



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2016

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours



This question paper consists of 32 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer 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 texts you have studied this year. Thereafter, 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 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.
4. Use the checklist on page 4 to assist you.
5. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
8. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.
9. 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	17
OR				
5.	<i>Nothing but the Truth</i>	Contextual question	35	21

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

Answer **BOTH** questions if you choose from this section.

6.1	'Relatives'	Contextual question	17	24
AND				
6.2	'Manhood'	Contextual question	18	26

SECTION D: POETRY

Answer **BOTH** questions if you choose from this section.

7.1	'Let me not to the marriage of true minds.'	Contextual question	18	28
AND				
7.2	'Elementary school classroom in the slum'	Contextual question	17	30

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	
B: Drama (Contextual)	4–5	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 BOTH 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.]

Walter had picked himself up and was standing quietly listening to Jem and me. His fists were half cocked, as if expecting an onslaught from both of us. I stomped at him to chase him away, but Jem put out his hand and stopped me. He examined Walter with an air of speculation. “Your daddy Mr Walter Cunningham from Old Sarum?” he asked, and Walter nodded.	5
Walter looked as if he had been raised on fish food: his eyes, as blue as Dill Harris’s, were red-rimmed and watery. There was no colour in his face except at the tip of his nose, which was moistly pink. He fingered the straps of his overalls, nervously picking at the metal hooks.	10
Jem suddenly grinned at him. “Come on home to dinner with us, Walter,” he said. “We’d be glad to have you.” Walter’s face brightened, then darkened.	15
Jem said’ “Our daddy’s a friend of your daddy’s. Scout here, she’s crazy – she won’t fight any more. I wouldn’t be too certain of that,” I said. Jem’s free dispensation of my pledge irked me, but precious noontime minutes were ticking away. “Yeah Walter, I won’t jump on you again. Don’t you like butterbeans? Our Cal’s a real good cook.”	20
Walter stood where he was, biting his lip. Jem and I gave up, and we were nearly to the Radley Place when Walter called, “Hey, I’m comin’!”	
[Chapter 3]	

- 1.1.1 What event led to the confrontation between Scout and Walter? (1)
- 1.1.2 Refer to lines 2–3: ‘... if expecting an onslaught from both of us.’
Why do you think was Walter expecting Jem and Scout to attack him? (2)
- 1.1.3 Quote FOUR CONSECUTIVE words from lines 2–3 to prove that Walter was expecting them to attack him. (2)
- 1.1.4 State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.
Walter Cunningham’s image speaks of one who has been well-nourished.
Write down TWO things from the extract to prove your answer. (2)
- 1.1.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the answer (A–D).

“Walter’s face brightened, then darkened” because he feared ...
- A Scout.
B Miss Caroline.
C that he would not fit in.
D Boo Radley. (1)
- 1.1.6 Who is “Cal” and why would Scout refer her to her as “Our Cal”? (2)
- 1.1.7 Why are the children both fascinated and terrified of Boo Radley? (4)
- 1.1.8 Later in the chapter it states that Jem had little fear of Boo Radley when Scout and Walter walked beside him. Why do you think is this? (2)
- 1.1.9 Explain why Calpurnia speaks differently when at home and when she is working. (2)

AND

1.2

Atticus was feeble: he was nearly fifty. When Jem and I asked him why he was so old, he said he got started late, which we felt reflected upon his abilities and manliness. He was much older than the parents of our school contemporaries, and there was nothing Jem or I could say about him when our classmates said, "My father ..."

Jem was football crazy. Atticus was never too tired to play keep-away, but when Jem wanted to tackle him Atticus would say, "I'm too old for that, son." Our father didn't do anything. He worked in an office, not in a drugstore. Atticus did not drive a dump-truck for the county, he was not the sheriff, and he did not farm, work in a garage, or do anything that could possibly arouse the admiration of anyone.

Besides that, he wore glasses, He was nearly blind in his left eye, and said left eyes were the tribal curse of the Finches. Whenever he wanted to see something well, he turned his head and looked from his right eye.

He did not do the things our schoolmates' fathers did: he never went hunting, he did not play poker or fish or drink or smoke. He sat in the living room and read.

[Chapter 10]

- 1.2.1 Jem and Scout, like many other children, are embarrassed by their father. Write down THREE things about their father that led to their embarrassment. (3)
- 1.2.2 What, according to the text, can the children use to complete the sentence, "My father ..."? Use any two. (2)
- 1.2.3 Refer to line 14: '... left eyes were the tribal curse of the Finches.' Explain using your OWN WORDS what Atticus meant. (1)
- 1.2.4 From your knowledge of the rest of the chapter ... gave Jem and Scout air-rifles.

Choose the correct option.

A Dill Harris
B Miss Maudie
C Francis Hancock
D Atticus Finch (1)
- 1.2.5 Complete the following sentence by filling in the missing word. Write down ONLY the number and the word of your choice.

Although Atticus preferred the children to shoot at tin cans, he gave them permission to shoot ... (1)
- 1.2.6 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE?
Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.

Atticus is the best checker-player in his town. (1)

- 1.2.7 Give the two reasons why Miss Maudie agrees with Atticus that it is a sin to kill a mockingbird. (2)
- 1.2.8 Just after this incident in the extract, something happened that changed the children's attitude from being embarrassed to being very proud of their father.
Briefly relate what happened. (4)
- 1.2.9 Do you think Jem was right in not allowing Scout to tell everyone at school about Atticus? (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.]

By the time Ralph finished blowing the conch the platform was crowded. There were differences between this meeting and the one held in the morning. The afternoon sun slanted in from the other side of the platform and most of the children, feeling too late the smart of sunburn, had put their clothes on. The choir, less of a group, had discarded their cloaks. Ralph sat on a fallen trunk, his left side to the sun. On his right were most of the choir; on his left the larger boys who had not known each other before the evacuation; before him small children squatted in the grass.	5
Silence now. Ralph lifted the cream and pink shell to his knees and a sudden breeze scattered light over the platform. He was uncertain whether to stand up or remain sitting. He looked sideways to his left, toward the bathing pool. Piggy was sitting near but giving no help. Ralph cleared his throat. "Well then." All at once he found he could talk fluently and explain what he had to say .He passed a hand through his fair hair and spoke. "We're on an island. We've been on the mountain top and seen water all round. We saw no houses, no smoke, no footprints, no boats, no people. We're on an uninhabited island with no other people on it."	10
	15
	20

[Chapter 2]

2.1.1 Refer to lines 2–3: 'There were differences between this meeting and the one held in the morning.'

What were these differences? (2 + 2) (4)

2.1.2 Do you think Ralph was confident to speak to the boys? Quote a line from the text to prove your answer. (2)

- 2.1.3 Each of the characters in the novel play a vital role to create the success of the mood of the story. Choose the portrayal from COLUMN B to match the characteristic 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)	Ralph	A	He becomes the leader of the hunters but longs for total power
(b)	Piggy	B	A twelve-year-old English boy who is elected leader of the group of boys
(c)	Simon	C	A shy, sensitive boy in the group
(d)	Roger	D	A whiny, intellectual boy
		E	A sadistic, cruel older boy who brutalises 'the littluns'

(4)

- 2.1.4 Refer to lines 20–21: 'We've been on the mountain top and seen water all round.'

(a) Later in the story Ralph commented that they had everything that they could want. Name TWO of these important elements. (2)

(b) What important things were not on the list? Name any TWO. (2)

- 2.1.5 At the announcement about making the fire, Ralph charged off with the rest of the boys. What does this action reveal about him? (2)

- 2.1.6 Refer to lines 3–4: 'The afternoon sun slanted in from the other side of the platform'.

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

- 2.1.7 What did the boys use to start the fire on the mountaintop? (1)

AND

2.2 [There is confrontation between Ralph and Jack.]

“Henry was a bit of a leader this afternoon, because the other two were Percival and Johnny, the smallest boys on the island. Percival was mouse-coloured and had not been very attractive even to his mother; Johnny was well built, with fair hair and a natural belligerence. Just now he was being obedient because he was interested; and the three children, kneeling in the sand, were at peace. Roger and Maurice came out of the forest. They were relieved from duty at the fire and had come down for a swim. Roger led the way straight through the castles, kicking them over, burying the flowers, scattering the chosen stones. Maurice followed, laughing, and added to the destruction. The three littluns paused in their game and looked up. As it happened, the particular marks in which they were interested had not been touched, so they made no protest. Only Percival began to whimper with an eyeful of sand and Maurice hurried away. In his other life Maurice had received chastisement for filling a younger eye with sand. Now, though there was no parent to let fall a heavy hand, Maurice still felt the unease of wrongdoing. At the back of his mind formed the uncertain outlines of an excuse. He muttered something about a swim and broke into a trot. Roger remained, watching the littluns.

2.2.1 Refer to lines 4–5: ‘Johnny was well built, with fair hair and a natural belligerence.’

Choose the correct synonym to replace the underlined word in the above sentence. Write only the answer (A–D).

- A happiness.
- B violence
- C hunger
- D fatigue.

(1)

- 2.2.2 Refer to lines 3–4: ‘Percival was mouse-coloured and had not been very attractive even to his mother; ...’.
- (a) Explain why you think this would be the most insulting thing to say to someone. (1)
- (b) What does the above sentence disclose about Percival? (1)
- 2.2.3 In lines 11 and 21 they are referred to as ‘littluns’. Briefly describe who they are and why the name is used for them. (3)
- 2.2.4 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write ‘True’ or ‘False’ and give a reason for your answer.
- The little boys protested when Roger and Maurice destroyed the castles. Quote FOUR CONSECUTIVE words to substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.2.5 Why do you think was the reason for Percival to be “peaked, re-eyed and miserable” as it is stated further in the story? State THREE points. (3)
- 2.2.6 If you were in Roger’s position, what would you have done differently? Discuss your view. (4)
- 2.2.7 Replace ‘the unease of wrongdoing’ with a single suitable word. (1)
- 2.2.8 From your knowledge of the rest of the extract, who was referred to as the person with ‘china-blue eyes’? (1)

[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’s visit to the Thompson’s house.]

Margery came back with two cups of coffee. “Do you take sugar in your coffee?” “No,” he said automatically, and knew, at the same time, he lacked the courage to ask her about the rumours. Karanja loathed tea or coffee without lots of sugar. Margery sat opposite Karanja and crossed her legs. She put	5
her cup on the arm of the chair. Karanja held his in both hands afraid of spilling a drop on the carpet. He winced every time he brought the cup near his lips and nostrils. “How many wives have you?” she asked. This was her favourite question to Africans; it began the day she discovered her latest cook had	10
three wives. Karanja started as if Margery had tickled a wound that had only healed at the surface. Mumbi. “I am not married.” “Not married? I thought you people – Are you going to buy a wife?”	
‘I don’t know.’ ‘Have you a friend, a woman?’ she pursued, her curiosity mounting; her voice was timbred with warmth. Something in the quality of her voice touched Karanja. Would she understand? Would she? ‘I had a woman. I – I loved her,’ he said boldly. He closed his eyes with sudden, huge effort, gulped down the bitter coffee. ‘Why didn’t you marry her? Is she dead or –’ ‘She refused me,’ he said.	
[Chapter 4]	

3.1.1 From your knowledge of the novel, why would Karanja wish others would see him having coffee with Margery? (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)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mugo	A John Thompson's wife
(b) Karanja	B Anti-social and isolated from the community
(c) Kihika	C While Gikonyo was imprisoned she slept with Karanja, who had been appointed village chief by the colonial power
(d) Mumbi	D He confessed to being a member of the Movement
	E She cared for her family during the State for Emergency

(4 x 1) (4)

- 3.1.3 Refer to lines 13–14: 'I thought you people – Are you going to buy a wife?'

Briefly account for the words "you people" as it is used by Margery in the extract. (3)

- 3.1.4 Karanja is appointed as the personal messenger to John Thompson and Mrs Dickens.

(a) In your opinion, why do you think he resents his job? (1)

(b) Why do you think he endures it? (1)

- 3.1.5 Refer to line 3: What rumour is this that Karanja would like to ask Margery about? (1)

- 3.1.6 Using your knowledge of the chapter, read the following statement and then decide if it is TRUE or FALSE. Give reasons for your response.

John Thompson is confident that the Kenyans will be able to run the research station after independence. (2)

3.1.7 Refer to lines 11–12: ‘Karanja started as if Margery had tickled a wound that had only healed at the surface.’

- (a) How does it feel if a wound is tickled at the surface? (1)
- (b) Why did Karanja start speaking as if Margery, ‘had tickled a wound that had only healed at the surface’? (2)
- (c) Is the statement meant literally or figuratively? (1)

3.1.8 Refer to lines 7–8: ‘He winced every time he brought the cup near his lips and nostrils.’

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

To ‘wince’ means to ...

- A fear.
- B smile.
- C cringe.
- D frown. (1)

AND

3.2 [Gikonyo visits Mugo.]

“No. It is not that which brought me here tonight.” He told Mugo about his visit to Nairobi and his meeting with the MP Mugo, who sat on the bed opposite Gikonyo, waited for him to continue. The fire contained in the hearth place by three stones glowed between	5
them. “But it is not that which brought me here. It is my troubles, troubles of the heart.” Gikonyo smiled and tried to sound casual. “I was really coming to ask you a question,” he finished with a dramatic pause. Mugo’s heart sagged between fear and curiosity. “Do you	10
know that you and I were once in the same detention camp?” Gikonyo said, feeling his way into a talk. “Were we? I can’t remember.” Though slightly relieved, Mugo was still suspicious. “There were so many people,” he added quickly. “It was at Muhia camp. We knew you	15
were to be brought there. We had, of course, heard about you in connection with the hunger-strike at Rira. The authorities did not tell us. It was supposed to be a secret, but we knew.” Mugo vividly remembered Rira and Thompson, who beat him. Of Muhia, he could only	20
recall the barbed-wire and the flat dry country. But then most camps were in such areas. “Why do you tell me all this? I don’t like to remember.” “Do you ever forget?” “I try to. The government says we should bury the past.”	25

[Chapter 6]

- 3.2.1 Refer to line 2: What does the abbreviation MP stand for? (1)
- 3.2.2 Complete the following sentence by filling in the correct words.
Gikonyo became a successful businessman both as a (a) ... and
(b) a (2)
- 3.2.3 How does Gikonyo's personality contrast to that of the MP? (2)
- 3.2.4 Refer to line 1: 'No. It is not that which brought me here tonight.'
- (a) What did Mugo think was the reason for Gikonyo's visit? (1)
- (b) What was the factual reason for his visit? (2)
- 3.2.5 Refer to lines 6–7: 'It is my troubles, troubles of the heart.'
- Account for the repetition of the word 'troubles' in the sentence. (1)
- 3.2.6 Name TWO things, mentioned in the text, that are tantamount to
concentration (detention) camps. (2)
- 3.2.7 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False'
and give a reason for your answer.
- Mugo was excited about his speech on Independence Day,
therefore, to avoid seeing anyone in Thabai, Mugo walks to
Nairobi. (2)
- 3.2.8 Did Mugo eventually speak at the Independence Day celebrations?
Why/Why not?
Give TWO reasons for your answer. (2)
- 3.2.9 From your knowledge of the novel, what does the forest symbolise
to the freedom fighters? (1)
- 3.2.10 Quote ONE word from the text that tells us that although Mugo was
somewhat reassured, he was still unconvinced. (1)

[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 [(Act 2, Scene 2) The balcony scene allows Juliet and Romeo to come to grips with the essential problem with which they are faced.]

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!	5
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 call'd, Retain that dear perfection which he owes Without that title. Romeo, doff thy name, And for that name which is no part of thee Take all myself.	10
ROMEO I take thee at thy word: Call me but love, and I'll be new baptized; Henceforth I never will be Romeo.	15
JULIET What man art thou that thus bescreen'd in night So stumblest on my counsel?	

<p>ROMEO By a name I know not how to tell thee who I am: My name, dear saint, is hateful to myself, Because it is an enemy to thee; Had I it written, I would tear the word.</p> <p>JULIET My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words Of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound: Art thou not Romeo and a Montague?</p> <p>ROMEO Neither, fair saint, if either thee dislike.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Act 2, Scene 2]</p>	<p>20</p> <p>25</p>
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4.1.1 Refer to line 1:
'Tis but thy name that is my enemy'
What does Juliet mean by saying this? (1)

4.1.2 Refer to line 3:
'What's Montague? What's in a name?'
Explain in your own words Juliet's reasoning in these quotes. (2)

4.1.3 Was the invasion of Romeo in Juliet's soliloquy impolite? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

4.1.4 Refer to the setting of Juliet's speech.

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the answer (A–D).

The garden setting invokes the images of the garden of Eden which symbolises ...

- A purity and virginity.
- B evil and dishonesty.
- C disobedience.
- D a soliloquy. (1)

4.1.5 Refer to lines 10–12:
'Romeo, doff thy name,
And for that name which is no part of thee
Take all myself'
Rewrite her words in modern English. (3)

4.1.6 Juliet was always a pure example of obedience before she fell in love with Romeo. How did her behaviour change? Name THREE incidents from this scene. (3)

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

Juliet asked Romeo to NOT swear at the moon regarding his love for her because she would prefer he wait until dawn and swear on the sun. (2)

4.1.8 After what happened in this scene, some dramatic changes have taken place in both characters. Write down TWO changes that took place in both Romeo and Juliet respectively. (2 + 2) (4)

AND

4.2

LADY CAPULET	
Well, girl, thou weep'st not so much for his death, As that the villain lives which slaughter'd him.	
JULIET	
What villain madam?	
LADY CAPULET	5
That same villain, Romeo.	
JULIET [<i>Aside.</i>]	
Villain and he be many miles asunder.— God pardon him! I do, with all my heart; And yet no man like he doth grieve my heart.	10
LADY CAPULET	
That is because the traitor murderer lives.	
JULIET	
Ay, madam, from the reach of these my hands: Would none but I might venge my cousin's death!	15
LADY CAPULET	
We will have vengeance for it, fear thou not: Then weep no more. I'll send to one in Mantua, Where that same banish'd runagate doth live, Shall give him such an unaccustom'd dram,	20
That he shall soon keep Tybalt company: And then, I hope, thou wilt be satisfied.	
JULIET	
Indeed, I never shall be satisfied With Romeo, till I behold him—dead— Is my poor heart so for a kinsman vex'd.	25
Madam, if you could find out but a man To bear a poison, I would temper it, That Romeo should, upon receipt thereof, Soon sleep in quiet. O, how my heart abhors To hear him named, and cannot come to him To wreak the love I bore my cousin Upon his body that slaughter'd him!	30

LADY CAPULET Find thou the means, and I'll find such a man. But now I'll tell thee joyful tidings, girl.	35
JULIET And joy comes well in such a needy time: What are they, I beseech your ladyship?	40
[Act 3, Scene 5]	

- 4.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the symbol as used in the extract 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)	The lark	A	They have changed their eyes
(b)	The nightingale	B	Herald of the morning
(c)	Night's candles	C	Sings every night on a nearby pomegranate tree
(d)	The lark and toad	D	The stars
		E	Faithfulness

(4 x 1) (4)

- 4.2.2 Where did Romeo and Juliet find themselves before Lady Capulet entered? What was the reason for them being there? (2)
- 4.2.3 Earlier Juliet denies that day has dawned. State TWO reasons that Romeo gives why he had to leave. (2)
- 4.2.4 Refer to line 2: 'Well, girl, thou weep'st not so much for his death'. Give the reason why Juliet was crying and what her mother thought the reason was for Juliet's weeping. (2)
- 4.2.5 Refer to lines 20–21: 'Shall give him such an unaccustom'd dram, That he shall soon keep Tybalt company:'
- (a) What is a '*dram*'? (1)
- (b) How would the villain keep Tybalt company? (1)
- 4.2.6 Explain briefly how Lady Capulet is 'fooled' by Juliet. (3)
- 4.2.7 Briefly discuss the significance of the use of light and dark imagery in this scene. (2)

[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 [Sipho is preparing to go to the airport. He boils water on the stove, saving some for Thando.]

SIPHO:	Typical. Just like him. Always not there to take responsibility. Even when we were kids. It was never his fault. Even when he lost my blazer, it wasn't his fault. So said my mother. Damn you Themba. All I wanted was a little time. Just for the two of us. There are things that I wanted to talk to you about. There are questions I needed to	5
	ask. But no. Themba doesn't arrive. He is not available. As usual. I am the eldest. I must understand. <i>[Checks the time.]</i> Oh my God. Where is Thando? It's getting late. <i>[Goes to the telephone and dials.]</i> Hello is that Mr Khahla – it's me, yes Sipho. No, not yet. I was just reminding you.	10
	<i>[THANDO rushes in carrying her briefcase, handbag and books.]</i> Yes we will be ready. OK Mr Khahla ...	
THANDO:	I am home. I am sorry I'm late.	
SIPHO:	Shh! No, no, it's still OK. I've just called the undertaker. Anyway we still have time. There is hot water for you in the kettle if you want to freshen up.	15
THANDO:	Oh Daddy you really spoil me, you know. Thanks. Hey, any news about the job?	
[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) Mr Khahla	A A librarian
(b) Sipho	B A funeral director
(c) Themba	C A history teacher
(d) Mpho	D The deceased
	E Mandisa's boyfriend

- 5.1.2 Refer to line 3: '... it wasn't his fault. So said my mother.'
Describe Siphó's feeling towards Themba and his mother. (2)
- 5.1.3 Why did Siphó need to remind Mr Khahla to pick him up at home?
State THREE points. (3)
- 5.1.4 Refer to lines 3–4: 'Damn you Themba.'
Do the above words prove Siphó's bitterness towards Themba?
Write TRUE or FALSE and substantiate your answer. (2)
- 5.1.5 Refer to lines 17–18: 'Hey, any news about the job?'
- (a) What job is Thando referring to? (1)
- (b) Explain in detail why Siphó feels that he deserves to get the job. (2)
- (c) Write down THREE things that might count against him for not being successful in getting the job. (3)
- 5.1.6 Refer to line 17: 'Oh Daddy you really spoil me,' From your knowledge of the rest of the story, why would you say Siphó is spoiling Thando? (1)

5.2 [Thando and Mandisa return to Siphó's house.]

THANDO:	Hello Tata. No sign of him. Anybody home? <i>[Looking into Siphó's room.]</i> That's strange he's always here by now.	
MANDISA:	<i>[Opening a bottle of whisky which was in the duty free bag]:</i> Keep close tabs on him as much as he does on you? Do you?	
THANDO:	It's just that he is a creature of habit and you get used to people like that. <i>[Pause.]</i> Why are you so quiet? You hardly said a thing in the car on the way back.	5
MANDISA:	<i>[pouring herself a shot of whisky]:</i> No, I am thinking.	
THANDO:	The hearings make you do that sometimes.	
MANDISA:	That's all there is to do? No more. We can all go home. All is forgiven. Somebody died for God's sake. Someone is guilty.	10
THANDO:	You don't understand. That's how we chose to do it. That's the option we took.	
MANDISA:	Then make me understand. Pretend I am an idiot. Explain it to me. A man sends a parcel bomb to two women and a child. It blows their guts out and he is not guilty of any crime.	15

THANDO:	It's not as simple as that. There are conditions to be met.	
MANDISA:	Damn you, Thando. This man murdered Ruth First in cold blood, in the most cowardly way. Just because Joe Slovo was considered Public Enemy No.1 by the apartheid government. A terrorist as the called him. Who the fuck gave Craig Williamson the right to murder his wife? And what did Mrs Schoon and her daughter do?	20

5.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D).

Who is Mandisa and what is she doing in South Africa?

Mandisa is ...

- A Themba's daughter and brought his remains home.
- B Siphos daughter who came to claim her inheritance.
- C Thando's assistant at the TRC hearings.
- D attending Luvuyo's funeral. (1)

5.2.2 Refer to lines 14–16: 'Then make me understand. Pretend I am an idiot. Explain it to me. A man sends a parcel bomb to two women and a child. It blows their guts out and he is not guilty of any crime.'

If you were the director of this play, what would you want Mandisa's face to express when saying these lines? (2)

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

Mandisa, being a very outspoken person, was quiet in the car because Siphos was missing. (2)

5.2.4 In line 1 Thando says, "no sign of him". Where did Thando and Mandisa find him?

In your answer give THREE reasons why Siphos went to this specific place. (1 + 3 x 1) (4)

5.2.5 Discuss TWO differences between Thando and Mandisa. (4)

5.2.6 From your knowledge of the play, discuss:

- (a) Themba's feelings about South Africa (2)
- (b) The way in which Themba raised Mandisa (2)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- *RELATIVES* by Chris van Wyk
- *MANHOOD* by John Wain

QUESTION 6

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 [In the train from Cape Town to Johannesburg.]

The train from Cape Town – the very same one that had brought me there two weeks before – slid into the station. I bade Uncle Henkie goodbye with a promise that I would feature him prominently and truthfully in my novel.	
When the train slithered out, I turned to the passengers in the compartment with whom I was going to spend the next sixteen hours or so on the way to Johannesburg.	5
There were three young men, two bearded, two chubby." (If you think I can't count, remember the riddle of the two fathers and two sons who each shot a duck. Only three ducks were shot. Why? Be	10
cause one was a grandfather, the other a father, and the last a son. The man in the middle was both a father and a son, got it?) All youthful and exuberant," they were drinking beer, straight from the can, and their conversation was full of the hammers and nails of their profession and punctuated with laughter and inane!" arguments. None	15
of them swore and they all flashed smiles at me, accepting me into their midst" with an easy friendliness.	
'You been to Cape Town?' one of them enquired.	
'Ja,' I said, shoving my bag into the space above the door among their own bags and stuff.	20
'Then you must've got your quota of ten girls,' he said with a wink. Of course I knew exactly what he was talking about: in the Mother City there were at least ten girls to every boy. I gave them a supercilious nod, hoping to convey the impression that I had certainly got my fair share. The truth of it was very different. All I could truly claim was a brief encounter with Marina,	25
a nurse from Tygerberg Hospital. She had allowed me to kiss her in the back seat of her cousin's car, but my beer breath had proved too much for her and after administering a violet-flavoured Beechie, she bade me goodnight and told me to come and see her in the morning.	
There were two other passengers in the compartment.	30

6.1.1 Match the vocabulary from the story in COLUMN A with the definition in COLUMN B. Write down only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (6.1.1(a)–6.1.4(d)).

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mother City	A	Great Uncle
(b)	Carnavon	B	Train
(c)	Henkie	C	Simple breakfasts, lunches and suppers
(d)	Trans-Karoo	D	Cape Town
		E	Family saga

(4 x 1) (4)

6.1.2 Refer to paragraph 1. Quote THREE CONSECUTIVE WORDS to prove that Uncle Henkie wants be a main character in the writer’s novel.

(2)

6.1.3 Refer to line 5: ‘When the train slithered out ...’

(a) Identify the figure of speech.

(1)

(b) Explain what two things are compared.

(2)

6.1.4 Refer to line 23: ‘I gave them a supercilious nod ...’
In the context of the story supercilious nod means ...

- A stupid.
- B quiet.
- C superior.
- D amusing.

(1)

6.1.5 Refer to the last line of the text. ‘There were two other passengers in the compartment.’

With your knowledge of the story, compare the tone of the story **before** the three companions left the train and **after** they disembarked the train.

(4)

6.1.6 How old was the writer at the time?

(1)

6.1.7 Briefly explain IN YOUR OWN WORDS the comic ending and anti-climax of Georgie’s story.

(2)

AND

6.2 **MANHOOD – John Wain**

[Rob takes a rest.]

Don't lie there,' said his father. You'll catch cold.' 'I'm all right. I'm warm' 'Come and sit on this'. When you're overheated, that's just when you're likely to catch-	
'I'm all RIGHT, Dad. I want to lie here. My back aches.' 'Your back needs strengthening. That's why it aches. It's a pity we don't live near a river where you could do some rowing.' The boy did not answer, and Mr Willison, aware that he was beginning to sound like a nagging, over-anxious parent, allowed himself to be defeated. He stopped suggesting that Rob should come and sit on his jacket.	5
Instead, he waited a moment, then glanced at his watch.	10
'Twenty to twelve. We must get going in a minute.' 'WHAT? I thought we were going to have a rest.' 'Well, we're having one, aren't we?' said Mr Willison reasonably. I've got my breath back, so surely you must have.' My back still aches. I want to lie here a bit.'	
'Sorry,' said Mr Willison, getting up and moving over to his bicycle. We've got at least twelve miles to do, and lunch is at one.'	15
'Dad why did we have to come so far, if we've got to get back for one o' clock? I know, let's find a telephone box and ring up Mum and tell her we ...	
'Nonsense! There is no reason why two fit men shouldn't cycle twelve miles in an hour and ten minutes.'	20

- 6.2.1 (a) What is the purpose of the father and son cycling? (2)
- (b) Who do you think is more interested in the outcome of this exercise? (1)
- (c) Give a reason for your answer. (1)
- 6.2.2 Refer to line 4: 'I'm all RIGHT, Dad.'
- Rob's tone in this line reveal that he is ...
- A embarrassed.
 B frustrated.
 C sarcastic.
 D bitter. (1)
- 6.2.3 Refer to line 4: 'My back aches.'
 Does Rob really have a weak back? Give a reason for your answer. (1)
- 6.2.4 Refer to lines 7–8: '... Mr Willison, aware that he was beginning to sound like a nagging, over-anxious parent ...'
 Write down TWO incidents from the extract that made Mr Willison 'sound like a nagging, over-anxious parent'. (2)

- 6.2.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.
- Rob is tired because they have done a million miles.
Give a reason for your answer. (1)
- 6.2.6 From your knowledge of the story, Rob's parents did not agree in the upbringing of their son. What blunders did both of them make?
- (a) Mr Willison's weaknesses. (3)
- (b) Mrs Willison's weaknesses (3)
- 6.2.7 From your knowledge of the story, we have come to learn that Mr Willison tried to live his life through his son.
Do you think this is fair? Give a reason for your answer. (1)
- 6.2.8 If you were a close family member of the Willison's, what advice would you give Rob and his mother in order to support them? (2)
- [35]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Let me not to the marriage of true minds by William Shakespeare.
- 'Elementary school classroom in the slum by Stephen Spencer.

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

Let me not to the marriage of true minds by William Shakespeare, 1

Let me not to the marriage of true minds

Admit impediments. Love is not love

Which alters when it alteration finds,

Or bends with the remover to remove:

O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,

That looks on tempests and is never shaken;

It is the star to every wandering bark,

Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love 's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks

Within his bending sickle's compass come;

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,

But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

If this be error, and upon me prov'd,

I never writ, nor no man ever lov'd.

5

10

- 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)).

union; hatred; mentally; friendship; minds; argument

- A marriage means a (a) ... and in this sense of true minds. If two people are (b) ... united, then nothing should come between their (c) (3)
- 7.1.2 The poet speaks about the stability of true love. Quote from the poem to prove this. (1)
- 7.1.3 Refer to lines 5–6: 'It is an ever-fixed mark ... shaken'.
The speaker implies that love should be solid. Explain in your own words how this can, in the context of the poem, be possible. (2)
- 7.1.4 What is a 'wondering bark'? (1)
- 7.1.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'True' or 'False' and give a reason for your answer.
The stars were impractical to the captains of these sailing ships. (1)
- 7.1.6 Refer to lines 9: 'Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks.'
(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 TWO LINES from the poem that prove that love indeed will have nothing to do with the aging process. (2)
- 7.1.8 Summarise the couplet in your own words. (4)

AND

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

Elementary school classroom in the slum by Stephen Spencer

Far far from gusty waves these children's faces. Like rootless weeds, the hair torn around their pallor. The tall girl with her weighed-down head. The paper-seeming boy, with rat's eyes. The stunted, unlucky heir Of twisted bones, reciting a father's gnarled disease, His lesson from his desk. At back of the dim class One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream, Of squirrel's game, in the tree room, other than this.	5
On sour cream walls, donations. Shakespeare's head, Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all cities. Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open-handed map Awarding the world its world. And yet, for these Children, these windows, not this world, are world, Where all their future's painted with a fog, A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky, Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.	10 15
Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, and the map a bad example With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal-- For lives that slyly turn in their cramped holes From fog to endless night? On their slag heap, these children Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones. All of their time and space are foggy slum. So blot their maps with slums as big as doom.	20
Unless, governor, teacher, inspector, visitor, This map becomes their window and these windows That shut upon their lives like catacombs, Break O break open 'till they break the town And show the children green fields and make their world Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues Run naked into books, the white and green leaves open History is theirs whose language is the sun	25 30

7.2.1 Refer to line 1: 'Far far from gusty waves these children's faces'.

- (a) Explain the link between the 'children's faces' and the 'gusty waves'. (2)
- (b) What is implied by the words, 'Far far from gusty waves ...'? (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 tall girl with her weighed-down head.’
- Tall girls often stoop in attempt to appear ...
- A friendly.
B shorter.
C difficult.
D sociable. (1)
- (b) How in your choice in QUESTION 7.2.2(a) relevant to this poem? (2)
- 7.2.3 Refer to line 5: ‘... reciting a father’s gnarled disease’
- Comment on the irony in the above line. (2)
- 7.2.4 Quote a word from stanza 1 to prove that the classroom is badly lit.
- Quote only ONE word. (1)
- 7.2.5 Refer to line 9: ‘On sour cream walls ...’
- (a) Would you say that the above is used as a pun? Explain your answer. (1)
- (b) What did the poet achieve by using this pun? (2)
- 7.2.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the answer (A–D).
- (a) Refer to lines 11–12: ‘Open-handed map / Awarding the world its world’
- The world of the slum children is ...
- A beyond the slums.
B what the map offers.
C limited to what they can see through the windows of the classroom.
D limitless. (1)
- 7.2.7 Refer to line 20: Quote TWO CONSECUTIVE words that tell us that the poet does not have the slums of London in mind. (1)

7.2.8 Refer to lines 26–27: ‘This map becomes their window and these windows that shut upon their lives like catacombs’.

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

7.2.9 Refer to line 31: ‘the white and green leaves open.’

Explain the contrast between the ‘white and green leaves and why each is ‘opening’.

(2)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70