



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2**

**NOVEMBER 2012**

**MARKS: 70**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 37 pages.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

Read this page carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

1. Do NOT attempt to read the entire question paper. Consult the Table of Contents on the next page and mark the numbers of the questions set on the texts you have studied this year. Read these questions and choose the ones you wish to answer.
2. This question paper consists of FOUR sections:  
  
SECTION A: Novel (35)  
SECTION B: Drama (35)  
SECTION C: Short stories (35)  
SECTION D: Poetry (35)
3. Answer questions from TWO sections, as follows:  
  
SECTION A: NOVEL  
Answer ONE question on the novel that you have studied.  
  
SECTION B: DRAMA  
Answer ONE question on the drama that you have studied.  
  
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES  
Answer ONE question.  
  
SECTION D: POETRY  
Answer TWO questions.  
  
Use the checklist to assist you.
4. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered in the question paper.
6. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
7. Spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

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<b>SECTION A: NOVEL</b>				
<b>Answer ANY ONE question.</b>				
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3.	<i>Lord of the Flies</i>	Essay question	35	9
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<b>SECTION B: DRAMA</b>				
<b>Answer ANY ONE question.</b>				
7.	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	Essay question	35	17
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<b>SECTION C: SHORT STORIES</b>				
<b>Answer ANY ONE question.</b>				
11.	<i>The Coffee-cart Girl</i>	Essay question	35	26
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<b>SECTION D: POETRY</b>				
<b>Answer ANY TWO questions.</b>				
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16.	Cheetah	Contextual question	17½	36

**CHECKLIST****NOTE:**

- Answer questions from ANY TWO sections.
- Tick the sections you have answered.

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>QUESTION NUMBERS</b>	<b>NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER</b>	<b>TICK</b>
<b>A: Novel</b> (Essay OR Contextual)	1–6	1	
<b>B: Drama</b> (Essay OR Contextual)	7–10	1	
<b>C: Short Stories</b> (Essay OR Contextual)	11–12	1	
<b>D: Poetry</b> (Contextual)	13–16	2	
<b>NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.</b>			

**SECTION A: NOVEL**

In this section, there are essay questions and contextual questions on the following novels:

- *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* by Harper Lee
- *LORD OF THE FLIES* by William Golding
- *A GRAIN OF WHEAT* by Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o

Answer ONE question (EITHER the essay question OR the contextual question) on the novel you have studied.

**QUESTION 1 (ESSAY QUESTION)*****TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD***

In the novel *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*, we see that many factors shape children's lives.

Write an essay in which you discuss how Boo's, Jem's and Scout's lives are shaped by different factors. In your essay, refer to specific incidents in the story.

You may consider the following ideas, among others:

- How parents shape their children's lives
- How society shapes children's lives
- How children shape their own lives

Length: 250–300 words

**[35]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 2 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)**

***TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD***

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**NOTE:** Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 2.1 AND QUESTION 2.2.

2.1 [Scout describes Atticus.]

<p>He did not do the things our schoolmates' fathers did; he never went hunting, he did not play poker or fish or drink or smoke. He sat in the living-room and read.</p>	
<p>With these attributes, however, he would not remain as inconspicuous as we wished him to: that year, the school buzzed with talk about him defending Tom Robinson, none of which was complimentary. After my bout with Cecil Jacobs when I committed myself to a policy of cowardice, word got around that Scout Finch wouldn't fight any more, her daddy wouldn't let her. This was not entirely correct: I wouldn't fight publicly for Atticus, but the family was private ground. I would fight anyone from a third cousin upwards tooth and nail. Francis Hancock, for example, knew that.</p>	5
<p>When he gave us our air-rifles Atticus wouldn't teach us to shoot. Uncle Jack instructed us in the rudiments thereof; he said Atticus wasn't interested in guns. Atticus said to Jem one day, 'I'd rather you shot at tin cans in the back yard, but I know you'll go after birds. Shoot all the bluejays you want, if you can hit 'em, but remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird.'</p>	10
	15
[Chapter 10]	

2.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (2.1.1(a)–2.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Jack; Alexandra; Miss Maudie Atkinson; father; Calpurnia; Mr Radley; uncle; Mrs Dubose
---

Atticus is Scout and Jem's (a) ... and (b) ... is his brother. (c) ... is Scout and Jem's aunt. Although Scout and Jem do not have a mother, (d) ... is like a mother to them. (4)

2.1.2 In the passage, Atticus is described as being different from many other fathers.

Explain, by providing TWO points, how Atticus is different from other fathers. Use your own words. (2)

- 2.1.3 In lines 5–6 it is stated 'the school buzzed ... which was complimentary'.
- (a) What do the words 'none of which was complimentary' tell you about the school children's attitude towards Tom Robinson? State TWO points. (2)
- (b) Atticus defends Tom Robinson in spite of opposition in Maycomb County. What TWO facts about Atticus are shown here? (2)
- 2.1.4 In line 7, Scout refers to a 'policy of cowardice'.
- Give TWO reasons why Scout views not being able to fight as a 'policy of cowardice'. (2)
- 2.1.5 What does Scout mean by fighting anyone 'tooth and nail' in lines 10–11? (1)
- 2.1.6 In lines 13–14, it is stated 'Atticus wasn't interested in guns ...'. However, later in the novel, Atticus uses a gun. What does he use it for? (1)
- 2.1.7 In line 16, Atticus says, 'it's a sin to kill a mockingbird'.
- Do you agree with Atticus that it is a sin to kill a mockingbird? Discuss your view. (2)
- 2.1.8 Do you think Atticus was right in giving Jem and Scout air-rifles? Discuss your view. (2)

**AND**

## 2.2 [Scout and Dill meet Mr Dolphus Raymond outside the court.]

As Mr Dolphus Raymond was an evil man I accepted his invitation reluctantly, but I followed Dill. Somehow, I didn't think Atticus would like it if we became friendly with Mr Raymond, and I knew Aunt Alexandra wouldn't.	
'Here,' he said, offering Dill his paper sack with straws in it. 'Take a good sip, it'll quieten you.'	5
Dill sucked on the straws, smiled, and pulled at length.	
'Hee hee,' said Mr Raymond, evidently taking delight in corrupting a child.	
'Dill, you watch out, now,' I warned.	
Dill released the straws and grinned. 'Scout, it's nothing but Coca-Cola.'	
Mr Raymond sat up against the tree-trunk. He had been lying on the grass. 'You little folks won't tell on me now, will you? It'd ruin my reputation if you did.'	10
'You mean all you drink in that sack's Coca-Cola? Just plain Coca-Cola?'	
[Chapter 20]	

2.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Dill is ...

- A Miss Maudie's nephew.
- B Miss Dubose's nephew.
- C Calpurnia's nephew.
- D Miss Rachel's nephew. (1)

2.2.2 Using THREE points, describe what leads to Dill and Scout meeting with Mr Dolphus Raymond. (3)

2.2.3 In line 6, Dill accepts a drink from Mr Dolphus Raymond. What TWO characteristics of Dill's are shown here? (2)

2.2.4 In which TWO ways are Mr Dolphus Raymond and Atticus Finch similar? (2)

2.2.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer. Mr Dolphus Raymond drinks alcohol to escape from his problems. (2)

2.2.6 Is Mr Dolphus Raymond a victim of racism? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

2.2.7 What does this extract tell you about Mr Dolphus Raymond's attitude towards children? State TWO points. (2)

2.2.8 In your view, can Mr Dolphus Raymond be compared to a mockingbird? Give a reason for your answer. (1)

2.2.9 Do you think Scout benefits in any way from meeting Mr Dolphus Raymond? Explain your answer. (2)

[35]

OR



**QUESTION 3 (ESSAY QUESTION)*****LORD OF THE FLIES***

In the novel *LORD OF THE FLIES* the 'beast' represents fear.

Write an essay in which you discuss how the boys' fears develop and get out of control.

In your essay you may consider the following ideas, among others:

- The fears of the littl'uns and the reactions of the boys to them
- The 'beast from the air' and the boys' reactions to Simon's discovery
- How fear of the 'beast' affects the boys' behaviour

Length: 250–300 words

**[35]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 4 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)****LORD OF THE FLIES**

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**NOTE:** Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 4.1 AND QUESTION 4.2.

## 4.1 [The boys gather wood.]

Ralph and Jack looked at each other while society paused about them. The shameful knowledge grew in them and they did not know how to begin confession.	
Ralph spoke first, crimson in the face. "Will you?"	5
He cleared his throat and went on. "Will you light the fire?"	
Now the absurd situation was open, Jack blushed too. He began to mutter vaguely. "You rub two sticks. You rub – "	10
He glanced at Ralph, who blurted out the last confession of incompetence. "Has anyone got any matches?"	
"You make a bow and spin the arrow," said Roger. He rubbed his hands in mime. "Psss. Psss."	
A little air was moving over the mountain. Piggy came with it, in shorts and shirt, labouring cautiously out of the forest with the evening sunlight gleaming from his glasses. He held the conch under his arm.	15
Ralph shouted at him. "Piggy! Have you got any matches?"	
The other boys took up the cry till the mountain rang. Piggy shook his head and came to the pile. "My! You've made a big heap, haven't you?"	20
Jack pointed suddenly.	
	[Chapter 2]

- 4.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (4.1.1(a)–4.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

flames; stranded; lazy; blazing; smoke; ships; signal; aeroplanes
--

- The (a) ... boys gather wood to light a (b) ... fire to attract passing (c) ... with its (d) ... (4)
- 4.1.2 To whom does 'society' in line 1 refer? (1)

- 4.1.3 In lines 2–3, the writer mentions 'The shameful knowledge ... to begin confession'.  
Give TWO reasons why this knowledge is so 'shameful'. (2)
- 4.1.4 In line 4, the writer mentions that Ralph turns 'crimson in the face'.  
Which emotion causes Ralph to turn crimson? (1)
- 4.1.5 In line 14 'Psss. Psss.' is an example of ...  
A apostrophe.  
B onomatopoeia.  
C assonance.  
D oxymoron. (1)
- 4.1.6 Give TWO characteristics of Piggy's that we learn from the words 'labouring cautiously' in line 16. (2)
- 4.1.7 Give TWO reasons why all the boys, 'took up the cry' in line 20. (2)
- 4.1.8 In your opinion, should starting a fire on the island have been the most important concern? Discuss your view. (2)
- 4.1.9 Do you agree that emergency situations, like the one mentioned in this extract, bring out the best in people? Discuss your view. (2)

**AND**

## 4.2 [Jack and his tribe attack Ralph's group.]

They hauled Piggy clear of the wreckage and leaned him against a tree. The night was cool and purged of immediate terror. Piggy's breathing was a little easier.

"Did you get hurt, Piggy?"

"Not much."

"That was Jack and his hunters," said Ralph bitterly. "Why can't they leave us alone?"

"We gave them something to think about," said Sam.

Honesty compelled him to go on. "At least you did. I got mixed up with myself in a corner."

"I gave one of 'em what for," said Ralph, "I smashed him up all right. He won't want to come and fight us again in a hurry."

"So did I," said Eric. "When I woke up one was kicking me in the face. I got an awful bloody face, I think, Ralph. But I did him in the end."

"What did you do?"

"I got my knee up," said Eric with simple pride, "and I hit him with it in the pills. You should have heard him holler! He won't come back in a hurry either. So we didn't do too badly."

Ralph moved suddenly in the dark; but then he heard Eric working at his mouth.

"What's the matter?"

"Jus' a tooth loose."

[Chapter 10]

- 4.2.1 What is the 'wreckage' referred to in line 1? (1)
- 4.2.2 In line 3 it is mentioned that Piggy's breathing is 'easier'. Give TWO possible reasons why Piggy was breathing with difficulty earlier. (2)
- 4.2.3 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.  
The person that Ralph is referring to in lines 11–12 is one of the attackers. (2)
- 4.2.4 Give TWO reasons why the boys have separated into two groups at this stage. (2)
- 4.2.5 Explain why Jack's tribe does not take the conch. (2)
- 4.2.6 The attackers steal Piggy's spectacles.  
(a) What serious effects does this have later in the novel? State THREE points. (3)  
(b) Do you think it is fair that the hunters steal Piggy's spectacles? Discuss your view. (2)
- 4.2.7 In your view, is Jack or Ralph a better leader? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 4.2.8 Discuss your views on the qualities a good leader should have. (2)

[35]

OR

**QUESTION 5 (ESSAY QUESTION)*****A GRAIN OF WHEAT***

Many characters in the novel *A GRAIN OF WHEAT* experience suffering.

By referring to Gikonyo, Mumbi and Mugo, discuss the reasons for their suffering and how it affects them.

In your essay you may consider the following ideas, among others:

- Gikonyo's suffering and its consequences
- Mumbi's suffering and its outcome
- Mugo's suffering and how it affects him

Length: 250–300 words

**[35]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 6 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)****A GRAIN OF WHEAT**

Read the following extracts from the novel and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**NOTE:** Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 6.1 AND QUESTION 6.2.

6.1 [Mugo thinks about Kihika's speech.]

'A day comes when brother shall give up brother, a mother her son, when you and I have heard the call of a nation in turmoil.'

Mugo felt a constriction in his throat. He could not clap for words that did not touch him. What right had such a boy, probably younger than Mugo, to talk like that? What arrogance? Kihika had spoken of blood as easily as if he was talking of drawing water in a river, Mugo reflected, a revulsion starting in his stomach at the sight and smell of blood. I hate him, he heard himself say and frightened, he looked at Mumbi, wondering what she was thinking. Her eyes were still fixed on her brother. Everybody's eyes were on the platform. Mugo experienced a twang of jealousy as he too turned and looked at the speaker. At that moment their eyes met, or so Mugo imagined, with guilt. For a split second the crowd and the world at large seemed drenched in silence. Only Kihika and Mugo were left on the stage. Something surged for release in Mugo's heart, something, in fact, which was an intense vibration of terror and hatred.

'Watch ye and pray,' Kihika said, calling on his audience to remember the great Swahili proverb: Kikulacho Kimo nguoni mwako.

[Chapter 2]

6.1.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (6.1.1(a)–6.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

history; inspires; sacrifices; shot;  
scares; donations; culture; hanged

In his speech, Kihika (a) ... the people at Rungei Market. He starts by recalling the (b) ... of Kenya and then continues by warning them that (c) ... will be needed to gain their freedom. He is later (d) ... by the British. (4)

6.1.2 Mugo thinks that Kihika 'had spoken of blood as easily as if he was talking of drawing water in a river' (lines 5–6).

How does Kihika feel about violence? State TWO points. (2)

- 6.1.3 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote ONE word from the extract to prove your answer.  
Mugo hates violence. (2)
- 6.1.4 Quote TWO separate words from this extract to show Mugo's negative feelings towards Kihika. (2)
- 6.1.5 Mugo's and Kihika's characters differ. Write down ONE difference. (2)
- 6.1.6 Do you think Kihika deserves to be called a hero? Discuss your view. (2)
- 6.1.7 The Swahili proverb at the end of the passage is: 'That which bites you is in your clothes.'  
How is this saying proved to be true by the way Kihika is killed? (2)
- 6.1.8 Mugo and Kihika have different views on violence in the revolution. Whose view do you support? Discuss your view. (2)

**AND**

6.2 [Karanja thinks about a past event.]

Had the man gone, Karanja wondered? He should have asked him yesterday. Yesterday after the dog incident. Karanja recalled his terror as the dog approached him. He shuddered. Thompson had saved him from shame. Thompson. And he was going. He strolled back to his room, heavy with a sense of imminent betrayal.	5
He had once before experienced a similar feeling. That was the day, soon after the State of Emergency was officially lifted, that the reigning D.O. advised him to resign his post as Chief. Then new Party political leaders like Oginga Odinga were agitating for Independence and the release of Jomo Kenyatta. Karanja arrested a man who had not paid poll-tax for two years. The man had been without a job since he left detention. He was so angry that instead of answering questions, he spat on the dust. The Chief did exactly what he was used to doing: he had the man beaten by his bodyguard, and locked him up at the homeguard post until morning. The matter was taken up by men connected with Odinga, and in this way reached the courts. Karanja was compelled to pay a fine and make a public apology. This had cut him to the quick. Why should he be punished for doing exactly what he had been praised for doing a month or so before?	10 15
[Chapter 10]	

- 6.2.1 Refer to the 'dog incident' in line 2.  
Using THREE points, briefly describe what happened during this incident. (3)

- 6.2.2 Explain why Karanja is so upset at the news of Thompson's return to England. (2)
- 6.2.3 In line 5, Karanja experiences a 'sense of imminent betrayal'. In fact, he betrayed his own people.  
Give TWO reasons why he decides to betray his people by joining the Homeguards. (2)
- 6.2.4 Karanja arrests a man for not paying taxes.  
(a) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.  
The arrest shows Karanja's ...  
A abuse of power.  
B short temper.  
C cowardly nature.  
D leadership. (1)
- (b) What is the final outcome of this incident for Karanja? (1)
- 6.2.5 What is Thompson's post in the colonial government? (1)
- 6.2.6 Mumbi rejects Karanja. What TWO effects does this rejection have on him? (2)
- 6.2.7 In this extract Karanja recalls being punished for something he was praised for earlier.  
What does this tell you about the colonial government in Kenya? (1)
- 6.2.8 Consider the novel as a whole.  
Do you admire Karanja? Discuss your view. (2)
- 6.2.9 Give your views on whether Mugo deserves to be executed for betraying Kihika. (2)

**[35]****TOTAL SECTION A: 35**



**SECTION B: DRAMA**

In this section, there are essay questions and contextual questions on the following dramas:

- *ROMEO AND JULIET* by William Shakespeare
- *NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH* by John Kani

Answer ONE question (EITHER the essay question OR the contextual question) on the drama you have studied.

**QUESTION 7 (ESSAY QUESTION)*****ROMEO AND JULIET***

In the play *ROMEO AND JULIET* both Romeo's and Juliet's lives are affected by other characters.

Write an essay showing how Romeo and Juliet are affected by the actions and advice of others.

In your answer, you may discuss the following ideas, among others:

- How Romeo and Juliet are affected by the actions of Mercutio and Tybalt
- How Juliet's parents and the Nurse influence her life
- How Friar Lawrence has an impact on Romeo's and Juliet's lives

Length: 250–300 words

**[35]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 8 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)****ROMEO AND JULIET**

Read the following extracts from the play and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**NOTE:** Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 8.1 AND QUESTION 8.2.

8.1 [Tybalt has recognised Romeo at the Capulet ball.]

TYBALT:	This, by his voice, should be a Montague. Fetch me my rapier, boy. What, dares the slave Come hither, covered with an antic face, To flear and scorn at our solemnity? Now, by the stock and honour of my kin, To strike him dead I hold it not a sin.	5
CAPULET:	Why, how now, kinsman? Wherefore storm you so?	
TYBALT:	Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe, A villain, that is hither come in spite To scorn at our solemnity this night.	10
CAPULET:	Young Romeo is it?	
TYBALT:	'Tis he, that villain Romeo.	
CAPULET:	Content thee, gentle coz, let him alone. 'A bears him like a portly gentleman. And, to say truth, Verona brags of him To be a virtuous and well-governed youth. I would not for the wealth of all this town Here in my house do him disparagement. Therefore be patient; take no note of him. It is my will, the which if thou respect, Show a fair presence and put off these frowns, An ill-beseeming semblance for a feast.	15          20
[Act 1, Scene 5]		

- 8.1.1 Romeo and his friends attend the Capulet ball for different reasons. Write down these reasons. (2)
- 8.1.2 What TWO characteristics of Tybalt's are shown in this extract? (2)
- 8.1.3 What is the 'antic face' that Tybalt refers to in line 3? (1)
- 8.1.4 Capulet does not want fighting at the ball.
- (a) Give TWO possible reasons why Capulet feels this way. (2)
- (b) Tybalt does not fight Romeo at the ball. What are the THREE consequences of this the next day? (3)

- 8.1.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote NO MORE THAN TWO lines from the extract to prove your answer.  
Romeo has a good reputation in Verona. (2)
- 8.1.6 If you were the stage director of the play, what would you tell the guests to do while Tybalt and Capulet are arguing? (1)
- 8.1.7 Is Capulet fair in supporting Romeo over his nephew, Tybalt? Discuss your view. (2)
- 8.1.8 Romeo and Juliet fall in love with each other at first sight. Give your views on whether this is true love. (2)

**AND**

8.2 [Juliet talks to her mother the night before her marriage to Paris.]

JULIET:	Ay, those attires are best. But, gentle Nurse, I pray thee leave me to myself tonight. For I have need of many orisons To move the heavens to smile upon my state, Which, well thou knowest, is cross and full of sin.	5
	<i>Enter Lady Capulet.</i>	
LADY CAPULET:	What, are you busy, ho? Need you my help?	
JULIET:	No, madam. We have culled such necessaries As are behoveful for our state tomorrow. So please you, let me now be left alone, And let the Nurse this night sit up with you, For I am sure you have your hands full all In this so sudden business.	10
LADY CAPULET:	Good night. Go thee to bed, and rest. For thou hast need.	15
	<i>Exeunt Lady Capulet and Nurse.</i>	
JULIET:	Farewell! God knows when we shall meet again. I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins That almost freezes up the heat of life. I'll call them back again to comfort me. Nurse! — What should she do here? My dismal scene I needs must act alone. Come, vial.	20
	[Act 4, Scene 2]	

- 8.2.1 Match the names in COLUMN A to the descriptions in COLUMN B. Write down only the question number (8.2.1(a)–8.2.1(d)) and the answer (A–E) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Benvolio	A related to Prince Escalus
(b) Lady Capulet	B Romeo's cousin
(c) The Nurse	C Montague's brother
(d) Mercutio	D Tybalt's aunt
	E takes care of Juliet

(4)

- 8.2.2 Juliet describes herself as 'cross and full of sin' in line 5. She is referring to a recent argument with her father. What did they argue about? State TWO points. (2)

- 8.2.3 What does Juliet mean by 'have your hands full' in line 12? (1)

- 8.2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Juliet's mother thinks that Juliet needs rest because ...

- A she has worked very hard.  
 B she is over-excited about the wedding.  
 C she has not slept well lately.  
 D she is getting married the next day. (1)

- 8.2.5 Explain what Juliet means in lines 18–19 ('I have a ... heat of life.'). (2)

- 8.2.6 How does Juliet's attitude change towards the Nurse? (2)

- 8.2.7 Explain the part the vial plays in the final events of the play. (2)

- 8.2.8 Do you think Juliet was wise to drink the potion? Discuss your views. (2)

- 8.2.9 Do you feel sympathy for the Capulets because they have lost their daughter? Discuss your view. (2)

**[35]****OR**

**QUESTION 9 (ESSAY QUESTION)*****NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH***

In the play *NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH*, Siphso could have dealt with some of the issues that troubled him in a different way.

Discuss this statement in an essay.

In your essay you may consider the following ideas, among others:

- The relationship between Siphso and Themba
- Siphso's relationship with Luvuyo
- Siphso's ambitions for a better career

Length: 250–300 words

**[35]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 10 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)*****NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH***

Read the following extracts from the play and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**NOTE:** Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 10.1 AND QUESTION 10.2.

## 10.1 [Thando and Mandisa discuss their families]

THANDO:	You are not staying a little longer ... I mean to mourn?	
MANDISA:	My father died two weeks ago. I've done all the mourning ... I've got work to do now.	
THANDO:	My father would expect us to show some respect for at least a month as children. Elderly people mourn much longer. He won't allow me to go with you to Jo'burg.	5
MANDISA:	Girl! 'He won't allow you'!	
THANDO:	Things are different here. This is not London. There are rules in this house. For as long as I am staying with him under his roof there are rules and they're his rules <i>[laughing]</i> . Would you like some tea?	10
MANDISA:	<i>She goes to the kitchen.</i>	
THANDO:	<i>[following her]</i> : Yes, love some.	
MANDISA:	You were telling me about yourself. My mother works for Amnesty International and has done for donkey's years. She met my father in Lagos, Nigeria, where she was working at the Amnesty office. Love at first sight – as my father used to say. They both came to London and got married – I was born ...	15
THANDO:	Any brothers and sisters?	20
MANDISA:	Nope. I am the only child.	
THANDO:	I had a brother, Luvuyo, not from my mom though, but he died ... he was killed.	
MANDISA:	During the riots. Yes my daddy told me.	
THANDO:	Not riots. Student uprisings. My father was devastated. Every morning for months his pillow would be soaked with tears. Always hid his tears from me. Didn't want me to feel that he loved him more than me. I know he did. African men love their sons more than their daughters.	25
		[Act 1, Scene 2]

- 10.1.1 Match the names in COLUMN A to the descriptions in COLUMN B. Write down only the question number (10.1.1(a)–10.1.1(d)) and the answer (A–E) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Themba	A fashion designer
(b) Siphon	B translator
(c) Thando	C activist
(d) Nandipha Madikiza	D librarian
	E writer

(4)

- 10.1.2 Why is it difficult to know exactly how Thando and Mandisa are related? (1)

- 10.1.3 What TWO characteristics of Thando's are shown in lines 4–5 ('My father would ... month as children')? (2)

- 10.1.4 In line 7 Mandisa says, "Girl! 'He won't allow you!'"

- (a) If you were the stage director, what would you want Mandisa's face to express? (1)

- (b) Explain why she should have this expression. (2)

- (c) What do Mandisa's words in this line show you about the way she was raised? (1)

- 10.1.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.

Mandisa's father was killed by the police. (2)

- 10.1.6 What does Mandisa mean when she says 'donkey's years' in line 16? (1)

- 10.1.7 Siphon blames Themba for Luvuyo's death. Do you think Siphon is fair in blaming Themba? Discuss your view. (2)

- 10.1.8 Thando believes that a long mourning period for the loss of a loved one is good. Mandisa disagrees with her. Discuss your view on this matter. (2)

**AND**

## 10.2 [Sipho talks to Mandisa and Thando.]

SIPHO:	Now you are making me nervous. I said I will answer you truthfully.	
MANDISA:	All the things you said about my father, are they true?	
SIPHO:	About your father and Thando's mother?	
MANDISA:	No, about him being a political activist, that he was no hero, about him being a fake, a liar and a womaniser. Is all that true?	5
SIPHO:	He was a political activist. Everybody loved him. It was always Themba this, Comrade Themba that. I was angry at him for that.	
THANDO:	A little jealous maybe?	
SIPHO:	Yes I was jealous. Very jealous. It was Themba all the time. What about me? I was there too. I kept the family together. I hated him for that. <i>[Pause.]</i> Your father is a hero of the Struggle. If he had stayed the police would have killed him as they did my son.	10
MANDISA:	Thank you Uncle Sipho. <i>He kisses her on the forehead.</i>	15
SIPHO:	I wish I knew what he looked like now.	
MANDISA:	<i>[going into Thando's room]:</i> I've got something for you.	
THANDO:	Can I ask you something too?	
SIPHO:	About your mother?	20
THANDO:	No, you've already told me everything about her and I am very happy about that.	
SIPHO:	What then?	
THANDO:	The Library. Are you really going to burn it down? <i>[Mandisa laughs].</i> You weren't serious were you?	25
		[Act 2 Scene 1]

## 10.2.1 Sipho speaks to Mandisa about her father.

- (a) Using your own words, name TWO things Sipho tells Mandisa about her father. (2)
- (b) Why does Mandisa doubt the information she gets from Sipho? (2)

## 10.2.2 Explain why Sipho finds it difficult to talk about Themba and Thando's mother before Mandisa's arrival. (2)

## 10.2.3 Using your own words, give TWO reasons why Sipho is jealous of Themba in line 9. (2)

10.2.4 In line 11 Sipho says, 'I kept the family together'.  
What TWO characteristics of Sipho's are shown here? (2)



- 10.2.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The fact that Siphon kisses Mandisa in line 16 shows that he ...

- A wants to make Thando feel jealous.
  - B tries to control his anger.
  - C appreciates Mandisa's acceptance of the truth.
  - D appreciates Mandisa's beauty. (1)
- 10.2.6 In line 17 Siphon experiences mixed feelings. Explain what these mixed feelings are. (2)
- 10.2.7 In this extract Mandisa's direct questions hurt Siphon. Do you agree? Discuss your view. (2)
- 10.2.8 Give TWO reasons why the title of the play, *NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH*, is suitable. (2)

**[35]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

**SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**

In this section, questions have been set on the following stories:

- *THE COFFEE-CART GIRL* by Es'kia Mphahlele
- *RELATIVES* by Chris van Wyk

Choose ONE of the short stories and answer the questions set in it.

**QUESTION 11 (ESSAY QUESTION)*****THE COFFEE-CART GIRL* – Es'kia Mphahlele**

The story *THE COFFEE-CART GIRL*, focuses on the relationship between Pinkie and China.

Write an essay in which you discuss this statement. In your answer refer to specific incidents in the story.

You may consider the following ideas, among others:

- How China and Pinkie meet
- The relationship between China and Pinkie
- The difficulties that China and Pinkie face in their lives

Length: 250–300 words

**[35]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 12 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)****RELATIVES – Chris van Wyk**

Read the following extracts from the short story and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**NOTE:** Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 12.1 AND QUESTION 12.2.

12.1 [The narrator is remembering his journey.]

Then followed an hour's drive to Carnarvon by way of long, hot, dusty, potholed roads past waving, poor people on foot or pushing bicycles, and carrying bundles of wood or things wrapped in newspaper.

Carnarvon was a place in the middle of nowhere where nothing happened. Simple breakfasts, lunches and suppers were linked together by chains of cigarettes and conversations consisting of long, trailing life histories that made the old men in their elbow patches stammer and squint into the past from behind their thick spectacles, as they dredged up anecdotes from the dry riverbeds of history.

Oh, how wonderful it was listening to those minutely detailed sagas. But after two weeks I was bored out of my wits. The novel could wait, I decided as I packed up and was driven back to Hutchinson Station. The train from Cape Town – the very same one that had brought me there two weeks before – slid into the station. I bade Uncle Henkie goodbye with a promise that I would feature him prominently and truthfully in my novel.

When the train slithered out, I turned to the passengers in the compartment with whom I was going to spend the next sixteen hours or so on the way to Johannesburg.

12.1.1 Read the following statement and complete the sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the words next to the question number (12.1.1(a) and 12.1.1(b)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The narrator (person who is telling the story) is visiting Carnarvon because he wants to write a novel about his family (a) ... Before going to Carnarvon, he spends a week in (b) ...

12.1.2 What are 'chains of cigarettes' in lines 5–6?

12.1.3 In lines 8–9, 'the dry riverbeds of history' are mentioned.

(a) Identify the figure of speech used here.

(b) Explain why the writer has used this figure of speech.

- 12.1.4 The narrator is surprised and pleased by the way the three big men in the compartment treat him. State TWO ways in which these men make him feel like an old friend. (2)
- 12.1.5 At this point in the story, explain how the narrator feels about the other two passengers in the compartment. State TWO points. (2)
- 12.1.6 When the three men leave, the behaviour of the two boys changes. Give TWO reasons for the change in the boys' behaviour. (2)
- 12.1.7 Give TWO reasons why the narrator decides not to ask the conductor to move him to another compartment. (2)
- 12.1.8 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and give a reason for your answer.  
Before they tell him, the narrator is certain that the two boys are brothers. (2)
- 12.1.9 The narrator in this story researches his family history. Do you think it is a good idea for one to do this? Discuss your view. (2)

**AND**

- 12.2 [The narrator tells his fellow-passengers about Georgie Abrahams.]

He threw the remains of the dead man out of the window in the dead of night, and wiped the blood carefully from the windowpane, the green leather seat, the floor. When the conductor questioned the whereabouts of the missing man, Georgie merely shrugged and uttered a melodious "How should I know? Nobody asked me to take care of him."

5

But even as Georgie was relating this tale of theft and murder in all its horrific detail, I knew it was a lie, simply a more elaborate version of my mother's dire warning to yours truly at seven, "If you eat in bed you'll grow horns", or the more convincing "Go to bed with wet hair and you'll suffer from a smelly nose for the rest of your life". Georgie was in fact warning me to stay clear of his luggage! And the story had quite an amusing ending. When we reached Cape Town Station, a toothless woman in a lopsided jersey, stretched to twice its original size (which used to be XL) welcomed the murderer home with an unceremonious slap across his face, while I looked on together with a brood of his startled children who didn't know if they should laugh with delight at their papa's homecoming, or cry for the humiliating onslaught he was being subjected to.

10

15

- 12.2.1 Why was Georgie's wife angry with him when she met him at the station? State TWO points. (2)
- 12.2.2 Does the writer want his readers to believe that Georgie killed the man? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

- 12.2.3 After listening to the story of Georgie Abrahams, the people in the compartment have different reactions.
- (a) Describe the different reactions the friendly men and the two boys have. (2)
- (b) Why is the narrator not surprised by the boys' reaction? (1)
- 12.2.4 Read the following statement and complete the sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the words next to the question number (12.2.4(a) and 12.2.4(b)) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The two boys are on their way to their (a) ... funeral. He was a (b) ... leader in Coronationville. (2)
- 12.2.5 The narrator discovers that he is related to the two boys.
- (a) How does this fact change his feelings towards them? (1)
- (b) How does the boys' behaviour change because of this new-found relationship? (2)
- 12.2.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- One of the themes in this story is ...
- A romantic love.  
B sibling rivalry.  
C fear.  
D greed. (1)
- 12.2.7 Explain what makes the ending of the story sad. (2)
- 12.2.8 Discuss your views on the following statement:
- Family background does not determine what you will become in life. (2)
- [35]

**TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

**SECTION D: POETRY**

In this section, questions have been set on the following poems:

- 'On his blindness' by John Milton
- 'The serf' by Roy Campbell
- 'Cheetah' by Charles Eglington
- 'Auto wreck' by Karl Shapiro

Answer questions on ANY TWO of the prescribed poems set. Read each poem carefully and then answer the questions which follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

**QUESTION 13**

Read the following poem and then answer the questions set on it.

**On his blindness – John Milton**

When I consider how my light is spent, Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide, And that one Talent which is death to hide, Lodged with me useless, though my Soul more bent To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest He returning chide.	5
'Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?' I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent That murmur, soon replies, 'God doth not need Either man's work or his own gifts. Who best Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His State Is Kingly: thousands at his bidding speed And post o'er Land and Ocean without rest; They also serve who only stand and wait.'	10

- 13.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (13.1.1–13.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

ballad; sonnet; problem; solution; cause; result
--

- This poem is a Miltonic (13.1.1) ... The octave gives the reader the (13.1.2) ... and the sestet gives the reader the (13.1.3) ... (1½)
- 13.2 Refer to lines 1 and 2 ('When I consider ... world and wide')  
Quote TWO contrasting words that best describe the poet's main concern. (2)
- 13.3 Refer to lines 3 and 4 ('And that one ... Soul more bent').  
Why does the poet consider his talent to be useless? (2)

- 13.4 Refer to lines 6 and 7 ('My true account ... labour, light denied?').
- 13.4.1 What is the poet's fear in these lines? (1)
- 13.4.2 Why does he have this fear? (1)
- 13.5 Refer to line 8 ('I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent').
- 13.5.1 Identify the figure of speech used here. (1)
- 13.5.2 Explain why the poet uses this figure of speech. (2)
- 13.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The word which best describes the poet's feeling in lines 9–14 ('That murmur, soon ... stand and wait') is ...
- A acceptance.  
B anger.  
C depression.  
D joy. (1)
- 13.7 Refer to the last four lines of the poem.
- Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote TWO consecutive words to support your answer.
- The poet feels that our burdens are not heavy. (2)
- 13.8 Consider the poem as a whole.
- 13.8.1 Do you feel sorry for the poet? Discuss your view. (2)
- 13.8.2 Do you think a disabled person should be expected to perform at the same level as an able person? Discuss your view. (2)
- [17½ ]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 14**

Read the following poem and then answer the questions set on it.

**The serf – Roy Campbell**

His naked skin clothed in the torrid mist That puffs in smoke around the patient hooves, The ploughman drives, a slow somnambulist, And through the green his crimson furrow grooves. His heart, more deeply than he wounds the plain,	5
Long by the rasping share of insult torn, Red clod, to which the war-cry once was rain And tribal spears the fatal sheaves of corn, Lies fallow now. But as the turf divides I see in the slow progress of his strides	10
Over the toppled clods and falling flowers, The timeless, surly patience of the serf That moves the nearest to the naked earth And ploughs down palaces, and thrones, and towers.	

- 14.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (14.1.1–14.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

owner; labourer; ploughs; oppression; harvest; freedom
--

This poem is about a farm (14.1.1) ... who (14.1.2) ... the earth. The serf represents patient revolutionaries whose sacrifice is responsible for human (14.1.3) ...

(1½)

- 14.2 Refer to lines 1–4 ('His naked skin ... crimson furrow grooves').
- 14.2.1 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote a SINGLE word to support your answer.
- The serf is forced to work in very hot conditions. (2)
- 14.2.2 What do the words 'drives' and 'somnambulist' tell you about the ploughman? (2)
- 14.2.3 In your own words explain the meaning of line 4. (2)
- 14.3 Refer to lines 5–6 ('His heart, more ... of insult torn').
- 14.3.1 Identify the figure of speech used here. (1)
- 14.3.2 Explain why the poet uses this figure of speech. (2)



- 14.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.

In line 6 the words 'rasping share of insult' refer to the ...

- A ploughshare breaking the earth.
- B serf wounding the earth.
- C inhuman treatment of the serf.
- D serf insulting his master. (1)

- 14.5 Refer to the last six lines of the poem ('Lies fallow now ... thrones, and towers').

Discuss the speaker's warning in these lines. State TWO points. (2)

- 14.6 Consider the poem as a whole. Do you feel sorry for the serf? Discuss your view. (2)

- 14.7 Give TWO reasons why the title 'The serf' is a suitable one for this poem. (2)  
**[17½]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 15**

Read the following poem and then answer the questions set on it.

**Auto wreck – Karl Shapiro**

<p>Its quick soft silver bell beating, beating,          And down the dark one ruby flare          Pulsing out red light like an artery,          The ambulance at top speed floating down          Past beacons and illuminated clocks          Wings in a heavy curve, dips down,          And brakes speed, entering the crowd.          The doors leap open, emptying light;          Stretchers are laid out, the mangled lifted          And stowed into the little hospital.          Then the bell, breaking the hush, tolls once,          And the ambulance with its terrible cargo          Rocking, slightly rocking, moves away,          As the doors, an afterthought, are closed.</p>	5
<p>We are deranged, walking among the cops          Who sweep glass and are large and composed.          One is still making notes under the light.          One with a bucket douches ponds of blood          Into the street and gutter.          One hangs lanterns on the wrecks that cling,          Empty husks of locusts, to iron poles.</p>	15     20
<p>Our throats were tight as tourniquets,          Our feet were bound with splints, but now,          Like convalescents intimate and gauche,          We speak though sickly smiles and warn          With the stubborn saw of common sense,          The grim joke and the banal resolution.          The traffic moves around with care,          But we remain, touching a wound          That opens to our richest horror.</p>	25     30
<p>Already old, the question Who shall die?          Becomes unspoken Who is innocent?          For death in war is done by hands;          Suicide has cause and stillbirth, logic,          And cancer, simple as a flower, blooms.          But this invites the occult mind,          Cancels our physics with a sneer,          And spatters all we knew of denouement          Across the expedient and wicked stones.</p>	35

- 15.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (15.1.1–15.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

police van; accident; dead; ambulance; break-down; injured

This poem describes how the (15.1.1) ... rushes to the scene of the (15.1.2) ... The (15.1.3) ... are picked up and taken to hospital. (1½)

- 15.2 Refer to lines 1–7 ('Its quick soft ... entering the crowd').

15.2.1 Write down a simile used in these lines. (1)

15.2.2 Explain why the poet uses this simile. (2)

- 15.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'mangled' in line 9 tells us that ...

- A the vehicles are badly damaged.
- B some of the bystanders are very upset.
- C the policemen are emotionless.
- D the accident victims are seriously injured. (1)

- 15.4 Refer to lines 9–14 ('Stretchers are laid out ... moves away').

Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote a SINGLE word to support your answer.

The injured are gently placed into the ambulance. (2)

- 15.5 Refer to lines 15 and 16 ('We are deranged ... and composed').

Quote TWO separate words that show the difference in the reactions of the speaker and the policemen. (2)

- 15.6 Explain why the poet uses the words 'Empty husks' in line 21. (2)

- 15.7 Explain why the poet mentions war, suicide, stillbirth and cancer in a poem about road accidents. (2)

- 15.8 The poem was first published in 1941. Do you think it is still relevant today? Discuss your view. (2)

- 15.9 Explain why the title 'Auto wreck' is suitable. State TWO points. (2)  
[17½]

OR

**QUESTION 16**

Read the following poem and then answer the questions set on it.

**Cheetah – Charles Eglington**

Indolent and kitten-eyed,  
This is the bushveld's innocent  
The stealthy leopard parodied  
With grinning, gangling pup-content.

Slouching through the tawny grass 5  
Or loose-limbed lolling in the shade,  
Purring for the sun to pass  
And build a twilight barricade

Around the vast arena where;  
In scattered herds, his grazing prey 10  
Do not suspect in what wild fear  
They'll join with him in fatal play;

Till hunger draws slack sinews tight  
And vibrant as a hunter's bow;  
Then, like a fleck of mottled light, 15  
He slides across the still plateau.

A tremor rakes the herds: they scent  
The pungent breeze of his advance;  
Heads rear and jerk in vigilant  
Compliance with the game of chance 20

In which, of thousands, only one  
Is centred in the cheetah's eye;  
They wheel and then stampede, for none  
Knows which it is that has to die.

His stealth and swiftness fling a noose 25  
And as his loping strides begin  
To blur with speed, he ropes the loose  
Buck on the red horizon in.

- 16.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the words next to the question number (16.1.1–16.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

young; snarling; awkward; old; smiling; graceful

The poet says that the cheetah is (16.1.1) ... but it has (16.1.2) ... movements and it appears to be (16.1.3) ...

(1½)

- 16.2 What does the word 'indolent' in line 1 tell you about the cheetah? State TWO points. (2)
- 16.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the answer (A–D) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- In line 3 the speaker's tone shows that he feels ...
- A the cheetah is better than a leopard.  
B the leopard is better than the cheetah.  
C the cheetah and a leopard are the same.  
D the cheetah is quieter than a leopard. (1)
- 16.4 Refer to the words 'twilight barricade' in line 8.
- 16.4.1 Identify the figure of speech used here. (1)
- 16.4.2 Explain why the poet uses this figure of speech. (2)
- 16.5 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? Write 'true' or 'false' and quote no more than EIGHT consecutive words from stanza 5 to support your answer.
- The grazing animals have no way of knowing about the cheetah's presence. (2)
- 16.6 What do the words 'game of chance' in line 20 show about the hunt? State TWO points. (2)
- 16.7 Refer to stanzas 6 and 7.
- There is a contrast in the way the cheetah and the herd move. Using your OWN words, explain this contrast. (2)
- 16.8 This poem shows that nature is cruel. Do you agree? Discuss your view. (2)
- 16.9 Do you admire the cheetah? Discuss your view. (2)
- TOTAL SECTION D: 35**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 70**