basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

MAY/JUNE 2026

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2½ hours

This question paper consists of 28 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

2. 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 carefully and answer as per the instructions.

3. This question paper consists of FOUR sections:

   SECTION A: Novel (35)
   SECTION B: Drama (35)
   SECTION C: Short stories (35)
   SECTION D: Poetry (35)

4. Answer TWO QUESTIONS in all, ONE question each from ANY TWO sections.

   SECTION A: NOVEL
   Answer the question on the novel you have studied.

   SECTION B: DRAMA
   Answer the question on the drama you have studied.

   SECTION C: SHORT STORIES
   Answer the questions set on BOTH short stories.

   SECTION D: POETRY
   Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.

5. Use the checklist on page 4 to assist you.

6. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.

7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

8. Start EACH section on a NEW page.

9. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 75 minutes on each section.

10. Write neatly and legibly.

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CHECKLIST

NOTE:

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

SECTIONS	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK (✓)
A: Novel	1–2	1	
B: Drama	3–4	1	
C: Short stories	5	1	
D: Poetry	6	1	

NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section, questions are set on the following novels:

- *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY* by Alan Paton
- *STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE* by Robert Louis Stevenson

Answer ALL the questions on the novel that you have studied.

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

Read the extracts from the novel below 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 1.1 AND QUESTION 1.2.

1.1 **EXTRACT A**

[Msimangu and the young white man speak.]

When the last thing had been loaded, and the money paid, and the lorry had gone, he would have played with the small boy, but he saw, with the fear catching at him suddenly with a physical pain, Msimangu and the young white man walking up the street towards the house. With the habit born of experience, he forced himself to go to the gate, and noted with dread their set faces and the low tones in which they spoke.

– Good afternoon, umfundisi. Is there a place where we can talk? asked the young man.

– Come to my room, he said, hardly trusting to his voice.

In the room he shut the door and stood not looking at them.

– I have heard what you fear, said the young man. It is true.

And Kumalo stood bowed, and could not look at them. He sat down in his chair and fixed his eyes upon the floor.

Well, what does one say now? Does one put an arm about the shoulders, touch a hand maybe? As though they did not know, Msimangu and the young man talked in low voices, as one talks in a room where someone is dead.

The young man shrugged his shoulders. This will be bad for the reformatory, he said more loudly, even indifferently.

And Kumalo nodded his head …

[Book 1, Chapter 14]

1.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (1.1.1(a) to 1.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	James Jarvis	A	delivers a sermon to the blind
(b)	Theophilus Msimangu	B	teaches the people modern farming methods
(c)	Matthew Kumalo	C	assists in helping young criminal offenders
(d)	Napoleon Letsitsi	D	reads a manuscript on native crime
		E	denies his presence at the robbery

(4 x 1) (4)

1.1.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)

1.1.3 Refer to line 11 ('I have heard … It is true').

(a) What tone would the young man use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would the young man use this tone in this line? (1)

1.1.4 Refer to lines 12–13 ('And Kumalo stood … upon the floor').

What do these lines tell us about Kumalo's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

1.1.5 Refer to line 16 ('… as one talks … someone is dead').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

1.1.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

When the young man says indifferently that it 'will be bad for the reformatory' (line 17), he shows that he is …

A frustrated.
B cautious.
C displeased.
D irritated. (1)

1.1.7 Refer to the novel as a whole.

Reverend Msimangu is an insensitive person.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[Kumalo thanks James Jarvis for his generous donations.]

Because Jarvis made no answer he sought for words to explain it, but before he had spoken a word, the other had already spoken. I understand you, he said, I understand completely.

And because he spoke with compassion, the old man wept, and Jarvis sat embarrassed on his horse. Indeed he might have come down from it, but such a thing is not lightly done. But he stretched his hand over the darkening valley, and he said, One thing is about to be finished, but here is something that is only begun. And while I live it will continue. Umfundisi, go well.

– Umnumzana!

– Yes.

– Do not go before I have thanked you. For the young man, and the milk. And now for the church.

– I have seen a man, said Jarvis with a kind of grim gaiety, who was in darkness till you found him. If that is what you do, I give it willingly.

Perhaps it was something deep that was here, or perhaps the darkness gives courage, but Kumalo said, Truly, of all the white men that I have ever known …

– I am no saintly man, said Jarvis fiercely.

– Of that I cannot speak, but God put His hands on you.

And Jarvis said, That may be, that may be. He turned suddenly to Kumalo. Go well, umfundisi. Throughout this night, stay well.

[Book 3, Chapter 7]

1.2.1 Refer to lines 4–5 ('… he spoke with … on his horse').

(a) Explain the irony in Jarvis speaking 'with compassion'. (2)

(b) Why is Jarvis embarrassed? (1)

1.2.2 How does the donation of the milk (line 11) come about?

State TWO points. (2)

1.2.3 What does line 17 ('I am no saintly man') reveal about Jarvis's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

1.2.4 Explain what Kumalo means when he says to Jarvis, 'but God put His hands on you' (line 18). (2)

1.2.5 Why does Jarvis wish Kumalo well 'Throughout this night' (line 20)? (2)

1.2.6 Replace the underlined word with a single word to make the following statement TRUE:

Kumalo goes to Barbara Smith's house in search of Carmichael's daughter. (1)

1.2.7 One of the themes in *Cry, the Beloved Country* is personal growth.

Discuss this theme. (3)

1.2.8 Refer to the novel as a whole.

Absalom is an irresponsible person.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

QUESTION 2: *STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE*

Read the extracts from the novel below 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 EXTRACT C

[Mr Utterson returns home.]

'And in the meantime, if you can sit and talk with me of other things, for God's sake, stay and do so; but if you cannot keep clear of this accursed topic, then, in God's name, go, for I cannot bear it.'

As soon as he got home, Utterson sat down and wrote to Jekyll, complaining of his exclusion from the house, and asking the cause of this unhappy break with Lanyon; and the next day brought him a long answer, often very pathetically worded, and sometimes darkly mysterious in drift. The quarrel with Lanyon was incurable. 'I do no blame our old friend,' Jekyll wrote, 'but I share his view that we must never meet. I mean from henceforth to lead a life of extreme seclusion; you must not be surprised, nor must you doubt my friendship, if my door is often shut even to you. You must suffer me to go my own dark way. I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also. I could not think that this earth contained a place for sufferings and terrors so unmanning; and you can but do one thing, Utterson, to lighten his destiny, and that is to respect my silence.'

[Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon]

2.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (2.1.1(a) to 2.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Poole	A	recognises the dangerous murder weapon used
(b)	Utterson	B	secures the drawer with different powders
(c)	Jekyll	C	witnesses the signing of the cheque
(d)	Lanyon	D	lives a secretive life of deception
		E	opens the door with an axe

(4 x 1) (4)

2.1.2 Refer to lines 1–3 ('And in the … cannot bear it').

What do these lines tell us about Dr Lanyon's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.1.3 What leads to this 'unhappy break' (line 5) between Dr Jekyll and Dr Lanyon?

State TWO points. (2)

2.1.4 Explain why Dr Jekyll decides 'to lead a life of extreme seclusion' (line 9). (2)

2.1.5 Explain the irony in Dr Jekyll's words, 'If I am … of sufferers also' (lines 12–13). (2)

2.1.6 One of the themes in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is a lack of control.

Discuss this theme. (3)

2.1.7 Refer to the novel as a whole.

Mr Utterson is a true hero.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

2.2 EXTRACT D

[Lanyon describes an incident.]

'But I have gone too far in the way of inexplicable services to pause before I see the end.'

'It is well,' replied my visitor. 'Lanyon, you remember your vows: what follows is under the seal of our profession. And now, you who have so long been bound to the most narrow and material views, you who have denied the virtue of transcendental medicine, you who have derided your superiors – behold!'

He put the glass to his lips and drank at one gulp. A cry followed; he reeled, staggered, clutched at the table and held on, staring with injected eyes, gasping with open mouth; and as I looked there came, I thought, a change – he seemed to swell – his face became suddenly black and the features seemed to melt and alter – and the next moment I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror.

'O God!' I screamed, and 'O God!' again and again; for there before my eyes – pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death – there stood Henry Jekyll!

What he told me in the next hour I cannot bring my mind to set on paper. I saw what I saw …

[Dr Lanyon's Narrative]

2.2.1 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)

2.2.2 Refer to lines 1–2 ('But I have … see the end').

(a) What tone would Dr Lanyon use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why would Dr Lanyon use this tone in these lines? (1)

2.2.3 Refer to lines 3–6 ('It is well … of transcendental medicine').

(a) What does the visitor mean when he says, 'Lanyon, you remember … of our profession' (lines 3–4)? (2)

(b) What do lines 3–6 reveal about Dr Lanyon's character? (2)

2.2.4 Why does Dr Lanyon's mind submerge 'in terror' (line 13)? (1)

2.2.5 Refer to line 16 ('like a man … stood Henry Jekyll!').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

2.2.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.2.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The unsettling news in line 17 ('What he told … to set on paper') leads to …

A Jekyll's murder.
B Lanyon's death.
C Hyde's killing.
D Carew's murder. (1)

2.2.7 Replace the underlined word with a single word to make the following statement TRUE:

Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are doctors of <u>medicine</u>. (1)

2.2.8 Refer to the novel as a whole.

Some characters' decision not to say anything should be respected.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA

In this section, there are questions set on the following dramas:

- *MACBETH* by William Shakespeare
- *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!* by Athol Fugard

Answer the question on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

Read the extracts from the play below 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 3.1 AND QUESTION 3.2.

3.1 EXTRACT E

[Lady Macbeth confronts Macbeth.]

Enter Lady Macbeth.

MACBETH: How now! What news?
LADY M: He has almost supped. Why have you left the chamber?
MACBETH: Hath he asked for me?
LADY M: Know you not he has?
MACBETH: We will proceed no further in this business.
He hath honoured me of late, and I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon.
LADY M: Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely? From this time
Such I account thy love. Art thou afeard
To be the same in thine own act and valour
As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,
And live a coward in thine own esteem,
Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would',
Like the poor cat i'th' adage?
MACBETH: Prithee, peace.
I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.
LADY M: 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.

[Act 1, Scene 7]

3.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (3.1.1(a) to 3.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Banquo	A	escapes being killed
(b)	Donalbain	B	is a nobleman
(c)	Fleance	C	serves as general
(d)	Ross	D	flees to Ireland
		E	is mentally disturbed

(4 x 1) (4)

3.1.2 To whom does 'he' (line 3) refer? (1)

3.1.3 Explain why Macbeth 'will proceed no further in this business' (line 6). (2)

3.1.4 What does Lady Macbeth mean when she asks Macbeth, 'Wouldst thou have …thine own esteem' (lines 17–19)? (2)

3.1.5 Explain the irony in Macbeth's words, 'I dare do … become a man' (line 23). (2)

3.1.6 What do lines 25–27 ('What beast was't … were a man') reveal about Lady Macbeth's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

3.1.7 Replace the underlined word with a single word to make the following statement TRUE:

Lady Macbeth <u>hides</u> when Macduff asks about the killing of the attendants. (1)

3.1.8 Refer to the drama as a whole.

Macbeth is supportive of his wife.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Malcolm and Macduff discuss Macbeth.]

MALCOLM: Let's make medicines of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief.
MACDUFF: He has no children. All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell swoop?
MALCOLM: Dispute it like a man.
MACDUFF: I shall do so,
But I must also feel it as a man.
I cannot but remember such things were,
That were most precious to me. Did Heaven look on,
And would not take their part? Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee! Naught that I am,
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell slaughter on their souls. Heaven rest them now!
MALCOLM: Be this the whetstone of your sword; let grief
Convert to anger; blunt not the heart, enrage it.
MACDUFF: O, I could play the woman with mine eyes,
And braggart with my tongue! But, gentle Heavens,
Cut short all intermission; front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself;
Within my sword's length set him. If he 'scape,
Heaven forgive him too!
MALCOLM: This tune goes manly.
Come, go we to the King; our power is ready,
Our lack is nothing but our leave. Macbeth
Is ripe for shaking, and the Powers Above
Put on their instruments. Receive what cheer you may,
The night is long that never finds the day. *Exeunt.*

[Act 4, Scene 3]

3.2.1 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)

3.2.2 Refer to line 4 ('O hell-kite').

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

3.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The 'dam' (line 5) refers to Macduff's …

A aunt.
B child.
C wife.
D niece. (1)

3.2.4 Refer to lines 12–13 ('Sinful Macduff, They … struck for thee!').

(a) What tone would Macduff use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would Macduff use this tone in this line? (1)

3.2.5 Refer to lines 16–17 ('Be this the … Convert to anger').

What do these lines reveal about Malcolm's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

3.2.6 Refer to lines 21–22 ('Bring thou this … length set him').

If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Macduff to do when saying these lines?

State TWO actions. (2)

3.2.7 One of the themes in *Macbeth* is the impact of the supernatural on Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

Discuss this theme. (3)

3.2.8 Refer to the drama as a whole.

Banquo is responsible for his own downfall.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

QUESTION 4: *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!*

Read the extracts from the play below 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 EXTRACT G

[Isabel questions Thami.]

ISABEL: That surprises me.
THAMI: Why?
ISABEL: Ja, come on, so would you be if I said it. You're obviously clever. I bet you sail through your exams.
THAMI: It's not as simple as just passing exams, Isabel. School doesn't mean the same to us that it does to you.
ISABEL: Go on.
THAMI: I used to like it. Junior school? You should have seen me. I wanted them to have school on Saturdays and Sundays as well. Yes, I did. Other boys wanted to kill me. I hated the holidays.
ISABEL: So what changed?
THAMI: I changed.
ISABEL: Ja, I'm listening.
THAMI: *[A shrug]* That's all. I changed. Things changed. Everything changed.
ISABEL: *[Realising she is not going to get more out of him]* Only five months to go.
THAMI: I'm counting.
ISABEL: What then?
THAMI: After school? *[Another shrug]* I don't know yet. Do you?
ISABEL: Ja. Rhodes University. I want to study journalism.
THAMI: Newspaper reporter.
ISABEL: And radio, TV. It's a very wide field now. You can specialise in all sorts of things. *[Perplexed]* Don't you want to study further, Thami?
THAMI: I told you, I'm not sure about anything yet.
ISABEL: What does Mr M say?
THAMI: It's got nothing to do with him.
ISABEL: But you're his favourite, aren't you? *[Non-committal shrug from Thami]* I bet you are. And I also bet you anything you like that he's got a career planned out for you.

[Act 1, Scene 1]

4.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (4.1.1(a) to 4.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Isabel Dyson	A	criticises a team member's opening statement
(b)	Cathy Bullard	B	has conversations with a delivery man
(c)	Thami Mbikwana	C	gives Standard Tens an annual pep-talk
(d)	Anela Myalatya	D	debates that women are physically weak
		E	has old-fashioned ideas about future change

(4 x 1) (4)

4.1.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)

4.1.3 Refer to line 4 ('I bet you sail through your exams').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

4.1.4 What does line 21 ('Ja. Rhodes University … to study journalism') reveal about Isabel's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.1.5 Explain what Thami's words, 'It's got nothing do with him' (line 28) reveal about his relationship with Mr M at this point in the play. (2)

4.1.6 What are Mr M's plans for Thami (line 31)? (2)

4.1.7 Refer to the drama as a whole.

Mr M makes many sacrifices in his life.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

[Thami and Isabel discuss their uncertainties.]

THAMI:	Please just calm down and listen to me! I know you're angry and I don't blame you. I would be as well. But you must understand that pulling out of this competition is just a small side issue. There was a meeting in the location last night. It was decided to call for a general stay-at-home. We start boycotting classes tomorrow as part of that campaign.	5
ISABEL:	Does Mr M know about all of this?	
THAMI:	I think he does now.	
ISABEL:	Wasn't he at the meeting?	
THAMI:	The meeting was organised by the Comrades. He wasn't welcome.	10
ISABEL:	Because his ideas are old-fashioned.	
THAMI:	Yes.	
ISABEL:	School boycott! Comrades! So our safe, contented little Camdeboo is really going to find out what it's all about. How long do you think it will last?	15
THAMI:	I don't know, It's hard to say.	
ISABEL:	A week?	
THAMI:	No. It will be longer.	
ISABEL:	A month? Two months?	
THAMI:	We'll go back to school when the authorities scrap Bantu Education and recognise and negotiate with Student Committees. That was the resolution last night.	20
ISABEL:	But when the boycott and … you know … everything is all over could we carry on then, if there was still time?	
THAMI:	I haven't thought about that.	25
ISABEL:	So think about it. Please.	
THAMI:	*[Nervous about a commitment]* It's hard to say, Isabel but ja … maybe we could … I'm not sure.	
	[Act 2, Scene 1]	

4.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('Please just calm … listen to me!').

If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Thami to do when saying this line?

State TWO actions. (2)

4.2.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The 'location' Thami mentions in line 4 is …

A Brakwater.
B Kliptown.
C Cookhouse.
D Cradock. (1)

4.2.3 Refer to line 7 ('Does Mr M … all of this?).

(a) What tone would Isabel use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would Isabel use this tone in this line? (1)

4.2.4 Explain the irony in Thami's words when he says, 'The meeting was … He wasn't welcome' (line 10). (2)

4.2.5 Refer to lines 20–21 ('We'll go back … with Student Committees').

What do these lines tell us about Thami's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

4.2.6 Replace the underlined word with a single word to make the following statement TRUE:

The word Camdeboo means <u>brackish</u> hollow. (1)

4.2.7 What does Isabel want Thami to 'think about' (line 26)? (1)

4.2.8 One of the themes in *My Children! My Africa!* is rejection.

Discuss this theme. (3)

4.2.9 Refer to the drama as a whole.

Thami is a sensible character.

Discuss your view. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

In this section, questions are set on the following short stories:

- 'REJECTION' by Mariama Bâ
- 'FORBIDDEN LOVE' by Can Themba

QUESTION 5

Read the following extracts from the TWO short stories below 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 5.1 AND QUESTION 5.2.

5.1 'REJECTION'

EXTRACT I

[The final confrontation.]

'What of your wives, Tamsir? Your income can meet neither their needs nor those of your numerous children. To help you out with your financial obligations, one of your wives dyes, another sells fruit, the third untiringly turns the handle of her sewing machine. You, the revered lord, you take it easy, obeyed at the crook of a finger. I shall never be the one to complete your collection. My house shall never be for you the coverted oasis: no extra burden; my 'turn' every day; cleanliness and luxury, abundance and calm!

No, Tamsir!

'And then there are Daba and her husband, who have demonstrated their financial acumen by buying up all your brother's properties. What promotion for you! Your friends are going to look at you with envy in their eyes.'

Mawdo signaled with his hand for me to stop.

'Shut up! Shut up! Stop! Stop!'

But you can't stop once you've let your anger loose. I concluded, more violent than ever: 'Tamsir, purge yourself of your dreams of conquest. They have lasted forty days. I shall never be your wife.'

The *Imam* prayed God to be his witness.

'Such profane words and still in mourning!' Tamsir got up without a word. He understood fully that he'd been defeated.

Thus I took my revenge for that other day …

5.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (5.1.1(a) to 5.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Aunty Aissotou	A	a mosque leader
(b)	The narrator	B	a poverty-stricken character
(c)	The Imam	C	a courageous character
(d)	Binetou's mother	D	the narrator's friend
		E	a property developer

(4 x 1) (4)

5.1.2 Refer to lines 4–5 ('You, the revered … of a finger').

(a) What tone would the narrator use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why would the narrator use this tone in these lines? (1)

5.1.3 Explain what the narrator means by, 'My house shall … the coverted oasis' (lines 5–6). (2)

5.1.4 Explain the irony in Tamsir's words, 'Such profane words and still in mourning!' (line 18). (2)

5.1.5 To what does 'that other day' (line 20) refer?

State TWO points. (2)

5.1.6 One of the themes in 'Rejection' is the importance of good support structures.

Discuss this theme. (3)

5.1.7 Refer to the short story as a whole.

The women in 'Rejection' have 'a voice'.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 **'FORBIDDEN LOVE'**

EXTRACT J

[Meneer Carelse consults with Mr Phillips.]

For a moment Meneer Carelse was stunned by the news. Through his mind rushed with painful vividness the picture of his proposal of marriage to Dora Randolph and the disdainful rejection she had given him. He could see again her lip curling up in contempt. He knew … he had always known, that she rejected him because of his drinking habits that were notorious in the township but he felt too deeply hurt to admit his weakness.

Suddenly his own lip curled up as a malicious thought darted through his mind.

'To the head you go, both of you,' he said as he dragged them away.

After Mr Phillips had taken in the whole story he sent the youngsters off, asking them to report back to him at half-past one when the school dismissed. He told Meneer Carelse to wait a moment as he wanted to talk to him.

'Meneer,' began the head with a pained expression in his eyes, 'it is our duty to hush up the whole cruel affair. You know, we could handle the youngsters, and the matter need not go further than this school.'

'But … but …'

'Yes?'

'But, I think we owe it to the girl's family to tell them of the danger their daughter is putting them in.' Meneer Carelse was most sanctimonious.

5.2.1 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)

5.2.2 Quote TWO consecutive words from paragraph 1 to show that Dora's refusal to marry Meneer Carelse was done in a scornful manner. (1)

5.2.3 Refer to lines 7–8 ('a malicious thought … through his mind').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

5.2.4 Who are 'the youngsters' referred to in line 10? (2)

5.2.5 What do lines 13–15 (" 'Meneer,' began the … than this school.' ") reveal about Mr Phillips's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.6 Refer to lines 18–19 (" 'But, I think … putting them in' ").

What do these lines tell us about Meneer Carelse's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.7 Replace the underlined word with a single word to make the following statement TRUE:

Davie is the father of Dora's child. (1)

5.2.8 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.2.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

When the narrator refers to Meneer Carelse as 'sanctimonious' (line 19), he means that Meneer Carelse is …

A considerate.
B hypocritical.
C religious.
D uncharitable. (1)

5.2.9 Refer to the short story as a whole.

Dora and her family should be respected.

Discuss your view. (3)

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

In this section there are questions set on the following poems:

- 'The night-jar and Inkosazana Yasezulwini' by Chris Mann
- 'The lake isle of Innisfree' by William Butler Yeats

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

QUESTION 6

6.1 Read the 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.

The night-jar and Inkosazana Yasezulwini

The Princess of the Heavens – Zulu – **Chris Mann**

The speckled bird as brown as dust
which roosts inside a bush by day,
hiding its head against the glare,
at midnight pecked against the pane,
and gently pecked, until I saw
the starlight glitter through its beak.

On calm and tender summer nights,
when fishes bite the wobbling moon,
and moths rise to silvery fruit
sprinkling the space among the boughs,
it wakes and glides from sill to sill
across the worn-out, curtained town.

It shook the sandman from my sight,
and when the tar-bound slope had turned
to bush and rocky hill it said,
'There is a grass-house in the hills,
above the coast where sugar spumes,
and lilies sprout, and no storms fly.

'There, the Princess of the Heavens,
beside her dark as honey feet,
gathers up the dreams which reach her
and stooping to her woven pots
rinses them in rainbow water,
or stores them with the morning mist.

'Go, waking sleeper, call to her,
and wading through the icy stream
in which the golden pebbles shine,
ask her if her power is love,
for she is old as she is young,
and without her, no one dreams.'

She leaned against a leafless tree
on which a crown of crimson burned,
and then the hill began to dim,
and standing in the greying rocks,
I heard the nightjar fade, from sill
to sill, across the windowed town.

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

fire; free; nature; supernatural; lines; techniques; spiritual; rhyming

This (a) … verse poem touches on themes such as (b) … and employs a number of poetic (c) … It further explores the connection between the physical and (d) … worlds. (4)

6.1.2 Describe the time and place where stanza 1 is set. (2)

6.1.3 Why does the speaker refer to the town as 'curtained' (line 12)? (1)

6.1.4 Refer to line 13 ('It shook the sandman from my sight').

What does this line tell us about the speaker's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

6.1.5 Explain the relevance of the simile, 'beside her dark as honey feet' (line 20). (2)

6.1.6 What do lines 21–23 ('gathers up the … in rainbow water') reveal about the 'Princess of the Heavens' character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

6.1.7 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

'morning mist' (line 24) is an example of …

A paradox.
B alliteration.
C assonance.
D metaphor. (1)

6.1.8 Replace the underlined word with a single word to make the following statement TRUE:

The 'golden pebbles' (line 27) refer to <u>diamonds</u>. (1)

6.1.9 Refer to the poem as a whole.

The poem reflects a sense of hope.

Discuss your views. (3)

AND

6.2 Read the poem carefully and then answer the set questions. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

The lake isle of Innisfree – William Butler Yeats

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

6.2.1 Refer to line 1 ('I will arise … go to Innisfree').

(a) What tone would the speaker use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would the speaker use this tone in this line? (1)

6.2.2 What nourishment will the speaker have at Innisfree?

State TWO points. (2)

6.2.3 Explain the irony in the speaker's words, 'And live alone … the bee-loud glade' (line 4). (2)

6.2.4 Refer to line 5 ('peace comes dropping slow').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this line. (2)

6.2.5 What indications are there that the speaker's thoughts move through different times of the day? (2)

6.2.6 One of the themes in 'The lake isle of Innisfree' is the beauty of nature.

Discuss this theme. (3)

6.2.7 Refer to the poem as a whole.

The speaker lives in a dream world.

Discuss your view. (3)

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70

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