



Education and Sport Development

Department of Education and Sport Development
Departement van Onderwys en Sportontwikkeling
Lefapha la Thuto le Tlhabololo ya Metshameko

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

SEPTEMBER 2019

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 these questions carefully and answer as per the instructions.
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.

Use the checklist on page 4 to assist you.
4. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
7. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

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Answer ANY ONE question.		
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CHECKLIST**NOTE:**

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

SECTIONS	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK (✓)
A: Novel	1ñ2	1	
B: Drama	3ñ4	1	
C: Short Stories	5	1	
D: Poetry	6	1	

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

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section, questions are set on the following novels:

- *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY* by Alan Paton
- *STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE* by Robert Louis Stevenson

Answer ALL the questions on the novel that you have studied.

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

Read the extracts from the novel below 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 EXTRACT A

[A conversation between Stephen Kumalo and Absalom.]

He passed again through the great gate in the grim high wall, and they brought the boy to him. Again he took the lifeless hand in his own, and was again moved to tears, this time by the dejection of his son.	
ñ Are you in health, my son?	
The son stood and moved his head to one side, and looked for a while at the one window, and then moved and looked at the other, but not at his father.	5
ñ I am in health, my father.	
ñ I have some business for you, my son. Are you certain that you wish to marry this girl?	10
ñ I can marry her.	
ñ There is a friend of mine, a white priest, and he will see if it can be arranged, and he will see the Bishop to see if it can be done quickly. And he will get a lawyer for you.	
There is a spark of life in the eyes, of some hope maybe.	15
ñ You would like a lawyer?	
ñ They say one can be helped by a lawyer.	
ñ You told the police that these other two were with you?	
ñ I told them. And now I have told them again.	
ñ And then?	20
ñ And then they sent for them and fetched them from their cells.	
ñ And then?	
ñ And then they were angry with me, and cursed me in front of the police, and said that I was trying to bring them into trouble.	

[Book One, Chapter 17]

- 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 numbers (1.1.1(a)–1.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mr Mafole	A Arthur Jarvis's mother
(b) Margaret	B a political activist
(c) Father Vincent	C Stephen Kumalo's wife
(d) Dubula	D marries Absalom and his girlfriend
	E takes Kumalo to the Mission House

(4)

- 1.1.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The Mission House is in ...

- A Kliptown.
B Sophiatown.
C Claremont.
D Pimville.

(1)

- 1.1.3 Refer to lines 11–12 (‘He passed again the boy to him’).

(a) To what does ‘the great gate in the grim high wall’ refer?

(1)

(b) Explain why Kumalo and Absalom are at this place. State TWO points.

(2)

- 1.1.4 Refer to line 4 (‘Are you in health, my son?’)

(a) Identify the tone of voice Kumalo would use in this line.

(1)

(b) Why would Kumalo's tone be appropriate in this line?

(1)

- 1.1.5 Refer to line 15 (‘There is a ... some hope maybe’).

(a) How does Absalom feel at this point in the novel?

(1)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer to QUESTION 1.1.5(a).

(1)

- 1.1.6 Refer to line 18 (‘You told the ... were with you?’)

Using your OWN words, explain what Kumalo wants to know in this line.

(2)

- 1.1.7 The two people who are angry with Absalom and cursed him are justified in their treatment of him.

Discuss your view.

(3)

AND

1.2 EXTRACT B

[Kumalo talks to the boy.]

ñ That means you are going tomorrow, inkosana.
 ñ Yes, tomorrow. On the narrow gauge train, you know, the small train.
 ñ Au! inkosana.
 ñ But I'm coming back for the holidays. Then we'll learn some more Zulu. 5
 ñ That will be a pleasure, said Kumalo simply.
 ñ Goodbye then, umfundisi.
 ñ Goodbye, inkosana.
 Then he said in Zulu, Go well, inkosana. The small boy thought for a moment, and frowned in concentration. Then he said in Zulu, Stay well, umfundisi. So Kumalo said, Au! Au! in astonishment, and the small boy laughed and raised his cap, and was gone in a great cloud of dust. He galloped up the road, but stopped and turned round and saluted, before he set out on his way. And Kumalo stood there, and the young demonstrator came and stood by him, both watching the small boy. 10
 ñ And that, said Kumalo earnestly to the demonstrator, is a small angel from God.
 They turned to walk back to the house, and Kumalo said, So you think many things can be done. 20
 ñ There are many things that can be done, umfundisi.
 ñ Truly?
 ñ Umfundisi, said the young man, and his face was eager, there is no reason why this valley should not be what it was before. But it will not happen quickly. Not in a day. 25
 ñ If God wills, said Kumalo humbly, before I die. For I have lived my life in destruction.

[Book Three; Chapter 4]

- 1.2.1 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Inkosana is the Zulu word for boy.

(1)

- 1.2.2 Refer to lines 10–11 (The small boy ... frowned in concentration).

Why does the boy frown in concentration?

(2)

- 1.2.3 What does this extract reveal about Kumalo's character? State TWO characteristics.

(2)

- 1.2.4 Discuss the irony in the relationship between Kumalo and this boy. (2)
- 1.2.5 Refer to lines 17–18 (‘And that, said ... angel from God’).
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- (b) Discuss the suitability of this figure of speech. (2)
- 1.2.6 Refer to lines 23–25 (‘Umfundisi, said the ... in a day’).
- (a) What is the name of this young man to whom Kumalo is talking? (1)
- (b) Why does Jarvis hire this young man? (1)
- 1.2.7 One of the themes in the novel is the broken tribe.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 1.2.8 Refer to the novel as a whole.
In your view, could Stephen Kumalo have done anything to change the behaviour of his son, Absalom? (3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Read the extracts from the novel below 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 EXTRACT C

[Utterson's search for Hyde.]

From that time forward, Mr Utterson began to haunt the door in the by-street of shops. In the morning before office hours, at noon when business was plenty and time scarce, and at night under the face of the fogged city moon, by all lights and at all hours of solitude or concourse, the lawyer was to be found on his chosen post.	5
Of he be Mr Hyde, she had thought, I shall be Mr Seek.	
And at last his patience was rewarded. It was a fine dry night; frost in the air; the streets as clean as a ball-room floor; the lamps, unshaken by any wind, drawing a regular pattern of light and shadow. By ten o'clock, when the shops were closed, the by-street was very solitary and, in spite of the low growl of London from all round, very silent. Small sounds carried far; domestic sounds out of the houses were clearly audible on either side of the roadway; and the rumour of the approach of any passenger preceded him by a long time. Mr Utterson had been some minutes at his post, when he was aware of an odd, light footstep drawing near. In the course of his nightly patrols he had long grown accustomed to quaint effect with which the footfalls of a single person, while he is still a great way off, suddenly spring out distinct from the vast hum and clatter of the city.	10 15
[Chapter 2]	

2.1.1 Choose a surname from COLUMN B that matches the names in COLUMN A. Write down 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) Mr Gabriel	A Lanyon	
(b) Dr Henry	B Utterson	
(c) Dr Hastie	C Enfield	
(d) Mr Richard	D Jekyll	
	E Hyde	

(4)

2.1.2 To which door does line 1 refer? (1)

2.1.3 Why does Mr Utterson wish to meet Mr Hyde? State TWO reasons. (2)

2.1.4 Refer to lines 3ñ4 (ñat night under ... fogged city moon).

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

(b) Discuss the suitability of this figure of speech. (2)

2.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Mr Utterson is a detective. (1)

2.1.6 Refer to line 6 (ñf he be ... be Mr Seekñ).

(a) What tone of voice would Mr Utterson use if he has to say this line? (1)

(b) Why would this tone be appropriate? (1)

2.1.7 Name the place that Mr Hyde gives as his address to Mr Utterson. (1)

2.1.8 Is Dr Jekyll justified in taking his own life at the end of this novel. Discuss your view. (3)

AND

2.2 EXTRACT D

[Dr Lanyon receives a visitor.]

ñOr, if you shall so prefer to choose, a new province of knowledge and new avenues to fame and power shall be laid open to you, here, in this room, upon the instant; and your sight shall be blasted by a prodigy to stagger the unbelief of Satan.ñ	
ñSirñsaid I, affecting a coolness that I was far from truly possessing, ñYou speak enigmas, and you will perhaps not wonder that I hear you with no very strong impression of belief. But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end.ñ	5
ñIt is well,ñreplied my visitor. ñLanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors ñ behold!ñ	10
He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change ñ he seemed to swell ñ his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter ñ and the next moment I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.	15
[Chapter 9]	

- 2.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.2.1) in
the ANSWER BOOK.

The setting of this extract is ...

- A Mr Utterson's house.
- B Mr Hyde's house.
- C Dr Lanyon's rooms.
- D Dr Jekyll's office. (1)

- 2.2.2 Who is the person that visits Dr Lanyon? (1)

- 2.2.3 Refer to line 5 (‘Sir said I am far from truly possessing’).

- (a) How does Dr Lanyon feel towards the other person at this point
in the extract? (1)

- (b) Give ONE reason for your answer in QUESTION 2.2.3(a). (1)

- 2.2.4 Explain the irony in the words, ‘before I see the end’ in line 8. (2)

- 2.2.5 Refer to line 9 (‘It is well,’ replied my visitor’).

- (a) Explain why Lanyon meets with the person in this extract. (2)

- (b) Discuss how this visit affects Dr Lanyon later in the novel. (2)

- 2.2.6 What does this extract reveal about Lanyon's character? State
TWO points. (2)

- 2.2.7 One of the themes of the novel is science versus religion and the
supernatural.

- Discuss this theme. (3)

- 2.2.8 Refer to the novel as a whole.

- In your view, could any of Dr Jekyll's friends help him with his
struggle with Mr Hyde? (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA

In this section, there are questions set on the following dramas:

- *MACBETH* by William Shakespeare
- *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!* by Athol Fugard

Answer ALL the question on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

Read the extracts from the play below 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 3.1 AND QUESTION 3.2.

3.1 EXTRACT E

[Macbeth shares his thoughts.]

MACBETH:	If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well It were done quickly. If the assassination Could trammel up the consequence, and catch, With his surcease, success; that but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here,	5
	But here upon this bank and shoal of time, We'd jump the life to come. But in these cases We still have judgement here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague the inventor. This even-handed justice Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice To our own lips. He's here in double trust.	10
	First, as I am his kinsman and his subject, Strong both against the deed; then as his host, Who should against his murderer shut the door, Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Duncan Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels trumpet-tongued against The deep damnation of his taking-off;	15
	And Pity, like a naked new-born babe, Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherubim, horsed Upon the sightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, That tears shall drown the wind. I have no spur To prick the sides of my intent, but only Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself And falls on the other's	20
		25
[Act 1, Scene 7]		

- 3.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question numbers (3.1.1(a) to 3.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Malcolm; Macduff; England; Fleance; Ireland;
Scotland; Sandringham

After the death of King Duncan, his son, Malcolm, flees to (a) ... and his other son, Donalbain, flees to (b) ... Macbeth arranges for the murder of the (c) ... family. Banquo's son, (d) ... also flees after his father's death. (4)

- 3.1.2 To whom does "this" (line 4) refer? (1)

- 3.1.3 Refer to lines 6-7 ("But here upon ... life to come").

(a) Identify the tone used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why this is a suitable tone. (1)

- 3.1.4. Quote TWO consecutive words from the extract which means "overpowering aspirations" (1)

- 3.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Macbeth remains king at the end of this play. (1)

- 3.1.6 Explain what is implied by "double trust" in line 12. (2)

- 3.1.7 Why does Macbeth say "Not bear the knife myself" in line 16? (1)

- 3.1.8 What does this extract reveal about Macbeth's character? State TWO points. (2)

- 3.1.9 Macbeth is responsible for the tragedy that takes place in this play.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Macbeth sees Banquo's ghost.]

MACBETH:	Here had we now our country's honour roofed, Were the graced person of our Banquo present; Who may I rather challenge for unkindness Than pity for mischance!	
ROSS:	His absence, sir Lays blame upon his promise. Pleased your highness To grace us with your royal company.	5
MACBETH:	The table's full.	
LENNOX:	Here is a place reserved, sir.	
MACBETH:	Where?	10
LENNOX:	Here, my good lord. What is it that moves your highness?	
MACBETH:	Which of you have done this?	
LORDS:	What, my good lord?	
MACBETH:	Thou canst not say I did it. Never shake Thy gory locks at me.	15
ROSS:	Gentlemen, rise. His highness is not well.	
LADY M:	Sit, worthy friends. My lord is often thus, And hath been from his youth. Pray you, keep seat; The fit is momentary, upon a thought He will again be well. If much you note him, You shall offend him and extend his passion. Feed, and regard him not. (<i>to Macbeth</i>) Are you a man?	20
MACBETH:	Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that Which might appal the Devil.	
LADY M:	O proper stuff! This is the very painting of your fear. This is the air-drawn dagger which, you said, Led you to Duncan. O, these flaws and starts, Imposters to true fear, would well become A woman's story at a winter's fire, Authorized by her grandam. Shame itself! Why do you make such faces? When all's done, You look but on a stool.	25 30

[Act 3, Scene 4]

3.2.1 Name the setting of this extract.

(1)

3.2.2 Refer to line 1 (‘Here had we now our country’s honour roofed’).

- (a) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.2) in
the ANSWER BOOK.

The figure of speech used in this line is ...

- A personification.
B simile.
C metaphor.
D alliteration. (1)

- (b) Explain how this figure of speech emphasises what Macbeth is
saying. (2)

3.2.3 Explain why Macbeth keeps on talking about Banquo, who is not
present. (2)

3.2.4 Refer to line 11 (‘What is’t that moves your highness?’).

- (a) Is the word ‘moves’ used literally or figuratively? (1)
(b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 3.2.4(a). (1)
(c) Explain what ‘moves’ Macbeth in this extract. (2)

3.2.5 In lines 14–15 Macbeth says, (‘Thou canst not ... look at me’)

If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Macbeth to
do while saying these lines? State TWO actions. (2)

3.2.6 One of the themes in this play is good versus evil.

Discuss this theme. (3)

3.2.7 Refer to the play as a whole.

In your view, is the abuse of power, as portrayed in *Macbeth*, still
relevant today?

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

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 EXTRACT G

[Mr M is with Thami and Isabel.]

ISABEL:	Oh, come on ... !	
MR M:	<i>[Rubbing his hands with pleasure]</i> All I can say is ... Splendid! Splendid! Splendid! The intellect in action. Challenge and response. That is what a good debate is all about. And whatever you do, young lady, don't underestimate your achievement in winning the popular vote. It wasn't easy for that audience to vote against Mbikwana. He's one of them, and a very popular one of them I might add. <i>[Wagging a finger at Thami]</i> You were quite shameless in the way you tried to exploit that loyalty.	5
THAMI:	<i>[Another laugh]</i> Was that wrong?	10
MR M:	No. As the saying goes, all is fair in love, war and debating. But the fact that you didn't succeed is what makes me really happy. I am very proud of our audience. In my humble opinion they are the real winners this afternoon. You two just had to talk and argue. Anybody can do that. They had to listen ... intelligently!	15
ISABEL:	Well, all I know is that I had a good time.	
MR M:	That was very apparent, if I may say so, Miss Dyson. I can't thank you enough for coming to us today. I sincerely hope there'll be another occasion.	20
ISABEL:	Same here.	
MR M:	Good! <i>[Consults his watch]</i> Now you must excuse me. There is a staff meeting waiting for me. Will you look after Miss Dyson, please, Mbikwana?	25
[Act 1, Scene 1]		

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

Thabisa; Amos; Samuel; municipality; railways; Cape Town; Lilian; Brakwater
--

- Thami Mbikwana's father, (a) ... and his mother (b) ... live in (c) ... Thami's father works for the (d) ... (4)

- 4.1.2 Explain why Mr M says to Isabel that she won't the popular vote (line 6). (2)

- 4.1.3 Of what ~~is~~ exploit~~ed~~(line 10) does Mr M accuse Thami? (1)
- 4.1.4 Refer to line 12 (~~a~~ll is fair in love, war and debating~~g~~).
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain how this figure of speech emphasises what Mr M is saying. (2)
- 4.1.5 Refer to line 18 (~~W~~ell, all I know is that I had a good time~~d~~).
- (a) Identify the tone used by Isabel in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why Isabel uses this tone. (1)
- 4.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Isabel's character? State TWO points. (2)
- 4.1.7 Mr M is a very good teacher.
- Discuss your view. (3)

AND**4.2 EXTRACT H**

[Thami and Isabel are going over their notes.]

ISABEL:	Was he speaking for you as well?	
THAMI:	He speaks for me on nothing!	
ISABEL:	Relax. I know that. That's why I tried to ask you separately and why I l ask you again. Would you like to come to tea next Sunday to meet my family? It's not a polite invitation. They really want to meet you.	5
THAMI:	Me? Why? Are they starting to get nervous?	
ISABEL:	Oh come off it. Thami. Don't be like that. They're always nervous when it comes to me. But this time it happens to be genuine interest. I've told you. I talk about you at home. They know I have a good time with you ... that we're a team ... which they are now very proud of incidentally ... and that we're cramming like lunatics so that we can put up a good show at the festival. Is it so strange that they want to meet you after all that? Honestly, sometimes dealing with the two of you is like walking on a tight-rope. I'm always scared I'm going to put a foot wrong and ... well, I just hate being scared like that. <i>[A few seconds of truculent silence between the two of them]</i> What is going on, Thami? Between you two? There's something very wrong, isn't there?	10 15 20
THAMI:	No more than usual.	

[Act 1, Scene 4]

- 4.2.1 Quote TWO words from the extract to show that Isabel's parents sincerely want to know more about Thami. (1)
- 4.2.2 Refer to lines 1–2 ('Was he speaking ... me on nothing!').
- (a) Who is the 'he' that Isabel and Thami refer to in these lines? (1)
- (b) Why does Thami respond so fiercely, 'He speaks for me on nothing!' in these lines? (1)
- 4.2.3 In line 8 Isabel says ('Oh come off ... be like that').
- (a) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.2.3(a)) in the ANSWER BOOK.
Isabel's response to Thami in this line is ...
- A hopeful.
B jovial.
C annoyed.
D sympathetic. (1)
- (b) If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Isabel to do while saying this line? State TWO actions. (2)
- 4.2.4 Refer to lines 13–14 ('We can put ... at the festival').
- (a) Where does the 'festival' take place that Isabel refers to in these lines? (1)
- (b) What will Isabel and Thami be doing at this festival? (1)
- 4.2.5 Refer to lines 15–16 ('Honestly, sometimes dealing ... on a tight-rope').
- (a) When Isabel says 'walking on a tight-rope' does she mean this literally or figuratively? (1)
- (b) Explain your answer to QUESTION 4.2.5(a). (2)
- 4.2.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?
Isabel has a brother. (1)
- 4.2.7 One of the themes in this play is generational conflict.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 4.2.8 Refer to the play as a whole.
Do you think Thami does the right thing to drop out of the literature quiz?
Discuss your view. (3)

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

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- THE FUR COAT by Sean O'Faolain
- A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY by Nadine Gordimer

QUESTION 5

Read the extracts from the TWO short stories below 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 'THE FUR COAT'**EXTRACT I**

[Paddy and his wife discuss the fur coat.]

One thousand guineas? For a coat? Sure, that's a whole year's salary. It is. Paddy drew into himself. And, he said, in a cautious voice, is that the kind of coat you had in mind? She laughed, satisfied at having taken him off his perch. Errah, not at all. I thought I might pick up a nice little coat for, maybe, thirty or forty or, at the outside, fifty quid. Would that be too much? Go down to Switzerland in the morning and bring it home on your back. But, even there, she thought she detected a touch of the bravo, as if he was still feeling himself a great fellow. She let it pass. She said she might have a look around. There was no hurry. She did not bring up the matter again for quite fifteen minutes. Paddy! About that fur coat. I sincerely hope you don't think I'm being vulgar? How could you be vulgar? Oh, sort of <i>nouveau riche</i>. I don't want a fur coat for show-off. She leaned forward eagerly. Do you know the reason why I want a fur coat? To keep you warm. What else? Oh, well, that too, I suppose, yes, she agreed shortly. But you must realize that from this on we'll be getting asked out to parties and receptions and so forth. And ñ well ñ I haven't a rag to wear!	5 10 15 20
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- 5.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question numbers (5.1.1(a) to 5.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Britain; Ireland; minister; Mulcahy; Maguire; secretary; Jenny; Molly
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The setting of this story is in (a) Paddy (b) ... and his wife (c) ... are the main characters in this story. Paddy is promoted to Parliamentary (d) (4)

- 5.1.2 What social event will be taking place the next month to which the wife wants to wear her fur coat? (1)

- 5.1.3 Refer to lines 4–5 (‘Paddy drew into ... had in mind?’).
State TWO characteristics that these words reveal about Paddy. (2)

- 5.1.4 Refer to line 6 (‘She laughed, satisfied ... off his perch’).
(a) When Paddy is ‘taken off his perch’ is it meant literally or figuratively? (1)
(b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 5.1.4(a). (1)

- 5.1.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The words ‘*nouveau riche*’ in line 17 mean ...

- A extremely rich.
B classy rich.
C newly rich.
D not rich. (1)

- 5.1.6 Refer to lines 20–22 (‘Oh, well, that ... rag to wear!’).
(a) Identify the tone used by the speaker in this line. (1)
(b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 5.1.6(a). (1)

- 5.1.7 One of the themes in the short story, ‘The fur coat’ is inner conflict. Discuss this theme. (3)

- 5.1.8 The wife in this short story insists on her husband buying her an expensive fur coat.
Do you agree with her action? Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 'A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY'

EXTRACT J

[The Bamjee family is in the living-room.]

The family lived in the dining-room ñ the three other rooms in the house were full of beds ñ and they were all there. The older children shared a bottle of ink while they did their homework, and the two little ones pushed a couple of empty milk bottles in and out the chair legs. The three-year-old fell asleep and was carted away by one of the girls. They all drifted off to bed eventually; Bamjee himself went before the older children ñ he was a fruit and vegetable hawker and was up at half past four every morning to get to the market by five. Not long nowö said Mrs. Bamjee. The older children looked up and smiled at him. He turned his back on her. She still wore the traditional clothing of a Moslem woman, and her body, which was scraggy and unimportant as a dress on a peg when it was not host to a child, was wrapped in the trailing rags of a cheap sari, and her thin black plait was greased. When she was a girl, in the Transvaal town where they lived still, her mother fixed a chip of glass ruby in her nostril; but she had abandoned that adornment as too old-style, even for her, long ago. She was up until long after midnight, turning out leaflets. She did it as if she might have been pounding chillies.	5 10 15
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- 5.2.1 Why do the older children share a bottle of ink (line 3) while they are doing their homework? (1)
- 5.2.2 Refer to line 5 (The three-year-old fell ... one of the girlsö).
What do the words carted awayömean? (1)
- 5.2.3 What do the words He turned his back on herö(lines 9ñ10), suggest about the speakerö attitude towards his wife? (2)
- 5.2.4 How does Mrs Bamjee die at the end of this story? State TWO points. (2)
- 5.2.5 Explain the irony in lines 14ñ16 (Her mother fixed ... her long agoö). (2)
- 5.2.6 Refer to lines 17ñ18 (She was up ... been pounding chilliesö).
(a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
(b) Explain the suitability of this figure of speech in these lines. (2)
- 5.2.7 How many children do the Bamjees have? (1)
- 5.2.8 Quote THREE consecutive words from the extract which suggest that Mrs Bamjee is not a full figured and physically appealing person. (1)

5.2.9 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Mrs Bamjee's oldest daughter's Indian name is Girlie. (1)

5.2.10 Consider the short story as a whole.

Do you agree with Mr Bamjee's attitude towards his wife's political involvement? Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Poemö by Barolong Seboni
- 'Still I riseöby Maya Angelou

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

QUESTION 6

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

Poem – Barolong Seboni

1 We do not need
2 these jaggered words
3 that dig a trench between us
4 each time they are uttered

5 those epithets
6 sharp like spokes
7 that pierce the heart when spoken

8 there is no room in my cup
9 for these acidic words of sarcasm
10 that corrode my sensitivity

11 these cold and icy terms tossed
12 to deaden the heart
13 venomous words
14 from your serpentine tongue
15 that infect the feeling....

16 Let us speak, love
17 in gentler tones
18 timid as the lamb
19 is soft
20 woolly words
21 worn to stand strong against the
22 cold-bitterness of the world

23 Better still
24 let us search in our speech
25 for words deep as the soul is still
26 that will spell our thoughts
27 in the silence of our smiles.

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

shout;	friendly;	communicate;	damage;
discusses;	insulting;	protests;	heal

In this poem the speaker (a) ... against the way people (b) ... with one another in an (c) ... way that causes (d) ... to each other. (4)

- 6.1.2 Refer to line 3 (‘that dig a trench between us’).

Explain what the speaker means by ‘a trench between us’ (2)

- 6.1.3 What does the word ‘corrode’ (line 10) suggest about the speaker’s feelings? (1)

- 6.1.4. Quote TWO consecutive words from the poem which indicate that words can be poisonous. (1)

- 6.1.5 Refer to lines 17–19 (‘in gentler tones ... the lamb is soft’).

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

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is suitable. (2)

- 6.1.6 Refer to line 22 (‘cold-bitterness of the world’).

Discuss why the word ‘cold-bitterness’ is appropriate in this line. (2)

- 6.1.7 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The speaker does not have a solution to the ideal way in which words should be communicated. (1)

- 6.1.8 Discuss whether you sympathise with the speaker’s feelings in this poem. (3)

AND

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

Still I rise – Maya Angelou

- 1 You may write me down in history
- 2 With your bitter, twisted lies,
- 3 You may tread me in the very dirt
- 4 But still, like dust, I’ll rise.

5 Does my sassiness upset you?
6 Why are you beset with gloom?
7 `Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
8 Pumping in my living room.

9 Just like moons and like suns,
10 with the certainty of tides,
11 Just like hopes springing high,
12 Still I'll rise.

13 Did you want to see me broken?
14 Bowed head and lowered eyes?
15 Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
16 Weakened by my soulful cries?

17 Does my haughtiness offend you?
18 Don't you take it awful hard
19 `Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
20 Diggin' in my own backyard.

21 You may shoot me with your words,
22 You may cut me with your eyes,
23 You may kill me with your hatefulness,
24 But still, like air, I'll rise.

25 Does my sexiness upset you?
26 Does it come as a surprise
27 That I dance like I've got diamonds
28 At the meeting of my thighs?

29 Out of the huts of history's shame
30 I rise
31 Up from a past that's rooted in pain
32 I rise.
33 I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
34 Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

35 Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
36 I rise
37 Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
38 I rise
39 Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
40 I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
41 I rise
42 I rise
43 I rise.

- 6.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The figure of speech used in lines 3–4 (‘You may tread ... dust, I’ll rise’) is

- A metaphor.
- B personification.
- C simile.
- D euphemism. (1)

- 6.2.2 What is being compared in lines 7 and 8 (‘Cause I walk ... my living room’)? (2)

- 6.2.3 Refer to line 21 (‘You may shoot me with your words’).

- (a) When the speaker refers to ‘shoot’ does she mean it literally or figuratively? (1)
- (b) Give a reason for your answer to QUESTION 6.2.3(a). (1)

- 6.2.4 Refer to stanzas 1–4.

Using your OWN words, state THREE effects that the ‘you’ the speaker refers to, has on the speaker. (3)

- 6.2.5 Refer to lines 35–37 (‘Leaving behind nights ... that’s wondrously clear’).

- (a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is suitable. (2)

- 6.2.6 Identify the tone used by the speaker in stanza 8. (1)

- 6.2.7 One of the themes in ‘Still I rise’ is oppression.

Discuss this theme. (3)

- 6.2.8 Discuss the repetition of the words ‘I rise’ in the poem. (3)

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TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70