GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION
2023

10052

ENGLISH
FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

PAPER 2

TIME: 2½ hours

MARKS: 70

26 pages

10052E

X05

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

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

2. This question paper consists of FOUR sections.

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

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

   SECTION A: NOVEL
   Answer the question on the novel 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 75 minutes on EACH section.

8. Write neatly and legibly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A: NOVEL **Answer ANY ONE question.**		
QUESTION NO.	**MARKS**	**PAGE NO.**
1. *Cry, the Beloved Country*	35	4
2. *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*	35	7
SECTION B: DRAMA **Answer ANY ONE question.**		
3. *Macbeth*	35	11
4. *My Children! My Africa!*	35	15
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES **Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts.**		
5.1 'Rejection'	18	19
AND		
5.2 'Triumph in the face of adversity'	17	21
SECTION D: POETRY **Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.**		
6.1 'Sonnet 73'	18	23
AND		
6.2 'You laughed and laughed and laughed'	17	24

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

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

1.1 EXTRACT A

[Absalom's girlfriend is questioned.]

- I do not know, she said.
- Perhaps you will find another man, said Msimangu bitterly. And before Kumalo could speak, to steal away the bitterness and hide it from her – I do not know, she said.

And again before Kumalo could speak, Msimangu turned his back on the girl, and spoke to him privately.

- You can do nothing here, he said. Let us go.
- My friend …
- I tell you, you can do nothing. Have you not troubles enough of your own? I tell you there are thousands such in Johannesburg. And were your back as broad as heaven, and your purse full of gold, and did your compassion reach from here to hell itself, there is nothing you can do.

Silently they withdrew. All of them silent, the young white man heavy with failure, the old man with grief, Msimangu still bitter with his words. Kumalo stood at the car though the others were already seated.

- You do not understand, he said. The child will be my grandchild.
- Even that you do not know, said Msimangu angrily. His bitterness mastered him again. And if he were, he said, how many such more have you? Shall we search them out, day after day, hour after hour? Will it ever end?
- Kumalo stood in the dust like one who has been struck.

[Book 1, Chapter 10]

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mr Carmichael	A was hit with an iron bar
(b) Margaret Jarvis	B employed Sibeko's daughter
(c) Richard Mpiring	C a *pro Deo* defence lawyer
(d) Barbara Smith	D mother of the deceased
	E knocks out the servant

(4 x 1) (4)

1.1.2 Explain why Absalom was released earlier from the reformatory. (2)

1.1.3 Refer to lines 13 – 14 ("… the young white man heavy with failure, …").

(a) Who is the young white man? (1)

(b) What does this line reveal about the young white man's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

1.1.4 Refer to line 16 ("You do not … be my grandchild.").

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

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

1.1.5 Refer to line 20 ("Kumalo stood in the dust like one who has been struck.")

What does this line tell us about Kumalo's state of mind? (2)

1.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The girl is pregnant with Mr Msimangu's grandchild. (1)

1.1.7 Msimangu is a hypocrite.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[James Jarvis goes through his son's book collection.]

… slid aside the glass panel and took one of them out. Then he returned to his chair, and begun to turn over its pages. One of the chapters was headed 'The Famous Speech at Gettysburg', apparently a speech that was a failure, but that had since become one of the great speeches of the world. He turned over the preliminary pages till he came to the speech, and read it through carefully. That done, he smoked again, lost in deep abstraction. After some time he rose and replaced the book in the case, and shut the case. Then he opened the case again, and slipped the book into his pocket, and shut the case. He looked at his watch, knocked out his pipe in the fireplace, put on his hat, took up his stick. He walked slowly down the stairs and opened the door into the fatal passage. He took off his hat and looked down at the dark stain on the floor. Unasked, unwanted, the picture of the small boy came to his mind, the small boy at High Place, the small boy with the wooden guns. Unseeing he walked along the passage out of the door through which death had come so suddenly. The policeman saluted him, and he answered him with words that meant nothing, that made no sense at all.

[Book 2, Chapter 3]

1.2.1 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

1.2.2 Refer to line 1 ("slid aside the … of them out").

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (1.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

… had great influence over Jarvis's son.

A Lincoln
B Luther
C Lewis
D Lee (1)

1.2.3 Refer to lines 14 – 15 ("Unseeing he walked … come so suddenly").

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

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

(c) Describe how Arthur Jarvis met his death.

State TWO points. (2)

1.2.4 Explain the irony of Arthur Jarvis's death. (2)

1.2.5 Explain why James Jarvis answered the policeman with "words that meant nothing, that made no sense at all." (line 16). (2)

1.2.6 One of the themes in the novel *Cry, the Beloved Country,* is betrayal.

Discuss this theme. (3)

1.2.7 James Jarvis can be admired.

Discuss your view. Refer to the novel as a whole. (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

[Utterson reflects on a letter from Lanyon.]

… and sitting there by the light of a melancholy candle, drew out and set before him an envelope addressed by the hand and sealed with the seal of his dead friend. 'PRIVATE: for the hands of G J Utterson ALONE, and in case of his predecease *to be destroyed unread,'* so it was emphatically superscribed; and the lawyer dreaded to behold its contents. 'I have buried one friend to-day,' he thought; what if this should cost me another?' And then he condemned the fear as a disloyalty and broke the seal. Within there was another enclosure, likewise sealed, and marked upon the cover as 'not to be opened till the death or disappearance of Dr Henry Jekyll'. Utterson could not trust his eyes. Yes, it was disappearance; here again, as in the mad will which he had long ago restored to its author, here again were the idea of a disappearance and the name of Henry Jekyll bracketed. But in the will that idea had sprung from the sinister suggestion of the man Hyde; it was set there with a purpose all too plain and horrible. Written by the hand of Lanyon, what should it mean? A great curiosity came on the trustee, to disregard the prohibition and dive at once to the bottom of these mysteries, but professional honour and faith; …

[Remarkable incident of Dr Lanyon]

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)	Sir Danvers Carew	A	an all-around manager of the house
(b)	Mr Enfield	B	a great critic of handwriting
(c)	Mr Guest	C	a police officer from Scotland Yard
(d)	Inspector Newcomen	D	a gentleman with white hair
		E	wears a lot of heavy woollen clothing, even in August

(4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

2.1.3 Refer to lines 1 – 3 ("… and sitting there …his dead friend").

(a) Identify the figure of speech in lines 1 – 2 . (1)

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

2.1.4 Explain why the content of the will is problematic for Mr Utterson. (2)

2.1.5 Refer to lines 15 – 17 ("A great curiosity … honour and faith;").

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (2.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The "prohibition" (line 16) means that Utterson cannot read the enclosure until the death of …

A Enfield.
B Hyde.
C Lanyon.
D Jekyll. (1)

2.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Mr Utterson's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.1.7 Utterson is a hypocrite.

Discuss your views. Refer to the novel as a whole. (3)

AND

2.2 **EXTRACT D**

[Utterson is reading Dr Lanyon's last letter.]

… Think before you answer, for it shall be done as you decide. As you decide, you shall be left as you were before, and neither richer nor wiser, unless the sense of service rendered to a man in mortal distress may be counted as a kind of riches of the soul. Or, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan.'

'Sir,' said I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing, 'you speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end.'

'It is well,' replied my visitor. 'Lanyon, you remember your vows; what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors –behold!'

He put the glass to his lips and drank one gulp. A cry followed;

[Dr Lanyon's narrative]

2.2.1 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Both Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon are medical doctors. (1)

2.2.2 Explain why Hyde's reference to "new avenues to fame and power" (line 5) is ironic. (2)

2.2.3 Refer to lines 9 – 12 ('Sir,' said I, … see the end').

(a) What do these lines tell us about Dr Lanyon's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

(b) What does Dr Lanyon mean when he says "But I have … see the end." (lines 11 – 12)? (2)

2.2.4 Why does Hyde remind Dr Lanyon about the "seal of our profession" (line 14)? (1)

2.2.5 Refer to lines 14 – 17 ("And now, you … your superiors – behold!").

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

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

2.2.6 Describe the events that follow after Hyde drinks the liquid.

State TWO points. (2)

2.2.7 One of the themes in the novel is scientific experimentation.

Discuss this theme. (3)

2.2.8 Dr Jekyll can be admired.

Discuss your view. Refer to the novel as a whole. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA

In this section, 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 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

[Macbeth and Banquo meet Duncan to report on the battles.]

DUNCAN: Welcome hither.
I have begun to plant thee, and will labour
To make thee full of growing. Noble Banquo,
Thou hast no less deserved, nor must be known
No less to have done so; let me infold thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
BANQUO: There if I grow,
The harvest is thy own.
DUNCAN: My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fullness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. Sons, kinsmen, Thanes,
And you whose places are the nearest, know
We will establish our estate upon
our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The Prince of Cumberland; which honour must
Not unaccompanied invest him only,
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deservers. *(To Macbeth)* From hence to Inverness,
And bind us further to you.
MACBETH: The rest is labour, which is not used for you.
I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach;
So humbly take my leave.

DUNCAN: My worthy Cawdor!
MACBETH: *(aside)* The Prince of Cumberland! That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For in my way it lies. Stars, hide your fires,
Let not light see my black and deep desires;
The eye wink at the hand; yet let that be
Which the eye fears, when it is done, to see.
Exit

[Act 1, Scene 4]

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Lady Macduff	A goddess of witchcraft
(b) Hecate	B conjure apparitions
(c) The gentlewoman	C wife of the Thane of Fife
(d) The three witches	D Lady Macbeth's attendant
	E wife of the Thane of Cawdor

(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

3.1.3 Refer to lines 2 – 3 ("I have begun to plant thee, … full of growing").

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

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

3.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Duncan names Macbeth as heir to the throne of Scotland. (1)

3.1.5 Explain why Macbeth says he will be the "harbinger" (line 21). (2)

3.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Macbeth's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

3.1.7 Duncan refers to Macbeth as being "worthy".

Discuss your view. Refer to the drama as a whole. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Lady Macbeth meets with Macbeth.]

LADY MACBETH: Is Banquo gone from court?
SERVANT: Ay, madam, but returns again tonight.
LADY MACBETH: Say to the king, I would attend his leisure
For a few words.
SERVANT: Madam, I will. *Exit*
LADY MACBETH: Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without content.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.
Enter Macbeth
How now, my lord! Why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? Things without all remedy
Should be without regard; what's done is done.
MACBETH: We have scorched the snake, not killed it.
She'll close and be herself, whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former tooth.
But let the frame of things disjoint, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of these terrible dreams
That shake us nightly. Better be with the dead,
Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy. Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Treason has done his worst; nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further.
LADY MACBETH: Come on,
Gentle, my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests tonight.

[Act 3, Scene 2]

3.2.1 Refer to line 5 (“Madam, I will.”).

If you were the director of this drama, what would you tell the servant to do when saying these lines?

State TWO actions. (2)

3.2.2 Refer to lines 6 – 9 (“Nought’s had, all’s spent, … in doubtful joy.”).

Explain what these lines reveal about Lady Macbeth’s state of mind. (2)

3.2.3 Refer to line 11 (“How now, my lord! Why do you keep alone”).

(a) What tone of voice would Lady Macbeth use in this line? (1)

(b) Explain why Lady Macbeth’s tone is appropriate in this line. (1)

3.2.4 What does Lady Macbeth refer to when she says, “what’s done is done” (line 15)? (1)

3.2.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (3.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Macbeth envies Duncan because Macbeth is unable to …

A dream peacefully.
B sleep peacefully.
C awake peacefully.
D snore peacefully. (1)

3.2.6 Refer to line 23 (“Whom we, to gain our peace, have sent to peace,”).

(a) Explain the literal meaning of “to gain our peace”. (1)

(b) Explain the figurative meaning of “have sent to peace”. (1)

3.2.7 Refer to lines 31 – 32 (“Gentle, my lord, … your guests tonight.”).

Explain these words spoken by Lady Macbeth. (2)

3.2.8 One of the themes in *Macbeth* is guilt and its consequences.

Discuss this theme. (3)

3.2.9 Lady Macbeth is isolated and anxious.

Discuss your view. Refer to the drama as a whole. (3)

[35]

QUESTION 4: *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!*

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 4.1 and QUESTION 4.2.

4.1 **EXTRACT G**

[The great debate.]

MR M: Knowledge has banished fear! Bravo. Bravo. And yet again Bravo! If you knew what it meant to me to hear you speak like that. I wasn't wrong. From the moment I first shook hands with you, I knew you were a kindred spirit.

ISABEL: Tell me more about the competition.

MR M: First prize is five thousand rand which the bank has stipulated must be spent on books for the school library. We will obviously divide it equally between Camdeboo and Zolile when you and Thami win.

ISABEL: Yes, what about my team-mate? What does he say? Have you asked him yet?

MR M: No, I haven't *asked* him Isabel, and I won't. I will *tell* him, and when I do, I trust he will express as much enthusiasm for the idea as you have. I am an old-fashioned traditionalist in most things, young lady, and my classroom is certainly no exception. I teach, Thami learns. He understands and accepts that that is the way it should be. You don't like the sound of that, do you?

ISABEL: Does sound a bit dictatorial, you know.

MR M: It might sound that way but I assure you it isn't. We do not blur the difference between the generations in the way that you white people do. Respect for authority, right authority, is deeply ingrained in the African soul.

[Act 1, Scene 3]

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Wapadsberg Pass	A from where Mr M originates
(b) Camdeboo High School	B where Thami's parents work
(c) Cape Town	C where Mr M first decided to become a teacher
(d) Cookhouse	D a boys-only high school
	E a girls-only high school

(4 x 1) (4)

4.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

4.1.3 Refer to the lines 1 – 4 ("Knowledge has banished . . . a kindred spirit").

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

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

4.1.4 What does this extract reveal about Isabel's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.1.5 Refer to lines 7 – 8 ("We will obviously … and Thami win").

Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

4.1.6 Refer to lines 11 – 13 ("No, I haven't … as you have").

What do these lines reveal about the character of Mr M?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.1.7 Isabel is a disrespectful young woman.

Discuss your view. (3)

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

[Thami confronts Mr M alone in Number One Classroom]

MR M: … because Thami, the truth is that I was so lonely! You had deserted me. I was so jealous of those who had taken you away. *Now*, I've *really* lost you, haven't I? Yes. I can see it in your eyes. You'll never forgive me for doing that, will you? You know, Thami, I'd sell my soul to have you all back behind your desks for one last lesson. Yes. If the devil thought it was worth having and offered me that in exchange … one lesson! … he could have my soul. So then it's all over! Because this … *[The classroom]* is all there was for me. This was my home, my life, my one and only ambition … to be a good teacher! *[His dictionary]* Anela Myalatya, twenty years old, from Cookhouse, wanted to be that the way your friends want to be big soccer stars playing for Kaiser Chiefs! That ambition goes back to when he was just a skinny little ten-year-old pissing on a small grey bush at the top of the Wapadsberg Pass.

We were on our way to a rugby match at Somerset East. The lorry stopped at the top of the mountain so that we could stretch our legs and relieve ourselves. It was a hard ride on the back of that lorry.

[Act 2, Scene3]

4.2.1 Refer to lines 2 – 3 ("I was so … you, haven't I?").

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

When Mr M says, 'you had deserted me' he means that Thami has …

A served jail time.
B abandoned school.
C fled into exile.
D found work. (1)

4.2.2 Refer to line 4 ("You'll never forgive … that, will you?").

(a) If you were the director of the drama, what would you instruct Mr M to do when saying these words?

State TWO actions. (2)

(b) Discuss the reasons why Mr M thinks that Thami will never forgive him. (2)

4.2.3 Refer to lines 5 – 6 (“You know, Thami, … one last lesson.”).

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

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

4.2.4 Discuss the importance of a dictionary to Mr M. (2)

4.2.5 How old was Mr M when he decided to become a teacher? (1)

4.2.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Mr M was a soccer player back in high school. (1)

4.2.7 One of the themes in *‘My Children! My Africa!’* is living a meaningful life.

Discuss this theme. (3)

4.2.8 Mr M dies a proud man.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- 'REJECTION' by Mariama Bâ
- 'TRIUMPH IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY' by Kedibone Seku

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 **'REJECTION'**

EXTRACT I

[Daba encourages her mother to leave Modou.]

Daba was furious, her pride wounded. She repeated all the nicknames Binetou had given her father: old-man, pot-belly, sugar-daddy! – the person who gave her life had been daily ridiculed and he accepted it. An overwhelming anger raged inside Daba. She knew that her best friend was sincere in what she said. But what can a child do, faced with a furious mother shouting about her hunger and her thirst to live?

Binetou, like many others, was a lamb slaughtered on the altar of affluence. Daba's anger increased as she analysed the situation: "Break with him, mother! Send this man away. He has respected neither you nor me. Do what Aunty Aissatou did; break with him. Tell him you'll break with him. I can't see you fighting over a man with a girl my age."

I told myself what every betrayed woman says: if Modou was milk, it was I who had had all the cream. The rest, well, nothing but water with a vague smell of milk.

But the final decision lay with me. With Modou absent all night (was he already consummating his marriage?), the solitude that lends counsel enabled me to grasp the problem.

Leave? Start again at zero, after living twenty-five years with one man, after having borne twelve children?

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mawdo Bâ	A spiritual leader
(b) Tamsir	B Modou's second wife
(c) Binetou	C narrator's daughter
(d) Imam	D Modou's faithful friend
	E narrator's brother-in-law

(4 x 1) (4)

5.1.2 Refer to line 1 ("Daba was furious, her pride wounded").

Explain why Daba was furious, and her pride wounded. (1)

5.1.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) next to the question number (5.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The religion practised by the narrator and her family is …

A Judaism.
B Islam.
C Christianity.
D Buddhism. (1)

5.1.4 Binetou was "a lamb slaughtered on the altar of affluence" (lines 7 – 8).

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

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

5.1.5 What does this extract reveal about Daba's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Modou has twelve children with Binetou. (1)

5.1.7 One of the themes in 'Rejection' is patriarchy.

Discuss how this theme is relevant to the narrator and Binetou. (3)

5.1.8 The narrator should leave her husband.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 **'TRIUMPH IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY'**

EXTRACT J

[The narrator is confronted by her teacher for her poor academic performance.]

One day, one of my teachers called me to the staff room. He was very concerned and angry with me because I had failed my class test again and he knew that I had lots of potential to do better.

"Thulisile, you really can't continue like this! What is going on? Have you forgotten that getting an education is the most important thing in life?" the teacher said.

"Sir I …. I …." I said sheepishly.

"Don't give me that, I want to know what is going on and I want to know now," he said.

So I told him, I expected him to feel sorry for me and offer his help but instead he said:

"You cannot allow your home situation to control you. You have to control your situation." I was very angry. How could he say that? It was so easy for him to judge me when he lived in a nice house, drove a nice car and didn't worry about where his next meal was going to come from.

"But how?" was all I could manage to say to him.

"Focus," he said, and that drove me up the wall.

"Sir I really think that I should leave now; it is one thing to act concerned but making a mockery of me is more that I am willing to take," …

5.2.1 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

5.2.2 Explain the kind of man that Thulisile's father is. (2)

5.2.3 Explain the reason for the narrator's poor performance. (2)

5.2.4 Refer to lines 8 – 9 ("'Don't give me that, I want to know what is going on and I want to know now,' he said").

(a) What tone would the teacher use in this line? (1)

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

5.2.5 Refer to lines, 10 – 13 ("So I told him … control your situation").

Explain the irony in the teacher's reaction to the narrator's confession about her home situation. (2)

5.2.6 State ONE difference between the attitude of the narrator and her mother concerning their home situation. (2)

5.2.7 Explain what this extract reveals about the narrator's state of mind. (2)

5.2.8 The teacher's treatment of the narrator is justified.

Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Sonnet 73' by William Shakespeare
- 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' by Gabriel Okara

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

QUESTION 6

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

Sonnet 73

That time of year thou mayst in me behold
When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang.
In me thou seest the twilight of such day
As after sunset fadeth in the west,
Which by and by black night doth take away,
Death's second self, that seals up all in rest.
In me thou seest the glowing of such fire
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the deathbed whereon it must expire,
Consumed with that which it was nourished by.
This thou perceiv'st, which makes thy love more strong,
To love that well which thou must leave ere long.

6.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question numbers (6.1.1(a) to 6.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

mournful; Petrarchan; sestet; joyous; Shakespearean; octave; quatrain; couplet

In this (a) … sonnet, the speaker describes what he perceives his old age to be like. In the first (b) … he compares it to late autumn. In the (c) … he tells his friend that his love must be strengthened as the speaker's death is approaching. The tone in this poem is (d) ... . (4)

6.1.2 Explain the comparison in lines 2 – 4 ("When yellow leaves … sweet birds sang"). (2)

6.1.3 Refer to lines 5 – 8 ("In me thou … all in rest").

Describe the speaker's state of mind in these lines.

Substantiate your answer. (2)

6.1.4 Refer to lines 9 – 12 ("In me thou … was nourished by").

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

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

6.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The speaker never comes to terms with ageing. (1)

6.1.6 One of the themes in '*Sonnet 73'* is ageing.

Discuss this theme. (3)

6.1.7 The speaker can be pitied.

Discuss your view. (3)

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

You laughed and laughed and laughed
by Gabriel Okara

In your ears my song
is motor car misfiring
stopping with a choking cough;
and you laughed and laughed and laughed.

In your eyes my ante
natal walk was inhuman, passing
your 'omnivorous understanding'
and you laughed and laughed and laughed.

You laughed at my song,
you laughed at my walk.

Then I danced my magic dance
to the rhythm of talking drums pleading,
but you shut your eyes
and laughed and laughed and laughed.

And then I opened my mystic
inside wide like
the sky, instead you entered your
car and laughed and laughed and laughed.

You laughed at my dance,
you laughed at my inside.

You laughed and laughed and laughed,
But your laughter was ice-block
laughter and it froze your inside froze
your voice froze your ears
froze your eyes and froze your tongue.

And now it's my turn to laugh;
but my laughter is not
ice-block laughter. For I
know not cars, know not ice-blocks.

My laughter is the fire
of the eye of the sky, the fire
of the earth, the fire of the air,
the fire of the seas and the
rivers fishes animals trees
and it thawed your inside,
thawed your voice, thawed your
ears, thawed your eyes and
thawed your tongue.

So a meek wonder held
your shadow and you whispered:
'Why so?'
And I answered:
'Because my fathers and I
are owned by the living
warmth of the earth
through our naked feet.'

6.2.1 Explain the comparison that the speaker makes in lines 1 and 2. (2)

6.2.2 Refer to line 4 ("and you laughed … laughed and laughed").

(a) Identify the poetic device used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why this poetic device is relevant to this poem. (2)

6.2.3 Refer to line 7 (“your ‘omnivorous understanding’”).

What do these words suggest about the white colonialists? (2)

6.2.4 Refer to stanza 4.

Discuss the white people’s reaction to the dance of the Africans. (2)

6.2.5 Refer to line 15 (“And then I opened my mystic”).

Explain the speaker’s attitude towards white people as depicted in this line. (2)

6.2.6 Refer to lines 22 – 25 (“But your laughter … froze your tongue”).

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

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

6.2.7 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A – D) and the question number (6.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Refer to lines 30 – 31 (“My laughter is … sky, the fire”).

The words ‘eye of the sky’ are an example of …

A a simile.
B personification.
C a metaphor.
D alliteration. (1)

6.2.8 In this poem, it is evident that the differences between black indigenous African culture and the white colonialist tradition create permanent barriers.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35

TOTAL: 70

END