

SA's Leading Past Year

Exam Paper Portal



You have Downloaded, yet Another Great Resource to assist you with your Studies 😊

Thank You for Supporting SA Exam Papers

Your Leading Past Year Exam Paper Resource Portal

Visit us @ www.saexampapers.co.za



**SA EXAM
PAPERS**
SA EXAM
PAPERS



**Western Cape
Government**

Education

FOR YOU

INTER-DISTRICT

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE
PAPER 2**

GRADE 12

**AUGUST/ SEPTEMBER 2024
EXAMINATION**

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2½ hours

This exam paper consists of 28 pages.



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

1. Do NOT attempt to read the entire question paper. Consult the TABLE OF CONTENTS on the next page and mark the numbers of the questions set on the texts you have studied this year. Read these questions 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. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
7. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 75 minutes on each section.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A: NOVEL		
Answer ANY ONE question.		
QUESTION NO.	MARKS	PAGE NO.
1. <i>Cry, the Beloved Country</i>	35	4-7
2. <i>Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i>	35	8-11
SECTION B: DRAMA		
Answer ANY ONE question.		
3. <i>Macbeth</i>	35	12-15
4. <i>My Children! My Africa!</i>	35	16-19
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES		
Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts.		
5.1 'The wind and a boy'	18	20-21
AND		
5.2 'The girl who can'	17	22-23
SECTION D: POETRY		
Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.		
6.1 'You laughed and laughed and laughed'	17	24-26
AND		
6.2 'Hard to find'	18	27-28

SECTION A: NOVEL

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

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

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

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

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

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 1.1 AND QUESTION 1.2.

1.1 EXTRACT A

While they were driving to the Police Laboratories, John Harrison told Jarvis all that he knew about the crime, how the police were waiting for the house-boy to recover consciousness, and how they had combed the plantations on Parkwold Ridge. And he told him too of the paper that Arthur Jarvis had been writing just before he was killed, on "The Truth About Native Crime".	5
- I'd like to see it, said Jarvis.	
- We'll get it for you tomorrow, Mr. Jarvis.	
- My son and I didn't see eye to eye on the native question, John. In fact, he and I got quite heated about it on more than one occasion. But I'd like to see what he wrote.	10
- My father and I don't see eye to eye on the native question either, Mr. Jarvis. You know, Mr. Jarvis, there was no one who thought so clearly, as Arthur did. And what else is there to think deeply about in South Africa? He used to say. So they came to the Laboratories, and John Harrison stayed in the car, while the others went to do the hard thing that had to be done. And they came out silent but for the weeping of the two women, and drove back as silently to the house, where Mary's father opened the door to them.	15
[Book 2, Chapter 2]	

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	James Jarvis	A	a housekeeper
(b)	Mary Jarvis	B	a farmer
(c)	Stephen Kumalo	C	wife of Arthur Jarvis
(d)	Richard Mpiring	D	wife of James Jarvis
		E	a reverend

(4 x1) (4)

- 1.1.2 Discuss what this extract reveals about Arthur Jarvis's character. (2)
- 1.1.3 Refer to line 8 ('My son and I didn't see eye to eye on the native question').
- (a) What tone would Jarvis use in this line? (1)
- (b) Explain what Jarvis means with the "native question". (1)
- 1.1.4 Refer to line 3 ('combed the plantations').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is effective in this context. (2)
- 1.1.5 Refer to lines 2–3. What effect is created in referring to the housekeeper as the "house-boy"? (1)
- 1.1.6 What is the reason for James Jarvis visiting the Harrisons? (2)
- 1.1.7 Explain why James visits the Police Laboratories on this day. (2)
- 1.1.8 The murder of Arthur Jarvis can be seen as ironic. Discuss your view. (2)

[18]

AND

1.2 EXTRACT B

The small boy was pleased, and when they went out he said, Help me up, umfundisi. So Kumalo helped him up, and the small boy lifted his cap, and went galloping up the road. There was a car going up the road, and the small boy stopped his horse and cried, my grandfather is back. Then he struck at the horse and set out in a wild attempt to catch up with the car.	5
There was a young man standing outside the church, a young pleasant-faced man of some twenty-five years, and his bags were on the ground. He took off his hat and said in English, You are the umfundisi?	
- I am.	
- And I am the new agricultural demonstrator. I have my papers here, umfundisi.	10
- Come into the house, said Kumalo, excited.	
They went into the house, and the man took out his papers and showed them to Kumalo. These papers were from parsons and school inspectors and the like, and said that the bearer, Napoleon Letsitsi, was a young man of sober habits and good conduct, and another paper said that he had passed out of a school in the Transkei as an agricultural demonstrator.	15
- I see, said Kumalo. But you must tell me why you are here. Who sent you to me?	
- Why the white man who brought me.	20
- uJarvis was the name?	
- I do not know the name, umfundisi, but it is the white man who has just gone.	
- Yes, that is uJarvis. Now tell me all.	
- I am come here to teach farming, umfundisi.	25
- To us, in Ndotsheni?	
- Yes, umfundisi.	
Kumalo's face lighted up, and he sat there with his eyes shining. You are an angel sent from God, he said. He stood up and walked about the room, hitting one hand against the other which the young man watched in amazement.	30
[Book 3, Chapter 4]	

1.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 ('The small boy was pleased, and when they went out he said, Help me up, umfundisi.')

- (a) Identify the small boy. (1)
- (b) Explain why the small boy is visiting Stephen Kumalo. (2)

- 1.2.2 Refer to line 24 ('Yes, that is uJarvis. Now tell me all.')
- (a) Account for the agricultural demonstrator's visit to Stephen Kumalo. (2)
- (b) It is an effective plan to send an agricultural demonstrator to Ndotsheni?
Discuss your view. (2)
- 1.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.3).
What is the mood of the last paragraph in this extract?
- A demotivated
B hopeful
C tranquil
D anxious (1)
- 1.2.4 James Jarvis is a good man.
Discuss your view. (3)
- 1.2.5 Stephen Kumalo faces many challenges while he is in Johannesburg.
Do you empathise with Stephen Kumalo's character? (3)
- 1.2.6 One of the themes in *Cry, the Beloved Country* is *comfort in desolation*.
Discuss this theme with reference to Stephen Kumalo and his family. (3)
- [17]
[35]

QUESTION 2: THE 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

<p>It was two o' clock when she came to herself and called for the police. The murderer was gone long ago; but there lay his victim in the middle of the lane, incredibly mangled. The stick with which the deed had been done, although it was of some rare and very tough and heavy wood, had broken in the middle under the stress of this insensate cruelty; and one splintered half had rolled in the neighbouring gutter – the other, without doubt, had been carried away by the murderer. A purse and a gold watch were found upon the victim; but no cards or papers, except a sealed and stamped envelope, which he had been probably carrying to the post, and which bore the name and address of Mr Utterson.</p>	5
<p>This was brought to the lawyer the next morning, before he was out of bed; and he had no sooner seen it, and been told the circumstances, than he shot out a solemn lip. 'I shall say nothing till I have seen the body,' said he; 'this may be very serious. Have the kindness to wait while I dress.' And with the same grave countenance he hurried through his breakfast and drove to the police station, whither the body had been carried. As soon as he came into the cell, he nodded.</p>	10
<i>[The Carew Murder Case]</i>	

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) Mr Guest	A. Distant cousin of Mr Utterson
b) Gabriel John Utterson	B. Dr Jekyll's loyal servant
c) Edward Hyde	C. Compares the handwriting of Jekyll and Hyde
d) Richard Enfield	D. Gives Dr Jekyll legal advice
	E. Commits violent and cruel acts

(4 x 1) (4)

- 2.1.2 Refer to line 1 ('It was two o' clock ... for the police').
- (a) Who witnessed the murder? (1)
- (b) How does this line reflect the emotional state of the eye-witness?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.1.3 Refer to line 2 ('but there lay ... of the lane').
- (a) Who is the victim referred to in this line? (1)
- (b) From your knowledge of the novel, mention another cruel act committed by the suspect. (1)
- 2.1.4 Refer to lines 3–4 ('The stick with ... and heavy wood').
Explain the irony in these lines. (2)
- 2.1.5 Refer to line 12 ('I shall say ... seen the body').
- (a) What tone would Mr Utterson use in this line? (1)
- (b) Why would Mr Utterson use this tone in this line? (1)
- 2.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?
Robbery was the primary motive behind the attack on the victim. (1)
- 2.1.7 Dr Jekyll is ultimately responsible for the cruel acts committed by Hyde in the novel.
Discuss your view. (3)
- [17]

AND

2.2 EXTRACT D

But the hand which I now saw, clearly enough, in the yellow light of a mid-London morning, lying half shut on the bed clothes, was lean, corded, knuckly, of a dusky pallor and thickly shaded with a swart growth of hair. It was the hand of Edward Hyde.

I must have stared upon it for nearly half a minute, sunk as I was in the mere stupidity of wonder, before terror woke up in my breast as sudden and startling as the crash of cymbals; and bounding from my bed, I rushed to the mirror. At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, I had awakened Edward Hyde. How was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror – how was it to be remedied? It was well on in the morning; the servants were up; all my drugs were in the cabinet – a long journey, down two pair of stairs, through the back passage, across the open court and through the anatomical theatre, from where I was then standing horror-struck. It might indeed be possible to cover my face; but of what use was that, when I was unable to conceal the alteration in my stature?

[Henry Jekyll's Statement of the Case]

- 2.2.1 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)
- 2.2.2 Refer to lines 6–7 ('terror woke up ... crash of cymbals').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)
- 2.2.3 Refer to lines 9–11 ('Yes, I had gone ... to be remedied?')
- What do these lines reveal about Dr Jekyll's state of mind?
- Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.2.4 Refer to lines 11–12 ('all my drugs were in the cabinet').
- Explain the predicament Dr Jekyll is faced with. (2)
- 2.2.5 Refer to lines 11–14 ('It was well ... standing horror-struck.')
- Quote THREE CONSECUTIVE WORDS from these lines that emphasise the difficulty Dr Jekyll will face to access his drugs. (1)
- 2.2.6 Refer to lines 14–16 ('It might indeed ... alteration in my stature').
- Compare Dr Jekyll's physical appearance to that of Mr Hyde. (2)



2.2.7 One of the themes in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is deception.

Discuss this theme. (3)

2.2.8 In the novel, Mr Utterson's loyalty to Dr Jekyll is admirable.

Discuss your view. (3)

[18]

[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

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:

[Macbeth sees the ghost of Banquo at his banquet]

LADY M:	My royal lord, You do not give the cheer. The feast is sold That is not often couched, while 'tis a-making, Tis given with welcome. To feed were best at home. From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony	5
MACBETH:	Meeting were bare without it. Sweet remembrancer. Now, good digestion wait on appetite And health on both.	
LENNOX:	May't please your highness sit.	10
	<i>[The ghost of Banquo enters, and sits in Macbeth's place]</i>	
MACBETH:	Here had we now our country's honour roofed, Were the graced person of our Banquo present; Who may I rather challenge of unkindness, Than pity for mischance.	
ROSS:	His absence, sir, Lays blame upon his promise. Please't your highness To grace us with your royal company?	15
MACBETH:	The table's full	
LENNOX:	Here is a place reserved, sir.	
MACBETH:	Where?	20
LENNOX:	Here, my good lord. <i>[Macbeth sees the ghost]</i> What is it that moves your highness?	

MACBETH:	Which of you have done this?	
LORDS:	What, my good lord?	
MACBETH:	<i>[To the ghost]</i> Thou canst not say I did it – never shake Thy gory locks at me	25
ROSS:	Gentleman, rise. His highness is not well.	
LADY M:	Sit, worthy friends. My lord is often thus, And hath been from his youth. Pray you, keep seat. The fit is momentary; upon a thought He will again be well. If much you note him, You shall offend him and extend his passion. Feed, and regard him not. <i>[She takes Macbeth aside]</i> Are you a man?	30
<i>[Act 3 Scene 4]</i>		

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

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Banquo	A	Macduff's castle
(b)	Dunsinane	B	Macbeth's castle
(c)	Ross	C	Where the Scottish kings are crowned
(d)	Scone	D	Macbeth's friend and fellow general
		E	A Thane of Scotland

(4 x 1) (4)

- 3.1.2 Refer to line 2 ('You do not...the feast is sold')

- (a) What is the purpose of the banquet? (1)
- (b) Why is Macbeth not cheerful at his own banquet? (2)

- 3.1.3 Refer to lines 11-14 ('Here had we... pity for mischance.')

Why can Macbeth be considered insincere in his concern about Banquo? (2)



- 3.1.4 Refer to line 18–21 ('The table's full...my good lord')
- Explain why Macbeth thinks the table is full, while Lennox points out that there is a place reserved for Macbeth. (2)
- 3.1.5 Refer to lines 25–26 ('Never shake thy gory locks at me')
- What do these lines mean? (2)
- 3.1.6 How does Lady Macbeth's behaviour contrast with Macbeth's during the banquet? (2)
- 3.1.7 How is the theme of *guilt and conscience* explored in this extract? (3)
- [18]

AND3.2 **EXTRACT F:**

[Macbeth receives news about the approaching soldiers]

MACBETH:	Thou comest to use thy tongue – thy story quickly.	
MESSENGER:	Gracious my lord, I should report that which I say I saw, But know not how to do it.	
MACBETH:	Well, say, sir	5
MESSENGER:	As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I looked toward Birnam, and anon, methought, The wood began to move.	
MACBETH:	Liar and slave.	
MESSENGER:	Let me endure your wrath if't be not so. Within this three mile may you see it coming. I say, a moving grove.	10
MACBETH:	If thou speak'st false, Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive Till famine cling thee. If thy speech be sooth, I care not if thou dost for me as much. I pull in resolution and begin To doubt the equivocation of the fiend That lies like truth, 'Fear not till Birnam wood Do come to Dunsinane', and now a wood Comes toward Dunsinane. – Arm, arm, and out! If this which he avouches does appear, There is nor flying hence nor tarrying here. I'gin to be aweary of the sun,	15 20

And wish the estate o' the world were now undone – 25
Ring the alarum-bell. – Blow, wind; come, wrack.
At least we'll die with harness on our back.

[Act 5 Scene 5]

- 3.2.1 Refer to lines 7–8 ('I looked toward...began to move')
- (a) Which apparition from the witches does this link to? (2)
- (b) Explain how it is possible for Birnam Wood to be moving to Dunsinane. (2)
- 3.2.2 Refer to lines 15–19 ('If thy speech...lies like the truth').
- If you were the director of the play, how would you advise Macbeth to perform this line? Refer to both tone and body language.
- Motivate your answer. (3)
- 3.2.3 Which country joined forces with the Scottish Army to overthrow Macbeth? (1)
- 3.2.4 Consider Macbeth's final speech in this extract.
- (a) What is Macbeth's mental state like at this stage of the play? (2)
- (b) Why does Macbeth feel this way at this stage of the play? (2)
- 3.2.5 What characteristic of Macbeth is revealed when he says, "Blow, wind; come, wrack. At least we'll die with harness on our back" (lines 26–27)?
- Motivate your answer. (2)
- 3.2.6 The witches are to blame for Macbeth's downfall.
- Discuss your view. (3)

[17]
[35]

QUESTION 4 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)**MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA! by Athol Fugard**

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

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

4.1 EXTRACT G

ISABEL:	“From his brimstone bed, at break of day A-walking the devil is gone,... His coat was red and his breeches were blue, And there was a hole where his tail came through.”	
THAMI:	Hey, I like that one!	5
ISABEL:	A Poet Laureate to boot.	
MR M:	Two-all.	
ISABEL:	One of them was expelled from school. Who was it and why?	
THAMI:	Wordsworth. For smoking in the lavatory.	
ISABEL:	<i>[After a good laugh]</i> You’re terrible, Thami. He should be penalised, Mr Umpire For irreverence! It was Southey and the reason he was expelled – you’re going to like this – was for writing a ‘precocious’ essay about flogging.	10
THAMI:	How about that!	
MR M:	Three-two. Change service.	
THAMI:	I am not going to show you any mercy. What poet was born with deformed feet, accused of incest and died of fever while helping the Greeks fight for freedom? “A love of liberty characterises his poems and the desire to see the fettered nations of Europe set free.”	15
ISABEL:	Byron.	
THAMI:	Lord Byron, if you please.	20
MR M:	Two-four.	
ISABEL:	One of your favourites.	
THAMI:	You bet. “Yet, Freedom! Yet thy banner, torn, but flying, Streams like the thunder-storm against the wind.”	25
ISABEL:	Do you know the Christian names of Lord Byron? Oh dammit! ... it’s on the tip of my tongue. Henry? <i>[Thami shakes his head]</i> J Herbert?	
THAMI:	How many guesses does she get, Mr Umpire?	

[Act 1 Scene 5]

- 4.1.1 (a) What is the setting of this extract? (2)
- (b) What is Mr M's role in this extract? (2)
- 4.1.2 Refer to lines 5–6 ('Hey, I like that one! A Poet Laureate to boot.')
- (a) Explain why the following statement is FALSE. State TWO points.
A Poet Laureate is a Nobel prize winner. (2)
- (b) Write down ONE word which best describes Thami's feelings in these lines. (1)
- 4.1.3 Refer to lines 10–12 ('You're terrible, Thami... For irreverence!')
- (a) What tone is Isabel using in these lines? (1)
- (b) Explain your answer in 4.1.3 (a) (1)
- 4.1.4 Refer to line 15 ('I am not going to show you any mercy.')
- (a) Is this line used literally or figuratively? (1)
- (b) Explain what is meant by this. (2)
- 4.1.5 Refer to lines 20-22: Why does Thami identify with Lord Byron? (3)
- 4.1.6 In your opinion, did Mr M succeed in his role as an educator or teacher? (3)
- [18]

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H:**

THAMI:	<p><i>[Abandoning all attempts at patience. He speaks with the full authority of the anger inside him.]</i> Stop, Isabel! You just keep quiet now and listen to me. You're always saying you want to understand us and what it means to be black ... well if you do, listen to me carefully now. I don't call it murder, and I don't call the people who did it a mad mob and yes, I do expect you to see it as an act of self-defence ... listen to me! ... blind and stupid but still self-defence. He betrayed us and our fight for freedom. Five men are in detention because of Mr M's visit to the police station. There have been other arrests and there will be more. Why do you think I'm running away?</p>	5
	<p>How were those people to know he wasn't a paid informer who had been doing it for a long time and would do it again? They were defending themselves against what they thought was a terrible danger to themselves. What Anela Myalatyia did to them and their cause is what your laws define as treason when it is done to you and threatens the safety and security of your comfortable white world. Anybody accused of it is put on trial in your courts and if found guilty they get hanged. Many of my people have been found guilty and have been hanged. Those hangings we call murder!</p>	15
	<p>Try to understand, Isabel. Try to imagine what it is like to be a black person, choking inside with rage and frustration, bitterness, and then to discover that one of your own kind is a traitor, has betrayed you to those responsible for the suffering and misery of your family, of your people. What would you do? Remember there is no magistrate or court you can drag him to and demand that he be tried for that crime.</p>	20
	<p><i>[Act 2, Scene 4]</i></p>	25

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Author	A Amandla
(b) Power	B Wapadsberg Pass
(c) Boycott operation	C Qhumisa
(d) learner	D Charlotte Bronte
	E Christopher Banda

(4 x 1) (4)

Page 18 of 28

- 4.2.2 Refer to lines 1–5:
- (a) Why are some words written in italics? (1)
- (b) As the director of the play, which actions would you tell Thami to do whilst saying these lines? (State two actions.) (2)
- 4.2.3 Refer to lines 8-9:
- Why did Mr M go to the police station? (2)
- 4.2.4 How, according to Thami, is Mr M's death an act of self-defence? (2)
- 4.2.5 Refer to lines 21–23 ('Try to imagine...kind is a traitor').
- Why are Thami's words ironic? (2)
- 4.2.6 Refer to lines 24–25 ('those responsible for ... your family').
- Who or what is responsible for the suffering and misery, according to Thami? (1)
- 4.2.7 One of the themes of the play is: *Language and Literature*.
- Discuss how this theme is prevalent throughout the play. (3)
- [17]
- [35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- 'THE WIND AND A BOY' by Bessie Head
- 'THE GIRL WHO CAN' by Ama Ata Aidoo

QUESTION 5 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS)

Read the following extracts from TWO short stories and answer the questions set on each. The marks allocated to each question serve 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 THE WIND AND A BOY by Bessie Head**EXTRACT I**

They smiled at his second phase, a small dark shadow who toddled silently and gravely beside a very tall grandmother; wherever the grandmother went, there went Friedman. Most women found this phase of the restless, troublesome toddler tedious; they dumped the toddler onto one of their younger girls and were off to weddings and visits on their own. 5

'Why can't you leave your handbag at home sometimes, granny?' they said.

'Oh, he's no trouble,' Sejosenywe would reply.

They began to laugh at his third phase. Almost overnight he turned into a tall spindly-legged, graceful gazelle with large, grave eyes. There was an odd, musical lilt to his speech and when he teased, or was up to mischief, he moved his head on his long thin neck from side to side like a cobra. It was he who became the king of kings of all the boys in his area; he could turn his hand to anything and made the best wire cars with their wheels of shoe-polish tins. All his movements were neat, compact, decisive, and for his age he was a boy who knew his own mind. They laughed at his knowingness and certainty on all things, for he was like the grandmother who had had a flaming youth all her own too. 10 15

5.1.1 Why is only Friedman's grandmother mentioned in this extract and not his mother? (1)

5.1.2 Why is the following statement FALSE?
Friedman was named after his father. (1)

- 5.1.3 Refer to lines 3–4 ('Most women found ... troublesome toddler tedious')
- Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.1.3).
- The word 'tedious' in this context means...
- A unusual
B inspiring
C exhausting
D dull and boring (1)
- 5.1.4 Refer to line 7 ('Why can't you leave...home sometimes, granny?')
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant to Friedman. (2)
- 5.1.5 In what way was Friedman very much like his grandmother, according to this extract? State TWO points. (2)
- 5.1.6 Sejosenyé's 'flaming youth' is mentioned in line 19. From your knowledge of the story, how had Sejosenyé scandalised the whole village in her youth? (2)
- 5.1.7 What, do you think, is the meaning of 'he was a boy who knew his own mind' (line 17)? (1)
- 5.1.8 What is ironic about the life of Friedman: the boy who showed so much promise? (2)
- 5.1.9 The "modern age", which came to the timeless, sleepy village, is to be blamed for the tragic outcome of the story.
- Discuss your view. (2)
- 5.1.10 Friedman is naughty and spoiled.
- Discuss your view with reference to the story as a whole. (3)

/18/

AND

5.2 **THE GIRL WHO CAN** by Ama Ata Aidoo**EXTRACT J**

When I went home to tell my mother and Nana, they had not believed it at first.	
So Nana had taken it upon herself to go and “ask into it properly.” She came home to tell my mother that it was really true. I was to be one of my school's runners.	5
“Is that so?” exclaimed my mother. I know her. Her mouth moved as though she was going to tell Nana, that, after all, there was a secret about me she couldn't be expected to share with anyone. But then Nana looked so pleased that out of surprise, my mother shut her mouth up. In any case, since the first time they heard the news, I have often caught Nana staring at my legs with a strange look on her face, but still pretending like she was not looking. All this week, she has been washing my school uniform herself. That is a big surprise. And she didn't stop at that, she even went to Mr. Mensah's house and borrowed his charcoal pressing iron each time, came back home with it, and ironed and ironed and ironed the uniform. Until, if I had been the uniform, I would have said aloud that I had had enough.	10
Wearing my school uniform this week has been very nice.	15

- 5.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (5.2.1(a) – 5.2.1(d)). You may use a letter only once.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Kaya	A the narrator
(b) Hasodzi	B the name of the narrator's house
(c) Nana	C a village in Ghana
(d) Adjoa	D also known as Maami
	E disapproves of skinny legs

(4x1) (4)

- 5.2.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 5.2.3 How old is the narrator of this story? (1)



- 5.2.4 Refer to line 6 ('Is that so?')
- (a) What tone would the mother use when saying these words? (1)
- (b) Explain why she would use this tone. (2)
- 5.2.5 Refer to lines 10-11 ('I have often ... on her face.')
- From your knowledge of the story, explain what Nana believed about the sort of legs a woman should have. (2)
- 5.2.6 What does the washing and ironing of the school uniform reflect about Nana's state of mind?
- Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 5.2.7 Nana is the character whose perspective changes most in the story.
- Discuss your view of this statement. (3)
- [17]
- [35]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' by Gabriel Okara
- 'Hard to find' by Sinesipo Jojo

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

QUESTION 6

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

You laughed and laughed and laughed – Gabriel Okara

1	In your ears my song
2	is motor car misfiring
3	stopping with a choking cough;
4	and you laughed and laughed and laughed.
5	In your eyes my ante-
6	natal walk was inhuman, passing
7	your 'omnivorous understanding'
8	and you laughed and laughed and laughed.
9	You laughed at my song,
10	you laughed at my walk.
11	Then I danced my magic dance
12	to the rhythm of talking drums pleading,
13	but you shut your eyes
14	and laughed and laughed and laughed.
15	And then I opened my mystic
16	inside wide like
17	the sky, instead you entered your
18	car and laughed and laughed and laughed
19	You laughed at my dance,
20	you laughed at my inside.
21	You laughed and laughed and laughed,
22	But your laughter was ice-block

23 laughter and it froze your inside froze
24 your voice froze your ears
25 froze your eyes and froze your tongue.

26 And now it's my turn to laugh;
27 but my laughter is not
28 ice-block laughter. For I
29 know not cars, know not ice-blocks.

30 My laughter is the fire
31 of the eye of the sky, the fire
32 of the earth, the fire of the air,
33 the fire of the seas and the
34 rivers fishes animals trees
35 and it thawed your inside,
36 thawed your voice, thawed your
37 ears, thawed your eyes and
38 thawed your tongue.

39 So a meek wonder held
40 your shadow and you whispered;
41 'Why so?'
42 And I answered:
43 'Because my fathers and I
44 are owned by the living
45 warmth of the earth
46 through our naked feet.'

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

celebrated; American; contrast; European; mocked;
African; research; cultural; fails

In this poem a/an (a) ... man is being (b)... by a/an (c) ... man for his (d)... beliefs. (4)

- 6.1.2 Refer to lines 5 – 8 ('In your eyes ... laughed and laughed').

- (a) What tone would the speaker use in these lines? (1)
(b) Why would the speaker use this tone? (1)



- 6.1.3 (a) Identify the figure of speech used in line 22 ('But your laughter was ice-block'). (1)
- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this line. (2)
- 6.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
In lines 5 – 6 ('ante-natal walk') refers to the steady walk of the speaker. (1)
- 6.1.5 Refer to lines 39 – 46 ('So a meek ... our naked feet').
What do these lines reveal about the speaker's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 6.1.7 Discuss the theme of pride in this poem. (3)
- 6.1.8 Consider the poem as a whole.
How does the title of the poem contribute to the overall message of the poem? (2)
- [17]

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.

Hard to find – Sinesipo Jojo	
1	Words are everywhere
2	daily
3	we read them, and they fly out
4	like nobody's business when we are provoked . . .
5	but there's always something hard to understand . . .
6	they are hard to find
7	when they are needed by the heart;
8	when the heart feels,
9	words hide like they are not part of life.
10	While words are busy playing some twisted game
11	my heart looks sadly through the glass windows
12	as raindrops slowly slide down, gently
13	on a cloudy lifetime,
14	hoping that one day,
15	words will realize what my heart wants to say.

- 6.2.1 What does the poet aim to achieve with the first line of the poem? (1)
- 6.2.2 Quote ONE word from the first stanza that emphasises the availability of words. (1)
- 6.2.3 Refer to line 4 ('like nobody's business ... we are provoked.')
- (a) Explain the meaning of "like nobody's business" in the context of the poem. (2)
- (b) Using your own words, state during which circumstances words would "fly out like nobody's business". (1)
- 6.2.4 Refer to stanza 3.
Explain the irony in this stanza. (2)



- 6.2.5 Refer to line 9 ('words hide like ... part of life.')
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this poem. (2)
- 6.2.6 Identify a sound device that is used in line 10. (1)
- 6.2.7 Refer to lines 11 – 13 ('my heart looks ... a cloudy lifetime'). (2)
- Discuss the poet's state of mind in these lines.
- 6.2.8 One of the themes in "Hard to find" is disappointment. (3)
- Discuss this theme.
- 6.2.9 Do you think that the poet is correct in believing that she will be able to find the right words one day? Discuss your view. (2)
- [18]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: [70]