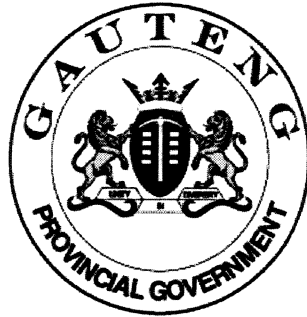


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**OCTOBER / NOVEMBER  
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**2004**

**ENGLISH ADDITIONAL  
LANGUAGE**

**(Second Paper: Literature)**

**HG 105-1/2**

**19 pages**

ENGLISH SECOND LANG HG: Paper 2



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**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**ENGLISH ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE HG  
(Second Paper: Literature)**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**MARKS: 80**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- You must answer TWO sections only. Answer ONE question from each section of your choice.
  - Write all answers in the answer books provided. This includes multiple-choice answers, which require the question number followed by a letter (A, B, C or D) or a word.
  - Number your answers clearly, using the same numbering as on the question paper.
  - Write neatly and clearly.
  - Do not quote unless asked to do so. Use your own words.
  - Answer all the questions on the two setworks you have studied but do not answer questions on two setworks in the same section.
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A. B. S. Eaton

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**SECTION A**  
**POETRY**

**QUESTION 1**

Read both poems carefully and answer all the set questions.

***Dover Beach***



The sea is calm tonight,  
The tide is full, the moon lies fair  
Upon the straits; — on the French coast the light  
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,  
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay. 5  
Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!  
Only, from the long line of spray  
Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land,  
Listen! You hear the grating roar  
Of pebbles which the waves draw back and fling, 10  
At their return, up the high strand,  
Begin, and cease, and then again begin,  
With tremulous cadence slow, and bring  
The eternal note of sadness in.

Sophocles long ago 15  
Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought  
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow  
Of human misery; we  
Find also in the sound a thought,  
Hearing it by this distant northern sea. 20

The Sea of Faith  
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore  
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled.  
But now I only hear  
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar, 25  
Retreating, to the breath  
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear  
And naked shingles of the world.  
Ah, love, let us be true  
To one another! For the world, which seems 30  
To lie before us like a land of dreams,  
So various, so beautiful, so new,  
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,  
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;  
And we are here as on a darkling plain 35  
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,  
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

Matthew Arnold

- 1.1 An atmosphere of tranquillity is created in the first six lines.
- 1.1.1 Give ONE word that reinforces this idea. (2)
- 1.1.2 Which senses does the poet/speaker invite his lover to employ in lines 1 – 6? (2)
- 1.2 Why would 'the cliffs of England' glimmer in the moonlight? (2)
- 1.3 The 'gl' sound in **gleams** and **glimmering** falls very easily on the ear. What does this suggest about the light? (2)
- 1.4 Read line 4. The phrase 'the cliffs of England stand' is placed between two punctuation marks and the word **stand** is at the end of that line. What effect does this have? (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Quote the first note of harshness that enters in the poem. (2)
- 1.5.2 What sound device is used here? (2)
- 1.5.3 What is the effect of this line? (2)
- 1.6 Explain the metaphor "The turbid ebb and flow of human misery" in your own words. (4)
- 1.7 What is the main theme of the poem? (2)
- 1.8 To what does Arnold compare our lives without faith? (2)

**AND**

**God's Grandeur**

The world is charged with the grandeur of God.  
It will flame out, like shining from shook foil;  
It gathers to a greatness, like ooze of oil  
Crushed. Why do men then now not reck his rod?  
Generations have trod, have trod, have trod; 5  
And all is seared with trade; bleared, smeared with toil;  
And wears man's smudge and shares man's smell: the soil  
Is bare now, nor can foot feel, being shod.

And for all this, nature is never spent;  
There lives the dearest freshness deep down things; 10  
And though the last lights of the black West went  
Oh, morning, at the brown brink eastward, springs –  
Because the Holy Ghost over the bent  
World broods with warm breast and with ah! bright wings.

Gerard Manley Hopkins

- 1.9 What type of poem is this? (2)
- 1.10 What does the word **charged** suggest? (2)
- 1.11 In line 1 the presence of God is seen to fill the whole world. Which word in line 2 indicates that this is an ongoing process? (2)
- 1.12 "...now not reck his rod" (line 4)
- 1.12.1 What is suggested by the following words?
- (a) reck  
(b) rod (2)
- 1.12.2 On what aspect of human behaviour is the poet commenting in this line? (2)
- 1.13 Carefully consider both poems again. One shows **optimism** and the other **pessimism**. How do these two poets go about creating this effect? By referring to **THREE** ideas from each poem show how a **positive** or **negative** effect is created. 3x2=(6)

[40]

**SECTION B**  
**THE NOVEL**

**QUESTION 2**  
**Maru – Bessie Head**

Read the following extracts and answer the set questions. Remember not to quote unless you are asked to do so.

**EXTRACT A**

How often had it haunted his mind? There was a busy, roaring highway on one side, full of bustle and traffic. Leading away from it was a small, dusty footpath. It went on and on by itself into the distance.	
‘Take that path,’ his heart said. ‘You have no other choice.’	5
Each time he hesitated. It was too lonely. No other companion trod that road. Maybe the loneliness would drive him to the busy highway, where he would meet his doom. But as he faced the choice again that late afternoon, springing upon either side of the footpath were thousands and thousands of bright yellow daisies. They stirred in the sunlight and cool breeze and turned faces of faint, enquiring surprise in his direction. Then they danced all by themselves. The sight was so beautiful that his heart leapt with joy. He stood up in a fearful hurry, like one with many preparations ahead of him.	10 15

- 2.1 Maru is often described as visionary. Give a description of TWO of his visions. 2x2=(4)
- 2.2 What do the two roads in his dream represent respectively? 2x2=(4)
- 2.3 The extract says Maru might take the “busy highway, where he would meet his doom” (lines 9 and 10).  
What does this reveal about Maru’s attitude towards his role in the community and what he really wants from life? 2x2=(4)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Which other character is represented in the vision? (2)
- 2.4.2 Maru has always refused to accept the position of paramount chief. Why does this now make sense? (2)
- 2.5 Describe some of the **preparations** Maru makes (line 17). (3)
- 2.6 Who will Maru hurt in the process of fulfilling his dream? (2)

**AND**

**EXTRACT B**

As Dikeledi gathered the sheets together, she separated three of them. They were not of Dilepe village, the Queen of Sheba, or of herself. A theme ran through them. There was a pulsating glow of yellow light dominating pitch black objects.

- 2.7 Briefly describe each of the three pictures in detail and state clearly what they symbolize.

3x2=(6)

**AND**

**EXTRACT C**

She had separated the scenes into three. The house stood alone with its glowing windows; the field of daisies and the lowering sky made their own statement; and, on their own, two dark forms embraced in a blaze of light. Dikeledi picked up the last picture. The outline was very clear, even though the faces and arms and bodies were blacked out. She followed the silhouette of the taller person with her eye, then raised her hand to her mouth to stifle an exclamation of surprise. It was unmistakably that of her brother, Maru....  
...She had had a glimpse of something new and altogether outside her usual speculations. How had he done it? How had he projected his dreams on someone so far removed from him? That sort of thing was meat and drink to Maru but it changed the picture when some other living being was on the receiving end of his dreams, especially such a true and sensitive recorder as Margaret. There were many things she doubted about Maru. He was too rich in speculation and mystery. But Margaret? Everything about her was direct, purposeful and straightforward.

- 2.8 Why is Dikeledi surprised by the picture? (line 9) (2)
- 2.9 When Dikeledi asks the questions "How had he done it? How had he projected his dreams on someone so far removed from him?" she acknowledges one very important character trait that Maru has. What is this? (2)
- 2.10 Whom does he use in this little pretence of his? (2)

**AND**



**EXTRACT D**

There were two rooms. In one his wife totally loved him; in another, she totally loved Moleka. He watched over this other room, fearfully, in his dreams at night. It was always the same dream. Moleka would appear trailing a broken leg with blood streaming from a wound in his mouth and his heart. No one ever cried with such deep, heart-rending sobs as his wife did on these occasions. Often he would start awake to find those hot tears streaming on to his arm from her closed eyes.

- 2.11 Which TWO emotions are revealed by Maru's dream? (2)
- 2.12 Who has the power to destroy this relationship between Maru and Margaret: Maru or Moleka? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 2.13 Why do you think the title of the novel is *Maru*? (2)
- [40]

**SECTION C**  
**DRAMA**

Answer Question 3 or Question 4.

**QUESTION 3**  
***Julius Caesar* – Shakespeare**

Read both passages carefully then answer all the set questions.

**EXTRACT A: ACT II Sc i**

<b>Brutus</b>	:	Kneel not, gentle Portia.	
<b>Portia</b>	:	I should not need, if you were gentle Brutus. Within the bond of marriage, tell me, Brutus, Is it excepted, I should know no secrets That appertain to you? Am I your self	5
		But, as it were, in sort or limitation, To keep with you at meals, comfort your bed, And talk to you sometimes? Dwell I but in the suburbs	
		Of your good pleasure? If it be no more, Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife.	10
<b>Brutus</b>	:	You are my true and honourable wife, As dear to me as are the ruddy drops That visit my sad heart.	

<b>Portia</b>	: If this were true, then should I know this secret. I grant I am a woman, but, withal, A woman that Lord Brutus took to wife; I grant I am a woman, but, withal, A woman well-reputed, Cato's daughter. Think you I am no stronger than my sex, Being so father'd and so husbanded? Tell me your counsels, I will not disclose 'em. I have made strong proof of my constancy. Giving myself a voluntary wound Here, in the thigh: can I bear that with patience And not my husband's secrets?	15      20    25
<b>Brutus</b>	: O ye gods! Render me worthy of this noble wife.	
<b>[Knocking within]</b>		

- 3.1 In what way has Brutus not been **gentle** (line 2) ? (2)
- 3.2 What is suggested by a woman kneeling (line 1)? (2)
- 3.3 Quote a sentence that suggests Brutus does not confide in his wife. (2)
- 3.4 "As dear to me as the ruddy drops that visit my sad heart" (lines 13 – 14).
- 3.4.1 Name the figure of speech above.
- 3.4.2 What does it suggest about Brutus' feelings for Portia? (2)
- 3.5 Quote a sentence that suggests Portia comes from and is married to honourable people. (2)
- 3.6 What qualities of Portia are revealed when she gives herself a voluntary wound? Name TWO qualities. (4)
- 3.7 Who is Cato? (2)
- 3.8 Give a synonym for **counsels** (line 22). (2)
- 3.9 Brutus' final reaction to his wife suggests that he is (Choose either A, B C or D.) (2)
- A. domineering and arrogant.  
B. humble and meek.  
C. warm and passionate.  
D. calculating and cold.
- 3.10 Say whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.  
Give a reason to support your answer.

**Even in the end Brutus has no intentions of confiding in his wife.** (2)

**AND**

EXTRACT B: Act III Sc i: *Rome: in front of the capital*

<i>A crowd of People, among them Artemidorus and the Soothsayer. Flourish of trumpets. Enter Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Casca, Decius, Metellus, Trebonius, Cinna, Antony, Lepidus, Popilius, Publius, and Others.</i>	
<b>Caesar</b>	: [To the Soothsayer] The ides of March are come.
<b>Soothsayer</b>	: Ay, Caesar; but not gone.
<b>Artemidorus</b>	: Hail, Caesar! Read this schedule.
<b>Decius</b>	: Trebonius doth desire you to o'er-read, At your best leisure, this his humble suit. 5
<b>Artemidorus</b>	: O Caesar, read mine first; for mine's a suit That touches Caesar nearer. Read it, great Caesar.
<b>Caesar</b>	: What touches us ourself shall be last served.
<b>Artemidorus</b>	: Delay not, Caesar; read it instantly.
<b>Caesar</b>	: What! is the fellow mad? 10
<b>Publius</b>	: Sirrah, give place.
<b>Caesar</b>	: What! urge you your petitions in the street? Come to the Capitol. <i>Caesar goes up to the Senate House, the rest following</i>
<b>Popilius</b>	: I wish your enterprise today may thrive. What said Popilius Lena? 15
<b>Cassius</b>	: He wish'd today our enterprise might thrive. I fear our purpose is discovered.
<b>Brutus</b>	: Look how he makes to Caesar: mark him.
<b>Cassius</b>	: Casca, be sudden, for we fear prevention. Brutus, what shall be done? If this be known, 20 Cassius or Caesar never shall turn back, For I will slay myself.
<b>Brutus</b>	: Cassius, be constant. Popilius Lena speaks not of our purposes; For, look, he smiles, and Caesar doth not change. 25
<b>Cassius</b>	: Trebonius knows his time; for, look you, Brutus, He draws Mark Antony out of the way.

- 3.11 When are the ides of March? (2)
- 3.12 What is suggested by "but not gone" (line 2) ? (2)
- 3.13 "What touches us ourself shall be last served" (line 8).
- 3.13.1 What quality of Caesar is revealed here? (2)
- 3.13.2 Explain in what way the above statement is eventually fatal for Caesar. (2)
- 3.14 "What! is the fellow mad?" (line 10)  
What feeling is associated with this expression? (2)

3.15 Say whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE. Give a reason to support your answer.

**Popilius Lena is a conspirator.**

(2)

3.16 What enterprise do the conspirators think Popilius is talking about?

(2)

3.17 Why is Mark Antony “drawn out of the way” (line 27)?

(2)

3.18 What purpose does the presence of Artemidorus and the Soothsayer serve in the scene?

(2)

[40]

OR

**QUESTION 4**  
**Macbeth – Shakespeare**

Read both extracts carefully, then answer the set questions.

**EXTRACT A: Act I Sc v**

<b>Lady Macbeth</b>	: He brings great news.		
		The raven himself is hoarse	
		That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan	
		Under my battlements. Come, you spirits	
		That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here,	5
		And fill me, from the crown to the toe, top-full	
		Of direst cruelty. Make thick my blood;	
		Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,	
		That no compunctious visitings of nature	
		Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between	10
		The effect and it. Come to my woman's breasts,	
		And take my milk for gall, you murd'ring ministers,	
		Wherever in your sightless substances	
		You wait on nature's mischief. Come, thick night	
		And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,	15
		That my keen knife see not the wound it makes,	
		Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,	
		To cry Hold, hold!	
		<i>Enter Macbeth</i>	
		Great Glamis! worthy Cawdor!	20
		Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter!	
		Thy letters have transported me beyond	
		This ignorant present, and I feel now	
		The future in the instant.	
<b>Macbeth</b>	: My dearest love,		25
	Duncan comes here tonight.		
<b>Lady Macbeth</b>	: And when goes hence?		
<b>Macbeth</b>	: Tomorrow, as he purposes.		
<b>Lady Macbeth</b>	: O, never		
	Shall sun that morrow see!		30

- 4.1 For whom could the raven be a metaphor? (2)
- 4.2 Why is this metaphor so appropriate? (2)
- 4.3 Quote TWO lines that indicate that Lady Macbeth is prepared to give up her femininity in order to murder Duncan. (2)
- 4.4 Quote the THREE words that indicate that Lady Macbeth might have had the intention of killing Duncan herself. (2)

- 4.5 Which theme is reinforced in lines 14 – 15? (2)
- 4.6 Lady Macbeth is often seen as the fourth witch. What reinforces this idea in this extract? (2)
- 4.7 What do both Lady Macbeth and Macbeth ask the forces of nature to do? (2)
- 4.8 What do we learn about Lady Macbeth’s character from this extract? Mention FOUR things. (4)
- 4.9 The word **pall** (line 15) refers to a shroud. Why is this word so significant in this image? (2)
- 4.10 What tone of voice does Lady Macbeth use when she greets Macbeth? (2)
- 4.11 When Macbeth answers “My dearest love, / Duncan comes here tonight” (lines 25 & 26), what tone of voice do you think he uses? Substantiate your answer. (3)
- 4.12 What is implied by Lady Macbeth in the last two lines? (2)

AND

**EXTRACT B: Act 4 Sc 3**

<p><b>Macduff</b> : Cut short all intermission. Front to front Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. Within my sword’s length set him; if he ’scape, Heaven forgive him too!</p>	<p>But, gentle Heavens,</p>
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- 4.13 Who is the “fiend of Scotland”? (2)
- 4.14 Explain, in your own words, the last words spoken by Macduff in this extract.  
 (“Within my sword’s length set him; if he ’scape, heaven forgive him too!”) (2)
- 4.15 Macduff has experienced personal sorrow. What has happened? (2)
- 4.16 Macbeth and Macduff kill for different reasons. Briefly discuss these reasons. 2x2=(4)
- 4.17 Why is Macbeth considered a tragic hero? (3)

[40]

**SECTION D**  
**SHORT STORIES**  
**Answer Question 5 OR Question 6**

**QUESTION 5**  
**Focus – compiled by R. Meyer**

Read both extracts carefully, then answer all the questions.

**EXTRACT A – From *The Schoolmaster* by Pauline Smith**

Because of a weakness of the chest which my grandmother thought that she alone could cure, I went often, as a young girl, to my grandparents' farm of Nooitgedacht in the Ghamka Valley. At Nooitgedacht, where my grandparents lived together for more than forty years, my grandmother had always young people about her – young boys and girls, and little children who clung to her skirts or were tossed up into the air and caught again by my grandfather. There was not one of their children or their grandchildren that did not love Grandfather and Grandmother Delport, and when Aunt Betje died it seemed but right to us all that her orphans, little Neeltje and Frikkie and Hans, Koos and Martinus and Piet, should come to Nooitgedacht to live. My grandmother was then about sixty years old. She was a big stout woman, but as is sometimes the way with women who are stout, she moved very easily and lightly upon her feet. I had seen once a ship come sailing into Zandtbaai harbour, and Grandmother walking, in her full wide skirts with Aunt Betje's children bobbing like little boats around her, would make me often think of it. This big, wise and gentle woman, with love in her heart for all the world, saw in everything that befell us the will of the Lord. And when, three weeks after Aunt Betje's children had come to us, there came one night, from God knows where, a stranger asking for shelter out of the storm, my grandmother knew that the Lord had sent him.	5 10 15 20
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- 5.1 Who is the schoolmaster? (2)
- 5.2 Why couldn't Engela stay with her parents? (2)
- 5.3 "bobbing like little boats around her" (line 18).
- 5.3.1 Name the figure of speech in the above line. (1)
- 5.3.2 According to this quotation, who is compared to the ship and who are the boats? (2)
- 5.4 What proof is there from the story that the schoolmaster is equally in love with Engela? Give TWO examples. (4)
- 5.5 What possible reason would the schoolmaster have for taking time to respond to Grandma's request for him to stay on the farm? (2)

- 5.6 What indications are there in the story that Grandma Delport is deeply religious? Give TWO indications. (4)
- 5.7 What does Engela give the schoolmaster as her symbol of love? (2)
- 5.8 What gives a clue to the schoolmaster's "sin and sorrow" in the story? (2)
- 5.9 Choose the INCORRECT option.
- The story shows without doubt that love
- A. is full of hope and faith.  
B. does not condemn.  
C. makes people go crazy.  
D. is full of joy and sorrow. (2)
- 5.10 The power of Engela's love for the schoolmaster is very strong. Give TWO examples from the story to support this statement. (4)
- 5.11 Explain what a mule is. (2)

AND

**EXTRACT B: From *The Jackal* – Hannah Browne**

How lovely, was his first thought and then, as he heard their weak mewling sounds, it must be their mother who killed the lamb. And we killed their father. He sank down on his knees, wiggling his fingers at the one nearest him. Its eyes barely open, it tried to suck. The boy laughed with delight.	5
They were like puppies, so frisky. Forgetting everything else, he played with them, just as he sometimes played with the lambs. He lifted first one, and then another against his cheeks, curling them around his neck, their slightly wild smell in his nose, their pelts crackling small snaps of electricity against his skin.	10
Suddenly his mind cleared. They were vermin, these cuddly red balls of movement. Tomorrow they would be big and lethal, killing the sheep that survived this terrible drought. He picked up a large stone, lifted it high above his head, then threw it away from him with all his might. He could not do it, he could not kill these beautiful creatures.	15
Shoulders sagging, he walked away. What would he do, his mother depended upon him? He had to care for their flock; to make sure that lambs came to no harm. His mother loved this farm. Maybe he could tell old Taboets to come down and kill the cubs. But he knew he would not do that either. So he walked on, kicking at the stones as he went.	20



It was quite warm and he carried his pullover slung across his shoulders when he came home for lunch. 25

His mother, a little frown between her eyes, looked absently at him while he washed his hands in the kitchen sink. He wondered whether she could smell the scent of jackal all over him.

“Did you find anything?” she asked and he shook his head, 30  
picked at his *souskluitjies* and finally pushed his half-eaten plate away.

- 5.12 What are these “cuddly red balls of movement”? (2)
- 5.13 5.13.1 What figure of speech is used in “cuddly red balls of movement”? (1)  
5.13.2 What is the effect of describing them like this? (2)
- 5.14 What does the description of the boy’s thoughts in the above passage tell us about his character? Name TWO things. (4)
- 5.15 Quote to show the boy momentarily loses but quickly regains his sense of reasoning. (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6

*Stories South African – A. Lennox-Short and R. E. Lighton*

Read both extracts carefully, then answer all the questions.

**EXTRACT A:** From *The Follower* – F.C. Cornell

...his ghastly face contorted with horror, glancing behind him as he ran, and holding out his arms as though to ward off a pursuer.

‘Past me he flew, straight across the sand towards the dunes from which he had lately come, his shrieks getting fainter and fainter as he sped, until they ceased, and the faint breeze that heralded the dawn brought back the sound of mocking laughter. 5

‘Fear held possession of me, for *something* had passed me in pursuit of the haunted man, and, with terror gripping my faculties, I scarce dared turn my eyes to where the fresh spoor of Carfax’s naked feet showed in the sand. Yes! It was there: a heavy, broad, square-toed print following and treading over Carfax’s own and showing the signs of a mad pursuit. 10 15

<p>'Did I follow them? No! I'm not ashamed to say I did not — at any rate, not then. Instead, I walked down to the shore, where the solemn breakers offered some sort of companionship, and prayed for morning to come and blot out the ghastly moon and all it had shown me, and save my reason.</p>	20
<p>'The sun came at last, and with it an awful hurricane that equalled that of the previous week, and I was hard put to it to save our few belongings from being swept away and from being myself overwhelmed. In the evening came the calm, and with it the boat; and, thank God! I had not to face the moonlight again alone.'</p>	25

- 6.1 Name the following in the story.
- 6.1.1 The “follower” referred to in the title (2)
- 6.1.2 The “haunted man” (line 10) (2)
- 6.2 What are the narrator and his colleagues doing in that part of the country? (2)
- 6.3 What name do we give to people who are on an expedition like theirs? (2)
- 6.4 Quote TWO words or phrases from the passage that are associated with or suggestive of being haunted. (4)
- 6.5 “Fear held possession of me” (line 9)
- 6.5.1 What figure of speech is contained in the above? (1)
- 6.5.2 What does it suggest about the narrator? (2)
- 6.6 From your knowledge of the story, what is particularly frightening about getting lost in that area? Name TWO things. (4)
- 6.7 What evidence does the narrator show, that he was not imagining the pursuit? Give TWO examples. (4)
- 6.8 Quote TWO words which suggest that the events described in the passage take place near the sea. (2)
- 6.9 What qualities do you think are required by people like the narrator and his colleagues for the kind of work that they do? Give TWO qualities. (4)

**AND**

**EXTRACT B:** From *The Way That He Took* by Rudyard Kipling

<p>A few months ago the doctor had retired from practice to a country-house in rainy England, his fortune made and, as he tried to believe, his life-work done. Then the bugles blew, and, rejoicing at the change, he found himself, his experience, and his fine bedside manner, buttoned up in a black-tabbed khaki coat, on a hospital train that covered eleven hundred miles a week, carried a hundred wounded each trip and dealt him more experience in a month than he had ever gained in a year of home practice.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>
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- 6.10 What is suggested by “tried to believe” (line 3)? (2)
- 6.11 How do you know that the doctor has not retired? (2)
- 6.12 Quote TWO words or phrases that suggest the doctor is working during a war. (4)
- 6.13 Explain the important part played by Sister Margaret in the story. (3)

**[40]**

**TOTAL: 80**