

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:**

1. This question paper consists of three sections.

**SECTION A: POETRY** - 30 marks  
**SECTION B: NOVEL** - 25 marks  
**SECTION C: DRAMA** - 25 marks

2. Answer **FIVE** questions in total:

**SECTION A – answer THREE questions** Answer two questions on the prescribed poems **and** the question on the unseen poem (**compulsory**)

**SECTION B - answer ONE question**

Answer **either** the **ESSAY** question **OR** the **CONTEXTUAL** question

**SECTION C – answer ONE question**

Answer **either** the **ESSAY** question **OR** the **CONTEXTUAL** question

3. **NOTE: If you answer the contextual in Section B, you must answer the essay in Section C. If you answer the essay in Section B, you must answer the contextual in Section C.**

4. **TIME MANAGEMENT:**

**SECTION A: 40 minutes**  
**SECTION B: 55 minutes**  
**SECTION C: 55 minutes**

5. **LENGTH OF ANSWERS:**

**CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS:** ONE mark per valid point  
**POETRY ESSAYS:** 180 – 200 words  
**ESSAYS:** 350 – 400

6. Start each **SECTION** on a new page.

7. Number your answers as to correspond with the numbering used on the question paper.

This paper consists of 13 pages

## SECTION A: POETRY

**PRESCRIBED POETRY** Answer any TWO of the following questions.

**QUESTION 1: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION****SONNET 130 – William Shakespeare**

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.

SONNET 130 – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE	
My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun; Coral is far more red than her lips' red: If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun; If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.	4
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white, But no such roses see I in her cheeks; And in some perfumes is there more delight Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.	8
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know That music hath a far more pleasing sound: I grant I never saw a goddess go, My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:	12
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare As any she belied with false compare.	14

- 1.1 Name the figure of speech in line 1. (1)
- 1.2 Is comparing eyes to the sun an effective comparison? Give a reason for your answer (2)
- 1.3 Why is it relevant that Shakespeare makes the point that his mistress' eyes are "nothing" like the sun? (2)
- 1.4 Give the technical term for the rhythm in a Shakespearian Sonnet? (1)
- 1.5 The sonnet is divided into three quatrains and a rhyming couplet:
- 1.5.1 Describe the tone in the first 12 lines (the three quatrains). (1)
- 1.5.2 Explain what happens to the tone in the couplet. (3)

[10]

OR

**QUESTION 2: POETRY CONTEXTUAL / ESSAY QUESTION**

**Note:** Questions 2.A and 2.B are based on the same poem. You may choose to answer either 2.A OR 2.B.

**MY NAME – Magoleng wa Selepe**

Read the poem below and answer either 2.A OR 2.B.

<b>My Name - by Magoleng wa Selepe</b>	
Nomgquibelo Ncamisile Mnqhibisa	1
Look what they have done to my name . . . The wonderful name of my great-great-grandmothers Nomgquibelo Ncamisile Mnqhibisa	
The burly bureaucrat was surprised. What he heard was music to his ears 'Wat is daai, sê nou weer?' 'I am from Chief Daluxolo Velayigodle of emaMponweni And my name is Nomgquibelo Ncamisile Mnqhibisa'	5
Messia, help me! My name is so simple and yet so meaningful, but to this man it is trash . . .	10
He gives me a name Convenient enough to answer his whim: I end up being Maria . . . I . . . Nomgquibelo Ncamisile Mnqhibisa	15

**QUESTION 2.A: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

- 2.1.1 Describe the tone of the speaker in line 2. (1)
- 2.1.2 Give a reason for the speaker's tone. (1)
- 2.2 Why is it relevant that the speaker's name is of her great-great-grandmother? (2)
- 2.3 Lines 5-7: Why and how is the bureaucrat stereotyped? (2)

2.4 Explain why the speaker’s name is changed. Give two reasons. (2)

2.5 Comment on the choice of the name, “Maria”. (2)

[10]

OR

**QUESTION 2.B: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION**

Discuss how the poem, “My Name” is an example of protest (Anti-Apartheid) literature.

Length: Approximately 180 – 200 words.

[10]

OR

**QUESTION 3: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION**

Read the poem and answer the question that follows.

<p><b>Where Nothing Was</b> - <b>Gabeba Baderoon</b></p> <p>When we met and your face first clarified itself from the world, I tried to find the words to show where, in my chest, two senses fired at once – touch and sound. A word for grip and hum together. A word for the thrum when the metal chain of an anchor whips hard and holds. Or the clout of hands as trapeze artists grasp each other, the brief, final clasp of coming to rest where you knew nothing was a moment before.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
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Discuss the speaker’s use of **imagery** throughout the poem to define the impact of the meeting of two lovers.

Length: Approximately 150 – 180 words.

[10]

OR

**QUESTION 4: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read the poem and then answer the questions that follow.

<b>The Dying Gladiator - by Lord Byron (1788-1824)</b> (from "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage")	
I see before me the Gladiator lie: He leans upon his hand - his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his droop'd head sinks gradually low -	1
And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now The arena swims around him - he is gone, Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hail'd the wretch who won.	5
He heard it, but he heeded not - his eyes Were with his heart, and that was far away; He reck'd not of the life he lost nor prize, But where his rude hut by the Danube lay, <i>There</i> were his young barbarians all at play, <i>There</i> was their Dacian mother - he, their sire,	10
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday - All this rush'd with his blood - Shall he expire And unavenged? - Arise! ye Goths, and glut your ire!	15

- 4.1 Explain the purpose of the colon at the end of line 1. (1)
- 4.2 Explain what the speaker means by, "Consents to death" (line 3.) (1)
- 4.3 Refer to lines 5 – 8:
- 4.3.1 Name the figurative device in these lines. (1)
- 4.3.2 Which two things are being compared? (2)
- 4.3.3. Why is this an effective comparison? (2)
- 4.4 Is the image, "The arena swims around him" meant literally or figuratively? Explain your choice of answer. (2)
- 4.5 Quote the line which shows the speaker's disgust for the fate of the gladiator. (1)

[10]

AND

**UNSEEN POETRY (COMPULSORY)****QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.

**EATING POETRY – by Mark Strand**

Ink runs from the corners of my mouth. There is no happiness like mine. I have been eating poetry.	1
The librarian does not believe what she sees. Her eyes are sad and she walks with her hands in her dress.	5
The poems are gone. The light is dim. The dogs are on the basement stairs and coming up.	
Their eyeballs roll, their blond legs burn like brush. The poor librarian begins to stamp her feet and weep.	10
She does not understand. When I get on my knees and lick her hand, she screams.	15
I am a new man, I snarl at her and bark, I romp with joy in the bookish dark.	

- 5.1 Explain the metaphor in the title. (2)
- 5.2 Refer to stanzas 1 and 2.
- 5.2.1 What has happened to the speaker? Quote to support your answer. (2)
- 5.2.2 In terms of the extended metaphor, what happened to the poems that they 'are gone' in line 7? (1)

- 5.3 Account for the change in the librarian's behaviour. (2)
- 5.4 The first and last stanzas support the same idea. Explain. (2)
- 5.5 Identify the tone of the poem. (1)
- [10]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

**SECTION B: NOVEL - WUTHERING HEIGHTS – Emily Bronte**

Answer EITHER QUESTION 6 (essay question) OR QUESTION 7 (contextual question).

**QUESTION 6:- WUTHERING HEIGHTS ESSAY QUESTION**

Edgar and Hindley are deserving of Heathcliff's revenge.  
What is your opinion?

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 350 – 400 words.  
(2 – 2 ½ pages).

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 7:- WUTHERING HEIGHTS CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read Extract A and its questions, and Extract B and its questions, and answer the questions that follow each extract.

EXTRACT A:

1. Heathcliff was hard to discover, at first. If he were careless, and uncared for, before Catherine's absence, he had been ten times more so since. Nobody but I even did him the kindness to call him a dirty boy, and bid him wash himself, once a week; and children of his age seldom have a natural pleasure in soap and water. Therefore, not to mention his clothes, which had seen three months' service in mire and dust, and his thick uncombed hair, the surface of his face and hands was dismally beclouded. He might well skulk behind the settle, on beholding such a bright, graceful damsel enter the house, instead of a rough-headed counterpart of himself, as he expected. 'Is Heathcliff not here?' she demanded, pulling off her gloves, and displaying fingers wonderfully whitened with doing nothing and staying indoors.
2. 'Heathcliff, you may come forward,' cried Mr. Hindley, enjoying his discomfiture, and gratified to see what a forbidding young blackguard he would be compelled to present himself. 'You may come and wish Miss Catherine welcome, like the other servants.'
3. Cathy, catching a glimpse of her friend in his concealment, flew to embrace him; she bestowed seven or eight kisses on his cheek within the second, and then stopped, and drawing back, burst into a laugh, exclaiming, 'Why, how very black and cross you look! and how - how funny and grim! But that's because I'm used to Edgar and Isabella Linton. Well, Heathcliff, have you forgotten me?'
4. She had some reason to put the question, for shame and pride threw double gloom over his countenance, and kept him immovable.
5. 'Shake hands, Heathcliff,' said Mr. Earnshaw, condescendingly; 'once in a way, that is permitted.'
6. 'I shall not,' replied the boy, finding his tongue at last; 'I shall not stand to be laughed at. I shall not bear it!' And he would have broken from the circle, but Miss Cathy seized him again.
7. 'I did not mean to laugh at you,' she said; 'I could not hinder myself: Heathcliff, shake hands at least! What are you sulky for? It was only that you looked odd. If you wash your face and brush your hair, it will be all right: but you are so dirty!'

AND



## EXTRACT B

1. 'If I were in heaven, Nelly, I should be extremely miserable.'
2. 'Because you are not fit to go there,' I answered. 'All sinners would be miserable in heaven.'
3. 'But it is not for that. I dreamt once that I was there.'
4. 'I tell you I won't hearken to your dreams, Miss Catherine! I'll go to bed,' I interrupted again.
5. She laughed, and held me down; for I made a motion to leave my chair.
6. 'This is nothing,' cried she: 'I was only going to say that heaven did not seem to be my home; and I broke my heart with weeping to come back to earth; and the angels were so angry that they flung me out into the middle of the heath on the top of Wuthering Heights; where I woke sobbing for joy. That will do to explain my secret, as well as the other. I've no more business to marry Edgar Linton than I have to be in heaven; and if the wicked man in there had not brought Heathcliff so low, I shouldn't have thought of it. It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now; so he shall never know how I love him: and that, not because he's handsome, Nelly, but because he's more myself than I am. Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same; and Linton's is as different as a moonbeam from lightning, or frost from fire.'
7. Ere this speech ended I became sensible of Heathcliff's presence.

## QUESTIONS: EXTRACT A

**Refer to paragraph 1:**

7.1 ... "Catherine's absence," (Line 2).

7.1.1 Where has Catherine been? (1)

7.1.2 Why has she been there? (1)

7.1.3 How has her character developed during her absence? (1)

7.2 Nelly states in lines 4 – 5 : "*children of his age seldom have a natural pleasure in soap and water.*" Is this the only reason for Heathcliff's lack of care in his cleanliness and appearance? Give two reasons for your answer. (4)

**Refer to paragraph 2:**

7.3.1 Describe Hindley's tone in, "Heathcliff, you may come forward," (1)

7.3.2 Provide two reasons as to why Hindley would have reason to take such a tone with Heathcliff. (2)

**Refer to paragraph 3:**

7.4 What evidence is there that Catherine does not see Heathcliff in the same way as her brother, Hindley, sees him? (2)

7.5 Does Catherine mean to insult Heathcliff? Motive your answer. (2)

*Refer to paragraph 6:*

7.6 Give a reason for Heathcliff's reaction and response in this paragraph. (2)

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**QUESTIONS: EXTRACT B**

*Refer to paragraphs 1 – 3:*

7.7 Suggest Why Nelly suggests that Catherine would not go to heaven. (2)

*Refer to paragraph 6:*

7.8 Explain how Catherine's explanation of her dream foreshadows (gives a clue to) later events in the novel. (2)

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**QUESTIONS ON EXTRACTS A AND B:**

7.9 Comment on how Catherine's treatment of Heathcliff in Extract A foreshadows (gives a clue to) the decision she takes in Extract B AND (4)

7.10 Comment on the consequences of this decision. (1)

/5/

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**TOTAL SECTION B: 25**

**AND**

**SECTION C: DRAMA - MACBETH – by William Shakespeare**

Answer **EITHER** QUESTION 8 (essay question) **OR** QUESTION 9 (contextual question).

*NOTE: If you answered the essay question in Section B, you must answer the contextual question in this section.*

**QUESTION 8: MACBETH - ESSAY**

Macbeth is solely responsible for his own downfall.  
What is your opinion?

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 350 – 400 words (2 – 2 ½ pages.)

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 9: MACBETH- CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read the extracts below and then answer the questions that follow.

**EXTRACT A: ACT 1: 5 – Lady Macbeth has just read Macbeth’s letter and comments to herself as follows:**

Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shalt be What thou art promised. Yet do I fear thy nature; It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness To catch the nearest way: thou wouldst be great, Art not without ambition, but without	1    5
The illness should attend it. What thou wouldst highly, That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst wrongly win. Thou'ld'st have, great Glamis, That which cries, "Thus thou must do," if thou have it, And that which rather thou dost fear to do, Than wishest should be undone. Hie thee hither, That I may pour my spirits in thine ear And chastise with the valor of my tongue All that impedes thee from the golden round, Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem To have thee crowned withal.	10      15

AND

EXTRACT B: ACT 1: 5 – Macbeth returns to his wife soon after she has received the letter. The following conversation takes place:

Great Glamis, worthy Cawdor, Greater than both, by the all-hail hereafter, Thy letters have transported me beyond This ignorant present, and I feel now The future in the instant.	1     5
<b>MACBETH</b> My dearest love, Duncan comes here tonight.	
<b>LADY MACBETH</b> And when goes hence?	
<b>MACBETH</b> Tomorrow, as he purposes.	
<b>LADY MACBETH</b> O, never Shall sun that morrow see! Your face, my thane, is as a book where men May read strange matters. To beguile the time, Look like the time. Bear welcome in your eye, Your hand, your tongue. Look like th' innocent flower, 15 But be the serpent under 't. He that's coming Must be provided for; and you shall put This night's great business into my dispatch, Which shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.	10          20
<b>MACBETH</b> We will speak further.	
<b>LADY MACBETH</b> Only look up clear. To alter favor ever is to fear. Leave all the rest to me.	

**QUESTIONS: EXTRACT A**

9.1 Refer to lines 1 – 2:

9.1.1 What has Macbeth been “promised”? (1)

9.1.2 By whom? (1)

- 9.2 **Refer to lines 2 – 3:** Lady Macbeth says that Macbeth is “too full o’ the milk of human kindness...” Fully discuss why she says these words. (3)
- 9.3 **Refer to line 5:**
- 9.3.1 Write down the word which indicates Macbeth’s “flaw”? (1)
- 9.3.2 Does Lady Macbeth see this as a flaw? Explain. (2)
- 9.4 **Refer to lines 11 – 16:** What does Lady Macbeth plan to do to ensure that Macbeth becomes king? Answer in your OWN words and quote to support your answer. (3)

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## AND

QUESTIONS: EXTRACT B

- 9.5 **Refer to lines 1 - 5:**
- 9.5.1 Explain what “Greater than both...” means. (2)
- 9.5.2 What is Lady Macbeth’s reason for greeting Macbeth with these titles? (2)
- 9.5.3 Lady Macbeth says, “and I feel now / The future in an instant.” Carefully explain the implication of these lines. (2)
- 9.6 **Refer to line 6:** Macbeth calls his wife, “My dearest love”. Why is this significant at this stage in the play? (2)
- 9.7 Quote the phrase that indicates that Macbeth has not really considered murder at this point in the play. (2)
- 9.8 **Refer to lines 15 -16:** Comment on the appropriateness of the imagery in these lines. (4)
- 9.9 Quote the words that show that Macbeth is not entirely convinced. (1)

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[25]

TOTAL SECTION C 25

GRAND TOTAL: 80