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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2016

10052

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

(SECOND PAPER)

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 70

27 pages

X10

P.T.O.

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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 and choose the ones you wish to answer.

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 questions from only TWO sections, as follows:

   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 on BOTH extracts.

   SECTION D: POETRY
   Answer the questions 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 your answers exactly as the questions are numbered in the question paper.

6. Start the answer to each section on a NEW page.

7. Spend approximately 60 minutes on each question.

8. Write neatly and legibly.

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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 that you have answered.

SECTION	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK (✓)
A: Novel	1 – 3	1	
B: Drama	4 – 5	1	
C: Short stories	6	1	
D: Poetry	7	1	
NOTE:	Ensure that you have answered questions on only TWO sections.		

SECTION A

NOVEL

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

- *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* by Harper Lee
- *LORD OF THE FLIES* by William Golding
- *A GRAIN OF WHEAT* by Ngugi wa Thiongo

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

QUESTION 1: *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*

Read the following extracts from the novel 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 [Scout is speaking.]

But I must have been reasonably awake, or I would not have received the impression that was creeping into me. It was not unlike one I had last winter, and I shivered, though the night was hot. The feeling grew until the atmosphere in the courtroom was exactly the same as a cold February morning, when mockingbirds were still, and the carpenters had stopped hammering on Miss Maudie's new house, and every wood door in the neighbourhood was shut as tight as the doors of the Radley Place. A deserted, waiting, empty street, and the courtroom was packed with people. A steaming summer night was no different from a winter morning. Mr Heck Tate, who had entered the courtroom and was talking to Atticus, might have been wearing his high-boots and lumber-jacket. Atticus had stopped his tranquil journey and had put his foot on to the bottom rung of a chair; as he listened to what Mr Tate was saying, he ran his hand slowly up and down his thigh. I expected Mr Tate to say any minute, 'Take him, Mr Finch...'
But Mr Tate said, 'This court will come to order,' in a voice that rang with authority, and the heads below us jerked up. Mr Tate left the room and returned with Tom Robinson.

[Chapter 21]

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 number (1.1.1 (a) – 1.1.1 (d)) in your ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Miss Maudie	A	The man on trial
(b)	Heck Tate	B	Jem and Scout's father
(c)	Atticus	C	A neighbour of the Finches
(d)	Tom Robinson	D	The Sheriff of Maycomb
		E	The rabid dog

(4x1) (4)

1.1.2 Refer to line 5: '… when mockingbirds were still,…' .

(a) On which other occasion were the mockingbirds silent? (1)
(b) What does Scout noticing the silence of the birds, forebode? (1)

1.1.3 Refer to line 6. Why does Miss Maudie have a new house? (1)

1.1.4 Refer to line 8. '… the doors of the Radley place.'

(a) Which unusual character lives at the Radley Place? (1)
(b) What makes this character unusual? (2)
(c) Is this character a bad person? Explain your answer with specific reference to events in the novel. (3)

1.1.5 Why does the jury take so long to reach its verdict? (2)

1.1.6 What comparison is being made between Tom Robinson and Tim Johnson in this chapter? (3)

AND

1.2 [Scout is narrating.]

Something crushed the chicken wire around me. Metal ripped on metal and I fell to the ground and rolled as far as I could, floundering to escape my wire prison. From somewhere nearby came scuffing, kicking sounds, sounds of shoes and flesh scraping dirt and roots. Someone rolled against me and I felt Jem. He was up like lightning and pulling me with him but, though my head and shoulders were free, I was so entangled we didn't get very far.
We were nearly to the road when I felt Jem's hand leave me, felt him jerk backwards to the ground. More scuffling, and there came a dull crunching sound and Jem screamed.
I ran in the direction of Jem's scream and sank into a flabby male stomach. Its owner said, 'Uff!' and tried to catch my arms, but

they were tightly pinioned. His stomach was soft but his arms were like steel. He slowly squeezed the breath out of me. I could not move. Suddenly he was jerked backwards and flung to the ground, almost carrying me with him. I thought, Jem's up. One's mind works very slowly at times. Stunned, I stood there dumbly. The scuffling noises were dying; someone wheezed and the night was still again.

[Chapter 28]

1.2.1 Refer to line 1.

(a) Why is Scout wearing chicken wire? (2)
(b) Who is attacking Scout, and why? (2)
(c) According to the Sheriff, how does Scout's attacker die? (2)
(d) How did Scout's attacker really die? (1)

1.2.2 Who is Jem? (1)

1.2.3 Choose a definition from the options below that best describes 'floundering' (line 2). Write only the letter of your choice (A – D) next to the question number (1.2.3) in your ANSWER BOOK.

A To display something one is proud of in an obvious way
B To scream loudly
C To move or struggle in a desperate manner
D To show disrespect for something by refusing to obey it (1)

1.2.4 Refer to line 5: 'He was up like lightning…'

(a) Identify the figure of speech. (1)
(b) Explain how this figure of speech adds value to the description of Jem's movement in this text. (2)

1.2.5 Atticus does not want any preferential treatment once he learns about the attacker's death. Why is he so adamant about it? (2)

1.2.6 The Sheriff tells Atticus that Scout's version of events cannot be counted as reliable because she is just a child.
Do you agree with the Sheriff's decision to relate the events in this way? Substantiate your answer with reference to the implications of what he is saying. (3)

[35]

OR

QUESTION 2: *LORD OF THE FLIES*

Read the following extracts from the novel 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 ALL the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. Question 2.1 AND Question 2.2.

2.1 [The boys are at the beach discussing the beast.]

Jack still looked at the sand.
'What about my hunters?'
Simon came stealing out of the shadows by the shelters. Ralph ignored Jack's question. He pointed to the touch of yellow above the sea.
'As long as there's light we're brave enough. But then? And now that thing squats by the fire as though it didn't want us to be rescued –'
He was twisting his hands now, unconsciously. His voice rose.
'So we can't have a signal fire . . . We're beaten.'
A point of gold appeared above the sea and at once all the sky lightened.
'What about my hunters?'
'Boys armed with sticks.'
Jack got to his feet. His face was red as he marched away. Piggy put on his one glass and looked at Ralph.
'Now you done it. You been rude about his hunters.'
'Oh shut up!'
The sound of the inexpertly blown conch interrupted them. As though he were serenading the rising sun, Jack went on blowing till the shelters were astir and the hunters crept to the platform and the littluns whimpered as now they so frequently did. Ralph rose obediently, and Piggy, and they went to the platform.
'Talk,' said Ralph bitterly, 'talk, talk, talk.'
He took the conch from Jack.
'This meeting – '
Jack interrupted him.
'I called it.'

[Chapter 8]

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 number (2.1.1(a) – 2.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Ralph	A represents science and reason
(b) Piggy	B goodness personified
(c) Jack	C fair and responsible
(d) Simon	D enjoys other people's suffering
	E represents evil

(4x1) (4)

2.1.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write the letter (A – D) next to the question number (2.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Simon came stealing out of the shadows (line 3) means that ...

A he is angry.
B he is scared.
C he is mischievous.
D he is naughty. (1)

2.1.3 Refer to line 12: 'Boys armed with sticks.' Explain the irony in Ralph's statement. (2)

2.1.4 Piggy only has one glass lens (line 14).

(a) Discuss the event that took place that caused Piggy to have only one glass lens. (2)
(b) Give ONE reason why Piggy's glasses are so crucial to the survival of the boys. (1)

2.1.5 Refer to lines 17 – 18: 'As though he were serenading the rising sun.'

(a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
(b) Explain how the figure of speech adds value to the meaning of lines 17 – 18. (1)

2.1.6 Give a reason why the 'littluns' (lines 20 – 21) are whimpering. (1)

2.1.7 Explain why 'Ralph rose obediently' (line 20) when the conch was blown. (2)

2.1.8 Why does Ralph take the conch from Jack? (1)

2.1.9 Identify and discuss ONE theme in the novel that is evident in this extract. (2)

AND

2.2 [The boys are at Castle Rock.]

The group of boys stirred and consulted. A painted face spoke with the voice of Robert.
'He's hunting. And he said we weren't to let you in.'
'I've come to see about the fire', said Ralph, 'and about Piggy's specs.'
The group in front of him shifted and laughter shivered outwards from among them, light, excited laughter that went echoing among the tall rocks.
A voice spoke from behind Ralph.
'What do you want?'
The twins made a bolt past Ralph and got between him and the entry. He turned quickly. Jack, identifiable by personality and red hair, was advancing from the forest. A hunter crouched on either side. All three were masked in black and green. Behind them on the grass the headless and paunched body of a sow lay where they had dropped it.
Piggy wailed.
'Ralph! Don't leave me!'
With ludicrous care he embraced the rock, pressing himself to it above the sucking seas. The sniggering of the savages became a loud derisive jeer.
Jack shouted above the noise.
'You go away, Ralph. You keep your end. This is my end and my tribe. You leave me alone.'
The jeering died away.
'You pinched Piggy's specs,' said Ralph, breathlessly.
'You've got to give them back.'
'Got to? Who says?'
Ralph's temper blazed out.

2.2.1 State the difference in actions between the twins and Ralph when Jack appears. (2)

2.2.2 Give a reason why the boys laugh at Piggy (line 6). (2)

2.2.3 Refer to line 14: 'All three were masked in black and green.'

(a) Explain why the boys are painted in black and green. (2)
(b) Do you think the painted faces / bodies have changed the boys? Discuss your view. (3)

2.2.4 Refer to lines 14 – 16: 'Behind them on …had dropped it.'

(a) When the first pig was hunted and killed, what did the boys do with the pig's head? Explain. (2)

(b) Explain what the 'Lord of the Flies' told Simon. State TWO points. (2)

2.2.5 Identify Jack's tone in line 28. (1)

2.2.6 In this extract Piggy is concerned about his safety. Do you think Piggy's death can be considered an accident? Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

OR

QUESTION 3: *A GRAIN OF WHEAT*

Read the following extracts from the novel 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 [General R and Lt. Koina visit Mugo.]

I believe in Gikuyu and Mumbi and in the black people of this country. But one day I did pray. One day in the forest alone, I knelt down and cried with all my heart. God, if you are there above, spare me and I'll find Kihika's real murderer. The time has come. The season is ripe for harvest. On Thursday people will gather in Rung'ei Market to remember Kihika. At Githima we have set Mwauru to persuade Karanja to attend this meeting. So what will you do?
'At the end of your speech, you'll announce that the man who betrayed Kihika should come forward – and stand condemned before the people. For in betraying Kihika, to the Whiteman, Karanja had already betrayed the black people everywhere on the earth.'
The General's impassioned speech was followed by an uneasy silence. Each man in the house seemed absorbed in his own life – in his own fears and hopes. The atmosphere was tense – like a taut rope. Suddenly Mugo stood up, trembling, in the tension of a sudden decision.
'That cannot be,' he said. 'I came here to tell Gikonyo and the Party that I am not a fit man to lead them. The party should look elsewhere for a leader.'
His voice was choked. He struggled to bring out another word and then unexpectedly rushed out.

[Chapter 9]

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	General R	A	In love with Kihika
(b)	Mwaura	B	A traitor of the Kenyan people
(c)	Njeri	C	A leader of the Mau Mau group
(d)	Kihika	D	A spy
		E	Local leader of the Movement during the state of emergency

(4x1) (4)

3.1.2 Explain why the party has decided to call on Mugo to deliver the speech? (2)

3.1.3 Refer to lines 5 – 6: 'At Githima … Karanja to attend this meeting.'

(a) Who is Karanja? (1)
(b) Explain why this person is thought to have betrayed Kihika. (2)

3.1.4 Refer to lines 7 – 8: 'At the end … before the people.'

(a) When was the speech going to take place? (1)
(b) Did General R succeed in his goal? Give TWO reasons for your answer. (2)

3.1.5 Why does Mugo react in this way? (lines 17 – 18): 'He struggled to … unexpectedly rushed out.' State TWO points. (2)

3.1.6 Identify and explain ONE theme of the novel evident in this extract. (3)

AND

3.2 [The day of the celebrations – the three mile race]

Then the field broke into feverish confusion. People rushed to the place where the two men had fallen into a heap. When Gikonyo fell, Mumbi dropped the handkerchief she had been waving.
'Ngai,' she cried, and ran across the field to him. She knelt down and examined his head carefully. Gikonyo was so exhausted and angry that he did not know what was happening. Karanja was the one who first recovered and pulled himself up on to his left elbow. At the sight of Gikonyo's head in Mumbi's hands, so delicate the hands seemed, his eyes lost life and he sank back to the ground. People buzzed around. Seeing that Gikonyo was not hurt, Mumbi remembered their estrangement. Embarrassed, she pushed her way through the crowd and went home before anybody could talk to her. The crowd also broke away arguing and speculating: who of those two would have won the race? Some came out for Karanja; others were on Gikonyo's side. As they disappeared, few noticed that Gikonyo had not yet risen. He sweated profusely; his face was contorted with pain. He tried to rise, groaned a little, and sat down again. It was only after he had been rushed to the hospital that people learnt that Gikonyo had broken his arm.
And this ended the morning session.

[Chapter 14]

3.2.1 Refer to lines 6 – 9: 'Karanja was the … to the ground.'

(a) Explain why the following statement is FALSE.
Karanja didn't feel any effects after the accident. (1)
(b) Quote no more than FIVE consecutive words from the extract to support your answer to Question 3.2.1(a). (1)

3.2.2 In lines 10 – 11 Mumbi becomes embarrassed.

(a) Explain in your own words why Mumbi is embarrassed. (2)

(b) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (3.2.2 (b)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Mumbi's estrangement means she …

A feels that she no longer belongs to the community.
B does not see friends or relatives often.
C no longer lives with her partner.
D has divorced her partner. (1)

3.2.3 What are the reasons for this estrangement? Give TWO reasons. (2)

3.2.4 The relationship between Karanja and Gikonyo is tense, as they are rivals. Explain the reasons for this rivalry. (2)

3.2.5 Do you think Mumbi still loves Gikonyo? Discuss your view. (3)

3.2.6 What was the outcome of the race? (2)

3.2.7 Refer to the novel as a whole. Do you think Karanja deserves our sympathy? Discuss your views. (4)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B

DRAMA

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

- *ROMEO AND JULIET* by William Shakespeare
- *NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH* by John Kani

Answer the question on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 4: *ROMEO AND JULIET*

Read the following extracts from the play 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 [At the Capulet ball]

COUSIN:	'Tis more, 'tis more. His son is elder sir.	
	His son is thirty.	
CAPULET:	Will you tell me that?	
	His son was but a ward two years ago.	
ROMEO:	(*to a Servant*) What lady's that which doth enrich the hand	5
	Of yonder knight?	
SERVANT:	I know not, sir.	
ROMEO:	O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!	
	It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night	
	As a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear -	10
	Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear!	
	So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows	
	As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.	
	The measure done, I'll watch her place of stand,	
	And, touching hers, make blessed my rude hand.	15
	Did my heart love till now? Forswear it, sight,	
	For I ne'er saw true beauty till this night.	
TYBALT:	This, by his voice, should be a Montague.	
	Fetch me my rapier, boy. (*Page off*) What, dares the slave	
	Come hither, covered with an antic face,	20
	To fleer and scorn at our solemnity?	
	Now by the stock and honour of my kin,	
	To strike him dead I hold it not a sin.	
CAPULET:	Why, how now, kinsman? Wherefore storm you so?	
TYBALT:	Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe,	25
	A villain that is hither come in spite	
	To scorn at our solemnity this night.	
	[Act 1 Scene 5]	

4.1.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (4.1.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

'O she doth teach the torches to burn bright!' (line 8) is an example of …

A oxymoron.
B hyperbole.
C a metaphor.
D personification. (1)

4.1.2 Refer to line 11: 'Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear.' Romeo describes Juliet as fragile. Explain why this line can be seen as an example of dramatic irony. (2)

4.1.3 Explain why Romeo's attraction to Juliet is surprising at this stage of the play. (2)

4.1.4 Refer to line 20: 'covered with an antic face'.

(a) Explain why Romeo wears a mask at the ball. What is an 'antic face'? (2)
(b) How did Tybalt recognise Romeo? (1)

4.1.5 Write down TWO character traits of Tybalt which can be seen in this extract. (2)

4.1.6 Identify and discuss the theme of the play which is evident in this extract. (3)

4.1.7 Do you think that Romeo went to the ball with the intention of starting a fight? Consider the previous scenes in Act 1 in your answer. (4)

AND

4.2 [At the churchyard]

BALTHASAR: (*aside)* For all this same, I'll hide me hereabout.
His looks I fear, and his intents I doubt.
He hides away while Romeo begins to open the tomb

ROMEO: Thou detestable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorged with the dearest morsel of the earth,
Thus I enforce thy rotten jaws to open
And in despite I'll cram thee with more food.

PARIS: (*aside*) This is that banished haughty Montague
That murdered my love's cousin – with which grief
It is supposed the fair creature died –
And here is come to do some villainous shame
To the dead bodies. I will apprehend him.
(*Draws his sword)* Stop thy unhallowed toil, vile Montague!
Can vengeance be pursued further than death?
Condemned villain, I do apprehend thee.

ROMEO: Obey, and go with me. For thou must die.
I must indeed; and therefore came I hither.
Good gentle youth, tempt not a desperate man.
Fly hence, and leave me. Think upon these gone.
Let them affright thee. I beseech thee, youth,
Put not another sin upon my head
By urging me to fury. O, be gone!
By heaven, I love thee better than myself,
For I come hither armed against myself.
Stay not, be gone! Live, and hereafter say

PARIS: A madman's mercy bid thee run away.
I do defy thy conjuration

ROMEO: And apprehend thee for a felon here!
(*draws his sword*)
Wilt thou provoke me? Then have at thee, boy!

[Act 5 Scene 3]

4.2.1 Why has Romeo been banished? (1)

4.2.2 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (4.2.2 (a) – 4.2.2 (d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Friar Laurence;		Mercutio;	suitor;	
Benvolio;	servant;	friend;	Balthasar;	Friar John

Romeo heard from (a) _____, who is Romeo's (b) _____ that Juliet has died. Paris, a (c) _____ also visits the tomb to pay his last respects. Romeo did not receive the letter from (d) _____ to say that Juliet is not really dead. (4)

4.2.3 Explain why the following statement is TRUE:

Paris doesn't really know what has happened to Juliet. (2)

4.2.4 Refer to lines 17 – 18: 'For thou must die. / I must indeed ….'

(a) Explain why Paris believes that Romeo should die. (1)
(b) Explain why Romeo agrees that he (Romeo) should die. (1)
(c) What has Romeo bought earlier to help him in his efforts to die? (1)

4.2.5 Refer to line 26: 'Stay not, be gone!'

(a) What emotion does Romeo experience in this line? (1)
(b) If you were the stage director of the play, what attitude would you tell the actor playing the role of Romeo to portray? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

4.2.6 Explain how the tragic death of Romeo could have been prevented. (2)

4.2.7 In your opinion could Romeo have handled the confrontation with Paris differently? Discuss your views. (3)
[35]

OR

QUESTION 5 *NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH*

Read the following extracts from the play 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 questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. Question 5.1 AND Question 5.2.

[Sipho did not get the chief librarian post.]

THANDO: I think you should go to sleep now Daddy.

SIPHO: NO! I've been asleep too long. People have always taken from me. When I finished high school I could not go to university. My father had no money. So I had to look for a job. I got one. Spilkin & Spilkin Attorneys wanted a clerk. I told Mr. Spilkin Senior that I actually wanted to be a lawyer. I would love to do articles. He said, 'Of course, but not now.' They had two young white boys who were with them and as soon as they graduated in three years' time, I could start. In the meantime I could work as a clerk. 'We are glad to have you on board, Sifo.' 'No, Mr. Spilkin, it is not Sifo, Sipho.' 'What's the difference?' he asked. 'Sifo means a disease, Mr. Spilkin, and Sipho means a gift and that is my name.' Like a deliberate curse, that's what he called me from that day onwards, Sifo, a disease.

THANDO: I've never heard this story before.

MANDISA: How long did you stay there?

SIPHO: For three years. When I told Mr Spilkin that I was ready to start my articles he said he was very sorry they had already decided to take two new white articled clerks. Anyway I was doing a very good job now, he said.

[Act 2 Scene 1]

5.1.1 Choose an occupation from COLUMN B that matches a name of a character in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question number (5.1.1(a) – 5.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mpho	A	lawyer
(b)	Mr Spilkin	B	undertaker
(c)	Mandisa	C	translator
(d)	Mr Khahla	D	fashion designer
		E	history teacher

(4)

5.1.2 Sipho and Themba have been raised by the same parents but there are some differences in their characters. Name TWO of these differences AND use relevant examples from the play to support your answer. (4)

5.1.3 Give a reason why the appointed chief librarian is not suitably qualified for the job. (1)

5.1.4 Quote a sentence from the extract to prove that the following statement is FALSE.
Sipho is a person who does not keep secrets. (1)

5.1.5 Identify and discuss the theme which is evident in lines 8 – 10.
('We are glad... Sifo, a disease...') (4)

5.1.6 Write ONE word that best describes Mr Spilkin's behaviour towards Sipho at the end of the three years. (1)

5.1.7 Describe how Thando and Sipho use the word 'sleep'.
State TWO points for EACH character. (4)

AND

5.2 [Thando and Mandisa plan what they want to do after the funeral.]

THANDO: Daddy, you caught the tail end of the conversation. Mandisa wants to spend next week in Johannesburg seeing some important designer.
SIPHO: And now you are dressed to go?
THANDO: You mean this dress? No, I was just showing Mandisa one of Nandipha's designs. She wondered if I could go with her to Johannesburg next week. After the funeral, of course.
SIPHO: And London?
THANDO: No. Yes. I mean one thing led to another. We were just talking. I had not yet agreed that I would go with her, even to Johannesburg. I was going to still ask you first.
MANDISA: Ask him now Thando.
THANDO: Stay out of this Mandisa!
MANDISA: Ask him now.
THANDO: Shut up Mandisa!
MANDISA: Then, I will ask him for you. Uncle Sipho, would you please be as kind as to allow Thando to go with me to Johannesburg next week since she is still on holiday from school?
SIPHO: No.
MANDISA: What do you mean no. Should you at least ask her what she thinks?
SIPHO: No! No!
THANDO: Daddy. I think Mandisa is right. You should ask me if I want to go. You can't just say No without hearing me first. After all she is my sister isn't she? Your brother's daughter. She is family, isn't she?
SIPHO: My answer is No. And it is final!

[Act 2 Scene 1]

5.2.1 Sipho overhears Mandisa and Thando speaking.
Briefly explain what Sipho overhears Mandisa asking Thando to do. (2)

5.2.2 Refer to lines 8 – 10 ('No. Yes. I ...ask you first.')

(a) If you were the director of the play, what attitude would you tell the actress portraying the role of Thando to have when she speaks to her father in these lines? Using your OWN words, give a reason for your answer. (2)
(b) Write ONE word that describes Thando's character in these lines. (1)

5.2.3 Refer to line 22: 'After all she is my sister isn't she?'

(a) Identify the figure of speech used here (1)
(b) Explain the irony in Thando's statement. (2)

5.2.4 ('My answer is no. And it is final!')

(a) Write ONE word that best describes Sipho's tone in this line. (1)
(b) Describe how Thando and Mandisa react differently to Sipho's final remark. (2)

5.2.5 Do you blame Sipho for reacting in that way? Discuss your view. (3)

5.2.6 By referring only to this extract, do you sympathise with Thando? Give ONE reason for your answer. (2)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C

SHORT STORIES

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

- *THE SOFT VOICE OF THE SERPENT* – Nadine Gordimer
- *THE COFFEE CART GIRL* – Es'kia Mphahlele

QUESTION 6

Read the following extracts from the TWO short stories 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 6.1 AND Question 6.2.

6.1 ***THE SOFT VOICE OF THE SERPENT***

[The gentleman discovers a locust in the garden]

'You've another patient!'
'What?' she shouted. 'I'm getting tea.'
'Come and look!' he called. 'Now!'
'… What is it?' she said, approaching the locust distastefully.
'Your locust!' he said. She jumped away with a little shriek.
'Don't worry- it can't move. It's as harmless as I am. You must have knocked its leg off when you hit out at it!' He was laughing at her.
'Oh, I did not!' she said reproachfully…. 'I never even touched it! All I hit was air…'
'All right then. It's another locust. But it's lost its leg, anyway. You should just see it … It doesn't know the leg isn't there. God, I know exactly how that feels….I can see it feels just like I do!'
She smiled at him….She came forward, bent double, hands upon her hips.
'Well, if it can't move …' she said, hanging over it.
'Don't be frightened,' he laughed. 'Touch it.'
'Ah, the poor thing,' she said, catching her breath in compassion.
'It can't walk.'
'Don't encourage it to self-pity,' he teased her.
She looked up and laughed.'Oh you-'she parried, assuming a frown.
The locust kept its solemn silly face turned to her. 'Shame, isn't he a funny old man, 'she said.'But what will happen to him?'
I don't know ,'he said, for being in the same boat absolved him from responsibility or pity.

6.1.1 Explain why the locust is referred to as the woman's other patient. (2)

6.1.2 Show how the man and the woman react differently to the locust's condition. (2)

6.1.3 (a) Explain how the locust's appearance has immediate positive consequences at this point of the story. (2)

(b) What happens to the locust at the end of the story? (1)

(c) Explain how the locust affects both the man and the woman negatively at the end of the story. State TWO points for each character. (4)

6.1.4 Refer to line 22: '... being in the same boat...'

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

(b) Explain how this figure of speech adds value to the description. (2)

6.1.5 The title of the story is appropriate. Discuss this statement by referring to the symbolism and the themes of the story. (3)

AND

6.2 ***THE COFFEE CART GIRL***

(China suspects Pinkie of having an affair with Naidoo.)

'At that very moment she realized fully the ghastliness of a man's jealousy, which gleamed and glanced on the blade and seemed to have raised a film which steadied the slit eyes. Against the back wall she managed to speak. 'All right, China, maybe you have done this many times before. Go ahead and kill me; I won't cry for help. Do what you like with me.'

She panted like a timid little mouse cornered by a cat. He couldn't finish the job he had set out to do. Why? He had sent two men packing with a knife before. They had tried to fight, but this creature wasn't fighting at all. Why, why. Why? He felt the heat pounding in his temples; the knife dropped, and he sank on to a stool and rested his head on the wall, his hands trembling.

After a moment, he stood up, looking away from Pinkie. 'I am sorry, Pinkie, I pray you will never in your life think about this day.'

She looked at him, mystified.

'Say you forgive me.' She nodded twice.

Then she packed up for the day, much earlier than usual.

The following day China did not visit Pinkie, or the next. He could not decide to go there. Things were all in a barbed wire tangle in his mind.

6.2.1 Describe how China and Pinkie met. (2)

6.2.2 Using your OWN words, explain why the following statement is FALSE. State TWO points.
China is jealous because Pinkie is cheating with Naidoo. (2)

6.2.3 Show how Pinkie and China are different in character by referring to relevant examples from the story. (2)

6.2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (6.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
Refer to Line 6: 'She panted like a timid ...'
Pinkie is being likened to a cat is an example of ...

A simile.
B metaphor.
C oxymoron.
D onomatopoeia. (1)

6.2.5 Identify and discuss ONE theme, which is evident in this extract. (4)

6.2.6 Explain what happens to Pinkie and China after the attack.
State TWO points. (3)

6.2.7 Can Pinkie be admired for standing up for herself against China?
Discuss your view. (4)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

In this section, questions have been set on the following poems:

- *On his blindness* by John Milton
- *The Birth of Shaka* by Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali

QUESTION 7

Read the poems 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.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH poems, i.e. Question 7.1 AND Question 7.2

7.1 Read the following poem and answer the questions set on it.

On his blindness – John Milton

When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodg'd with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest He returning chide,
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"
I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need
Either man's work or His own gifts: who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best. His state
Is kingly; thousands at His bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest:
They also serve who only stand and wait."

7.1.1 Why has Milton written this poem? (2)

7.1.2 Refer to line 3.

(a) What is 'that one talent' to which Milton refers? (1)
(b) Why does Milton state that this talent is 'death to hide'? (2)

7.1.3 Refer to line 4. Choose the correct answer from the following options and write only the letter of your choice in your ANSWER BOOK.

The most appropriate word that could replace 'bent' would be ...

A 'twist'.
B 'inclined'.
C 'curved'.
D 'shape'. (1)

7.1.4 How do we know that Milton loves God? Quote a word from the poem that reveals his affection. (3)

7.1.5 Refer to line 8. Why has 'Patience' been written with a capital letter? (2)

7.1.6 Quote no more than FOUR consecutive words from the poem to prove that the following statement is FALSE:

It is a heavy burden to do God's work. (1)

7.1.7 Refer to line 10. Whose 'gifts' is the poet referring to? Explain your answer in your own words. (3)

7.1.8 Summarise the answer given by Patience in the sestet that eases Milton's feelings of guilt. (2)

AND

7.2 Read the following poem and then answer the questions set on it.

The Birth of Shaka – Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali

His baby cry
was of a cub
tearing the neck
of the lioness
because he was fatherless.

The gods
boiled his blood
in a clay pot of passion
to course in his veins.

His heart was shaped into an ox shield
to foil every foe.

Ancestors forged
his muscles into
thongs as tough
as wattle bark
and nerves
as sharp as
syringa thorns.

His eyes were lanterns
that shone from the dark valleys of Zululand
to see white swallows
coming across the sea.
His cry to two assassin brothers:

'Lo! You can kill me
but you'll never rule this land!'

7.2.1 Refer to stanza 1.

(a) Which animal is Shaka being compared to in Line 2? (1)
(b) Do you think that Shaka's birth was peaceful? Justify your answer by quoting TWO words from this stanza. (2)

7.2.2 Refer to stanza 2.

(a) In English, a common phrase used when someone has made you angry, is to say that he / she 'made your blood boil'. Given this background, why have the gods chosen to boil Shaka's blood? (2)
(b) What is the sound device (figure of speech) evident in 'pot of passion'? (1)

7.2.3 Refer to stanza 3.

What is the significance of Shaka's heart that has been shaped into an 'ox shield'? (2)

7.2.4 Refer to stanza 4.

(a) Why is it important for the poet to include the idea that ancestors forged Shaka's muscles? (2)
(b) Identify the figure of speech contained in lines 17 – 19, and explain what it means. (3)

7.2.5 Refer to stanza 5.

(a) Identify who the 'white swallows' are in line 21. (1)

(b) Is the poet negative, positive or ambivalent (neutral) in his attitude towards the 'white swallows'? Explain your response. (2)

(c) Did everyone love Shaka? Justify your response by referring to the poem. (2)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35

TOTAL: 70

END