GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2020

10052

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

PAPER 2

TIME: **2 hours**

MARKS: **70**

25 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Read this page carefully before you begin to answer the questions.
   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 all, 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 page 4 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 60 minutes on EACH section.

8. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION B: DRAMA **Answer ANY ONE question.**		
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5.1 'A chip of glass ruby'	18	19
AND		
5.2 'The new tribe'	17	21
SECTION D: POETRY **Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.**		
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CHECKLIST

NOTE:

- Answer questions from ANY TWO sections.
- Tick (✓) the sections 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
- *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 extract 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**

[Kumalo arrives at Msimangu's house.]

Then because Msimangu did not speak, he asked anxiously, Is she very sick? Msimangu said gravely, Yes, she is very sick. But it is not that kind of sickness. It is another, a worse kind of sickness. I sent for you firstly because she is a woman that is alone and secondly because her brother is a priest. I do not know if she ever found her husband, but she has no husband now.

He looked at Kumalo. It would be truer to say, he said that she has many husbands.

Kumalo said, Tixo! Tixo!

– She lives in Claremont, not far from here. It is one of the worst places in Johannesburg. After the police have been there, you can see the liquor running in the streets. You can smell it, you can smell nothing else, wherever you go in that place.

He leant over to Kumalo. I used to drink liquor, he said, but it was good liquor, such as our fathers made. But now I have vowed to touch no liquor any more. This is bad liquor here, made strong with all manner of things that our people have never used. And that is her work, she makes and sells it. I shall hide nothing from you, though it is painful for me. These women sleep with any man for their price.

[Book 1, Chapter 5]

1.1.1 Choose the correct description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A.

Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question number (1.1.1 (a) to 1.1.1 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Absalom	A a politician who enjoys the spotlight
(b) John Kumalo	B humble minister of the Anglican church
(c) James Jarvis	C killed Arthur Jarvis
(d) Stephen Kumalo	D ignorant of the injustices of the country
	E a lawyer found by Father Vincent

(4 x 1) (4)

1.1.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.

Msimangu sends for Kumalo because …

A Gertrude is Kumalo's wife.
B Msimangu is very sick.
C Kumalo is Gertrude's brother.
D Gertrude needs a prayer. (1)

1.1.3 In your OWN words, explain what Msimangu means when he says 'Yes, she is very sick.' (line 2). (2)

1.1.4 Explain the irony in Msimangu and Kumalo's discussion in lines 2 – 3 ('But it is ... kind of sickness'). (2)

1.1.5 Refer to line 8 ('Tixo! Tixo!').

(a) What tone of voice would he use in this line? (1)
(b) Give a reason why Reverend Kumalo would use this tone in this line. (2)

1.1.6 Refer to line 10 – 11 ('after the police … in the streets'.)

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
(b) Explain how this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

1.1.7 Reverend Kumalo's trip to Johannesburg is necessary.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[Kumalo pays John the last visit.]

Do you know every man that comes to this shop? he asked. Could a man not be sent to this shop to deceive you?

The big bull man wiped the sweat from his brow. He was wondering, Kumalo knew if such a thing might not be. And for all the prayers, the desire to hurt was stronger, so strong that he was tempted to lie, yielded and lied. I have heard, he said, that a man might have been sent to this shop to deceive you. As a friend.

– You heard that?

And Kumalo, ashamed, had to say, I heard it.

– What a friend, said the big bull man. What a friend.

And Kumalo cried at him out of his suffering, My son had two such friends.

The big man looked at him. Your son? he said. Then the meaning of it came to him, and anger overwhelmed him. Out of my shop, he roared, out of my shop.

He kicked over the table in front of him, and came at Kumalo, so that the old man had to step out of the door into the street, and the door shut against him, and could hear the key turned and the bolt shut home in his brother's anger.

Out there in the street, he was humiliated and ashamed. Humiliated because the people passing looked in astonishment, ashamed because he had not come for this purpose ...

[Book 2, Chapter 12]

1.2.1 (a) State TWO reasons why Reverend Kumalo visits John. (2)

(b) What is John's occupation? (1)

1.2.2 To which two friends is the reverend referring in line 10? (2)

1.2.3 Discuss the most obvious differences between Steven and John Khumalo? (2)

1.2.4 What does this extract reveal about John Kumalo's character? (2)

1.2.5 Refer to lines 17 – 18 ('… he had not come for this purpose …')
Why does Reverend Kumalo go to John before going to Ndotsheni? (2)

1.2.6 One of the themes of novel is brotherhood.

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

1.2.7 The generation gap plays an important role in the novel.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: *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

[Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are walking around.]

The middle one of the three windows was half-way open; and sitting close beside it, taking the air with an infinite sadness of mien, like some disconsolate prisoner, Utterson saw Dr Jekyll.
'What! Jekyll!' he cried. 'I trust you are better.'
'I am very low, Utterson,' replied the doctor drearily, 'very low. It will not last long, thank God.'
'You stay too much indoors,' said the lawyer. 'You should be out, whipping up the circulation like Mr Enfield and me. (This is my cousin – Mr Enfield – Dr Jekyll.) Come now; get your hat and take a quick turn with us.'
'You are very good,' sighed the other. 'I should like to very much; but no, no, no, it is quite impossible; I dare not. But indeed, Utterson, I am very glad to see you; this is really a great pleasure; I would ask you and Mr Enfield up, but the place is really not fit.'
'Why then,' said the lawyer good-naturedly, 'the best thing we can do is stay down here and speak with you from where we are.'
'That is just what I was about to venture to propose,' returned the doctor with a smile. But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded by an expression of such abject terror and despair …

[Incident at the window]

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Poole	A	a mysterious man
(b)	Utterson	B	a scientist
(c)	Mr Hyde	C	a lawyer
(d)	Dr Jekyll	D	a butler
		E	a fugitive

(4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 Refer to lines 2 – 3 ('… taking the air … some disconsolate prisoner.')

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
(b) Discuss the suitability of this figure of speech. (2)

2.1.3 Refer to line 4 ('"What! Jekyll!" he cried.')

(a) What tone of voice would Utterson use in this line? (1)
(b) Why would Utterson's tone be appropriate in these lines? (2)

2.1.4 Explain why the speaker says 'I dare not' (line 11). (2)

2.1.5 Give a reason for Jekyll's change in facial expression. (1)

2.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The chapter ends with Utterson and Enfield leaving Jekyll to look for Hyde. (1)

2.1.7 What does this extract reveal about Utterson's character? (2)

2.1.8 The setting of the laboratory plays an important role in the novel.

Discuss your view. (2)

AND

2.2 **EXTRACT D**

[Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield are walking around.]

It was on this side that my new power tempted me until I fell in slavery. I had to drink the cup, to doff at once the body of the noted professor, and to assume, like a thick cloak, that of Edward Hyde. I smiled at the notion; it seemed to me at the time to be humorous; and I made my preparations with the most studious care. I took and furnished that house in Soho, to which Hyde was tracked by the police; and engaged as housekeeper a creature whom I well knew to be silent and unscrupulous. On the other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character. I next drew up that will to which you so much objected; so that if anything befell me in the person of Doctor Jekyll, I could enter on that of Edward Hyde without pecuniary* loss. And thus fortifies, as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position.

[Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case]

2.2.1 Give TWO reasons why Hyde is tracked by the police. (2)

2.2.2 What is the name of Jekyll's servant? (1)

2.2.3 Why does Utterson object to the contents of the will? (2)

2.2.4 Name ONE of the enclosures that is found in the big envelope. (1)

2.2.5 Who was the only person that saw the change from Jekyll into Hyde? (1)

2.2.6 Explain the irony in lines 3 – 4 ('it seemed to ... to be humorous;'). (2)

2.2.7 Explain the meaning of the lines 12 – 13 ('I could enter … without pecuniary loss'.) (2)

2.2.8 One of the themes in the novel is the importance of reputation.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to Jekyll. (3)

2.2.9 The reader can identify with the choices made by Jekyll.

Discuss your view. (3)

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 the question on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

Read the extracts from the drama 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 have just informed Macbeth that he has been given a new title.]

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	5
	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,	10
	The instruments of Darkness tells us truths;	
	Win us with honest trifles, to betray's	
	In deepest consequence.	
	(to Ross and Angus) Cousins, a word, I pray you.	
MACBETH:	*(aside)* Two truths are told	15
	As happy prologues to the swelling Act	
	Of the imperial theme. – I thank you, gentlemen.	
	(aside) This supernatural soliciting	
	Cannot be ill; cannot be good;	
	If ill, why hath it given me earnest of success	20
	Commencing in a truth? I am Thane of Cawdor.	
	If good, why do I yield to that suggestion	

	Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair, And make my seated heart knock at my ribs Against the use of nature? Present fears Are less than horrible imaginings. My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical, Shakes so my single state of man, That function is smothered in surmise, And nothing is, but what is not.	25 30
BANQUO:	Look how our partner's rapt.	
MACBETH:	*(aside)* If Chance will have me king, why Chance may crown me Without my stir.	
	[Act 1 Scene 3]	

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Ross and Angus	A king of Scotland
(b) Macbeth	B born by Caesarian section
(c) Duncan	C English noblemen
(d) Macduff	D Thane of England
	E Thane of Glamis

(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.2 Refer to the lines 15 – 17 ('Two truths are … the imperial theme.')

(a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
(b) Why is the figure of speech relevant in this extract? (2)

3.1.3 Explain line 18 ('This supernatural soliciting …') in your own words. (2)

3.1.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter A – D next to the question number 3.1.4 in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'rapt' (line 31) means to …

A think quickly about something.
B be deep in thought.
C be extremely happy about something.
D speak quickly about something. (1)

3.1.5 Explain the irony in lines 32 – 33 ('If Chance will … Without my stir') if one considers the rest of the play. (2)

3.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Banquo's character? (2)

3.1.7 Why is the following statement FALSE?

In the previous scene the first battle was fought against the rebels, led by Sweno. (1)

3.1.8 One of the themes in the play is ambition.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to Macbeth. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Macbeth has returned to the witches to demand more prophesies.]

MACBETH:	Infected be the air whereon they ride;	
	And damned all those that trust them.	
	I did hear	
	The galloping of horse. Who was't came by?	
LENNOX:	'Tis two or three, my Lord, that brings you word	5
	Macduff is fled to England.	
MACBETH:	Fled to England!	
LENNOX:	Ay, my good lord.	
MACBETH:	*(aside)* Time, thou anticipate'st my dread exploits.	
	The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,	10
	Unless the deed go with it. From this moment,	
	The very firstlings of my heart shall be	
	The very firstlings of my hand. And even now,	
	To crown my thoughts with acts, be it thought and done:	
	The castle of Macduff I will surprise,	15
	Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' the sword	

	His wife, his babes, and all unfortunate souls That trace him in his line. No boasting, like a fool; This deed I'll do, before this purpose cool. But no more sights! *(to Lennox)* Where are these gentlemen? Come, bring me where they are. *Exeunt* ***Fife. A room in Macduff's castle.*** *Enter Lady Macduff, her Son and Ross.*	20
LADY MACDUFF:	What had he done to make him fly the land?	25
ROSS:	You must have patience, Madam.	
LADY MACDUFF:	He had none His flight was madness, when our actions do not, Our fears do make us traitors.	
ROSS:	You know not Whether it was his wisdom or his fear.	30
	[Act 4 Scene 1 and Act 4 Scene 2]	

3.2.1 Name TWO of the visions that the witches have shown Macbeth. (2)

3.2.2 Refer to lines 1 – 2 ('Infected be the … that trust them.')

(a) Who are 'they' as referred to in line 1? (1)
(b) If you were the director of the play what would you tell Macbeth to do while saying these lines? State TWO points. (2)

3.2.3 Why has Macduff fled to England? (1)

3.2.4 Why does Macbeth want to kill Macduff's family? (1)

3.2.5 Refer to line 7 ('Fled to England!').

(a) What tone of voice would Macbeth use in these lines? (1)
(b) Why would Macbeth use this tone in these lines? (2)

3.2.6 After Ross leaves, a messenger arrives at Macduff's castle. What message does the messenger give to Lady Macduff? (1)

3.2.7 The setting of the royal palace (Dunsinane) plays an important role in the play.

Discuss your view. (3)

3.2.8 The reader can identify with the choices made by Macduff.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

Read the extract from the drama 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**

[Thami and Isabel discuss school matters.]

THAMI: It's not as simple as passing exams, Isabel. School doesn't mean the same to us that it does to you.
ISABEL: Go on.
THAMI: I used to like it. Junior school? You should have seen me. I wanted them to have school on Saturdays and Sunday as well. Yes, I did. Other boys wanted to kill me. I hated the holidays.
ISABEL: So what changed?
THAMI: I changed.
ISABEL: Ja, I'm listening.
THAMI: [A shrug] That's all. I changed. Things changed. Everything changed.
ISABEL: [Realising she is not going to get more out of him] Only five months to go.
THAMI: I'm counting.
ISABEL: What then?
THAMI: After school? [Another shrug] I don't know yet. Do you?
ISABEL: Ja. Rhodes University. I want to study Journalism.
THAMI: Newspaper reporter.
ISABEL: And radio, TV. It's a very wide field now. You can specialise in all sorts of things. [Perplexed] Don't you want to study further, Thami?
THAMI: I told you, I'm not sure about anything yet.
ISABEL: What does Mr M say?
THAMI: It's got nothing to do with him.
ISABEL: But you are his favourite, aren't you? [Non-committal shrug from Thami] I bet you are. And I also bet you anything you like that he's got a career planned out for you.
THAMI: [Sharply] What I do with my life has nothing to do with him.
ISABEL: Sorry.
THAMI: I don't listen to what he says and I don't do what he says.

[Act 1 Scene 1]

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mr Pienaar	A	choir conductor
(b)	Samuel	B	principal at Camdeboo
(c)	Mrs Magada	C	Zionist from Brakwater
(d)	Miss Brockway	D	Thami's father
		E	mayor of the town

(4 x 1) (4)

4.1.2 Refer to lines 1 – 2 ('School doesn't mean ... does to you').

What does Thami imply in these lines? (2)

4.1.3 Explain why the following statement is FALSE.

The other boys want to kill Thami because he is a sell-out. (1)

4.1.4 Explain the irony in line 10 ('... I changed. Things changed. Everything changed'). (2)

4.1.5 Refer to line 21 ('It's got nothing to do with him').

If you were the stage director what would you ask Thami to do while saying these words? State TWO points. (2)

4.1.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.

Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (4.1.6).

How does Thami feel about Mr M at this point in the play?

A Thami feels grateful.
B Thami feels confused.
C Thami is angry.
D Thami admires Isabel. (1)

4.1.7 Education is one of the themes in the play.

Discuss how his theme is relevant to Mr M. (3)

4.1.8 Thami is justified for defying Mr M.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

Thami struggles to tell Isabel what is on his mind.]

ISABEL: Why I am I doing this? You're not listening to me.
THAMI: Sorry.
ISABEL: [She waits for more, but that is all she gets] So? Should I carry on wasting my breath or do you want to say something?
THAMI: No, I must talk.
ISABEL: Good. I'm ready to listen.
THAMI: I don't know where to begin.
ISABEL: The deeper end. Take my advice, go to the deeper end and just jump right in. That is how I learnt to swim.
THAMI: No. I want to speak carefully because I don't want you to get the wrong idea about what's happening and what I'm going to say. It's not like it's your fault, that it's because of anything you said or did…you know what I mean?
ISABEL: You don't want me to take personally whatever it is you are finding so hard to tell me.
THAMI: That's right. It's not about you and me personally. I have had a good time with you, Isabel.
ISABEL: I've had an important one with you.
THAMI: If it was just you and me, there wouldn't be a problem.
ISABEL: We've got a problem, have we?
THAMI: I have.
ISABEL: [Losing patience] Oh for God's sake, Thami. Stop trying to spare my feelings and just say it! If you are trying to tell me that I've been wasting my breath for a lot longer than just this afternoon…just go ahead and say it! I'm not a child. I can take it. Because that is what you are trying to tell me, isn't it?

[Act 2 Scene 1]

4.2.1 (a) What is the cause of Isabel's frustration in line 1? (1)
(b) Explain why Thami finds it difficult to tell Isabel what is bothering him. (2)

4.2.2 (a) Identify the figure of speech in lines 3 – 4 ('So? Should I …to say something?') (1)
(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

4.2.3 What does Isabel mean by 'the deeper end' in line 8? (2)

4.2.4 Explain what this extract reveals about Thami and Isabel's friendship. (3)

4.2.5 Refer to lines 21 – 22 ('Oh for God's… just say it!')

(a) What tone of voice would Isabel use in these lines? (1)
(b) Discuss the suitability of the above tone. (2)

4.2.6 Consider the play as a whole.

The audience can sympathise with Isabel.

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

[Mrs Bamjee is taken by the police.]

'Ma, leave it.' Jimmy who was squat and plump, looked like a merchant advising a client against a roll of silk she had set her heart on. She went into the bedroom and got dressed. When she came out in her old yellow sari with a brown coat over it, the faces of the children were behind her like the faces on the platform at a railway station. They kissed her good-bye. The police did not hurry her, but she seemed to be in a hurry just the same.

What am I going to do? Bamjee accused them all.

The police looked away patiently.

'It'll be all right. Girlie will help. The big children can manage. And Yusuf–'

The children crowded in around her; two of the younger ones had awakened and appeared, asking shrill questions.

'Come on,' said the police.

'I want to speak to my husband.' She broke away and came back to him, and the movement of her sari hid them from the rest of the room for a moment. His face hardened in suspicious anticipation against the request to give some message to the next fool who would take up the pamphleteering until he, too, was arrested. 'On Sunday,' she said. 'Take them on Sunday'. He did not know what she was talking about. 'The engagement party,' she whispered…

5.1.1 Complete the following by filling in the missing words. Select words from the provided options.

Mohammed, nine, hawking, Pahad, five, politics, sewing, fighting

Mr Bamjee is in the (a) _____ business and at first he doesn't understand his wife's involvement in (b) _____. Before his wife's marriage to him, she had (c) _____ children with Mr (d) _____. (4)

5.1.2 Refer to line 1.

Why is Jimmy asking his mother to 'leave it'? (1)

5.1.3 (a) Identify the figure of speech used in 'looked like a merchant advising a client' (line 1). (1)
(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

5.1.4 Choose the answer to complete the following sentence.

Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (5.1.4).

Lines 4 – 5 ('the faces of… a railway station') mean that …

A they are angry.
B there are many.
C they are confused.
D they fear the police. (1)

5.1.5 Discuss Mr Bamjee's emotions at this point in the story. (2)

5.1.6 Provide evidence from the story that proves that Mrs Bamjee is a caring woman. State TWO points. (2)

5.1.7 Explain why the following statement is FALSE.

The police hurried Mrs Bamjee because they wanted to arrest the next fool. (1)

5.1.8 What is the purpose of the pamphleteering? (1)

5.1.9 Mrs Bamjee's conviction leaves a gap in the community.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 **'THE NEW TRIBE'**

EXTRACT J

[Arthur tells the children about their adoption.]

'Julia, we don't actually know who your parents are. Not for want of trying, believe me. Your mother left you in a phone booth, inside a Tesco shopping bag. You were only a few hours old, and a boy called Julian found you on his paper round and brought you here. We fostered you and applied for adoption. The authorities put us through hell before they eventually capitulated and allowed us to be your parents. The battle was worth it and we were very proud.'

'Chester, your mother read about Julia in the papers, and when she was looking for a good home for you, she wrote asking us to have you. She felt she look after you herself, because she was expecting twins, and the babies' father didn't want another child on his hands. She knew we were Christians, and hoped you would get the love you needed from us. She was Nigerian. We tried to trace her, but she had disappeared. The most important thing is that to us you are our children, and we love you both very much.'

Now it was Chester's turn to stare at the table cloth. Ginny and Arthur waited anxiously, but Chester was lost for words. He sat quite still digesting what he had just heard. He had been frightened of being told he was adopted.

5.2.1 (a) Why are Julia's parents not in contact with the Arlingtons? (1)
(b) State TWO reasons why the Arlingtons end up with two children? (2)

5.2.2 Refer to the extract as a whole.

(a) What tone does Arthur use in this extract? (1)
(b) Why would he use this tone in these lines? (2)

5.2.3 Explain the meaning of the following line in your OWN words, 'She wrote asking us … have you' (line 8). (1)

5.2.4 Why is Chester affected so much by the news of his adoption? (2)

5.2.5 Give TWO reasons why Chester wants to know who his real parents (2)

5.2.6 Adoption is one of the themes of this story.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to Chester. (3)

5.2.7 Chester's mother was a responsible woman.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Sonnet 18' by William Shakespeare
- 'Everything has changed (except graves)' by Mzi Mahola

QUESTION 6

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

6.1 Read the poem below 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.

Sonnet 18 – William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed.
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st.
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long live this, and this gives life to thee.

6.1.1 (a) What type of sonnet is this poem? (1)
(b) Give TWO reasons for your answer to QUESTION 6.1.1 (a). (2)

6.1.2 Explain the difference between the beloved and summer (lines 1 – 2) in your OWN words. (2)

6.1.3 Refer to the following line.

'And summer's lease hath all too short a date.' (line 4)

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (6.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'lease' is used to show the … of summer.

A beauty
B weather conditions
C duration
D senses (1)

6.1.4 Refer to line 5 ('Sometime too hot … of heaven shines,').

(a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this poem. (2)

6.1.5 Refer to line 6 ('And often is … gold complexion dimmed;').

To what do the words 'gold complexion' refer? State TWO points. (2)

6.1.6 Refer to line 9 ('But thy eternal … shall not fade,').

(a) Identify the tone used in this line. (1)
(b) Why would the speaker use this tone in this line? (1)

6.1.7 Refer to lines 13 – 14 (So long … life to thee.').

Explain the ironic twist in these lines. (2)

6.1.8 One of the themes of the poem is the victory of literature over death.

Discuss this theme in the context of the poem. (3)

AND

6.2 Read the poem below 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.

Everything has changed (except graves) – Mzi Mahola

I stood at the ruins
of my former school
where I was patiently moulded;
wild plants own every space now;
my soul was paralyzed.
What happened to the roofs
the doors and windows?
Can these dumb lonely walls
still recognise me?
Everything has changed;
the ground where we ran and laughed
and the corner of the playground
where I pummelled a schoolmate almost to a pulp
are scarfed with wattle
to conceal my shame.
A short distance away
stands a renovated Church
(a Dutch Reformed formerly,
now a Methodist)
embraced by a mute little cemetery
that claims the past
(the dividing fence has vanished)
though growth strangles it to near extinction;
cold names of the departed whites
who were part of this community
and made monumental contributions
are etched on the headstones.

Sometimes whites come here
to clean and put flowers
on their family graves;
a voice whispers next to me
but I do not recognise its face
because Lushington has changed
except the graveyard.

6.2.1 Refer to line 8 (‘Can these dumb lonely walls’)

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this poem. (2)

6.2.2 Use your OWN words to say what happened at the corner of the playground. (1)

6.2.3 Explain the metaphor used in line 14 (‘are scarfed with wattle’). (2)

6.2.4 Explain what is meant by ‘a mute little cemetery’ (line 20). (2)

6.2.5 Quote TWO consecutive words that show that the whites were very charitable. (1)

6.2.6 State reasons why lines 29 – 30 (‘to clean and … their family graves;’) are written in italics. (2)

6.2.7 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The church has not undergone any change. (1)

6.2.8 The setting of his former school plays an important role in the poem.

Discuss your view. (2)

6.2.9 The decision of the speaker to return to his former school is not a good idea.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35

TOTAL: 70

END