GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2022

10052

ENGLISH
FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

PAPER 2

TIME: 2½ hours

MARKS: 70

27 pages

X05

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read this page carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

1. Do NOT attempt to read the entire question paper. Consult the TABLE OF CONTENTS on the next page and mark the numbers of the questions set on the texts that you have studied this year. Read these questions carefully and answer as per the instructions.

2. This question paper consists of FOUR sections.

   SECTION A: Novel (35)
   SECTION B: Drama (35)
   SECTION C: Short stories (35)
   SECTION D: Poetry (35)

3. Answer TWO QUESTIONS in total, ONE question each from ANY TWO sections.

   SECTION A: NOVEL
   Answer the question on the novel that you have studied.

   SECTION B: DRAMA
   Answer the question on the drama that you have studied.

   SECTION C: SHORT STORIES
   Answer the questions set on BOTH short stories.

   SECTION D: POETRY
   Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.

   Use the checklist on the next page to assist you.

4. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.

5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

6. Start EACH section on a NEW page.

7. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 75 minutes on EACH section.

8. Write neatly and legibly.

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CHECKLIST

NOTE:

- Answer questions from ANY TWO sections.
- Tick (✓) the sections that you have answered.

SECTIONS	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK (✓)
A: Novel	1 – 2	1	
B: Drama	3 – 4	1	
C: Short stories	5	1	
D: Poetry	6	1	
NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.			

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section, questions are set on the following novels:

- *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY* by Alan Paton
- *THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE* by Robert Louis Stevenson

Answer ALL the questions on the novel that you have studied.

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

Read the extracts from the novel below and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 1.1 AND QUESTION 1.2.

1.1 EXTRACT A

[Stephen Kumalo is in conversation with Msimangu.]

- You are kind.

Something in the humble voice must have touched Msimangu, for he said, I am not kind. I am a selfish and sinful man, but God put his hands on me, that is all.

He picked up Kumalo's bag, but before they reached the door Kumalo stopped him.

- I have one more thing to tell you.
- Yes.
- I have a brother also, here in Johannesburg. He too does not write any more. John Kumalo, a carpenter.

Msimangu smiled. I know him, he said. He is too busy to write. He is one of our great politicians.

- A politician? My brother?
- Yes, he is a great man in politics.

Msimangu paused. I hope I shall not hurt you further. Your brother has no use for the Church any more. He says that what God has not done for South Africa, man must do. That is what he says.

- This is a bitter journey.
- I can believe it.
- Sometimes I fear – what will the Bishop say when he hears? One of his priests.
- What can a Bishop say? Something is happening that no Bishop can stop. Who can stop these things from happening? They must go on.
- How can you say so? How can you say they must go on?

[Book One, Chapter 5]

1.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question numbers (1.1.1(a) to 1.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mrs Ndela	A	helps Stephen Kumalo to find Msimangu
(b)	Dubula	B	lives in End Street, where Absalom stayed
(c)	Mrs Lithebe	C	finds a lawyer to take Absalom's case
(d)	Mr Mafola	D	agrees to let Gertrude and the child stay
		E	tells Msimangu and Kumalo about the bus boycott

(4 x 1) (4)

1.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

1.1.3 Refer to line 7 ('I have one … to tell you.').

Explain what the other thing is that Stephen tells Msimangu. (1)

1.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Msimangu's selfishness is evident at the end of the novel. (1)

1.1.5 Refer to line 13 ('A politician? My brother?').

(a) What tone would Stephen Kumalo use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would Stephen Kumalo use this tone in this line? (1)

1.1.6 State ONE difference in the attitude of Stephen Kumalo and Msimangu in this extract. (2)

1.1.7 One of the themes in the novel, *Cry, the Beloved Country* is the journey.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to Stephen Kumalo. (3)

1.1.8 The Bishop is judgemental.

Discuss your views. (3)

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[Stephen Kumalo and Jarvis are hiding from the storm in the church.]

It was nearly over when Jarvis rose and came and stood in the aisle near Kumalo. Without looking at the old man he said, Is there mercy?

Kumalo took the letter from his wallet with trembling hands; his hands trembled partly because of sorrow, and partly because he was always so with this man. Jarvis took the letter and held it away from him so that the dull light fell on it. Then he put it back again in the envelope, and returned it to Kumalo.

- I do not understand these matters, he said, but otherwise I understand completely.

- I hear you, umnumzana.

Jarvis was silent for a while, looking towards the altar and the cross on the altar.

- When it comes to the fifteenth day, he said, I shall remember. Stay well, umfundisi.

But Kumalo did not say go well. He did not offer to carry the saddle and the bridle, nor did he think to thank Jarvis for the milk. And least of all did he think to ask about the matter of the sticks. And when he rose and went out, Jarvis was gone. It was still raining, but lightly, and the valley was full of sound, of streams and rivers, all red with the blood of the earth.

[Book Three, Chapter 3]

1.2.1 Why does Jarvis ask if there is mercy (line 2)? (2)

1.2.2 What is the content of the letter that Kumalo shows Jarvis? (2)

1.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (1.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word ‘umnumzana’ (line 10) means …

A an owner of a place.
B a pastor of a church.
C a chief of a tribe.
D a white man. (1)

1.2.4 Refer to line 13 (‘I shall remember.’).

Explain the irony in Jarvis’ words. (2)

1.2.5 Refer to lines 18 – 19 ('It was still … of the earth.').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in the line. (1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech as used in this extract. (2)

1.2.6 What does this extract tell us about Stephen Kumalo's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

1.2.7 What does this extract reveal about James Jarvis's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

1.2.8 Stephen Kumalo and James Jarvis are similar.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: *THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE*

Read the extracts from the novel below and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 2.1 AND QUESTION 2.2.

2.1 EXTRACT C

[Utterson visits Lanyon.]

'I suppose, Lanyon,' said he, 'you and I must be the two oldest friends that Henry Jekyll has?'

'I wish the friends were younger,' chuckled Dr Lanyon. 'But I suppose we are. And what of that? I see little of him now.'

'Indeed?' said Utterson. 'I thought you had a bond of common interest.'

'We had,' was the reply. 'But it is more than ten years, since Henry Jekyll became too fanciful for me. He began to go wrong, wrong in mind; and though of course I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake, as they say, I see and I have seen devilish little of the man. Such unscientific balderdash,' added the doctor flushing suddenly purple, 'would have estranged Damon and Pythias.'

This little spirit of temper was somewhat of a relief to Mr Utterson. 'They have only differed on some point of science,' he thought; and being a man of no scientific passions (except in the matter of conveyancing) he even added: 'It is nothing worse than that!' He gave his friend a few seconds to recover his composure, and then approached the question he had come to put. 'Did you ever come across a *protégé* of his – one Hyde?' he asked.

'Hyde,' repeated Lanyon. 'No. Never heard of him. Since my time.'

[Chapter 2: Search for Mr Hyde]

2.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 (a) to 2.1.1 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Dr Lanyon	A investigates the death of Sir Carew
(b) Mr Enfield	B examines the handwriting of Dr Jekyll in the letter
(c) Mr Guest	C tells Utterson the story about the girl who was trampled
(d) Mr Utterson	D witnesses the physical change of Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde
	E finds the body of Mr Hyde in the cabinet

(4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Mr Utterson is Dr Jekyll's brother. (1)

2.1.3 Refer to line 11 ('such unscientific balderdash,').

(a) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (2.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'balderdash' means …

A experiments.
B nonsense.
C theories.
D assumptions. (1)

(b) What tone would Dr Lanyon use in this line? (1)

(c) Why would Dr Lanyon use this tone in this line? (1)

2.1.4 State ONE difference in the attitude between Utterson and Lanyon in the extract. (2)

2.1.5 Refer to lines 18 – 19 ('Did you ever … Hyde?' he asked.').

Hyde is called a *'protégé'*. Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

2.1.6 After the meeting with Dr Lanyon, what is Utterson's next step in the search for Hyde? (1)

2.1.7 What does this extract reveal about Dr Lanyon's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.1.8 Dr Lanyon's death could have been prevented.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

2.2 **EXTRACT D**

[Utterson is reading Jekyll's last letter.]

… my eye fell upon my hand.
Now the hand of Henry Jekyll (as you have often remarked) was professional in shape and size: it was large, firm, white and comely. But the hand which I now saw, clearly enough, in the yellow light of a mid-London morning, lying half shut on the bed-clothes, was lean, corded, knuckly, of a dusky pallor, and thickly shaded with a swart growth of hair. It was the hand of Edward Hyde.

I must have stared upon it for near half a minute, sunk as I was in the mere stupidity of wonder, before terror woke up in my breast as sudden and startling as the crash of cymbals; and bounding from my bed, I rushed to the mirror. At the sight that met my eyes my blood was changed into something exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde. How was this to to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror – how was it to be remedied? It was well on in the morning; the servants were up; all my drugs were in the cabinet – a long journey, down two pairs of stairs, through the back passage; across the open court and through the anatomical feature, from where I was then standing horror-struck.

[Chapter 10: Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case]

2.2.1 Who is the 'you' referred to in line 2 ('(as you have often remarked)')? (1)

2.2.2 Refer to lines 4 – 7 ('But the hand … growth of hair.').

(a) What does the hairy hand of Hyde symbolise? (1)

(b) Describe the differences between Jekyll and Hyde's physical appearance (excluding the reference to their hands). (2)

2.2.3 Refer to lines 8 – 11 ('I must have … to the mirror.').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech as used in this extract. (2)

2.2.4 What has Jekyll done to ensure that the servants would not be suspicious when Hyde appears? (2)

2.2.5 What does this extract tell us about Dr Jekyll's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.2.6 One of the themes in the novel, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, is the duality of human nature.

Discuss this theme. (3)

2.2.7 Dr Jekyll should be held responsible for Mr Hyde's actions.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA

In this section, contextual questions are set on the following dramas:

- *MACBETH* by William Shakespeare
- *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!* by Athol Fugard

Answer ALL the questions on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

Read the following extracts from the play below and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 3.1 AND QUESTION 3.2.

3.1 EXTRACT E

[Ross and Angus bring a message from King Duncan]

MACBETH: The Thane of Cawdor lives; why do you dress me
In borrowed robes?
ANGUS: Who was the Thane lives yet,
But under heavy judgement bears that life
Which he deserves to lose. Whether he was combined
With those of Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage, or that with both
He laboured in his country's wrack, I know not;
But treasons capital, confessed and proved,
Have overthrown him.
MACBETH: (*aside*) Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor;
The greatest is behind.
(*to Ross and Angus*) Thanks for your pains.
(*to Banquo*) Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those that gave the Thane of Cawdor to me
Promised no less to them?
BANQUO: That, trusted home,
Might yet enkindle you unto the crown,
Besides the Thane of Cawdor. But 'tis strange.
And oftentimes, to win us to our harm,
The Instruments of Darkness tell us truths,
Win us with honest trifles, to betray's
In deepest consequence.
Cousins, a word, I pray you.

MACBETH:	(*aside*) Two truths are told, As happy prologues to the swelling act Of the imperial theme. I thank you, gentlemen. [Act 1, Scene 3]	25

3.1.1 Choose the description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question numbers (3.1.1(a) to 3.1.1 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Fife	A	Macbeth's father
(b)	Sinel	B	Birnam forest
(c)	Inverness	C	King of Norway
(d)	Sweno	D	Macduff's castle
		E	Macbeth's castle

(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

3.1.3 Refer to lines 1 – 2 ('The Thane of Cawdor … in borrowed robes?').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech as used in this extract. (2)

3.1.4 Refer to lines 3 – 5 ('Who was the Thane … deserves to lose.').

Explain why the Thane of Cawdor is 'under heavy judgement'. (2)

3.1.5 Refer to lines 20 – 23 ('And oftentimes, ... In deepest consequence.').

What do these lines reveal about Banquo's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

3.1.6 Refer to line 25 ('(*aside*) Two truths are told,').

To what does the word '*aside'* refer, in this line? (2)

3.1.7 Banquo is a more level-headed character than Macbeth.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Lady Macbeth and Macbeth are speaking after the banquet.]

LADY M:: I pray you, speak not, He grows worse and worse;
Question enrages him. At once, good night.
Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once.

LENNOX: Good night, and better health
Attend his majesty!

LADY M: A kind good night to all!

Exeunt all but Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

MACBETH: It will have blood, they say, blood will have blood.
Stones have been known to move and trees to speak;
Augures and understood relations have
By maggot-pies and choughs and rooks brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. What is the night?

LADY M: Almost at odds with morning, which is which.

MACBETH: How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person
At our great bidding?

LADY M: Did you send to him, sir?

MACBETH: I hear it by the way, but I will send.
There's not a one of them but in his house
I keep a servant fee'd. I will tomorrow,
And betimes I will, to the Weird Sisters.
More shall they speak, for now I am bent to know,
By the worst means, the worst. For mine own good
All causes shall give way; I am in blood
Stepped in so far that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.
Strange things I have in head, that will to hand,
Which must be acted, ere they be scanned.

[Act 3, Scene 4]

3.2.1 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Macduff is loyal to Macbeth. (1)

3.2.2 Refer to lines 5 – 6 (’Good night; … his majesty!’).

If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Lennox to do while saying these lines?

State TWO actions. (2)

3.2.3 Explain what Macbeth means when he tells Lady Macbeth, ’It will have blood, … blood will have blood.’, in line 9. (2)

3.2.4 Refer to lines 19 – 20 (’There’s not a one … a servant fee’d.’).

Choose the correct answer from the options given below to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (3.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Macbeth’s state of mind as evident in these lines can best be described as …

A confused.
B concerned.
C paranoid.
D indifferent. (1)

3.2.5 Who are the ’Weird Sisters’ to whom Macbeth refers in line 21? (1)

3.2.6 Explain the irony of Lady Macbeth wanting Macbeth to be strong after the murder of Duncan. (2)

3.2.7 Refer to lines 22 – 23 (‘More shall they … means, the worst.’).

(a) What tone of voice would Macbeth use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why would Macbeth use this tone in these lines? (1)

3.2.8 One of the themes in *Macbeth* is betrayal.

Discuss this theme. (3)

3.2.9 Macbeth’s ambition is what leads to his eventual downfall.
Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

Read the extracts from the play below and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 4.1 AND QUESTION 4.2.

4.1 **EXTRACT G**

[The great debate]

THAMI: The opposition has spoken about sexual **exploitation** and the need for women's liberation. Brothers and sisters, these are foreign ideas. Do not listen to them. They come from a culture, the so-called Western Civilisation that has meant only **misery** to Africa and its people. It is the same culture that shipped away thousands of our ancestors as slaves, the same culture that has exploited Africa with the greed of a vulture during the period of Colonialism and the same culture which continues to exploit us in the twentieth century under the disguise of concern for our future.

The opposition has not been able to **refute** my claim that women cannot do the same jobs as men because they are not equals of us physically and that a woman's role in the family, in society, is totally different to that of the man's. These facts taken together reinforce what our fathers, and our grandfathers and our great-grandfathers knew – namely, that happiness and prosperity for the tribe and the nation is achieved when education of the little ladies takes these facts into consideration. Would it be right for a woman to go to war while a man sits at the sewing machine?

[Act 1, Scene 1]

4.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (4.1.1 (a) to 4.1.1 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Auntie	A	delivers medicines
(b)	Reverend Mbopa	B	is a domestic worker
(c)	Samuel	C	is Isabel's debate team member
(d)	Renee Vermaas	D	sells vetkoeks
		E	rents out the room to Mr M

(4 x 1) (4)

4.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

4.1.3 Refer to the lines 5 – 9 ('It is the … for our future.').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

4.1.4 Refer to lines 10 – 13 ('The opposition has …of the man's.').

Explain what Thami means when he says the opposition has not been able to refute his claim. (1)

4.1.5 State ONE difference in attitude between Thami and Isabel in the debate. (2)

4.1.6 One of the themes in *My Children! My Africa!* is order versus disorder.

Discuss this theme. (3)

4.1.7 Thami believes in gender equality.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

[Mr M is alone in Number One Classroom.]

MR M: They are more than just themselves. That tribesman and the dead child do duty for all of us, Thami. Every African soul is either carrying that bundle or in it.
What is wrong with this world that it wants to waste you all like that . . . my children . . . my Africa! *[Holding out a hand as if he wanted to touch Thami's face]* My beautiful and proud young Africa! *[More breaking glass and stones and the sound of a crowd outside the school. Mr M starts to move. Thami stops him.]*

THAMI: No! Don't go out there. Let me speak to them first. Listen to me! I will tell them I have confronted you with the charges and that you have denied them and that I believe you. I will tell them you are innocent.

MR M: You will lie for me, Thami?

THAMI: Yes.

MR M: *[Desperate to hear the truth]* Why? *[Thami can't speak.]*

MR M: Why will you lie for me, Thami?

THAMI: I've told you before.
MR M: The 'Cause'?
THAMI: Yes.
MR M: Then I do not need to hide behind your lies.
THAMI: They will kill you.
MR M: Do you think I'm frightened of them? Do you think I'm frightened of dying?
[Mr M breaks away from Thami. Ringing his bell furiously he goes outside and confronts the mob. They kill him.]

[Act 2, Scene 3]

4.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (4.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Mr M is from ...

A Bethlehem in the Free State.
B Kokstad in KwaZulu-Natal.
C Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape.
D the Great Karoo in the Western Cape. (1)

4.2.2 Refer to lines 4 – 6 ('What is wrong . . . proud young Africa!').

(a) What tone of voice would Mr M use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why would Mr M use this tone in these lines? (1)

4.2.3 Refer to lines 9 –12 ('No! Don't go … you are innocent.').

If you were the director of the play, what would you tell Thami to do when saying these words?

State TWO actions. (2)

4.2.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Mr M is innocent. (1)

4.2.5 Refer to line 13 ('You will lie for me, Thami?').

Explain why Thami would lie for Mr M. (2)

4.2.6 What does this extract reveal about Thami's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.2.7 What does this extract reveal about Mr M's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.2.8 Refer to lines 24 – 25 *('Mr M breaks . . . They kill him.'*).

Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

4.2.9 Thami is responsible for the death of Mr M.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

In this section, questions are set on the following short stories:

- 'A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY' by Nadine Gordimer
- 'THE NEW TRIBE' by Buchi Emecheta

QUESTION 5

Read the extracts from the TWO short stories below and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 5.1 AND QUESTION 5.2.

5.1 'A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY'

EXTRACT I

[The family discusses Ahmed's teacher picking on him at school.]

… 'They've been cruel to Ahmed.'

'What has he done?' said the father.

'Nothing! Nothing!' The little girl stood twisting her handkerchief excitedly.

An older one, thin as her mother, took over, silencing the others with a gesture of her skinny hand. 'They did it at school today. They made an example of him.'

'What is an example?' said Bamjee impatiently.

'The teacher made him come up and stand in front of the whole class, and he told them, "You see this boy? His mother's in jail because she likes the natives so much. She wants the Indians to be the same as natives."

'It's terrible,' he said. His hands fell to his sides. 'Did she ever think of this?'

'That's why Ma's *there*,' said Jimmy, putting aside his comic and emptying his schoolbooks upon the table. 'That's all the kids need to know. Ma's there because things like this happen. Petersen's a coloured teacher, and it's his black blood that's brought him trouble all his life, I suppose. He hates anyone who says everybody's the same, because that takes away from him his bit of whiteness that's all he's got. What d'you expect? It's nothing to make too much fuss about.'

'Of course, you are fifteen and you know everything,' Bamjee mumbled at him.

'I don't say that. But I know Ma, anyway.' The boy laughed.

5.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question numbers (5.1.1 (a) to 5.1.1 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Pahad	A	fruit and vegetable hawker
(b)	Dr Khan	B	a big business man
(c)	Bamjee	C	Pahad's son
(d)	Jimmy	D	prominent lawyer
		E	Mrs Bamjee's first husband

(4 x 1) (4)

5.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

5.1.3 Refer to line 3 ('Nothing! Nothing!') .

(a) What tone of voice would the little girl use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would the little girl use this tone in this line? (1)

5.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Peterson wants the natives to be treated the same as Indians and Whites. (1)

5.1.5 Refer to lines 13 – 21 ('Did she ever… much fuss about.').

State ONE difference in the reaction of Jimmy and Mr Bamjee in this extract. (2)

5.1.6 Refer to line 19 ('He hates anyone who says everybody's the same,').

Explain the irony in Jimmy's words. (2)

5.1.7 What does this extract reveal about Jimmy's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.1.8 In this short story 'A Chip of Glass Ruby', Jimmy can be admired.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 **'THE NEW TRIBE'**

EXTRACT J

[Chester's first day of school.]

Drawn by the noise, the headmaster came to investigate. As Miss Slattery explained the problem, he said jokingly to Chester, 'You little devil, you started the uproar, and now look at you, laughing away with your sister!' The teacher smiled but Julia's face clouded. She piped up, 'Chester's not the devil! He's my brother!'

The headmaster and Miss Slattery gave each other a knowing look. Chester felt the change of mood immediately and so did the whimpering pupils. He looked up from his painting and was confused. Julia, however, looked the headmaster straight in the eye and took her brother's hand. Chester was different and Mummy had told her to look after him. No one was going to pick on him. Chester only knew his sister was sad and cross. He didn't know why, but he felt responsible. After that, the sense of spoiling things for others remained with him for a long, long time and would not go away. Instinctively, Chester understood he had to behave and try not to cause trouble.

A day or two after this incident, Ray Miller started school. He had been sick, and hadn't come on the first day with the other children. As a result, they all knew each other and he felt left out. Ray tried to be brave, because he knew boys didn't cry, but he felt lost all the same.

5.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('Drawn by the noise, the headmaster came to investigate.').

Explain why the headmaster comes into the classroom. (2)

5.2.2 Refer to lines 2 – 3 ('You little devil, you started the uproar,').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech as used in this extract. (2)

5.2.3 Refer to lines 9 – 10 ('Julia, however, looked … her brother's hand.').

What does Julia's reaction reveal about her attitude towards Chester? (2)

5.2.4 Explain how Chester became a part of the Arlington family. (1)

5.2.5 Refer to lines 11 – 15 (Chester only knew… to cause trouble.')

What do these lines reveal about Chester's state of mind? (2)

5.2.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (5.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

What is the relationship between Chester and Ray Miller?

They are …

A friends.
B cousins.
C brothers.
D enemies. (1)

5.2.7 One of the themes in 'The New Tribe' is insecurity.

Discuss this theme. (3)

5.2.8 Julia is portrayed as a good sister.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

In this section, contextual questions are set on the following poems:

- 'CAPTIVE' by Francis Carey Slater
- 'MID-TERM BREAK' by Seamus Heaney

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH poems, i.e. QUESTION 6.1 AND QUESTION 6.2.

QUESTION 6

6.1 Read the poem carefully and then answer the questions which follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Captive by Francis Carey Slater

Lament of a sick Xhosa mine-labourer in a compound hospital

As a wild bird caught in a slip-knot snare –
The plaited tail-hairs of a dun-coloured cow,
Almost invisible –
So, tethered in the toils of fever, do I lie
And burn and shiver while I listen to the buzzing
Of flies that flutter vainly
Against cold, hard, deceiving window-panes:
Like them would I escape, and escaping hasten
To my home that shines in a valley afar,
My home – brightest tooth in the jaws of distance.

There, now, the cows I love are feeding
In some quiet sun-washed vale;
Their lazy shadows drink the sunlight
Rippling on the grasses;
There, through the long day, girls and women
Among the mealies chant and hoe,
Their swinging hoes are like the glitter
Of sunshine on water;
There, now, shouting, happy herdboys,
While they watch the cattle browse,
Are busy moulding mimic cattle
From clay moist and yellow.

There, when the sun has folded his wings that dazzle,
And has sunken to his hidden nest beyond the hills,

25	All shall group together gaily, around the crackling fires,
26	And chew the juicy cud of gathered day;
27	And greybeards shall tell stories of ancient battles,
28	And cattle-races of the days of old,
29	Of hunters, bold and fearless, who faced the lion's thunder
30	And stalked the lightning leopard to his lair.
31	– But here I burn and shiver and listen to the buzzing
32	Of flies against deceiving window-panes.

6.1.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (6.1.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

This poem is an example of …

A lyrical poetry.
B free verse.
C a sonnet.
D protest poetry. (1)

6.1.2 Explain the comparison that the speaker wants to make in lines 1 – 5. (2)

6.1.3 Refer to lines 6 – 8 (‘Of flies that… and escaping hasten’).

Using your OWN words, explain what is suggested by the presence of the flies in these lines.

State TWO points. (2)

6.1.4 Refer to line 13 (‘Their lazy shadows drink the sunlight’).

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech in the context of the poem. (2)

6.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The speaker comes from a divided uncaring community. (1)

6.1.6 Refer to lines 27 – 30 (‘And greybeards shall…to his lair.’).

Describe the setting of these lines. (2)

6.1.7 One of the themes in the poem is longing.

Discuss this theme. (3)

6.1.8 Do you think that the title of the poem is suitable? Discuss. (3)

AND

6.2 Read the poem carefully and then answer the questions which follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Mid-term break by Seamus Heaney

I sat all morning in the college sick bay
Counting bells knelling classes to a close.
At two o'clock our neighbours drove me home.

In the porch I met my father crying –
He had always taken funerals in his stride –
And Big Jim Evans saying it was a hard blow.

The baby cooed and laughed and rocked the pram
When I came in, and I was embarrassed
By old men standing up to shake my hand

And tell me they were 'sorry for my trouble'.
Whispers informed strangers I was the eldest,
Away at school, as my mother held my hand

In hers and coughed out angry tearless sighs.
At ten o'clock the ambulance arrived
With the corpse, stanched and bandaged by the nurses.

Next morning I went up into the room. Snowdrops
And candles soothed the bedside; I saw him
For the first time in six weeks. Paler now,

Wearing a poppy bruise on his left temple,
He lay in the four-foot box as in his cot.
No gaudy scars, the bumper knocked him clear.

A four-foot box, a foot for every year.

6.2.1 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the word next to the question numbers (6.2.1(a) to 6.2.1 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

tragedy; blessing; celebrates; grieves; car; bus; brother; cousin

The poem is about the poet's (a) …, who was killed by a (b) … when he was only four years old. The poem describes the different ways his family (c) … as they confront this (d) ... . (4)

6.2.2 Refer to line 2 ('Counting bells knelling classes to a close.').

Identify the sound device used in this line. (1)

6.2.3 Refer to line 6 ('And Big Jim Evans saying it was a hard blow.').

Explain the FIGURATIVE meaning of 'hard blow'. (2)

6.2.4 Refer to line 7 ('The baby cooed and laughed and rocked the pram').

Using your OWN words, explain what the words 'cooed' and 'laughed' tell us about the baby.

State TWO points. (2)

6.2.5 Refer to lines 16 – 18 ('Next morning I…weeks. Paler now',).

(a) What tone would the speaker use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why would the speaker use this tone? (1)

6.2.6 Explain the comparison that the speaker wants to make in line 22. (2)

6.2.7 What is ironic about the title of the poem 'Mid-term break'? (2)

6.2.8 Do you think that mentioning specific times for example, 'two o'clock' (line 3) and 'ten o'clock' (line 14), contributes to the message of the poem?

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35

TOTAL: 70

END