



2023 SUBJECT WORKBOOK

Grade 12



ENGLISH

FIRST ADDITIONAL

LANGUAGE

A joint initiative between the Western Cape Education Department and Stellenbosch University.



BROADCAST SESSIONS

GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE TELEMATICS 2023

Session	Date	Time	Topic
Literature	23/01/2023	16:00 – 17:00	Poetry Short stories
Literature	18/04/2023	15:00 – 16:00	Poetry Short stories
Language	25/07/2023	15:00 – 16:00	Language

*Dear
Gr. 12
learner*

What a wonderful privilege we have to accompany you on your Matric journey in 2023. We know that your academic future might seem daunting and dangerous at this stage, but we can assure you that the Telematics team will be there to assist you.

Enrolling on the Telematics programme is part of your success and we know if you diligently follow the broadcasts and study the information, you will reap the reward. There is no secret to success; it is only hard work that will help you to attain the goal.

For many there are extremely challenging circumstances. We also do not know what the future might hold, but as your English team, we assure that you will benefit attending the sessions because our aim is to teach and enrich you. We also challenge you to assist one another so that everyone will graduate from school. Let us do this together.

Please come prepared to the above-mentioned broadcasts.

Kind regards
The Telematics Team

**What is
new in
2023?**

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

There are **EIGHT** new short stories.

SECTION D: POETRY

There are **TEN** new poems.



PAPER 2: LITERATURE

REMEMBER

1. Pay attention in class.
2. Read the stories, not a summary of the stories.
3. Make notes, underline, highlight while your teacher explains.
4. Ask questions if you do not understand.
5. Work out old Grade 12 examination papers. They are available at www.dbe.pastpapers.
6. You should know every single little detail of each work you study.
7. Keep a list of the names of all the characters – even if a character only makes one appearance.
8. You should be able to place the extract in context. That means you should know what happens immediately before and after the extract.
9. You should be able to explain, discuss and even give your own view. Therefore, it is incredibly important that you understand the story and that you can refer to other incidents or characters in the story to discuss your opinion.
10. Understand the themes in the story.
11. Be able to discuss the characteristics of a person in the story.
12. When you answer a question, underline the different parts of the question. Often TWO questions are asked in one sentence. You should “unpack” the question. Do not be afraid to answer such a question in more than one sentence.
13. Do not quote unless you are asked to do so. This rarely happens and is usually limited to “quote one word”. Therefore, it is good to use synonyms.
14. Write everything you know. One sentence is often not enough to earn marks.
15. “Talk” to the examiner. He does not know what you think. It should be written down!
16. If you are asked the following: “What do you think of ...” the answer is not about you. The examiner wants to test whether you know the text well enough. You should use your knowledge of the text in your answer. This is called **substantiation**. You should motivate your answer from your knowledge of the novel, drama, story or poem. If you are asked whether you like Thami/John Khumalo/Mr Hyde or not, use examples from your knowledge of the story to motivate/substantiate your answer.

REMEMBER

- In Paper 2 (literature) you study TWO genres. Your final examination will have six questions. You should only answer the questions on the TWO texts you studied at your school.
- Carefully study the INSTRUCTIONS of Paper 2. Do not answer questions on texts you did not do.
- You have to do TWO questions $(35+35) = 70$ marks



POETRY AND SHORT STORIES FOR 2023

NO	POEM	POET
1	Reciprocities	Cathal Lagan
2	Hard to find	Sinesipo Jojo
3	On the grasshopper and the cricket	John Keats
4	Sonnet 73	William Shakespeare
5	What life is really like	Beverly Rycroft
6	You laughed and laughed and laughed	Gabriel Okara
7	The lake isle of Innisfree	William Butler Yeats
8	The night-jar and Inkosazana Yasezulwini	Chris Mann
9	The slave dealer	Thomas Pringle
10	Inversnaid	Gerard Manley Hopkins
NO	SHORT STORY	AUTHOR
1	Forbidden Love	Can Themba
2	Rejection	Mariama Bâ
3	Eveline	James Joyce
4	A bag of sweets	Agnes Sam
5	Class act	Namhla Tshisana
6	The wind and a boy	Bessie Head
7	The girl who can	Ama Ata Aidoo
8	Triumph in the face of adversity	Kedibone Seku



POETRY

THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE by William Butler Yeats

- 1 I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
- 2 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
- 3 Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,
- 4 And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

- 5 And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
- 6 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
- 7 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
- 8 And evening full of the linnet's wings.

- 9 I will arise and go now, for always night and day
- 10 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
- 11 While I stand on the roadway, or on pavements grey,
- 12 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

BACKGROUND

William Butler Yeats, an Irish poet, often accompanied his parents on visits to the west coast of Ireland. He had a great love of nature and enjoyed the wild sea-coast of the region. The poem was written while he was living in London and felt extremely homesick. In this poem, he escapes the hustle and bustle of the world in a daydream to the world of peace and quiet of the country. Innisfree is a beautiful isle (small island) in a lake on the west coast of Ireland.

TYPE OF POEM

Lyrical poem.

THEME

Expresses the poet's mood of nostalgic escapism from the unpleasantness of reality.

STANZA 1

Line 1: The poet quotes from Luke 15: "I will arise." This becomes the refrain of the poem. In context it means to stand up after a fall and to change to a life of goodness. Here it refers to the Lake Isle of Innisfree where he can become really alive and happy. He is homesick and the painful situation in which he finds himself, can only be changed by returning to Innisfree. The word WILL shows determination and an urgency.

Line 2: It refers to a simple life compare to his time in the city. His needs are basic and he wants to be a simple countryman.

Lines 3-4: "Alone" proves that he does not want to be surrounded by people. Note the onomatopoeia in "bee-loud glade."



STANZA 2

In this stanza he paints a picture of peace, calm and quiet at Innisfree. He has a deep longing for it.

Line 5: He has a burning/strong wish for peace. Note the word “some”. It suggests more peace than he is experiencing now. “Dropping” (repeated in line 6) means peace comes freely and abundantly from above. This is an allusion to heaven – a place of perfect peace, happiness and tranquillity. The word “slow” means it comes gently, gradually and steadily.

Line 6: Vivid images follow one another in this line. “Veils of the morning” is a metaphor for the early morning mist that covers the island.

Line 7: The “gl” in “glow” and “glimmer” links the steady light of the stars which illuminate the island at night. “Purple glow of noon” is not a dark colour in this context but refers to a brightly coloured light created by the sun at noon. It is a clear, hot light.

Line 8: “The linnet’s wings” and “cricket sings” (line 6) are linked. The strong, piercing sound of the crickets (line 6) in the early evening are contrasted to the soft rustling sound of the flock of linnets, settling down in the trees for the night.

STANZA 3

Line 9: The refrain, “I will arise”, is repeated but with stronger emphasis. The mood is nostalgic. The enjambment after “night and day” highlights that the pain of longing never stops. Line 10: The onomatopoeia in “lake water lapping” and the “sounds by the shore” are created by alliteration. It becomes a vivid picture which contrast with line 11 where the “grey” of the pavements is emphasised.

Line 11: The drabness of the city pavements are in contrast to the bright colours used in the description of the island.

Line 12: The “deep heart’s core” concludes the intense emotion that is evident in his longing to go back to his place a calm and serenity.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=isle+of+innisfree+photos&rlz>



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON *THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE*

QUESTIONS

1. What type of poem is this?
2. What is the main idea of the poem?
3. Quote the words used by both the Prodigal Son and the poet.
4. Name three things which will supply the poet's basic needs on the island.
5. What do they suggest?
6. How do you interpret the image of the poet wanting to "live alone"?
7. What is the implication of each of the underlined words from line 1 in the context of the poem? "I will arise now, and go to Innisfree."
8. According to Stanza 2, what does the poet wish for more than anything else?
9. What does the "veils of the morning" refer to?
10. What time of the day or night is pictured in lines 5-6?
11. In what way does the atmosphere created by each of them differ?
12. Describe the antithesis (contrast) between the cricket and the linnets?
13. Explain the poet's use of the word "purple".
14. What is the tone of the refrain in line 9?
15. Refer to Stanza 3: Which aspects of his life does the poet find unbearable?
16. Describe the poet's mood in the last stanza?
17. In what way does his mood become more urgent?
18. Which sound increases his nostalgia?
19. What contrast is depicted most vividly in the last stanza?

ANSWERS

1. Lyrical
2. The poet feels nostalgic and wants to escape city life.
3. "I will arise and go now"
4. Small cabin, hive for honey bees, nine rows of beans that he planted.
5. It suggests simplicity, a life where only his basic needs will be fulfilled.
6. To be alone is his only wish/desire.
7. Together these three words suggest that he is set on doing it, that he will not postpone it. He yearns for the tranquillity more than anything else in life.
8. He has a deep longing to experience and enjoy the peace at Innisfree.
9. It refers to the early morning mist that lies on the water of the lake and covers the island.
10. Night time
11. The early evening when the mists start to settle you hear the crickets. Later in the evening the linnets settle in the trees.
12. There is a contrast between the crickets that begin their nocturnal activity and the linnets which settle in the trees for the night.
13. Purple refers to the bright colour of the sun at noon which contrasts with the stars and hush of midnight which is to follow.
14. The tone is much stronger and more urgent He has just recalled the beauty and peace of the island and now he is even more determined to do it without postponement.
15. He has a dreary existence. He mentions the grimy streets and pavements.
16. He is overcome by the intense longing of his childhood experience at the Lake Isle of Innisfree.
17. He feels the intense pain and torment in his heart and soul. ("deep heart's core")
18. It is the sound of cars. He also remembers the calming sound of water on the shores of the Isle of Innisfree.
19. The contrast is between the sounds of the city and the sounds of nature on Innisfree.



SHORT STORIES

***FORBIDDEN LOVE* by Can Themba**

SETTING

Time: 1950's. Apartheid. White people were being reclassified as coloured or black. Mixed relationships and marriages were not allowed.

Place: Various places south of Johannesburg are mentioned. Make a note in your book when the following places are mentioned: Noordgesig Primary School, Rhythmic Cinema, Sophiatown

CHARACTERS

The Randolph family

Dora Randolph: girlfriend of Michael
Davie Randolph: Dora's brother and father of Salome's child
Bobby Randolph: brother of Dora who is still at school
Louisa: Dora's sister
Mr Randolph: Dora's father
Mrs Randolph: Dora's mother

Chabakeng family

Michael (Mike) Chabakeng: Dora's boyfriend
Salome Chabakeng: Mike's sister

School

Dick Peters: bully
Freddie Williams: part of bullies
Meneer Carelse: jealous, bitter teacher, in love with Dora
Headmaster

NARRATOR

Third person narrator.

THEMES

fear, love, apartheid, hypocrisy, defiance, acceptance

DISCUSSION

In *Forbidden Love* by Can Themba we have the theme of fear, love, apartheid, hypocrisy, defiance and acceptance. Narrated in the third person, the reader realises from outset of the story that fear is a central theme. The Randolph family live their life in fear - an irrational fear of having any involvement with black South Africans. It is through their beliefs and the actions of their peers, that they consider black South Africans to be beneath them. Ironically, Davie has had a relationship with Salome in which a child is conceived. Despite this, Davie still considers it appropriate to beat up Mike because of his relationship with Dora. This emphasises that Davie is a hypocrite. He judges Dora because she has a relationship with Michael (Mike) while at the same time, he has a love-child from the relationship he has with Salome. The evidence is the letters that Salome produces when she confronts him in front of his family. Dora's father likewise appears to have his head in the sand when it comes to the idea of white and black South Africans mixing together or forming personal relationships with one another. He calls Salome a liar when she suggests that Davie is the father of her child.



There is also an outside influence in the story which is interesting. Meneer Carelse believes it to be appropriate to tell others in authority that Dora is in a mixed-race relationship but the reader knows that Meneer is driven by bitterness having being rejected by Dora. It is also interesting that the headmaster refuses to take the matter further and rightly considers that there is no necessity for anyone to know that Dora is seeing Mike. Despite the headmaster's inclination to remain quiet, matters come to a head when everybody discovers that Dora is in a relationship with Mike. It is as though Dora is defined by her relationship with Mike and the fact that he is black. It is interesting that Dora remains defiant and does not care that others know she is in love with Mike. This shows that Dora is a strong woman. She has decided not to live her life in fear of the consequences because she has broken the rules held so strongly by not only her family but by white South Africans in general.

If anything, Dora's attitude highlights to the reader just how deeply in love she is with Mike. She is not prepared to give him up or bow to the pressure from others. Something that is noteworthy, is that Dora stays in Mike's apartment till he gets better after being beaten up at the Rhythmic Cinema. Davie, on the other hand, continues to live his life in fear that he will be exposed by Salome for being the father of her child. This is further emphasised by his last letter to Salome in which he tells her not to tell others that he is the father of the child.

In reality, the real strength in the story does not lie with the physicality of Davie but with both Dora and Salome. It is through their strength that Mike is able to recover and the truth is able to come out about Davie and Salome's child. Both Salome, Dora and Mrs Randolph are three exceptionally strong female characters.

The fact that black South Africans are not allowed to attend the cinema to watch the film, might also be important as the narrator could be using this exclusion to further place a spotlight on apartheid and the effects it had on black South Africans. Simple things like being unable to go to see a film, separated society more than it brought people together.

Many of the problems caused by Apartheid are exposed in this story. Dora and Mike have to hide in bushes when they are together. Both being fearful of the backlash that would occur should white South Africans see them together. It is significant that Themba ends the story on a positive note when Dora's mother appears to be openly happy that she has a grandchild. She does not think of the child's skin colour; she appears just to be happy that there is a new member in her family, even if Davie and his father are not prepared to accept the child. The story ends with the touching words when Salome calls Mrs Randolph "mother".

Further study:

Attempt the questions on *Forbidden love* which are on page 18 of the *Changes* anthology. The answers are on pp 203-204.



A BAG OF SWEETS by Agnes Sam

SETTING

Shop of a Muslim family

CHARACTERS

Kaltoum: sister who works in family shop; narrator

Khadija: sister who returns/visits family shop some time after marrying a Christian

Abdul: brother who does not want to forgive Khadija

THEMES

Forgiveness, bitterness, religion, change, animosity, bitterness, letting go, reconciliation between family members

NARRATOR

First person narrator, Kaltoum

DISCUSSION

Kaltoum, is Muslim girl, is extremely upset when her sister, Khadija, arrives back in town. Khadija married a Christian man. This has alienated her from the family. Both parents passed away after her marriage to the Christian man and it is hinted at that the marriage caused their deaths.

Kaltoum says very little, if anything, to Khadija when she visits the shop. It is as though Kaltoum is unable to let go of what may have happened in the past between Khadija and her family. It is also possible that the feelings that Kaltoum and her family have, are driven by what their neighbours might say. It can be suspected that it is a Muslim neighbourhood and Khadija has brought shame on her family. The only crime that Khadija has fallen foul of, is the fact that she married a Christian man that she loved.

By frequently visiting the shop, Khadija is attempting to change her relationship with Kaltoum and the family. She wishes to let bygones be bygones and for the family to have a closer relationship. However, although Kaltoum might be prepared to follow such a path, her brother, Abdul, is clearly not interested. So strong are his feeling of dislike for his sister and her husband, that he wants nothing to do with them. He cannot forgive Khadija.

The fact that Kaltoum has given a small bag of sweets to Khadija, is also interesting as Abdul hopes it was a cheap bag of sweets which could make Khadija never to come back into the shop. However, the bag of sweets does not stop Khadija from coming into the stop. In reality, it may be case that Khadija longs to reunite with her family. As to why this might be, is difficult to say. She may miss being close to them despite all that has happened and she may hope that now they can accept her husband.



It is also interesting that Abdul considers Kaltoum the weaker of the two girls. According to him, Khadija is manipulating Kaltoum and trying to sneak back into the family through Kaltoum. However, Kaltoum is portrayed as a strong woman because she does not have any conversation with Khadija each time when she visits the shop.

In a surprising twist, Khadija stops coming to the shop. Did she pick upon the message that came with the bag of cheap sweets? She is not seen again. Kaltoum's brother is relieved but Kaltoum, on the other hand, seems to experience conflict. Though she never answered any of Khadija's questions, she may still, nonetheless, have wished to get to know her sister better but her pride and religious beliefs may have been in the way.

Why was Khadija met with silence? Was it driven by the pain and shame Khadija brought onto the family by marrying a Christian man? They appear to be as rigid as they think their religion will allow them to believe. Both Kaltoum and Abdul have discarded family (their sister, Khadija) in preference of their religious beliefs. All three have the opportunity for a reconciliation and to put the past behind them but this will not be the case. Khadija can only try so much before she has to face the fact that her family have not forgiven her for marrying a Christian man. It is as though a man's religion is more important to Kaltoum and Abdul than what the man's character might be.

QUESTIONS

1. The writer mentions: 'the past three years'. What has happened over the past three years?
2. How would you describe Kaltoum's initial description of Khadija?
3. Do you think Kaltoum really has distain for her sister or do you think she is putting up a front / has convinced herself that she does not like or feel anything loving towards her sister?
4. What, do you think, does the bag of sweets mean? Does it carry symbolism?
5. Kaltoum says: "It isn't as if she turned Christian. She just married one." What does this say about Kaltoum's outlook?
6. How do you think Kaltoum feels about her sister at the end of the story?



ANSWERS

1. Khadija, from an Islamic family, has married a Christian man, although she has not converted. Khadija has been cut from her family because of this.
2. Kaltoum describes her sister's entrance into the family shop as 'beaming at me' and extremely happy to see her. She first compares Khadija to 'a good Muslim woman' as she keeps her hair tucked away and does not wear overbearing make-up. After this Kaltoum's description becomes harsher. She criticises her sister for having bare legs and depicts her sister as something of a simpleton who has forgotten the past. Kaltoum marvels at how her sister, Khadija, can babble on about her life as if she is interested.
3. While Kaltoum's behaviour and narration leans more towards the reader being convinced that she has complete distain for her sister, there are moments when one wonders whether this is not a veneer.
(NOTE: Draw up your own table of actions or words that demonstrate Kaltoum's distaste for her sister and moments when she seems to drop her harsh exterior.)
4. It is mentioned that one would give a bag of sweets to a child to keep them quiet, make them go away or, perhaps make them happy. The bag of sweets seems to be more of a brush off than a treat. The fact that the sweets are cheap, shows that Kaltoum does not even have enough regard for Khadija to give her a decent 'go-away' bribe. The bag of sweets is an insult as they suggest that Khadija is childish or of little consequence.
5. Kaltoum (and her siblings) shun Khadija for marrying a man who has a different religion – even though she has kept her own. In this line, Kaltoum admits that her sister has not abandoned her religion and culture but still punishes her by excommunicating her from the family. It could suggest that Kaltoum is narrow-minded and sees life and others' behaviour as right or wrong – 'completely' Christian or Muslim or neither. There is no in between.
6. It seems that Kaltoum may regret her harsh treatment of her sister. Previously she mentions that she might never have forgiven Khadija if she turned Christian pointing to a possible 'pardon' in the future. Kaltoum waits for her sister – even past the shop's closing time which shows that she hopes for Khadija to visit again.

Further study:

Attempt the questions on *A bag of sweets* on page 72 in the *Changes* anthology.
The answers are on pp 209-210.

Good
luck

“The more that you read, the more things
you will know.
The more that you learn, the more places
you'll go.”

Dr Seuss