



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2014

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours



This question paper consists of 29 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer questions.
2. 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 texts you have studied this year. Thereafter, read these questions and choose the ones you wish to answer.
3. This question paper consists of FOUR sections:

SECTION A: Novel
SECTION B: Drama
SECTION C: Short Stories
SECTION D: Poetry
4. Answer TWO QUESTIONS in all, ONE question each from ANY TWO sections.

SECTION A: NOVEL
Answer the question on the novel you have studied.
SECTION B: DRAMA
Answer the question on the drama you have studied.
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES
Answer the questions set on BOTH short stories.
SECTION D: POETRY
Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.
5. Use the checklist to assist you.
6. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
8. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
9. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.
10. Write neatly and legibly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**SECTION A: NOVEL**

Answer ANY ONE question if you choose from this section.

	QUESTION	QUESTION	MARKS	PAGE
1.	<i>To kill a Mockingbird</i>	Contextual question	35	5
OR				
2.	<i>Lord of the Flies</i>	Contextual question	35	9
OR				
3.	<i>A Grain of Wheat</i>	Contextual question	35	13

SECTION B: DRAMA

Answer ANY ONE question if you choose from this section.

4.	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	Contextual question	35	16
OR				
5.	<i>Nothing but the Truth</i>	Contextual question	35	19

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

Answer both questions if you choose from this section.

6.1	The sisters	Contextual question	17	23
AND				
6.2	Manhood	Contextual question	18	24

SECTION D: POETRY

Answer BOTH questions if you choose from this section.

7.1	Mementos, 1	Contextual question	18	26
AND				
7.2	On his blindness	Contextual question	17	28

CHECKLIST

Use the checklist provided below to assist you to see whether you have answered the required number of questions.

NOTE:

- Answer questions from ANY TWO sections.
- Tick the sections you have answered.

SECTION	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK
A: Novel (Contextual)	1–3	1	
C: Short Stories (Contextual)	6	1	
D: Poetry	7	1	

NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section, there are 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 from this section on the novel 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 questions in your own words unless you are asked to quote. Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 1.1 and QUESTION 1.2.

1.1 [The narrator looks back on events.]

When he was nearly thirteen, my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem’s fears of never being able to play football were assuaged, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right-angles to his body, his thumb parallel to his thigh. He couldn’t care less, so long as he could pass and punt.	5
When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the events leading to his accident. I maintain that the Ewells started it all, but Jem who was four years my senior, said it started long before that. He said it began the summer Dill came to us, when Dill first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out.	10
I said if he wanted to take a broad view of the thing, it really began with Andrew Jackson. If General Jackson hadn’t run the Creeks up the creek, Simon Finch would never have paddled up the Alabama, and where would we be if he hadn’t? We were far too old to settle an argument with a fist-fight, so we consulted Atticus. Our father said we were both right.	15 20
[Chapter 1]	

- 1.1.1 Who is the narrator in the above extract? (1)
- 1.1.2 Relate the events that lead to the breaking of Jem's arm. Mention FOUR points. (4)
- 1.1.3 Refer to lines 1–4 ('When he was ... about his injury'). What does the narrator's description in these lines tell us about Jem's initial fears about playing football? (2)
- 1.1.4 Refer to line 11 ('I maintain that the Ewells started it all'). In what way did the Ewells start 'it all'? Mention TWO points. (2)
- 1.1.5 Refer to lines 13–14 ('He said it ... Radley come out').
What character trait of Dill is shown in line 14? (1)
- 1.1.6 The older folk in Maycomb spread rumours about Boo Radley, but the children are fascinated by him.
Explain the important role Boo plays in the lives of the children at the end of the novel. Mention TWO points. (2)
- 1.1.7 The Maycomb community fabricated stories about Boo.
Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D).
The theme highlighted by these rumours is ...
A racial prejudice.
B fear.
C social prejudice.
D courage. (1)
- 1.1.8 Refer to lines 19–20 ('We were far ... we consulted Atticus').
Taking into consideration the entire novel, why is this statement, made by the narrator, ironic? (2)
- 1.1.9 Later in the novel, Boo is described as a mockingbird. Would you consider this an appropriate comparison? Discuss your view using examples from the novel to strengthen your argument. (4)

AND

1.2 [The children go to church with Calpurnia.]

When Lula came up the pathway towards us Calpurnia said, 'Stop right there, nigger.'	
Lula stopped, but she said, 'You ain't got no business bringin' whitechillun here – they got their church, we got our'n. It is our church, ain't it, Miss Cal?'	5
Calpurnia said, 'It's the same God, ain't it?'	
Jem said, 'Let's go home, Cal, they don't want us here – '	
I agreed: they did not want us here. I sensed, rather than saw, that we were being advanced upon ...	
One of them stepped from the crowd. It was Zeebo, the garbage collector. 'Mister Jem', he said, 'we're mighty glad to have you all here. Don't pay no 'tention to Lula, she's contentious because Reverend Sykes threatened to church her. She's a trouble-maker from way back, got fancy ideas an' haughty ways – we're mighty glad to have you all.'	10
With that, Calpurnia led us to the church door where we were greeted by Reverend Sykes, who led us to the front pew.	15

[Chapter 12]

1.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a name in COLUMN A. Write down only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1.2.1(a)–1.2.1(d)).

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Calpurnia	A renowned for her missionary teas
(b) Zeebo	B the sheriff of Maycomb
(c) Rev. Sykes	C Calpurnia's son
(d) Aunt Alexandra	D treated like a member of the Finches
	E insists on a collection for Helen

(4)

1.2.2 Why does Calpurnia take the children to her church? (1)

1.2.3 How does Lula feel about the children being at her church? (1)

1.2.4 In line 2, Calpurnia calls Lula a 'nigger'. Why does she say that? (1)

1.2.5 Refer to lines 3–5 ('Lula stopped, but ... it, Miss Cal'). Explain why Lula speaks in this manner. (2)

1.2.6 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.

It is the first time that Lula causes problems. (1)

- 1.2.7 In line 17 Reverend Sykes leads the children to the front pew.
Explain why he does so. (2)
- 1.2.8 Just after this incident in the extract, the narrator realises that
Calpurnia is different to the other blacks. In what way is she
different? Mention TWO points. (2)
- 1.2.9 Do you think Lula is justified in her behaviour towards the children?
Discuss your view. (2)
- [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 questions in your own words unless you are asked to quote. Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 2.1 and QUESTION 2.2.

2.1 [The Lord of the Flies taunts Simon.]

<p>‘You are a silly little boy,’ said the Lord of the Flies, ‘just an ignorant, silly little boy.’</p> <p>Simon moved his swollen tongue but said nothing.</p> <p>‘Don’t you agree?’ said the Lord of the Flies. ‘Aren’t you just a silly little boy?’</p>	5
<p>Simon answered him in the same silent voice.</p> <p>‘Well then’, said the Lord of the Flies, ‘you’d better run off and play with the others. They think you’re batty. You don’t want Ralph to think you’re batty, do you? You like Ralph a lot, don’t you? And Piggy, and Jack?’</p> <p>Simon’s head was tilted slightly up. His eyes could not break away and the Lord of the Flies hung in space before him.</p> <p>What are you doing out here all alone? Aren’t you afraid of me?’</p>	10 15
<p>Simon shook.</p> <p>‘There isn’t anyone to help you. Only me. And I’m the Beast.’</p> <p>Simon’s mouth labored, brought forth audible words.</p> <p>‘Pig’s head on a stick.’</p>	20
<p>‘Fancy thinking the Beast was something you could hunt and kill!’ said the head. For a moment or two the forest and all the other dimly appreciated places echoed with the parody of laughter. ‘You knew, didn’t you? I’m part of you? Close, close, close! I’m the reason why it’s no go Why things are what they are?’</p> <p>The laughter shivered again.</p>	25
<p>[Chapter 8]</p>	

2.1.1 Where is Simon at this point in the story? (1)

2.1.2 Relate the events leading up how the ‘Lord of the Flies’ comes to be here with Simon. State THREE points. (3)

- 2.1.3 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a symbol in COLUMN A. Write down only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (2.1.3(a)–2.1.3(d)).

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	fire	A	intellect and reason
(b)	Piggy's glasses	B	potential rescue
(c)	the huts	C	order and rhythm
(d)	masks and paint	D	civilisation and protection
		E	escape from individuality

(4)

- 2.1.4 Refer to lines 1–2 ('You are a ... silly little boy').
- (a) It is not really the Lord of the Flies speaking to Simon. Explain what is happening. Mention TWO points. (2)
- (b) Why, do you think, does the Lord of the Flies sound like a school teacher? (2)
- 2.1.5 Refer to line 3 ('Simon moved his ... but said nothing'). Explain why Simon's tongue is 'swollen'. State TWO points. (2)
- 2.1.6 Refer to line 6 ('Simon answered him in the same silent voice'). Identify the sound device in this line. (1)
- 2.1.7 Quote no more SEVEN words between lines 9–13 which shows that Simon is mesmerised by the sight of the Lord of the Flies. (1)
- 2.1.8 Refer to lines 7–13 ('Well then, said... space before him'). How does Simon react to the words 'spoken' by the Lord of the Flies. Mention TWO points. (2)
- 2.1.9 Describe the atmosphere in this extract. (1)
- 2.1.10 What chilling prediction does the Lord of the Flies make shortly after the events in this extract? (1)
- 2.1.11 Do you think that Simon has cracked? Explain your answer. (3)

AND

2.2 [There is confrontation between Ralph and Jack.]

Jack turned to Ralph and spoke between his teeth. 'See? They do what I want.'	
There was silence again. The twins lay, inexpertly tied up and the tribe watched Ralph to see what he would do. He numbered them through his fringe, glimpsed the ineffectual smoke.	5
His temper broke. He screamed at Jack. 'You're a beast and a swine and a bloody, bloody thief!' He charged.	
Jack, knowing this was the crisis, charged too. They met with a jolt and bounced apart. Jack swung with his fist at Ralph and caught him on the ear. Ralph hit Jack in the stomach and made him grunt. Then they were facing each other again, panting and furious, but unnerved by each other's ferocity. They became aware of the noise that was the background to this fight, the steady shrill cheering of the tribe behind them.	10
Piggy's voice penetrated to Ralph. 'Let me speak.'	
He was standing in the dust of the fight, and as the tribe saw his intention the shrill cheer changed to a steady booning.	15
Piggy held up the conch and the booning sagged a little, then came up again to strength. 'I got the conch!'	20
He shouted. 'I tell you, I got the conch!'	25
Surprisingly, there was silence now; the tribe was curious to hear what amusing thing he might have to say	
[Chapter 11]	

2.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('Jack turned to ... between his teeth').
Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the answer (A–D).

The fact that Jack speaks between his teeth shows that he is ...

- A hungry.
- B happy.
- C angry.
- D tired.

(1)

- 2.2.2 Refer to lines 3–6 ('There was silence ... the ineffectual smoke').
- (a) Explain why the twins are tied up. (1)
- (b) Which phrase tells us that the boys' practical skills are clumsy? (1)
- 2.2.3 Explain why Ralph calls Jack 'a thief' in line 8. (You are a beast ... bloody, bloody thief!) (2)
- 2.2.4 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.
- Ralph and Jack were afraid of each other's anger. (1)
- 2.2.5 What indication is there that order has broken down? State TWO points. (2)
- 2.2.6 If you were in Piggy's position, would you have attempted to use the conch during the chaos? Discuss your view. (4)
- [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 questions in your own words unless you are asked to quote. Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 3.1 and QUESTION 3.2.

3.1 [Karanja is busy writing labels.]

<p style="text-align: center;">Suddenly he felt a man’s presence in the room. He dropped the stencil and swung round. His face had turned a shade darker. He tried, with difficulty, to control the tremulous pen in his hand.</p> <p>‘Why don’t you people knock at the door before you rush in?’ he hissed at the man standing at the door.</p> <p>‘I knocked, three times.’</p> <p>‘You did not. You always enter as if this was your father’s thingira.’</p> <p>‘I knocked at this door, here.’</p> <p>‘Feebly like a woman? Why can’t you knock hard, hard, like a man circumcised?’ Karanja raised his voice, and banged the table at the same time, to emphasise every point.</p> <p>‘Ask your mother, when I fucked her —’</p> <p>‘You insult my mother, you —’</p> <p>‘Even now I can do it again, or to your sister. It is they who can tell you that Mwaura is a man circumcised.’</p> <p>Karanja stood up. The two glared at one another. For a minute it looked as if they would fall to blows.</p> <p>‘You say that to me? Is it to me you throw so many insults?’ he said with venom.</p> <p>Mwaura’s lower lip fell. His stomach heaved forward and back. His breathing was quick and heavy. Then he seemed to remember something. He held his tongue.</p> <p>‘Anyway, I’m sorry,’ he suddenly said but in a voice edged with menace.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Chapter 4]</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p>
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3.1.1 Where is Karanja at this point in the extract? (1)

- 3.1.2 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a name in COLUMN A. Write down only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (3.1.2(a) – 3.1.2(d))

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Van Dyke	A administrative secretary at Githima
(b) Dr Lynd	B committed to the freedom struggle
(c) John Thompson	C a plant pathologist
(d) Kihika	D almost destroyed by jealousy
	E a meteorological officer

(4)

- 3.1.3 Refer to lines 2–4 ('He dropped the ... in his hand'). What do these lines tell us about Karanja's frame of mind? Briefly outline THREE points. (3)
- 3.1.4 In line 5 Karanja speaks about 'you people'.
- (a) Who are these people he refers to? (1)
- (b) Why does he refer to them in this way? (2)
- 3.1.5 What is a 'thingira' (line 9)? (1)
- 3.1.6 Refer to lines 11–12 ('Feebly like a ... a man circumcised'). Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
- 3.1.7 Refer to lines 15–18 ('Ask your mother ... a man circumcised'). What is the role of Mwaura in this novel? State TWO points. (2)
- 3.1.8 In lines 19–20 'it looked as if they would fall to blows'. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.
- To 'fall to blows' means to ...
- A fight.
B wrestle.
C trip.
D box. (1)
- 3.1.9 Refer to line 25 ('He held his tongue'). Is this line meant literally or figuratively? (1)
- 3.1.10 Do you think that Mwaura's behaviour is acceptable? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 [A confession is made.]

'You asked for Judas,' he started. 'You asked for the man who led Kihika to this tree, here. That man stands before you, now. Kihika came to me by night. He put his life into my hands, and I sold it to the whiteman. And this thing has eaten into my life all these years.'

5

Throughout he spoke in a clear voice, pausing at the end of every sentence. When he came to the end, however, his voice broke and fell into a whisper. 'Now, you know.'

[Chapter 14]

- 3.2.1 Who is the speaker in this extract? (1)
- 3.2.2 Who is the speaker addressing in the above extract? (1)
- 3.2.3 What is the occasion at which this address is made? (1)
- 3.2.4 Explain the reference to Judas in line 1. (2)
- 3.2.5 Refer to line 2 ('... who led Kihika to this tree ...'). Explain in what way Kihika was led to the tree. (2)
- 3.2.6 Refer to lines 3–4 ('He put his life ... to the whiteman.'). In what way did Kihika 'put his life into' the speaker's hands? (2)
- 3.2.7 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.
- The speaker's confession does not affect him at all. (1)
- 3.2.8 How do the following people react just after this extract?
- (a) Gitua (1)
- (b) The other villagers (1)
- 3.2.9 Do you think Kihika could be seen as a hero? Discuss your view. (3)

[35]**TOTAL SECTION A: 35**

SECTION B: DRAMA

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

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

Answer ONE question from this section on the play 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 questions in your own words unless you are asked to quote. Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 4.1 and QUESTION 4.2.

4.1 [Juliet declares her love for Romeo.]

JULIET	O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo? Deny thy father and refuse thy name; Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love, And I'll no longer be a Capulet.	
ROMEO	(<i>aside</i>) Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?	5
JULIET	'Tis but thy name that is my enemy; Thou art thyself, though not a Montague. What's Montague? It is nor hand, nor foot, Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part Belonging to a man. O, be some other name!	10
	What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet; So Romeo would, were he not Romeo called, Retain that dear perfection which he owes Without that title. Romeo, doff thy name, And for thy name, which is no part of thee, Take all myself.	15
ROMEO	(<i>to Juliet</i>) I take thee at thy word: Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized. Henceforth I never will be Romeo.	
[Act 2, Scene 2]		

4.1.1 Where is Juliet at this point in the play? (1)

4.1.2 Refer to line 1 ('O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo').
What is Juliet really wishing for in this line? (1)

- 4.1.3 What is preventing Juliet from loving Romeo? (2)
- 4.1.4 Refer to Juliet's entire speech.
Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the answer (A–D).
- Juliet's speech in this extract is ...
- A an aside.
B dramatic irony.
C an apostrophe.
D a soliloquy. (1)
- 4.1.5 If you were the director of the play, what would you want Juliet's face to express when she speaks lines 6–17? (1)
- 4.1.6 Refer to lines 11–12 ('What's in a ... smell as sweet').
Using your OWN words, explain Juliet's question and her reasoning. (3)
- 4.1.7 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.

Romeo replies with absolute certainty to Juliet's speech in lines 1–4. (1)
- 4.1.8 At the end of the meeting the lovers make an arrangement regarding the next day. What is this arrangement?
In your answer you have to refer to BOTH characters. (4)
- 4.1.9 Despite the arrangements and her love for Romeo, Juliet has an uneasy feeling. What is it about their love for each other that makes her feel this way? (2)
- 4.1.10 Do you think that Juliet is justified in asking Romeo to reject the Montague name? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 [Romeo visits Friar Lawrence.]

FRIAR	Romeo, come forth, come forth thou fearful man. Affliction is enamoured of thy parts, And thou art wedded to calamity.	
ROMEO	Father, what news? What is the Prince's doom? What sorrow craves acquaintance at my hand That I yet know not?	5
FRIAR	Too familiar Is my dear son with such sour company. I bring thee tidings of the Prince's doom?	
ROMEO	What less than doomsday is the Prince's doom?	10
FRIAR	A gentler judgement vanished from his lips: Not body's death, but body's banishment.	
ROMEO	Ha, banishment? Be merciful, say "death", For exile hath more terror in his look, Much more than death. Do not say "banishment"!	15
	[Act 3, Scene 3]	

- 4.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a name in COLUMN A. Write down only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (4.2.1(a)–4.2.1(d)).

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mercutio	A	Lady Capulet's nephew
(b)	Friar John	B	Romeo's confidante
(c)	Benvolio	C	a relative of the Prince
(d)	Tybalt	D	Montague's nephew
		E	a monk who is quarantined

(4)

- 4.2.2 Refer to line 3 ('And thou art wedded to calamity'). Explain this line in your OWN words. (2)
- 4.2.3 Briefly relate the incident that leads to Romeo's banishment. State TWO points. (2)
- 4.2.4 Romeo says he would rather die than be banished. State TWO reasons that he gives. (2)
- 4.2.5 How does Romeo's banishment lead directly to his and Juliet's deaths? State TWO points. (2)
- 4.2.6 Do you think Romeo is justified in his response to the Prince's sentence? Give a reason for your answer. (4)

[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 in your own words unless you are asked to quote. Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 5.1 and QUESTION 5.2.

5.1 [Thando tries to get some information.]

THANDO: There are three things you know because you do.
Three things you do not want to talk about – my mother, my brother, Luvuyo, and my Uncle Themba.

SIPHO: Let the dead rest.

THANDO: You have just said my mother is not dead. 5

SIPHO: I know.

THANDO: Because you do.

SIPHO: Are we going to use your car to follow the undertaker?
I don't fancy riding in the hearse.

THANDO: Of course. You are alive aren't you? How could I let 10
you ride in a hearse?

SIPHO: Not yet. It's not my time yet. This old ticker [*pointing to his heart*] tells me it's not going to be long though.

THANDO: You! You will outlive us all.

SIPHO: That's what my father said. It's like a punishment, to 15
witness the pain of losing all those you love, to be alone.

THANDO: Dad, you will never be alone. I'll always be with you.

SIPHO: What about Mpho! When you get married?

THANDO: Oh yes, that's another one you never talk about. I am 20
surprised you have actually mentioned his name.

[Act 1, Scene 1]

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mandisa	A	a history teacher
(b)	Sipho	B	dutiful daughter
(c)	Mpho	C	always puts others first
(d)	Thando	D	westernised feminist
		E	Mandisa's boyfriend

(4)

- 5.1.2 Explain what has happened to the following characters:

(a) Thando's mother. State TWO points. (2)

(b) Luvuyo. State TWO points. (2)

- 5.1.3 Why does Sipho need an undertaker? State THREE points. (3)

- 5.1.4 Refer to lines 8–11 ('Are we going ... in a hearse').
What do these lines tell you about the relationship between Thando and Sipho? (2)

- 5.1.5 Just before this extract, Thando rushes in, carrying her briefcase, handbag and books.

(a) What is Thando's profession? (1)

(b) What does Thando's part-time job entail? Explain fully. (2)

(c) How does this part-time job play a role in the theme of the play? (2)

- 5.1.6 Refer to line 17 ('Dad you will ... be with you').
What character trait of Thando is shown in this line? (1)

- 5.1.7 Why, in your opinion, does Sipho 'never talk about' Mpho? (3)

AND

5.2 [Sipho speaks about Thando's mother.]

SIPHO: I did not even ask for her name. Where she stayed. But I knew we would meet again. It was meant. My mistake was to ask Themba if he knew such a girl. Your father had an anthology of every beautiful woman who ever walked the streets of New Brighton. Themba knew her immediately. He also said she was not my type. Themba knew those things. 5

THANDO: What did he mean by that?

SIPHO: She would find me too serious. Oh! he was wrong! When we met the second time that was it. We fell in love, just like that. Within six months we were married. We were happy. 10
Themba liked her. My father liked her too and I was in love and happy! That was your mother, Sindiswa Makhapela. The most beautiful woman I've ever known.

THANDO: So that was my mother?

SIPHO: For three years we could not have a child. The doctors 15
said we were both OK. It's just that my sperm count was not high enough, but at the same time not too low either or something like that. So there was a 50/50 chance. In the fourth year, she fell pregnant and you were born and I was so happy! 20

MANDISA: I did not know you were a bit of a romantic. Daddy never told me that.

SIPHO: There are a lot of things that your father never told you about me it seems.

MANDISA: What are you going to do about the job at the library? 25
[Act 2, Scene 1]

- 5.2.1 Refer to lines 2–3 ('My mistake was ... such a girl').
Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the answer (A–D).

These words, uttered by Sipho, tell us that Themba was ...

- A unkind.
- B jealous.
- C a womaniser.
- D insensitive.

(1)

- 5.2.2 Refer to lines 8–10 ('When we met ... We were happy').
If you were the director of this play, what would you want Sipho's face to express when saying these lines? (1)
- 5.2.3 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.
There was uncertainty whether Sindiswa could conceive a baby. (1)
- 5.2.4 In line 11 Sipho says that Themba liked Sindiswa.
How is this an understatement? Explain your answer, by stating TWO points. (2)
- 5.2.5 In the extract above, Sipho repeats the happiness he felt at the time. What is different now when he thinks of his marriage? (2)
- 5.2.6 Refer to lines 21–22 ('I did not ... told me that').
Why do you think Themba withheld this type of information from Mandisa? (3)
- 5.2.7 Refer to line 25 ('What are you ... at the library?').
- (a) What job is Mandisa referring to? (1)
- (b) From your knowledge of the play, do you think that Sipho was treated unfairly regarding the job? Discuss your view. (2)
- [35]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- *THE SISTERS* by Pauline Smith
- *MANHOOD* by John Wain

QUESTION 6

***THE SISTERS* – Pauline Smith**

Read the following extracts from the 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 questions in your own words unless you are asked to quote. Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. ‘QUESTION 6.1 and QUESTION 6.2.

6.1 [The narrator visits Jan Redlinghuis at his farm.]

The next day I went alone across the river to old Redlinghuis’s farm. No one knew that I went, or what it was in my heart to do. When I came to the house Jan Redlinghuis was out on the stoep smoking his pipe.

I said to him: ‘Jan Redlinghuis, I have come to offer myself.’ 5

Jan Redlinghuis took his pipe out of his mouth and looked at me. I said again: ‘I have come to ask you to marry me instead of my sister Marta.’

Old Jan Redlinghuis said to me: ‘And why have you come to do this thing, Sukey de Jager?’ 10

I told him: ‘Because it is said that you are a sinful man, Jan Redlinghuis, going at times a little mad in your head, and my sister Marta is too good for you.

For a little while old Jan Redlinghuis looked at me, sitting there with his pipe in his hand, thinking the Lord knows what. 15

6.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the box below. Write down only the words next to the question numbers (6.1.1(a)–(d)).

stubbornness; legal; remorseful; envies; prosperity; daughter

De Jager (a) ... Jan Redlinghuis, a neighbouring farmer’s (b) ... He loses all his money in (c) ... battles because he puts the possession of his land above his family’s happiness. At the end De Jager becomes (d) ... (4)

6.1.2 Relate the events that lead to Sukey going to visit Jan Redlinghuis. State THREE points. (3)

- 6.1.3 What does the fact that Sukey offers herself in place of Marta show about her character? (1)
- 6.1.4 How does Sukey react to her sister's willingness to marry Redlinghuis? (1)
- 6.1.5 Refer to line 12 ('... going at times a little mad'). From your knowledge of the story as a whole, what indications are there in the story, that Redlinghuis is 'mad'? State TWO points. (2)
- 6.1.6 How did Jan Redlinghuis respond to Sukey's offer? (2)
- 6.1.7 If you were in Marta's position, would you have pleased your father? Discuss your view. (2)
- 6.1.8 Was Sukey brave or foolish to go to Jan Redlinghuis? Explain your answer. (2)

AND

6.2 **MANHOOD – John Wain**

[Rob asks for a doctor to be called.]

<p>'His temperature's normal,' she said.</p> <p>'Of course his temperature's normal,' said Mr Willison. 'He doesn't want to fight, that's all.'</p> <p>'Fetch the doctor,' said a voice from under the cold flannel that swathed Rob's face.</p> <p>'We will, pet, if you don't get better very soon,' said Mrs Willison, darting a murderous glance at her husband.</p> <p>Mr Willison slowly went downstairs. For a moment he stood looking at the telephone, then picked it up and dialled the number of the grammar school. No one answered. He replaced the receiver, went to the foot of the stairs and called, 'What's the name of the master in charge of this tournament?'</p> <p>'I don't know,' Rob called weakly.</p> <p>'You told me you'd been training with Mr Granger,' Mr Willison called. 'Would he know anything about it?'</p> <p>Rob did not answer, so Mr Willison looked up all the Grangers in the telephone book. There were four in the town, but only one was M.A. 'That's him,' said Mr Willison. With lead in his heart and ice in his fingers, he dialled the number.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
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- 6.2.1 (a) Where is Rob supposed to go? (1)
- (b) What excuse does Rob make for not going? (1)
- (c) What is the actual reason that Rob does not want to go? (1)

- 6.2.2 Refer to lines 2–3 ('Of course his ... fight, that's all').
Mr Willison's tone in these lines reveal that he is ...
- A embarrassed.
B sarcastic.
C angry.
D bitter. (1)
- 6.2.3 Refer to line 5.
What does the word 'swathed' tell us about Rob's face? (1)
- 6.2.4 Refer to line 7 ('... darting a murderous glance at her husband').
Describe Mrs Willison's emotions at this point. (2)
- 6.2.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False'
and give a reason for your answer.
Mr Willison is eager to call the master in charge of the tournament. (1)
- 6.2.6 Both Mr and Mrs Willison make mistakes in their upbringing of Rob.
Mention ONE mistake with regard to each character.
- (a) Mr Willison's mistake (1)
(b) Mrs Willison's mistake (1)
- 6.2.7 Refer to lines 18–19 ('With lead in ... dialled the number').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in; 'With lead in his heart'. (1)
(b) In your OWN words, explain the emotion displayed by
Mr Willison. (1)
- 6.2.8 From your knowledge of the story, mention THREE things that Mr
Willison did not do as a youngster. (3)
- 6.2.9 If you were in Rob's shoes what would you have done in a situation
like this? Discuss your view. (3)

[35]**TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Mementos, 1' by W.D. Snodgrass
- 'On his blindness' by John Milton

Answer the questions on BOTH 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 7**7.1 Mementos, 1**

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

Mementos, 1 – W.D. Snodgrass

Sorting out letters and piles of my old
 Canceled checks, old clippings, and yellow note cards
 That meant something once, I happened to find
 Your picture. *That* picture. I stopped there cold,
 Like a man raking piles of dead leaves in his yard 5
 Who hasturned up a severed hand.

Still, that first second, I was glad: you stand
 Just as you stood – shy, delicate, slender,
 In that long gown of green lace netting and daisies
 That you wore to our first dance. The sight of you stunned 10
 Us all. Well, our needs were different, then,
 And our ideals came easy.

Then through the war and those two long years
 Overseas, the Japanese dead in their shacks
 Among dishes, dolls and lost shoes; I carried 15
 This glimpse of you, there, to choke down my fear,
 Prove it had been, that it might come back.
 That was before we got married.

– Before we drained out one another's force
 With lies, self-denial, unspoken regret 20
 And the sick eyes that blame; before the divorce
 And the treachery. Say it: before we met. Still,
 I put back your picture. Someday, in due course,
 I will find that it's still there.

- 7.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the box below. Write down only the words next to the question numbers (7.1.1(a)–(c)).

date; hatred; despised; comforted; mixed; argument
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- The speaker in the poem experiences (a) ... feelings. In stanza 2 he recalls her beauty and their first (b) ... He further remembers how her photograph (c) ... him during the war. (3)
- 7.1.2 The speaker is shocked when he discovers the photograph. Quote THREE consecutive words from stanza 1 to prove this. (1)
- 7.1.3 Refer to lines 5–6 ('Like a man ... a severed hand').
- In these lines the speaker compares the discovery of the photograph to that of a hand that has been cut off.
- (a) Give a reason why you think he uses this image. (2)
- (b) Does his feelings remain the same throughout the poem? Explain your answer with reference to stanzas 2, 3 and 4. (2)
- 7.1.4 When was this particular photograph taken? (1)
- 7.1.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.
- The speaker deliberately goes in search of the photograph. (1)
- 7.1.6 Refer to line 19 (' – Before we drained out one another's force').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain what the figure of speech conveys to the reader. (2)
- 7.1.7 Quote a phrase of no more than SIX consecutive words from stanza 3 to prove that the war destroyed families and homes. (1)
- 7.1.8 Do you think that the poet is reflecting on love lost? Discuss your view. (4)

AND

7.2 ***On his blindness***

Read the following poem and then 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,
 Lodged with me useless, though my Soul more bent
 To serve therewith my Maker, and present 5
 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 10
 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.'

- 7.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('When I consider ... light is spent').
- (a) Explain the word 'spent' as used in the context of this poem. (1)
- (b) What are the TWO things implied by the word 'light'? (2)
- 7.2.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
 Write only the answer (A–D).
- (a) Refer to line 3. The parable around which the poem is written is one of ...
- A the bride.
 B the talents.
 C the water and wine.
 D the loaves and fishes. (1)
- (b) How in your choice in 7.2.2(a) relevant to this poem? (2)
- 7.2.3 Refer to lines 3–6 ('And that one ... He returning chide').
- Which SINGLE word is a synonym for 'scold'? (1)
- 7.2.4 Refer to line 7 ('Doth God exact day-labour light denied?').
- Rewrite this line in your OWN words. (1)
- 7.2.5 Initially the speaker believes that he is 'useless'. How does this feeling change later in the poem? (2)
- 7.2.6 How, does the speaker fear will he be affected by his blindness? (2)

- 7.2.7 Refer to lines 10–14 ('Who best Bear ... stand and wait').
Quote a phrase which shows that God has many people to serve Him in different ways. Do not quote more than FIVE words. (1)
- 7.2.8 Refer to line 14 ('They also serve who only stand and wait').
Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- 7.2.9 Do you think that the poet is justified in questioning God? Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70