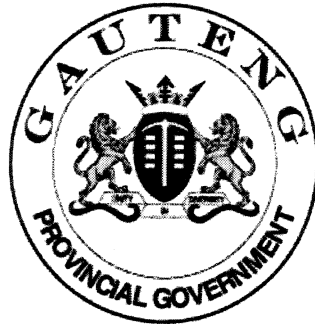


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**OCTOBER / NOVEMBER
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2004

**ENGLISH ADDITIONAL
LANGUAGE**

(Second Paper: Literature)

SG

105-2/2

19 pages

ENGLISH SECOND LANG SG: Paper 2



105 2 2

SG

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**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

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

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 80

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 - Do not quote unless asked to do so.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 networks you have studied but do not answer questions on two networks in the same section.
-
-

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SECTION A
POETRY

QUESTION 1

Read both poems and answer all the set questions.

Mending Wall

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun,
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.
The work of hunters is another thing; 5
I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made, 10
But at spring mending-time we find them there.
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each. 15
And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them balance:
'Stay where you are until our backs are turned!'
We wear our fingers rough with handling them.
Oh, just another kind of outdoor game, 20
One on a side. It comes to little more:
There where it is we do not need the wall:
He is all pine and I am apple orchard.
My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him. 25
He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbours.'
Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder
If I could put a notion in his head:
'Why do they make good neighbours? Isn't it
Where there are cows? But here there are no cows. 30
Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offence.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down.' I could say 'Elves' to him, 35
But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather
He said it to himself. I see him there,
Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top
In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed.
He moves in darkness as it seems to me, 40
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
He will not go behind his father's saying,
And he likes having thought of it so well
He says again, 'Good fences make good neighbours'.

Robert Frost

- 1.1 Give TWO reasons why anyone would want to build a wall. (2)
- 1.2 Why does the neighbour want a wall? (2)
- 1.3 Why does the poet initiate the rebuilding of the wall each year? (2)
- 1.4 Rewrite the first line of the poem in normal spoken language. (2)
- 1.5 Quote TWO words that suggest that mysterious forces are involved in the destruction of the wall (lines 2–3). (2)
- 1.6 How would you describe the hunters' behaviour when they destroy the wall? (2)
- 1.7 What makes the appearance of the gaps seem mysterious (lines 9–10)? (2)
- 1.8 What are the shapes of these boulders? Do not quote. (2)
- 1.9 How does the shape of the boulders indicate that this rebuilding is a pointless exercise? (2)
- 1.10 What does the poet mean when he says: 'He is all pine and I am apple orchard'? (2)
- 1.11 How does the poet treat the neighbour? (2)
- 1.12 Consider the answer to Question 1.11. What tone of voice do you think the neighbour uses when he answers: 'Good fences make good neighbours'? (Choose either A, B, C or D.)
A confident
B angry
C sarcastic
D light-hearted (1)
- 1.13 What opinion does the poet have of his neighbour as suggested by lines 37-40? (2)
- 1.14 What does the wall represent or symbolise in the poem? (2)

AND

The Unknown Citizen
(To JS/07/M/378
This Marble Monument
Is Erected by the State)

He was found by the Bureau of Statistics to be
One against whom there was no official complaint,
And all reports on his conduct agree
That, in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word, he was a saint,
For in everything he did he served the Greater Community. 5
Except for the War till the day he retired
He worked in a factory and never got fired,
But satisfied his employers, Fudge Motors Inc.
Yet he wasn't a scab or odd in his views,
For his Union reports that he paid his dues, 10
(Our report on his Union shows it was sound)
And our Social Psychology workers found
That he was popular with his mates and liked a drink.
The Press are convinced that he bought a paper every day
And that his reactions to advertisements were normal in every way. 15
Policies taken out in his name prove that he was fully insured,
And his Health-card shows he was once in hospital but left it cured.
Both Producers Research and High-Grade Living declare
He was fully sensible to the advantages of the Instalment Plan
And had everything necessary to the Modern Man, 20
A phonograph, a radio, a car and a frigidaire.
Our researchers into Public Opinion are content
That he held the proper opinions for the time of year;
When there was peace, he was for peace; when there was war, he went.
He was married and added five children to the population, 25
Which our Eugenist says was the right number for a parent of his
generation,
And our teachers report that he never interfered with their education.
Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd:
Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard. 30

W.H. Auden

- 1.15 Complete each open space by filling in a word from the list below. Write down only the answer next to the correct number.

citizens, soldiers, complimentary, reports, real, controls, imaginary

Auden gained inspiration for his poem from the statue that was erected in memory of all the soldiers who died during World War I: 'The Unknown Soldier'. In Auden's poem he does not speak about 1.15. 1 -----, but about 1.15. 2 ----- who have dedicated their lives to the state. This obituary is not very 1.15. 3 ----- because the state does not show its appreciation for outstanding qualities, but shows how it 1.15. 4 ----- the lives of its citizens. In this 1.15. 5 (monologue/duologue) the state spokesperson 1.15. 6 ----- on the life of this unknown citizen. He does not reveal anything about the 1.15. 7 ----- person represented by the memorial.

(7)

- 1.16 Who is this citizen who is represented by the memorial?

(2)

- 1.17 What does a Eugenist do? (2)
- 1.18 How would you describe Auden’s feelings for this kind of state? (2)
- [40]

SECTION B
NOVEL

QUESTION 2
MARU – Bessie Head

Carefully read the extracts and answer all the set questions.

EXTRACT A

The clue to Moleka and Maru lay in their relationships with women. They were notorious in Dilepe village for their love affairs, and the opposing nature of their temperaments was clearly revealed in the way they conducted these affairs. The result was the same: their victims exploded like bombs, for differing reasons. At the end of a love affair, Moleka would smile in the way he smiled when he made people and goats jump out of his path, outrage in their eyes. There was nothing Moleka did not know about the female anatomy. It made him arrogant and violent. There was no woman who could resist the impact of his permanently boiling bloodstream. But he outraged them, and horrible sensations were associated with the name of Moleka. Moleka and women were like a volcanic explosion in a dark tunnel. Moleka was the only one to emerge, on each occasion, unhurt, smiling.	5
It was different with Maru. At the end of a love affair, a deep sorrow would fill his eyes. He often took to his bed with some indefinable ailment. The victims, too, displayed alarming symptoms.	10
	15

- 2.1 What is Maru’s position in the village? (2)
- 2.2 Who is Moleka? (2)
- 2.3 Complete the following table that compares and contrasts the relationship that Maru and Moleka have with women. Use the extract as guide.

Moleka	Maru
• Notorious for his love affairs	2.3.1 ----- for his love affairs
• At the end of a love affair he 2.3.2 ----- and moves on	At the end of his love affair he feels 2.3.3 -----
• His knowledge of women makes him 2.3.4 ----- and violent.	His knowledge of women makes falling in love a 2.3.5 ----- experience for Maru.

(5)

- 2.4 Eventually both men have the same effect on women: ‘their victims exploded like bombs ...’ (line 5). Which figure of speech is used here? (Choose A, B, C or D.)
- A. simile
 B. metaphor
 C. antithesis
 D. onomatopoeia (1)
- 2.5 What do you understand happened to these women? (1)
- 2.6 Judging from Moleka’s previous behaviour, how do you expect him to react when he falls in love with Margaret? (2)
- 2.7 How does Moleka react to ‘being in love’ with Margaret? Give TWO examples of his behaviour. (4)
- 2.8 Maru also undergoes a change. How does he now react when he falls in love with Margaret? Give TWO changes. (4)

AND

EXTRACT B

Moleka stood up and walked out of the office. Maru raised one large hand and covered his face. He was laughing. He had a number of bombs to set off in the village of Dilepe.	3
Some would explode soon, some a little later. This was the first time Moleka was out of it, and he was laughing because Moleka appeared just as much a fool as everyone else to his scheming and plotting.	6

- 2.9 Briefly discuss the events which led to Moleka and Maru abruptly becoming strangers and enemies. (4)
- 2.10 Maru covers his face with his hand and laughs. Who is in control of this situation? (1)
- 2.11 He “had a number of bombs to set off” (lines 2 and 3). What do you think he means by this? (2)
- 2.12 “Some would explode soon” (line 4). Mention ONE person affected by the bomb that is to explode on this occasion. (2)

AND

Casca	You speak to Casca, and to such a man That is no fleering tell-tale. Hold, my hand; Be factious for redress of all these griefs, And I will set this foot of mine as far As who goes farthest.	20
--------------	--	----

- 3.1 What does Cassius mean when he calls Caesar a tyrant (line 4)? (2)
- 3.2 Name two things Romans are compared to in this passage. (2)
- 3.3 Why are Romans called by these names? (2)
- 3.4 Cassius is afraid that he might have spoken too openly. Quote the line(s) that suggest(s) this. (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

Act 4 Sc iii

Cassius	I an itching palm!	
	You know that you are Brutus that speak this, Or, by the gods, this speech were else your last.	
Brutus	The name of Cassius honours this corruption, And chastisement doth therefore hide his head.	5
Cassius	Chastisement!	
Brutus	Remember March, the ides of March remember: Did not great Julius bleed for justice' sake? What villain touch'd his body, that did stab, And not for justice? What, shall one of us, That struck the foremost man of all this world But for supporting robbers, shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes, And sell the mighty space of our large honours For so much trash as may be grasped thus? I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman.	10
Cassius	Brutus, bait not me;	15

- 3.5 What is suggested by "itching palm" (line 1)?
Choose only the CORRECT option. (2)
- A. a sore hand
B. greed
C. a diseased tree
D. a desire to hit
- 3.6 Who is being accused of having such a palm? (2)

- 3.7 3.7.1 “or by the gods, this speech were else your last” (line 3).
What would you consider this statement to be? Choose from the options below.
- A. A promise
 - B. A threat
 - C. An understatement
 - D. An oath
- 3.7.2 If Brutus were not Brutus, what would Cassius do to him? (2)
- 3.8 Why are Brutus and Cassius having an argument? (2)
- 3.9 What happened during the Ides of March? (line 7) (2)
- 3.10 Whose involvement then, according to Mark Antony, had the most destructive results? (2)
- 3.11 Which qualities of Brutus are revealed by the passage? Name any TWO. (4)
- 3.12 “Chastisement!” (line 6).
Choose the INCORRECT symbol in the following questions.
The exclamation mark (!) suggests that Cassius is _____ .
- A. excited
 - B. surprisingly shocked
 - C. amazed
 - D. in total disbelief
- 3.13 Brutus uses these words politely, to suggest **murder**.
(Choose the INCORRECT option.)
- A. “itching palm” (line 1)
 - B. “bleed” (line 8)
 - C. “touched” (line 9)
 - D. “struck” (line 11)
- 3.14 According to the passage, why was Caesar killed? (2)
- 3.15 3.15.1 What figures of speech are contained in the following?
- (a) “chastisement doth therefore hide his face.”
 - (b) “Did not great Caesar bleed for justice’ sake?”
- 3.15.2 Explain the meaning of ONE of the above quotations. (2)
- 3.16 Brutus still respects Caesar. Give TWO separate quotations that suggest this. (2)
- 3.17 What is the “trash” (line 15) that Brutus is talking about? (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 4
MACBETH – William Shakespeare

Carefully read the extracts and answer all the set questions.

EXTRACT A

Act 1 Sc iv

Duncan	My plenteous joys, Wanton in fullness, seek to hide themselves In drops of sorrow. – Sons, kinsmen, thanes, And you whose places are the nearest, know, We will establish our estate upon	5
	Our eldest, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter The Prince of Cumberland; which honour must Not unaccompanied invest him only, But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine On all deservers. [To MACBETH] From hence to Inverness, And bind us further to you.	10
Macbeth	The rest is labour, which is not used for you. I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful The hearing of my wife with your approach; So humbly take my leave.	
Duncan	My worthy Cawdor!	15

- 4.1 Complete each open space by choosing one of the following words from the list below. Write only the number and the correct word.

Dunsinane; Inverness; gratitude; insincere; dramatic irony; trusts; murderous; humour; anger; mystery

The first Thane of Cawdor repented his treason and accepted his execution without protest. Duncan expresses his 4.1.1----- to Macbeth and says that he will spend the night at Macbeth's castle, 4.1.2 ----- . Concealing his 4.1.3 ----- thoughts, Macbeth says that he will go on ahead to carry the joyful news to his wife. Duncan 4.1.4 ----- Macbeth completely and Shakespeare creates 4.1.5 ----- by allowing the audience to know that Macbeth is actually 4.1.6 ----- and has entertained thoughts of murdering the King. (6)

- 4.2 How does Duncan express his emotions as described in lines 1 to 3? (2)
- 4.3 Duncan says that not only will Malcolm be honoured, but everyone who deserves it will be rewarded.
- 4.3.1 To what does Duncan compare these awards? (2)
- 4.3.2 What is Macbeth's reward? (2)

- 4.4 Which theme is highlighted in this extract? Choose either A, B, C or D.
- A. Order versus disorder
 - B. Darkness
 - C. The theme of love
 - D. Appearance versus reality (2)
- 4.5 Just before this extract Duncan has said that one cannot look someone in the face and judge his character.
- 4.5.1 Of whom did he say this? (2)
 - 4.5.2 Why will he be fooled again? (2)
- 4.6 How is Macbeth feeling at this stage? (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

Act 1 Sc vii

Duncan	Where's the Thane of Cawdor?	
	We coursed him at the heels, and had a purpose To be his purveyor; but he rides well,	3
	And his great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him To his home before us. Fair and noble hostess,	
	We are your guest tonight.	6

- 4.7 Who is not present to welcome the King? (2)
- 4.8 Lady Macbeth is addressed as "fair" and "noble". Why is she neither of these things? (2)

AND

EXTRACT C

ACT 2 Sc ii

Lady Macbeth	My hands are of your colour; but I shame To wear a heart so white. [<i>Knocking</i>] I hear a knocking At the south entry. Retire we to our chamber. A little water clears us of this deed; How easy is it then! Your constancy	5
	Hath left you unattended. [<i>Knocking</i>] Hark, more knocking. Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us And show us to be watchers. Be not lost So poorly in your thoughts.	
	To know my deed, 'twere best not know myself.	10
Macbeth	[<i>Knocking</i>] Wake Duncan with thy knocking! I would thou couldst. [<i>Exeunt</i>]	

- 4.9 4.9.1 What colour are Macbeth's hands? Why? (2)
- 4.9.2 What is the colour of his heart? Why? (2)

- 4.10 Lady Macbeth does not realise the consequences of their deed. Quote a line that proves this. (2)
- 4.11 Briefly describe the state of mind of:
- 4.11.1 Lady Macbeth
- 4.11.2 Macbeth at this stage (4)

AND

EXTRACT D

Act 3 Sc ii

<p>Lady Macbeth</p> <p>Where our desire is got without content. 'Tis safer to be that which we destroy Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy.</p>	<p>Nought's had, all's spent,</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Enter MACBETH</i></p> <p>How now, my lord? Why do you keep alone, Of sorriest fancies your companions making, Using those thoughts which should indeed have died With them they think on? Things without all remedy Should be without regard; what's done is done.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>
--	---	--------------------

- 4.12 Lady Macbeth helped her husband to fulfil his ambition. Has it brought her peace of mind? Quote TWO words to support your answer. (2)
- 4.13 What advice does Lady Macbeth have for Macbeth? (2)
- 4.14 How do we know she does not follow her own advice? (1)
- 4.15 How does she escape from all this? (1)

[40]

SECTION D
SHORT STORIES

Answer Question 5 OR Question 6.

QUESTION 5
Focus – Compiled by R. Meyer

Read both extracts then answer all the set questions.

EXTRACT A – An Ornerly Kind Of Kid – William Saroyan

<p>'Do you mean you and Mayo are alike?' Mrs Maloney said. 'I do,' Mike said, 'I do indeed.' 'Very much alike?' 'Almost precisely,' Mike said. 'Oh, he'll not be the great man he is now for long, but I don't want to be the one to cheat him out of a single moment of his greatness.' 'You must be joking,' Mrs Maloney said. 'I couldn't be more serious', ' Mike said. 'Archie Cannon</p>	<p>5</p>
--	----------

thought I was joking, too, but why would I be joking? I bought him the gun and shells, and off he went to hunt, didn't he?' 'Well, I hope he doesn't hurt himself,' Mrs Maloney said. 'We'll never know if he does,' Mike said. 'I've asked Archie to come by around ten for some beer because I figure he'll be back by then.'	10
'Is Mrs Cannon coming with Archie?' 'I don't think so,' Mike said. 'Her name wasn't mentioned.' 'Then I suppose you don't want me to sit up with you,' Mrs Maloney said. 'I don't know why not, if you want to,' Mike said. But Mrs Maloney knew it wouldn't do to sit up, so she said, 'No, I'll be getting to bed long before ten.'	15 20

- 5.1 Why is Mayo described as “ornery”? (2)
- 5.2 How old is he? (2)
- 5.3 What do Mayo and Mike have in common? Mention TWO examples. (4)
- 5.4 In what way will this be “Mayo’s moment of greatness”? (line 6) (2)
- 5.5 Choose only the CORRECT option.
- Mayo is hunting _____ .
- A. guinea fowls
B. pheasants
C. guinea pigs
D. elephants (2)
- 5.6 Give THREE examples of Mayo’s attitude and behaviour before this hunting trip. (6)
- 5.7 How is he changed by this hunting trip? Mention TWO ways. (4)
- 5.8 Give another word for “shells” (line 10). (2)
- 5.9 Answer TRUE or FALSE, then support your answer.
- 5.9.1 Mayo is an excellent hunter.
5.9.2 Mayo kills two birds and brings them home. (4)

AND

EXTRACT B – *The Luncheon* – W. Somerset Maugham

‘Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus,’ I asked the waiter.	
I tried with all my might to will him to say no. A happy smile spread over his broad, priest-like face, and he assured me that they had some so large, so splendid, so tender, that it was a marvel.	5
‘I’m not in the least hungry,’ my guest sighed, ‘but if you insist I don’t mind having some asparagus.’	
I ordered them.	
‘Aren’t you going to have any?’	10
‘No, I never eat asparagus.’	
‘I know there are people who don’t like them. The fact is, you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat.’	
We waited for the asparagus to be cooked. Panic seized me. It was not a question now how much money I should have left over for the rest of the month, but whether I had enough to pay the bill. It would be mortifying to find myself ten francs short and be obliged to borrow from my guest. I could not bring myself to do that. I knew exactly how much I had and if the bill came to more I made up my mind that I would put my hand in my pocket and with a dramatic cry start up and say it had been picked. Of course it would be awkward if she had not money enough either to pay the bill. Then the only thing would be to leave my watch and say I would come back and pay later.	15
The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent and appetizing.	20
	25

- 5.10 “Madame” in the first line is the writer’s _____ .
- A. wife
B. friend
C. guest
D. cook (2)
- 5.11 Why is the writer “seized by panic” after ordering the giant asparagus? (2)
- 5.12 Answer TRUE or FALSE, then support your answer.
- The writer does not enjoy asparagus. (2)
- 5.13 What usually happens when patrons in a restaurant cannot or will not pay the bill? (2)
- 5.14 What qualities of the narrator are revealed in this extract? (2)
- 5.15 From your knowledge of the story, give another example of this woman’s greedy behaviour. (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6

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

EXTRACT A – *How Table Mountain Got Its Cloud* – Jan Colvin

<p>'Just the way with us,' said the Dutchman, 'before they saw the Jolly Roger. Then they did not love us quite so much. No, Mynheer, they did not. It was walk the plank with every man jack of them. Brave days, Mynheer. Why, we captured the Viceroy of the Indies, me and La Buze. He'd enough treasure in his ship to fill our fo'csle with Portuguese gold and diamonds.</p>	5
<p>And I was with Plantain in the Isle of Madagascar when he fought King Dick for the Princess Nelly Brown; and when we captured his noblemen we made them dance on hot coals till they dropped down and fried.</p>	10
<p>'We had each of us a palace and a harem on Saint Mary's Isle. And I was with Roberts when he caught the chaplain of Cape Coast Castle, and offered him his life if he'd say prayers and draw corks. No good came to Roberts. Too religious he was. You can see his bones hanging in chains where Challoner Ogle swung him up on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea. And I was there when Kidd and Culliford drank bomboe together and swore to be good friends. And I was there when Avery caught the Great Mogul's daughter.'</p>	15
<p>Then van Hunks lowered his voice and whispered to the stranger till he shuddered and put his fingers to his ears.</p>	20
<p>At this sign that the conversation was too much for his companion the bad man laughed loud and long, and began to sing, in a voice very deep and terrible, a pirate's chantey, of which this is a feeble translation:</p>	25

- 6.1 Name the Dutchman (line 1). (1)
- 6.2 To whom is he relating his stories? (2)
- 6.3 What other evidence is there to suggest that he is Dutch? (2)
- 6.4 Name the Dutchman's trade. (2)
- 6.5 Who or what is the Viceroy of the Indies?
(Give only the correct letter: A, B, C or D.)
- A. The leader in the Indies islands
B. The name of the ship
C. The type of liquor they drank
D. The name of the dance hall (2)
- 6.6 The Dutchman is called "the bad man" (line 26). Give THREE examples from the passage that are evidence of this. (6)

- 6.7 For what reason is the visitor in the company of the host? (2)
- 6.8 6.8.1 Which figure of speech or sound device is contained in “laughed loud and long” (line 26)? (1)
6.8.2 Why do you think the writer uses this device here. (2)
- 6.9 What does the fact that he had a “harem” (line 12) tell you about the Dutchman? (4)
- 6.10 What finally happened to Roberts in the story? (2)
- 6.11 Quote to show that the Dutchman and Plantain are birds of a feather. (2)

AND

EXTRACT B – *The Mining Engineer’s Story* – C.L. Leipoldt

‘“What do you propose?”	
‘“I thought of a luncheon, President. At the hotel. Then he and you can make speeches. It need only last an hour or so, and we need not invite so many folk. I could do it for, say, twenty pounds.”	5
‘“And where are we to get twenty pounds from, nephew?”	
‘“I shall have to scrape it together from somewhere, President. If I have your permission, I could make a plan. There is hardly time to call an Executive Council meeting, is there?”	10
‘“You don’t need an Executive Council meeting. Make a plan, do. Provided it is not more than twenty pounds, you may give the Portuguese gentleman his luncheon. I should not like him to go away and think that we were inhospitable.”	15
‘The Treasurer left the presence and strolled down Church Street, thinking out a plan. On the square he chanced upon the farmer who had offered twenty pounds for the land adjoining his own. It was barren land, rocky land, scarcely good enough for grazing. Nobody else had offered to buy it, and the farmer’s offer dated back eighteen months. But the Treasurer had an inspiration.	20
‘He called out to the farmer, “Here, Prinsloo, I want a word with you,” and, when they had shaken hands and inquired, as custom decreed, after their respective healths and the well-being of their respective households, he asked, “Do you still want that bit of land?”	25
‘“I don’t want it exactly,” replied the farmer, cautiously emphasizing the verb. “But I can do with it as an annexe to my own farm, and, if you wish to sell, my offer’s still open.”	30

- 6.12 Name the two speakers. (2)

- 6.13 In whose honour is the lunch to be given? (2)
- 6.14 What do you think is the normal procedure for obtaining money for unexpected events here? (2)
- 6.15 How do you know the president is a man of authority? (4)
- 6.16 Explain how the decision of the farmer makes him very wealthy. (2)

[40]

TOTAL: 80

END