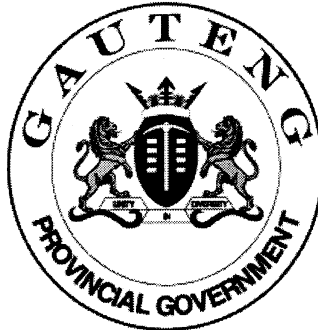


SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION



FEBRUARY / MARCH

2007

ENGLISH
ADDITIONAL/SECOND
LANGUAGE

Second Paper : Literature

HG

105-1/2

ENGLISH ADDITIONAL/SECOND LANG HG: Paper 2



105 1 2

HG

22 pages

X05



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 - Do not quote unless asked to do so.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

Dover Beach

The sea is calm to-night.
The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits;— on the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,
Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay. 5
Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!
Only, from the long line of spray
Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land,
Listen! you hear the grating roar
Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling, 10
At their return, up the high strand,
Begin, and cease, and then again begin,
With tremulous cadence slow, and bring
The eternal note of sadness in.

Sophocles long ago 15
Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by this distant northern sea. 20

The Sea of Faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar, 25
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world, which seems 30
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain 35
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night.

Matthew Arnold

- 1.1 “The moon lies fair upon the straits” (lines 2 and 3).
- 1.1.1 What figure of speech is used in these lines? (1)
- 1.1.2 What is the effect of this figure of speech? (2)
- 1.1.3 What are “the straits” in the context of the poem? (1)
- 1.2 The poet describes the cliffs as “glimmering and vast” (line 5). Explain what the poet means by these words. (2)
- 1.3 Write down a synonym for “sweet” in line 6. (1)
- 1.4 What does the poet want to tell us about “Faith” when he uses the comparison “The Sea of Faith” (line 21)? (2)
- 1.5 The mood that the poet creates in stanza 1 changes completely from the word “Listen” (line 9).
- 1.5.1 What mood does the poet create in lines 1 to 8? Quote ONE word from these lines to prove your answer. (2)
- 1.5.2 To what does this mood change in lines 9 to 14? Quote ONE word from these lines to prove your answer. (2)
- 1.6 In stanza 2 we are told that Sophocles thought of “human misery” while he stood by the Aegean Sea.
- 1.6.1 To what did he compare human misery? (2)
- 1.6.2 Give a reason why he made this comparison. (2)
- 1.6.3 Does Matthew Arnold agree with Sophocles? Quote no more than EIGHT words to prove your answer. (2)
- 1.7 Explain the metaphor of the “ignorant armies” the poet uses in the last line of the poem. (2)

AND

Last lesson of the afternoon

When will the bell ring, and end this weariness?
 How long have they tugged the leash, and strained apart,
 My pack of unruly hounds! I cannot start
 Them again on a quarry of knowledge they hate to hunt,
 I can haul them and urge them no more. 5

No longer now can I endure the brunt
 Of the books that lie out on the desks; a full threescore
 Of several insults of blotted pages, and scrawl
 Of slovenly work that they have offered me.
 I am sick, and what on earth is the good of it all? 10
 What good to them or me, I cannot see!

<p>So, shall I take My last dear fuel of life to heap on my soul And kindle my will to a flame that shall consume Their dross of indifference; and take the toll Of their insults in punishment?—I will not!—</p>	15
<p>I will not waste my soul and my strength for this. What do I care for all that they do amiss! What is the point of this teaching of mine, and of this Learning of theirs? It all goes down the same abyss.</p>	20
<p>What does it matter to me, if they can write A description of a dog, or if they can't? What is the point? To us both, it is all my aunt! And yet I'm supposed to care, with all my might.</p>	
<p>I do not, and will not; they won't and they don't; and that's all! I shall keep my strength for myself; they can keep theirs as well. Why should we beat our heads against the wall Of each other? I shall sit and wait for the bell.</p>	25
D.H. Lawrence	

- 1.8 In stanza 1 the learners are compared to a “pack of unruly hounds”.
Give a reason why the poet makes this comparison. (2)
- 1.9 Quote ONE other image related to hunting that the poet uses. (1)
- 1.10 What is the attitude of the learners according to line 4? (2)
- 1.11 The attitude of the learners is just one problem the teacher has to face. What
other problem does he have according to stanza 2? (2)
- 1.12 In stanza 3 the teacher states the choice that he has.
- 1.12.1 What is this choice? (3)
- 1.12.2 What will the result of this choice be? (2)
- 1.13 What subject does this teacher teach? Quote to prove your answer. (2)
- 1.14 Why does the teacher say “And yet I am supposed to care, with all my might.”
(line 24). (2)
- 1.15 Explain what is meant by the expression “and that's all!” (line 25). (3)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [40]

SECTION B
THE NOVEL

QUESTION 2
MARU – Bessie Head

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

EXTRACT A

Then they were thrown into confusion when she opened her mouth to speak. Her mind and heart were composed of a little bit of everything she had absorbed from Margaret Cadmore. It was hardly African or anything but something new and universal, a type of personality that would be unable to fit into a definition of something as narrow as tribe or race or nation.	3
	6

- 2.1 Why is everyone confused when Margaret Cadmore opens her mouth to speak? (2)
- 2.2 Throughout the novel Margaret is referred to or addressed as a person of no importance.

Write a paragraph in which you discuss Margaret as a “new and universal” (line 5) personality. Refer to the theme of **racism** and **prejudice** in your answer. (5)

AND

EXTRACT B

Good sense and logical arguments would never be the sole solutions to the difficulties the child would later encounter, but they would create a dedicated scholar and enable the child to gain control over the only part of life that would be hers, her mind and soul. She would have to take them and apply them to the experiences gained in a hostile and cruel society. They would mean in the end that almost anything could be thrown into her mind and life and she would have the capacity, within herself, to survive both heaven and hell.	3
	6
	9

- 2.3 Give a synonym (a word with the same meaning) for “hostile” (line 6). (1)
- 2.4 Quote to prove the view that NOBODY can ever take away one’s knowledge and mind. Your quote should not exceed TEN words. (1)

- 2.5 Give an example of an incident or experience that makes Margaret's life hell (line 9). (1)

AND

EXTRACT C

...now and then the woman would say: "One day, you will help your people." It was never said as though it were a big issue, but at the same time it created a purpose and burden in the child's mind...	
It was odd, because she had a vantage point from which she could observe the behaviour of a persecutor. What did it really mean when another child walked up to her and, looking so angry, said: "You are just a Bushman"? In their minds it meant so much. Half of it was that they were angry that she had the protection of a white woman who was also their principal. What was the other half? What was a Bushman supposed to do? She had no weapons of words or personality, only a permanent silence and a face which revealed no emotion, except that now and then an abrupt tear would slash down out of one eye.	5 10 15

- 2.6 "One day you will help your people" (lines 1 and 2). These words of Margaret Cadmore Senior "created a purpose and burden" (line 3) in Margaret's life. (2)
- 2.6.1 What could the 'purpose' be? (2)
- 2.6.2 What could the 'burden' be? (2)
- 2.7 Margaret Cadmore Senior provides her with an excellent education. Intellectually she empowers Margaret. (2)
- In what way(s) does Margaret Cadmore Senior NOT empower her adopted daughter? (2)
- 2.8 How does Margaret show emotion? (2)

AND

EXTRACT D

"I'll return the bed," she said, and walked out as if she were facing her death. How was she to know the true size and nature of this sudden adversary? Almost everyone grovelled before him, because of his position. But she had looked down at him, indifferently, from a great height, where she was more than his equal. It had nothing to do with the little bit of education she had acquired from a missionary. He treated everyone as a single, separate entity, and measured the length and breadth and depth and height of their inner kingdoms with one, alert glance. There was every kind of foolishness in the world.	5 10
--	---------

- 2.9 To whom is Margaret speaking when she says, "I'll return the bed"? (1)
- 2.10 How does Margaret feel about returning the bed? (1)
- 2.11 "Adversary" in line 3 suggests _____.
- A. hostility
B. friendliness
C. empathy
D. sympathy (1)
- 2.12 "He treated everyone as a single, separate, entity, ... with one, alert glance" (lines 8 to 10).
In **this extract** Maru is described as being _____.
- A. open-minded
B. prejudiced
C. supportive
D. sympathetic (1)
- 2.13 Maru is a complex character. He has shown negative characteristics and has planned a few things that would certainly hurt some people.
- Pretend you are Ranko, one of Maru's close associates. Write a short paragraph in which you defend Maru's good name. Mention at least FOUR of Maru's positive characteristics. (4)

AND

EXTRACT E

Outside the door, in a blinding daze of pain, she saw the little Windscreen-wiper, alone. He was trembling from head to toe in an agony all his own. The previous day he had seen his mother slaughtered before his eyes. It had almost deranged his mind. His owners had tied him to a tree and that morning he had broken free of the string and run away. He darted into the safety of the room. She pushed the door shut. The remaining threads went snap, snap, snap behind her neck and she half-stumbled, half reeled to the bed and fell on it in a dead faint.	5
	10

- 2.14 In what way(s) are the lives of Margaret and the little Windscreen-wiper similar (alike)? Write down at least TWO similarities. (2)

AND

EXTRACT F

“I can show you the house you painted some time ago,” he said. “Would you like to see it?”	
Since she kept silent, he became impatient: “Self pity is something I don’t like. Other people have suffered more than you. You must stop this self pity. There’s nothing hurting you any more.”	3
	6

2.15 “Self-pity is something I don’t like” (lines 3 and 4).

2.15.1 Why are these words of Maru IRONIC? (2)

2.15.2 What plan does Maru have to ensure that Margaret will not be hurt any longer? (2)

AND

EXTRACT G

So quietly did he enter the house that his wife looked up fearfully from her work of preparing the table for the evening meal. 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. Maybe a dark shadow had been created to balance the situation.	5
	10

2.16 “every word was a sharp knife” (line 4) is an example of a METAPHOR.

Explain this figure of speech in your own words. (4)

2.17 Would you say the novel ends with Margaret being happy and contented? Substantiate your answer. (3)

2.18 “Most often she felt quite drunk ...” (lines 6 and 7). Choose the correct word: This statement is meant

A. literally or
B. figuratively? (1)

[40]

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

Cinna	: O Caesar –	
Caesar	: Hence! Wilt thou lift up Olympus?	
Decius	: Great Caesar –	
Caesar	: Doth not Brutus bootless kneel?	
Casca	: Speak, hands, for me! <i>They stab Caesar</i>	5
Caesar	: Et tu Brute? Then fall, Caesar! <i>Dies</i>	
Cinna	: Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead! Run hence, proclaim, cry it about the streets.	10
Cassius	: Some to the common pulpits, and cry out, 'Liberty, Freedom, and Enfranchisement!'	
Brutus	: People and senators! be not affrighted. Fly not, stand still. Ambition's debt is paid.	
Casca	: Go to the pulpit, Brutus.	15
Decius	: And Cassius too.	
Brutus	: Where's Publius?	
Cinna	: Here quite confounded with this mutiny.	
Metellus	: Stand fast together, lest some friend of Caesar's Should chance –	20

- 3.1 What are these people called who are appearing with Caesar? (2)
- 3.2 Based on your knowledge of the play, why is the name in answer to Question 3.1 suitable? (2)

- 3.3 3.3.1 Who or what is Olympus? (2)
- 3.3.2 Explain the significance of Caesar's use of the imagery of Olympus in this scene. (2)
- 3.3.3 The use of this imagery by Caesar suggests a **tone** of _____. (Choose the INCORRECT option.) (2)
- A. irritation
- B. arrogance
- C. anger
- D. enthusiasm
- 3.4 What **plea** is made by Cinna and Decius? (2)
- 3.5 How well is the theme of **Appearance vs. Reality** illustrated in this passage? Give TWO examples. (4)
- 3.6 How do you think the common people feel at this stage? (2)
- 3.7 Name any TWO consequences of the action described in the Extract A later on in the play. (4)
- 3.8 How do Casca's hands "speak"? (2)
- 3.9 Answer TRUE or FALSE, then give a fact which supports your answer.
- 3.9.1 The fact that Mark Antony is missing in this scene suggests a lack of loyalty and support on his part. (2)
- 3.9.2 "Wilt thou lift up Olympus?" suggests that Caesar would have been a tyrant had he been an emperor. (2)
- 3.10 Why do you think Shakespeare makes Caesar so **repellent** and arrogant in this scene? (2)
- Repellent** – dislikable

AND

EXTRACT B

Cassius	: Do not presume too much upon my love; I may do that I may be sorry for.	
Brutus	: You have done that you should be sorry for. There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats; For I am armed so strong in honesty That they pass by me as the idle wind, Which I respect not. I did send to you For certain sums of gold, which you denied me; For I can raise no money by vile means: By heaven, I had rather coin my heart, And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring From the hard hands of the peasants their vile trash By any indirection. I did send To you for gold to pay my legions, Which you denied me; was that done like Cassius? Should I have answered Caius Cassius so? When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous, To lock such rascal counters from his friends, Be ready, Gods , with all your thunderbolts Dash him to pieces!	5 10 15 20

- 3.11 Give TWO reasons why Brutus might need money in this scene. (4)
- 3.12 "I can raise no money by vile means"
What quality or character of Brutus is shown in this quotation? Give TWO examples. (4)
- 3.13 What threat is made by Cassius in this scene? (2)
- [40]

OR

QUESTION 4

MACBETH – William Shakespeare

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

EXTRACT A

Lady Macbeth	: What beast was't then That made you break this enterprise to me? When you durst do it, then you were a man; And to be more than what you were, you would Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place Did then adhere, and yet you would make both. They have made themselves, and that their fitness now Does unmake you. I have given suck, and know How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me; I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums, And dashed the brains out, had I so sworn as you Have done to this.	5 10
Macbeth	: If we should fail?	
Lady Macbeth	: We fail? But screw your courage to the sticking place, And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep (Where to 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, Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason A limbeck only. When in swinish sleep Their drenched natures lie, as in a death, What cannot you and I perform upon The unguarded Duncan? What not put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great quell?	15 20 25
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 Of his own chamber, and used their very daggers, That they have done't?	30
Lady Macbeth	: Who dares receive it other, As we shall make our griefs and clamour roar Upon his death?	35
Macbeth	: I am settled; and bend up Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. Away, and mock the time with fairest show: False face must hide what the false heart doth know.	40

- 4.1 Shortly before this extract Macbeth communicated an important decision to Lady Macbeth. What is this decision? (2)
- 4.2 “What beast was’t then that made you break this enterprise to me?” (lines 1 and 2).
- 4.2.1 What is “this enterprise” to which Lady Macbeth refers? (1)
- 4.2.2 How does Lady Macbeth feel when she says these words? (1)
- 4.3 “When you durst do it, then you were a man.” (line 3).
Of what is Lady Macbeth accusing Macbeth? (1)
- 4.4 To show that she is much stronger and more determined than Macbeth, Lady Macbeth describes something particularly evil that she would do. What does she say she would do? (3)
- 4.5 What is the failure Macbeth fears in line 14? (2)
- 4.6 What, according to Lady Macbeth, does Macbeth have to do to prevent failure?
Refer to line 16 for your answer. (2)
- 4.7 What image does Lady Macbeth use in line 16? (1)
- 4.8 In this extract Lady Macbeth presents a plan to murder Duncan.
- 4.8.1 Why will Duncan sleep particularly soundly on this night? (1)
- 4.8.2 How will Lady Macbeth ensure that Duncan’s servants are not a threat to their plan? (3)
- 4.8.3 How does Lady Macbeth plan to ensure that she and Macbeth are not suspected of the murder? (4)
- 4.9 Lady Macbeth has also thought about her and Macbeth’s behaviour when the murder is discovered.
- 4.9.1 How should she and Macbeth behave according to lines 36 and 37? (2)
- 4.9.2 Which theme is illustrated here? (1)

AND

EXTRACT B

Macbeth	: O! full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife! Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.	
Lady Macbeth	: But in them nature's copy's not eterne.	
Macbeth	: There's comfort yet! They are assailable. Then be thou jocund. Ere the bat hath flown His cloistered flight, ere to black Hecate's summons The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung Night's yawning peal, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note.	5
Lady Macbeth	: What's to be done?	10
Macbeth	: Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck, Till thou applaud the deed. Come, seeling Night, Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful Day, And, with thy bloody and invisible hand Cancel, and tear to pieces that great bond Which keeps me pale. Light thickens, and the crow Makes wing to the rooky wood; Good things of Day begin to droop and drowse, Whiles Night's black agents to their preys do rouse. Thou marvell'st at my words; but hold thee still. Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill. So, prithee, go with me.	15 20

- 4.10 Explain the metaphor Macbeth uses in line 1. (3)
- 4.11 Give ONE reason why Macbeth feels the way that is indicated in line 1. (2)
- 4.12 Explain what Lady Macbeth means by line 3 of the extract. (2)
- 4.13 In lines 8 and 9 Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth that before darkness falls “there shall be done a deed of dreadful note.”
- 4.13.1 What is this deed to which Macbeth refers? (1)
- 4.13.2 What is Macbeth’s motivation for this deed? (2)
- 4.14 Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are drifting apart and they are no longer as close as they were earlier in the play.
Give ONE reason from the extract to prove that this statement is true. (2)
- 4.15 In the latter part of this extract Macbeth calls for the darkness of night to hide the “dreadful deed” he has planned.
- 4.15.1 On what other occasion did Macbeth call for a dark night? (2)
- 4.15.2 Name ONE thing he wanted night to hide on that occasion. (2)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [40]

P.T.O.

SECTION D
SHORT STORIES

Answer Questions 5 or Question 6.

QUESTION 5

***FOCUS* – Compiled by R. Meyer**

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

EXTRACT A

***Pxui and the Lion* by D.R. Sherman**

The smell of the lion was thick and frightening in Pxui's nose. He saw the forelegs vaguely, through a kind of mist. They were huge and heavy, thicker than his own thighs. He bent slowly, poised to spring away, but knowing at the same time that he was already too close, that a lightningfast flick of that left front paw could rip him open before he even saw it coming.

5

He reached for the trap, his hands towards it, his eyes riveted on the lion. He touched the leg, and he froze in terror as the lion snarled. He tensed, getting ready to hurl himself to one side, and that was when the great head swung over and to his astonishment he found the rough tongue rasping moistly over the back of his right hand.

He took the jaws of the trap in his hands. They were slippery with blood, and he couldn't get a really firm grip on them. He knew he was going to hurt the lion, and he was afraid of what the animal might do in retaliation. He steeled himself, comforted by the remembered feel of the lion's tongue on his hand.

10

- 5.1 What is the problem with the lion? (2)
- 5.2 Culturally, why is it important for the lion to be killed? Give TWO answers. (4)
- 5.3 What is the lion's attitude towards the boy? (2)
- 5.4 Quote TWO opposite feelings Pxui experiences in the above extract. (4)
- 5.5 The writer also uses his senses to describe the lion. Check paragraphs 1 and 2 to find other senses besides sight.
- 5.5.1 What senses are these? (2)
- 5.5.2 Quote the words in each case which refer to the senses. (2)
- 5.6 Examine how both the boy **and** the lion show courage in the story. (4)
- 5.7 What might the lion "do in retaliation"? (2)

5.8 Answer TRUE or FALSE, then support your answer in terms of the story.

“Survival of the fittest is what rules life in the desert.” (2)

5.9 What other quality of the boy besides courage is shown in the story? (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

The Visits by R. Rive

When he handed over the provisions she made a slight, old fashioned bow. It seemed comical because he estimated she could not be more than forty. Still, one could never tell with these people. Or could one?

“Thank you,” she said in the same whisper. Then she was gone. He returned to the kitchen, feeling relieved and, for no reason at all, completely exhausted.

5

The second time the woman came, it was almost like her first visit. Had she visited him? One did not visit and ask for food. The Student was out again (flexing his muscles at some giddy fresher in a coffee bar). He had been in his study for some time reading the book on South African verse. It wasn't as boring as he had thought at first.

Roy Campbell. ‘Upon a dark and gloomy night’. Yes it was a dark and gloomy night. Outside it was a dark and gloomy night. Outside it was dark with squalls of north-wester.

10

5.10 “Old fashioned bow”, line 1, could suggest that the woman is _____.
Select the correct option below, then write down the correct letter.

- A. unimpressed
- B. respectful
- C. conceited
- D. contemptuous

(2)

5.11 What is the occupation of the person referred to as “he” in the first line? (2)

5.12 Give ONE piece of evidence from the story, not found in the extract, to prove your answer to Question 5.11. (2)

5.13 “these people”
To which people is the writer referring? (2)

5.14 Who is the speaker quoting in the passage? (2)

5.15 What attitude does the speaker have towards the student? (2)

5.16 What could be another word for “verse” as it is used in the extract? (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6

STORIES SOUTH AFRICAN – Compiled by A. Lennox-Short

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

***The Coward* by Perceval Gibbon**

EXTRACT A

‘A coward should always be a married man,’ she added.	
‘You may say, Katie, that it is hard on the woman. It is what I would expect of you. But when you have experience of wifehood you will come to the knowledge that it is the man’s character which counts, and it is the woman’s part to make up his deficiencies. With what men learn by practising on their wives, the world has been made.’	3
	6

6.1 Choose the correct option and write down only the answer, e.g. 6.1 A.

In the above extract, Vrou Grobbelaar paints a bleak picture of marriage. From her point of view a woman has to compensate for her husband’s _____ .

- A. strengths
- B. shortcomings
- C. cowardice
- D. losses

(1)

6.2 Consider the words of Vrou Grobbelaar in the introductory paragraphs. She says a woman makes up for her husband's deficiencies.

How does Anna van Wyk prove these words to be true? Refer to her actions and those of her husband.

(4)

AND

EXTRACT B

She saw Andreas first when he was visiting his mother’s aunt in her neighbourhood. There was shooting at a target, for a prize of an English saddle, and no one has ever said of him that he was not a wonderful shot. He carried off the prize easily, against all the Boers of those parts and Anna’s father and brothers among them. A few months later they were married.	3
	6

6.3 Andreas van Wyk proves himself to be an excellent shot.

Why is it then IRONIC that he later fails in the battle against the Tswanas?

(3)

AND

EXTRACT C

<p>'The water took him under, drew him gasping over the bottom, and spat him up again to swim desperately. His head was down-stream, and, as there was a sharp bend half a mile below, he had no extraordinary difficulty in bringing his carcass to shore. He lay for a minute among the bushes, and then ran back to see what had become of the cart, the horses, and his wife. He found them ashore, safe and waiting for him, and Anna wringing the wet from her hair as she stood beside the horses' heads.</p>	5
<p>"You are not hurt?" she asked, before he could speak. Her face was grave and flushed, her voice very quiet and orderly.</p>	10
<p>"No," he said.</p>	
<p>"Ah!" she said, and climbed again into the cart, and made room for him in the place of the driver.</p>	
<p>'That was how he discovered himself to his wife. In that one event of their wedding-day he revealed to Anna what was a secret from all the world – perhaps even from himself. He was a coward, the thing Anna had never known yet of any man – never thought enough upon to learn how little it may really matter or how greatly it may ruin a character. When her brothers, having drunk too much at a <i>wapenskou</i>, wished to make quarrel quickly, they called their man a coward. But for her it had been like saying he was a devil – a futile thing that was only offensive by reason of its intention. And now she was married to a coward, and must learn the ways of it.</p>	15 20
<p>'They spoke no more of the matter. Anna shrank from a reference to it. She could not find a word to fit the subject that did not seem an attack on the man with whom she must spend her life. They settled down to their business of living together very quietly, and I think the commandant's daughter did no braver thing than when she recognized the void in her husband, and then, holding it loathsome and unforgivable, passed it over and put it from her mind out of mere loyalty to him.</p>	25 30

- 6.4 Briefly mention TWO emotions Anna feels as she realizes what her husband has done. (2)
- 6.5 What would you say the incident by the river does to their marriage? Substantiate your answer by referring to possible consequences of Andreas's actions. (4)
- 6.6 Why does Anna decide NEVER to speak about the river incident? (2)
- 6.7 Supply a synonym (a word that has the same meaning) for "void" (line 29). (1)
- 6.8 Later in the story Anna is very keen to hear any news from the battle with the Tswana soldiers.
- Why is she so desperate to hear about Andreas on the battlefield? (2)

AND

EXTRACT D

<p>“We have beaten them,” he said. “I can see a lot of them running back. Pray God none come this way. I wish I had not left my rifle.”</p>	3
<p>“Yes,” said Anna, “you left your rifle, and came unarmed to help me.”</p>	
<p>“It would have been awkward among the bushes,” he explained, and was suddenly silent, looking out over the top of the rock.</p>	6

- 6.9 Do you think Andreas has come to rescue his wife? Give a reason for your answer as you will not be awarded a mark for YES or NO. (2)

AND

EXTRACT E

<p>“It is the only thing” she urged, and drew his lips to hers. ‘He looked down at the little weapon in his palm, and spoke as with an effort.</p>	3
<p>“I was never a brave man, Anna,’ he said, ‘and I can’t do this. Will you not do it?”</p>	
<p>‘She nodded and took the pistol.</p>	6

- 6.10 What is Anna’s intention with the pistol? (2)
- 6.11 One feels sorry for Andreas. In a short paragraph refer to Anna’s role in their marriage, her feelings towards him and the way she dealt with his inner fears. (3)

AND

La Miseria by Uys Krige

EXTRACT F

<p>The swaying train was approaching Germiston and the great pulsating heart of the Witwatersrand; and soon we were slipping between the tall mine dumps on both sides of the track. And now there were other light effects, different colour harmonies and patterns – none of them taut or strident as they sometimes are when the cloudless summer day stands like a livid white flame rigid above the earth; but with something intimate as though related to man, his joys and his griefs.</p>	3
	6

- 6.12 Why is the Witwatersrand referred to as “the great pulsating heart” (lines 1 and 2)? (2)
- 6.13 Explain the SIMILE contained in lines 6 and 7. (2)

AND

EXTRACT G

We continued talking of Spain. In the Spanish problem there are many side issues, said Gilberto, gazing first at a large mine dump on our left and then at a poor quarter of dingy houses near the line, but its essence is the bitter poverty of the majority of the Spanish people. And that is what the struggle is about: to raise them from their poverty, spiritual as well as material, and to share the country's resources more justly among its people.	3
	6

6.14 When Gilberto looks at the “dingy houses near the line” (line 3), he is reminded of the poverty in which the majority of Spanish people lived.

What is the warning Gilberto wants to convey to people universally? (4)

AND

EXTRACT H

‘The simple peasants, many of whom can’t read or write, in my part of Portugal say that <i>la miseria</i> , poverty, is immortal. Do you know why?’	3
I shook my head.	
‘It’s an old legend in our parts. Wait, I’ll tell it to you if there’s time enough...’ And he glanced at his watch. ‘Yes, it’s a tale our peasants often tell to their children.’	6

6.15 *La Miseria* means poverty. In a part of Portugal, the people speak of a general truth: That poverty is immortal. What does this mean? (2)

6.16 A “legend” (line 5) is a/an _____ .

- A. historic occasion
 - B. traditional folktale
 - C. hero
 - D. historic event
- (1)

6.17 Briefly relate how Miseria tricked Death. (3)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D: [40]

TOTAL: 80

END