

0014.2

**ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE HG
(PAPER 2)**

(ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE)

NOVEMBER 2005

TIME: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 80



**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
2005**

Write on the cover of your answer book, after the word "Subject" –

**ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE HG (PAPER 2)
(ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE)**

This question paper consists of 27 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Consult the table of contents below and then answer TWO questions: ONE on each of the books that you have studied. You may not answer more than one question from the same section.
2. **Begin the answer to each new question on a new page.**
3. Do not quote unless you are asked to do so.
4. Please write as clearly and as neatly as possible.
5. Leave a line open after each answer.
6. Leave the last two lines on every page open.
7. Answers must be concise and relevant.
8. Up to one third of the marks achieved (to a maximum of three) may be deducted for language, spelling and punctuation errors.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

WORLDSCAPES

ROBIN MALAN (ed.)

This question contains THREE poems. Answer the questions set on EACH poem.

Snake

DH Lawrence

A snake came to my water-trough
On a hot, hot day, and I in pyjamas for the heat,
To drink there.

In the deep, strange-scented shade of the great dark carob-tree
I came down the steps with my pitcher
And must wait, must stand and wait, for there he was at the trough
before me. 5

He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom
And trailed his yellow-brown slackness soft-bellied down, over the edge
of the stone trough 10
And rested his throat upon the stone bottom,
And where the water had dripped from the tap, in a small clearness,
He sipped with his straight mouth,
Softly drank through his straight gums, into his slack long body,
Silently. 15

Someone was before me at my water-trough,
And I, like a second comer, waiting.

He lifted his head from his drinking, as cattle do,
And looked at me vaguely, as drinking cattle do,
And flickered his two-forked tongue from his lips, and mused a moment, 20
And stooped and drank a little more,
Being earth-brown, earth-golden from the burning bowls of the earth
On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking.

The voice of my education said to me
He must be killed, 25
For in Sicily the black, black snakes are innocent, the gold are venomous.

- 1.1 Refer to line 1
 Why does the poet refer to “the water-trough” as ‘his’ water-trough? [1]
- 1.2 “...strange-scented shade ...” (line 4)
- 1.2.1 Which sound device is to be found in this line? (1)
- 1.2.2 What is the effectiveness of this sound device regarding the setting? (1) [2]
- 1.3 Refer to lines 6 and 7.
- 1.3.1 What reasons does the poet give us for allowing the snake to drink first? (2)
- 1.3.2 In your own words give the real reason for letting the snake drink first. (1) [3]
- 1.4 How does the poet describe the appearance of the snake in stanza three? [1]
- 1.5 In this extract, the main emotion the poet displays is
- A fear.
 B disgust.
 C fascination.
 D boredom. [1]
- (Write down only the letter of the answer you choose.)
- 1.6 Refer to line 22.
- 1.6.1 What does the poet mean by “the burning bowels of the earth”? (1)
- 1.6.2 To what do bowels normally refer? (1) [2]
- 1.7 The poet refers to “Etna smoking” in line 23.
- 1.7.1 What is “Etna”? (1)
- 1.7.2 What do we understand by “Etna smoking”? (1) [2]
- 1.8 From your knowledge of snakes, why must this snake be killed? [2]

AND

'Refugee mother and child' Chinua Achebe

No Madonna and Child could touch
that picture of a mother's tenderness
for a son she soon would have to forget.

The air was heavy with odours
of diarrhoea of unwashed children 5
with washed-out ribs and dried-up
bottoms struggling in laboured
steps behind blown empty bellies. Most
mothers there had long ceased
to care but not this one; she held 10
a ghost smile between her teeth
and in her eyes the ghost of a mother's
pride as she combed the rust-coloured
hair left on his skull and then –
singing in her eyes – began carefully 15
to part it ... In another life this
would have been a little daily
act of no consequence before his
breakfast and school; now she
did it like putting flowers 20
on a tiny grave.

1.9 Refer to line 2.

1.9.1 What do we understand by "a mother's tenderness"?

(1)

1.9.2 Why is this so sad in the poem?

(1)

[2]

1.10 "Madonna and Child" refers to a

A novel.

B painting.

C drama.

D statue.

(Write down only the letter of the answer that you choose.)

[1]

1.11 "The air was heavy with odours.." (line 4)

What is the poet describing in this line?

[1]

- 1.12.1 Who are the refugee children in this poem? (1)
 1.12.2 What is actually happening to these children? (1) [2]
 1.13 What is the main reason for their “bellies” being “blown”? [2]
 1.14 Which word in stanza two refers to a disease which could kill children? [1]
 1.15 Why does the poet use the word “ghost” on more than one occasion? [2]

AND

An abandoned bundle

Oswald Mbuyiseni Mtshali

The morning mist
 and chimney smoke
 of White City Jabavu
 flowed thick yellow
 as pus oozing
 from a gigantic sore.

5

It smothered our little houses
 like fish caught in a net.

Scavenging dogs
 draped in red bandanas of blood
 fought fiercely
 for a squirming bundle.

10

I threw a brick;
 they bared fangs
 flicked velvet tongues of scarlet
 and scurried away,
 leaving a mutilated corpse –
 an infant dumped on a rubbish heap –
 ‘Oh! Baby in the Manger
 sleep well
 on human dung.’

15

20

Its mother
 had melted into the rays of the rising sun,
 her face glittering with innocence
 her heart as pure as untrampled dew.

25

- 1.16 Refer to lines 5 and 6.
- 1.16.1 Which figure of speech is found here? (1)
1.16.2 Which two things are being compared in this figure of speech? (2) [3]
- 1.17 The poet gives the impression that life in the city can be very difficult and challenging. Give TWO examples of this from the first two stanzas. [2]
- 1.18 "...leaving a mutilated corpse..." (line 17)
- 1.18.1 What has happened to the baby? (1)
1.18.2 What is the effect of the underlined word? (1) [2]
- 1.19 Refer to line 19.
- 1.19.1 To what is this "baby" being compared? (1)
1.19.2 What is the significance (meaning) of this comparison? (2) [3]
- 1.20 Explain why it would be reasonable to conclude that this society is an impoverished one. Your answer must be specific. Simply quoting from the poem will not be accepted as an answer. [2]
- 1.21 Refer to lines 22 and 23.
- 1.21.1 What has happened to the mother? (1)
1.21.2 What do you think the mother's feelings about this situation are? (1) [2]
1.21.3 Supply another word for "melted" in line 23. [1]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2TRANSITIONS: C. MACKENZIE

This question contains TWO PASSAGES. Answer the questions set on each passage.

EXTRACT A

SIX FEET OF THE COUNTRY

Nadine Gordimer

But I could not exaggerate my way out of this ridiculous responsibility that had been thrust on me. 'Phone them up,' she went on. 'And at least you'll be able to tell him you've done it and they've explained that it's impossible.'

She disappeared somewhere into the kitchen quarters after coffee. A little later she came back to tell me, 'The old father's coming down from Rhodesia to be at the funeral. He's got a permit and he's already on his way.' 5

Unfortunately, it was not impossible to get the body back. The authorities said that it was somewhat irregular, but since the hygiene conditions had been fulfilled, they could not refuse permission for exhumation. I found out that, with the undertaker's charges, it would cost twenty pounds. Ah, I thought, that settles it. On five pounds a month, Petrus won't have twenty pounds – and just as well, since it couldn't do the dead any good. Certainly I should not offer it to him myself. Twenty pounds – or anything else within reason, for that matter – I would have spent without grudging it on doctors or medicines that might have helped the boy when he was alive. Once he was dead, I had no intention of encouraging Petrus to throw away, on a gesture, more than he spent to clothe his whole family in a year. 10 15

- 2.1 "But I could not exaggerate my way out of this ridiculous responsibility..." (line 1)
- 2.1.1 Who is referred to here? (1)
- 2.1.2 Which sound device is used in the above quotation? (1)
- 2.1.3 What effect is achieved by the use of this sound device? (2) [4]
- 2.2 What does the word "thrust" suggest? (line 2) [2]
- 2.3 "Phone them up," (line 2)
- 2.3.1 Who says these words? (1)
- 2.3.2 Who is "them" to whom the speaker refers? (1) [2]
- 2.4 Quote **nine** consecutive words (paragraph one) which tell you that the narrator would be able to clear his conscience. [2]

- 2.5 Paragraph two informs the reader of a “funeral” (line 6).
- 2.5.1 Who has died? (1)
- 2.5.2 Explain the circumstances that contributed to this person’s death.
Mention at least two facts. (2) [3]
- 2.6.1 In your OWN WORDS explain why there has to be an “exhumation” (line 9). (2)
- 2.6.2 Explain what happens during the exhumation in this story. (2) [4]
- 2.7 What exactly is the narrator trying to do when he says “just as well”? (line 12) [2]
- 2.8 The narrator feels that Petrus is wasting money when he says “to throw away” (line 16). This proves that the narrator is
- A supportive.
B rude.
C insincere.
D wise.
- (Write down only the letter of your choice). [1]

AND

EXTRACT B

RAIN

Richard Rive

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

The north-wester sobbed heavy rain squalls against the windowpanes. The Hanover Street bus screeched to a slithery stop and passengers darted for shelter in a cinema entrance. The street lamps shone blurredly. Solly sweated as he wrapped parcels of fish and chips in a newspaper. Fish and chips. Vinegar? Wrap. One an' six please. Thank you! Next. Fish an' chips. 5
 No? Two fish. No chips? Salt? Vinegar? One an' six please. Thank you! Next. Fish an' chips?

'Close 'e blarry door!' Solly glared at a woman who had just come in. She half-smiled apologetically at him.

'You also live in a blarry tent?' 10

She struggled with the door and then stood dripping in a pool of wet saw-dust. Solly left the counter to add two logs to the furnace. She moved out of the way. Another customer showed indignation at Solly's remarks.

'Fish an' chips. Vinegar? Salt? One an' six. Thank you. Yes, madam?'

'Could you please tell me when the bioscope comes out?' 15

'Am I the blooming manager?'

'Please.'

'Half pas' ten, tonight,' the Muslim offered helpfully.

'Thank you. Can I stay here till then? It's raining outside.'

'I know it's raining outside, but this is not the Salvation Army.' 20

'Please baas!'

2.9 "The north-wester sobbed heavy rain squalls against the windowpanes." (line 1)

2.9.1 Who or what is the north-wester? (1)

2.9.2 The above quotation contains an example of

- A irony.
- B personification.
- C metonymy.
- D euphemism.

(Write down only the letter of the answer that you choose.) (1)

2.9.3 Explain the effectiveness of this figure of speech. (2) [4]

- 2.10 “Solly sweated as he wrapped parcels of fish and chips in a newspaper.” (line 4)
Explain:
- 2.10.1 why the customers did not take offence to a newspaper wrapping. (2)
2.10.2 what Solly gains from using newspaper wrapping. (2) [4]
- 2.11 Briefly explain why the narrator uses the words “one an’ six” and not fifteen cents. [2]
- 2.12 “Close ‘e blarry door!” (line 8)
Why do you think the customers are not upset by this remark, which might seem like a rude remark? [2]
- 2.13 “Solly glared at a woman who had just come in.” (line 8)
- 2.13.1 Who is this woman? (1)
2.13.2 Give TWO reasons why this woman is in the fish shop. (2) [3]
- 2.14 “She half-smiled apologetically at him.” (lines 8-9)
What does this show about her character? [2]
- 2.15 Why does Solly answer with this question: “Am I the blooming manager” (line 16)? [1]
- 2.16 “Please, baas.” (line 21)
- 2.16.1 How does Solly feel when he hears these words? (1)
2.16.2 Why does he feel this way? (1) [2]

SECTION C

QUESTION 3**DANCE WITH A POOR MAN'S DAUGHTER****PAMELA JOOSTE**

This question contains THREE passages. Answer the questions set on EACH passage.

EXTRACT A

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

'I never knew you were so fussy about where my money was coming from,' she says. 'You should have told me before and I wouldn't have made you ashamed by pushing it onto you the way I've been doing.'

'Mommy didn't mean it that way,' Stella says and I think she wants to say more but no-one is listening to her and her voice gets very small and then it goes away altogether and my mother looks at us with quick little darts of her eyes and you can't see what she's thinking and we're not even trying to guess and we're not saying anything.

'If you don't want me to stay in your house, that's fine by me, my mother says.

She gives my grandmother a look and says she needn't worry about what's been said, everyone's entitled to their opinion and she'll go on keeping the pot boiling in our house just like she's always done.

'I'll find some other place to stay if that's what you want but I'm not leaving here until I've done what I set out to do and made my voice heard and if none of you will stand up with me, then I'll do it alone.'

5

10

15

20

3.1 Look at the first sentence.

3.1.1 Who is the speaker here?

(1)

3.1.2 Where did the speaker's money come from?

(2)

[3]

3.2 Refer to line 3.

3.2.1 What was "pushed" from Gloria onto whom?

(2)

3.2.2 What does the word "pushing" imply?

(2)

3.2.3 What emotion does the grandmother display when she hears these words?

(Write down only ONE word.)

(1)

[5]

- 3.3 What is the relationship between Stella (line 5) and the speaker in line 1? [1]
- 3.4 Stella's "voice gets very small and then it goes away altogether ..."
- 3.4.1 Explain what emotions Stella shows when "her voice gets very small" and then "goes away altogether". (2)
- 3.4.2 Which TWO characteristics of Stella are reflected here? (2)
- 3.4.3 Who is narrating (telling) this story here? (1)
- 3.4.4 What relationship does the narrator have with Stella? (1) [6]
- 3.5 "She'll go on keeping the pot boiling in our house ..." (line 15)
Explain the literal meaning of "to keep the pot boiling" in this context. [2]
- 3.6 "I'm not leaving here until I've done what I set out to do ..." (line 18)
- 3.6.1 What does the speaker "set out to do"? (2)
- 3.6.2 To what does "here" refer? (1) [3]

AND

EXTRACT B

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

My mother wants to know if they agree that when Mrs Elias leaves she must go off in grand style just to show the world that although what the government have done to her may have got her down for the moment it hasn't beaten her.

'Let people see that Mrs Elias counts for something,' is what my mother says. 'She lived here once and made her mark, and when she's gone we'll still be here. We'll know what was done to her and we'll miss her.'

5

That's what my mother says to the women of the Valley. She says if they wait for their men to do anything, they'll wait a very long time and there's no law that says women can't stand up for themselves.

10

She goes out very early in the morning just after the men have gone to work and she stays out until late and she'll say her same old story over and over again just as long as there's been someone who is willing to listen to her.

15

- 3.7 “My mother wants to know if they agree ...”
- 3.7.1 Who are “they”? (2)
- 3.7.2 Explain, in your own words, what they have to “agree” upon. (3)
- 3.7.3 What thought comes to the reader’s mind when the speaker says, “My mother”? (line 1) (1) [6]
- 3.8 Who is Mrs Elias? [2]
- 3.9 ‘We’ll know what was done to her ...’ (lines 7-8)
 What was “done” to Mrs Elias? [2]
- 3.10 Explain the irony in “they would wait a very long time,”.
 (lines 10-11) [2]

AND

EXTRACT C

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

In the Valley we know that southeaster. It comes down like an express train and roars like a lion over our heads and you can see the tablecloth over the mountain and mothers tell their children that Van Hunks and the devil are smoking their pipes up on Devil’s Peak and the smoke is pouring over the mountain. 5

When it’s southeaster time you can walk home in the wind and watch the white horses charging across the bay and it may blow for days so that we hold onto trees to keep ourselves down and the girls’ dresses blow over their heads and people hold hands to cross the road and the trees bend and we can laugh about it 10
 but it’s different here. I can see that for myself.

- 3.11 What is the “southeaster” mentioned in the first line of this extract? [1]

3.12 “It comes down like an express train and roars like a lion ...” (lines 1-2)

3.12.1 The above quotation contains two examples of a

- A metaphor.
- B hyperbole.
- C pun.
- D simile.

(Write down only the correct letter of the answer that you choose) (1)

3.12.2 What effect does the narrator achieve by using this figure of speech? (2) [3]

3.13 “the smoke is pouring over Table Mountain.”
What is the smoke over Table Mountain? [1]

3.14.1 To what do the “white horses” (line 7) refer? (1)

3.14.2 How can one make a connection between the “white horses” and your
answer in 3.14.1? (Refer to the bay in line 7). (2) [3]

/40/

SECTION C

QUESTION 4 **LORD OF THE FLIES** **WILLIAM GOLDING**

This question contains TWO PASSAGES. Answer the questions set on EACH passage.

EXTRACT A

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

“You, Simon? You believe in this?”	
“I don’t know,” said Simon. His heartbeats were choking him. “But...”	
The storm broke.	
“Sit down!”	5
“Shut up!”	
“Take the conch!”	
“Sod you!”	
“Shut up!”	
Ralph shouted.	10
“Hear him! He’s got the conch!”	
“What I mean is ... maybe it’s only us.”	
“Nuts!”	
That was from Piggy, shocked out of decorum. Simon went on.	15
“We could be sort of...”	
Simon became inarticulate in his effort to express mankind’s essential illness. Inspiration came to him.	
“What’s the dirtiest thing there is?”	
As an answer Jack dropped into the uncomprehending silence that followed it the one crude expressive syllable. Release was like an orgasm. Those littluns who had climbed back on the twister fell off again and did not mind. The hunters were screaming with delight.	20
Simon’s effort fell about him in ruins; the laughter beat him cruelly and he shrank away defenceless to his seat.	25

- 4.1 “You, Simon? You believe in this?” (line 1)
- 4.1.1 Who is the speaker here? (1)
- 4.1.2 To what does “this” refer? (1)
- 4.1.3 Why does the speaker ask Simon these questions? (2) [4]
- 4.2 “The storm broke.” (line 4)
- 4.2.1 Explain the LITERAL meaning of this. (2)
- 4.2.2 How will the boys find protection against the storm? (2)
- 4.2.3 How will the storm affect their survival? (1) [5]
- 4.3 Simon only says the word “But...” (line 3) and is silenced by the rest and asked to “take the conch!” Why is he being treated in this way? Refer particularly to the conch and give at least THREE reasons. [3]
- 4.4 What does Simon mean when he says, “maybe it’s only us” (line 12)? [2]
- 4.5 Complete Simon’s statement:
“We could be sort of ...” (line 16) [1]
- 4.6 What is “mankind’s essential illness” (line 18)? [2]
- 4.7 Why is it ironic that Jack “dropped into an uncomprehending silence” after Simon’s question? (lines 19 – 21) [2]
- 4.8 Quote SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WORDS which tell us that Simon’s attempt at convincing the boys was unsuccessful. [1]
- 4.9 “the laughter beat him cruelly...” (lines 25-26)
- 4.9.1 The above quotation contains an example of
- A personification.
- B simile.
- C paradox.
- D metaphor.
- (Write down only the letter of the answer that you choose.) (1)
- 4.9.2 How effective is this figure of speech in reflecting what lies ahead for Simon? (2) [3]

AND

EXTRACT B

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

A point of gold appeared above the sea and at once all the sky lightened.

“What about my hunters?”

“Boys armed with sticks.”

Jack got to his feet. His face was red as he marched away. 5

Piggy put on his one glass and looked at Ralph.

“Now you done it. You been rude about his hunters.”

“Oh shut up!”

The sound of the inexpertly blown conch interrupted them. As though he were serenading the rising sun, Jack went on blowing till the shelters were astir and the hunters crept to the platform and the littluns whimpered as now they so frequently did. Ralph rose obediently, and Piggy and they went to the platform. 10

“Talk,” said Ralph bitterly, “talk, talk, talk.” 15

He took the conch from Jack.

“This meeting___”

Jack interrupted him.

“I called it.”

“If you hadn’t called it I should have. You just blew the conch.” 20

“Well isn’t that?”

“Oh, take it! Go on – talk!”

Ralph thrust the conch into Jack’s arms and sat down on the trunk. 25

4.10 “A point of gold appeared above the sea...” (line 1)

4.10.1 What is the “point of gold”? (1)

4.10.2 What hope does the sea offer for the boys? (1) [2]

4.11 Why does Jack need hunters? (line 3) [2]

4.12 “Boys armed with sticks.” (line 4)

4.12.1 How will these words of Ralph be received by Jack? (1)

4.12.2 What does Ralph think about Jack and his hunters? (2) [3]

- 4.13 'Piggy put on his one glass ...' (line 6)
- 4.13.1 Why does Piggy have only "one glass"? (2)
- 4.13.2 What is the importance of Piggy's glasses for the boys? (2) [4]
- 4.14 Jack has the conch in his hands. Explain what this implies for Ralph and the rest of the children. [2]
- 4.15 Ralph and Piggy "rose obediently". (line 13)
What does this prove about their attitude to law and order at this stage? [2]
- 4.16 According to your knowledge of the rest of the novel, give ONE word which describes the style of rule of each of the following leaders:
- 4.16.1 Ralph (1)
- 4.16.2 Jack (1) [2]
- /40/**

SECTION D**QUESTION 5****MACBETH****WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

This question contains THREE PASSAGES. Answer the questions set on EACH passage.

EXTRACT A**Act 1 Scene 3****BANQUO**

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
 Things that do so 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, 55
 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 60
 Your favours nor your hate.

- 5.1 Refer to lines 51 and 52.
- 5.1.1 From your knowledge of the play, explain what Banquo's question refers to here. (2)
- 5.1.2 Name TWO of the things that "do sound so fair". (2) [4]
- 5.2 Explain to whom or what each of the following refers to in the extract:
- 5.2.1 "present grace" (line 55) (1)
- 5.2.2 "royal hope" (line 56) (1)
- 5.2.3 "My noble partner" (line 54) (1) [3]
- 5.3 "...My noble partner/You greet with present grace and great prediction," (lines 54-55)
- 5.3.1 Who is Banquo addressing here? (1)
- 5.3.2 What is Banquo referring to when he speaks of the witches being able to "look into the seeds of time"? (Mention TWO possibilities). (2)
- 5.3.3 Which of the titles does this person already have? (1) [4]

5.4 Refer to lines 60 and 61.

- 5.4.1 What do these words tell us about Banquo's attitude towards the witches? (1)
5.4.2 How does this differ from Macbeth's attitude towards the witches? (2)
5.4.3 Explain what the witches predict for Banquo. (2)
5.4.4 How does this prediction affect Macbeth when he later becomes king? (2) [7]

AND

EXTRACT B

Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

Act 1 Scene 3

MACBETH

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling Act
Of the imperial theme. (*Aloud*) I thank you, gentlemen.
(*Aside*) This supernatural soliciting 130
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, 135
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, 140
That function is smother'd in surmise,
And nothing is, but what is not.

BANQUO

Look, how our partner's rapt.

- 5.5 Who are the gentlemen referred to in line 129 and why is Macbeth thanking them? [2]
5.6 Why do you think it was necessary for Macbeth to speak these words "aside"? (lines 130 – 142) [2]

- 5.7 Which character trait of Macbeth is revealed in the above soliloquy? [1]
- 5.8 What are the “two truths” that Macbeth is talking about in line 1? [2]
- 5.9 What is Macbeth referring to when he mentions his “single state of man” (line 140)? [2]
- 5.10 “Look how our partner is rapt.” (line 143)
- 5.10.1 Why does Banquo refer to him as a “partner”? Give ONE reason. (2)
- 5.10.2 Explain why this remark proves to be ironic later. (2) [4]

AND

EXTRACT C

Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

Act 1 Scene 7

MACBETH

If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH

We fail?

But screw your courage to the sticking place, 60
 And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep
 (Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey
 Soundly invite him) his two chamberlains
 Will I with wine and wassail so convince,
 That memory, the warder of the brain, 65
 Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
 A limbeck only. When in swinish sleep
 Their drenchéd natures lie as in a death,
 What cannot you and I perform upon
 Th'unguarded Duncan? What not put upon 70
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
 Of our great quell?

MACBETH

Bring forth men-children only!

For thy undaunted mettle should compose
 Nothing but males. Will it not be received,
 When we have marked with blood those sleepy two 75

Of his own chamber, and used their very daggers,
That they have done't?

LADY MACBETH

Who dares receive it other,
As we shall make our griefs and clamour roar
Upon his death?

- 5.11 Refer to lines 58-59
- 5.11.1 What is Macbeth talking about here? (1)
- 5.11.2 Why is Lady Macbeth repeating his words? (2)
- 5.11.3 What do these words of Macbeth tell us about his character?
(Mention TWO facts.) (2) [5]
- 5.12 What is Lady Macbeth's plan when she wants to put the
"two chamberlains" into a "swinish sleep"? [2]
- 5.13 What does Macbeth think of Duncan as a king? Mention TWO things. [2]

/40/

OR

QUESTION 6 **HAMLET** **WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

This question contains TWO PASSAGES. Answer the questions set on EACH passage.

EXTRACT A

Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

Act 3 Scene 3

KING

Thanks, dear my lord. 35

Polonius off

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
 It hath the primal eldest curse upon't,
 A brother's murder! Pray can I not,
 Though inclination be as sharp as will.

My stronger guilt defeats my strong intent, 40
 And like a man to double business bound,
 I stand in pause where I shall first begin,
 And both neglect. What if this curséd hand

Were thicker than itself with brother's blood,
 Is there not rain enough in the sweet heavens 45
 To wash it white as snow? Whereto serves mercy
 But to confront the visage of offence?
 And what's in prayer but this two-fold force,
 To be forestalléd ere we come to fall,

Or pardoned being down? Then I'll look up... 50
 My fault is past. But O, what form of prayer
 Can serve my turn? 'Forgive me my foul murder'?
 That cannot be since I am possessed

Of those effects for which I did the murder,
 My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. 55
 May one be pardoned and retain th'offence?
 In the corrupted currents of this world
 Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice,
 And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself

Buys out the law. But 'tis not so above. 60
 There is no shuffling, there the action lies
 In his true nature, and we ourselves compelled
 Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults
 To give in evidence. What then? What rests?

Try what repentance can. What can it not? 65
Yet what can it, when one can not repent?
O wretched state! O bosom black as death!

- 6.1 Refer to the speaker in line 35.
- 6.1.1 Which King is soliloquizing here? (1)
- 6.1.2 What is it that “smells to heaven” (line 36)? (1)
- 6.1.3 What emotion is torturing the king? (1)
- 6.1.4 What is he unable to do as a result? (1) [4]
- 6.2 Refer to the words in italics. (stage direction)
- 6.2.1 Where is Polonius going to? (1)
- 6.2.2 Why does he go “off”? (2) [3]
- 6.3 The following questions refer to earlier scenes in the play.
- 6.3.1 Who does the king remind us of when he wants to pray in this extract? (1)
- 6.3.2 What is the difference between the King and this person regarding their forgiveness?
Mention at least TWO facts. (2) [3]
- 6.4 **“To wash it white as snow?”** (line 46)
- 6.4.1 The above quotation is an example of a
- A metaphor.
B paradox.
C hyperbole.
D simile.
(Write down only the letter of the answer that you choose.) (1)
- 6.4.2 Which two things are compared in this figure of speech? (2) [3]
- 6.5 “To be forestalléd ere we come to fall,” (line 49)
Explain in your own words the above quotation. [2]
- 6.6 “...I am still possessed
Of those effects for which I did the murder,”
- 6.6.1 Which TWO “effects” does he still possess? (2)
- 6.6.2 Supply ONE word which means the same as “possessed”. (1) [3]
- 6.7 Quote ONE line which means that it is possible to bribe a judge with gold. [1]

6.8 “But ‘tis not so above.” (line 60)

6.8.1 What does he refer to when he says “above”?

(1)

6.8.2 Why are things different “above”?

(2) [3]

6.9 Explain in THREE sentences why Hamlet cannot kill the King at this stage.

[3]

AND

EXTRACT B

Read the following extract and then answer the questions that follow.

Act 5 Scene 1

Attendants part them, and they come up out of the grave

HAMLET

Why, I will fight with him upon this theme
 Until my eyelids will no longer wag.

QUEEN

O my son, what theme?

230

HAMLET

I loved Ophelia, forty thousand brothers
 Could not with all their quantity of love
 Make up my sum ... What wilt thou do for her?

KING

O, he is mad, Laertes.

QUEEN

For love of God, forbear him.

235

HAMLET

‘Swounds, show me what thou’ t do.
 Woo’ t weep? Woo’ t fight? Woo’ t fast? Woo’ t tear thyself?
 Woo’ t drink up eisel? Eat a crocodile?
 I’ ll do’ t. Dost thou come here to whine?
 To outface me with leaping in her grave?
 Be buried quick with her, and so will I.
 And if thou prate of mountains, let them throw
 Millions of acres on us, till our ground,

240

Singeing his pate against the burning zone,
Make Ossa like a wart! Nay, an thou'lt mouth, 245
I'll rant as well as thou.

- 6.10 *“Attendants part them, and they come up out of the grave”*
- 6.10.1 Who does “them” refer to? (2)
- 6.10.2 Whose grave is this? (1) [3]
- 6.11 “Why, I will fight with him upon this theme...”(line 228)
What “theme” does Hamlet refer to here? [2]
- 6.12 Hamlet talks of his true feelings for Ophelia from line 231 onwards.
- 6.12.1 The figure of speech he uses in lines 231 and 232 is an example of
- A hyperbole.
B a metaphor.
C a simile.
D a euphemism.
(Write down only the letter of the answer that you choose.) (1)
- 6.12.2 What purpose does the figure of speech serve here? (2) [3]
- 6.13 With whom is Hamlet arguing in this extract? [1]
- 6.14 “Woo’t drink up eisel? Eat a crocodile?” (line 238)
- 6.14.1 What would happen to Hamlet’s body if he should “drink up eisel”? (1)
- 6.14.2 What is Hamlet trying to prove by drinking “eisel” and eating “a crocodile”? (2) [3]
- 6.15 “For the love of God, forbear him.” (line 235)
- 6.15.1 The Queen is pleading for Hamlet. Why? (1)
- 6.15.2 The Queen is torn between her love for two people.
- 6.15.2.1 Who are they? (1)
- 6.15.2.2 Why is she torn between these two people. (1) [3]