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## SUPPLEMENTARY 2009

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### ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE – SECOND PAPER

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IXESHA: 2 iiyure  
AMANQAKU: 70

TIME: 2 hours  
MARKS: 70

TYD: 2 uur  
PUNTE: 70

*Write on the cover of your answer book after the word, "Subject" –*  
**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE – SECOND PAPER**

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This examination paper consists of 25 pages.

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**INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This question paper consists of FOUR sections: A, B, C and D.
2. You are required to answer only TWO questions, one from each of the genres you have studied: either contextual or essay.
3. You may NOT answer TWO questions from the SAME section.
4. If you choose to answer questions on the novel, answer ONE of the four set on this genre. That is, answer either TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD or TROUBLED WATERS.
5. For multiple-choice questions, write down ONLY the letter of your choice.
6. Remember to use quotation marks when you quote.
7. Leave a line open between each answer and/or subsection.
8. Start each section on a new page.
9. Write neatly and legibly and number your answers clearly according to the question paper.
10. Faulty grammar and language, which make the understanding of answers difficult, will be penalised.

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MACBETH	WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
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## SECTION A: POETRY

## QUESTION 1

**HAWK ROOSTING****Ted Hughes**

I sit in the top of the wood, my eyes closed.  
 In action, no falsifying dream  
 Between my hooked head and hooked feet:  
 Or in sleep rehearse perfect kills and eat.

The convenience of the high trees!  
 The air's buoyancy and the sun's ray  
 Are of advantage to me;  
 And the earth's face upward for my inspection.

5

My feet are locked upon the rough bark.  
 It took the whole of Creation  
 To produce my foot, my each feather:  
 Now I hold Creation in my foot.

10

Or fly up, and revolve it all slowly –  
 I kill where I please because it is all mine.  
 There is no sophistry in my body:  
 My manners are tearing off heads –

15

The allotment of death.  
 For the one path of my flight is direct  
 Through the bones of the living.  
 No arguments assert my right:

20

The sun is behind me.  
 Nothing has changed since I began.  
 My eye has permitted no change.  
 I am going to keep things like this.

- 1.1 Say whether the following statement is True or False, and quote a line/lines from lines 5 – 8 to support your answer.

The hawk's attitude is that earth was created to help him.

(1+1) (2)

- 1.2 In what way are the high trees convenient to the hawk?

(2)

- 1.3 Complete the following paragraph by filling in the missing words:

The hawk is extremely ...1.3.1... in lines 9 – 12 when he implies that he is in control of ...1.3.2... It believes that the trees were placed on earth purely for its own ...1.3.3 ... . Further, the hawk implies that it has the power to ...1.3.4... who must live and who must die, thus representing ...1.3.5... like Hitler.

(5)

- 1.4 “The sun is behind me” (line 21)
- 1.4.1 Give the literal meaning of this line. (1)
- 1.4.2 Give the figurative meaning of this line. (1)

- 1.5 The tone of the last line is:
- A Sad  
B Defiant  
C Angry  
D Reminiscent (1)

- 1.6 The hawk’s attitude can be described in different ways. Match the statements in COLUMN A with the correct quotations in COLUMN B. Write ONLY the question number and the answer.

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
1.6.1 The hawk is conceited.	“Now I hold creation”
1.6.2 The hawk is selfish.	“my eyes closed”
1.6.3 The hawk is brutal.	“or in sleep”
1.6.4 The hawk compares itself to God.	“I am going to keep things like this”
1.6.5 The hawk is not asleep.	“I kill where I please”
	“ My manners are tearing off heads”

(5)

- 1.7 Explain what is meant by “sophistry” in line 15. (2)

**AND**

**ONE SMALL BOY LONGS FOR SUMMER****Mafika Pascal Gwala***(for Bill Naughton)*

The kettle hisses Mother moves about the kitchen sliding from corner to corner. The fire from the stove pierces into the marrow.	5
And mother pushing towards the stove warns of the steam. My young brother, Thamu, jerks my arm violently: Stop leaning on me, your elbow has sunk into my thigh. Apology I wasn't aware.	10
The kettle sings Some distant far-away song? Mother picks it up With an almost tender care. Sets me thinking of a war-picture The actor carefully setting the charge and smiling all the time I'll also be a soldier	15
when I'm old – why, Uncle Shoba was one. Father drops the paper on the table He comes to join us – staring coldly round.	20
It's no frown really, But he's grinding his jaws.  Maybe it's the July handicap.	25
The kettle purrs now Steam is escaping; it kisses the ceiling and vanishes. Mother is pouring the violent waters into the coffee-jug. Coffee Yes, I need some coffee – a mug of hot coffee Very rousing.	30
We can't play outside – I must not go, I know How we danced in the rain. We are so tired of the winter; It's so dingy outside. We can't play inside – I'm so tied up. It's so boring, I feel like bursting into a cracking laughter; but father he'll go mad.	35
It's so steamy inside I feel I could bite the walls down. If only it makes the winter pass.	40

- 1.8 The kettle hisses” (line 1) is an example of:
- A Simile
  - B Alliteration
  - C Metonymy
  - D Onomatopoeia (1)
- 1.9 “Mother is pouring the violent waters” (line 31)
- 1.9.1 Name the figure of speech used here. (1)
  - 1.9.2 Explain the figure of speech. (2)
- 1.10 Say whether the following statements are True or False and quote to support your answer.
- 1.10.1 The boy does not want to follow in his uncle’s footsteps. (2)
  - 1.10.2 The boy’s father is in a state of elation. (2)
- 1.11 What is the July handicap? (1)
- 1.12 Why is coffee mentioned three times in lines 32 – 33? (2)
- 1.13 Quote TWO contrasting lines from lines 29 – 44 that show how frustrated the boy is. (2)
- 1.14 Quote any TWO images of violence that are evident in the poem. (2)
- 1.15 To whom is this poem dedicated? (1)

**[35]**

**OR**

## QUESTION 2

## EXTRACT A

## ULYSSES

Alfred Lord Tennyson

It little profits that an idle king, By this still hearth, among these barren crags, Match'd with an aged wife, I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race, That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me. I cannot rest from travel: I will drink Life to the lees: all times I have enjoy'd Greatly, suffer'd greatly, both with those That loved me, and alone; on shore, and when Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades Vext the dim sea: I am become a name; For always roaming with a hungry heart Much have I seen and known; cities of men And manners, climates, councils, governments, Myself not least, but honour'd of them all; And drunk delight of battle with my peers, Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.	5
I am a part of all I have met; Yet all experience is an arch where thro' Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades For ever and ever when I move. How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use! As tho' to breathe were life. Life piled on life Were all too little, and of one to me Little remains: but every hour is saved From that eternal silence, something more, A bringer of new things; and vile it were	20
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought ...	
This is my son mine own ..., To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle, – Well loved of me, discerning to fulfil This labour, by slow prudence to make mild A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees Subdue them to the useful and the good. Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere Of common duties, decent not to fail In offices of tenderness, and pay Meet adoration to my household gods, When I am gone. He works his work, I mine. There lies the port: the vessel puffs her sail:	35
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down; It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,	40
	45



2.1 The essence of lines 1 – 40 in this extract is succinctly captured in the following passage. Fill in the missing words in the passage below:

My different ... 2.1.1 ... have made me what I am.  
Yet there are many more ... 2.1.2 ... I have to visit and explore. How dull it is  
to sit back and do .... 2.1.3 ...! My son, can have my ... 2.1.4 ... because he  
has all the ... 2.1.5 ... needed to be a good king. (5)

2.2 Who is the person talking in the above passage? (1)

2.3 What is his son’s name? (1)

2.4 Say whether the following statement is True or False.

Ulysses thinks highly of his wise Greek subjects.

Quote a line or two in Stanza 1 to support your answer. (2)

2.5 Match the items in COLUMN A with their meanings in COLUMN B. Write only the number and the respective relevant letter.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.5.1 yearning	A control
2.5.2 prudence	B wandering around
2.5.3 subdue	C tasks
2.5.4 roaming	D longing
2.5.5 offices	E wisdom

(5)

2.6 ‘I will drink life to the lees’ (lines 6 – 7)

2.6.1 What two things are compared in the above quotation? (2)

2.6.2 Identify the figure of speech that is used. (1)

2.7 Choose the correct answer from those that are given below. Write only the number and the letter of the correct answer.

2.7.1 “It may be that the gulfs will wash us down” (line 45)  
Gulfs are:

- A Waves.
- B Strong winds.
- C Whirlpools.
- D Rainstorms. (1)

2.7.2 The “Happy Isles” (line 31) are:

- A Ulysses’ destination.
- B Ulysses’ home town.
- C A place where people go after death.
- D Telemachus’s island. (1)

- 2.8 Refer to line 3 – 4 “I mete and dole/Unequal laws unto a savage race”
- 2.8.1 To whom or what does “savage race” refer? (1)
- 2.8.2 Write down another word from lines 35 – 40 that means the same as “savage” (line 4). (1)
- 2.8.3 What does the reference to “savage race” reveal about Ulysses’ attitude towards his people? (2)

**AND**

**EXTRACT B**

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

- 2.9 Say whether the statement below is True or False and support your answer with a quotation of a line or phrase.
- Dylan Thomas does not feel strongly about death. (2)
- 2.10 2.10.1 The poet’s message is that ...
- A one must fight death for as long as possible.
- B like sleep, death is natural and people need to accept it peacefully.
- C no one needs to fear death, because it leads to a better life.
- D mourners need to be comforted and to be strong. (1)

2.10.2 The tone of the poem is:

- A Arrogant
  - B Tolerant
  - C Defiant
  - D Bitter
- (1)

2.11 Complete the paragraph below by filling in the missing words.

In the last stanza, the poet makes reference to his ... 2.11.1 ... . He expresses mixed emotions when he wants to be both ...2.11.2 ... and ... 2.11.3 ... . Among the people the poet addresses are the ... 2.11.4 ... men, who lived irresponsibly and serious men, whom he calls ... 2.11.5 ... men. (5)

2.12 State whether the following statement is True or False and support your answer with a quotation of a line or phrase.

The teachings of the wise men had a great impact on all people. (2)

2.13 Quote one example of contrast used within any one of the stanzas. (1)

**[35]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: 35**

## SECTION B: SHORT STORIES

## QUESTION 3

## THERE'S ALWAYS A WAY OUT

## EXTRACT A

<p>' Ah well,' he continued,          'it is true I have been offered a chieftaincy – the <i>Asunpewa</i>          "as befits an illustrious son who has been adding to our glory          abroad," to quote the <i>Bale</i>, the supreme head of Ologede. It is          such a great honour – I do feel overwhelmed.' Whether or          not he was turning down the title he would not say: and his          friends who knew that he was not a man to let go any          chances of bolstering up his vanity, ignored the evasion to          save him further embarrassment – if he had no money, they          argued, he would not hesitate to accept the title.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>
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- 3.1 'Ah well,' he continued. "...it is true I have been offered a chieftaincy - " (lines 1 – 2)
- 3.1.1 Who is Fasasi talking to? (1)
- 3.1.2 Why, do you think, has Fasasi been offered a chieftaincy? (2)
- 3.2 Earlier in the story we are told that the chieftaincy was regarded as a "coveted title."
- 3.2.1 Why was this the case? (2)
- 3.2.2 Why do you think Fasasi has turned down the offer of such an important title? (2)
- 3.3 3.3.1 Who is the "Bale"? (2)
- 3.3.2 What is the requirement for one to earn a chieftaincy? (2)
- 3.3.3 From your knowledge of the story, explain how Fasasi would eventually earn a chieftaincy. (4)
- 3.4 It did not bother Fasasi whether he became a chief or not.
- 3.4.1 Is this True or False? (1)
- 3.4.2 Quote FOUR to SIX words from the extract to support your answer. (2)
- 3.5 Complete the following paragraph by filling in the missing words:
- Fasasi desperately wants the status of being a .... 3.5.1 ... . His wife, Abike, will devise a ... 3.5.2 ... to ensure that Fasasi achieves his ... 3.5.3 ..., but, first, Fasasi must agree to the 3.5.4 ... (4)

AND

**CLAWS OF THE CAT**

**EXTRACT B**

He thought of his mother and tears came into his eyes. He thought of how she had married his father. She had told him the tale many times. Of how he had come courting her on the strong wild horses he was breaking, and how her heart had fluttered like a bird in her breast when she saw this great bearded man on a big wild horse. Breaking and training horses and oxen for draught and saddle was his business and his pleasure. He was also a kind of vet, attending animals when they were sick and curing many of them with simple country remedies. He had a great way with dumb things, and his wife often laughed about it saying, 'I was as tame as a cow with that man from the first.'	5
	10

- 3.6 3.6.1 Who is “He” that this passage is referring to? (1)
- 3.6.2 Explain why “He” is crying. (2)

3.7 Match the words in COLUMN A with those in COLUMN B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
3.7.1 to try to win someone’s love/ heart	vet
3.7.2 training/taming horses or cattle for something- e.g. saddling / ploughing	courting
3.7.3 a person who looks after/cures sick animals	breaking
	jockey

(3)

- 3.8 “... her heart had fluttered like a bird in her breast” (lines 4 – 5)
  - 3.8.1 Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
  - 3.8.2 Which two things are being compared? (2)
  - 3.8.3 Explain what the narrator means by this figure of speech. (2)
- 3.9 What is the narrator’s father’s profession (what does he do for a living)?  
Mention TWO things but do not quote from the passage. (2)

**[35]**

**OR**

4. In the “Claws of the Cat”, the reader meets Japie, who managed to overcome fear and challenges to prove to his parents that he was “big enough”.
- Briefly describe Japie’s character. (10)
  - Give a detailed explanation of:
    - his responsibilities; (10)
    - the challenges that Japie had to cope with while his parents were in Cape Town. (15)
- [35]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

**SECTION C**

**QUESTION 5**

**TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD**

**EXTRACT A**

Minutes later, it seemed, I was awakened by someone shaking me. Atticus’s overcoat was spread across me. ‘Is it morning already?’	
‘Baby, get up.’	
Atticus was nodding at my bathrobe and coat. ‘Put your robe on first,’ he said.	5
Jem was standing beside Atticus, groggy and tousled. He was holding his overcoat closed at the neck, his other hand was jammed into his pocket. He looked strangely overweight.	
‘Hurry, hon,’ said Atticus. ‘Here’re your shoes and socks.’ Stupidly, I put them on. ‘Is it morning?’	10
‘No, it’s a little after one. Hurry now.’	
That something was wrong finally got through to me. ‘What’s the matter?’	
By then he did not have to tell me. Just as the birds know where to go when it rains, I knew when there was trouble in our street. Soft taffeta-like sounds and muffled scurrying sounds filled me with helpless dread.	15
‘Whose is it?’	
‘Miss Maudie’s, hon,’ said Atticus gently.	20
At the front door, we saw fire spewing from Miss Maudie’s dining-room windows. As if to confirm what we saw, the town fire siren wailed up the scale to a treble pitch and remained there, screaming.	
‘It’s gone, ain’t it?’ moaned Jem.	25
‘I expect so,’ said Atticus. ‘Now listen, both of you. Go down and stand in front of the Radley Place. Keep out of the way, do you hear? See which way the wind’s blowing?’	

‘Oh,’ said Jem. ‘Atticus, reckon we oughta start moving the furniture out?’	30
‘Not yet, son. Do as I tell you. Run now. Take care of Scout, you hear? Don’t let her out of your sight.’	
With a push, Atticus started us towards the Radley front gate. We stood watching the street fill with men and cars while fire silently devoured Miss Maudie’s house. ‘Why don’t they hurry, why don’t they hurry ...’ muttered Jem.	35
We saw why. The old fire truck, killed by the cold, was being pushed from town by a crowd of men. When the men attached its hose to a hydrant, the hose burst and water shot up, tinkling down on the pavement.	40
‘Oh-h Lord, Jem ...’	
Jem put his arm around me. ‘Hush, Scout,’ he said, ‘it ain’t time to worry yet. I’ll let you know when.’	
The men of Maycomb, in all degrees of dress and undress, took furniture from Miss Maudie’s house to a yard across the street. I saw Atticus carrying Miss Maudie’s heavy oak rocking-chair, and thought it sensible of him to save what she valued most.	45
Sometimes we heard shouts. Then Mr Avery’s face appeared in an upstairs window. He pushed a mattress out the window into the street and threw down furniture until men shouted, ‘Come down from there, Dick! The stairs are going! Get outta there, Mr Avery!’	50

- 5.1 Jem appeared “groggy and tousled” (line 7). Describe in your own words Jem’s appearance without using these two words. (2)
- 5.2 Scout was not really being stupid when putting on her own shoes and socks. Why does she say she did so “stupidly” (line 11)? (2)
- 5.3 Explain what caused the “taffeta-like sounds” and the “muffled scurrying sounds” (line 17). Number your answers 5.3.1 and 5.3.2. (2+2) (4)
- 5.4 “...we saw fire spewing from Miss Maudie’s” (line 21)
- 5.4.1 What figure of speech is evident in the above line? (1)
- 5.4.2 Explain the figure of speech. (2)
- 5.5 Say whether the following statements are True or False. Quote in each instance to support your answer.
- 5.5.1 The children were standing at Miss Rachel’s house. (2)
- 5.5.2 The fire-engine came speeding down the street. (2)
- 5.6 Quote TWO consecutive words, used by Jem, to show that Miss Maudie’s house could no longer be saved. (1)

- 5.7 Explain what a “hydrant” (line 39) is. (2)
- 5.8 The hose burst (line 39) because:
- A It was very cold
  - B It was too short
  - C It was very old
  - D The water pressure was too high (1)

**EXTRACT B**

<p>I soon learned, however, that my services would be required on stage that evening. Mrs Grace Merriweather had composed an original pageant entitled <i>Maycomb County: Ad Astra Per Aspera</i>, and I was to be a ham. She thought it would be adorable if some of the children were costumed to represent the county’s agricultural products: Cecil Jacobs would be dressed up to look like a cow; Agnes Boone would make a lovely butterbean, another child would be a peanut, and on down the line until Mrs Merriweather’s imagination and the supply of children were exhausted.</p>	5
<p>Our only duties, as far as I could gather from our two rehearsals, were to enter from stage left as Mrs Merriweather (not only the author, but the narrator) identified us. When she called out, ‘Pork,’ that was my cue. Then the assembled company would sing, “Maycomb County, Maycomb County, we will aye be true to thee,” as the grand finale, and Mrs Merriweather would mount the stage with the state flag.</p>	10 15
<p>My costume was not much of a problem. Mrs Crenshaw, the local seamstress, had as much imagination as Mrs Merriweather. Mrs Crenshaw took some chicken wire and bent it into the shape of a cured ham. This she covered with brown cloth and painted it to resemble the original. I could duck under and someone would pull the contraption down over my head. It came almost to my knees. Mrs Crenshaw thoughtfully left two peep-holes for me. She did a fine job; Jem said I looked exactly like a ham with legs. There were several discomforts, though: it was hot, it was a close fit; if my nose itched I couldn’t scratch, and once inside I could not get out of it alone.</p>	20 25
<p>When Halloween came, I assumed that the whole family would be present to watch me perform, but I was disappointed. Atticus said as tactfully as he could that he just didn’t think he could stand a pageant tonight, he was all in. He had been in Montgomery for a week and had come home late that afternoon. He thought Jem might escort me if I asked him.</p>	30
<p>Aunt Alexandra said she just had to get to bed early, she’d been decorating the stage all afternoon and was worn out – she stopped short in the middle of her sentence. She closed her mouth, then opened it to say something, but no words came.</p>	35



's matter, Aunty?' I asked.  
 'Oh nothing, nothing,' she said, 'somebody just walked over my grave.' She put away from her whatever it was that gave her a pin-prick of apprehension, and suggested that I give the family a pre-view in the living-room. So Jem squeezed me into my costume, stood at the living-room door, called out 'Po-ork,' exactly as Mrs Merriweather would have done, and I marched in. Atticus and Aunt Alexandra were delighted.  
 I repeated my part for Calpurnia in the kitchen and she said I was wonderful. I wanted to go across the street to show Miss Maudie, but Jem said she'd probably be at the pageant anyway.  
 After that, it didn't matter whether they went or not. Jem said he would take me. Thus began our longest journey together.

- 5.9 Scout says, "...my services would be required on stage..." (lines 1 – 2) What does she have to do? (1)
- 5.10 Say whether the following statement is True or False. Justify by quoting from the passage:  
 The cast did not have many practice sessions. (2)
- 5.11 What does Scout mean when she says, "That was my cue" (line 12)? (2)
- 5.12 Quote the word which refers to the last item on the programme. (1)
- 5.13 Match the phrases or words in COLUMN A with the correct meanings in COLUMN B. Write ONLY the question number and the answer.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
5.13.1 county anthem	A completely at home
5.13.2 "all in"	B show/performance
5.13.3 stopped short	C fear of future happenings
5.13.4 apprehension	D exhausted
5.13.5 pageant	E paused
	F Maycomb County, Maycomb County

- 5.14 Fill in the missing words to complete the paragraph below. Write only the word. (5)
- It was ...5.14.1... (the night of the witches). Both Atticus and Aunt Alexandra were ...5.14.2... to attend the pageant. Aunt Alexandra cited ... 5.14.3 ... as her excuse. Scout's performance was met with ... 5.14.4... by her father and aunt. Jem eventually ...5.14.5 ... to accompany Scout.

(5)  
[35]

OR

**QUESTION 6**

The mockingbird is a symbol of how human relationships should be. Atticus Finch is the prime example of what human beings should aim to be.

In your essay, refer to the following, citing incidents to support your answer:

- His conscious attempt to look for the good in other people. (15)
  - His fairness. (10)
  - His respect for other people. (10)
- [35]**

**QUESTION 7**

**TROUBLED WATERS**

**EXTRACT A**

<p style="text-align: center;">The room turns pitch dark. Andries, believing that Lucia touched the light switch accidentally, runs quickly to turn it back on. Out of fear, she stops moving. Their bodies bump together, causing them to almost fall. They hold on to each other. There is nothing to see, nobody by whom to be seen. It is too dark. They do not let go, existing only in a state of pleasant discomfort.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Are you all right?”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Yes, are you?”</p> <p>They stand there together, breaths smelling of coffee, the darkness hiding the fact that Lucia’s reading glasses are being fogged by Andries breath. “Don’t worry, Andries – and don’t let go of me,” she whispers. He holds her closer without thinking. His nose touches her cheek and he does not pull back. They hold each other motionlessly. Neither of them have felt this kind of closeness for a long time.</p> <p>What if the light comes back now? His eyes are closed, Lucia’s body against his. Her boldness startles him, his resistance fading away. Separating them is the gun at Andries’ waist. The young man pictures the attractive African woman as he holds her in the dark. He thinks of all the times he watched her walking, he found her walk exotic and erotic. He touches her skin, smooth and tan, flawless. The feel of her full breasts pressing against him makes him weak at the knees. Their heads draw closer together until their lips meet. The darkness is kind. Both let go of their papers and they scatter noisily onto the dark floor.</p> <p>Andries moans. He has never been in a situation like this one before. His girlfriends at school used to send him notes. He feels an unbearable excitement.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p>
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- 7.1 Where does this incident take place? (1)
- 7.2 Why has the room suddenly become dark? (1)
- 7.3 The darkness brought along “pleasant discomfort” (line 7) to both Andries and Lucia.
- 7.3.1 In your own words explain how they feel. (2)
- 7.3.2 “pleasant discomfort” is an example of:
- A Oxymoron
  - B Antithesis
  - C Metaphor
  - D Personification (1)
- 7.3.3 What theme is expressed in the phrase “existing only in a state of discomfort” (line 7) (2)
- 7.4 In what way is “the darkness kind” (lines 25 – 26) to Andries and Lucia? (2)
- 7.5 Quote a sentence between lines 25 – 30 which indicates that Andries is not, at this stage, affected by the theme you have stated in QUESTION 7.3.3. (1)
- 7.6 Later, in her diary, Lucia says, “the price we pay for feeling normal is so abnormal”. Explain what she means by this statement. (4)
- 7.7 Do you think Andries’ father would be pleased to find him working and getting along with his colleague here?
- 7.7.1 Answer Yes or No. (1)
- 7.7.2 Support your answer with a reason. (2)
- 7.8 Complete the paragraph below by filling in the missing words:
- Andries came to Rundu to fight for his country. Later on he finds himself ...7.8.1... its laws. He is expected to ...7.8.2... them but he falls in love with a ...7.8.3 ... woman and has ...7.8.4... with her. This clearly shows how he has ...7.8.5... and become ...7.8.6... of his father’s influence. (6)

**AND**

**EXTRACT B**

“I am concerned about Namvhura. She is as old as our youngest daughter Nashira. But Nashira is a mother of three. Namvhura is still like a child. She is with us but she is not with us. I am her mother’s brother. She belongs to me. I am responsible for her but I do not know what is in her head when she walks and when she sleeps. I can hear her think things that I do not understand.”

35

“Then you should not think too much about her. You always tell me how proud you are of her for being with the white people,” his wife responds.

40

“I feel like I have somehow failed to prepare her for proper things. I am happy with what she does with the white people. I feel powerless that I cannot provide her with a husband.”

7.9 Who are the two people talking in this extract? (2)

7.10 “She is as old as our youngest daughter Nashira ... Namvhura is still like a child” (line 32 – 33).

7.10.1 Who is Nashira? (1)

7.10.2 In what way is Namvhura still a child? (2)

7.11 Briefly explain what the speaker means by “she is with us but she is not with us”. (line 33 – 34). Mention TWO facts. (4)

7.12 What is it, specifically, that the speaker cannot do for Namvhura, and why? (2)

7.13 From your knowledge of the story, say how Namvhura got her other name. (1)

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

**QUESTION 8**

- 8.1 Andries and Lucia cannot resist the feelings of love they have for each other, even if it means breaking man-made laws.  
Discuss this statement in detail, in an essay, paying attention to
- their love affair and (10)
  - the discriminatory laws that barred them from loving each other. (10)
- 8.2 Write another short essay on how education made Lucia different from the rest of the people in her village, but at the same time, could not make her fully accepted in the white community. (15)
- [35]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

**SECTION D: DRAMA****QUESTION 9****MACBETH****EXTRACT A****Act 3 Scene 2**

LADY MACBETH           Come on, gentle my lord,  
Sleek o'er your rugged looks, be bright and jovial  
Among your guests tonight.

MACBETH                    So shall, I love,  
And so I pray be you. Let your remembrance                   5  
Apply to Banquo. Present him eminence  
Both with eye and tongue; unsafe the while that we  
Must lave our honours in these flattering streams  
And make our faces visors to our hearts,  
Disguising what they are.   10

LADY MACBETH            You must leave this.

MACBETH  
O! full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!  
Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.

LADY MACBETH  
But in them nature's copy's not eterne.

MACBETH                    There's comfort yet, they are assailable.                       15  
Then be jocund. Ere the bat hath flown  
His cloistered flight, ere to black Hecate's summons  
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note.   20

- 9.1 What are the "rugged looks" that Lady Macbeth speaks about in line 2? (2)
- 9.2 "Present him eminence" (line 6) means:
- A Banquo must be treated as a guest of honour.  
B Banquo must sleep in the honeymoon suite.  
C Banquo must sit on the throne.  
D Banquo must be killed. (1)
- 9.3 Macbeth states that they must  
"make [their] faces visors to [their] hearts" (line 9)
- 9.3.1 Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)  
9.3.2 Explain the figure of speech. (2)
- 9.4 Explain in your own words what the "scorpions" are that Macbeth  
is referring to in line 12. (2)
- 9.5 Say whether the following statement is True or False. Quote to  
justify your answer.
- Banquo and Fleance are not immortal. (2)

9.6 Complete the following paragraph by inserting the correct word only.

In this scene, Macbeth and his wife are ...9.6.1... the necessity of murdering Banquo. Lady Macbeth is reluctant to add another murder to those already ...9.6.2... . Macbeth, however, does not tell his wife that he has already given ...9.6.3... to have Banquo and Fleance murdered. The riders ...9.6.4... and begin to walk towards the castle. They are attacked. Banquo is killed but Fleance manages to ...9.6.5...

(5)

**EXTRACT B**

**Act 5 Scene 1**

<i>Enter Lady Macbeth with a taper</i>	
Lo you, here she comes. This is her very guise, and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her. Stand close.	
DOCTOR	How came she by that light?
GENTLEWOMAN	Why it stood by her. She has light by her continually. 'Tis her command. 5
DOCTOR	You see her eyes are open.
GENTLEWOMAN	Ay, but their sense are shut.
DOCTOR	What is it she does now? Look how she rubs her hands. 10
GENTLEWOMAN	It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands. I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.
LADY MACBETH	Yet here's a spot.
DOCTOR	Hark, she speaks. I will set down what comes from her to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly. 15
LADY MACBETH	Out, damned spot; out, I say. One, two, – why, then, 'tis time to do't. Hell is murky. Fie, my lord, fie, a soldier and afeard? What need we fear who knows it when none can call our power to account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him? 20
DOCTOR	Do you mark that?
LADY MACBETH	The Thane of Fife had a wife. Where is she now? What, will these hands ne'er be clean? No more o'that, my lord, no more o'that. You mar all with this starting. 25
DOCTOR	Go to, go to. You have known what you should not.
GENTLEWOMAN	She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known. 30
LADY MACBETH	Here's the smell of blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. O, O, O!
DOCTOR	What a sigh is there! My heart is sorely charged. 35
GENTLEWOMAN	I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.
DOCTOR	Well, well. Well.

GENTLEWOMAN Pray God it be, sir.	
DOCTOR This disease is beyond my practice. Yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep who have died holily in their beds.	40
LADY MACBETH Wash your hands, put on your nightgown, look not so pale. I tell you yet again, Banquo's is buried. He cannot come out on's grave.	45
DOCTOR Even so?	
LADY MACBETH To bed, to bed. There's knocking at The gate. Come, come, come, come give me your hand. What's done cannot be undone. To bed, to bed, to bed.	
<i>Exit</i>	

- 9.7 What is a taper? (Refer to the stage directions.) (1)
- 9.8 What is significant about "She has light by her continually" (lines 4 – 5)? (2)
- 9.9.1 Based on your knowledge of the play, state why you think she "washes" her hands continually. (2)
- 9.9.2 What do you think the "washing" of her hands symbolises? (2)
- 9.10 To whom/what does Lady Macbeth refer when she says the following?
- 9.10.1 "Yet here's a spot" (line 13)
- 9.10.2 "One. Two" (line 16 – 17)
- 9.10.3 "A soldier and afeard?" (line 17)
- 9.10.4 "Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?" (lines 20 – 21) (4 x 1) (4)
- 9.11 State whether the following statement is True or False. Support your answer by quoting from the extract:
- The rubbing of her hands is what Lady Macbeth usually does. (2)
- 9.12 "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand" (lines 31 – 33) is an example of:
- A Metaphor
- B Paradox
- C Hyperbole
- D Assonance (1)



9.13 Match the sayings in COLUMN A with the correct meanings in COLUMN B. Write ONLY the question number and the answer.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
9.13.1 Lo you!	A I will write down
9.13.2 Stand close	B Do you notice?
9.13.3 their sense are shut	C She has spoken
9.13.4 I will set down	D Look
9.14.5 Do you mark?	E They cannot see
	F Keep out of sight

(5 x 1) (5)

9.14 Why does the doctor write down everything he observes and hears? (1)  
[35]

OR

10. Lady Macbeth shared Macbeth’s driving ambition for power. Unlike Macbeth, Lady Macbeth was not initially plagued by her conscience and moral scruples. She deliberately hardened herself and used her iron will to urge her husband on. Gradually, she became overwhelmed by remorse and her sanity finally broke under the cumulative weight of guilt. Lady Macduff, on the other hand, is the antitheses of Lady Macbeth.

Bearing the above statement in mind, write a detailed essay, referring to the following:

- Lady Macbeth’s part in Duncan’s murder (10)
  - The events leading to her final breakdown. (15)
  - The ways in which Lady Macduff is different from Lady Macbeth. (10)
- [35]

**Note that you have to mention certain incidents from the play to support your answer.**

**TOTAL SECTION D: 35**

**GRAND TOTAL: 70**