basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2014

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE: Paper 2
1005
10052

This question paper consists of 42 pages.

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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 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 TWO sections, as follows:

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

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

   SECTION C: SHORT STORIES
   Answer ONE question.

   SECTION D: POETRY
   Answer TWO questions.

   Use the checklist 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 EACH section on a NEW page.

7. 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 you have answered.

SECTION	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK (✓)
A: Novel (Essay OR Contextual)	1–6	1	
B: Drama (Essay OR Contextual)	7–10	1	
C: Short Stories (Essay OR Contextual)	11–12	1	
D: Poetry (Contextual)	13–16	2	
NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.			

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section, there are essay questions and contextual questions on the following novels:

- *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* by Harper Lee
- *LORD OF THE FLIES* by William Golding
- *A GRAIN OF WHEAT* by Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o

Answer ONE question (EITHER the essay question OR the contextual question) on the novel you have studied.

QUESTION 1 (ESSAY QUESTION)

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

In the novel, *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*, Jem and Scout become wiser because of their experiences.

Write an essay in which you discuss this statement. In your essay, refer to specific incidents in the novel.

You may consider the following ideas, among others:

- The trial of Tom Robinson and its outcome
- Atticus's influence on his children
- Calpurnia's influence on Jem and Scout

Length: 250–300 words **[35]**

OR

QUESTION 2 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the set questions. 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 [Scout has a conversation with Miss Maudie.]

In summer-time, twilights are long and peaceful. Often as not, Miss Maudie and I would sit silently on her porch, watching the sky go from yellow to pink as the sun went down, watching flights of martins sweep low over the neighbourhood and disappear behind the school house rooftops.

'Miss Maudie,' I said one evening, 'do you think Boo Radley's still alive?'

'His name's Arthur and he's alive,' she said. She was rocking slowly in her big oak chair. 'Do you smell my mimosa? It's like angels' breath this evening.'

'Yessum. How do you know?'

'Know what child?'

'That B – Mr Arthur's still alive?'

'What a morbid question. But I suppose it's a morbid subject. I know he's alive, Jean Louise, because I haven't seen him carried out yet.'

'Maybe he died and they stuffed him up the chimney.'

'Where did you get such a notion?'

'That's what Jem said he thought they did.'

'S-ss-ss. He gets more like Jack Finch every day.'

[Chapter 5]

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)	Jack Finch	A	loved gardening
(b)	Dill Harris	B	Jem and Scout's uncle
(c)	Miss Maudie	C	Jem and Scout's friend
(d)	Miss Caroline	D	the narrator
		E	Jem's teacher

(4)

2.1.2 Why does Scout spend time with Miss Maudie? State TWO points. (2)

2.1.3 Why is Scout uncertain whether Boo Radley is alive or not? (1)

2.1.4 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

Miss Maudie is eager to discuss Boo with Scout. (2)

2.1.5 Why does Miss Maudie think that Boo Radley is 'a morbid subject' (line 11)? (2)

2.1.6 The Maycomb society makes up stories about Boo Radley. Explain why this is cruel and unfair. (2)

2.1.7 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Jem's suggestion in line 13 ('Maybe he died ... up the chimney') shows that he is ...

A intelligent.
B excited.
C imaginative. (1)
D realistic.

2.1.8 In your opinion, why do Jem and Scout find it impossible to believe that Boo Radley prefers to stay indoors? (1)

2.1.9 Despite being forbidden to do so, the children try to make Boo Radley come out. State TWO aspects of the children's behaviour that are shown by this. (2)

AND

2.2 [The children are in the court-house.]

'Ain't it a long time? I asked him.
'Sure is, Scout,' he said happily.
'Well, from the way you put it, it'd just take five minutes.'
Jem raised his eyebrows. 'There are things you don't understand,' he said, and I was too weary to argue.

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 court-room was exactly the same as a cold February morning, when the 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 Radley Place. A deserted, waiting, empty street, and the court-room was packed with people. A steaming summer night was no different from a winter morning. Mr Heck Tate, who had entered the court-room 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 onto 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 ...'

[Chapter 21]

2.2.1 Explain why Scout and Jem are in court. State THREE points. (3)

2.2.2 Why is Atticus not in favour of Jem and Scout's presence at the trial? (1)

2.2.3 Earlier, Scout and Dill meet Mr Dolphus Raymond outside the court-house. What important lesson about life do they learn from this meeting? (1)

2.2.4 A mockingbird is known for making a noise. What mood is shown by the fact that the 'mockingbirds were still' (line 10)? (1)

2.2.5 Later in the novel, Boo Radley kills Bob Ewell.

(a) How does Heck Tate protect Boo Radley after this incident? (2)

(b) How does the killing of Bob Ewell reveal the kind of person Boo Radley is? (2)

2.2.6 Refer to the above passage as a whole.

(a) What do the children expect the outcome of the case to be? (1)

(b) What does the children's expectation tell you about their regard for their father? (2)

(c) What is the jury's verdict? (1)

2.2.7 In your opinion, could Tom have avoided the charge against him concerning Mayella? Discuss your view. (2)

2.2.8 Discuss your views on the way in which Tom Robinson is killed. (2)
[35]

OR

QUESTION 3 (ESSAY QUESTION)

LORD OF THE FLIES

In the novel, *LORD OF THE FLIES,* Ralph becomes more mature as a result of his experiences on the island.

Write an essay in which you discuss this statement. In your essay, refer to specific incidents in the novel.

In your essay you may consider the following ideas, among others:

- Ralph's hopes in the beginning
- Ralph's relationship with Piggy
- How the conflict with Jack changes Ralph

Length: 250–300 words **[35]**

OR

QUESTION 4 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

LORD OF THE FLIES

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the set questions. 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 [Jack and Ralph have an argument.]

The trickle of smoke sketched a chalky line up the solid blue of the sky, wavered high up and faded. Ralph frowned.

'I wonder how far off you could see that.'

'Miles.'

'We don't make enough smoke.'

The bottom part of the trickle, as though conscious of their gaze, thickened to a creamy blur which crept up the feeble column.

'They've put on green branches,' muttered Ralph. 'I wonder!' He screwed up his eyes and swung round to search the horizon.

'Got it!'

Jack shouted so loudly that Ralph jumped.

'What? Where? Is it a ship?'

But Jack was pointing to the high declivities that led down from the mountain to the flatter part of the island.

'Of course! They'll lie up there – they must do, when the sun's too hot —'

Ralph gazed bewildered at his rapt face.

'—they get up high. High up and in the shade, resting during the heat, like cows at home— '

'I thought you saw a ship!'

'We could steal up on one—paint our faces so they wouldn't see—perhaps surround them and then—'

Indignation took away Ralph's control.

'I was talking about smoke! Don't you want to be rescued? All you can talk about is pig, pig, pig!'

'But we want meat!'

'And I work all day with nothing but Simon and you come back and don't even notice the huts!'

'I was working too—'

[Chapter 3]

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

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
(a)	Simon	A	acts as a mock pig
(b)	Jack	B	cannot see
(c)	Maurice	C	is disciplined
(d)	Ralph	D	head boy
		E	has fits

(4)

4.1.2 Refer to lines 1–5 ('The trickle of ... make enough smoke').

(a) What does the phrase, 'a chalky line' tell you about the smoke? State TWO points. (2)

(b) How do the boys light the fire? (1)

(c) Why is Ralph so worried about not making enough smoke? (2)

4.1.3 Refer to lines 10–12 ('Got it! ... Is it a ship').

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

In these lines, Ralph and Jack are both ... for different reasons.

A excited
B disappointed
C angry
D sad (1)

4.1.4 How do Jack and Ralph differ in what they think is important? (2)

4.1.5 One of the shelters is destroyed during a fight. Explain what the fight is about. (2)

4.1.6 Why does Simon sometimes go into the jungle alone? (1)

4.1.7 Piggy is often bullied by the other boys on the island. Explain why this is cruel and unfair. (2)

4.1.8 In your opinion, why does Simon remain loyal to Ralph? Discuss your view. (2)

AND

4.2 [The boys are rescued.]

The officer grinned cheerfully at Ralph.
'We saw your smoke. What have you been doing? Having a war or something?'
Ralph nodded.
The officer inspected the little scarecrow in front of him. The kid needed a bath, a hair-cut, a nose-wipe and a good deal of ointment.
'Nobody killed, I hope? Any dead bodies?'
'Only two. And they've gone.'
The officer leaned down and looked closely at Ralph.
'Two? Killed?'
Ralph nodded again. Behind him, the whole island was shuddering with flame. The officer knew, as a rule, when people were telling the truth. He whistled softly.
Other boys were appearing now, tiny tots some of them, brown, with the distended bellies of small savages. One of them came close to the officer and looked up.
'I'm, I'm—'
But there was no more to come. Percival Wemys Madison sought in his head for an incantation that had faded clean away.
The officer turned back to Ralph.
'We'll take you off. How many of you are there?'
Ralph shook his head. The officer looked past him to the group of painted boys.
'Who's boss here?'
'I am,' said Ralph loudly.

[Chapter 12]

4.2.1 Briefly describe the events that lead to the boys being stranded on the island. State THREE points. (3)

4.2.2 The officer refers to a war in line 2.

Explain how the boys' behaviour at this point is similar to a war. (2)

4.2.3 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

Simon discovers the truth about the 'beast' on the island. (2)

4.2.4 Refer to lines 9–13 ('The officer leaned ... He whistled softly').

In your opinion, why does the officer find it difficult to believe Ralph? (1)

4.2.5 Why are the boys compared to 'savages' (line 15)? State TWO points. (2)

4.2.6 Refer to the last two lines of the extract on page 13 ('Who's boss here ... said Ralph loudly').

(a) State TWO aspects of Ralph's character that are shown here. (2)

(b) What does Ralph's claim that he is 'boss', tell you about his state of mind at this point? State TWO points. (2)

4.2.7 Do you think Ralph would have killed Jack towards the end of the novel if he had had the opportunity? Discuss your view. (2)
[35]

OR

QUESTION 5 (ESSAY QUESTION)

A GRAIN OF WHEAT

In the novel, *A GRAIN OF WHEAT,* Mumbi can be seen as a heroine in spite of her weaknesses.

Write an essay in which you discuss this statement. In your essay, refer to specific incidents in the story.

In your essay you may consider the following ideas, among others:

- Mumbi before her marriage to Gikonyo
- Mumbi's attempts to survive while Gikonyo is in detention
- Mumbi's life after Gikonyo's return to Thabai

Length: 250–300 words **[35]**

OR

QUESTION 6 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

A GRAIN OF WHEAT

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the set questions. 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 [Mugo reflects on his life.]

'Why are you staring at me so?' Waitherero asked, and laughed in her throat. 'I always say you are a strange one, the kind that would murder their own mother, eh?'

He winced. Her seeing into him was painful.

Waitherero suddenly died of age and over-drinking. For the first time since their marriage, her daughters came to the hut, pretended they did not see Mugo, and buried her without questions or tears. They returned to their homes. And then, strangely, Mugo missed his aunt. Whom could he now call a relation? He wanted somebody, anybody, who would use the claims of kinship to do him ill or good. Either one or the other as long as he was not left alone, an outsider.

He turned to the soil. He would labour, sweat, and through success and wealth, force society to recognise him. There was, for him, then, solace in the very act of breaking the soil: to bury seeds and watch the green leaves heave and thrust themselves out of the ground, to tend the plants to ripeness and then harvest, these were all part of the world he had created for himself and which formed the background against which his dreams soared to the sky.
But then Kihika had come into his life.

[Chapter 1]

6.1.1 Refer to lines 1–4 ('Why are you ... him was painful').

(a) What is Mugo thinking when his aunt seems to be 'seeing into him'? (1)

(b) In what way is Waitherero's impression of Mugo wrong? (2)

6.1.2 Name TWO ways in which Waitherero ill-treated Mugo as a child. (2)

6.1.3 In lines 8–11 ('And then, strangely ... alone, an outsider') Mugo's fear of being 'an outsider' is clear.

Explain why Mugo has felt like an outsider in Thabai village, even when he was a young boy. State TWO points. (2)

6.1.4 During the preparations for Uhuru, Mugo has two opportunities to become involved in the community. Name these opportunities. (2)

6.1.5 At the end of the novel, it is clear that Mugo will be remembered by his people. For what reason will his name always be known in Thabai? (1)

6.1.6 Refer to the words 'his dreams soared to the sky' (line 17).

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

(b) Explain why the use of this image is effective in the novel. (2)

6.1.7 Refer to the last sentence of the extract on page 16 ('But then Kihika had come into his life').

(a) How was Kihika related to Mumbi? (1)

(b) What influence did Kihika have on Mugo's ambitions? (1)

(c) Could Mugo have realised his ambitions? Discuss your view. (2)

6.1.8 Discuss your views on Waitherero's treatment of Mugo as a child and the effect it has on him as an adult. (2)

AND

6.2 [Gikonyo talks to Warui.]

On the way to Mugo's hut, Gikonyo told Warui his disappointment over Green Hill Farm.

'And he did not tell you he had bought it when you saw him yesterday?' Warui asked.

'No, he did not tell me. I could see, though, that he did not want to look at me in the eyes.'

'The gods who rule us,' Warui said with sympathy. He wanted to tell Gikonyo the story of how people once rose against women-rulers who enriched themselves and forgot the responsibility of their office, but only muttered: 'They'll only raise wrath against the hearts of their worshippers.'

Gikonyo did not answer, and nothing further was said on the subject until they were near Mugo's hut.

'It is the old saying come true: Kamwene Kabagio ira,' Warui said.

[Chapter 12]

6.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (6.2.1(a)–6.2.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
(a)	Warui	A	a plant pathologist
(b)	Karanja	B	a respected village elder
(c)	Dr Lund	C	collaborates with the British
(d)	Margery Thompson	D	a flirtatious Englishwoman
		E	a member of Parliament

(4)

6.2.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Gikonyo is disappointed about 'Green Hill Farm' (line 2) because ...

A he wanted Mugo to buy the farm, but Mugo refused.
B he wanted to buy the farm, but he did not succeed.
C he was dismissed by the farmer for dishonesty.
D the farmer cheated him by selling the farm to Mugo. (1)

6.2.3 In line 7, Warui refers to the 'gods who rule us'.

(a) To whom is he referring? (1)

(b) Explain why Warui calls these people 'gods'. (1)

6.2.4 Gikonyo treats Mumbi's son politely but without affection. How does Gikonyo explain this treatment of the boy? (2)

6.2.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

In Warui's opinion, the new Kenyan government will be an improvement on the British rulers. (2)

6.2.6 On his way home after the visit to Mugo, Gikonyo feels the urge to beat up his wife, Mumbi.

Explain why Gikonyo feels this way. (2)

6.2.7 Because of Gikonyo's harsh treatment of Mumbi, she leaves him but remains willing to reconcile. What is your view on Mumbi's attitude? (1)

6.2.8 Karanja chooses not to join the Movement, but instead enjoys the protection of the British rulers. What is your opinion on his choice? Discuss your views. (2)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA

In this section, there are essay questions and contextual questions on the following plays:

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

Answer ONE question (EITHER the essay question OR the contextual question) on the play you have studied.

QUESTION 7 (ESSAY QUESTION)

ROMEO AND JULIET

The tragedy in the play, *ROMEO AND JULIET*, is caused by the Montagues and the Capulets, and by Romeo and Juliet.

Write an essay in which you discuss this statement. In your essay, refer to specific incidents in the play.

In your answer, you may discuss the following ideas, among others:

- How the Montagues contribute to the tragedy
- How the Capulets contribute to the tragedy
- How Romeo and Juliet influence their own fate

Length: 250–300 words **[35]**

OR

QUESTION 8 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

ROMEO AND JULIET

Read the following extracts from the play and answer the set questions. 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 8.1 AND QUESTION 8.2.

8.1 [Romeo visits Friar Lawrence.]

ROMEO: That last is true; the sweeter rest was mine.
FRIAR: God pardon sin! Wast thou with Rosaline?
ROMEO: With Rosaline, my ghostly father? No.
I have forgot that name and that name's woe.
FRIAR: That's my good son! But where hast thou been then?
ROMEO: I'll tell thee ere thou ask me it again.
I have been feasting with mine enemy,
Where on a sudden one hath wounded me
That's by me wounded. Both our remedies
Within thy help and holy physic lies.
I bear no hatred, blesséd man, for lo,
My intercession likewise steads my foe.
FRIAR: Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift.
ROMEO: Then plainly know my heart's dear love is set
On the fair daughter of rich Capulet.
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine,
And all combined, save what thou must combine
By holy marriage. When, and where, and how
We met, we wooed, and made exchange of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. But this I pray,
That thou consent to marry us today.

[Act 2, Scene 3]

8.1.1 Read the following statement and complete the sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the answer next to the question number (8.1.1(a)–8.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

This play is set in (a) ..., in Italy. The ruler of this city is Prince (b) ... There is an ongoing (c) ... between the Montagues and the Capulets. The Prince tries to keep the peace by threatening them with the (d) ... sentence. (4)

8.1.2 Describe the events that lead to Romeo falling in love with Juliet. (2)

8.1.3 Why does Romeo visit Friar Lawrence? (1)

8.1.4 Refer to lines 1–2 ('That last is ... thou with Rosaline').

If you were the stage director, explain what facial expression you would tell the actors playing the following characters to show at this moment in the play:

(a) Romeo (1)

(b) Friar Lawrence (1)

8.1.5 Why does Romeo say, 'that name's woe' (line 4)? State TWO points. (2)

8.1.6 In lines 8–9 ('Where on a ... Both our remedies'), the word 'wounded' has been used. To what does 'wounded' refer? (1)

8.1.7 State TWO different aspects of Romeo's character that are shown in this extract. (2)

8.1.8 What does this extract show you about the relationship between Romeo and Friar Lawrence? (1)

8.1.9 Consider the play as a whole. In your opinion, could Friar Lawrence have prevented the tragedy that takes place? Discuss your view. (2)

8.1.10 What is your view on Romeo's and Juliet's decision to get married without their parents' permission? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

AND

8.2 [Lady Capulet visits Juliet.]

LADY CAPULET:	*[within]* Ho, daughter! Are you up?	
JULIET:	Who is't that calls? It is my lady mother.	
	Is she not down so late, or up so early?	
	What unaccustomed cause procures her hither?	
	Enter Lady Capulet.	5
LADY CAPULET:	Why, how now, Juliet?	
JULIET:	Madam, I am not well.	
LADY CAPULET:	Evermore weeping for your cousin's death?	
	What, wilt thou wash him from his grave with tears?	
	And if thou couldst, thou couldst not make him live.	10
	Therefore have done. Some grief shows much of love;	
	But much of grief shows still some want of wit.	
JULIET:	Yet let me weep for such a feeling loss.	
LADY CAPULET:	So shall you feel the loss, but not the friend	
	Which you weep for.	15
JULIET:	Feeling so the loss,	
	I cannot choose but ever weep the friend.	
LADY CAPULET:	Well girl, thou weepest not so much for his death	
	As that the villain lives which slaughtered him.	
JULIET:	What villain, madam?	20
LADY CAPULET:	That same villain Romeo.	

[Act 3, Scene 5]

8.2.1 Why does Lady Capulet visit Juliet? (1)

8.2.2 Identify Juliet's tone of voice in lines 2–4 ('Who is't that ... procures her hither'). (1)

8.2.3 How do the events after Capulet's ball lead to Tybalt's death? State THREE points. (3)

8.2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (8.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

'wilt thou wash him from his grave with tears' (line 9) is an example of ...

A oxymoron.
B personification.
C simile.
D hyperbole. (1)

8.2.5 Refer to line 12 ('But much of ... want of wit').

(a) Using your OWN words, explain what Lady Capulet means in this line. (2)

(b) What aspect of Lady Capulet's character is revealed here? (1)

8.2.6 Refer to lines 16–17 ('Feeling so the ... weep the friend').

(a) To whom does Lady Capulet think Juliet is referring? (1)

(b) To whom is Juliet actually referring? (1)

8.2.7 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

Later, Lady Capulet offers Juliet much sympathy and support. (2)

8.2.8 Discuss your views on the fact that Juliet is more upset about Romeo's banishment than she is about Tybalt's death. (2)

8.2.9 Lady Capulet refers to Romeo as 'villain' in lines 19 and 21 of the extract on page 23.

Is Lady Capulet's opinion of Romeo justifiable? Discuss your views. (2)
[35]

OR

QUESTION 9 (ESSAY QUESTION)

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

In the play, *NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH*, Sipho comes to understand and accept his past.

Write an essay in which you discuss how and why Sipho changes from a bitter man to a man at peace with himself and his past.

You may consider the following ideas, among others:

- Themba's influence on Sipho
- The impact of Mandisa's arrival
- A new Sipho

Length: 250–300 words **[35]**

OR

QUESTION 10 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Read the following extracts from the play and answer the set questions. 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 10.1 AND QUESTION 10.2.

10.1 [Sipho, Thando and Mandisa have just arrived from the airport.]

THANDO:	Let's all be calm and discuss this.	
SIPHO:	Oh my God! The undertaker! Did you pay him Thando?	
THANDO:	Yes I did.	
SIPHO:	What did he say?	
THANDO:	I've never seen Mr Khahla so confused. He said he would talk to you later about the funeral arrangements, if any.	5
SIPHO:	I must go and talk to him and Reverend Haya and my Uncle to sort this out. *He rushes out.*	
MANDISA:	Bloody Hell! That was some welcome!	10
THANDO:	Please understand that the whole thing took my father by surprise. He never expected this *[pointing to the urn]*. He's talked about nothing these past days but his brother's funeral. He will be OK once he has spoken to his uncle and Reverend Haya. He is happy to see you here. That's why you must stay here with us until you go back to London. I know that is what he wants also. Please stay.	15
MANDISA:	All right, I will stay here if it's OK with you.	
THANDO:	It is OK with both my father and me. That's what your father would have wanted.	20

[Act 1, Scene 2]

10.1.1 Read the following statement and complete the sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the answer next to the question number (10.1.1(a)–10.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Sipho, who works as a (a) ..., has just returned from the airport. He has just welcomed (b) ... who has travelled from London and arrived in the country carrying her father's (c) ... Sipho is close to (d) ... age but still hopes for a promotion. (4)

10.1.2 Refer to line 1 ('Let's all be calm and discuss this').

(a) Write down ONE word to describe Sipho's feelings when they return from the airport. (1)

(b) Name TWO aspects of Thando's character that are shown in this line. (2)

10.1.3 Give a reason why Mr Khahla was confused. (2)

10.1.4 Refer to lines 7–9 ('I must go ... *He rushes out'*).

If you were the stage director, what would you want Sipho's face to express as he rushes out? (1)

10.1.5 Refer to line 10 ('Bloody Hell! That was some welcome').

(a) Explain what this line shows about Mandisa's feelings. (1)

(b) How does this line show that Mandisa's character is very different from Thando's? State TWO points. (2)

10.1.6 What is the tone of Thando's speech in lines 11–17 of the extract on page 26 ('Please understand that ... also. Please stay')? (1)

10.1.7 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (10.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Themba died in a foreign country because ...

A his wife postponed their return to South Africa.
B he could not find employment in South Africa.
C he went into exile and remained there.
D he did not support the new government. (1)

10.1.8 Do you think it would have been a good idea that the brothers met again before Themba's death? Discuss your view. (2)

10.1.9 Themba did not teach Mandisa any traditional African practices. Discuss your views on Themba's decision. (2)

AND

10.2 [Sipho and Mandisa discuss Themba.]

SIPHO:	... Themba went to these gatherings because they were his hunting ground for other people's wives. Oh he was famous for that! There was not a single woman who had not slept with Comrade Themba. Wives, girlfriends, Themba made no distinction. I always worried that someone, some husband or boyfriend, was going to kill Themba even before the Security Police could. That is why I still blame him for the death of my son.	5
MANDISA:	That's the most despicable thing to say of your own brother. He loved Luvuyo.	10
SIPHO:	The last time I saw my son alive was when he was on his way to a little girl's funeral. He was a poet you see. He used to recite his poems at political rallies, funerals and special occasions. I told him not to go. I knew there was going to be trouble. I could see death in his eyes. He looked at me and said that Uncle Themba was right, I was a coward. He left. I never saw him alive again. I loved him too much. I wanted him to live. I did not want him to die. Did that make me a coward?	15
THANDO:	Daddy, please.	
SIPHO:	In your father's eyes I was.	20
	[Act 2, Scene 1]	

10.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 of the extract above ('Themba went to ... other people's wives').

Which gatherings does Sipho refer to in this line? (1)

10.2.2 Explain what Sipho means when he says, 'Themba made no distinction' (line 4–5). (1)

10.2.3 Give THREE possible reasons why Themba decided to leave South Africa and go into exile. (3)

10.2.4 In lines 5–7 of the extract above ('I always worried ... Security Police could'), Sipho is experiencing conflicting feelings about his brother. Discuss these feelings. (2)

10.2.5 Why does Mandisa feel that Sipho's view of her father is 'despicable' (line 9)? (2)

10.2.6 Explain what Sipho means when he says, 'I could see death in his eyes' (line 14–15). (1)

10.2.7 Refer to line 19 of the extract above ('Daddy, please').

Why does Thando make this plea? (1)

10.2.8 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

Themba always thought highly of his elder brother. (2)

10.2.9 Refer to the play as a whole. Do you sympathise with Themba? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

10.2.10 Sipho is an angry man. Do you think his anger is justified? Discuss your views. (2)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- *THE DUBE TRAIN* by Can Themba
- *THE COFFEE-CART GIRL* by Es'kia Mphahlele

Choose ONE of the short stories and answer the set questions.

QUESTION 11 (ESSAY QUESTION)

THE DUBE TRAIN – Can Themba

The short story, 'The Dube Train', is about attitudes towards women.

Write an essay in which you discuss this statement. In your answer, refer to the attitude and behaviour of specific characters towards women.

In your essay you may consider the following ideas, among others:

- The tsotsi
- The huge man
- The woman who shouts at the men

Length: 250–300 words **[35]**

OR

QUESTION 12 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)

THE COFFEE-CART GIRL – Es'kia Mphahlele

Read the following extracts from the short story and answer the set questions. 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 12.1 AND QUESTION 12.2.

12.1 [Pinkie meets China.]

'Oh!' She gave a gasp and her hand went to her mouth. 'You're the good uncle who saved my cart!'

'Don't uncle me, please. My name is Ruben Lemeko. The boys at the factory call me China. Yours?'

'Zodwa.'

His eyes travelled from her small tender fingers as she washed a few things, to her man's jersey which was a faded green and too big for her, her thin frock, and then to her peach-coloured face, not well fed, but well framed and compelling under a soiled black beret. As he ate hungrily she shot a side-glance at him occasionally. There was something sly in those soft, moist, slit eyes, but the modest stoop at the shoulders gave him a benign appearance; otherwise he would have looked twisted and rather fiendish. There was something she felt in his presence: a repelling admiration. She felt he was the kind of man who could be quite attractive so long as he remained more than a touch away from the contemplator; just like those wax figures she once saw in the chamber of horrors.

12.1.1 Describe the events that lead to China saving Pinkie's cart. State THREE points. (3)

12.1.2 Why does Pinkie refer to China as 'uncle' in line 2 of the extract above? (1)

12.1.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (12.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

In line 3, China says: 'Don't uncle me, please'.

His tone in this line is one of ...

A happiness.
B satisfaction.
C annoyance.
D sadness. (1)

12.1.4 Refer to lines 6–9 of the extract on page 31 ('His eyes travelled ... soiled black beret'). (1)

What do these lines show you about Pinkie's circumstances?

12.1.5 In lines 10–13 of the extract on page 31 ('There was something ... a repelling admiration'), Pinkie has mixed feelings about China. What are these feelings? (2)

12.1.6 Refer to lines 15 and 16 of the extract on page 31 ('just like those ... chamber of horrors').

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

(b) In what way does China remind Pinkie of the wax figures? (1)

12.1.7 How is China affected by the strike? (1)

12.1.8 How are Pinkie and China victims of social prejudice? (2)

12.1.9 Later, Pinkie gives China coffee and pancakes. What does this behaviour tell us about the kind of person Pinkie is? State TWO points. (2)

12.1.10 At the end of the story, Pinkie disappears because the police no longer allow her to operate her coffee-cart on the street. In your opinion, is the action of the police justified? Discuss your views. (2)

AND

12.2 [Pinkie and China have a conversation.]

At that very moment she realised 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've 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 resisting 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'm sorry, Pinkie, I pray you never in your life to 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; nor the next. He could not decide to go there. Things were all in a barbed wire tangle in his mind. But see her he must, he thought. He would just go and hug her; say nothing but just press her to himself because he felt too mean even to tell her not to be afraid of him any more.

12.2.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (12.2.1(a)–12.2.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

jersey; guilty; ring; happy; compassionate; jealous; aggressive

China sees Pinkie wearing a (a) .... He is (b) ... because Naidoo gave it to her. China becomes (c) ... towards Pinkie. Later, he feels (d) ... about this behaviour. (4)

12.2.2 How does Naidoo make a living? (1)

12.2.3 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

Pinkie accepted the gift from Naidoo as a token of his love. (2)

12.2.4 Refer to line 6 of the extract above ('She panted like ... by a cat').

Why does the writer compare Pinkie to a mouse and China to a cat? (2)

12.2.5 Refer to lines 7–8 of the extract on page 33 ('He had sent ... a knife before').

What does this line show you about China's past behaviour? (1)

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12.2.6 Refer to line 13 of the extract on page 33 ('She looked at him, mystified').

Explain why Pinkie feels this way. (2)

12.2.7 Refer to the last paragraph of the extract on page 33 ('The following day ... him any more').

(a) Why does China's behaviour change at this stage in the story? (1)

(b) In your opinion, is China being realistic when he hopes that Pinkie will not be afraid of him anymore? (2)

12.2.8 Does Pinkie really forgive China? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

12.2.9 Pinkie and China do not meet again. Is this an effective conclusion to this story? Discuss your view. (2)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Death be not proud' by John Donne
- 'Cheetah' by Charles Eglington
- 'The Serf' by Roy Campbell
- 'A prayer for all my countrymen' by Guy Butler

Answer questions on ANY TWO of the prescribed poems set. Read each 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.

QUESTION 13

Read the following poem and then answer the set questions.

Death be not proud – John Donne

Death be not proud, though some have called thee
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so,
For those, whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow,
Die not, poor death, nor yet canst thou kill me.
From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be,
Much pleasure, then from thee much more must flow,
And soonest our best men with thee do go,
Rest of their bones, and souls' delivery.
Thou art slave to Fate, Chance, kings, and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell.
And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well,
And better than thy stroke; why swell'st thou then?
One short sleep past, we wake eternally,
And death shall be no more; death, thou shalt die.

13.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (13.1.1–13.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

ghost; powerful; person; violent; changed; overcome

In this poem the speaker is talking to Death as if it is a (13.1.1) ... He is telling Death that it should not think that it is so (13.1.2) … and frightening because it can be (13.1.3) ... (1½)

13.2 This poem is an example of a Shakespearean sonnet. Briefly describe the structure of this poem. (2)

13.3 Throughout this poem the poet speaks to Death directly. Explain why he does this. (1)

13.4 Give TWO reasons why the poet refers to death as 'poor' in line 4. (2)

13.5 Refer to lines 5–6 ('From rest and ... more must flow').

13.5.1 Identify TWO pleasant experiences mentioned in these lines. (2)

13.5.2 What does the speaker say about death in line 6 ('Much pleasure, then from thee much more must flow')? (1)

13.6 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write down 'true' or 'false' and quote a line to support your answer.

The poet says that death ends physical labour and it sets your soul free. (2)

13.7 Write down TWO causes of death mentioned in the poem. (2)

13.8 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (13.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The poet's tone in this poem is one of …

A sympathy.
B contempt.
C joy.
D sadness. (1)

13.9 In your view, do 'kings, and desperate men' (line 9) have the power to control death? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

13.10 Do you think that the poet's argument that death is only temporary, is convincing? Discuss your view. (2)
[17½]

OR

QUESTION 14

Read the following poem and then answer the set questions.

Cheetah – Charles Eglington

Indolent and kitten-eyed,
This is the bushveld's innocent
The stealthy leopard parodied
With grinning, gangling pup-content.

Slouching through the tawny grass
Or loose-limbed lolling in the shade,
Purring for the sun to pass
And build a twilight barricade

Around the vast arena where
In scattered herds, his grazing prey
Do not suspect in what wild fear
They'll join with him in fatal play;

Till hunger draws slack sinews tight
And vibrant as a hunter's bow;
Then, like a fleck of mottled light,
He slides across the still plateau.

A tremor rakes the herds: they scent
The pungent breeze of his advance;
Heads rear and jerk in vigilant
Compliance with the game of chance

In which, of thousands, only one
Is centred in the cheetah's eye;
They wheel and then stampede, for none
Knows which it is that has to die.

His stealth and swiftness fling a noose
And as his loping strides begin
To blur with speed, he ropes the loose
Buck on the red horizon in.

14.1 Complete the following sentence by using the words in the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (14.1.1–14.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

killer; unexpected; harmless; risk; feared; threatening

At the start of this poem the speaker creates an impression of the cheetah being a (14.1.1) … creature but towards the end, the cheetah changes into a (14.1.2) … that is (14.1.3) … by the wild animals. (1½)

14.2 Quote an example of alliteration from stanza 1. (1)

14.3 The speaker compares the cheetah to other animals to emphasise its youth and playfulness. Name these TWO animals. (2)

14.4 Why does the speaker say that the cheetah is a parody of the leopard (line 3)? (2)

14.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write down 'true' or 'false' and quote ONE word to support your answer.

The cheetah is inactive and relaxed during the daytime. (2)

14.6 Explain how the sunset acts as a 'barricade' (line 8) that helps the cheetah. (2)

14.7 Refer to line 11 ('Do not suspect in what wild fear').

Give a reason why the animals do not suspect that they are in danger. (1)

14.8 In line 17 'A tremor rakes the herds' is an example of a metaphor.

Explain what TWO things are being compared. (2)

14.9 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (14.9) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Refer to line 23 ('They wheel and then stampede').

The movements of the buck show that they are …

A in a hurry.
B a large herd.
C not making progress.
D moving very slowly. (1)

14.10 Refer to line 25 ('His stealth and swiftness fling a noose').

Is the comparison between the cheetah's hunting strategy and a cowboy flinging a noose effective? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

14.11 In this poem the cheetah kills for survival. Discuss your views on humans hunting animals for pleasure. (2)
[17½]

OR

QUESTION 15

Read the following poem and then answer the set questions.

The Serf – Roy Campbell

His naked skin clothed in the torrid mist
That puffs in smoke around the patient hooves,
The ploughman drives, a slow somnambulist,
And through the green his crimson furrow grooves.
His heart, more deeply than he wounds the plain,
Long by the rasping share of insult torn,
Red clod, to which the war-cry once was rain
And tribal spears the fatal sheaves of corn,
Lies fallow now. But as the turf divides
I see in the slow progress of his strides
Over the toppled clods and falling flowers,
The timeless, surly patience of the serf
That moves the nearest to the naked earth
And ploughs down palaces, and thrones, and towers.

15.1 Complete the following sentence by using the words in the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (15.1.1–15.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

battles; ploughing; ceremonies; sleepwalking; dreaming; harvesting

In this poem, a serf appears to be (15.1.1) … while he is (15.1.2) … a field where there had earlier been bloody (15.1.3) ... (1½)

15.2 What does line 1 ('His naked skin ... the torrid mist') tell you about the serf's working conditions? Use your OWN words. (1)

15.3 Quote ONE word which shows that the serf uses an animal to plough the earth. (1)

15.4 In line 4 ('And through the ... crimson furrow grooves') two colours are mentioned.

15.4.1 To what does 'the green' refer? (1)

15.4.2 What is the 'crimson furrow'? (1)

15.5 Refer to lines 5–9 ('His heart, more ... the turf divides').

15.5.1 Identify the farming tool used in the poem. (1)

15.5.2 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote no more than THREE words to support your answer.

The man's heart is described as being without emotion. (2)

15.5.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (15.5.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The speaker compares the spears to corn because both are …

A lethal.
B timeless.
C pointed.
D tribal. (1)

15.6 State TWO images in lines 9–12 ('Lies fallow now ... of the serf') to show that the serf appears to be damaging the earth. (2)

15.7 Refer to line 13 ('That moves the ... the naked earth').

15.7.1 Identify the figure of speech. (1)

15.7.2 Explain why this image of nakedness is effective in line 13. (2)

15.8 Do you think the serf deserves pity? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

15.9 In line 14 ('And ploughs down ... thrones, and towers') the speaker makes a prediction. Do you think the changes the serf wishes for are justifiable? Discuss your view. (2)
[17½]

OR

QUESTION 16

Read the following poem and then answer the set questions.

A prayer for all my countrymen – Guy Butler

Though now few eyes
can see beyond
this tragic time's
complexities,
dear God, ordain
such deed be done,
such words be said,
that men will praise
Your image yet
when all these terrors
and hates are dead:

Through rotting days,
beaten, broken,
some stayed pure;
others learnt how
to grin and endure;
and here and there
a heart stayed warm,
a head grew clear.

16.1 Complete the following sentence by using the words in the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (16.1.1–16.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

promise; unjust; kindness; upmarket; plea; cruelty

In this poem, the speaker makes a (16.1.1) … to people and rulers in an (16.1.2) … society to think of the (16.1.3) … of social inequality. (1½)

16.2 Refer to lines 1–4 ('Though now few ... complexities').

16.2.1 To what does 'few eyes' in line 1 refer? (1)

16.2.2 In your OWN words explain what these 'few eyes' are able to do. (2)

16.2.3 Give an example of a 'complexity' that the speaker refers to in line 4. (1)

16.3 Refer to lines 5–11 ('dear God, ordain ... hates are dead').

What, according to the speaker, prevents people from praising God?

Using your OWN words, state TWO points. (2)

16.4 Refer to 'rotting days' in line 12.

16.4.1 Identify the figure of speech. (1)

16.4.2 Explain why this figure of speech is effective in the context of this poem. (2)

16.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote TWO consecutive words to support your answer.

People were tortured by their oppressors. (2)

16.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (16.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

To 'grin and endure' means to …

A lose hope about ever achieving freedom.
B live ordinary lives despite hardships.
C be harassed by the oppressors.
D fight against the oppressors. (1)

16.7 What is the tone of the speaker in this poem? (1)

16.8 Do you think the speaker's faith in the power of prayer is justified? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

16.9 The poem was written around 1965. Do you think it is still relevant today? Discuss your view. (2)
[17½]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70

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