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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PREPARATORY EXAMINATION
2021

10052

ENGLISH

FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

PAPER 2

TIME: **2 hours**

MARKS: **70**

27 pages

P.T.O.

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 you have studied.

   SECTION B: DRAMA
   Answer the question on the drama 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 3 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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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, there are questions 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 following extracts from the novel and answer the questions that follow. 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 finds Gertrude.]

- … Have you many things?
- Not many. This table and those chairs, and a bed. And some of the dishes and pots. That, is all.
- I shall find someone to fetch them. You will be ready?
- My brother, here is the child.

Into the room, shepherded by an older girl, came his little nephew. His clothes were dirty and his nose running, and he put his finger in his mouth, and gazed at his uncle out of wide saucer-like eyes.

Kumalo lifted him up, and wiped his nose clean, and kissed and fondled him.

- It will be better for the child, he said. He will go to a place where the wind blows, and where there is a school for him.
- It will be better, she agreed.
- I must go, he said. There is much to do.

He went out into the street, and curious neighbours stared at him. It was an umfundisi that was here. He found his friend, and poured out his news, and asked him where they could find a man to fetch his sister, her child and possessions.

- We shall go now, said Msimangu. I am glad for your sake, my friend.
- There is a great load off my mind, my friend. Please God the other will be as successful.

[Book 1, Chapter 6]

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Theophilus Msimangu	A Absalom's lawyer
(b) John Harrison	B cousin of Absalom
(c) Mr Carmichael	C Minister at Mission House
(d) Matthew Kumalo	D white man at the reformatory
	E Mary Jarvis's brother

(1 x 4) (4)

1.1.2 Refer to line 4 ('I shall find … to fetch them.').

(a) What does Gertrude do for a living in Johannesburg? (2)

(b) Where has Stephen organised for Gertrude and her son to stay, temporarily? (1)

1.1.3 Prove that the following statement is FALSE.

Gertrude went to Johannesburg to look for work. (1)

1.1.4 Explain why Kumalo can truly call Msimangu his friend (line 16). (2)

1.1.5 Refer to lines 20–21 ('Please God the … be as successful.').

Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

1.1.6 Explain what this extract reveals about Stephen Kumalo's character.

Substantiate your answer. (2)

1.1.7 Stephen Kumalo's expectation of Gertrude returning to Ndotsheni is justified.

Discuss your views. (3)

AND

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[The small boy comes to say goodbye.]

- But I'm coming back for the holidays. Then we'll learn some more Zulu.
- That will be a pleasure, said Kumalo simply.
- Goodbye then, umfundisi.
- Goodbye, inkosana.

Then he said in Zulu, Go well, inkosana. The small boy thought for a moment, and frowned in concentration. Then he said in Zulu, Stay well, umfundisi. So Kumalo said, Au! Au! in astonishment, and the small boy laughed and raised his cap, and was gone in a great cloud of dust. He galloped up the road, but stopped and turned round and saluted, before he set out on his way. And Kumalo stood there, and the young demonstrator came and stood by him, both watching the small boy.

- And that, said Kumalo earnestly to the demonstrator, is a small angel from God.

They turned to walk back to the house, and Kumalo said, So you think many things can be done.

- There are many things that can be done, umfundisi.
- Truly?
- Umfundisi, said the young man, and his face was eager, there is no reason why this valley should not be what it was before. But it will not happen quickly. Not in a day.
- If God wills, said Kumalo humbly, before I die. For I have lived my life in destruction.

[Book Three, Chapter 4]

1.2.1 Describe the relationship between Kumalo and the young white boy. (2)

1.2.2 Refer to lines 12–13 ('And that, said … angel from God.').

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

(b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (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 demonstrator is someone who will show the people new …

A mining techniques to extract gold.
B ways to treat their cattle to get better milk.
C skills to build their houses on the land.
D farming techniques to preserve the land. (1)

1.2.4 Name TWO of the planned changes that the demonstrator wants to introduce in Ndotsheni. (2)

1.2.5 Refer to line 17 ('- Truly?').

(a) What tone of voice does Stephen Kumalo use in this line? (1)

(b) Why is Stephen Kumalo's tone appropriate in these lines? (1)

1.2.6 Refer to lines 19–20 ('But it will … in a day.').

Explain why the demonstrator says that it will take time for the valley to heal. (2)

1.2.7 One of the themes in the novel is the connection between the land and the tribe.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to the people of Ndotsheni. (3)

1.2.8 Refer to the novel as a whole.

Stephen Kumalo's life is one of destruction.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

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

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the questions that follow. 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 meets Hyde.]

'Will you let me see your face?' asked the lawyer.

Mr Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. 'Now I shall know you again,' said Mr Utterson. 'It may be useful.'

'Yes,' returned Mr Hyde, 'it is as well we have met; and *à propos*, you should have my address.' And he gave a number of a street in Soho.

'Good God!' thought Mr Utterson, 'can he too have been thinking of the will?' But he kept his feelings to himself and only grunted in acknowledgement of the address.

'And now,' said the other, 'how did you know me?'

'By description,' was the reply.

'Whose description?'

'We have common friends,' said Mr Utterson.

'Common friends?' echoed Mr Hyde, a little hoarsely. 'Who are they?'

'Jekyll, for instance,' said the lawyer.

'He never told you,' cried Mr Hyde, with a flush of anger. 'I did not think you would have lied.'

'Come,' said Mr Utterson, 'that is not fitting language.'

The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.

[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) Bradshaw	A Dr Jekyll's lawyer
(b) Mr Enfield	B Mr Utterson's head clerk
(c) Dr Lanyon	C Dr Jekyll's footman
(d) Mr Guest	D a scientist and friend of Mr Utterson
	E Mr Utterson's relative

(4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 Why does Utterson wish to meet Hyde? (1)

2.1.3 Explain the connection between Hyde and the will (line 8–9). (2)

2.1.4 Refer to line 14 ('We have common … said Mr Utterson.').

Explain the irony in this line. (2)

2.1.5 Why is the following statement TRUE?

Jekyll would never tell Utterson about Hyde. (1)

2.1.6 Refer to line 20 ('The other snarled … into the house.').

Explain what this line reveals about Hyde's character. Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.1.7 (a) How does Mr Utterson feel towards Hyde after meeting him? (1)

(b) Explain why Utterson feels this way. (2)

2.1.8 Mr Utterson can be admired.

Discuss your view. (3)

2.2 **EXTRACT D**

[Poole comes to fetch Utterson to Jekyll's house.]

'So it will walk all day, sir,' whispered Poole; 'ay, and the better part of the night. Only when a new sample comes from the chemist, there's a bit of a break. Ah, it's an ill-conscience that's such an enemy to rest! Ah, sir, there's blood foully shed in every step of it! But hark again, a little closer – put your heart in your ears, Mr Utterson, and tell me, is that the doctor's foot?'

The steps fell lightly and oddly, with a certain swing, for all they went so slowly; it was different indeed from the heavy creaking tread of Henry Jekyll.

Utterson sighed. 'Is there never anything else?' he asked.

Poole nodded. 'Once,' he said. 'Once I heard it weeping!'

'Weeping? how that?' said the lawyer, conscious of a sudden chill of horror.

'Weeping like a woman or a lost soul,' said the butler. 'I came away with that upon my heart that I could have wept too.'

But now the ten minutes drew to an end. Poole disinterred the axe from under a stack of packing straw; the candle was set upon the nearest table to light them to the attack; and they drew near with bated breath to where that patient foot was still going up and down, up and down in the quiet of the night.

[Chapter 8: The Last Night]

2.2.1 Who or what is the 'it' referred to in line 1? (1)

2.2.2 Give TWO reasons why Poole is whispering. (2)

2.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The 'new sample' (line 2) refers to …

A medicine.
B flower seeds.
C white salt.
D paper. (1)

2.2.4 Refer to line 8 ('Is there never anything else?' he asked).

(a) What tone of voice does Mr Utterson use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why does Mr Utterson use this tone in these lines? (1)

2.2.5 Refer to line 12 ('Weeping like a … said the butler).

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

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

2.2.6 Refer to line 14 ('But now the … to an end.').

Explain why it is a good idea for Utterson to wait ten minutes before breaking down the door. (2)

2.2.7 One of the themes in the novel is the keeping up of appearances.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to Mr Hyde. (3)

2.2.8 Utterson's action of breaking into the room is justified.

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 the question on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

Read the following extracts from the drama and answer the questions that follow. 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

[Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are discussing King Duncan's expected visit.]

	Enter Macbeth,	
LADY MACBETH:	Great Glamis! Worthy Cawdor!	
	Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter!	
	Thy letters have transported me beyond	
	This ignorant present, and I feel now	5
	The future in the instant.	
MACBETH:	My dearest love,	
	Duncan comes here to-night.	
LADY MACBETH:	And when goes hence?	
MACBETH:	Tomorrow, as he purposes.	10
LADY MACBETH:	O, never	
	Shall sun that morrow see!	
	Your face, my Thane, is as a book where men	
	May read strange matters. To beguile the time	
	Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,	15
	Your hand, your tongue. Look like the innocent flower,	
	But be the serpent under't. He that's coming	
	Must be provided for; and you shall put	
	This night's great business into my dispatch,	
	Which shall to all our nights and days to come	20
	Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.	
MACBETH:	We will speak further.	

LADY MACBETH:	Only look up clear:	
	To alter favour ever is to fear;	
	Leave all the rest to me.	25
	Exeunt	
	[Act 1, Scene 5]	

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Malcolm	A King of Norway
(b) Sweno	B Thane of Fife
(c) Macduff	C Prince of Cumberland
(d) Macdonald	D King of Scotland
	E leader of the rebels

(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.2 Refer to line 3 ('the all-hail hereafter').

What is "the all-hail hereafter" (line 3) to which Lady Macbeth refers? (1)

3.1.3 Refer to line 4 ('Thy letters have transported me ...').

Give TWO reasons why Macbeth wrote this letter to Lady Macbeth. (2)

3.1.4 In line 7 Macbeth calls Lady Macbeth "my dearest love".

Describe the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth at this stage of the play. (1)

3.1.5 Refer to lines 11–12 ('O never shall sun that morrow see!').

Explain what Lady Macbeth means with these words. (2)

3.1.6 One of the themes in the play is appearance versus reality.

Discuss how this theme is relevant in this extract. (2)

3.1.7 Refer to lines 17–18 (‘he that’s coming must be provided for,’).

State TWO ways in which Duncan will be ‘provided for’. (2)

3.1.8 Refer to the whole extract.

Macbeth is committed to murdering Duncan at this stage.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Macbeth is in Dunsinane castle.]

A cry within, of women

MACBETH: What is that noise?

SEYTON: It is the cry of women, my good Lord.

Exit

MACBETH: I have almost forgot the taste of fears.
The time has been, my senses would have cooled
To hear a night-shriek, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in’t. I have supped full with horrors;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me.

Re-enter Seyton

Wherefore was that cry?

SEYTON: The Queen, my lord, is dead.

MACBETH: She should have died hereafter;
There would have been a time for such a word.
Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow,
creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
to the last syllable of recorded time,
and all our yesterdays have lighted fools
the way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
and then is heard no more. it is a tale
told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
signifying nothing.

Enter a Messenger

Thou com’st to use thy tongue; thy story quickly.

MESSENGER: Gracious my Lord,
I should report that which I say I saw,
But know not how to do it.

MACBETH: Well, say, sir.

[Act 5, Scene 5]

3.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Macbeth's state of mind in lines 5–11 ("I have almost forgot … once start me") can best be described as …

A disappointed.
B indifferent.
C frustrated.
D insecure. (1)

3.2.2 Refer to line 11 ("Cannot once start me.").

Macbeth says that he is no longer startled by a 'night shriek'.

Briefly discuss how Macbeth's character has changed from immediately after he murdered King Duncan up to this point in the play. (2)

3.2.3 Explain the irony in Macbeth's words in lines 15–16 ('She should have … such a word –'). (2)

3.2.4 Refer to line 21 ('Out, out, brief candle!').

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

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

3.2.5 Refer to lines 22–26 ('Life's but a walking shadow … signifying nothing').

Explain why Macbeth feels that life is meaningless. (2)

3.2.6 Refer to lines 28–31 ('Thou com'st to use ... how to do't').

(a) What news does the messenger bring Macbeth? (1)

(b) What does Macbeth realise about the witches when he receives this news? (2)

3.2.7 Refer to line 32 ("Well, say, sir").

If you were the director of the play, what would you instruct the actor playing Macbeth to do while saying these words? (2)

3.2.8 Do you sympathise with Macbeth in this extract?

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

Read the following extracts from the drama and answer the questions that follow. 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**

[Isabel reflects on Brakwater.]

ISABEL I discovered the other day that it has actually got a name … **Brakwater** … from the old farm that used to be there. Now everybody just calls it 'the location'. There's been a lot of talk lately about moving it to where it can't be seen. Our mayor, Mr Pienaar, was in our shop the other day and I heard him say to my Dad that it was "very much to be regretted" that the first thing that greeted any visitor to the town was the "terrible mess of the location". To be fair to old Pienaar he has got a point you know. Our town is very pretty. We've got a lot of nicely restored National Monument houses and buildings.

Specially in the Main Street. Our shop is one of them. The location is quite an **eyesore** by comparison. Most of the houses – if you can call them that – are made of bits of old corrugated iron or anything else they could find to make four walls and a roof. There are no gardens or anything like that. You've got to drive in first gear all the time because of the potholes and stones, and when the wind is blowing and all the dust and rubbish flying around …! I think you'd be inclined to agree with our mayor.

[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 number (4.1.1 (a) to 4.1.1 (d)) on your answer sheet.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mrs Makhathini	A	Isabel's mother
(b)	Lillian Mbikwana	B	school principal
(c)	Lucille Dyson	C	sells vetkoek on the street
(d)	Miss Brockway	D	Thami's mother
		E	Isabel's older sister

(4 x 1) (4)

4.1.2 Who does Isabel address in the above extract? (1)

4.1.3 Refer to lines 1–3 ('I discovered the … to be there').

Explain what Isabel means when she says she has 'discovered that it has actually got a name'? (2)

4.1.4 Refer to lines 4–5 ('There's been a … can't be seen').

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

4.1.5 Refer to the lines 11–12 ('The location is … **eyesore** by comparison').

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

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

4.1.6 Why is the following statement TRUE?

Mr Dyson's shop is one of the restored buildings. (1)

4.1.7 Explain what this extract reveals about the Mayor's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.1.8 Isabel's discovery of Brakwater and its people has broadened her perception of life.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

[Mr M's conversation with Thami before his death.]

Mr M: I see. My **'execution'** would be an embarrassment to the Cause. I apologise, Thami. For a moment I allowed myself to think that you were doing it because we were … who we are … the "all-knowing Mr M and his brilliant protégé Thami!" I was so proud of us when Isabel called us that, well, young Comrade, you have got nothing to worry about. Let them come and do whatever it is they want to. Your Cause won't be embarrassed, because you see, they won't be 'hurting' an innocent man. *[He makes his confession simply and truthfully.]*

That's right, Thami. I am guilty. I did go to the police. I sat down in Captain Lategan's office and told him I felt it was my duty to report the presence in our community of strangers from the north. I told him that I had reason to believe that they were behind the present unrest. I gave the Captain names and addresses. He thanked me and offered me money for the information which I refused. [*Pause*] Why do you look at me like that? Isn't that what you expected from me? … a government stooge, a sell-out, an arse-licker? Isn't that what you were all secretly hoping I would do … so that you could be proved right? [***Appalled***] Is that why I did it?

[Act 2, Scene 3]

4.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('My execution would … to the cause'). (1)

Use your own words to explain what Mr M means. (2)

4.2.2 Give TWO reasons why Mr M has gone to the police. (2)

4.2.3 Refer to line 10 ('That's right, Thami, I am guilty').

(a) What tone does Mr M use in this line? (1)

(b) Why does Mr M use this tone? (1)

4.2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Captain Lategan thanked Mr M and offered him ...

A a motive.
B a reward.
C a prize.
D a promotion. (1)

4.2.5 Refer to lines 16–19 (‘Why do you … be proved right?’).

If you were the director of the play, what would you tell Mr M to do when saying these lines?

State TWO points. (2)

4.2.6 Explain how Mr M’s view on being an informer differs from that of Thami’s view. (2)

4.2.7 One of the themes in this play is education.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to Thami and Isabel. (3)

4.2.8 The play ends on a sad note.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

QUESTION 5

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

- THE FUR COAT by Sean O' Faolain
- THE DOLL'S HOUSE by Katherine Mansfield

Read the following extracts from the short stories and answer the questions that follow. 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 **'THE FUR COAT '**

EXTRACT I

[Molly asks Paddy for a fur coat.]

'You think I'm extravagant!'

'Indeed, then, I do not. We've had some thin times together and it's about time we had a bit of comfort in our old age. I'd like to see my wife in a fur coat. I'd love to see my wife take a shine out of some of those straps in Grafton Street – painted jades that never lifted a finger for God or man, not to as much as mention the word *Ireland*. By all means get a fur coat. Go down to Switzer's tomorrow morning,' he cried with all the innocence of a warm-hearted, inexperienced man, 'and order the best fur coat that money can buy.'

Molly Maguire looked at him with affection and irritation. The years had polished her hard – politics, revolution, husband in and out of prison, children reared with the help of relatives and Prisoners' Dependents' funds. You could see the years on her finger tips, too pink, too coarse, and in her diamond-bright eyes.

'Paddy, you big fool, do you know what you'd pay for a mink coat? Not to mention a sable? And not as much as to whisper the word broadtail?'

'Say a hundred quid,' said Paddy, manfully. 'What's a hundred quid? I'll be handling millions of public money from now on. I have to think big.'

5.1.1 How do we know that the Maguire family has had hard times? (2)

5.1.2 What leads Molly to ask Paddy for a fur coat? (2)

5.1.3 Refer to lines 1–4 (‘You think I’m … a fur coat.’).

In what way do Paddy and Molly’s reasons for buying the fur coat differ? (2)

5.1.4 Refer to lines 4–6 (‘I’d love to see … the word *Ireland*’).

Using your own words, explain what Paddy means. (2)

5.1.5 Refer to lines 10–11 (‘The years had polished her hard’).

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

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant to the short story. (2)

5.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Paddy is prepared to pay a thousand guineas for Molly’s fur coat. (1)

5.1.7 Refer to lines 19–20 (‘I’ll be handling millions … to think big.’).

Explain the irony in Paddy’s words. (2)

5.1.8 Refer to the short story as a whole.

The title of this short story is suitable.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 **EXTRACT J**

'THE DOLL'S HOUSE'

[The Kelveys are mocked by the other girls at dinner hour on the playground.]

Then Lena Logan's little eyes snapped. 'Shall I ask her?' she whispered.
'Bet you don't,' said Jessie May.
'Pooh, I'm not frightened,' said Lena. Suddenly she gave a little squeal and danced in front of the other girls. 'Watch! Watch me! Watch me now!' said Lena. And sliding, gliding, dragging one foot, giggling behind her hand, Lena went over to the Kelveys.
Lil looked up from her dinner. She wrapped the rest quickly away. Our Else stopped chewing. What was coming now?
'Is it true you're going to be a servant when you grow up, Lil Kelvey?' shrilled Lena.
Dead silence. But instead of answering, Lil only gave her silly, shamefaced smile. She didn't seem to mind the question at all. What a sell for Lena! The girls began to titter.
Lena couldn't stand that. She put her hands on her hips; she shot forward. 'Yah, yer father's in prison!' she hissed spitefully.
This was such a marvellous thing to have said that the little girls rushed away in a body, deeply, deeply excited, wild with joy. Someone found a long rope, and they began skipping. And never did they skip so high, run in and out so fast, or do such daring things as on that morning.

5.2.1 Who gave the doll's house to the Burnell children? (1)

5.2.2 Discuss the significance of the doll's house in this short story. (2)

5.2.3 Why does Lil wrap 'the rest quickly away' (line 7)? (2)

5.2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

When Else says, 'What was coming now?' (line 8), she means that she is anticipating … from Lena and her friends.

A trouble
B laughter
C tears
D paper (1)

5.2.5 Refer to lines 9–10 ('Is it true you're … Kelvey?' shrilled Lena).

(a) What tone of voice does Lena use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why is Lena's tone appropriate in these lines? (1)

(c) Explain what effect the Kelveys' silence had on Lena Logan. (2)

5.2.6 Explain what this extract reveals about Lena's character.

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.7 One of the themes in the short story is innocence and cruelty.

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

5.2.8 Isabel and Lena Logan have a great sense of independence and individuality.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Alexandra' by Mongane Wally Serote
- 'Poem' by Barolong Seboni

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 that follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Alexandra – Mongane Wally Serote

Were it possible to say,
Mother, I have seen more beautiful mothers
A most loving mother,
And tell her there I will go,
Alexandra, I would have long gone from you.

But we have only one mother, none can replace,
Just as we have no choice to be born,
We can't choose mothers;
We fall out of them like we fall out of life to death.

And Alexandra,
My beginning was knotted to you,
Just like you knot my destiny.
You throb in my inside silences
You are silent in my heart-beat that's loud to me.
Alexandra often I've cried.
When I was thirsty my tongue tasted dust,
Dust burdening your nipples.
I cry Alexandra when I am thirsty.
Your breasts ooze dirty waters of your dongas,
Waters diluted with the blood of my brothers, your children,
Who once chose dongas for death-beds.
Do you love me Alexandra, or what are you doing to me?
You frighten me, Mama,
You wear expressions like you would be nasty to me,
You frighten me, Mama,
When I lie on your breast to rest, something tells me,

27	You are bloody cruel.
28	Alexandra, hell
29	What have you done to me?
30	I have seen people but I feel like I'm not one,
31	Alexandra what are you doing to me?
32	I feel I have sunk to such meekness!
33	I lie flat while others walk on me to far places.
34	I have gone from you, many times,
35	I come back.
36	Alexandra, I love you;
37	I know
38	When all these worlds became funny to me,
39	I silently waded back to you
40	And amid the rubble I lay,
41	Simple and black.

6.1.1 Explain why the speaker refers to Alexandra as his mother. (1)

6.1.2 Give TWO reasons why this poem can be regarded as a protest poem. (2)

6.1.3 Refer to line 2 ('Mother, I have seen more beautiful mothers,').

Why does the speaker repeat the word 'Mother'? (2)

6.1.4 Explain the irony in line 16 ('When I was…tongue tasted dust,'). (2)

6.1.5 Refer to lines 24–27 ('You wear expressions … are bloody cruel.').

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

(b) Why does the speaker use this tone in these lines? (1)

6.1.6 Refer to line 32 ('I feel I have sunk to such meekness!').

Why does the speaker use the exclamation mark? (2)

6.1.7 Refer to lines 34–41 ('I have … simple and black.').

Using your own words, give TWO reasons why the speaker believes it is impossible to leave Alexandra. (2)

6.1.8 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Despite his suffering the speaker is self-confident. (1)

6.1.9 The poem clearly shows that the speaker accepts his fate.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

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

Poem – Barolong Seboni

We do not need
these jaggered words
that dig a trench between us
each time they are uttered

those epithets
sharp like spokes
that pierce the heart when spoken

there is no room in my cup
for these acidic words of sarcasm
that corrode my sensitivity

these cold and icy terms tossed
to deaden the heart
venomous words
from your serpentine tongue
that infect the feeling …

Let us speak, love
in gentler tones
timid as the lamb
is soft
woolly words
worn to stand strong against the
cold-bitterness of the world

Better still
let us search in our speech
for words deep as the soul is still
that will spell our thoughts
in the silence of our smiles.

6.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Refer to line 2 (‘these jaggered words’).

The word ‘jaggered’ suggests that the words are …

A smooth.
B hurtful.
C peaceful.
D sensitive. (1)

6.2.2 Refer to lines 5–6 (‘those epithets sharp like spokes’).

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

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

6.2.3 Explain why the speaker compares sarcasm to acid (lines 8–10). (2)

6.2.4 Refer to lines 13 and14 (‘venomous words from your serpentine tongue’)

Explain why the speaker uses the words ‘venomous’ and ‘serpentine’. (2)

6.2.5 Refer to line 15 (‘that infect the feeling…’).

Why does the poet use the ellipsis in this line? (2)

6.2.6 Use your own words to explain what is meant by ‘… woolly words’ (line 20) in the context of the poem. (2)

6.2.7 One of the themes of the poem is the power of words.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to the poem. (3)

6.2.8 The title of this poem is suitable.

Discuss your view. (3)

TOTAL SECTION D: 35

TOTAL: 70

END