

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**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 sections you have studied but do not answer questions on two sections in the same section.
 - Read your questions carefully and remember to use your OWN words unless you are instructed to QUOTE.
 - 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 correctly 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 - Do not quote unless asked to do so.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

Read each poem carefully, then answer the questions that follow. Answer ALL questions on BOTH poems.

The Unknown Citizen

(To JS/O7/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 the 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. 25
He was married and added five children to the population,
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: 30
Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard.

W.H. Auden

- 1.1 The subtitle of the poem indicates that the State erected this monument for the Unknown Citizen. Whom does the Unknown Citizen represent?

(3)

- 1.2 According to lines 4 and 5 this citizen was a saint, because he served the "Greater Community".
- 1.2.1 Identify the contrast or antithesis in line 4. (2)
- 1.2.2 Explain each of the ideas that are contrasted. (4)
- 1.2.3 Who or what is the "Greater Community"? (1)
- 1.3 Why was this citizen NOT a scab? (2)
- 1.4 In line 19 we are told that the citizen was "fully sensible to the advantages of the Instalment Plan".
- 1.4.1 Explain what the "Instalment Plan" is. (2)
- 1.4.2 What do lines 19 to 21 tell us about the citizen? (2)
- 1.5 The citizen "held the proper opinions for the time of year" (line 23). What are "proper opinions"? (2)
- 1.6 What, according to the poet, are the two most important aspects of a person's life? (2)
- 1.7 Who is the speaker in the poem? (1)
- 1.8 Would the State have known if the citizen was happy? Answer YES or NO and give a reason for your answer in your own words. (2)

AND

Prayer Before Birth

I am not yet bom; O hear me.
Let not the bloodsucking bat or the rat or the stoat or the
clubfooted ghoul come near me.

I am not yet bom; console me.
I fear that the human race may with tall walls wall me, 5
with strong drugs dope me, with wise lies lure me,
on black racks rack me, in blood-baths roll me.

I am not yet bom; provide me
With water to dandle me, grass to grow for me, trees to talk
to me, sky to sing to me, birds and a white light 10
in the back of my mind to guide me.

I am not yet bom; forgive me
For the sins that in me the world shall commit, my words
when they speak me, my thoughts when they think me,
my treason engendered by traitors beyond me, 15
my life when they murder by means of my
hands, my death when they live me.

I am not yet bom; rehearse me In the parts I must play and the cues I must take when old men lecture me, bureaucrats hector me, mountains frown at me, lovers laugh at me, the white waves call me to folly and the desert calls me to doom and the beggar refuses my gift and my children curse me.	20
I am not yet bom; O hear me, Let not the man who is beast or who thinks he is God come near me.	25
I am not yet bom; O fill me With strength against those who would freeze my humanity, would dragoon me into a lethal automaton, would make me a cog in a machine, a thing with one face, a thing, and against all those who would dissipate my entirety, would blow me like thistledown hither and thither or hither and thither like water held in the hands would spill me.	30 35
Let them not make me a stone and let them not spill me. Otherwise kill me.	
Louis MacNeice	

- 1.9 From what does the poet want to be protected in stanza 1? (2)
- 1.10 Give a synonym for "console" (line 4). (1)
- 1.11 What does the poet fear his fellow man may do to him, according to line 6? (2)
- 1.12 In stanza 5 the poet uses THREE images taken from the theatre.
- 1.12.1 Write down the THREE images. (1)
- 1.12.2 Explain what the poet means by lines 18 and 19. (2)
- 1.13 Write down TWO physical dangers with which the poet is faced in stanza 5. (2)
- 1.14 In stanza 7 the poet prays for strength against those who would "dragoon me into a lethal automaton."
- 1.14.1 What is a "lethal automaton"? (1)
- 1.14.2 What does the poet fear will happen to him? (2)
- 1.15 Rewrite the poet's requests in line 38. (4)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [40]

SECTION B
THE NOVEL

QUESTION 2
MARU – Bessie Head

Read each of the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A

THE RAINS WERE so late that year. But throughout that hot, dry summer those black storm clouds clung in thick folds of brooding darkness along the low horizon. There seemed to be a secret in their activity, because each evening they broke the long, sullen silence of the day, and sent soft rumbles of thunder and flickering slicks of lightning across the empty sky. They were not promising rain. They were prisoners, pushed back, in trapped coils of boiling cloud.

5

Like one bng accustomed to living in harmony with the earth, the man had continued to prepare his fields for the seasonal ploughing, and even two brand new water tanks had been fixed to the sides of his small new home to catch the storm water, when it rained. He wanted a flower garden of yellow daisies, because they were the only flowers which resembled the face of his wife and the sun of his love. If that were one of his preoccupations, there were a thousand others as well. Maybe life was too short. Maybe life had presented him with too many destinies but he knew that he would accept them all and fulfil them. Who else had been born with such clear, sharp eyes that cut through all pretence and sham? Who else was a born leader of men, yet at the same time acted out his own, strange inner perceptions, independent of the praise or blame of men?

10

15

20

But there was a depth of secret activity in him like that long, low line of blackboiling cloud. There was a clear blue sky in his mind that calmly awaited the storm in his heart and when all had been said and done, this earth would be washed clean of all the things he hated. He slowly continued his walk home, his gaze turned towards the horizon. It was very beautiful.

25

- 2.1 Explain in your own words the metaphor “They were prisoners ... in trapped coils of boiling cloud” (lines 7 and 8). Refer in your answer to the people of Dilepe. (4)
- 2.2 It is said that Maru lived in “harmony” (line 9) with the earth. Supply a synonym (a word with the same meaning) for “harmony”. (1)

2.3 “... this earth would be washed clean, of all the things he hated” (line 25)

2.3.1 What did Maru hate most about his own people? (1)

2.3.2 Do you think Maru was realistic in believing that “this earth would be washed clean ...” (line 25)?

Substantiate your answer by referring to the theme of RACIAL PREJUDICE. (4)

AND

EXTRACT B

He sometimes had vicious, malicious moods when every word was a sharp knife intended to grind and re-grind the same raw wound. Most certainly, no memory remained in her heart and mind of previous suffering. Most often she felt quite drunk and mad with happiness and it was not unusual for her to walk around for the whole day with an ecstatic smile on her face, because the days of malice and unhappiness were few and far over-balanced by the days of torrential expressions of love.	5
Maybe a dark shadow had been created to balance the situation. Maybe some blot of human wrong had to happen to force Maru to identify himself with the many wrongs of mankind. He moved too swiftly and surely. He never doubted the voices of the gods in his heart. It was only over the matter of Moleka that he was completely undone, not the way one would expect a wrong-doer to be undone. He was thrown off-balance by the haunting fear that he would one day be forced to kill Moleka, one way or another.	10 15

2.4 Maru is a complex character. He is human – like all of us.

Write a paragraph in which you analyse Maru's character.

Use Extract B as a guideline and make sure you mention at least TWO negative and TWO positive characteristics.

2+2=(4)

2.5 Maru is contented (at peace) with this life most of the time. Only Moleka still unsettles him – even though Maru does not live in Dilepe anymore. Why is Maru still worried about Moleka? (3)

AND

EXTRACT C

To Moleka he had made so many concessions, he did not care to make others. He had ensured that Moleka had the next best woman in the world. The next best woman in the world had more intellectual attainments than his wife. She had style and class and immediately impressed people as someone worth noticing and listening to. All these things flattered Moleka, as he was also a man who impressed people. What did he want with a woman who meant nothing to the public?	5
In fact, until the time he married her she had lived like the mad dog of the village, with tin cans tied to her tail. Moleka would never have lived down the ridicule and malice and would in the end have destroyed her from embarrassment.	10
There was always the public. A man with a public eye tried to please them. Once he had decided to act, he had based his calculations on what was good for Moleka and what was good for him. He brooded over this.	15

- 2.6 Who is the "next best woman" (lines 3 and 4) Maru refers to? (1)
- 2.7 2.7.1 Quote an example of a SIMILE from the above extract. Your quote must not be more than SEVEN words. (1)
- 2.7.2 Explain this figure of speech in your own words. (2)
- 2.8 How does Maru justify his argument that Moleka is not the right man for her? Refer to lines 12 to 14. (4)

AND

EXTRACT D

The one great passion of his life was his friend, Maru.	
These words were forever on the lips of Moleka as he and Maru sat together at the sunset hour, discussing the day's events:	3
"Nothing will ever separate us, my friend. We shall love each other, forever."	6
Maru would smile quietly. One day he had a reply for Moleka. It was a message from the gods who talked to him in his heart.	9

- 2.9 Moleka reassures Maru that nothing will ever separate them and that they will love each other forever. Why is this statement IRONIC? (2)

AND

EXTRACT E

Some time passed and then Moleka silently left the office. It was nearing five o'clock, but Maru continued staring absent-mindedly at the wall. A picture slowly unfolded itself before him.	3
How often had it haunted his mind. There was a busy, roaring highway on one side, full of bustle and traffic. Leading away from it was a small, dusty footpath. It went on and on by itself into the distance. "Take that path", his heart said. "You have no other choice."	6
	9

Maru's future slowly unfolds itself before him. He has a vision of his future and feels he has no other choice.

2.10 Explain the metaphor contained in lines 5 and 6: "a busy, roaring highway on one side, full of bustle and traffic." (2)

2.11 What does the "small, dusty footpath" (line 7) symbolise? (2)

AND

EXTRACT F

When people of Dilepe village heard about the marriage of Maru, they began to talk about him as if he had died. A Dilepe diseased prostitute explained their attitude: "Fancy," she said. "He has married a Masarwa. They have no standards."	5
By standards, she meant that Maru would have been better off had he married her. She knew how to serve rich clients their tea, on a snowy-white table cloth, and she knew how to dress in the height of fashion. A lot of people were like her. They knew nothing about the standards of the soul, and since Maru only lived by those standards they had never been able to make a place for him in their society. They thought he was dead and would trouble them no more. How were they to know that many people shared Maru's overall ideals, that this was not the end of him, but a beginning?	10
	15
When people of the Masarwa tribe heard about Maru's marriage to one of their own, a door silently opened on the small, dark airless room in which their souls had been shut for a long time. The wind of freedom, which was blowing throughout the world for all people, turned and flowed into the room. As they breathed in the fresh, clear air their humanity awakened. They examined their condition. There was the fetid air, the excreta and the horror of being an oddity of the human	20
	25

race, with half the head of a man and half the body of a donkey. They laughed in an embarrassed way, scratching their heads. How had they fallen into this condition when, indeed, they were as human as everyone else? They started to run out into the sunlight, then they turned and looked at the dark, small room. They said: "We are not going back there." 30

People like the Batswana, who did not know that the wind of freedom had also reached people of the Masarwa tribe, were in for an unpleasant surprise because it would be no longer possible to treat Masarwa people in an inhuman way without getting killed yourself. 35

2.12 A Dilepe prostitute explains their attitude:

"He has married a Masarwa. They have no standards" (lines 4 and 5).

This statement of the prostitute shows that the people of Dilepe are _____ .

- A. hypocrites
- B. conscientious
- C. sincere
- D. honest (1)

2.13 What is the reason that the people of Dilepe talk about Maru as being dead? (2)

2.14 Complete the following by filling each space with ONE word:

When the Masarwa people hear about the marriage between Maru and Margaret, they realise that 2.14.1 _____ is wrong. They know they can never allow the 2.14.2 _____ to treat them like animals again. They have regained their 2.14.3 _____. (3)

2.15 Bessie Head ends her novel with very wise words. What is the warning she wants all people to heed (take notice of)? (3)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [40]

SECTION C
DRAMA

Answer Question 3 or Question 4.

QUESTION 3

JULIUS CAESAR – William Shakespeare

Read both extracts carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A

<i>Enter Antony and Others with Caesar's body</i>		
Brutus	: Here comes his body, mourned by Mark Antony who, though he had no hand in his death, shall receive the benefit of his dying, a place in the commonwealth; as which of you shall not? With this I depart that, as I slew my best lover for the good of Rome, I have the same dagger for myself when it shall please my country to need my death.	5
Citizens	: Live Brutus! Live! Live!	
1st Citizen	: Bring him with triumph home unto his house.	10
2nd Citizen	: Give him a statue with his ancestors.	
3rd Citizen	: Let him be Caesar.	
4th Citizen	: Caesar's letter parts Shall be crown'd in Brutus.	
1st Citizen	: We'll bring him to his house with shouts and clamours.	15
Brutus	: My countrymen –	
2nd Citizen	: Peace! Silence! Brutus speaks	
1st Citizen	: Peace, ho!	
Brutus	: Good countrymen, let me depart alone, And, for my sake, stay here with Antony. Do grace to Caesar's corpse, and grace his speech Tending to Caesar's glories, which Mark Antony By our permission, is allow'd to make. I do entreat you, not a man depart, Save I alone, till Antony have spoke.	20
		[Exit] 25
1st Citizen	: Stay, ho! And let us hear Mark Antony.	

- 3.1 Explain how Mark Antony is **feeling** at this stage. (2)
- 3.2 What is Mark Antony's **intention** in carrying the corpse of Caesar into the forum? (2)
- 3.3 3.3.1 What are the Plebians' **feelings** towards Brutus at this stage? (2)
 3.3.2 Why are they feeling this way? (2)
 3.3.3 **Quote** to prove your answer above. (2)
- 3.4 What is a **tyrant**? (2)
- 3.5 "Stay here with Antony ... Tending to Caesar's glories' (lines 20 to 22)
- 3.5.1 What **glories** are exposed by Mark Antony during his speech? Name any TWO. (4)
- 3.5.2 In which TWO ways are Brutus' words (lines 20 to 22) **fatal** for Brutus and the conspirators in the end? (4)

[20]

AND

EXTRACT B

Cassius	:	Antony, The posture of your blows are yet unknown; But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees, And leave them honeyless.	
Antony	:	Not stingless too.	5
Brutus	:	O yes, and soundless too; For you have stolen their buzzing, Antony, And very wisely threat before you sting.	
Antony	:	Villains, you did not so, so when your vile daggers Hacked one another in the sides of Caesar. You showed your teeth like apes, and fawned like hounds, And bowed like bondmen, kissing Caesar's feet; Whilst damned Casca, like a cur, behind Struck Caesar on the neck. O you flatterers!	10 15
Cassius	:	Flatterers? Now, Brutus, thank yourself: This tongue had not offended so today If Cassius might have ruled	
Octavius	:	Come, come, the cause. If arguing make us sweat, The proof of it will turn to redder drops. Look, I draw a sword against conspirators; When think you that the sword goes up again? Never, till Caesar's three and thirty wounds Be well avenged; or till another Caesar Have added slaughter to the sword of traitors.	20 25

Brutus	:	Caesar, thou canst not die by traitors' hands, Unless thou bring'st them with thee.	
Octavius	:	So I hope, I was not born to die on Brutus' sword.	30
Brutus	:	O! If thou wert the noblest of thy strain, young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.	
Cassius	:	A peevish schoolboy, worthless of such honour, Joined with a masker and a reveller.	
Antony	:	Old Cassius still!	35
Octavius	:	Come, Antony, away! Defiance, traitors, hurl we in your teeth. If you dare fight today, come to the field; If not, when you have stomachs.	
<i>Exeunt Octavius, Antony and their army</i>			

- 3.6 What indirect praise is given to Mark Antony in the first four lines of the extract? (2)
- 3.7 Give TWO ways in which Mark Antony has proved this praise to be true. (4)
- 3.8 Explain the relationship existing between the different groups of speakers. (2)
- 3.9 Antony uses animal imagery to suggest the following:
Choose the **incorrect** option. (2)
- A. Deceit
B. Dishonesty
C. Appearance vs. reality
D. Disagreement
- 3.10 Quote TWO examples of the animal imagery used. (2)
- 3.11 What is a **traitor**? (2)
- 3.12 What do you learn of the character of Octavius in this passage? (2)
- 3.13 Use your knowledge of the play to explain in which TWO ways the conspirators are flatterers. (4)
- [40]**

OR

QUESTION 4

MACBETH – William Shakespeare

Read both extracts carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT A

Lady Macbeth	:	Great Glamis, worthy Cawdor! Greater than both by the all-hail hereafter! Thy letters have transported me beyond This ignorant present, and I feel now The future in the instant.	5
Macbeth	:	My dearest love, Duncan comes here tonight.	
Lady Macbeth	:	And when goes hence?	
Macbeth	:	Tomorrow as he purposes.	
Lady Macbeth	:	O! never Shall sun that morrow see! Your face, my Thane, is as a book where men May read strange matters. To beguile the time Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye, Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower, But be the serpent under't. He that's coming Must be provided for; and you shall put This night's great business into my dispatch, Which shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.	10 15 20
Macbeth	:	We will speak further.	
Lady Macbeth	:	Only look up clear: To alter favour ever is to fear. Leave all the rest to me.	

- 4.1 What is “the all-hail hereafter” (line 2) to which Lady Macbeth refers? (2)
- 4.2 Shortly before this extract Lady Macbeth read a letter from Macbeth. Give ONE reason why Macbeth wrote this letter to her. (2)
- 4.3 In line 6 Macbeth calls Lady Macbeth “my dearest love”. Write down ONE sentence to describe the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. (2)
- 4.4 Write down a synonym (a word with more or less the same meaning) for “purposes” (line 9). (1)
- 4.5 Explain what Lady Macbeth means when she says “O never shall sun that morrow see” (lines 10 and 11). (3)

- 4.6 From what Lady Macbeth says in lines 12 and 13 we learn how Macbeth reacts to her words in lines 10 and 11. Describe Macbeth's reaction. (1)
- 4.7 Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth how to act to hide his feelings. She tells him
- (a) "To beguile the time look like the time" (lines 13 and 14)
 - (b) "bear welcome in your eye, your hand, your tongue;" (lines 14 and 15)
 - (c) "look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under't" (lines 15 and 16)
- 4.7.1 Explain what Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth in (a). (2)
- 4.7.2 Read what she tells Macbeth in (b). If you were the producer of the play, what would you tell the actor playing Macbeth to do in order to carry out this advice? (3)
- 4.7.3 What figure of speech is used in (c)? (1)
- 4.7.4 Explain what Lady Macbeth means by (c). (2)
- 4.8 When Lady Macbeth says "He that's coming must be provided for" (lines 16 and 17), "provided" has TWO meanings. Write down these TWO meanings. (2)
- 4.9 What is "this night's great business" (line 18)? (1)
- 4.10 State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE. Quote no more than ONE line from the extract to prove your answer.
 Macbeth is committed to murdering Duncan. (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

Donalbain	:	What is amiss?	
Macbeth	:	You are, and do not know't. The spring, the head, the fountain of your blood Is stopped, the very source of it is stopped.	
Macduff	:	Your royal father's murdered.	5
Malcolm	:	O! by whom?	
Lennox	:	Those of his chamber, as it seemed, had done't: Their hands and faces were all badged with blood, So were their daggers, which, unwiped, we found Upon their pillows; they stared and were distracted; No man's life was to be trusted with them.	10
Macbeth	:	O yet I do repent me of my fury, That I did kill them.	
Macduff	:	Wherefore did you so?	

Macbeth	:	Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man. The expedition of my violent love Outrun the pauser reason. Here lay Duncan, His silver skin laced with his golden blood, And his gashed stabs looked like a breach in nature For ruin's wasteful entrance; there the murderers, Steeped in the colours of their trade, their daggers Unmannerly breeched with gore. Who could refrain, That had a heart to love, and in that heart Courage to make's love known?	15 20 25
Lady Macbeth	:	(fainting) Help me hence, ho!	
Macduff	:	Look to the lady!	
Malcolm	:	(aside to Donalbain) Why do we hold our tongues, That most may claim this argument for ours?	30
Donalbain	:	(aside to Malcolm) What should be spoken here, where our fate, Hid in an auger-hole, may rush and seize us? Let's away. Our tears are not yet brewed.	

- 4.11 In line 1 Donalbain asks what is wrong. What is the answer to his question? (1)
- 4.12 Why, according to Lennox, do Duncan's servants seem guilty of the murder? Give TWO reasons. (2)
- 4.13 In his reference to the servants and their guilt, Lennox uses the PAST tense. Why is this? (1)
- 4.14 What reason does Macbeth give for killing the servants (lines 17 and 18)? (3)
- 4.15 Shortly after this Lady Macbeth faints. Do you think she REALLY faints? Answer YES or NO and give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 4.16 While Macduff and others are attending to Lady Macbeth, Malcolm and Donalbain talk to each other.
- 4.16.1 What decision do they make with regard to their future? (1)
- 4.16.2 Why do they make this decision? (2)
- 4.17 In this extract Macbeth acts exactly the way Lady Macbeth told him to in Extract A. Explain how Macbeth hides his guilt. (3)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [40]

SECTION D
SHORT STORIES

Answer Question 5 or Question 6.

QUESTION 5

FOCUS – Compiled by R. Meyer

Read the two extracts below, then answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT 1

Plymouth – Mervyn Woodrow

It was Corrie getting the driver's job with the railway bus that started it, probably. Corrie sitting up in the cab with his blue cap on the side of his head. And knowing all about those levers and handles and things that made the great iron beast throb and roar and move. Although he was afraid of it, Kerneels did not budge when his son started it up. He set his jaw, pretended that he did not notice the grey smoke and the dust that spurted out from the thing's underbelly. He hardly blinked when the sand and pebbles churned up by the huge wheels pelted his face and body. He stood his ground and stared defiantly as the monster, dragging its lurching trailer, bellowed its way down the corrugated road to the Salt Pan. Kerneels did not move for a long time. Not until the solid wall of dust had settled. He did not quite understand why he was angry. Or was he more hurt than angry? He did not know. And that made him even more angry. There was no reason to be angry or hurt. He should be proud of his son. Only twenty and already a licensed driver with the SAR & H. Corrie had shown him the certificate. Road transport. Code 10. Kerneels remembered that when he was a young man of twenty he could handle his six mule team and wagon with the best.

- 5.1 What was "it" (line 1) started by Corrie? (2)
- 5.2 Who is Corrie? (2)
- 5.3 Kerneels uses **animal imagery** to describe the railway bus.
- 5.3.1 Quote TWO expressions that indicate this. (2)
- 5.3.2 What **sound imagery** do you find between lines 7 and 9? Quote to show your answer. (2)
- 5.3.3 What is the effect of using this sound imagery? (2)
- 5.4 Write SAR & H in full. (1)
- 5.5 According to the passage, why should Kerneels be proud of his son? (2)
- 5.6 "Kerneels did not budge." This quotation in line 4 is **not** similar in thought or attitude to one of these below. Which one is it?
- A. "He stood his ground"
- B. "He did not move for a long time"
- C. "hardly blinked"
- D. "He should be proud of his son" (2)

- 5.7 What is the Plymouth that is referred to in the passage? (2)
- 5.8 Besides the technical aspects of a Plymouth, what other things associated with the word "Plymouth", motivated the purchase of the Plymouth? Name TWO. (4)
- 5.9 What proof is there in the story that Kerneels is a very proud man. (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

Virgin Peak by Lawrence G. Green

That was Reid's reaction. Bryant was staring up at the summit again; his mind was already on the summit and nothing could make him pause before the conquest.

"All right Jim," said Reid casually. "But I'm glad we're wearing rubbers today. I won't have hob-nailed boots on my shoulder." 5

It was settled as easily as that. Bryant explained the route up to the point where Reid's shoulder would become necessary; but he left off there. It was unlikely that the rest of the climb would concern Reid. 10

Bryant took the rope. He had a shrewd idea that there might be no other way of returning. Reid climbed after him, never faltering, secure in the knowledge that it could be done. The hand traverse did not bother either of them. Both men realised that the critical part of the climb was still to come. Reid 15

wondered how that part would work out. In the mind of Bryant there was only exhilaration and the prospect of victory.

- 5.10 What word in the passage is similar in meaning to "Peak"? (2)
- 5.11 5.11.1 Which THREE things mentioned in the passage are necessary for rock climbing? (3)
- 5.11.2 Why do you think Reid is against the use of "hob-nailed boots" in line 5? (2)
- 5.12 Explain why Reid's shoulder is necessary in the climb. (2)
- 5.13 Why is the story titled "Virgin Peak"? (2)
- 5.14 "critical part of the climb" (line 15)
What is the effect of the word **critical** in the passage? (2)
- 5.15 What anticlimax occurs when Bryant reaches the peak? (2)
- 5.16 What expression or word is the **incorrect** characterisation of Bryant? (2)
- A. Single-mindedness of purpose
- B. Determination to reach victory
- C. Determination to share victory
- D. Focused

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6

STORIES SOUTH AFRICAN – Compiled by A. Lennox-Short and R.E. Lighton

Read each of the extracts carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

Roppie by Jack Cope

EXTRACT A

In the docks where Roppie came to make his soft living one may see placarded in large clear lettering such notices as this: ' <i>Lumkela isilenge ya usebenzazo!</i> ' Which means – Watch out for cranes when working. It is written for the benefit of the Xhosa dockers in their own language, and they are men who work. Such a notice would be meaningless to Roppie; he is not a Xhosa, but, perhaps more to the point, he is no worker, neither for himself nor for his family nor for anybody else.	5
Roppie lived by his wits, and he lived well. He had the kind of mental sharpness, a sense of superiority, that led him to despise honest labour and created a bias towards the product of other people's work. He was quite young, slim and venturesome, when first he arrived at the docks. The new era was a facile one in his life, a thriving and a flourishing that could be measured in stages by visible increases in weight. He looked sleek and black, his beard and whiskers were well groomed, and the tiers of double chins and the added inches of girth around his middle showed there was more cunning than exertion in the way he came by his daily meals. His gruff, good-natured voice was familiar to the wharf-men and tug-masters, crane-drivers and dockers.	10 15 20

- 6.1 Supply a synonym (a word of similar meaning) for “soft” in “soft living” (line 1). (1)
- 6.2 Roppie has “a sense of superiority” (line 11). What does he regard as inferior? (Use your own words.) (2)
- 6.3 When Roppie first arrived at the docks, he was slim and full of adventure. Give a short description of Roppie as he looks later. (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

Not being a Xhosa, there were no difficulties about finding lobola, and with his un-Christian character he was able to live down the slur of bigamy. Unconcerned, he went on to find himself in succession a third and a fourth wife, and settled down to the natural order of procreation, and what can best be described as *die lekker lewe*; sweet content.

3

6

- 6.4 Explain what a **bigamist** (line 3) is. (2)
- 6.5 What is **lobola** (line 2)? (3)

AND

EXTRACT C

Sometimes he put up a sham battle with a shark or an octopus that he found dead, foul-hooked or poisoned somewhere in the harbour, and his heroics were sure to draw a crowd of gullible admirers.

- 6.6 Say whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and quote to prove your answer. Your quote should not exceed TWO words.

To attract a lot of people, Roppie fought with a shark. (2)

AND

EXTRACT D

Gormandizing, basking, dreaming of more debauches, that was the life of Roppie, the slippery downward path to decadence and ruin; greed begetting more greed, an appetite never denied, and all with an effortless ease that put layers of fat round the heart and bowels, hardened arteries and needled up blood pressure. His life was by all the usual standards a success. It would have continued a success had he not carried it too far.

3

6

- 6.7 Roppie was guilty of GLUTTONY.
- What happened that Roppie 'carried it too far' (line 7)? Give TWO reasons. (2)

AND

EXTRACT E

Messages were sent out and more humans arrived at the lip of the dock, dark figures with white caps, railway police, one of them armed with a rifle. He had come to give the prisoner the mercy shot.

- 6.8 6.8.1 Quote an example of a METAPHOR. Do not exceed five words. (1)
 6.8.2 Explain the above METAPHOR in your OWN words. (3)
- 6.9 What would **mercy killing** mean in this context? (2)

AND

Michiel Oberholster by Sannie Uys

EXTRACT F

'Well, Michiel, I'm glad you've come. Oom Karl has changed time for eternity as the newspapers say. So it goes. Naked I deliver them into the world and dressed in one shirt I see them out of it. He had no end of goods and chattels and what good are they to him now? It's a pity he has no sons to inherit all his farms. The world, Michiel, is a damned unequal place. Here you sit with three smart sons and you haven't got an inch of land for them. And this rich man dies and there are no children to inherit all this wealth.'

3
6
9

- 6.10 When the doctor says "The world is a damned unequal place" (lines 6 and 7), what does he mean? (2)
- 6.11 Quote an example of HYPERBOLE. (1)

AND

EXTRACT G

When Dr. Beyers had left the room, Sienie Potgieter remained behind. Aimlessly arranging the little medicine bottles on the table before the bed, she tried to push away from her the thoughts that had long galled her. She had spent her life in a prison. The man who had promised to love and cherish her had built this prison for her. Karl had been obsessed by only one aim: to become a rich man. And he had denied her everything, all his striving had been concentrated on the piling up of money and goods - money and goods, which for her had as little meaning as the stones against the hillside behind the homestead. She had never owned a pretty dress or hat; the least little comfort in the house had been quite out of the question. It cost money, Karl had said.	5
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.	10
'Thank you, Karl Potgieter,' she said, 'for those thirty years of my life that you took and used up in acquiring riches. You can't take your goods with you. And I doubt whether I can still enjoy them. Perhaps it is too late. Out of all your thousands of morgen of land, you get only a few square feet today .	15
	20

- 6.12 When Sienie Potgieter's thoughts "galled her" (line 4), this refers to her _____.
 A. being bitter
 B. feeling sad
 C. experiencing pain
 D. being tired (1)
- 6.13 Sienie Potgieter's life is compared to that of a prisoner (lines 5 – 6). This is an example of _____.
 A. a metaphor
 B. a simile
 C. personification
 D. inversion (1)
- 6.14 What has Karl Potgieter **denied** her? Name at least TWO things. Remember to use your OWN words. (2)
- 6.15 Read lines 17 - 21. Quote an example of IRONY. Your quote should not be longer than ONE sentence. (2)

AND

EXTRACT H

That night for the first time in many months Michiel went to bed with a light heart. Perhaps he thought, Tant Sienie would appoint him manager of the farm. Perhaps she would build a new house and give him the old one to live in. Perhaps he could even ask Ellie to marry him.	3 6
---	------------------------

- 6.16 The death of Karl Potgieter influences the lives of Sienie and Michiel drastically. What does Michiel dream about? Mention two points. (2)

AND

EXTRACT I

She paid little attention to the farm, came to rely more and more on Michiel. She left him to make all the decisions, hardly realizing that she was becoming increasingly dependent on him. What she did realize, however, was that the loneliness had become for her unbearable. Worst of all were the evenings. The rattle of the bunch of keys Michiel placed before her, the creak as the bolt of the lower door slid home and the final click of the latch when Michiel shut the upper door behind him, these were the last sounds she heard every evening. Then the loneliness lay around her like a thick sea mist which nothing could penetrate.

- 6.17 Sienie Potgieter is becoming more dependent on Michiel. What major THEME is apparent in this extract? (1)

- 6.18 In whom/what does she confide this dream of hers? (1)

AND

EXTRACT J

Would Ellie understand the terrible temptation to which Tant Sienie had so unexpectedly exposed him? Or would she despise him because he had sold himself to an old woman?

- 6.19 Why does Michiel say he “sold” (line 4) himself to an old woman? (1)

- 6.20 Name at least TWO benefits he would gain. (2)

AND

EXTRACT K

'Ellie, Ellie, what's the matter with you? And
what are you doing?'
'Leave me alone,' she said in a strange, deep
voice.

6.21 What does Michiel think Ellie is doing? (2)

6.22 In your own opinion, what do YOU think happens to cause the death of Sienie
Potgieter? (2)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D: [40]

TOTAL: 80

END