

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2005
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ENGLISH ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE SG
(Second Paper: Literature)

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer ALL the questions on the TWO sections you have studied but do NOT answer questions on two sections in the same section.
 - 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 - Do not quote unless asked to do so.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.
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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

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SECTION A
POETRY

QUESTION 1

Read each of the following poems carefully before attempting the questions that follow.

Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Though wise men at their end know dark is right,
Because their words had forked no lightning they 5
Do not go gentle into that good night.

Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright
Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight, 10
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way,
Do not go gentle into that good night.

Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light. 15

And you, my father, there on the sad height,
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.
Do not go gentle into the good night.
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Dylan Thomas

- 1.1 What does the poet tell people NOT to do in line 1? (2)
- 1.2 Write down ONE word of your own that has more or less the same meaning as “close of day” (line 2) in the context of the poem. (1)
- 1.3 What do “wise men” realise at the end of their lives? (2)

- 1.4 “Good men” realise how little their good deeds have meant.
QUOTE FOUR CONSECUTIVE WORDS from stanza 3 to show that they
realize this at the very end of their lives. (2)
- 1.5 What does “forked no lightning” (line 5) suggest?
Answer this question by choosing the best option from those given below.
Write only the number and the letter. (2)
- A. A thunder storm
B. Words which have no impact
C. Good deeds
D. A bright light
- 1.6 Explain IN YOUR OWN WORDS what kind of lives you think the ‘wild men’
mentioned in this poem lead. (2)
- 1.7 What do these “wild men” try to do without success? (2)
- 1.8 Write down another word for “grave” (line 13). (1)
- 1.9 Write down ONE word which is opposite
in meaning to “gay” (line 14). (1)
- 1.10 Complete the following paragraph by filling in suitable words from the list
given. Fill in only ONE word per open space. Write only the number and the
answer.

idle, sleep, argues, calmly, relax, fight, angrily, pleads, bless, praise, die

In the last stanza the poet 1.10.1 _____ with his father, who is about to
1.10.2 _____, to curse or 1.10.3 _____ him and to show some emotion.
He doesn't want his father to go 1.10.4 _____ into death. He wants him to
1.10.5 _____ against dying. (5)

AND

Hawk Roosting

I sit in the top of the wood, my eyes closed.
Inaction, no falsifying dream
Between my hooked head and my hooked feet:
Or in sleep rehearse perfect kills and eat.

The convenience of the high trees! 5
The air's buoyancy and the sun's ray
Are of advantage to me;
And the earth's face upward for my inspection.

My feet are locked upon the rough bark. 10
It took the whole of Creation
To produce my foot, my each feather:
Now I hold Creation in my foot

Or fly up, and revolve it all slowly – I kill where I please because it is all mine. There is no sophistry in my body: My manners are tearing off heads –	15
The allotment of death. For the one path of my flight is direct Through the bones of the living. No arguments assert my right:	20
The sun is behind me. Nothing has changed since I began. My eye has permitted no change. I am going to keep things like this.	
Ted Hughes	

- 1.11 Complete the following paragraph by filling in suitable words in the open spaces. Fill in only ONE word for each space and write only the number and your answer.

The hawk's eyes are closed. This means that he is confident that there is no 1.11.1 _____ that he has to look out for. The hawk sits unmoving, but in his mind he 1.11.2 _____ the kills that he has made in the past and those that he is going to make in the 1.11.3 _____. The hawk's 1.11.4 _____ and 1.11.5 _____ are described as curved. He uses them to catch his prey and to 1.11.6 _____ it apart. Once the hawk sees his prey there is no 1.11.7 _____. Even the 1.11.8 _____ helps the hawk to catch its prey because it shines in the eyes of the prey. (8)

- 1.12 According to lines 5 and 6 the high trees and air currents make the hawk's life easier. How do the trees and the air currents help the hawk? (4)

- 1.13 In this question choose the correct answer from those given and write down only the number and the letter.

What does the hawk mean when he says he "holds Creation in his foot" (line 12)?

- A. He has created everything on earth.
- B. He can hunt and kill where he wants.
- C. His foot is the most powerful part of his body.
- D. He has complete power over all other creatures. (2)

- 1.14 The hawk thinks he makes the earth turn (line 13).

Is this statement TRUE? Answer YES or NO and quote no more than ONE line from stanza 4 to prove your answer. (2)

- 1.15 Write ONE word of your own that has more or less the same meaning as "permitted" in line 23. (2)

- 1.16 In the last line of the poem the hawk says that he is going to keep things as they are. Suggest ONE reason according to the poem why the hawk would want to keep things as they are. (2)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [40]

SECTION B
NOVEL

QUESTION 2
Maru – Bessie Head.

Read the extracts below and answer the set questions.

Extract A

A month later the young girl received a curious postcard from England. The ink was smudged in a number of places, as though the postcard had been posted during pouring rain, or the writer of the postcard had been crying profusely. It said, simply: 'I had to do it for the sake of your people. I did not want to leave you behind. Margaret Cadmore'.

- 2.1 Who has gone to England? (2)
- 2.2 Who is the "young girl" (line 1)? (2)
- 2.3 The writer of the postcard says 'I had to do **it**, for the sake of **your people**.'
- 2.3.1 What did she have to do? (2)
- 2.3.2 Who are the young girl's people? (2)
- 2.3.3 Do you think the young girl understands this sacrifice she has to make? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 2.4 The writer of the postcard says 'I did not want to leave you behind'. Do you think the smudged ink is as a result of the rain or tears? Give reasons for your answer. (3)
- 2.5 It is sad that Margaret junior is left **behind** twice in her life. Describe both the times when she is left behind. 2x2=(4)
- 2.6 Margaret Senior has a sweeping theory: environment everything, heredity nothing.
- 2.6.1 Margaret Senior proves that environment is important. What does she give her adopted daughter an abundance (plenty) of? Mention THREE things she gives. (6)
- 2.6.2 What does she not give her? (remember "heredity nothing") (2)
- 2.6.3 "... she was never able to say 'I am this or that. My parents are this or that.'" When will she eventually be able to say that she is a proud Masarwa? (2)

AND

Extract B

<p>It was just past the lunch hour when they arrived at Dilepe. Fearful that the truck driver would put her down at an empty school building and she look a fool, she jumped off at his first stopping place. It was a post-office where he had mail to deliver. Directly opposite</p>	5
<p>was a shop which was a combination of butcher, restaurant and greengrocer. She looked at the shop longingly. She would have liked to walk in and buy food but she had never done anything as bold in her life. She stood where she was, becoming petrified. The truck driver touched her arm and picked up her suitcase.</p>	10
<p>“Come, we’ll go eat,” he said, as though aware of her lostness. “Then I’ll put you down by the school.”</p>	
<p>There was something hilarious in his insistence that the school was her proper stopping place, and her own lack of not knowing what to do next. She followed him blindly, because he seemed quite at home and at ease in his surroundings. He took her to a partitioned-off room where there were a few tables and chairs. He made a great fuss about ordering her food, insisting that</p>	15
<p>the knife and fork be carefully wiped. It was the stricken, helpless look on her face that so touched his heart.</p>	20
<p>“You must not be so afraid of the world, Mistress,” he said kindly. “People can’t harm you.”</p>	

- 2.7 Quote from the extract to prove that Margaret has led a sheltered life. (2)
- 2.8 What, at this stage, is her biggest fear? (2)
- 2.9 People protect Margaret. First it was Margaret Senior, then the truck driver. Who will be the next person to protect her? (2)
- 2.10 The truck driver says that people cannot harm Margaret. Who will be the first person in the village to harm her? (2)
- 2.11 Margaret has been harmed by many people. Give TWO examples to prove this. 2x2=(4)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [40]

SECTION C
DRAMA

QUESTION 3
Julius Caesar – William Shakespeare

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: Act 2 Sc 2

	And look where Publius is come to fetch me.	
Publius	: Good morrow Caesar.	
Caesar	: Welcome Publius.	
	What, Brutus, are you stirred so early too?	
	Good morrow Casca. Caius Ligarius,	5
	Caesar was ne'er so much your enemy	
	As that same ague which hath made you lean.	
	What is't o'clock?	
Brutus	: Caesar, 'tis strucken eight.	
Caesar	: I thank you for your pains and courtesy.	10
	<i>Enter ANTONY</i>	
	See! Antony, that revels long a-nights,	
	Is notwithstanding up. Good morrow, Antony.	
Antony	: So to most noble Caesar.	
Caesar	: Bid them prepare within.	
	I am to blame to be thus waited for.	15
	Now, Cinna; now, Metellus; what, Trebonius:	
	I have an hour's talk in store for you;	
	Remember that you call on me today;	
	Be near me, that I may remember you.	
Trebonius	: Caesar, I will: [<i>Aside</i>] and so near will I be,	20
	That your best friends shall wish I had been further.	
Caesar	: Good friends, go in, and taste some wine with me;	
	And we, like friends, will straightway go together	
Brutus	: [<i>Aside</i>] That every like is not the same, O Caesar,	
	The heart of Brutus eams to think upon.	25
	[Exeunt]	

- 3.1 Give one physical characteristic of Caius Ligarius as mentioned in the passage. (2)
- 3.2 To what do "pains and courtesy" (line 10) refer? (2)
- 3.3 Answer TRUE or FALSE to the following and give a reason for your answer.
- 3.3.1 This scene takes place outside Brutus's house.
- 3.3.2 Antony's unexpected entrance could cause annoyance to the conspirators.
- 3.3.3 An 'Aside' (line 20) is similar to a soliloquy. (6)

- 3.4 What does Caesar's comment about Antony in lines 11 to 12 tell us about Antony? (2)
- 3.5 How would you describe Caesar's mood in this extract? (2)
- 3.6 Trebonius says:
"....and so near will I be"
That your best friends will wish I had been further' (lines 20 to 21).
- 3.6.1 Describe the occasion when Trebonius gets "near" to Caesar. (2)
- 3.6.2 Why would Caesar's best friends wish he had been further away? (2)

AND

Extract B: Act 5 Sc 5

Messala	: How died my master, Strato?	
Strato	: I held the sword, and he did run on it.	
Messala	: Octavius, then take him to follow thee, That did the latest service to my master.	
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 10
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.	15
[Exeunt]		

- 3.7 What do we learn from the play about the Roman people's attitude to suicide? (2)
- 3.8 What was the method of suicide described in this extract? (2)
- 3.9 To whom do the words "This was the noblest Roman of them all" refer? (2)
- 3.10 Why is this man considered to be the "noblest Roman"? (2)
- 3.11 "Did that they did" (line 7).
To which incident is he referring? (2)
- 3.12 Name any TWO persons who envied Caesar. (4)
- 3.13 "His life was gentle" (line 10)
Give TWO examples of this gentleness from the play as a whole. (4)

3.14 According to this extract, how were noble people honoured in death? (2)

3.15 According to Octavius, this is a “happy day.” In what way is this so? (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 4
Macbeth – William Shakespeare

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: Act I Sc 3

Macbeth : Do you not hope your children shall be kings, When those that gave the Thane of Cawdor to me Promised no less to them?	
Banquo : That, trusted home, Might yet enkindle you unto the crown, Besides the Thane of Cawdor. But 'tis strange: And oftentimes, to win us to our harm, The instruments of Darkness tell us truths; Win us with honest trifles, to betray's In deepest consequence.	5 10
Macbeth(aside) Two truths are told As happy prologues to the swelling Act Of the imperial theme. This supernatural soliciting Cannot be ill; cannot be good; If ill, why hath it given me earnest of success Commencing in a truth? I am Thane of Cawdor. If good, why do I yield to that suggestion Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair, And make my seated heart knock at my ribs Against the use of nature? Present fears Are less than horrible imaginings. My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical, Shakes so my single state of man, That function is smothered in surmise, And nothing is, but what is not.	15 20 25
Banquo : Look how our partner's rapt.	
Macbeth (aside) If Chance will have me king, why Chance may crown me Without my stir.	

4.1 To whom is Macbeth referring when he says “those that gave the Thane of Cawdor to me” (line 2)? (1)

4.2 Apart from being Thane of Cawdor, what else has Macbeth been promised? (2)

- 4.3 In lines 1 to 3 Macbeth asks Banquo a question which he doesn't answer: instead he warns Macbeth.

Complete the following paragraph by filling in suitable words from the list given. Use each word only once and write only the number and the answer.

believing, admits, recognizes, good, truth, advantage, lie, evil, trusting, deceive, downfall, believe, fighting

- Banquo warns Macbeth against 4.3.1 _____ the witches because Banquo believes that the forces of 4.3.2 _____ often tell us the 4.3.3 _____ about unimportant matters to make us trust them. Then they 4.3.4 _____ to us about important matters and because we 4.3.5 _____ them, it leads to our 4.3.6 _____. This warning shows that Banquo 4.3.7 _____ the witches for what they are while Macbeth doesn't. (7)
- 4.4 In the soliloquy that follows, Macbeth cannot decide whether the witches are good or evil.
- 4.4.1 What makes him think they cannot be evil? (2)
- 4.4.2 What makes him think they cannot be good? (2)
- 4.5 In the last two lines of this extract Macbeth makes an important decision about the kingship. What does he decide? (2)
- 4.6 Soon after this conversation Macbeth, Banquo and others resume their journey. Where are they going? (1)

AND

Extract B: Act 3 Sc 1

Macbeth : To be thus is nothing;
 But to be safely thus – Our fears in Banquo
 Stick deep, and in his royalty of nature
 Reigns that which would be feared. 'Tis much he dares, 5
 And to that dauntless temper of his mind
 He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
 To act in safety. There is none but he
 Whose being I do fear: and under him
 My genius is rebuked as, it is said,
 Mark Antony's was by Caesar. He chid the sisters, 10
 When first they put the name of king upon me,
 And bade them speak to him. Then, prophet-like,
 They hailed him father to a line of kings.
 Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
 And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, 15
 Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. If it be so,

For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind, For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered, Put rancours in the vessel of my peace, Only for them; and mine eternal jewel	20
Give to the common Enemy of man, To make them kings, the seed of Banquo kings! Rather than so, come, fate, into the list And champion me to the utterance! Who's there?	25

4.7 What is the main idea of this soliloquy?

Answer the above question by filling in suitable words in the open spaces. Fill in only ONE word in each open space. Write only the number and the answer.

Macbeth says that being king is 4.7.1 _____ unless one is safe and sure about 4.7.2 _____ king. (2)

4.8 Choose the correct option from those given. Write only the number and the letter of the answer you have chosen.

"Our fears in Banquo stick deep..." (lines 2 and 3)

Which figure of speech is used here?

- A. Simile
 - B. Personification
 - C. Hyperbole
 - D. Metaphor
- (2)

4.9 Write down TWO reasons why Macbeth is so afraid of Banquo. Refer to lines 4 to 7 for your answer. (4)

4.10 "He **chid** the sisters..." (line 10)
Write down ONE word that has more or less the same meaning as **chid**. (1)

4.11 What prediction did the witches make for Banquo? (2)

4.12 In the course of his soliloquy Macbeth comes to a shocking realisation. Choose the correct option from those given. Write only the number and the letter of the option you have chosen.

Macbeth realises that _____.

- A. he may lose the kingship and his life if Banquo lives
 - B. he has destroyed his peace of mind by killing Duncan
 - C. he has murdered Duncan for Banquo's sons to be kings
 - D. Banquo has a much stronger guardian angel than he has
- (2)

4.13 In lines 18 to 23 Macbeth describes the effect Duncan’s murder has had on him. Complete the following paragraph by filling in suitable words from those given. Use each word only once and write only the number and the answer.

heart, guilty, conscience, conspired, devil, evil, soul, deserve, pretend, corrupted, peace, unrest

Macbeth says when he killed Duncan, he 4.13.1 _____ his mind and gave his 4.13.2 _____ to the 4.13.3 _____. This means that Macbeth will never know 4.13.4 _____ of mind because he feels extremely 4.13.5 _____ about killing Duncan who was a good king and didn’t 4.13.6 _____ to be murdered. (6)

4.14 In the last two lines of the soliloquy Macbeth decides to challenge Fate, i.e. he is going to try to change Fate. How does he intend to do this? (2)

4.15 The soliloquy ends with Macbeth asking “Who’s there?” What is the answer to his question? (2)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [40]

**SECTION D
SHORT STORIES**

Answer Question 5 OR Question 6.

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

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: *The Voter* – Chinua Achebe

‘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...’

5

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.

10

‘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

15

sure he had not mistaken its value.	20
‘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.’	25
Roof had to agree. He had been taking down a lot of firewood himself lately.	

- 5.1 Who is the speaker in the first few lines of the extract? (2)
- 5.2 What is his purpose in asking the questions he does? (2)
- 5.3 Would you consider Marcus Ibe to be an honourable man? Give TWO reasons for your answer. (4)
- 5.4 What is the purpose behind putting the shillings on the floor? (2)
- 5.5 “We shall everyone drop a paper for Marcus” (line 16)
- 5.5.1 Who is speaking here? (1)
- 5.5.2 What is the meaning of **dropping a paper** in the quotation above? (Choose the right answer and write down only the letter.) (2)
- A. Buying a newspaper for Marcus
B. Voting for Marcus
C. Dropping paper money
D. Dropping off advertising posters for political parties.
- 5.6 5.6.1 What “firewood” are the elders taking? (2)
5.6.2 What “firewood” does Roof take? (2)
- 5.7 A phrase to describe what Roof is doing in the first few lines of the passage is _____.
- A. paying his respects
B. campaigning
C. paying tribute
D. climbing the iroko tree (2)
- 5.8 What tells us that the elders are not happy with the amount of two shillings? (2)
- 5.9 Answer TRUE or FALSE and give a reason for your answer.
- 5.9.1 The iyi is a very powerful instrument of persuasion.
- 5.9.2 Umuofia villagers’ homes have good facilities.
- 5.9.3 Democracy in the Nigerian context does not mean a free vote. (6)

AND

Extract B: *The Luncheon* – Somerset Maugham

Then a terrible thing happened. While we were waiting for the coffee, the head waiter, with an ingratiating smile on his false face, came up to us bearing a large basket full of huge peaches. They had the blush of an innocent girl; they had the rich tone of an Italian landscape. But surely peaches were not in season then? Lord knew what they cost. I knew too – a little later, for my guest, going on with her conversation, absent-mindedly took one.	5
‘You see, you’ve filled your stomach with a lot of meat’ – my one miserable little chop – ‘and you can’t eat any more. But I’ve just had a snack and I shall enjoy a peach.’	10
The bill came and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip. Her eyes rested for an instant on the three francs I left for the waiter and I knew that she thought me mean. But when I walked out of the restaurant I had the whole month before me and not a penny in my pocket.	15
‘Follow my example,’ she said as we shook hands, ‘and never eat more than one thing for luncheon.’	
‘I’ll do better than that,’ I retorted. ‘I’ll eat nothing for dinner to-night.’	20

- 5.10 What is the terrible thing that happens as referred to in line 1? (2)
- 5.11 “They had the blush of an innocent girl” (line 4)
Name the figure of speech in this line. Choose the correct option.
- A. Simile
B. Metaphor
C. Alliteration
D. Onomatopoeia (1)
- 5.12 Why are the peaches so costly? (2)
- 5.13 “...you’ve filled your stomach with a lot of meat” (line 9)
Quote to show this is not true. (2)
- 5.14 Give TWO examples from the text to show that the narrator is not a rich man. (4)
- 5.15 What does the last line of the extract suggest about the feelings of the narrator? (2)

[40]

QUESTION 6
Stories South African – Compiled by A. Lennox-Short
and R.E. Lighton

Read the extracts below and answer the set questions.

Extract A: *Roppie* – Jack Cope

The birds darted recklessly between them and shrieked with derision if they could get away with a fish out of the very baskets. Roppie alone could not get away. He was heavy with over-eating and sick with fear. In several different ways he was slipping.

- 6.1 Why are the birds darting to and fro? (2)
- 6.2 “Roppie alone could not get away.”
- 6.2.1 Who/what is Roppie? (2)
- 6.2.2 Why is he in this predicament? (2)
- 6.2.3 Why can he not get away? (2)
- 6.3 “heavy with overeating” implies that Roppie is (6.3.1) obese and (6.3.2) gluttonous. Explain the meaning of the two underlined words. (2)
- 6.4 Which two words (obese or gluttonous) would you use to describe Roppie’s character at this stage? (2)
- 6.5“sick with fear” implies that Roppie is trapped in a situation he cannot control. Where is he trapped? (2)
- 6.6 ‘In several different ways he was slipping.’
The main theme of the story is cowardice vs. courage. Which one of the two words ‘cowardly’ or ‘courageous’ would best describe Roppie at this stage? (2)
- 6.7 What does Roppie decide to do? (2)
- 6.8 Describe how Roppie escapes from his predicament. (2)
- 6.9 What does this show us about Roppie? (2)
- 6.10 The story ends with the words ‘And he never came back.’
Where does Roppie go to? (2)
- 6.11 What is the lesson we can learn from this story? (2)

AND

Extract B: *Michiel Oberholster* – Sannie Uys

But now at last she was free, she could do what she pleased, go where she liked. Turning round, she stared at the dead man, her blue eyes becoming steel-cold.

- 6.12 Who is “she”? (2)
- 6.13 Why is she “free”? (2)
- 6.14 Why could she never go where she wanted to? (2)
- 6.15 Who is this dead man? (2)
- 6.16 “her blue eyes becoming steel cold”
What feelings does she have for the man? (2)
- 6.17 Why does she have these feelings? (2)
- 6.18 This woman marries again. Whom does she marry and why? (2)

[40]

TOTAL FOR SECTION D: [40]

TOTAL: 80