

# Soek jy 'n fantastiese tutor?

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# **basic education**

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

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS**

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2**

**2019**

**MARKS: 70**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 24 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. Read THESE questions carefully and answer as per the instructions.

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 TWO QUESTIONS in total, 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.

4. Use the checklist to assist you.
5. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
8. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.
9. Write neatly and legibly.

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<b>SECTION B: DRAMA</b>		
<b>Answer ANY ONE question.</b>		
3. <i>Macbeth</i>	35	12
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<b>SECTION C: SHORT STORIES</b>		
<b>Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts.</b>		
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<b>Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.</b>		
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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 (✓)
<b>A: Novel</b>	1–2	1	
<b>B: Drama</b>	3–4	1	
<b>C: Short stories</b>	5	1	
<b>D: Poetry</b>	6	1	

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

**SECTION A: NOVEL**

In this section, there are questions 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**

[Stephen Kumalo undertakes the journey to Johannesburg.]

It is always so, he said, as if to himself, but in truth to the people.	
– I thank you for him, umfundisi.	
The train whistled and jerked. Kumalo was nearly thrown off his feet. It would be safer, more dignified to take his seat.	
– Stay well, my friend.	5
– Go well, umfundisi.	
He went to his seat, and people looked at him with interest and respect, at the man who went so often to Johannesburg. The train gathered way, to creep along the ridges of the hills, to hang over steep valleys, to pass the bracken and the flowers, to enter the darkness of the wattle plantations, past Stainton, down into Ixopo.	10
The journey had begun. And now the fear back again, the fear of the unknown, the fear of the great city where boys were killed crossing the street, the fear of Gertrude's sickness. Deep down the fear for his son. Deep down the fear of a man who lives in a world not made for him, whose own world is slipping away, dying, being destroyed, beyond any recall.	15
Already the knees are weak of the man who a moment since had shown his little vanity, told his little lie, before these respectful people.	
The humble man reached in his pocket for his sacred book, and began to read. It was this world alone that was certain.	20
[Book One, Chapter 3]	

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mrs Lithebe	A witnesses the robbery and murder of Arthur Jarvis.
(b) Matthew Kumalo	B teaches the Ndotsheni people better farming methods.
(c) Arthur Jarvis	C offers Stephen Kumalo a room in Johannesburg.
(d) Napoleon Letsitsi	D denies being an accomplice to Arthur's murder.
	E opponent of South Africa's racial injustices.

(4 x 1)

(4)

- 1.1.2 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Stephen Kumalo often goes to Johannesburg.

(1)

- 1.1.3 Refer to lines 8–11 ('The train gathered ... down into Ixopo').

(a) Identify the figure of speech in 'to creep along the ridges of the hills'.

(1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is suitable.

(2)

- 1.1.4 Explain the meaning of 'Deep down the ...beyond any recall' (lines 14–16).

(2)

- 1.1.5 Why does Stephen Kumalo feel that 'It was this ... that was certain' (line 20)?

(2)

- 1.1.6 One of the themes in the novel, *Cry, the Beloved Country*, is fear.

Discuss this theme.

(3)

- 1.1.7 Is John Kumalo justified in trying to protect Matthew Kumalo?

Discuss your view.

(3)

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[Stephen Kumalo is alone on the mountain.]

<p>Do tears come into his eyes, and does he wipe them away, and stand up like a man? Does he say, I will not eat any food, I will pray? Is Msimangu there with him, or Father Vincent, or some other priest whose duty it is, to comfort and strengthen him, for he is afraid of the hanging? Does he repent him, or is there only room for his fear? Is there nothing that can be done now, is there not an angel that comes there and cries, This is for God not for man, come child, come with me?</p> <p>He looked out of his clouded eyes at the faint steady lightening in the east. But he calmed himself, and took out the heavy maize cakes and the tea, and put them upon a stone. And he gave thanks, and broke the cakes and ate them, and drank of the tea. Then he gave himself over to deep and earnest prayer, and after each petition he raised his eyes and looked to the east. And the east lightened and lightened, till he knew that the time was not far off.</p> <p>And when he expected it, he rose to his feet and took off his hat and laid it down on the earth, and clasped his hands before him. And while he stood there the sun rose in the east.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
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[Book Three, Chapter 7]

1.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 ('Do tears come ... I will pray?').

- (a) To whom does 'he' refer in these lines? (1)
- (b) Why does Stephen Kumalo's wife not accompany him when he goes to the mountain? (2)
- (c) Mrs Kumalo does not accompany Stephen Kumalo to the mountain.

Explain what this reveals about her character. (2)

1.2.2 What role does Msimangu play in Kumalo's life? State TWO points. (2)

1.2.3 Refer to lines 4–5 ('Does he repent ...for his fear?').

- (a) What tone of voice does Kumalo use in these lines? (1)
- (b) Explain why this tone is appropriate. (1)

1.2.4 Using your OWN words, explain what is meant by 'He looked out ... in the east' (lines 8–9). (2)



- 1.2.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.  
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.5) in  
the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'petition', as used in line 12, means ...

- A request.
- B answer.
- C exclamation.
- D insult.

(1)

- 1.2.6 Refer to the extract.

State TWO actions which prove that Kumalo is devoted to his faith.

(2)

- 1.2.7 Is Stephen Kumalo justified in hoping for a miracle at this point  
in the novel?

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 accompanies the police to investigate the murder of Sir Carew]

This was the home of Henry Jekyll's favourite; of a man who was heir to a quarter of a million sterling.

An ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. She had an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy; but her manners were excellent. Yes, she said, this was Mr. Hyde's, but he was not at home; he had been in that night very late, but had gone away again in less than an hour; there was nothing strange in that; his habits were very irregular, and he was often absent; for instance, it was nearly two months since she had seen him till yesterday. 5

'Very well then, we wish to see his rooms,' said the lawyer; and when the woman began to declare it was impossible, 'I had better tell you who this person is,' he added. 'This is Inspector Newcomen of Scotland Yard.' 10

A flash of odious joy appeared upon the woman's face. 'Ah!' said she, 'he is in trouble! What has he done?'

Mr Utterson and the inspector exchanged glances. 'He don't seem a very popular character,' observed the latter. 'And now, my good woman, just let me and this gentleman have a look about us.' 15

[The Carew murder case.]

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Utterson	A doctor
(b) Carew	B butler
(c) Lanyon	C lawyer
(d) Poole	D politician
	E inspector

(4 x 1)

(4)

- 2.1.2 Why is the man referred to in line 1 described as Dr Jekyll's favourite? (2)
- 2.1.3 Refer to line 3 ('An ivory-faced and ...opened the door').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in the underlined words. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is suitable. (2)
- 2.1.4 Why are Mr Hyde's habits described as 'very irregular' (line 7)? (2)
- 2.1.5 Refer to lines 13–14 ('Ah! said she ... has he done?').
- (a) Identify the old woman's tone in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain why this tone is appropriate. (1)
- 2.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Mr Hyde is eventually arrested. (1)
- 2.1.7 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.  
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- Dr Jekyll's experiment is driven by the desire ...
- A for his academic excellence.  
B to satisfy his curiosity.  
C to harm Dr Lanyon.  
D to find Mr Hyde. (1)
- 2.1.8 Mr Utterson has Dr Jekyll's best interest at heart.
- Discuss your view. (3)

**AND**

2.2 **EXTRACT D**

[Dr Jekyll narrates his strange story.]

I must here speak by theory alone, saying not that which I know, but that which I suppose to be most probable. The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had just deposed.	
Again, in the course of my life, which had been, after all, nine-tenths a life of effort, virtue, and control, it had been much less exercised and much less exhausted. And hence, as I think, it came about that Edward Hyde was so much smaller, slighter, and younger than Henry Jekyll. Even as good shone upon the countenance of the one, evil was written broadly and plainly on the face of the other.	5
Evil besides, (which I must still believe to be the lethal side of man) had left on that body an imprint of deformity and decay. And yet when I looked upon that ugly idol in the glass, I was conscious of no repugnance, rather of a leap of welcome. This too, was myself.	10
It seemed natural and human. In my eyes it bore a livelier image of the spirit, it seemed more express and single, than the imperfect and divided countenance I had been hitherto accustomed to call mine. And in so far I was doubtless right. I have observed that when I bore the semblance of Edward Hyde, none could come near to me at first without a visible misgiving of the flesh.	15
	20
[Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case]	

- 2.2.1 What is the theory (line 1) that the speaker wants to prove possible? (2)
- 2.2.2 Refer to lines 2–4 ('The evil side ...had just deposed').  
Based on your knowledge of the story, name ONE incident in which the speaker's 'evil side' is revealed. (1)
- 2.2.3 Refer to lines 12–17 ('And yet when...to call mine').
- (a) How does Dr Jekyll's reaction to the image in the mirror change later in the novel? (2)
- (b) Why does Dr Jekyll refer to the image in the mirror as 'it'? (2)
- 2.2.4 Dr Jekyll writes a letter to explain his actions.  
Explain what this reveals about his character. (2)
- 2.2.5 What role does Dr Lanyon play in Dr Jekyll's life? State TWO points. (2)
- 2.2.6 One of the themes in the novel, *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, is logic versus the supernatural.  
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 2.2.7 Is society responsible for Dr Jekyll's downfall?  
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 questions 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**

[Banquo, Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are talking about the banquet.]

	<i>Sennet sounded. Enter Macbeth, as King; Lady Macbeth, as Queen; Lennox, Ross, Lords and Attendants.</i>	
MACBETH:	Here's our chief guest.	
LADY M:	If he had been forgotten,	
	It had been as a gap in our great feast,	5
	And all-thing unbecoming.	
MACBETH:	Tonight we hold a solemn supper, sir,	
	And I'll request your presence.	
BANQUO:	Let your highness	
	Command upon me, to the which my duties	10
	Are with a most indissoluble tie	
	For ever knit.	
MACBETH:	Ride you this afternoon?	
BANQUO:	Ay, my good lord.	
MACBETH:	We should have else desired your good advice,	15
	Which still hath been both grave and prosperous,	
	In this day's council; but we'll take tomorrow.	
	Is't far you ride?	
BANQUO:	As far, my lord, as will fill up the time	
	'Twixt this and supper. Go not my horse the better,	20
	I must become a borrower of the night	
	For a dark hour or twain.	
MACBETH:	Fail not our feast.	
BANQUO:	My lord, I will not.	
MACBETH:	We hear our bloody cousins are bestowed	25
	In England and in Ireland, not confessing	
	Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers	
	With strange invention; but of that tomorrow,	
	When therewithal we shall have cause of state	
	Craving us jointly. Hie you to horse, adieu,	30
	Till you return at night. Goes Fleance with you?	

[Act 3 Scene 1]

- 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 number (3.1.1(a) to 3.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Scone	A	Duncan is buried here.
(b)	Colmekill	B	Macbeth is murdered here.
(c)	Dunsinane	C	Duncan is murdered here.
(d)	Inverness	D	Banquo is murdered here
		E	Macbeth is crowned here.

(4 x 1) (4)

- 3.1.2 Explain how Macbeth becomes the King of Scotland. (2)
- 3.1.3 Refer to line 13 ('Ride you this afternoon?').  
Why does Macbeth ask Banquo details about his plans to travel? (2)
- 3.1.4 Refer to lines 23–24 ('Fail not our ... I will not').  
Explain the irony of Banquo's words. (2)
- 3.1.5 What does Macbeth mean by 'filling their hearers/With strange invention' in lines 27 and 28? (1)
- 3.1.6 Explain the change in the relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth at this point in the drama. (2)
- 3.1.7 What does this extract reveal about Banquo's character?  
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 3.1.8 Refer to the drama as a whole. Macbeth should be pitied and not condemned.  
Discuss your view. (3)

**AND**

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[A scene at Dunsinane.]

MACBETH:	Take thy face hence.	<i>Exit Servant.</i>	
	Seyton! — I am sick at heart, When I behold — Seyton, I say — this push Will cheer me ever, or disseat me now. I have lived long enough, my way of life Is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf, And that which should accompany old age, As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have; but in their stead, Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath, Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not. Seyton!		5
	<i>Enter Seyton.</i>		
SEYTON:	What's your gracious pleasure?		
MACBETH:		What news more?	15
SEYTON:	All is confirmed, my lord, which was reported.		
MACBETH:	I'll fight, till from my bones my flesh be hacked. Give me my armour.		
SEYTON:	'Tis not needed yet.		
MACBETH:	I'll put it on. Send out moe horses, skirr the country round; Hang those that talk of fear. Give me mine armour.	<i>Exit Seyton</i>	20
DOCTOR:	How does your patient, doctor?		
		Not so sick, my lord, As she is troubled with thick-coming fancies, That keep her from her rest.	25
MACBETH:	Cure her of that. Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased, Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the brain, And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart?		30
DOCTOR:		Therein the patient Must minister to himself.	35

[Act 5 Scene 3]

3.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.  
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.1) in  
the ANSWER BOOK.

Seyton is Macbeth's ...

- A close friend.
- B armour bearer.
- C family doctor.
- D military advisor.

(1)

- 3.2.2 Refer to line 6 ('Is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain how this figure of speech emphasises Macbeth's feelings at this point in the drama. (2)
- 3.2.3 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Macbeth's followers remain faithful to him. (1)
- 3.2.4 Refer to lines 17–18 ('I'll fight, till ... me my armour').
- (a) What tone of voice would Macbeth use in these lines? (1)
- (b) Explain why this tone would be appropriate. (1)
- 3.2.5 Using your OWN words, explain the remedy Macbeth wants for Lady Macbeth in this extract. (2)
- 3.2.6 Refer to lines 35–36 ('Therein the patient ... minister to himself').
- If you were the director of this play, what would you tell the doctor to do when saying these lines? State TWO points. (2)
- 3.2.7 One of the themes in the drama, *Macbeth*, is kingship.
- Discuss this theme by referring to Duncan and Malcolm. (3)
- 3.2.8 Consider the drama as a whole. Is Lady Macbeth a victim of her own ambition?
- Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**





- 4.1.2 Refer to lines 1–3 ('So there I ... "silly little" idea').
- (a) In the context of the drama as a whole, what is the real cause of Isabel's frustration in these lines? (2)
- (b) To what does the 'silly little' idea refer? (2)
- 4.1.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- Refer to lines 10–11 ('Anyway, I've cooled ... was like that').
- When Isabel says, 'I've cooled off now', she means that she understands her ... behaviour.
- A principal's  
B friend's  
C father's  
D mother's (1)
- 4.1.4 What do Isabel and the debating team expect in lines 19–20 ('You see, I ... what to expect') when they go to Zolile High School? (2)
- 4.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Number One Classroom is Mrs Magada's classroom. (1)
- 4.1.6 State why Isabel says, 'I was wrong by a mile' (line 21). (1)
- 4.1.7 Explain what this extract reveals about the relationship Isabel has with her parents. Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 4.1.8 Mr M supports Bantu Education.
- Discuss your view. (3)

**AND**

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

[Thami shares his feelings.]

THAMI: I don't need to go to university to learn what my people really want is a really strong double-dose of that traditional old Xhosa remedy called 'Inkululeko. Freedom'. So right now I'm not sure what I want to be any more. It's hard, you see, for us 'bright young blacks' to dream about wonderful careers as doctors, or lawyers when we keep waking up in a world which doesn't allow the majority of our people any dreams at all. But to get back to my composition, I did try my best to keep that promise I made in it. For a long time ... Standard Three, Standard Four, Standard Five ... I did work very hard and I did get good marks in all my subjects. This 'most particularly promising pupil' made a lot of teachers very happy. I'm sorry to say but I can't do it any more. I have tried very hard, believe me, but it is not as simple and easy as it used to be to sit behind that desk and listen to the teacher. That little world of the classroom where I used to be happy, where they used to pat me on the head and say: Little Thami, you'll go far ... that little room of wonderful promises, where I used to feel so safe has become a place I don't trust any more.

[Act 1, Scene 6]

- 4.2.1 Refer to lines 1–3 ('I don't need ... called "Inkululeko. Freedom" ').
- Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
  - Explain the meaning of this figure of speech. (2)
- 4.2.2 Refer to lines 4–7 ('It's hard, you ... dreams at all').
- Identify Thami's tone of voice in 'bright young blacks'. (1)
  - Explain why this tone is appropriate. (1)
  - If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Thami to do when saying these lines? (2)
- 4.2.3 Refer to lines 9–11 ('I did work ... teachers very happy').
- Explain the irony of Thami's words in these lines. (2)
- 4.2.4 What does this extract reveal about Thami's character? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 4.2.5 One of the themes in the drama, *My Children! My Africa!*, is privilege versus poverty. Discuss this theme. (3)
- 4.2.6 Do you think it is a good idea that Thami sacrifices his education to fight for freedom? Discuss your view. (3)

**[35]****TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

**SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**

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

- 'A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY' by Nadine Gordimer
- 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE' by Katherine Mansfield

**QUESTION 5**

Read the extracts from the TWO short stories 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 'A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY'****EXTRACT I**

[Late one night in the Bamjee home.]

Jimmy, Pahad's son, appeared at the door with a suitcase; two or three of the girls were behind him. 'Here, Ma, you take my green jersey. I've found your clean blouse.' Bamjee had to keep moving out of their way as they helped their mother to make ready. It was like the preparation for one of the family festivals his wife made such a fuss over; wherever he put himself, they 5  
bumped into him. Even the two policemen mumbled, 'Excuse me', and pushed past into the rest of the house to continue their search. They took with them a tome that Nehru had written in prison; it had been bought from a persevering travelling salesman and kept, for years, on the mantelpiece. 'Oh, don't take that, please,' Mrs Bamjee said suddenly, clinging to the arm of the man who 10  
had picked it up.  
The man held it away from her.  
'What does it matter, Ma?'  
It was true that no one in the house had ever read it; but she said, 'It's for my children.' 15  
'Ma, leave it.' Jimmy, who was squat and plump, looked like a merchant advising a client against a roll of silk she had set her heart on.  
She went into the bedroom and got dressed.

- 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 number (5.1.1(a) to 5.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mr Bamjee	A	a doctor
(b)	Mr Peterson	B	a businessman
(c)	Mr Patel	C	a lawyer
(d)	Mr Ebrahim	D	a hawker
		E	a teacher

(4 x 1) (4)

- 5.1.2 State why the speaker refers to Jimmy as 'Pahad's son' (line 1). (1)
- 5.1.3 Jimmy offers his mother his green jersey (line 2).  
What does this tell us about the Bamjee family? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 5.1.4 Discuss the irony in lines 4–5 ('It was like ... a fuss over'). (2)
- 5.1.5 Explain why the two policemen 'continue their search' of the house (line 7). (2)
- 5.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?  
Jimmy is the eldest child. (1)
- 5.1.7 One of the themes in the short story, 'A chip of glass ruby', is discrimination.  
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 5.1.8 Do you agree with Mr Khan that Mrs Bamjee is a wonderful woman?  
Discuss your view. (3)

**AND****5.2 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE'****EXTRACT J**

[Isabel tells her friends about the doll's house.]

It was impossible not to laugh. And her little sister, our Else, wore a long white dress, rather like a nightgown, and a pair of little boy's boots. But whatever our Else wore she would have looked strange. She was a tiny wishbone of a child, with cropped hair and enormous solemn eyes—a little white owl. Nobody had ever seen her smile; she scarcely ever spoke. She went through life 5 holding on to Lil, with a piece of Lil's skirt screwed up in her hand. Where Lil went, our Else followed. In the playground, on the road going to and from school, there was Lil marching in front and our Else holding on behind. Only when she wanted anything, or when she was out of breath, our Else gave Lil a tug, a twitch, and Lil stopped and turned round. The Kelveys never failed to 10 understand each other.

Now they hovered at the edge; you couldn't stop them listening. When the little girls turned round and sneered, Lil, as usual, gave her silly, shamefaced smile, but our Else only looked.

And Isabel's voice, so very proud, went on telling. The carpet made a 15 great sensation, but so did the beds with real bedclothes, and the stove with an oven door.

- 5.2.1 Explain why the other girls are laughing at Lil. (2)
- 5.2.2 Refer to lines 3–5 ('She was a ... scarcely ever spoke').
- (a) What is the physical difference between Lil and Else? (2)
  - (b) Identify the figure of speech in 'a little white owl' (line 4). (1)
  - (c) Explain the suitability of this figure of speech. (2)
  - (d) When is the only time when Else smiles? (1)
- 5.2.3 Refer to line 12 ('Now they hovered ... stop them listening').
- (a) Explain the meaning of, 'they hovered at the edge' in the context of the short story? (1)
  - (b) Why do the Kelvey girls, 'hover at the edge'? (1)
- 5.2.4 Give TWO reasons why Isabel is 'so very proud' (line 15). (2)
- 5.2.5 What do Else's actions reveal about her character in this extract?  
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 5.2.6 In this short story, 'The doll's house', Kezia represents hope against social prejudice.  
Discuss your view. (3)

**[35]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

**SECTION D: POETRY**

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

- 'Mid-term break' by Seamus Heaney
- 'Death' by Anonymous

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

- 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.

**Mid-term break – Seamus Heaney**

1 I sat all morning in the college sick bay  
 2 Counting bells knelling classes to a close.  
 3 At two o'clock our neighbours drove me home.  
 4 In the porch I met my father crying –  
 5 He had always taken funerals in his stride –  
 6 And Big Jim Evans saying it was a hard blow.  
 7 The baby cooed and laughed and rocked the pram  
 8 When I came in, and I was embarrassed  
 9 By old men standing up to shake my hand  
 10 And tell me they were 'sorry for my trouble'.  
 11 Whispers informed strangers I was the eldest,  
 12 Away at school, as my mother held my hand  
 13 In hers and coughed out angry tearless sighs.  
 14 At ten o'clock the ambulance arrived  
 15 With the corpse, stanced and bandaged by the nurses.  
 16 Next morning I went up into the room. Snowdrops  
 17 And candles soothed the bedside; I saw him  
 18 For the first time in six weeks. Paler now,  
 19 Wearing a poppy bruise on his left temple,  
 20 He lay in the four foot box as in his cot.  
 21 No gaudy scars, the bumper knocked him clear.  
 22 A four foot box, a foot for every year.

- 6.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B, taken from the poem 'Mid-term break', that matches the poetic device in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (6.1.1(a) to 6.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Euphemism	A	'A four foot box'
(b)	Alliteration	B	'as in his cot'
(c)	Personification	C	'sorry for my trouble'
(d)	Simile	D	'candles soothed the bedside'
		E	'the college sick bay'

(4 x 1)

(4)

- 6.1.2 Why is it unusual that the speaker uses the word 'knelling' to announce the closing of classes (line 2)? (1)
- 6.1.3 Give a reason why the neighbours, and not his parents, come to fetch the speaker. (1)
- 6.1.4 In what way is the father's behaviour in stanza 2 and the baby's behaviour in stanza 3 different? (2)
- 6.1.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The speaker feels embarrassed (stanzas 3 and 4) because he ...
- A is not at boarding school.  
B sees his mother crying bitterly.  
C is treated as an adult.  
D hears the baby's happy laughter . (1)
- 6.1.6 Refer to 'Wearing a poppy bruise on his left temple,' in line 19.
- (a) Identify the figure of speech. (1)
- (b) Explain the suitability of this figure of speech. (2)
- 6.1.7 Discuss how the theme of mourning is evident in this poem. (3)
- 6.1.8 The speaker shows no emotion about his brother's death.
- Discuss your view. (3)

**AND**



- 6.2 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.

**Death – Anonymous**

1 One night as I lay on my bed,  
 2 And sleep on fleeting foot had fled,  
 3 Because, no doubt, my mind was heavy  
 4 With concern for my last journey:  
 5 I got me up and called for water,  
 6 That I might wash, and so feel better,  
 7 But before I wet my eyes so dim,  
 8 There was Death on the bowl's rim.  
 9 I went to church that I might pray,  
 10 Thinking sure he'd keep away;  
 11 But before I got on to my feet,  
 12 There sat Death upon my seat.  
 13 To my chamber then I hied,  
 14 Thinking sure he'd keep outside;  
 15 But though I firmly locked the door,  
 16 Death came from underneath the floor.  
 17 Then to sea I rowed a boat,  
 18 Thinking surely Death can't float;  
 19 But before I reached the deep,  
 20 Death was captain of the ship.

- 6.2.1 Refer to line 2 ('And sleep on ... foot had fled').  
 (a) Identify the sound device. (1)  
 (b) Explain the suitability of this sound device. (2)
- 6.2.2 Using your OWN words, state why the speaker's 'mind was heavy' (line 3). (1)
- 6.2.3 Give TWO possible meanings of the word 'dim' as used in line 7. (2)
- 6.2.4 Why is the speaker sure that Death will not enter a church (lines 9–10)? (2)
- 6.2.5 Explain the irony of the speaker's action in stanza 4. (2)
- 6.2.6 Explain the figurative meaning of line 20. (2)
- 6.2.7 Why is Death personified throughout the poem? (2)
- 6.2.8 Would you classify the tone of this poem as humorous or solemn? Discuss your view. (3)

**[35]**

**TOTAL SECTION D: 35**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 70**