

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE		12	
DATE		NOVEMBER 2025	
SUBJECT		ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE	
PAPER		2	
MARK TOTAL		70	
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SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

- 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 on texts you have studied this year. Thereafter, read these questions and choose the ones you wish to answer.
- The question paper consists of **FOUR** sections:
SECTION A: Novel (35)
SECTION B: Drama (35)
SECTION C: Short stories (35)
SECTION D: Poetry (35)
- Answer only **TWO QUESTIONS**, **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.
- Answer the question in the two sections about the TWO networks you have studied but do not answer questions on two networks in the same section.
- Use the checklist to help you.
- Number **EACH** answer clearly, using the numbering system used in this question paper.
- Start **EACH** section on a **NEW** page.
- Suggested time management: spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.
- Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink only.
- Pay careful attention to language and spelling.
- DO NOT QUOTE** unless you are asked to do so. Use your own words.
- All contextual questions are based on the extracts provided. Read the extract carefully before attempting the questions set.
- Note that in the contextual questions, one fact equals one mark.



SECTION A: NOVEL		
QUESTION 1	MARKS	PAGE NO.
<i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>	35	5
QUESTION 2	MARKS	PAGE NO.
<i>Cry, the Beloved Country</i>	35	9
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<i>Luntu Masiza Tells the Truth</i>	35	12
SECTION B: DRAMA		
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<i>Macbeth</i>	35	16
QUESTION 5	MARKS	PAGE NO.
<i>The Lighthouse Keeper's Wife</i>	35	20
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES		
Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts.		
QUESTION 6	MARKS	PAGE NO.
<i>The New Tribe</i>	18	24
QUESTION 7	MARKS	PAGE NO.
<i>Village People</i>	17	26
SECTION D: POETRY		
Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.		
QUESTION 8	MARKS	PAGE NO.
<i>Sonnet 18</i>	18	28
QUESTION 9	MARKS	PAGE NO.
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CHECKLIST

NOTE:

- Answer questions from any **TWO** sections only.
- Tick the sections you have answered.

SECTION	QUESTION NO.	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK
A: NOVEL (Contextual)	1 or 2 or 3	1	
B: DRAMA (Contextual)	4 or 5	1	
C: SHORT STORIES (Contextual)	6 and 7	2	
D: POETRY (Contextual)	8 and 9	2	

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

SECTION A: NOVEL

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

YOU MAY ONLY DO **ONE** OF THESE QUESTIONS IF YOU CHOOSE TO DO THIS SECTION.

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD by Harper Lee

CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY by Alan Paton

LUNTU MASIZA TELLS THE TRUTH by Penny Lorimer

QUESTION 1: *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* by Harper Lee

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

NOTE: Answer the questions set on **BOTH** extracts.

EXTRACT A

Jem opened the box. Inside, surrounded by wads of damp cotton, was a white, waxy, perfect camellia. It was a Snow-on-the-Mountain.

Jem's eyes nearly popped out of his head. "Old hell-devil, old hell-devil!" he screamed, flinging it down. "Why can't she leave me alone?"

In a flash Atticus was up and standing over him. Jem buried his face in Atticus's shirt front. "Sh-h," he said. "I think that was her way of telling you—everything's all right now, Jem, everything's all right. You know, she was a great lady."

"A lady?" Jem raised his head. His face was scarlet. "After all those things she said about you, a lady?"

"She was. She had her own views about things, a lot different from mine, maybe ... son, I told you that if you hadn't lost your head, I'd have made you go read to her. I wanted you to see something about her—I wanted you to see what real courage is, instead of getting the idea that courage is a man with a gun in his hand. It's when you know you're licked before you begin but you begin anyway and you see it through no matter what. You rarely win, but sometimes you do. Mrs Dubose won, all ninety-eight pounds of her. According to her views, she died beholden to nothing and nobody. She was the bravest person I ever knew."

Jem picked up the candy-box and threw it in the fire. He picked up the camellia, and when I went off to bed, I saw him fingering the wide petals. Atticus was reading the paper.

[Chapter 11]

1.1 Choose a description from Column B that matches the name in Column A. Write the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Mockingbird 1.1.2 Prejudice 1.1.3 Flowers 1.1.4 Persecution	A a symbol of hope and beauty in the novel B a cruel treatment over a period of time C an unfavourable opinion formed based on limited knowledge D true goodness and innocence that should always be protected

(4)

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

Snow-on-the-Mountain (line 2) is the name of a

- A. mountain.
- B. souvenir.
- C. flower.
- D. butterfly.

(1)

1.3 Mrs Dubose is racist and often insults Jem.

Explain how Jem reacts to the insults of Mrs Dubose.

(2)

1.4 Refer to lines 3–4 ('Jem's eyes nearly popped ... 'can't she leave me alone?').

Explain why Mrs Dubose sends Jem the gift **and** how Jem misunderstands the gift.

(2)

1.5 Refer to lines 8–9 ('A lady?' Jem raised his head ... she said about you, a lady?')

1.5.1 What tone would Jem use in these lines?

(1)

1.5.2 Mention TWO 'things' Mrs Dubose said about Atticus.

(2)

1.6 Why is Atticus surprised that Jem lost his temper?

(1)

1.7 Refer to line 17 ('She was the bravest person I ever knew').

Give a reason why Atticus says Mrs Dubose was the bravest person he ever knew.

(2)

- 1.8 If you consider what Atticus says about courage, why could one say that he himself shows great courage? Give a well-substantiated answer. (3)

[18]

AND

EXTRACT B

But Mr Tate said, "This court will come to order," in a voice that rang with authority, and the heads below us jerked up. Mr Tate left the room and returned with Tom Robinson. He steered Tom to his place beside Atticus and stood there. Judge Taylor had roused himself to sudden alertness and was sitting up straight looking at the empty jury box.	5
What happened after that had a dreamlike quality: in a dream I saw the jury return, moving like underwater swimmers, and Judge Taylor's voice came from far away, and was tiny. I saw something only a lawyer's child could be expected to see, could be expected to watch for, and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing that the gun was empty.	10
A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson. The foreman handed a piece of paper to Mr Tate who handed it to the clerk who handed it to the judge ...	
<i>[Chapter 21]</i>	

- 1.9 Who is Mr Tate? (1)
- 1.10 Refer to line 7 ('moving like underwater swimmers').
Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- 1.11 Before the jury returns, Scout recalls the incident where Atticus shoots the mad dog in Chapter 10. What is similar in the two situations? (3)
- 1.12 Refer to lines 9–10.
- 1.12.1 How do we know that Atticus was skilful in the courtroom and could be expected to succeed? (2)
- 1.12.2 What tells us that this time Atticus has been unsuccessful? (1)
- 1.13 State why the following statement is FALSE.
Judge Taylor seemed indifferent and uninterested as the jury returned to the courtroom. (1)
- 1.14 Quote four consecutive words to show that movement seemed to slow down as the jury returned. (1)

- 1.15 How did Scout know what the verdict would be? (line 8) (1)
- 1.16
- 1.16.1 What is the jury's verdict? (1)
- 1.16.2 On what does the jury base their verdict? (1)
- 1.17 Discuss how the theme of 'loss of innocence' applies to Jem's reaction to Tom Robinson's verdict. (2)
- 1.18 Explain how Atticus displays moral strength in his reaction to the guilty verdict of Tom Robinson. (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]

OR



QUESTION 2: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY* by Alan Paton

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

NOTE: Answer the questions set on **BOTH** extracts.

EXTRACT C

<p>It was a white man who brought my father out of darkness. But you will pardon me if I talk frankly to you... The tragedy is that they are not mended again. The white man has broken the tribe. And it is my belief – and again I ask your pardon – that it cannot be mended again. But for the house that is broken, and the man that falls apart when the house is broken, these are tragic things. That is why children break the law, and old white people are robbed and beaten.</p>	5
<p>He passed his hand across his brow.</p> <p>It suited the white man to break the tribe, he continued gravely. But it has not suited him to build something in the place of what is broken. I have pondered this for many hours and must speak it, for it is the truth for me. They are not all so. There are some white men who give their lives to build up what is broken.</p>	10
<p>But they are not enough, he said. They are afraid, that is the truth. It is fear that rules this land.</p> <p>He laughed apologetically. These things are too many to talk about now. They are things to talk over quietly and patiently. You must get Father Vincent to talk about them.</p>	15
<p>He is a white man and can say what must be said. He is the one with the boy's cheeks, the one who wants to hear more about your country.</p> <p>I remember him.</p> <p>They give us too little, said Msimangu sombrely. They give us almost nothing. Come, let us go to the church.</p>	20

[Book 1, Chapter 5]

- 2.1 Choose a description from Column B that matches the name in Column A. Write the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1.1 Arthur Jarvis	A carpenter and politician
2.1.2 Absalom	B reverend
2.1.3 John Kumalo	C murdered man
2.1.4 Stephen Kumalo	D Gertrude's nephew

(4)



- 2.2 Who is the speaker in the above extract? (1)
- 2.3 Indicate whether the word 'darkness' in line 1 is used literally or figuratively and explain why this is your answer. (2)
- 2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number in the ANSWER BOOK.
Refer to lines 4–5 ('But for the house that is broken ... these are tragic things.').
The speaker is referring to
- A. the broken houses in the village.
 - B. the destruction of the tribal system.
 - C. a house that is literally falling.
 - D. the church building that leaks. (1)
- 2.5 Quote FOUR consecutive words from the extract to prove how the speaker feels about the children breaking the law. (1)
- 2.6 State why the following statement is FALSE.
According to the speaker, white people are all the same. (1)
- 2.7 Explain the reason the speaker gives for the violence and lawlessness in society and how it leads to these undesirable effects fully. (3)
- 2.8 Refer to line 8 ('It suited the white man to break the tribe').
Mention the tone the speaker would use when he says the above words. (1)
- 2.9 Refer to lines 12–13 ('It is fear that rules this land.').
Identify the figure of speech used in these lines and give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 2.10 Refer to line 19 ('They give us almost nothing.').
Explain what the speaker means with the above words. (2)

[18]**AND**



EXTRACT D

While they were having their meal, Kumalo and his wife, the girl and the small boy, there was a sound of wheels, and a knock at the door, and there was the friend who had carried the bags.	
Umfundisi. Mother.	
My friend. Will you eat?	5
No indeed. I am on my way home. I have a message for you.	
For me?	
Yes, from uJarvis. Was the small white boy here today? Kumalo had a dull sense of fear, realizing for the first time what had been done.	
He was here, he said.	10
We were working in the trees, said the man, when this small boy came riding up. I do not understand English, umfundisi, but they were talking about Kuluse's child.	
And come and look what I have brought you.	
There outside the door was the milk, in the shining cans in the cart.	
This milk is for small children, only for those who are not yet at school, said the man importantly. ...	15
You would surely have a message for uJarvis, umfundisi? And Kumalo stuttered and stammered, and at last pointed his hand up at the sky. And the man said, <i>Tixo</i> will bless him, and Kumalo nodded.	
The man said, I have worked only a week there, but the day he says to me, die, I shall die.	20
<i>[Book 3, Chapter 2]</i>	

- 2.11 Refer to line 14 ('There outside the ... in the cart').
Discuss the irony in James Jarvis providing milk for the small children of Ndotsheni. (2)
- 2.12 Give the meaning of the word '*Tixo*' in line 18. (1)
- 2.13 State TWO other ways in which James Jarvis contributes to the restoration of Ndotsheni. (Do not mention 'providing milk'.) (2)
- 2.14 What is the significance of milk in this passage? (2)
- 2.15 Explain what this extract reveals about the character of the small boy. Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.16 How does Kumalo respond when asked if he has a message for uJarvis? (2)
- 2.17 What does the friend of the Kumalo family mean when he says, 'The day he says to me, die, I shall die' (lines 20–21)? (2)
- 2.18 Discuss how this passage reflects the theme of forgiveness and reconciliation. (4)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]

- 3.2 Refer to lines 1–3 ('Have you ever ... did not understand?').
Identify the incident that led Mr Bali to ask the above question. (3)
- 3.3
- 3.3.1 Mention TWO tests learners need to undergo before being accepted into Walter Sisulu School. (2)
- 3.3.2 What additional actions does Luntu take to be accepted at the school? (2)
- 3.4 Compare the attitudes and actions of Luntu and Bandile (Bandi) when they first meet Mr Bali. (2)
- 3.5 Refer to line 11 ('Unathi stood up ... like a kicked cat.').
How does this simile add to your understanding of Luntu's attitude to Unathi? (2)
- 3.6 Refer to lines 18–19 ('But the main reason ... "Rat killer" incident.').
Explain the incident which led to Unathi getting the nickname "Rat killer". (2)
- 3.7 Later in the novel the learners' attitude towards Unathi changes.
What makes them change their attitude? (1)

[18]

AND

EXTRACT F

<p>So, Sir, in spite of what you taught me, maybe your own jungle also defeated you. “Ah, but Mr Luntu, I always warned you that life is messy and nobody is perfect.” Your voice seems to drift to me on the wind and I can’t help giving a short laugh when I hear it. The Angolan man who is sitting at another computer, looking for jobs online, looks around at me and smiles. I swallow the lump of grief that keeps sticking in my throat, and continue with my assignment.</p>	5
<p>For Luntu, life returned slowly to normal after the drawing pin incident and the Tanya accusation, but it was a new kind of normal. He had to give up the idea of debating until Grade 11, which was very hard for him, especially as he had been in line to win the junior provincial division. He needed one extra-curricular activity on a Thursday afternoon so he was allowed to join the choir instead, which he also enjoyed and is still a part of, whenever time allows. [I am a baritone, Sir, in case you do not know.]</p>	10
<p>He was not allowed to return to the SLC and his class had to vote for another representative – although he did not mind this so much because Unathi took his place which made up for his exposing her HIV status and for believing bad things about her for so long.</p>	15

[Email 23]

- 3.8 Refer to line 1 (‘maybe your own jungle also defeated you.’).
- 3.8.1 Identify the figure of speech in the above line. (1)
- 3.8.2 Explain what Luntu is implying about Mr Bali’s life by making use of the above figure of speech. (3)
- 3.9 State why the following statement is FALSE:
- Luntu had to quit the debating team because he was not very good at debating. (1)
- 3.10 Choose the correct answer. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number in the ANSWER BOOK.
- Which of these quotations best suggests a tone of gentle humour mixed with sadness?
- A. ‘life is messy and nobody is perfect’.
- B. ‘Your voice seems to drift to me on the wind’.
- C. ‘I can’t help giving a short laugh’.
- D. ‘maybe your own jungle also defeated you’.
- (1)
- 3.11 Explain why it is ironic that Unathi takes Luntu’s place on the SLC. (2)
- 3.12 Comment on Luntu’s determination to write this final email to Mr Bali, even though he is no longer around to read it. (3)



- 3.13 Discuss the themes of loss and emotional development explored in this final email. (4)
- 3.14 Unathi's character undergoes significant development from her initial introduction to the final email from Luntu. Give your view on this statement. (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]

OR



- 4.1 Choose a description from Column B that matches the name in Column A. Write the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (4.1.1 to 4.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
4.1.1 Macbeth	A executed
4.1.2 Lady Macbeth	B murdered
4.1.3 Thane of Cawdor	C beheaded
4.1.4 Duncan	D suicide

(4)

- 4.2 A feast is arranged for Duncan when he arrives at Macbeth's castle.

4.2.1 Give the name of Macbeth's castle.

(1)

4.2.2 What tone of voice does Macbeth use in the above extract?

(1)

- 4.3 Refer to line 1 ('If it were done when 'tis done').

To what does the word 'it' refer?

(1)

- 4.4 Explain under what conditions Macbeth would be prepared to give up eternity.

(2)

- 4.5 Refer to lines 12–16 ('He's here in double trust ... not bear the knife myself').

Prove that Macbeth still has a conscience by mentioning the THREE reasons he gives why he should not kill Duncan. (Use your OWN words.)

(3)

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

Refer to lines 16–17 ('Duncan hath born his faculties so meek').

What does Macbeth mean by 'faculties' in the quote?

A. Duncan's physical strength

B. Duncan's royal powers and abilities

C. Duncan's emotional weaknesses

D. Duncan's military victories

(1)

- 4.7 Refer to lines 18–19 ('So clear in his great office ... plead like angels')

4.7.1 Identify the figure of speech in the above statement.

(1)

4.7.2 Explain what Macbeth means when he says these words.

(2)

- 4.8 Do you think Macbeth realises that one's deeds on earth have consequences? Substantiate your answer.

(2)

[18]



AND

EXTRACT H

MACBETH

And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass
Which shows me many more; and some I see
That two-fold balls and treble sceptres carry.
Horrible sight! Now I see 'tis true,
For the blood-boltered Banquo smiles upon me
And points at them for his. What, is this so?

5

1ST WITCH

Ay, sir, all this is so. But why
Stands Macbeth thus amazedly?
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,
And show the best of our delights.
I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antic round,
That this great king may kindly say
Our duties did his welcome pay.

10

Music: The Witches dance; and vanish.

15

MACBETH

Where are they? Gone? Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar!
Come in, without there!

Enter Lennox

LENNOX

What's your grace's will?

20

MACBETH

Saw you the weird sisters?

LENNOX

No, my lord.

MACBETH

Came they not by you?

LENNOX

No indeed, my lord.

MACBETH

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damned all those that trust them! I did hear
The galloping of horse; who was't came by?

25

LENNOX

'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England.

MACBETH

Fled to England!

30

[Act 4, Scene 1]



- 4.9 Before the show of eight kings the witches call up three apparitions. The second apparition tells Macbeth that none of woman born shall harm him.
- 4.9.1 Explain how the witches mislead Macbeth by the words of this apparition. (2)
- 4.9.2 Mention the theme which is illustrated by the words of this apparition. (1)
- 4.10 The third apparition is a child wearing a crown with a tree in his hand.
Comment on the effect this apparition has on Macbeth. (3)
- 4.11 How is the line of kings that the witches show Macbeth made even longer than it is? (1)
- 4.12 What does the show of the eight kings spell out to Macbeth? (1)
- 4.13 Does Macbeth accept what the witches show him here as the truth?
Quote TWO lines from the extract to prove your answer. (2)
- 4.14 Give a reason why Macduff has gone to England. (1)
- 4.15 Explain how Macbeth takes revenge on Macduff after receiving the news that Macduff has gone to England. (2)
- 4.16 Refer to line 26 ('And damned all those that trust them!').
Explain the irony of Macbeth's words in the above statement. (2)
- 4.17 Comment on the significant changes Macbeth's character undergoes from his initial introduction to his current state. (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION B: [35]

OR



QUESTION 5: THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S WIFE by Charles J. Fourie

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

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts.

EXTRACT I

*A lamp on the table lights the kitchen area. **LAMPRECHT** is seated and busy cutting tobacco with his knife. He coughs and then sips his coffee. **STELLA** is staring out the window.*

LAMPRECHT

Cold air is not good for my lungs. Makes me weak in the legs. I should order new vests from the depot tomorrow. All my vests got holes ... and new socks. I need new socks. It'll be cold up there in the lighthouse this winter. *(Lights his pipe and then coughs again.)*

5

STELLA

You shouldn't smoke.

LAMPRECHT

Ag what, there are so few pleasures left in the world. They all kill in the end. Is there brandy? Might as well do the whole lot. Lord knows what tomorrow brings. Feels like yesterday we were up in Port Nolloth and look where we are today. *(STELLA fetches the brandy.)* Life changes course with the blink of an eye, I tell you. One moment you're drifting out in the calm, next moment you hit a storm and life takes a twist. Just like that story about old what's his name?

10

15

STELLA

Prospero.

LAMPRECHT

Just like old Prospero. You still reading that? You can read me some more if you like. I enjoyed it. All those people who get shipwrecked like that. And then old Prospero teaches them all a lesson. Do you think he had a lighthouse on his island?

20

STELLA

Who?

LAMPRECHT

Prospero man.

STELLA

*(Holds the brandy over **LAMPRECHT**'s coffee mug)*

How much?

[Act II]



- 5.1 Choose a description from Column B that matches the names in Column A. Write the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (5.1.1 to 5.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
5.1.1 Plaatjes	A The lighthouse keeper
5.1.2 Stella	B Assistant
5.1.3 Adriaan	C Prisoner
5.1.4 Barney	D Protagonist

(4)

- 5.2 What tone of voice does Lamprecht use when speaking about his health? (1)

- 5.3 Quote no more than ONE sentence from the extract to prove that the following statement is FALSE.

Lamprecht expresses a belief that life is entirely within one's control. (1)

- 5.4 Refer to lines 9–10 ('... there are so few pleasure ... kill in the end.').

Explain the irony of Lamprecht's words in the above sentence. (2)

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

Prospero is a character in *The Tempest* written by:

- A. Charles J. Fourie.
- B. George Bernard Shaw.
- C. William Shakespeare.
- D. Christopher Marlot. (1)

- 5.6 Give the reason why Lamprecht and his wife left Port Nolloth. (1)

- 5.7 Lamprecht makes small talk with Stella about Prospero. He asks if she thinks 'he' had a lighthouse, but Stella asks who Lamprecht is referring to (line 21).

What does this tell us about Stella's state of mind? (2)

- 5.8 Comment on how the dialogue between Stella and Lamprecht reflects the isolation of their lighthouse lifestyle. (2)

- 5.9 Provide TWO examples from the drama that illustrate Lamprecht's jealousy towards Stella, revealing his possessive and insecure nature. (4)

[18]**AND**



EXTRACT J

STELLA I want to help you.	
PLAATJES Plaatjes needs no one's help.	
STELLA I think you do. Your wife is dead, you know that?	
PLAATJES <i>Hayi! Voetsek!</i> Go away, woman! <i>Suka!</i> I see many come here bright with hopes and dreams. Leave. Leave before it's too late. Walk. Don't look back! <i>Hamba!</i>	5
STELLA Are you sure? Is that what you want me to do? (<i>They face each other</i>) Was Flora your wife?	
PLAATJES Wife? (<i>Smiles at STELLA</i>) You come to feed on your own sadness here, lady. Leave me alone. I'm a busy man. I got a boat to build. Places to go. My people are waiting.	10
STELLA It's them. They're the ones who destroy your boat every time.	
PLAATJES <i>Hayi.</i> What do you want with me lady?	
STELLA I'm the lighthouse keeper's wife.	
PLAATJES Lighthouse? (<i>Makes the sound of a fog-horn</i>) I see that one. He walks alone. He watches. He waits.	15
STELLA He's my husband ... Adriaan.	
PLAATJES Some they drown in the sea; others they drown in love. (<i>Returns to his boat. STELLA sits at the edge of the cove. There is a long silence as she watches PLAATJES at work. He looks up at her several times to see if she's still there.</i>)	20
	<i>[Act III]</i>

- 5.10 Describe how the author indicates stage directions to the reader. (1)
- 5.11 Refer to line 1 ('I want to help you').
With what does Stella want to help Plaatjes? (1)
- 5.12 What is the significance of Plaatjes referring to Stella as 'lady' in line 13? (2)
- 5.13 Explain the symbolism of Plaatjes's obsession with building a boat. (2)



- 5.14 Give the reason why Plaatjes was sent to Robben Island as a prisoner. (1)
- 5.15 What evidence is there from the play that the lighthouse was not always successful in its purpose? (2)
- 5.16 Refer to line 18 ('Some they drown in the sea; others they drown in love.').
- 5.16.1 Identify the figure of speech in the above line. (1)
- 5.16.2 Explain the comparison in the above figure of speech. (2)
- 5.17 Discuss the theme of loss and grief which is evident in the dialogue between Stella and Plaatjes. (3)
- 5.18 Explain what the dialogue reveals about Stella's character. (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION B: [35]

OR

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- *THE NEW TRIBE* by Buchi Emecheta

AND

- *THE VILLAGE* by Bessie Head
- **NOTE:** Answer the questions set on **BOTH** short stories.

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

QUESTION 6: *THE NEW TRIBE* by Buchi Emecheta

EXTRACT K

Arthur passed the letter to Ginny. Tears welled in her eyes as she read it. 'I don't mind,' she announced impulsively, 'I always wanted a house full of children.'	
One of the social workers now spoke, 'Chester's mother is Nigerian. You need to be aware he is a black child.' The room was frozen into silence. Ginny stared at the social workers questioningly. They nodded. Yes, Chester was black. Returning to the letter, she looked at the signature: Catherine Mba. She asked 'Where is the baby now?'	5
'He's in the care of Social Services. He's very traumatised by being abandoned, and we feel he needs a home as fast as possible. We wanted to know if you would consider giving him one while his case is assessed.'	10
'Consider! What is there to consider!' Ginny responded calmly, her protective instincts awakened. So once again, the Arlingtons found themselves unexpectedly parents.	
Chester cried a great deal at first, and clung to Ginny, but was obviously well looked after. He was confident and trusting, and gradually settled down. 'The fact that he was black only added to their feelings of having been specially chosen. 'How could a woman give up this beautiful child?' was a question they both asked themselves.	15
At the same time, Arthur dreaded going through another bureaucratic probing if they were to adopt Chester officially.	20

6.1 Choose a description from Column B that matches the names in Column A. Write the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (6.1.1 to 6.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
6.1.1 Chester	A dinner lady
6.1.2 Ms Slattery	B protective
6.1.3 Ms Miller	C a dreamer
6.1.4 Julia	D teacher

(4)

6.2 Explain how the two adopted children, Julia and Chester, became part of the Arlington family. (4)

6.3 Why does Catherine Mba choose the Arlingtons to adopt Chester? (2)

6.4 Refer to line 4 ('The room was frozen into silence.')

6.4.1 Identify the figure of speech used in the above line. (1)

6.4.2 Comment on the effectiveness of this figure of speech. (2)

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

Bureaucratic probing means to ...

- A. intimidate witnesses.
- B. get information and clarify inconsistencies.
- C. speed up the investigation process.
- D. ignore minor details and focus on major evidence. (1)

6.6 Explain how Chester attempts to ease Ginny's disappointment after he has refused to play the role of the king in the nativity play. (2)

6.7 At the end of the story Chester says Arthur is the 'Rock of Gibraltar'. Do you agree with Chester? Give a well-substantiated answer. (2)

[18]

QUESTION 7: VILLAGE PEOPLE by Bessie Head

EXTRACT L

(The old woman)	
The crowd laughed in embarrassment that she should display her need so nakedly. They turned away; but old ladies have no more shame left. They are like children. They give way to weakness and cry openly when they are hungry.	
‘Never mind,’ I said. ‘Hunger is a terrible thing. My hut is not far away. This small child will take you. Wait till I come back, then I shall prepare food for you.’	5
Then, it was late afternoon. The old lady had long passed from my mind when a strange young woman, unknown to me, walked into the yard with a pail of water on her head. She set it down outside the door and squatted low.	
‘Good-day. How are you?’ I said.	
She returned the greeting, keeping her face empty and carefully averted. It is impossible to say: What do you want? Whom are you looking for? It is impossible to say this to a carefully averted face and a body that squats quietly, patiently. I looked at the sky, helplessly. I looked at trees. I looked at the ground, but the young woman said nothing. I did not know her, inside or out. Many people I do not know who know me, inside and out, and always it is this way, this silence.	10
A curious neighbour looked over the hedge.	
‘What’s the matter?’ she asked.	
I turned my eyes to the sky again, shrugging helplessly.	15

- 7.1 Mention what the ‘need’ is to which the woman refers in line 1. (1)
- 7.2 Refer to line 1 (‘The crowd laughed in embarrassment’).
Why do you think the crowd reacted in this way? (2)
- 7.3 Refer to lines 6–8 (‘The old lady ... and squatted low.’).
- 7.3.1 Give a reason why the strange woman comes to the narrator’s yard. (2)
- 7.3.2 Quote ONE word to prove that the following statement is FALSE.
The strange woman came to the narrator’s yard and stood up straight. (1)
- 7.4 Refer to line 10 (‘keeping her face empty.’).
Why does the young woman keep her face ‘empty’? (1)
- 7.5 Contrast the young woman’s behaviour in the yard with the narrator’s expectations. (2)
- 7.6 Comment on the suitability of the title of this short story, ‘Village People’. (2)



7.7 Discuss how the theme of empathy and human connection is explored in this extract. (3)

7.8 Refer to line 18 ('I turned my eyes to the sky again, shrugging helplessly.').

7.8.1 What emotion is the narrator experiencing when she is 'shrugging helplessly'? (1)

7.8.2 Give a reason why the narrator shows this emotion. (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION C: [35]

OR

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- *SONNET 18* by William Shakespeare

AND

- *INVERSNAID* by Gerard Hopkins

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

QUESTION 8: *SONNET 18* by William Shakespeare

Read the following poem and answer the set questions.

Sonnet 18 – William Shakespeare	
Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate: Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, And summer's lease hath all too short a date; Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,	5
And often is his gold complexion dimmed; And every fair from fair sometime declines, By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed; But thy eternal summer shall not fade, Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st; Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade, When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st: So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see, So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.	10

- 8.1 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the word next to the question numbers (8.1.1 to 8.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

ode; fits; quatrains; sonnet; change; rhyming couplet;

The poem is a 8.1.1 ... consisting of three 8.1.2 ... as well as a 8.1.3 ... The speaker asks if he should compare the beloved to a summer's day, but notes that summer is subject to 8.1.4 ...

(4)



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

That the beloved is described as ‘more temperate’ means

- A. the beautiful youth lacks self-control and moderation.
 - B. summer is more agreeable and gentler.
 - C. summer is all filled with unpleasant extremes.
 - D. the beautiful youth is more mild and pleasant. (1)
- 8.3 Refer to lines 3–4 (‘Rough winds ... short a date;’). Give TWO reasons why summer is not good enough for a comparison to the beloved. USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (2)
- 8.4 Refer to lines 7–8 (‘And every fair ... changing course untrimmed;’). Explain in which TWO ways everything fair deteriorates. USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (2)
- 8.5 Refer to line 11 (‘Nor shall death brag thou wander’st in his shade,’).
- 8.5.1 Identify the figure of speech. (1)
 - 8.5.2 Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in the poem. (2)
- 8.6 Explain the role and the effectiveness of the word ‘But’ at the beginning of line 9 (‘But thy eternal summer shall not fade,’). (2)
- 8.7 Identify the tone the speaker uses to describe the beloved in the poem as a whole. (1)
- 8.8 Do you agree that poetry will allow the beloved’s beauty to last forever? Discuss your view. (3)

[18]

AND

QUESTION 9: *INVERNSNAID*

Read the following poem and answer the set questions.

Inversnaid – Gerard Hopkins	
<p>This darksome burn, horseback brown, His rollrock highroad roaring down, In coop and in comb the fleece of his foam Flutes and low to the lake falls home.</p>	
<p>A wind-puff bonnet of fawn-froth Turns and twindles over the broth Of a pool so pitchblack, fell-frowning, It rounds and rounds Despair to drowning.</p>	5
<p>Degged with dew, dappled with dew Are the groins of the braes that the brook treads through, Wiry heartpacks, fitches of fern, And the beadbonny ash that sits over the burn.</p>	10
<p>What would the world be, once bereft Of wet and of wildness? Let them be left, O let them be left, wildness and wet; Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.</p>	15

- 9.1 What is the main message Hopkins conveys to his reader? (2)
- 9.2 Write down the tone of the poem. (1)
- 9.3 Give a reason why the following statement is FALSE. (1)
- The poem describes the natural beauty of the stream in Inversnaid, England.
- 9.4 Refer to line 1 ('This darksome burn, horseback brown').
 Hopkins often uses words he specifically creates. Explain what he is describing in the above line. (2)
- 9.5 Refer to line 7 ('pool so pitchblack fell-frowning,').
 Give the symbolic meaning of the above line. (2)
- 9.6 Refer to line 8 ('It rounds and rounds Despair to drowning.').
- 9.6.1 Explain the literal meaning of this line. (1)
- 9.6.2 Explain the figurative meaning of this line. (1)

9.7 Refer to stanza 3.

Identify and elaborate on THREE ways in which Hopkins vividly describes the landscape surrounding the stream. USE YOUR OWN WORDS. (3)

9.8 Refer to line 14 ('Of wet ... them be left').

9.8.1 Identify the sound device used in this line. (1)

9.8.2 Explain why the sound device is relevant in this poem. (2)

9.9 Refer to the last stanza, what plea does the poet make in this stanza? (1)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION D: [35]

GRAND TOTAL: [70]