

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2005
OKTOBER / NOVEMBER 2005

ENGLISH ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE HG
(Second Paper: Literature)

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You must answer TWO sections only. Answer ONE question from each section of your choice.
 - Answer all the questions on the two setworks you have studied but do not answer questions on two setworks in the same section.
 - 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 - Do not quote unless asked to do so.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.
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SECTION A
POETRY

QUESTION 1: Poems taken from:

The Wind at Dawn – Edited by S. Smyth and V. Swacina

New Inscapes – Compiled by R. Malan

The Wild Wave – Compiled by H. S. Houghton-Hawksley and A. B. S. Eaton

SECTION B
NOVEL

QUESTION 2: *Maru* – Bessie Head

SECTION C
DRAMA

Answer Question 3 OR Question 4.

QUESTION 3: *Julius Caesar* – W. Shakespeare

OR

QUESTION 4: *Macbeth* – W. Shakespeare

SECTION D
SHORT STORIES

Answer Question 5 OR Question 6.

QUESTION 5: *Focus – A Collection of Short Stories* – Compiled by R. Meyer

OR

QUESTION 6: *Stories South African* – Compiled by A. Lennox-Short

SECTION A
POETRY

QUESTION 1

Read each poem carefully before attempting the questions that follow.

<i>God's Grandeur</i>	
The world is charged with the grandeur of God. It will flame out, like shining from shook foil; It gathers to a greatness, like the ooze of oil Crushed. Why do men then now not reck his rod?	5
Generations have trod, have trod, have trod; 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 lves the dearest freshness deep down things;	10
And though the last lights off 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	

- 1.1 Give TWO reasons why God's greatness is compared to electricity. (2)
- 1.2 In line 2 the poet says "It will flame out".
- 1.2.1 To what does 'it' refer? (1)
- 1.2.2 Explain the metaphor 'flame out' (line 2) in your own words. (2)
- 1.3 In lines 3 and 4 the poet has changed the word order.
- 1.3.1 Rewrite the line in the usual word order. (1)
- 1.3.2 Give TWO reasons why the poet changed the word order. (2)
- 1.4 Why is the verb '**have trod**' repeated in line 5? (2)
- 1.5 "And all is seared with trade." (line 6)
- 1.5.1 Explain what 'seared' usually means. (1)
- 1.5.2 What does this line mean in the context of the poem? (2)
- 1.6 Give TWO examples of the world wearing 'man's smudge' today. (2)
- 1.7 Why, according to line 10, can nature never be exhausted? Explain in your own words. (2)

- 1.8 For what is 'morning' a metaphor in line 12? (1)
- 1.9 What promise does morning bring? (2)
- 1.10 How does God manage to protect nature according to lines 13 and 14? (2)
- 1.11 What is the purpose of the exclamation 'ah!' in line 14? (1)

AND

<i>Preludes</i>	
I	
The winter evening settles down With smell of steaks in passageways. Six o'clock. The burnt-out ends of smoky days. And now a gusty shower wraps	5
The grimy scraps Of withered leaves about your feet And newspapers from vacant lots; The showers beat On broken blinds and chimney-pots, And at the corner of the street A lonely cab-horse steams and stamps. And then the lighting of the lamps.	10
II	
The morning comes to consciousness Of faint stale smells of beer From the sawdust-trampled street With all its muddy feet that press To early coffee-stands. With the other masquerades That time resumes,	20
One thinks of all the hands That are raising dingy shades In a thousand furnished rooms.	15
III	
You tossed a blanket from the bed, You lay upon your back, and waited; You dozed, and watched the night revealing The thousand sordid images Of which your soul was constituted; They flickered against the ceiling. And when all the world came back	25
	30

<p>And the light crept up between the shutters And you heard the sparrows in the gutters, You had such a vision of the street As the street hardly understands; Sitting along the bed's edge, where You curled the papers from your hair, Or clasped the yellow soles of feet In the palms of both soiled hands.</p>	35
IV	
<p>His soul stretched tight across the skies That fade behind a city block, Or trampled by insistent feet At four and five and six o'clock; And short square fingers stuffing pipes, And evening newspapers, and eyes Assured of certain certainties, The conscience of a blackened street Impatient to assume the world.</p>	40
<p>I am moved by fancies that are curled Around these images, and cling: The notion of some infinitely gentle Infinitely suffering thing.</p>	45
<p>Wipe your hand across your mouth, and laugh; The worlds revolve like ancient women Gathering fuel in vacant lots.</p>	50
T.S. Eliot	

- 1.12 The word 'prelude' means 'introduction'. To what does the poet want to introduce the reader in this poem? (2)
- 1.13 The only living creature mentioned in Prelude 1 is the cab-horse. How is the horse made to fit into the picture of unpleasantness and despair? (2)
- 1.14 What images does the person in Prelude 3 see while lying on the bed? (2)
- 1.15 How would you describe the images that are seen by this person? (1)
- 1.16 In your own words describe what happens to the soul of the city dweller in Prelude 4. (3)
- 1.17 It is clear from this poem that routine is an aspect of the lives of city-dwellers. Briefly describe a day in the life of a city-dweller as suggested in the poem. (4)
- 1.18 Explain the simile of the ancient women in the last two lines of the poem. (3)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [40]

SECTION B
THE NOVEL

QUESTION 2

Maru by Bessie Head

Read the extracts below and answer the set questions.

Extract A

One abrupt tear shot out of the young girl's eyes. The years at the teacher training college had passed by with little torture. Because of the regular appearances of the white woman and the unashamed public kisses on the cheek, she had been mistaken by the students for another variant of the word 'Bushman'. It was also a name they gave to the children of marriage between white and African. Such children bore the complexion of members of the Bushman tribe.	5
"Is that your relative?" they asked curiously. And she had replied, "Yes." There was, maybe, a little more respect granted to a half caste, but in her heart she had grown beyond any definition.	10

AND

Extract B

INTERVIEWER:	What about your second novel, <i>Maru</i> ?	
HEAD:	<i>Maru</i> was a thesis against racialism. But I didn't use a black-white theme like black man versus white man. I used my own theme to work out what I'd say was a kind of universal thesis on racialism. That's mostly the base of <i>Maru</i> . It is an examination of racial prejudices but I used black against black instead of white against black.	5
INTERVIEWER:	<i>Maru</i> is a book, as you said, which depicts racialism but it involves particularly the problems of the Bushmen facing discrimination by their black compatriots. Where did you get the material for this book? It seems very real and vivid.	10
HEAD:	A whole portion of it was myself, my African background. It's easy for me to put myself into the shoes of Basarwa (Bushman) people, you see.	15

- 2.1 When does the incident described in **Extract A** take place? (2)
- 2.2 Margaret senior pretends to cry, but Margaret junior does cry. Why do you think she cries? (2)
- 2.3 Margaret junior says that her college days ‘passed with little torture’.
- 2.3.1 When was she tortured before this? (2)
- 2.3.2 Describe how she was ‘tortured’. (4)
- 2.4 What was Margaret junior mistaken for? (2)
- 2.5 What is a half-caste? (2)
- 2.6 The novel *Maru* is often seen as an autobiography.
- 2.6.1 Mention TWO things that Bessie Head and Margaret Cadmore junior have in common. (4)
- 2.6.2 Mention one way in which the situation in ‘Maru’ differs from Bessie Head’s own experience. (2)
- 2.7 Does Margaret junior see her mother only as an educator? Substantiate your answer. (3)

AND

“One day you will be able to help your people”

- 2.8 Who says these words? (2)
- 2.9 How do these words make Margaret junior feel? (2)
- 2.10 2.10.1 How does Margaret junior help her ‘people’ when she is at Dilepe village? (2)
- 2.10.2 What is the result of her influence on each of the following people?
 (a) Moleka
 (b) Pete
 (c) Dikeledi
 (d) Maru (8)
- 2.11 By looking at the novel as a whole, would you say that Margaret junior is a successful ‘experiment’? Substantiate your answer. (3)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [40]

SECTION C
DRAMA

Answer Question 3 OR Question 4.

QUESTION 3

Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: Act 3 Scene 2

SECOND PLEBEIAN	We'll hear him, we'll follow him, we'll die with him.	
ANTONY	Good friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up To such a sudden flood of mutiny. They that have done this deed are honourable. What private griefs they have, alas, I know not, That made them do it. They are wise and honourable, And will, no doubt, with reasons answer you. I come not, friends, to steal away your hearts; I am no orator, as Brutus is,	5
	But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man, That love my friend; and that they know full well That gave me public leave to speak of him. For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech	10
		15

- 3.1 Who are referred to as "Good friends, sweet friends..." (line 2)? (2)
- 3.2 Why do you think they are addressed in this way? (2)
- 3.3 What has Antony done, immediately before this, to stir up the crowd? (2)
- 3.4 "We'll hear him, we'll follow him, we'll die with him." (line 1)
What quality of the common people is revealed in these lines? (2)
- 3.5 "For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech" (lines 14 & 15).
The irony is that Antony has proved that he has 'worth', 'words' and 'action'.
Give evidence to show that this is true. (4)

- 3.6 “A sudden flood of mutiny” (line 3)
- 3.6.1 Name the figure of speech contained in the above line. (1)
- 3.6.2 What does it tell you about the mutiny? (2)
- 3.6.3 Give ONE tragic or fatal result of the mutiny. (1)
- 3.7 Why does Antony say, “I am no orator” (line 10)? (2)

AND

Extract B: Act 5 Scene 5

ANTONY	This was the noblest Roman of them all. All the conspirators save only he Did that they did in envy of great Caesar; He only, in a general honest thought And common good to all, made one of them. His life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, ‘This was a man.’	5
OCTAVIUS	According to his virtue let us use him, With all respect, and rites of burial. Within my tent his bones tonight shall lie, Most like a soldier, ordered honourably. So call the field to rest, and let’s away, To part the glories of this happy day.	10
<i>[Exeunt]</i>		

- 3.8 About whom is Mark Antony speaking in this extract? (2)
- 3.9 Name TWO of the people referred to by ‘them all’ (line 1). (2)
- 3.10 Why does it seem strange that Mark Antony is praising this man? (2)
- 3.11 “His life was gentle” (line 6)
Give TWO examples from elsewhere in the play as evidence for the above statement. (2)
- 3.12 What was the cause of death of the person referred to in line 1? (2)
- 3.13 What qualities of Mark Antony are revealed in this extract? Name TWO. (4)
- 3.14 3.14.1 What is meant by “save only he” (line 2)? (2)
3.14.2 What does Antony suggest about the motives of the conspirators? (4)
- 3.15 Suggest TWO reasons to show that the play has a satisfactory ending. (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 4

Macbeth by William Shakespeare

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A: Act I Scene 3

MACBETH	So foul and fair a day I have not seen.	
BANQUO	How far is't called to Forres? What are these So withered and so wild in their attire, That look not like the inhabitants o'the earth, And yet are on't? Live you? Or are you aught That man may question? You seem to understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her skinny lips: you should be women, And yet your beards forbid me to interpret That you are so.	5 10
MACBETH	Speak if you can: What are you?	
FIRST WITCH	All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis!	
SECOND WITCH	All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!	
THIRD WITCH	All hail, Macbeth! that shalt be king hereafter!	
BANQUO	Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear Things that do sound so fair? – I'the name of truth, Are ye fantastical, or that indeed Which outwardly ye show? My noble partner You greet with present grace, and great prediction Of noble having and of royal hope, That he seems rapt withal. To me you speak not. If you can look into the seeds of time, And say which grain will grow, and which will not, Speak then to me, who neither beg, nor fear Your favours nor your hate.	15 20 25
FIRST WITCH	Hail!	
SECOND WITCH	Hail!	
THIRD WITCH	Hail!	
FIRST WITCH	Lesser than Macbeth, and greater.	
SECOND WITCH	Not so happy, yet much happier.	30
THIRD WITCH	Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none. So all hail, Macbeth and Banquo!	

- 4.1 “So foul and fair a day I have not seen” (line 1).
- 4.1.1 Why does Macbeth describe the day as being both ‘foul’ and ‘fair’? (4)
- 4.1.2 Of what are the words ‘foul’ and ‘fair’ a reminder? (2)
- 4.2 In what tone of voice would Banquo say the words “What are these...”? (lines 2 – 5) (1)
- 4.3 Why does Banquo think the witches understand what he is saying? Answer in your own words. (2)

- 4.4 Explain the dramatic irony when the second witch calls Macbeth Thane of Cawdor (line 13). (2)
- 4.5 What 'problem' does Banquo have with the witches according to lines 18 to 21? (2)
- 4.6 Read what the witches tell Banquo in lines 29 to 31.
- 4.6.1 What prediction do they make for Banquo's future? (2)
- 4.6.2 Explain what this prediction implies for Macbeth. (2)
- 4.7 From the extract it is clear that Macbeth and Banquo react quite differently to the witches and their predictions.
- 4.7.1 How, according to Banquo's words in lines 15, 16 and 21, does Macbeth react? (2)
- 4.7.2 What is Banquo's reaction when he hears what the witches have told Macbeth? (2)
- 4.8 What important news is brought by Ross and Angus soon after the events described in this extract? (1)

AND

Extract B: Act 5 Scene 1

DOCTOR	How came she by that light?	
GENTLEWOMAN	Why, it stood by her. She has light by her continually; 'tis her command.	
DOCTOR	You see her eyes are open.	
GENTLEWOMAN	Ay, but their sense are shut.	5
DOCTOR	What is it she does now? Look how she rubs her hands.	
GENTLEWOMAN	It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus washing her hands. I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.	10
LADY MACBETH	Yet here's a spot.	
DOCTOR	Hark! She speaks. I will set down what comes from her, to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.	
LADY MACBETH	Out, damned spot! Out, I say! – One; two, why then 'tis time to do't – Hell is murky! – Fie, my Lord, fie! A soldier and afeard? – What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to accompt? – Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?	15
DOCTOR	Do you mark that?	20
LADY MACBETH	The Thane of Fife had a wife; where is she now? – What will these hands ne'er be clean? – No more o'that, my Lord, no more o' that. You mar all with this starting.	

DOCTOR	Go to, go to: you have known what you should not.	25
GENTLEWOMAN	She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that.	
LADY MACBETH	Here's the smell of blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! Oh! Oh!	
		30

- 4.9 Why is it ironic that Lady Macbeth wants a light with her all the time? (2)
- 4.10 What does the Gentlewoman mean when she says that “their sense are shut” (line 5)? (2)
- 4.11 “Out, damned spot! Out, I say!” (line 14)
- 4.11.1 What is the spot that Lady Macbeth is washing from her hands? (1)
- 4.11.2 Why will this spot not go away? (2)
- 4.11.3 How do her words and actions contradict what she told Macbeth on the night after the murder? (2)
- 4.12 Who is the Thane of Fife? Why does he no longer have a wife? (2)
- 4.13 Quote an example of hyperbole from this extract. (1)
- 4.14 What is the purpose of the hyperbole? (2)
- 4.15 After watching Lady Macbeth and putting her safely to bed, the doctor shares his findings with the Gentlewoman.
- 4.15.1 What is his diagnosis of Lady Macbeth’s condition? (2)
- 4.15.2 What advice does he give the Gentlewoman? (2)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [40]

SECTION D
SHORT STORIES

Answer Question 5 OR Question 6.

QUESTION 5
FOCUS

Read the extract below and answer the questions set.

Extract A: from *The Voter* by Chinua Achebe

<p>“We have a Minister from our village, one of our own sons,’ he said to a group of elders in the house of Ogbuefi Ezenwa, a man of high traditional title. ‘What greater honour can a village have? Do you ever stop to ask yourself why we should be singled out for this honour? I will tell you; it is because we are favoured by the leaders of PAP. Whether or not we cast our paper for Marcus, PAP will continue to rule. Think of the pipeborne water they have promised us..’</p>	5
<p>Besides Roof and his assistant there were five elders in the room. An old hurricane lamp with a cracked, sooty, glass chimney gave out yellowish light in their midst. The elders sat on very low stools. On the floor directly in front of each of them lay two shilling pieces. Outside beyond the fastened door the moon kept a straight face.</p>	10
<p>‘We believe every word you say to be true,’ said Ezenwa. ‘We shall, every one of us, drop his paper for Marcus. Tell Marcus he has our papers, and our wives’ papers too. But what we do say is that two shillings is shameful.’ He brought the lamp close and tilted it towards the money before him to make sure he had not mistaken its value.</p>	15
<p>‘Yes two shillings is shameful. If Marcus were a poor man – which our ancestors forbid – I should be the first to give him my paper free, as I did before. But today Marcus is a great man and does things like a great man. We did not ask him for money yesterday; we shall not ask him tomorrow. But today is our day; we have climbed the iroko tree today and we would be foolish not to take down all the firewood we need.’</p>	20
<p>Roof had to agree. He had been taking down a lot of firewood himself lately. Only yesterday he had asked Marcus for one of his many rich robes – and had got it. Last Sunday Marcus’s wife had objected (like the woman she was) when Roof pulled out his fifth bottle of beer from the refrigerator; she was roundly and publicly rebuked by her husband.</p>	25

- 5.1 Name the village and the country referred to in the passage. (2)
- 5.2 “What greater honour can a village have?” (line 3)
- 5.2.1 Name the figure of speech in the above quotation. (1)
- 5.2.2 What is emphasised by the use of this figure of speech? (2)
- 5.2.3 Considering the village in question, how do you think the villagers expected to be honoured? Name TWO things. (2)

- 5.3 5.3.1 What is suggested by Roof when he says, “we would be foolish not to take down all the firewood we need”? (lines 22-23) (2)
- 5.3.2 Give TWO examples of ‘firewood’ from the short story. (4)
- 5.4 Does Marcus Ibe’s community support him? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 5.5 What do we learn from the text about the campaigners? (2)
- 5.6 What is Ezenwa’s intention in tilting the lamp towards the money? (2)
- 5.7 What difficult situation faces Roof in the short story? (2)
- 5.8 How does Roof resolve the dilemma? (2)
- 5.9 Show with evidence that Achebe’s intention is to criticise the political system in the story. Give TWO examples. (4)

AND

Extract B: From *The Luncheon* by Somerset Maugham

<p>‘Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus,’ I asked the waiter.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>‘I’m not in the least hungry,’ my guest sighed, ‘but if you insist I don’t mind having some asparagus.’</p> <p>I ordered them.</p> <p>‘Aren’t you going to have any?’</p> <p>‘No, I never eat asparagus.’</p> <p>‘I know there are people who don’t like them. The fact is, you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat.’</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p>
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The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent and appetizing. The smell of the melted butter tickled my nostrils as the nostrils of Jehovah were tickled by the burned offerings of the virtuous Semites. I watched the abandoned woman thrust them down her throat in large voluptuous mouthfuls and in my polite way I discoursed on the condition of the drama in the Balkans. At last she finished.	25
"Coffee?' I said.	30

- 5.10 Who is the storyteller here? (1)
- 5.11 "Panic seized me." (line 14)
- 5.11.1 Name the figure of speech in this quotation. (1)
- 5.11.2 What is suggested by this **figure of speech**? (2)
- 5.12 How do you know that the speaker is not very well off? Give TWO reasons from the text. (4)
- 5.13 Explain why the speaker can be described as a gentleman. (2)
- 5.14 State, with evidence, whether or not the speaker likes the woman. (2)
- 5.15 How does the speaker later gain a feeling of revenge? (1)
- [40]**

OR

QUESTION 6
STORIES SOUTH AFRICAN

Read the extracts below and answer the set questions.

Badeni's Bank Note by Frank Brownlee

Badeni, working in the gold mines of Johannesburg, received a letter from his wife, for whom it had been written by the teacher of the school in his home location. The letter read:	
<i>My Dear Spouse,</i>	5
<i>I hope you are well, we are well, under the earth.</i>	
<i>Whereas there is a great starvation in this country please send me money like £1 or £5 sterling so that I may buy victuals for myself and your famishing offspring. The trader is refusing with that food, saying he does not believe in the stability of your finance, therefore credit is considerably weak. I will buy mealies with that £5 you are consciously sending me by return of post.</i>	10
<i>Thanking you in anticipation, I am</i>	
<i>Yours faithfully wife,</i>	
<i>MAMTOLO</i>	15

Badeni could not read, so, after opening the envelope, fingering the letter, and looking at it helplessly from all angles, he took it to the native clerk in the office of the mine compound.	
The clerk read the letter, and explained to Badeni how he should go about sending a remittance to his languishing wife and family. Paper money should be put in the letter, and upon the envelope a blue cross should be made, to signify that its contents were valuable. Fourpence extra postage was necessary, to ensure the letter travelling in greater security.	20
Badeni persuaded the clerk to write a letter to his wife, responding to the call for cash. He knew about paper money, he said, and he himself would put it in the envelope.	25
The clerk wrote this letter:	
<i>Dear Madam,</i>	
<i>Your epistle to hand. It has moved me to great sorrow. Herewith I enclose £5 (five pounds) for the maintenance of yourself and my children during the protracted period of my unavoidable absence.</i>	30
<i>Believe me to be, dear madam,</i>	
<i>Your respectful husband,</i>	35
<i>BADENI</i>	
Badeni did not quite like the tone of the letter. He demurred to the term 'respectful' in its application to his relation with his wife, but the letter would serve its purpose. He insisted, however, on the clerk's adding as a postscript: 'I hope you are well, I am still well.'	40

Examine the style in which these two letters have been written and answer the following questions.

- 6.1 Would you say that the language used in these two letters is appropriate? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 6.2 What kind of relationship do these two people have? (2)
- 6.3 Find two pieces of evidence from the text to show that Badeni is a simple, uneducated person. (2)
- 6.4 What is the purpose of Mamtolo's letter? (2)
- 6.5 List THREE words from Badeni's letter which you think he would not have used himself. (3)
- 6.6 Why does Badeni not like the tone of the letter? (2)
- 6.7 Rewrite the first sentence of Badeni's letter in plain (everyday) English. (2)
- 6.8 What do we learn about the character of the teacher (Mamtolo's scribe) from the language used in his letter? (Mention TWO qualities). (4)
- 6.9 6.9.1 Do you feel sympathy for Mamtola? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 6.9.2 Do you feel sympathy for Badeni? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

AND

***The Mining Engineer's Story* by C. Louis Leipoldt**

<p>'It's a remarkable yarn,' he went on, settling himself comfortably against the trunk of the fig tree. 'Malherbe was the President's treasurer in the old days, and he was always looking for ways and means to replenish the treasure chest. The Transvaal was very hard up, as you know, and direct taxation was anathema. But there was Government land, and some were willing to buy. A farmer who coveted some land adjoining his farm was willing to pay for it, but at his own figure, which was exactly twenty pounds. Malherbe refused to sell at that price. But President Machado came unexpectedly to Pretoria, and Malherbe went to see Oom Paul. He found the old chap on the stoep, smoking his morning pipe.</p>	5
<p>"Sit down, man," said the President, who wasn't so old then. "Sit you down and drink a cup of coffee."</p>	10
<p>"Thankful, President," said the Treasurer, and took the rimpie-seated chair on the old man's right. They puffed their pipes in silence, looking across the street towards the west where the morning glow was still lingering on the hills, for both were early risers.</p>	15
<p>"President," said the Treasurer. "The Portuguese governor came last night."</p>	20

- 6.10 6.10.1 Explain what Malherbe's job involves. (2)
- 6.10.2 Why is the job a difficult one? (2)

- 6.11 'He found the old chap on the stoep, smoking his morning pipe' (lines 13 and 14).
- 6.11.1 What does the description tell us about the writer's attitude to the President? (2)
- 6.11.2 How is this attitude reinforced by the name given to the President? (2)

- 6.12 What do we learn from the passage about the relationship between the President and Malherbe? Give two ideas with reasons. (4)

- 6.13 What problem does the visit of President Machado create? (2)

- 6.14 How does Malherbe solve the problem? (2)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION D: [40]

TOTAL: 80

END