

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION



FEBRUARY / MARCH

2007

**ENGLISH
ADDITIONAL/SECOND
LANGUAGE**

Second Paper

Literature

SG

105-2/2

ENGLISH ADDITIONAL/SECOND LANG SG: Paper 2

25 pages



105 2 2

SG

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**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**ENGLISH ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE SG
(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.
 - Write all answers in the answer books provided. This includes multiple-choice answers, which only require the question number followed by a letter (A, B, C or D) or a word.
 - Number your answers clearly, using the same numbering as on the question paper.
 - Write neatly and clearly.
 - Do not quote unless asked to do so. Use your own words.
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SECTION A
POETRY

QUESTION 1

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

<i>Gentling a wildcat</i>	
Not much wild life, roared Mine leonine Host from the fringe of a forest of crackles round an old dome-headed steam radio, between hotel and river — a mile of bush — except for the wildcats and jackals.	5
And he, of these parts for years, was right. That evening I ventured with no trepidations and a torch, towed by the faculty I cannot understand, that has got me into too many situations.	10
Under a tree, in filtered moonlight, a ragged heap of dusty leaves stopped moving. A cat lay there, open from chin to loins; lower viscera missing; truncated tubes and bitten-off things protruding.	15
Little blood there was, but a mess of damaged lungs; straining to hold its breath for quiet; claws fixed curved and jutting, jammed open in a stench of jackal meat; it tried to raise its head hating the mystery, death.	20
The big spade-skull with its lynx-fat cheeks aggressive still, raging eyes hooked in me, game; nostrils pulling at a tight mask of anger and fear; then I remembered hearing they are quite impossible to tame.	25
Closely, in a bowl of unmoving roots, an untouched carcass, unlicked, swaddled and wrapped in trappings of birth, the first of a litter stretched. Rooted out in mid-confinement: a time when jackals have courage enough for a wildcat.	30
In some things, too, I am a coward, and could not here punch down with braced thumb, lift the nullifying stone or stiff-edged hand to axe with mercy the nape of her spine. Besides, I convinced myself, she was numb.	35
And oppressively, something felt wrong: not her approaching melting with earth, but in lifetimes of claws, kaleidoscopes: moon-claws, sun-claws, teeth after death, certainly both at mating and birth.	40

So I sat and gentled her with my hand,
not moving much but saying things, using my voice;
and she became gentle, affording herself
the influent luxury of breathing —
untrammelled, bubbly, safe in its noise. 45

Later, calmed, despite her tides of pain,
she let me ease her claws, the ends of the battle,
pulling off the trapped and rancid flesh.
Her miniature limbs of iron relaxed.
She died with hardly a rattle. 50

I placed her peaceful ungrinning corpse
and that of her firstborn in the topgallants
of a young tree, out of ground reach, to grow: restart
a cycle of maybe something more pastoral,
commencing with beetles, then maggots, then ants. 55

Douglas Livingstone

- 1.1 In line 1 the poet uses the words “roared” and “leonine” when referring to his host.
- 1.1.1 To what does the poet compare his host? (1)
- 1.1.2 Give ONE reason why the poet makes this comparison. (2)
- 1.2 Complete the following paragraph by filling in ONE word in each open space. Write only the number and the answer.
- This incident between the poet and a wildcat takes place in a 1.2.1 _____ that is situated between a 1.2.2 _____ and a 1.2.3 _____. The only wild 1.2.4 _____ found here are wildcats and 1.2.5 _____. (5)
- 1.3 Choose the correct answer from those given. Write only the question number and the answer.
The poet goes outside that evening “with no trepidations” (line 7).
This means that the poet is _____.
- A unhappy
B unafraid
C unsure
D unwilling (2)
- 1.4 What has happened to the wildcat? (2)
- 1.5 When was the cat attacked? Quote to prove your answer. (2)

- 1.6 Choose the correct answer from those given. Write only the question number and the answer.
In stanza 7 the poet says that he is a coward because he _____.
- A cannot bear to look at the cat
B cannot bear to see the cat suffer
C doesn't have the courage to kill the jackal
D doesn't have the courage to kill the cat (2)
- 1.7 What does the poet do according to line 41? (2)
- 1.8 The wildcat experiences "tides of pain" (line 46). To what is the cat's pain compared in this line? (2)
- 1.9 What does the wildcat allow the poet to do in lines 46 to 48? (2)

AND

<i>Do not go gentle into that good night</i>	
Do not go gentle into that good night, Old age should burn and rave at close of day; Rage, rage against the dying of the light.	
Though wise men at their end know dark is right, Because their words had forked no lightning they Do not go gentle into that good night.	5
Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay, Rage, rage against the dying of the light.	
Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight, And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way, Do not go gentle into that good night.	10
Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay, Rage, rage against the dying of the light.	15
And you, my father, there on the sad height, Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray. Do not go gentle into that good night. Rage, rage against the dying of the light.	
Dylan Thomas	

- 1.10 What does the poet plead with people to do in the poem? (2)
- 1.11 "Good night" is a pun. This means that the words have more than one meaning in the context of the poem. Write down TWO possible meanings of "Good night". (2)

1.12 Quote ONE line from the poem that contains a simile. (2)

1.13 Complete the following paragraph by filling ONE word in each open space from the list given below. Write only the number and the answer.

enjoyable, regret, bright, good, natural, wise, challenge, accept, worthwhile, see, try, death, enjoy, time, change, serious

1.13.1 _____ men know death is 1.13.2 _____ and inevitable but they
1.13.3 _____ death because they want to 1.13.4 _____ the world
before they die. On the other hand, wild men 1.13.5 _____ to stop
1.13.6 _____ and when it's too late, they 1.13.7 _____ that they
haven't done anything 1.13.8 _____ with their lives. (8)

1.14 Choose the correct answer from those given. Write only the question number and the answer.

"Grave men" (line 13). "Grave" in this context means _____.

- A. dead
 - B. serious
 - C. dying
 - D. crying
- (2)

1.15 The poet's father is "there on the sad height" (line 16). What does this mean? (2)
[40]

SECTION B
THE NOVEL

QUESTION 2
MARU – Bessie Head

Read each of the extracts carefully, then answer the questions that follow. Remember to use your OWN words unless you are instructed to QUOTE. Look at the mark allocation of each question. Give ONE fact per mark, if possible.

EXTRACT A

<p>She took in too much after that: the thin stick legs of malnutrition and the hard calloused feet that had never worn shoes. She took in also the hatred of the fortunate and that if they so hated even a dead body how much more did they hate those of this woman's tribe who were still alive. Maybe she really saw human suffering, close up, for the first time, but it frightened her into adopting that part of the woman which was still alive – her child. She had no children, but she was an educator of children. She was also a scientist in her heart with a lot of fond, pet theories, one of her favourite, sweeping theories being: environment everything; heredity nothing.</p>	5
<p>As she put the child to bed that night in her own home, her face was aglow.</p>	10

- 2.1 Margaret Cadmore Senior “took in too much after that” (line 1). Choose the correct option from those given in the following paragraph. Write down only the answer next to the correct number.

When she looked at the thin legs of the dead woman, she saw signs of 2.1.1 (riches / under-nourishment). She also saw the 2.1.2 (prejudice / admiration) of those people who were privileged.

(2)

For questions 2.2 to 2.4, choose the correct answer and write down A, B, C or D.

- 2.2 “A pet theory” (line 9) is one’s _____.

- A most feared theory
- B favourite pet
- C dream in life
- D favourite theory

(2)

- 2.3 “environment everything; heredity nothing” (line 10). This theory of Margaret Cadmore Senior means that _____.
- A the stimulus one’s environment provides is more important than inherited qualities one gets from parents
 - B one’s genes are crucial to one’s development
 - C she is the only one who can provide a child with the perfect environment
 - D a child’s school curriculum can have a negative effect on his/her development
- (2)

- 2.4 “her face was aglow” (lines 11 and 12). This means that Margaret Cadmore Senior _____.
- A looked worried
 - B was excited
 - C showed fear
 - D was anxious
- (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

<p>It was everything between them that caused a tear to shoot out of the young girl’s eye. She had been more than an educator. She had been humour, laughter, fun, unpredictable-ness, a whole life of vibrating happiness. It ended abruptly as she walked to the car. It was hard to imagine life without her. The future looked lonely.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5</p> <p>A month later the young girl received a curious postcard from England. The ink was smudged in a number of places, as though the postcard had been posted during pouring rain, or the writer of the postcard had been crying profusely.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>

- 2.5 Margaret Cadmore Junior has only ONE way in which she shows emotion. Explain briefly HOW she shows emotion when she is hurt. (2)
- 2.6 Margaret Cadmore Senior has left for England. Would you say the experiment with Margaret Cadmore Junior has been successful? Give FOUR facts to substantiate your answer as you will NOT be given a mark for YES or NO. (4)

- 2.7 Say whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and quote from **Extract B** to prove your answer:

Margaret Cadmore Senior really missed Margaret Cadmore Junior when she was in England. (2)

AND

EXTRACT C

He grabbed some files and ran his eyes down the application list. There was no requirement for a person to define his tribe or race. He looked very annoyed.	
“They’re going to blame me,” he said. “I only look at qualifications. She was top of the class the whole way through. How the hell did she get in? God, Pete, this is a mess.”	5
Without seeing him, he stared at Pete, the principal. Again, he whistled softly through his teeth. Pete grinned, then he drawled:	10
“She can be shoved out,” he said. “It’s easy. She’s a woman.”	
The man Seth held up his hand.	

- 2.8 Who is Seth, the man Pete is speaking to? (2)

- 2.9 When Seth looked at the application form, he “looked very annoyed” (line 3).

What did the application form NOT make provision for? (2)

- 2.10 Pete says he can easily get rid of Margaret. The reason would be because “She’s a woman” (lines 11 and 12).

This is called _____.
(Choose either A, B, C or D.)

- A fair practice
- B sexism
- C racism
- D lawful dismissal

(2)

AND

EXTRACT D

In spite of their gossip, the whole village turned up at the wedding party. The invited guests were inside Dikeledi's home. The uninvited spread themselves out in the field and revelled in a continuous flow of home-brewed beer and slices of meat roasted on the coals of an outdoor fire. Indoors the invited guests behaved no better and as late afternoon wore on they became very drunk until little discrimination was left between who was invited and who was uninvited. Everyone mingled happily. It only mattered that the beer did not end. 5

Three people alone remained sober. Dikeledi anxiously watched over the hostility of the two men. She knew well enough that Maru had forcefully engineered the marriage and Moleka's eyes said all kinds of things of a highly dangerous nature to him across the room. She noted that if Maru moved here, Moleka would soon follow. He never took his eyes off Maru. Frequently, Dikeledi ran into the bathroom and burst into floods of tears. A murder was surely going to take place between Moleka and her brother. She could not know that Maru was silently enjoying himself. He had his own programme well-timed. He had also arranged that the beer should flow like an unending river and, hearing this, it was not long before every inhabitant of Dilepe was drawn to the area. It was a wedding to end all weddings. 10 15

At about seven o'clock it was pitch dark, and Maru approached Dikeledi and said he was going home as he was tired. Moleka saw him moving towards the door and roughly caught Dikeledi by the arm: "Where is he going?", he asked suspiciously. 20

"He is going home," she said, bursting uncontrollably into tears.

Moleka walked on to the porch. By the torches of firelight in the field, he saw Maru ascend the stairs. Shortly after, he lit the lamp in the front room, moved about a little, and seated himself, as a dim shadow, behind the thick curtains. Moleka went indoors. He began to relax; he was fond of beer. He drank two pints, went on the porch and noted that Maru still sat at the window. He stopped long enough to pass a curse on Maru: "You will sit like that for the rest of your days but you will never approach her," and went indoors for more beer. 25

- 2.11 What is the reason for all the gossip in the village? (2)
- 2.12 Name the THREE people who remain sober at the wedding (line 8). (3)
- 2.13 Why is it very important "that the beer did not end" (line 7)? (2)
- 2.14 "...Maru was silently enjoying himself" (lines 14 and 15).
Give TWO characteristics of Maru that are revealed in this extract. (2)
- 2.15 Quote an example of a SIMILE. Your quote should not be longer than EIGHT words. (2)
- 2.16 Quote a sentence to prove that the wedding is the best and biggest wedding Dilepe has ever seen. (2)
- 2.17 At about seven o'clock Maru says he is going home because he is tired. Maru is **NOT** tired. What is the real reason he leaves so early? (3)

2.18 “You will sit like that for the rest of your days, but you will never approach her”
(lines 27 and 28).

These words of Moleka are IRONIC because _____.

- A Maru was sitting in the front room
- B Moleka will one day marry Margaret
- C Maru had already fetched Margaret
- D Moleka was angry with Maru

(2)
[40]

SECTION C
DRAMA

Answer Question 3 or Question 4.

JULIUS CAESAR – William Shakespeare

QUESTION 3

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

EXTRACT A

Casca	: You pull'd me by the cloak; would you speak with me?	
Brutus	: Ay, Casca; tell us what hath chanc'd to-day, That Caesar looks so sad.	
Casca	: Why, you were with him, were you not?	5
Brutus	: I should not then ask Casca what had chanc'd.	
Casca	: Why, there was a crown offered him; and, being offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand, thus; and then the people fell a-shouting.	
Brutus	: What was the second noise for?	10
Casca	: Why, for that too.	
Cassius	: They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for?	
Casca	: Why, for that too.	
Brutus	: Was the crown offered him thrice?	
Casca	: Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, every time gentler than the other; and at every putting-by mine honest neighbours shouted.	15
Cassius	: Who offered him the crown?	
Casca	: Why, Antony.	

Brutus	: Tell us the manner of it, gentle Casca.	20
Casca	: I can as well be hanged as tell the manner of it, It was mere foolery; I did not mark it. I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas not a crown neither, 'twas one of these coronets; and, as I told you, he put it by once; but for all that, to my thinking, he would fain have had it. Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loath to lay his fingers off it. And then he offered it the third time; he put it the third time by; and still as he refused it the rabblement hooted and clapped their chopped hands, and threw up their sweaty night-caps, and uttered such a deal of stinking breath because Caesar refused the crown, that it had almost choked Caesar; for he swounded and fell down at it; and for mine own part, I durst not laugh, for fear of opening my lips and receiving the bad air.	25 30 35
Cassius	: But soft, I pray you: what! did Caesar swound?	

- 3.1 How does Brutus draw Casca's attention? (2)
- 3.2 Why are Brutus and Cassius seeking information from Casca? (2)
- 3.3 "Why, for that too" (line 11)
What would Casca be trying to explain? (2)
- 3.4 "Gentle Casca" (line 20)
Choose only the correct option.
The use of the word **gentle**, suggests that _____.
- A. Casca is very gentle
B. Casca belongs to honourable people called gentlemen
C. Casca is being persuaded to give information
D. Romans were generally gentle people (2)
- 3.5 3.5.1 What is suggested by the offer of the crown to Caesar? (2)
- 3.5.2 What is Casca's attitude towards this offering of the crown? (2)
- 3.5.3 Quote TWO different expressions that suggest Casca's **attitude** towards the offer of the crown. (4)
- 3.6 What weakness of Caesar is revealed in this passage? (2)

- 3.7 Casca is obviously scornful and looks down upon the common people. Give two examples of this scorn by referring to the passage. (4)
- 3.8 The common people have previously been treated with similar scorn in the beginning of the play.
- 3.8.1 Name two people who treated them this way. (2)
- 3.8.2 Give an example of this scorn. (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

Brutus	: How ill this taper burns! Ha! who comes here? I think it is the weakness of mine eyes That shapes this monstrous apparition. It comes upon me. Art thou any thing? Art thou some god, some angel, or some devil, That mak'st my blood cold and my hair to stare? Speak to me what thou art.	5
Ghost	: Thy evil sprit, Brutus.	
Brutus	: Why com'st thou?	
Ghost	: To tell thee thou shalt see me at Philippi.	10
Brutus	: Well; then I shall see thee again?	
Ghost	: Ay, at Philippi.	
Brutus	: Why, I will see thee at Philippi then. [Exit Ghost] Now I have taken heart, thou vanishest: Ill spirit, I would hold more talk with thee. Boy, Lucius! Varro! Claudius! Sirs, awake! Claudius!	15
Lucius	: The strings, my lord, are false.	
Brutus	: He thinks he still is at his instrument. Lucius, awake!	20
Lucius	: My Lord!	
Brutus	: Didst thou dream, Lucius, that thou so criedst out?	

- 3.9 Who is the "monstrous apparition"? (2)
- 3.10 What strange feelings come upon Brutus when the "monstrous apparition" appears? Name TWO. (4)

- 3.11 “Speak to me what thou art.”
Write this sentence in modern, ‘ordinary’ English. (2)
- 3.12 What is Brutus’ intention in waking up and making inquiries from all the people in the passage? (2)
- 3.13 Why haven’t they seen the “monstrous apparition”? (2)
- 3.14 Of what is Brutus convinced after seeing the “apparition”? (2)

OR

[40]

QUESTION 4
MACBETH – William Shakespeare

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

EXTRACT A

Ross	:	What sights, my Lord?	
Lady Macbeth	:	I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse. Question enrages him. At once, good night. Stand not upon the order of your going; But go at once.	
Lennox		Good night; and better health Attend his majesty!	5
Lady Macbeth	:	A kind good-night to all! <i>Exeunt Lords and Attendants</i>	
Macbeth	:	It will have blood, they say; blood will have blood. Stones have been known to move and trees to speak; Augurs, and understood relations, have By maggot-pies, and choughs, and rooks brought forth The secret’st man of blood. What is the night?	10
Lady Macbeth	:	Almost at odds with morning, which is which.	
Macbeth	:	How sayst thou, that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding?	15
Lady Macbeth	:	Did you send to him, Sir?	
Macbeth	:	I hear it by the way. But I will send. There’s not a one of them, but in his house I keep a servant fee’d. I will tomorrow – (And betimes I will) to the Weird Sisters. More shall they speak; for now I am bent to know By the worst means the worst. For mine own good All causes shall give way. I am in blood Stepped in so far, that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o’er. Strange things I have in head, that will to hand; Which must be acted, ere they may be scanned.	20 25

- 4.1 In line 1 Ross asks what sights Macbeth has seen. What did Macbeth see just before the extract that was so upsetting? (2)
- 4.2 On the night referred to in the extract there are many lords and attendants at the castle.
- 4.2.1 Why are they there? (2)
- 4.2.2 Who should have been the guest of honour on this occasion? (1)
- 4.3 Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE and quote from the extract to prove your answer.
- 4.3.1 Macbeth trusts all the noblemen in his country. (2)
- 4.3.2 Macduff supports Macbeth as king. (2)
- 4.4 Write down the names of TWO people Macbeth has killed up to this point in the play. (1)
- 4.5 In this extract Macbeth makes an important decision.

Complete the following paragraph by filling in ONE word for each open space from the list given below.

easy, best, interests, ideas, difficult, later, walking, consider, crossing, early, worst, present, commands, future

Macbeth decides to meet with the witches 4.5.1 _____ the following morning. He wants this meeting because his own 4.5.2 _____ are more important than anything else and he wants to know the 4.5.3 _____ that can happen to him in the 4.5.4 _____. Macbeth says he is like a man standing in the middle of a river; 4.5.5 _____ to the other side is as 4.5.6 _____ as returning to shore. He also says he has strange 4.5.7 _____ which he must carry out before he has time to 4.5.8 _____ them.

(8)

- 4.6 The figure of speech used in lines 25 to 27 is:

- A Simile
B Metaphor
C Antithesis
D Personification

(2)

AND

EXTRACT B

<i>Thunder. First Apparition, an armed head</i>		
Macbeth	: Tell me, thou unknown power –	
First Witch	: He knows thy thought: Hear his speech, but say thou naught.	
First Apparition	: Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth! beware Macduff. Beware the Thane of Fife. Dismiss me. Enough.	5
<i>Descends</i>		
Macbeth	: Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks; Thou hast harped my fear aright. But one word more –	
First Witch	: He will not be commanded. Here's another More potent than the first.	10
<i>Thunder. Second Apparition, a bloody child</i>		
Second Apparition	: Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!	
Macbeth	: Had I three ears, I'd hear thee.	
Second Apparition	: Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn The power of man; for none of woman born Shall harm Macbeth.	15
<i>Descends</i>		
Macbeth	: Then live, Macduff; what need I fear of thee? But yet I'll make assurance double sure, And take a bond of fate. Thou shalt not live; That I may tell pale-hearted fear it lies, And sleep in spite of thunder.	20
<i>Thunder. Third Apparition, a child crowned, with a tree in his hand</i>		
	What is this, That rises like the issue of a king, And wears upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty?	25
ALL	Listen, but speak not to't	
Third Apparition	: Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are: Macbeth shall never vanquished be, until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill Shall come against him.	30
<i>Descends</i>		
Macbeth	: That will never be. Who can impress the forest, bid the tree Unfix his earth-bound root? Sweet bodements! Good!	35

- 4.7 Explain in your OWN WORDS what Macbeth sees when the First Apparition appears. (2)
- 4.8 What does this apparition symbolise? (2)
- 4.9 Who or what does the Second Apparition represent? (2)
- 4.10 Whom should Macbeth fear according to the Second Apparition? (1)
- 4.11 Complete the following paragraph dealing with Macbeth's reaction to the Second Apparition. Provide only ONE word for each open space. Write only the number and the answer.
- After seeing the Second Apparition, Macbeth believes he need not fear
 4.11.1 _____. However, he will kill him anyway, just to make sure he can
 4.11.2 _____ peacefully at night. (2)
- 4.12 The Third Apparition shows a child wearing a crown holding a branch in his hand.
- 4.12.1 Who is the child wearing the crown? (1)
 4.12.2 What does the branch represent? (1)
- 4.13 Complete the following paragraph dealing with what the Third Apparition tells Macbeth. Provide only ONE word for each open space. Write only the number and the answer.
- The Third Apparition tells Macbeth to be as brave as a 4.13.1 _____
 and to 4.13.2 _____ people who make 4.13.3 _____ plans to kill
 him. The Apparition promises that Macbeth will never be 4.13.4 _____
 until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane. (4)
- 4.14 How does Macbeth feel about what the Third Apparition tells him? Why does he feel this way? (3)
- 4.15 Later in the play Macbeth realizes that this Apparition has told him only half the truth. What happens to make Birnam Wood move? (2)

[40]

SECTION D
SHORT STORIES

Answer Question 5 or Question 6.

QUESTION 5
FOCUS – Compiled by R. Meyer

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

THE VOTER by Chinua Achebe

EXTRACT A

Rufus Okeke, Roof for short, was a very popular man in his village. Although the villagers did not explain it in so many words, Roof's popularity arose because, unlike many of his comrades, he had not abandoned the village to seek work in the towns. And Roof was not a village lout either. Everyone knew how he spent two years as a bicycle repairer's apprentice in Port Harcourt, and had given up, of his own free will, a bright future to return to his people and guide them in these difficult times. Not that Umuofia needed a lot of guidance. The village already belonged en masse to the People's Alliance Party, and its most illustrious son, Chief the Honourable Marcus Ibe, was Minister of Culture in the outgoing government (which was pretty certain to be the incoming one as well). Nobody doubted that the Honourable Minister would be elected in his constituency. Opposition to him was like the proverbial fly trying to move a dunghill. Opposition would have been ridiculous enough coming, as it did now, from a complete nonentity.

5

10

- 5.1 Roof "was a very popular man" (line 1).
- 5.1.1 What was his occupation before he became a popular man? (1)
- 5.1.2 What **benefits** came with leaving the occupation above? Name any TWO. (4)
- 5.2 What is the economic situation of the Umuofians? Give TWO facts. (4)
- 5.3 5.3.1 What **figure of speech** is "like the proverbial fly trying to move a dunghill" (line 11)? (1)
- 5.3.2 How **effective** is this figure of speech (i.e. what is the writer trying to suggest)? (2)
- 5.4 The word "illustrious" (line 8) suggests being famous and admired for past achievements. What in the extract suggests that Marcus is "illustrious"? (1)
- 5.5 What, in this extract, suggests that this is a traditional cultural setting? Name any TWO things. (4)
- 5.6 5.6.1 What does the word "**nonentity**" in the last line mean? (2)
- 5.6.2 According to your knowledge of the story who could this be? (2)

- 5.7 How are the ordinary people trying to reap the benefits of democracy? (2)
- 5.8 How could Marcus Ibe have improved the living conditions of the villagers?
Name any TWO things. (4)

AND

PLYMOUTH by Mervyn Woodrow

EXTRACT B

It was very quiet. Kerneels closed his eyes and folded his arms. Slumped into the seat, he may have slept. For a long time he sat very still. Then he became aware of the sounds of little birds. Further away, the jeering call of a crested lourie. Then the soothing coer-coer of mating bushdoves. At last he opened the door and stood on the crisp sand. He walked slowly around to the front of the Plymouth. He stretched out his right hand and stroked the mascot with the ship in it. There was something of a farewell in the gesture. 5

'Plymouth,' he said contemplatively. 'Plymouth Brethren.'

Plymouth Rock. A good car. Good people. Good chickens. But I know now, not good for me, Plymouth. A good car for Corrie. Next week it will be Christmas.'

He turned away and walked past the house towards the mule camp. He was heading for the shed where he kept the mule harness, the traces, the blinkered bridles. He wanted to feel the supple smoothness of the dark reins once again in his hands. 10

- 5.9 Whose father is Kerneels? (1)
- 5.10 What is normally associated with driving mules? Name any TWO things. (2)
- 5.11 5.11.1 What is a Plymouth? (2)
- 5.11.2 With what other things does Kerneels associate it? Name TWO. (2)
- 5.12 Why was it necessary for Kerneels to get the Plymouth? (2)
- 5.13 What problem did Kerneels encounter with the Plymouth? (2)
- 5.14 What does he eventually do with the Plymouth? (2)

[40]

OR

QUESTION 6

Read each of the extracts carefully then answer the questions that follow. Remember to use your OWN words unless you are instructed to QUOTE. Look at the mark allocation of each question. Give ONE fact per mark, if possible.

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

BADENI'S BANK NOTE by Frank Brownlee

EXTRACT A

Badeni, working in the gold mines of Johannesburg, received a letter from his wife, for whom it had been written by the teacher of the school in his home location. The letter read:	
<i>My Dear Spouse,</i>	5
<i>I hope you are well, we are well, under the earth.</i>	
<i>Whereas there is a great starvation in this country please send me money like £1 or £5 sterling so that I may buy victuals for myself and your famishing offspring. The trader is refusing with that food, saying he does not believe in the stability of your finance, therefore credit is considerably weak. I will buy mealies with that £5 you are consciously sending me by return of post.</i>	10
<i>Thanking you in anticipation, I am</i>	15
<i>Yours faithfully wife,</i>	
MAMTOLO	
Badeni could not read, so after opening the envelope, fingering the letter, and looking at it helplessly from all angles, he took it to the native clerk in the office of the mine compound.	20

- 6.1 Change the salutation by giving another word for **Spouse** (line 5). (1)
- 6.2 What is Badeni's occupation? (1)
- 6.3 "Victuals" (line 9) is an old-fashioned word for _____.
(Choose either A, B, C or D)
- A transport
B food
C housing
D clothes (2)
- 6.4 Why was Mamtolo so desperate that she had to send Badeni a letter? (2)
- 6.5 Why does the trader not want to give Mamtolo goods on credit? (2)

- 6.6 What is a “compound” (line 20)? (2)
- 6.7 What is a person called when he/she cannot read or write?
(Choose either A, B, C or D)
- A Illiterate
B Illegitimate
C Uneducated
D Stupid (2)
- 6.8 How could Badeni secure the money he has to send to his wife? (2)

AND

EXTRACT B

With this missive Badeni made his way to a little shop of which he knew, where from time to time he had made purchases, with each of which he had been well satisfied. The pair of bright yellow boots he had bought there still ‘sang’ pleasantly when he wore them, though he had had them for some months. The concertina, it is true, was inclined to cough when certain of its notes were pressed, but that was no fault of the shopkeeper’s, who was not responsible for the fact that the instrument had been wetted in a heavy and unexpected shower of rain. The tin trunk with a large padlock held his possessions in perfect safety.

5
10

- 6.9 Badeni is very innocent and naïve. Give TWO examples (from this extract and/or elsewhere in the story) that will prove that the shopkeeper, Tandabantu, is NOT an honest man. (2)
- 6.10 What strategy does Tandabantu use to sell something at a higher price? (2)

AND

EXTRACT C

The labour agent's suspicions were aroused, and he asked Mamtolo for the letter and paper, so that the whole matter might be inquired into in Johannesburg, but no argument would induce her to part with her 'money'. Her husband had said it was money, and such it must be. If in the end the paper should prove to be worthless, she herself would go to her father and demand that the cattle paid him in respect of her marriage to Badeni be returned to Badeni's father. So would she dissolve the marriage. No, she would not part with her paper. Badeni would be returning home before very long, and she would confront him with it.	1 5 10
'Meanwhile you will be requiring money such as the trader will accept,' said the labour agent. 'Here is a pound, which your husband can repay me on his return.'	15

- 6.11 What does the labour agent suspect? (2)
- 6.12 Quote a phrase of NOT more than TEN words to prove that Mamtolo refuses to hand over the money Badeni has sent her. (2)
- 6.13 If Badeni had tried to cheat her with the money what would she do? Give TWO facts. (2)
- 6.14 Tandabantu is found guilty of fraud when _____.
(Choose either A, B C or D.)
- A the burglar is caught
B a constable recognizes the picture in the cigar-box
C Badeni sets a trap for him
D Mamtolo confronts him (2)
- 6.15 Quote ONE word to prove that these events happened a very long time ago. (1)

AND

MICHEL OBERHOLSTER
by Sannie Uys

EXTRACT D

'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. 5

- 6.16 Michiel Oberholster is a "bywoner" on the farm of Karl Potgieter. This implies that he _____.
(Choose either A, B, C or D.)
- A owns shares in the farm, Swagershoek
B merely works on the farm
C is a family member of Karl Potgieter
D is a boyfriend of Sienie Potgieter (2)
- 6.17 Give ONE word for "changed time for eternity" (line 2). (1)
- 6.18 Quote a phrase of NOT MORE THAN THREE words that refers to the unfair world we live in. (2)

AND

EXTRACT E

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

- 6.19 What emotion does Sienie Potgieter feel when she looks at her dead husband? (1)
- 6.20 Why does Sienie Potgieter feel like this? (2)

AND

EXTRACT F

Then the loneliness lay around her like a thick sea mist which nothing could penetrate.

6.21 Sienie Potgieter is a lonely woman.

6.21.1 Who does she confide in at night when Michiel shuts the door behind him and goes home? (1)

6.21.2 According to Sienie, what is the only solution to her loneliness? (2)

6.22 Why is Michiel prepared to forget about his dream of marrying Ellie? (2)

[40]

TOTAL: 80

END