

KWA-ZULU NATAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL

JUNE EXAMINATION – 2018

ENGLISH – GRADE 10 – PAPER 2

DATE: 06-06-2018

MARKS: 80

TIME : 2 HOURS

EXAMINERS AND MODERATORS: F.A.VANMALI, L. GOPALAN, G. MUNISAMY, L. MOODLEY

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NAME:.....**GRADE:**.....
.....

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Ensure that your paper comprises of 13 pages.
2. This paper includes the following three sections :
Section A : Prescribed Poetry: 20 Marks: (Answer TWO questions)
AND
Unseen Poetry : 10 Marks : (Compulsory)
Section B : Novel : 25 Marks: (Answer ONE question only : Essay or Contextual)
Section C : Drama: 25 marks: (Answer ONE question only : Essay or Contextual)

NOTE : If you answer an essay question from Section B, you must answer the contextual question from section C. If you answer the contextual question from section B, you must answer the essay question from Section C.
3. Write neatly and legibly, using dark blue or black ink.
4. Leave a line after each answer.
5. Start each section on a NEW page.
6. Number your answers correctly.
7. Be guided by the mark allocation regarding the length and depth of your answers.
8. Use the following guide to manage your time :
POETRY : 40 MINUTES
NOVEL : 40 MINUTES
DRAMA : 40 MINUTES

SECTION A: POETRY**PRESCRIBED POETRY**

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

Question 1: Poetry – Essay

Sonnet 18

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 dimm'd;
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest; 10
 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee. 14

William Shakespeare

In this poem, the poet describes his beloved's beauty as everlasting and timeless.

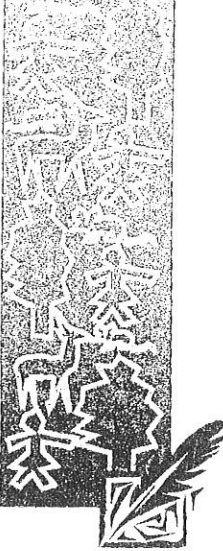
By making close reference to diction (choice of words), imagery and tone used in the poem, discuss the above statement in an essay of 150 – 200 words. (3/4 page)

[10]

OR

Question 2: Poetry – Contextual question

**Composed Upon Westminster Bridge,
September 3, 1802**



Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul* who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare, 5
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep*
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill; 10
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

William Wordsworth

Glossary

soul – the spiritual part of a person that outlives the body
steep – soak; bathe

- 2.1. The poet has included a date in the title because:
- A – he wants to show the reader how old the poem is.
- B – the poem is taken from a historical journal / diary.
- C - he implies that the bridge was built on that date.
- Write the correct letter only. (2)
- 2.2. Discuss the tone used in L 1-2: "Earth has not in its majesty." (3)
- 2.3. Account for the poet's reference to 'ships, towers, domes, theatres' in line 6. (2)
- 2.4. Comment on the message conveyed in "Dear God!" (line 13) (3)

(10)

Question 3: Poetry – Contextual Question

The gamblers

The Coloured long-shore fishermen unfurl
 their nets beside the chilly and unrested sea,
 and in their heads the little dawn-winds whirl
 4 some scraps of gambling, drink and lechery.

Barefoot on withered kelp and broken shell,
 they toss big baskets on the bitter turf,
 then with a gambler's bitter patience still
 8 slap down their wagering boats upon the surf.

Day flips a golden coin – but they mock it
 With calloused, careless hands they reach
 deep down into the sea's capacious pocket
 12 and pile their silver chips upon the beach.



Anthony Delius

3.1. "Coloured" in line 1 is in capital letters because:

- A – it is a name of a town.
- B – the fishermen are colourful in appearance.
- C – it refers to the race-group of the fishermen

Write the correct letter only.

(2)

3.2. Refer to lines 1-4: 'The coloured...turf'

What insight are we given about the fishermen?

(3)

3.3. Refer to lines 5 – 6: 'Barefoot ...turf'

Show how the diction captures the feelings of the fishermen.

(2)

3.4. Discuss the appropriateness of the last line, 'and pile...the beach'.

(3)

(10)

Question 4 – Poetry – Contextual Question

Always A Suspect

I get up in the morning
and dress up like a gentleman –
A white shirt a tie and a suit.

I walk into the street
to be met by a man
who tells me to 'produce'. 5

I show him
the document of my existence
to be scrutinized* and given the nod.

Then I enter the foyer of a building
to have my way barred by a commissioner*
'What do you want?' 10

I trudge the city pavements
side by side with 'madam'
who shifts her handbag
from my side to the other, 15
and looks at me with eyes that say
'Ha! Ha! I know who you are;
beneath those fine clothes
ticks the heart of a thief.' 20

Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali

Glossary
scrutinized – examined
commissionaire – a man in uniform who stands at the entrance to a building

- 4.1. 'Suspect' in the title means:
A – one whom you are.
B - one who has ulterior or bad motives.
C – one who is superior
Write the correct letter only. (2)
- 4.2. Refer to stanzas 1 and 2: I get up... produce.'
Account for the change in the mood from one stanza to the next. (3)
- 4.3. How does L 10-12, "Then I enter ... do you want?" highlight the main concern of the poem? (3)
- 4.4. Why is 'madam' (line 14) written within inverted commas? (2)

UNSEEN POEM (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

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

Crying 'Africa' - Konye Ori

Once the color of the night,
graced in starry skies

The full moon left little to wonder
of the morning sunrise
Then we were singing "Africa."

But lightning flashes struck our clouds
and raging thunders burst open
the sky and let the rains pour.

Now, we are flooded in austerity; we flow
scrambling for support,
tramping over one another for a gasp.

The current of diseases and hunger
washes us away. We slop in the
tides of corruption and as we are washed,
we flounder and we cry "Africa."

Shivering like sparrows in winter
we are thrown from side to side
like trees, dancing unwillingly to
the music of the wind

Bruised on rocks and stunted tree roots
As we drift helplessly in the flood;
Choking, wailing, crying "Africa."

- 5.1 Refer to lines 1-4: 'Once the color morning sunrise'.
What impression do the descriptions in these lines create about Africa? (2)
- 5.2 Account for the speaker's tone in line 15: 'we cry Africa' (2)
- 5.3 Refer to lines 16-17: 'Shivering like side to side'.
Discuss the effectiveness of the figure of speech in the context of the poem. (3)
- 5.4 In the final stanza the speaker attempts to draw the reader's sympathy.
Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer by referring to diction. (3)
- [10]**

PAGE

SECTION B : NOVEL*MOTHER TO MOTHER* – Sindiwe Magona

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

QUESTION 6 : ESSAY QUESTION

Police brutality gives rise to the violence in Gugulethu.

Critically discuss this view by referring to relevant issues from the text.

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 300-350 words(1.5 pages).

(25)

OR**QUESTION 7 : CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read the extracts below and then answer the questions that follow

That is the one thing he is never lazy to do: going from the home of this friend or acquaintance to the home of that one ... on and on and on ... the whole blessed day. Seeing him do his daily rounds, one would be excused in thinking he delivers milk to these houses and gets paid for it.

This day, Mxolisi leaves the house. He stands at the gate and takes a long look at the street. Like a general surveying his armies, up and down the street he looks.

A whistle.

That jerks his head up.

From the corner, a wave of arm. He waves back and slowly saunters out the gate. 'Yes, brothers [*Majita!*],' he hails his friends.

'Ja, brother [*Mjita!*],' the others reply in chorus. The group opens up and swallows him. In their midst, he is lost. You couldn't tell him from the others now. Although they are not wearing their school uniform, the clothes they have on are so similar in colour, cut, and the way they hang on their long, lithe and careless frames, that the boys appear as though they are wearing a uniform of sorts.

Like a gigantic, many-limbed millipede, the group swells as it moves up NY 1. There is neither haste nor dawdling in the manner in which its numerous feet eat up the distance.

7.1 Mxolisi “leaves the house”(line 6) to :

A : go to school

B : meet his mother

C : visit the police station

D : none of the above.

Choose the correct answer from above.

(2)

7.2 Mandisa’s relationship with Mxolisi can best be described as :

A : a love-hate relationship

B : a romantic relationship

C : a short-lived relationship.

D : none of the above.

Choose the correct answer from above.

(2)

7.3 “Like a general surveying his armies, up and down the street he looks” (lines7-8) .

Discuss the effectiveness of the above image.

(3)

7.4 Refer to lines 9 -10 : “A whistle. That jerks his head up.”

Account for the use of the short lines at this stage of the extract.

(2)

7.5 Refer to lines 12 - 16 : “Yes, brothersfrom the others now .”

By referring to the diction, show how the theme of unity is emphasised.

(3)

7.6 Discuss the reason why the boys “are not wearing their school uniform”(line i7). (3)

AND

Mandy! Mrs Nelson screams.

That is what the white woman I work for calls me: Mandy. She says she can't say my name. Says she can't say any of our native names because of the clicks. My name is Mandisa. Ma-Ndi-Sa. Do you see any click in that? 5

Anyway, this day, here she comes, her eyes on stalks. 'Grab your bag, I'm taking you to the station,' she says. Now it is my turn to be astonished. What has come into her head?

'But, Madam,' I say, 'I'm still cooking.' I am not a little surprised, I can tell you. After all, this is Wednesday, a day 10 on which I do not get to leave this place till as late as eight o'clock most times. I cannot imagine what has come over her, for her to tell me I should leave work early. On Wednesday, too. Usually, on this day she makes sure I not only cook and serve dinner but wash the last dessert spoon before I can 15 leave. Be that as it may, I am not complaining, though. In some ways, this is also the best day of my work week.

7.7 "That is what the white woman I work for calls me : Mandy" (lines 2-3).

Mandisa's tone in the above lines can best be described as :

A : acceptance

B : nostalgia

C : annoyance

D : amusement

Choose the correct answer from above.

(2)

7.8 State a reason why the writer uses the first person narrative style.

(2)

7.9 Refer to line 7 : " Grab your bag, I'm taking you to the station"

Discuss whether the above line is consistent with Mrs Nelson's actions.

(3)

7.10 Is the writer justified in providing details about Mandisa's job ? Motivate

your answer.

(3)

(25)

SECTION C: DRAMA*ROMEO AND JULIET – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE*

Answer EITHER Question 8 (essay question) OR Question 9 (contextual question).

QUESTION 8: ESSAY QUESTION

Romeo and Juliet are responsible for their own tragic end.

Discuss the extent to which you agree with the above statement.

Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 300 – 350 words (1.5 pages).

[25]

OR**QUESTION 9: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

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

EXTRACT A: (Act 1 Scene 2)

Capulet's mansion

Enter CAPULET, COUNTY PARIS, and the CLOWN [SERVANT TO
CAPULET].

CAPULET But Montague is bound as well as I,
In penalty alike, and 'tis not hard, I think,
For men so old as we to keep the peace.

PARIS Of honourable reckoning are you both,
And pity 'tis, you lived at odds so long. 5
But now, my lord, what say you to my suit?

CAPULET But saying o'er what I have said before:
My child is yet a stranger in the world,
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years;
Let two more summers wither in their pride, 10
Ere we may think her ripe to be a bride.

PARIS Younger than she are happy mothers made.

CAPULET And too soon marred are those so early made.
Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she;
She's the hopeful lady of my earth. 15

But woo her, gentle Paris, get her heart,
My will to her consent is but a part;
And she agreed, within her scope of choice
Lies my consent and fair according voice.
This night I hold an old accustomed feast, 20
Whereto I have invited many a guest,
Such as I love, and you among the store,
One more, most welcome, makes my number more.

9.1. Refer to line 2: "In penalty alike"

Account for the "penalty" mentioned in the above line. (3)

9.2. Refer to line 6: "what say you to my suit?"

Why, according to Lord and Lady Capulet, is Paris a good "suit" for Juliet? (3)

9.3. Give a synonym of your own for "ripe" (line 11). (2)

9.4. Refer to lines 17-19: "My will to her...fair according voice."

Using your knowledge of the play as a whole, show how Lord Capulet proves to be insincere (false). (3)

9.5. How does this "old accustomed feast" (line 20) become a significant event for Romeo and Juliet? (3)

AND

EXTRACT B: (Act 5 Scene 3)

PRINCE	This letter doth make good the Friar's words, Their course of love, the tidings of her death; And here he writes that he did buy a poison Of a poor pothecary, and therewithal Came to this vault to die, and lie with Juliet.	5
	Where be these enemies? Capulet, Montague? See what a scourge is laid upon your hate, That heaven finds means to kill your joys with love! And I for winking at your discords too Have lost a brace of kinsmen. All are punished.	10
CAPULET	O brother Montague, give me thy hand. This is my daughter's jointure, for no more Can I demand.	
MONTAGUE	But I can give thee more, For I will raise her statue in pure gold, That whiles Verona by that name is known, There shall no figure at such rate be set As that of true and faithful Juliet.	15
CAPULET	As rich shall Romeo's by his lady's lie, Poor sacrifices of our enmity!	20
PRINCE	A glooming peace this morning with it brings, The sun for sorrow will not show his head. Go hence to have more talk of these sad things; Some shall be pardoned, and some punished: For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.	25
	[<i>Exeunt omnes</i>]	

9.6. Refer to line 1: "the Friar's words"

Briefly explain how the Friar used words throughout the play to try and influence Romeo. (3)

9.7. Refer to line 11: "O brother Montague"

Explain the irony of Lord Capulet's words at this point in the play. (3)

9.8. Refer to line 18: "true and faithful Juliet"

In your view, is this an accurate description of Juliet? Justify your answer. (3)

9.9. Refer to line 20: "Poor sacrifices of our enmity"

The word which best describes the tone in the above line is:

A – Regret

B – Praise

C – Hope

D – All of the above

Choose the correct letter only. (1)

9.10. "a glooming peace" (line 21) is an example of:

A – Pun

B – Oxymoron

C – Malapropism

D – None of the above

Choose the correct letter only. (1)

[25]

GRAND TOTAL [30+25+25] = 80

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL
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