread the passage or be unacceptably brief. They may contain pervasive errors that interfere with understanding. Although some attempt has been made to respond to the prompt, the writer's ideas are presented with little clarity, organization, or support from the passage. Essays scored a one (1) contain little coherent discussion of the passage.

**0** These essays give a response that is completely off topic or inadequate; there may be some mark or a drawing or a brief reference to the task.

-- These essays are entirely blank.

In his characterization of Moses, Edward P. Jones uses a wealth of vivid, living detail and imagery of nature's fullness of life to present a man who is more earth than man. Moses is a laborer who works the land daily and thus has a deep and close connection to it. Jones's language of relationship and life in association with the land and the nature around Moses reveals Moses as a man whose life, joy, suffering and death all spring from the earth and his response to this wellspring of life is to return his own labors and love to the earth.

In the opening lines of the passage, Jones ~~points~~ portrays Moses as a loyal hard worker who ~~is~~ even in the face of death, "worked again well after he ended the day." While his humanity and his human relationship with others is plagued by "hunger and tiredness," the earth provides him with sustenance and life. In fact, Moses even eats the soil: "Moses closed his eyes and bent down and took a pinch of soil and ate it with no more thought than ~~if~~ it had ~~been~~ were a spot of corobread." Here Jones emphasizes Moses's close relationship with the land, that he eats it not to feed himself but "to discover the strengths



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and weaknesses of the soil" which "meant more to almost as much as his own life." But this relationship is not a forced one as one might think about a laborer who works the land. Jones uses strong human imagery to suggest an equal relationship between man and <sup>nature</sup> earth. Gleaned from the ~~age~~ "ancient and brittle harness" of his work, Moses is enveloped by a loving nature: "the evening quiet wrapped himself about him." Even when describing Moses tending the soil, Jones uses the word, "relationship" to ~~more~~ illustrate more directly a give-and-take sharing of the earth and Moses. The explicit detail of of this relationship, of its changing nature in the "sweetened metal" taste of summer against the "sour moldiness" of winter seems to reflect a loving, almost human relationship between the earth and the man.

The point of view of the narrative also serves to support this idea of an intimate relationship. The narrator, a third person objective narrator <sup>who</sup> ~~that~~ has some insight into ~~the~~ the thoughts and feelings of Moses, provides an intimate portrayal of the tender and caring actions of Moses toward the earth. This point of view, like an observer, ~~witnesses a~~ witness, allows for a close and private view



of Moses, when Moses smells the rain, "He breathed deeply, feeling it surge through him. Believing he was alone, he smiled. He unrolled down to be closer to the earth and ~~was~~ breathed deeply some more." This moment of intimacy was ~~meant~~ meant to be a private one and almost mirrors the loving embrace between husband and wife. This description is closely followed by Moses's thinking of home and his family; "his woman and his boy." The contrast <sup>of</sup> ~~between~~ Moses's indifference to his family further highlights that Moses is a man of the land, not of people. Again, <sup>with</sup> the final scene of Moses washing in the rain and lying naked upon the wet earth, Moses enters into the earth, becomes a part of it, birthed by it and cleansed, "covered with dew" at the start of day.

The vivid imagery and close intimate detail and point of view of this ~~passage~~ passage reflects the living and almost human relationship between Moses and the earth. Edward P. Jones gives the passage a shot of life and beauty and so too does he give his character, Moses, a sense of strength and joy in nature. The imagery of life in nature suggests that Moses draws his strength from the earth and



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not from the people who came from it and  
work it.

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In his novel The Known World, Edward P. Jones creates 2 characters, <sup>Moses, who is</sup> completely entwined with the world around him. Exploring the themes of nature, <sup>and</sup> rebirth, ~~and~~ Jones complicates the <sup>reader's</sup> understanding of humanity, <sup>slavery,</sup> and gender roles. Through utilizing <sup>an omniscient narrator with insights into Moses,</sup> ~~an omniscient narrator with insights into Moses,~~ explaining Moses' connection to nature, and the interaction with rain and rebirth, Jones reveals the character of Moses and suggests the power of interactions with the natural world.

~~The~~ <sup>reflects Moses'</sup> point of view ~~begins~~ <sup>reveals</sup> his character as it reveals his calm, contemplative, and peaceful nature. ~~The~~ ~~text~~ ~~and~~ ~~character~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~passage~~ ~~begins~~ ~~with~~ "The evening his master set his world <sup>again</sup> well after he ended the day for the other adults... Like he, Moses, finally freed himself of the ancient and bitter harness that connected him to the doer? rule his master owned" (1-10). Moses is internally free to work, yet work is not simply slavery for him as he is inherently connected to nature. Despite working for 18 hours "he paused before leaving the field, as the evening quiet wrapped itself about him" (15-16). Moses is reflective and calm, aware of his situation and surroundings. He never speaks, ~~never~~ <sup>the</sup> point of view is all. In omniscient narration, ~~but~~ <sup>the</sup> actions reveal Moses's character. As Moses continues to interact with the natural world, his character further



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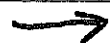
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Develops and becomes more complex

His interaction with the dirt heightens his connection to nature and introduces ~~the relationship~~ <sup>the relationship</sup> ~~between~~ between the natural world and humanity.

Moses "was the only man in the realm of the acre, who ate dirt, but while the bandage women... ate it for some incomprehensible need" (23-24). The idea that women are more connected to nature is often explored, and here Jones suggests that while turning Moses into the story ~~is~~ showing that he is somehow more connected to nature than all men. Moses "ate [the dirt] not only to discover the strengths and weaknesses of the soil, but because the eating of it had him to the only thing in his small world that ~~was~~ <sup>meant</sup> almost as much as his life" (28-31).

It is interesting <sup>to note</sup> that he first considers the practical application - he tests the dirt to apply the knowledge to his farming and field work - man controlling nature. Furthermore, the dirt in the summer tastes of "sweetened metal" (33), potentially suggesting industrialization. ~~as a result~~ Yet, this becomes "sour moldiness" as the fall and winter comes, representing the inevitable mortality of crops and life - this followed by "the darkness [of the night] having taken a nice hold of him" (41-42). The second reason for his consumption of dirt suggests that Moses feels that his fields and nature are equally important





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to his life, representing the struggle of his bond to nature. The act of home entry the art represents his recognition of mortality and his deep, inherent connection to nature.

Finally, the symbolism of rebirth during the rainfall highlights Moses' connection to nature and juxtaposes society and the natural world. Moses "smelled the comings of rain" and "kneelt down to be closer to the earth" (49-51). He is in tune with the natural world, and turns away from society, his cabin with his family.

He then turns his head to what "he thought was the sound of playing children" to find he "could hear far more clearly the last bird of the day" (51-62).

This juxtaposition of Moses' relationship with society versus nature suggests that he is more

connected to the natural world than to humanity.

As the rain ~~beats~~ <sup>become</sup> ~~beats~~ heavier, Moses washes his face, takes off his clothes, and lies in the grass. This ~~is~~ seems representative as a baptism of sorts. He is freeing himself from the mis of slavery, as his master just died.

He "lost himself completely" (88) and sleeps in the forest, washed out by the rain, until the morning when he is "covered with dew" - symbol of



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freshness and rebirth. Interestingly, ~~the~~ the narrative explains that when he was an old man and rheumatism gnawed in his body (85-86) he blamed it on his 70s like this. This represents the complexity of humanity and freedom, this night a representation of his freedom from slavery binds and chains him later in life.

Jones suggests through the complexity of Moses' character developed through point of view, symbolism, and imagery of interacting with nature, the complexity of freedom and the freeing power of the natural world. Nature is almost revered in this passage, ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ suggesting the intense power of the natural world and connections to it.

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In the excerpt from The Known World, Edward P. Jones depicts the character of Moses as a slave working ~~on a plantation~~ <sup>the land on</sup> a plantation. Jones develops Moses' relationship with the land or with nature as a whole to indicate his relative separation or even isolation from the human community. Jones' selection of detail and point of view contribute to this characterization of Moses and his independence.

Jones' ~~selection~~ <sup>choice</sup> of detail presents Moses as distinctly separate from other people and even emphasizes his independence. ~~For example~~ <sup>The coupling</sup> of the assertion that Moses "worked again well after he ended the day for the other adults" (1-2) with the acknowledgment that it was the very ~~day~~ <sup>evening</sup> his master died" proves that Moses' work is self-driven and ~~is~~ even independent of the demands of others, even those socially higher than him or in a position of power. The distinction that his wife and son joined <sup>with</sup> "the rest of the people who retired to their cabins from their work at the ~~field~~ <sup>field</sup>" only emphasizes his greater isolation, even from those in

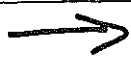


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a position of typical family intimacy and love. Even "the mule quivered, wanting home and rest" (16-17), which calls attention to the perverse nature of Moses' behavior as he seeks the opposite desire of the others. Jones' inclusion of Moses' tendency to eat dirt, as well as his different perceptions of the dirt with regard to the changing seasons, serves to emphasize the closer relationship that Moses has with the land in comparison with any other human or creature. Indeed, Jones reveals that "he ate it... because eating of it tied him to the only thing in this small world that meant almost as much as his own life" (28-32). ~~Through~~ the aspect of life that is most dear to him is not the companionship of another person or creature; indeed, his own wife "knew enough now not to wait for him to come and eat with them" (55-56). Rather, ~~and~~ Moses holds most dear the land, and it is in nature rather than in companionship that he "lost himself completely" (88).



Jones' use of a third person omniscient narrator further emphasizes Moses' separation from companionship and humanity. Because the narrator is omniscient, he can understand Moses' wife's thoughts and behaviors without Moses needing to reflect on her or even acknowledge her in any way. Since Moses himself is so isolated and independent, a point of view that would foster his ~~personal~~<sup>interpersonal</sup> communication seems inappropriate. Jones does employ free indirect discourse with regard to his third person narrator's presentation of Moses' thoughts precisely in the way that he would think them, which grants the reader the ability to hear Moses' voice without having his speech <sup>which seems limited by his limited human interaction</sup>.

Jones' particular selection of detail and his use of an omniscient third person narrator ~~do not~~ combine to characterize Moses as distinctly separate from the community of humanity but content and at peace with his ~~own~~ independence and indeed his bond with nature.



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Despite <sup>Moses's</sup> ~~his~~ circumstances as a slave, ~~under~~  
Pro Jones reveals his unique ability to  
find solace and - even freedom in  
living the life he chooses and ~~bonding~~ <sup>his bond</sup>  
with the land.

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Moses is seen as a quiet outsider in his own world. The passage narrates the events around him describing the pain and poor conditions around him. Yet despite his strange habits the audience cannot help but feel compassion and unknowing respect for Moses. Moses and those around him add depth and reality to the passage. Without them there could be no contrast to Moses. Through point of view, selection of detail, and imagery the audience can see the daily life of Moses and see through his actions the reflection of his character.

Point of view is essential to this narration as it provides insight to not only Moses' actions but how different he is from his surroundings. The quote "He was the only man to ~~ate~~ dirt but while the bondage of woman..." His actions prove Moses to not be preoccupied with ~~material~~ bodily needs like nutrition. Instead the author uses a third person point of view to allow the audience to be an observer and recount Moses' daily life without him knowing to show a side of innocence which also ~~shows~~ loneliness. Moses does not taste dirt out of childish desire of hunger he instead does it as a spiritual desire to remind him about life. The point



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of view stays third person even when describing the Irish man; "I did well over there, that man lied". This insight into the view of the Irish man is used to contrast with Moses. He never tries to seem better off than he really is, he is a simple, honest man. The two dif. points of views allow the audience to see how much different Moses is from his surroundings. While others are focused on themselves Moses eats dirt to connect himself to the land, an extension of himself.

The selection of detail throughout the passage reveals the inner character of Moses. The little quirks he does shows how Moses truly is when looking past his strange dirt eating habits. Moses is a "hard worker as" he had been in the field for all fifteen hours" and "didn't come to until morning covered in dew". ~~That's~~ These details show the work ethic of Moses and how he works himself past the point of exhaustion. These details show how he has no sense of time and is simply working on the land and symbolically himself. The attention to detail in the taste of the dirt shows how Moses is actually seeing the changes around him, as "this was July

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and July dirt tasted even more like sweetened metal than did the dirt of May June or May". Again Moses appears to have no sense of time and relies on the dirt to put him back into the material world. As Moses falls back to the dirt as a catch it reveals how he is simply floating through or just existing through this life. Imagery in the passage shows the harsh environment of Moses. Yet enhances his soft nature. Through the description of the sun it shows how draining the work load is. " ... as Moses freed himself of the ancient and brittle harness that connected him ... memory of the red-orange laid out in waves". This shows how Moses is simply a worker and observer. He appears to lack any depth as he is only connected to the field through his work and mule. The simple nature of Moses is then seen in the imagery of the rain. Then he undressed down to his nakedness and lay down. To keep the rain out of his nose, he rolled <sup>up</sup> his shirt. Although at first Moses is seen to be very simple, he does not run inside and claim shelter. He is very naturalistic as he

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embraces nature ~~and~~ and ~~does not~~ It shows how although he is disconnected from people that he is very connected to the land.

A quiet observer Moses is further characterized by point of view, selection of detail, and imagery. Through his actions and surroundings it is clear how Moses is simple yet complex in his unique ways. The underlying work ethic of Moses portrays him to never be extravagant in human matters and keeps to himself and the land. The passage characterizes Moses to be alone yet collected, simple yet complex, and existing while not being fully present.

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In "The Known World" by Edward P. Jones, <sup>an excerpt from</sup> the experience of a slave, Moses, is told, and his character is explored. Through the use of Imagery, and selection of detail, Jones exposes ~~the~~ and characterizes Moses, showing his strong appreciation for life and nature.

Jones uses imagery to show Moses' appreciation for the world and life as a whole, despite ~~his~~ the brutal reality that he is a slave. For example, the image when Moses is "finally freed himself of the ancient and brittle harness that connected him to the oldest mule," shows that each day when Moses is tied down and restrained. However, this image of restraint, soon becomes one of endurance and hopefulness when he's able to appreciate "all that was left of the sun... a five-inch-long memory of red orange laid out in still waves across the horizon... ~~between two mountains on the left~~ <sup>This emphasizes Moses' appreciation</sup> of the world around him and all of its beauties, despite the hardships he faces every single day. Towards the end of the excerpt, his respect and appreciation is further <sup>illuminated</sup> ~~illumination~~ when "he lost himself completely and fell asleep and didn't come to until morning."

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covered with dew." Moses's "losing himself to the nature, is an expression of his gratitude for the world, showing that he is happy and grateful of the world and its liveliness and natural gift, such as this rainstorm, despite his strenuous life during the entirety of the day.

Through a specific selection of detail, Jones further emphasizes Moser's emotional attachment to the outside world. First, Moser's consumption of dirt, because eating it "tied him to the only thing in his small world that meant almost as much as his own life." This shows that Moser has a strong love and passion for the world and its nature. By <sup>selecting the detail that</sup> eating <sup>Moser</sup> the dirt, Jones is expressing that Moser wants to be closer and create a stronger attachment with nature. In addition, Jones specifically tells the reader that the edge of cornfield that ~~was~~ <sup>Moser</sup> loses himself in, "had yielded nothing of value since the day his master had bought it." However, this patch of land becomes useful and of important to Moser. For, he utilizes this land to escape and grow closer to nature and the world entirely. Jones chooses specific details in order to suggest Moser's strong

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and passionate love for nature.

Moses is a slave, who completes strenuously tasks and throughout the entirety of the day. However, through the use of imagery and selection of detail, Jones is able to show Moses' happy appreciation and love for the world, despite his brutal life as a slave.

Moses is able to find enjoyment and happiness in the world and be thankful and appreciative of the life he has been given, no matter how difficult it seems to be.

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Slavery has always had a big impact on the world and this passage reiterates the feelings and attitudes of a slave. Edward P. Jones portrays Moses through his use of imagery and ~~detail~~ detail so we as readers can better understand Moses' point of view.

Jones opens this passage with details and an image of Moses who "had been in the fields for all of fifteen hours" (lines 14-15). Through the image of the sun with only "a five-inch-long memory of red orange laid out in still waves," (lines 11-12) we can tell Moses ~~is~~ is a loyal and hard-worker. Not only is he a hard-worker, but we can see he takes pride and joy in what he does for "He was the only man in the realm, slave or free, who ate dirt" (lines 23-24).

This image enables us to see his passion for the earth and allows us to see the world through his point of view. "He ate it not only to discover... as his own life," (lines 28-31), allows the reader to see that he is owned, but he finds joy in the simple things of life such as the dirt and rain. "Moses smelled the ~~weather~~ coming of rain," (lines 47-48) so that he could



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"be closer to the earth" (line 50), allows us to see that Moses finds passion in good things.

Moses' character is shown when "he lost himself completely." (line 88) in his escape from a hard day of work. His identity is seen in a new perspective through these images of harsh field days to the transition of the earth, where he can escape and be closer to what he loved. Moses' character is loyal, hard working, and down to earth. He is able to be happy in the simplest of realms.

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In Edward P. Jones's novel of "The Known World", Moses is one of the slaves that work for ~~10~~ fifteen hours a day. The author reveals the character of Moses by describing his work experience, how hard he works and what he does after work. Through this, the readers are able to make out what kind of person Moses is. Edward P. Jones's use of imagery and selection of detail further emphasize the personality and feelings of Moses.

Through the use of Moses's work experience, the author slowly incorporates tiny details of what Moses does on a daily basis. By describing the scenery so elegantly and precisely, the reader can infer that Moses values nature and his surroundings a lot. Jones ~~slowly~~ incorporates bits of what Moses sees and what he does, while Jones is ~~again~~ describing the setting. This allows us, the readers, to see the reactions of Moses after working on a field for ~~his~~ fifteen hours. It is said that Moses eats the dirt because it is so meaningful to him. Through the eating of dirt, he allows and wants himself to be tied down by the dirt he has worked with for so long. From this, we can imply that Moses is in love with nature and simply adores the natural things that occur from time to time, such as rain. After work, Moses ~~also~~ does not eat with his family. He chooses to walk along a path that would seem lead him into a forest. Alone ~~through~~ ~~the~~ ~~forest~~



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Through solidarity, ~~readers~~ Edward Jones shows the readers that Moses enjoys being by himself with nature and just relaxing.

It can then be inferred that those who respect and marvel at nature, have great patience and a desire for peace and quiet. By describing the setting and ~~the~~ the ~~reactions~~ reactions and movements of Moses, the author essentially tells the readers what kind of person Moses is.

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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 exam.

In the known World by Edward P. Jones, Moses, is described as a ~~an~~ captive and hard working slave. Even after his master died, he worked endlessly and didn't tend to his family, his preference was the field for ~~the~~ "in his small world" it meant almost as much as his own life. The imagery & selection of details reveal ~~the~~ his imprisonment to his familiarity.

The details such as the name, Moses, and the title itself ~~reveal~~ enhance his shackles and stubbornness in his "known World". Moses, a biblical character, was sent by God to free his people. Similarly, Moses (in the passage) obtained his freedom yet holds himself subject to the land. It states Moses remains for "a fifteen years" engraving the time

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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 exam.

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Question 2

In the excerpt from "The Known World" by Edward P. Jones, Moses is introduced firstly by the means of pronouns, and having a master who is dead, then a paragraph in he is depicted as "he, Moses, finally freed himself..." Even in death his master comes before him, until the realization that he now has no master, he is freed, on a knee.

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