



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

2015

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 26 pages.

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 those 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 the questions on BOTH extracts.

SECTION D: POETRY
Answer the questions on BOTH poems.

Use the checklist on page 4 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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Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.		
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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	1–3	1	
B: Drama	4–5	1	
C: Short Stories	6	1	
D: Poetry	7	1	
NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.			

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section there are 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 waThiong'o

Answer ALL the questions 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 the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 1.1 AND QUESTION 1.2.

1.1 [Jem has been upset by something that had happened previously.]

Jem stayed moody and silent for a week. As Atticus had once advised me to do, I tried to climb into Jem's skin and walk around in it: if I had gone alone to the Radley Place at two in the morning, my funeral would have been held the next afternoon. So I left Jem alone and tried not to bother him.

School started. The second grade was as bad as the first, only worse –they still flashed cards at you and wouldn't let you read or write. Miss Caroline's progress next door could be estimated by the frequency of laughter; however, the usual crew had flunked the first grade again, and were helpful in keeping order. The only thing good about the second grade was that this year I had to stay as late as Jem, and we usually walked home together at three o'clock. 5 10

One afternoon when we were crossing the school yard toward home, Jem suddenly said, 'There's something I didn't tell you.'

As this was his first complete sentence in several days, I encouraged him.

'About what?'

'About that night.'

15

[Chapter 7]

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Atticus Finch	A	is married to Helen.
(b)	Boo Radley	B	pretends to be a drunk.
(c)	Tom Robinson	C	is a widower.
(d)	Dolphus Raymond	D	is in love with Mayella.
		E	is regarded as an outcast.

(4)

- 1.1.2 Refer to lines 1–4 ('Jem stayed moody ... to bother him').

- (a) When had Atticus previously advised Scout to 'climb into someone else's skin and walk around in it'? (1)
- (b) Explain the figurative meaning of 'I tried to climb into Jem's skin and walk around in it' (line 2). (1)
- (c) Explain why Jem went to the Radley place at 'two in the morning' (line 3) the week before. State THREE points. (3)

- 1.1.3 Referring only to this extract, explain why the following statement is FALSE. Use your OWN words.

Scout loves school. (1)

- 1.1.4 Explain why Jem has not told Scout everything 'about that night' (line 15). (2)

- 1.1.5 Refer to the novel as a whole:

How does Boo Radley prove that the opinion held about him by the people of Maycomb is not true? (2)

- 1.1.6 Do you think Arthur Radley had the right to keep Boo Radley locked up? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

1.2 [Atticus is questioning Mayella.]

'Do you remember him beating you about the face?' Atticus's voice had lost its comfortableness; he was speaking in his arid, detached professional voice.	
'Do you remember him beating you about the face?'	
'No, I don't recollect if he hit me. I mean yes I do, he hit me.'	
'Was your last sentence your answer?'	5
'Huh? Yes, he hit – I just don't remember, I just don't remember ... it all happened so quick.'	
Judge Taylor looked sternly at Mayella. 'Don't you cry, young woman –' he began, but Atticus said, 'Let her cry if she wants to, Judge. We've got all the time in the world.'	10
Mayella sniffed wrathfully and looked at Atticus. 'I'll answer any question you got – get me up here an' mock me, will you? I'll answer any question you got –'	
'That's fine,' said Atticus. 'There're only a few more. Miss Mayella, not to be tedious, you've testified that the defendant hit you, grabbed you around the neck, choked you, and took advantage of you. I want you to be sure you have the right man. Will you identify the man who raped you?'	15
'I will, that's him right yonder.'	
Atticus turned to the defendant. 'Tom, stand up. Let Miss Mayella have a good long look at you. Is this the man, Miss Mayella?'	20
Tom Robinson's powerful shoulders rippled under his thin shirt. He rose to his feet and stood with his right hand on the back of his chair. He looked oddly off balance, but it was not from the way he was standing.	
[Chapter 18]	

- 1.2.1 Why is Atticus questioning Mayella? State THREE points. (3)
- 1.2.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the question number (1.2.2(a)) and the letter (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- (a) In the first 8 lines of this extract ('Do you remember ... Don't you cry ...'), Mayella appears to feel extremely ...
- A confident.
B bored.
C nervous.
D sick. (1)
- (b) Explain your answer to QUESTION 1.2.2(a). Use your OWN words. (1)
- 1.2.3 What point is Atticus trying to prove when he tells Tom Robinson to 'stand up' (line 19)? (2)

- 1.2.4 Write down TWO characteristics of each of the following characters by referring ONLY to the extract:
- (a) Atticus Finch (2)
- (b) Mayella Ewell (2)
- 1.2.5 Identify and discuss ONE theme of the novel which is evident in this extract. (3)
- 1.2.6 Do you agree that both Tom Robinson and Boo Radley can be seen as mockingbirds? Discuss your view. (4)
- [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 the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 2.1 AND QUESTION 2.2.

2.1 [Jack has returned from an unsuccessful hunt.]

Ralph lay flat and looked up at the palm trees and the sky.	
'Meetings. Don't we love meetings? Every day. Twice a day. We talk.' He got on one elbow. 'I bet if I blew the conch this minute, they'd come running. Then we'd be, you know, very solemn, and someone would say we ought to build a jet, or a submarine, or a TV set. When the meeting was over they'd work for five minutes then wander off or go hunting.'	5
Jack flushed.	
'We want meat.'	
'Well, we haven't got any yet. And we want shelters. Besides, the rest of your hunters came back hours ago. They've been swimming.'	10
'I went on,' said Jack. 'I let them go. I had to go on. I –'	
He tried to convey the compulsion to track down and kill that was swallowing him up.	
'I went on. I thought, by myself –'	
The madness came into his eyes again.	15
'I thought I might kill.'	
'But you didn't.'	
'I thought I might.'	
Some hidden passion vibrated in Ralph's voice.	
'But you haven't yet.'	20
	[Chapter 3]

- 2.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the character that represents it 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)	Simon	A	order and democracy
(b)	Jack	B	reason and intelligence
(c)	Ralph	C	barbaric instinct
(d)	Piggy	D	natural goodness
		E	fun and games

(4)

- 2.1.2 Refer to lines 1–6 ('Ralph lay flat ... or go hunting').

- (a) What is Ralph suggesting about all the meetings the boys have each day? (1)
- (b) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.1.2(b)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

In this novel the conch is a symbol of ...

- A intelligence.
B chaos.
C discipline.
D savagery. (1)
- (c) Piggy first suggests that the boys should build shelters. What does coming up with this idea indicate about his character? (2)

- 2.1.3 Refer to lines 9–10 ('Well, we haven't ... They've been swimming').

- (a) Why is Ralph upset about the hunters swimming? (1)
- (b) What significance does this incident have for the relationship between Ralph and Jack? (2)

- 2.1.4 Identify and discuss a theme of the novel which is evident in this extract. (3)

- 2.1.5 Referring only to this extract, discuss whether you admire Jack or not. (4)

AND

2.2 [Ralph is fleeing for his life.]

Ralph saw that for the time being he was safe. He limped away through the fruit trees, drawn by the thought of the poor food yet bitter when he remembered the feast. Feast to-day and then to-morrow ...

He argued unconvincingly that they would let him alone; perhaps even make an outlaw of him. But then the fatal unreasoning knowledge came to him again. The breaking of the conch and the deaths of Piggy and Simon lay over the island like a vapour. These painted savages would go further and further. Then there was that indefinable connection between himself and Jack; who therefore would never let him alone; never. 5

He paused, sun-flecked, holding up a bough, prepared to duck under it. A spasm of terror set him shaking and he cried aloud. 10

'No. They're not as bad as that. It was an accident.'

He ducked under the bough, ran clumsily, then stopped and listened.

He came to the smashed acres of fruit and ate greedily.

He saw two littluns and, not having any idea of his own appearance, wondered why they screamed and ran. 15

[Chapter 12]

- 2.2.1 What or who is it that Ralph is 'safe' from in line 1? (1)
- 2.2.2 What does Ralph expect will happen 'to-morrow' (line 3)? (1)
- 2.2.3 Explain why the following statement is FALSE: (1)
- The naval officers come to the island looking for the boys.
- 2.2.4 Refer to lines 6–7 ('The breaking of ... like a vapour'). (1)
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
- (b) What is ironic about Simon's death? (2)
- (c) Explain the significance of Piggy and the conch being destroyed together. (2)
- 2.2.5 What does the fact that the boys have painted their faces (line 7) say about them? (1)
- 2.2.6 Refer to the last two lines of the extract ('He saw two ... screamed and ran'). (2)
- Explain why the littluns 'screamed and ran' when they see Ralph. State TWO points.
- 2.2.7 State TWO character traits which best describe Jack at this point in the novel. (2)
- 2.2.8 Do you think the novel proves that even good people have the ability to kill? (4)
- Discuss your view. (4)

[35]

OR

QUESTION 3: 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 3.1 AND QUESTION 3.2.

3.1 [Gikonyo wants Mugo's advice.]

Mugo was weighed down with these fears, hopes and doubts when in the evening Gikonyo said 'hodi' at the door and entered. For a time they stood, each embarrassed by the other's presence.

'Take a seat.' Mugo offered him a stool near the fire.

'I'm sure you did not expect me,' Gikonyo started awkwardly after he had 5
sat down.

'It is nothing. I suppose you have come to hear my decision.'

'No. It is not that which brought me here tonight.' He told Mugo about his visit to Nairobi and his meeting with the M.P.

Mugo, who sat on the bed opposite Gikonyo, waited for him to continue. The 10
fire contained in the hearthplace by three stones glowed between 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. 15

'Do you 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.

[Chapter 6]

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mau Mau	A	the district
(b)	Githima	B	freedom fighters
(c)	Thabai	C	independence
(d)	Uhuru	D	election day
		E	Mugo's village

(4)

3.1.2 What are 'these fears' that Mugo is referring to in line 1?

(1)

- 3.1.3 What decision must Mugo make in line 7? ('I suppose you have come to hear my decision.') (1)
- 3.1.4 Why is it ironic that Mugo is regarded as a hero? (2)
- 3.1.5 Consider the novel as a whole.
Name and discuss ONE similarity in the characters of Mugo and Gikonyo. (3)
- 3.1.6 Refer to lines 8–9 ('He told Mugo ... with the M.P.').
- (a) Why does Gikonyo go to see the M.P. in Nairobi? (1)
- (b) Gikonyo does not achieve what he hopes to in Nairobi.
What does this indicate about the new government of Kenya? (2)
- 3.1.7 Refer to the novel as a whole.
Do you sympathise with Mugo when he is killed? Discuss your view. (4)

AND

3.2 [The women visit Mumbi.]

And now Wambui and the women had turned to her for help. At first Mumbi flinched from interfering in matters involving the husband she had left. But as Wambui spoke, a defiant streak in Mumbi grew stronger: she would not let Gikonyo think her lonely and miserable. What if she succeeded where he had failed? The thought thrilled her; she contemplated the mission 5 with satisfaction.

The thrill sharpened as later in the evening she set out for Mugo's hut. The day had been dull and misty; the night seemed darker than usual; Mumbi felt like a girl again, braving the dark and the wind and the storm, to meet her lover. What if Mugo should – she left the question and the answer in 10 abeyance. The possibility that Gikonyo might catch her talking with another man nagged her. But she was free, she told herself, prop-words to her fear. Let him find her then, she repeated defiantly. Nevertheless, her steps faltered and her heart beat wildly as she stood outside Mugo's hut.

At first blood warmed in her veins, fear was mixed with pleasure when she 15 saw Mugo at the door. But Mugo barred the door awkwardly, as if he expected an explanation.

[Chapter 13]

- 3.2.1 Mumbi leaves her husband.
- (a) Explain why Mumbi decides to leave Gikonyo. (2)
- (b) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the question number (3.2.1(b)) and the letter (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- After Mumbi leaves her husband, she ...
- A lives alone.
B leaves the village.
C lives with her parents.
D lives with Mugo. (1)
- 3.2.2 Refer to line 1 ('And now Wambui and the women had turned to her for help').
- (a) Explain why the women turn to Mumbi for help. (2)
- (b) What does the fact that the women turn to Mumbi for help show us about her character? (2)
- (c) How was Wambui actively involved in the Struggle? (1)
- 3.2.3 Referring only to this extract, explain why the following statement is TRUE. Use your OWN words.
- Mumbi still loves Gikonyo and considers his feelings. (2)
- 3.2.4 Identify and discuss ONE theme of the novel which is evident in this extract. (3)
- 3.2.5 Do you think Mumbi can be regarded as a symbol of the new Kenya? Discuss your view. (4)

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

SECTION B: DRAMA

In this section there are questions on the following plays:

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

Answer the question 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 the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 4.1 AND QUESTION 4.2.

4.1 [Romeo and the Nurse meet to make secret plans.]

ROMEO:	What wilt thou tell her, Nurse? Thou dost not mark me.	
NURSE:	I will tell her, sir, that you do protest, which, as I take it, is a gentleman-like offer.	
ROMEO:	Bid her devise Some means to come to shrift this afternoon, And there she shall at Friar Laurence' cell Be shrived and married. (<i>Offering money</i>) Here is for thy pains.	5
NURSE:	No, truly, sir, not a penny.	10
ROMEO:	Go to, I say, you shall.	
NURSE:	(<i>taking the money</i>) This afternoon, sir. Well, she shall be there.	
ROMEO:	And stay, good Nurse, behind the abbey wall. Within this hour my man shall be with thee And bring thee cords made like a tackled stair, Which to the high top-gallant of my joy Must be my convoy in the secret night. Farewell. Be trusty, and I'll quit thy pains. Farewell. Commend me to thy mistress.	15 20
NURSE:	Now God in heaven bless thee! Hark you, sir.	
ROMEO:	What sayest thou, my dear Nurse?	
NURSE:	Is your man secret? Did you ne'er hear say 'Two may keep counsel, putting one away'?	
ROMEO:	I warrant thee, my man's as true as steel.	25
[Act 2, Scene 4]		

- 4.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (4.1.1(a)–4.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

comedy; chorus; feud; director; friendship;
star-crossed; tragedy; cursed

- This play is a (a) ... because the main characters die as a result of the (b) ... between their parents. At the start of the play Romeo and Juliet are called (c) ... lovers by the (d) (4)
- 4.1.2 Refer to lines 1–4 ('What wilt thou ... a gentleman-like offer').
- (a) What is the 'gentleman-like offer' the Nurse mentions in line 4? (1)
- (b) Which TWO character traits of the Nurse are evident in her meeting with Romeo? (2)
- 4.1.3 Refer to lines 5–9 ('Bid her devise ... for thy pains').
- (a) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the question number (4.1.3(a)) and the letter (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The word 'shrift' (line 6) means ...
- A prayer.
B confession.
C sanctuary.
D marriage. (1)
- (b) Write down ONE word which best describes Romeo's tone in lines 5–6 ('Bid her devise ... shrift this afternoon'). (1)
- (c) Explain why Friar Laurence's cell (line 7) is a place of safety for Romeo and Juliet. (2)
- 4.1.4 By referring only to this extract, write down THREE of Romeo's character traits. (3)
- 4.1.5 Do you think the Nurse's actions are admirable? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 [Tybalt has been slain.]

NURSE:	O holy Friar, O tell me, holy Friar, Where is my lady's lord? Where's Romeo?	
FRIAR:	There on the ground, with his own tears made drunk.	
NURSE:	O, he is even in my mistress' case, Just in her case! O woeful sympathy! Piteous predicament! Even so lies she, Blubbering and weeping, weeping and blubbering. (To Romeo) Stand up, stand up! Stand and you be a man, For Juliet's sake, for her sake, rise and stand. Why should you fall into so deep an O?	5 10
ROMEO:	(Getting up) Nurse.	
NURSE:	Ah sir, ah sir, death's the end of all.	
ROMEO:	Spakest thou of Juliet? How is it with her? Doth not she think me an old murderer, Now that I have stained the childhood of our joy With blood removed but little from her own? Where is she, and how doth she, and what says My concealed lady to our cancelled love?	15
NURSE:	O, she says nothing, sir, but weeps and weeps, And now falls on her bed, and then starts up, And 'Tybalt' calls, and then on Romeo cries, And then down falls again.	20
ROMEO:	As if that name Shot from the deadly level of a gun Did murder her, as that name's cursèd hand Murdered her kinsman. O tell me, Friar, tell me, In what vile part of this anatomy Doth my name lodge? Tell me, that I may sack The hateful mansion.	25

[Act 3, Scene 3]

- 4.2.1 Explain why the Nurse is looking for Romeo. (2)
- 4.2.2 Refer to line 3 ('... with his own tears made drunk').
- (a) Is the above used literally or figuratively? (1)
- (b) Explain your answer to QUESTION 4.2.2(a). (1)
- 4.2.3 Referring only to this extract, explain why the following statement is TRUE.
- Juliet suffers a double tragedy. (1)
- 4.2.4 Identify the figure of speech in line 15. ('Now that I ... of our joy'). (1)
- 4.2.5 Give a reason why Romeo refers to Juliet as 'my concealed lady' (line 18). (1)

- 4.2.6 If you were the director of this play, what would you tell the Nurse to do when saying lines 8–9 ('Stand and you ... rise and stand')? Name TWO actions. (2)
- 4.2.7 Explain why the Friar chooses to help Romeo and Juliet to be together. (2)
- 4.2.8 Identify and discuss ONE theme of the play which is evident in this extract. (3)
- 4.2.9 Consider the play as a whole. Do you sympathise with Romeo when he dies? Discuss your view. (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 the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 5.1 AND QUESTION 5.2.

5.1 [Thando and Sipho await Mandisa's arrival.]

SIPHO:	I suppose they were close, very close. He was my brother.	
THANDO:	Why did Uncle Themba go into exile?	
SIPHO:	HE LEFT THE COUNTRY! Leave it at that. <i>[Pause.]</i> Why are you asking these questions?	
THANDO:	Mandisa will be here any time now. I know nothing about her father. What am I going to talk about? What is she going to think of me when I tell her that I don't know her father? <i>[Pause.]</i> People say he was a political activist. Weren't you proud of him? I would be.	5
SIPHO:	Oh yes, he was an activist. Believe me he was an activist. He caused a lot of trouble for everyone and a lot more for himself.	10
THANDO:	And Luvuyo? People talk about him too. Especially the young people. Sometimes I wish he was alive. It would have been nice to have a brother. Someone to be there for you.	
SIPHO:	And me? Am I not here for you?	15
THANDO:	Of course, you are always here for me. A brother would have been different. I understand he too was close to Uncle Themba.	
SIPHO:	Everybody was close to Themba.	
THANDO:	You must miss him a lot.	
SIPHO:	Themba?	20
THANDO:	Luvuyo.	
SIPHO:	Yes I do.	
THANDO:	And Uncle Themba?	

[Act 1, Scene 1]

- 5.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (5.1.1(a)–5.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

East London;	London;	Cain;	McKay;	Kani;
Makhaya;	Port Elizabeth;	New York		

The play is set in New Brighton, a suburb of (a) ... where Sipho and Thando are awaiting Mandisa's arrival from (b) ... Mandisa's surname has been changed from (c) ... which is African, to the more westernised (d) ... (4)

- 5.1.2 Why does Sipho say that Themba and Thando's mother 'were close, very close' (line 1)? (1)

- 5.1.3 Refer to lines 3–4 ('HE LEFT THE ... asking these questions?').

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

In line 3 ('HE LEFT THE COUNTRY!') Sipho's tone can be described as ...

- A sarcastic.
B angry.
C joyous.
D boastful. (1)

- (b) If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Thando to do whilst listening to Sipho saying these lines? Name TWO actions. (2)

- 5.1.4 By referring only to this extract, state TWO differences in the characters of Sipho and Themba. (4)

- 5.1.5 Identify and discuss the theme of the play which is evident in lines 10–11 ('He caused a ... more for himself'). (3)

- 5.1.6 Consider the play as a whole. Do you admire Thando for upholding tradition? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 [Thando and Mandisa are talking to Siphso about his disappointment.]

SIPHO:	It's OK Thando. It's done. There is nothing we can do about it.	
MANDISA:	Are you going to let him take what is rightfully yours?	
SIPHO:	Yes, yes. People always take things from me. It's been like that all my life.	
THANDO:	I think you should go to sleep now Daddy.	5
SIPHO:	No! I've been asleep too long. People have always taken from me. When I finished high school I could not go to university. My father had no money. So I had to look for a job. I got one. Spilkin & Spilkin Attorneys wanted a clerk. I told Mr Spilkin Senior that I actually wanted to be a lawyer. I would love to do articles. He said 'Of course, but not now'. They had two young white boys who were with them and as soon as they graduated in three years' time I could start. In the meantime I could work for them as a clerk. 'We are glad to have you on board, Sifo.' 'No, Mr Spilkin, It is not <i>Sifo</i> , Siphso.' 'What's the difference,' he asked. 'Sifo means a disease, Mr Spilkin, and Siphso means a gift and that is my name.' Like a deliberate curse, that's what he called me from that day onwards, <i>Sifo</i> , a disease.	10
THANDO:	I've never heard this story before.	15
MANDISA:	How long did you stay there?	20

[Act 2, Scene 1]

- 5.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('It's OK Thando ... do about it').
- (a) What is Siphso referring to in line 1 ('It's done')? (1)
- (b) Give TWO reasons why Siphso believes 'There is nothing we can do about it'. (2)
- 5.2.2 Explain the meaning of line 6 ('I've been asleep too long'). (1)
- 5.2.3 Refer to lines 17–18 ('Like a deliberate ... *Sifo*, a disease').
- (a) Write down ONE word which best describes Spilkin's attitude. (1)
- (b) Explain why Spilkin deliberately mispronounces Siphso's name. (2)
- 5.2.4 Write down ONE word which best describes Thando's tone in line 19 ('I've never heard this story before'). (1)
- 5.2.5 Explain why the following statement is FALSE.
- Nobody in Siphso's family went to university. (1)
- 5.2.6 Explain how Thando and Mandisa's reactions to Siphso, in this extract, show the differences between their characters. (4)
- 5.2.7 Refer to the play as a whole. Do you agree that Siphso is set free by truth and forgiveness? Discuss your view. (4)

[35]**TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- THE LUNCHEON by W Somerset Maugham
- RELATIVES by Chris van Wyk

QUESTION 6

Read the following extracts from the TWO short stories and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 6.1 AND QUESTION 6.2.

THE LUNCHEON

6.1 [The luncheon is almost over.]

Then a terrible thing happened. While we were waiting for the coffee the head waiter, with an ingratiating smile on his false face, came up to us bearing a large basket full of huge peaches. They had the blush of an innocent girl; they had the rich tone of an Italian landscape. But surely peaches were not in season then? Lord knew what they cost. I knew too – a little later, for my guest, going on with her conversation, absentmindedly took one.	5
'You see, you've filled your stomach with a lot of meat' – my one miserable little chop – 'and you can't eat any more. But I've just had a snack and I shall enjoy a peach.'	
The bill came, and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip. Her eyes rested for an instant on the three francs I left for the waiter and I knew that she thought me mean. But when I walked out of the restaurant I had the whole month before me and not a penny in my pocket.	10
'Follow my example,' she said as we shook hands, 'and never eat more than one thing for luncheon.'	15
'I'll do better than that,' I retorted. 'I'll eat nothing for dinner tonight.'	
'Humorist!' she cried gaily, jumping into a cab. 'You're quite a humorist!' But I have had my revenge at last.	

6.1.1 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the word next to the question number (6.1.1(a)–6.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The short story is set in the city of (a) ... The narrator meets his guest in (b) ..., a very expensive restaurant. As he earns very little money as a (c) ..., he is broke when he returns to his apartment overlooking the (d) ...

(4)

- 6.1.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The words 'false face' in line 2 mean the narrator sees the waiter as ...
- A unreliable.
B inconsiderate.
C helpful.
D insincere. (1)
- 6.1.3 Refer to line 3 ('They had the ... an innocent girl').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why the writer has used this figure of speech. (2)
- 6.1.4 Name any TWO other items the woman orders before taking the peach. (2)
- 6.1.5 Explain how in this extract, the man and the woman are shown to be different in character. (2)
- 6.1.6 Explain what is meant by the last sentence of the extract, 'But I have had my revenge at last'. (2)
- 6.1.7 Do you sympathise with the narrator when he is having lunch with his guest? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

RELATIVES

6.2 [The narrator is on his way home.]

But then my journey took an unexpected turn. An hour or two from Hutchinson my three companions got up, stamped the pins and needles out of their feet, swept the crumbs from their pants and began to gather up their luggage. They shook my hand, slapped my back and said goodbye. And at the next station they were gone. It all happened so quickly that I was a little	5
stunned. Now it was just me and the kids in khaki. And then a strange thing happened. I suddenly knew why they were dressed in khaki. In all probability they were from a Cape Town reformatory on their way home to Johannesburg! Why had I not realised this simple fact before? The answer was elementary. I had been far too preoccupied with my new friends to pay too much attention to these two boys and there were no guardians in sight. But now that I was alone I focused my attention full square on these two, and in an instant I realised where they were from.	10
The two juvenile delinquents also seemed to undergo some transformation. They no longer muttered but spoke loudly, spicing their conversation with vulgarities. And, in an act of territorial imperative, they claimed more than their fair share of the confined space, stretching their stocky legs along the seats, putting their luggage everywhere, littering the floor with clothes and greasy food packets.	15
Then they began a conversation which froze my blood. Their brother, the leader of a gang, had been killed by a rival gang in a Johannesburg township called Coronationville.	20

- 6.2.1 Explain why the narrator decides to go to Carnavon. (2)
- 6.2.2 Explain how the narrator's journey takes 'an unexpected turn' (line 1). (2)
- 6.2.3 Using your OWN words, prove that the following statement is TRUE. State TWO points.
- The writer enjoys the company of the 'three companions' mentioned in line 2. (2)
- 6.2.4 Write down ONE word which best describes the narrator's feelings in lines 5–6 ('It all happened ... a little stunned'). DO NOT QUOTE from the extract. (1)
- 6.2.5 Explain how the narrator and the young boys are different in character in this extract. (4)
- 6.2.6 Identify and discuss the theme of the short story which is evident in lines 20–21 (Their brother, the ... a rival gang'). (3)
- 6.2.7 Do you think the narrator includes the story of Georgie Abrahams for any particular reason? Discuss your view. (4)

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- Mementos, 1 by WD Snodgrass
- The birth of Shaka by Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali

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

QUESTION 7

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

Mementos, 1 – WD 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. <i>That</i> picture. I stopped there cold, Like a man raking piles of dead leaves in his yard Who has turned up a severed hand.	5
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 Us all. Well, our needs were different, then, And our ideals came easy.	10
Then through the war and those long two years Overseas, the Japanese dead in their shacks Among dishes, dolls, and lost shoes; I carried 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.	15
– Before we drained out one another's force With lies, self-denial, unspoken regret 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.	20

- 7.1.1 Complete the following sentence by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (7.1.1(a)–7.1.1(c)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

partner; shock; fear; memories; ex-wife; dreams

- In this poem the speaker reacts with (a) ... to an old picture he discovers of his (b) ..., as it brings back (c) ... of the past relationship with her. (3)
- 7.1.2 Quote THREE consecutive words from the first stanza to show that the speaker compares the discovery of the photograph to a horrifying experience. (1)
- 7.1.3 Using your OWN words, describe what the speaker remembers about the woman in the picture in the second stanza. State TWO points. (2)
- 7.1.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (7.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The words 'our needs were different' in line 11 mean that when they were young their needs were ...
- A better.
B simpler.
C worse.
D more. (1)
- 7.1.5 Refer to stanza 3.
- (a) Using your OWN words, write down TWO consequences of the war. (2)
- (b) Explain the meaning of lines 15–16 ('I carried This ... down my fear ...'). (2)
- 7.1.6 Refer to stanza 4.
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in line 19. (1)
- (b) Explain why the speaker has used this figure of speech. (2)
- (c) Give ONE reason suggested by the speaker, why the marriage ends in divorce. (1)
- 7.1.7 Do you think the speaker's memories of the woman are mainly positive or negative? Discuss your view by referring to the poem as a whole. (3)

AND

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

The birth of Shaka – Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali	
His baby cry was of a cub tearing the neck of the lioness because he was fatherless.	5
The gods boiled his blood in a clay pot of passion to course in his veins.	
His heart was shaped into an ox shield to foil every foe.	10
Ancestors forged his muscles into thongs as tough as water bark and nerves as sharp as syringa thorns.	15
His eyes were lanterns that shone from the dark valleys of Zululand to see white swallows coming across the sea.	20
His cry to two assassin brothers: 'Lo! You can kill me But you'll never rule this land!'	25

- 7.2.1 What are Shaka and his mother compared to in stanza 1? (2)
- 7.2.2 Refer to stanza 2.
- (a) Explain why the speaker mentions 'gods' in this stanza. (2)
- (b) Quote ONE example of a sound device from this stanza. (1)
- 7.2.3 Explain why Shaka's heart is compared to an 'ox shield' (line 10). (2)

- 7.2.4 The following statement is FALSE.
'The birth of Shaka' is a protest poem.
Change the underlined word to make the statement TRUE. (1)
- 7.2.5 What does the image 'His eyes were lanterns' (line 19) imply about Shaka? (1)
- 7.2.6 Who or what are the 'white swallows' in line 21? (1)
- 7.2.7 Identify and explain ONE theme in this poem. (3)
- 7.2.8 Today many children grow up without fathers.
Do you agree that Shaka can serve as an example to modern children who grow up without fathers? Use aspects mentioned in the poem to discuss your view. (4)
- TOTAL SECTION D: 35**
GRAND TOTAL: 70