

This paper consists of FOUR sections.

Grade 12 paper two covers a choice of two prescribed books from two different genres out of four genres and many books where you get more than one book in another genre, hence not all the genres and books could be covered in this edition.

SECTION A: Novel (Not Covered) SECTION B: Drama
SECTION C: Short Stories (Not Covered)
SECTION D: Poetry

In this edition we shall look at preparing ourselves for Drama and Poetry.

Section B: DRAMA - Nothing but the Truth by John Kani.

In this section there are TWO questions. An essay question and a contextual question. Each section is 35 marks and candidates should choose one of the two.

QUESTION ONE: Essay Question [35]

The hostility between Siphos and Themba was so crucial that it continued in different forms and affected the whole Makhaya family even when Themba was dead.

Discuss this notion under the following points:

- The relations between Siphos and Themba from youth to adulthood.
- Siphos's family versus Themba's family regarding cremation.
- Inter-cultural conflicts between Thando and Mandisa.

OR

QUESTION TWO: Contextual Question [35]

NOTE: Both contextual questions must be answered.

2.1 Contextual Question 1:

Thando: Why did Uncle Themba go into exile?

Siphos: HE LEFT THE COUNTRY! Leave it at that. [Pause.] Why are you asking these questions?

Thando: Mandisa will be here anytime now. I know nothing about her father. What am I going to talk about? 05

What is she going to think of me when I tell her that I don't know her father? [Pause.] People say he was a Political activist. Weren't you proud of him? I would be.

Siphos: Oh yes, he was an activist. Believe me he was an activist. He caused a lot of trouble for everyone and a lot of himself. 10

Thando: And Luvuyo? People talk about him too. Especially the young people. Sometimes I wish he was alive. It would have been nice to have a brother. Someone to be there for you.

Siphos: And me? Am I not here for you?

Thando: Of course, you are always here for me. A brother would have been different. I understand he too was close to Uncle Themba. 15

Siphos: Everybody was close to Themba.

Thando: You must miss him a lot.

Siphos: Themba? 20

Thando: Luvuyo.

Siphos: Yes I do.

Thando: And Uncle Themba?

Siphos: How was your day?

Thando: Oh! The same grind. Former soldiers, policemen, and security people applying for amnesty. Saying they are sorry. Sometimes I sit there translating, interpreting, and not even feeling. Its easy to get to numb you know. 25

Siphos: That's why I don't go anymore.

Thando: The truth does not come out, and at least the families get to know what happened. 30

2.1.1 During this conversation where is Themba? 1

2.1.2 Quote a phrase of four consecutive words that tells us that Themba was not comfortable in saying more about Themba. 2

2.1.3 How would you describe a political activist in the South African political era that is reflected in the play? 2

2.1.4 For being a political activist, for your understating of the play name two troubles that Siphos caused for Themba. 2

2.1.5 Refer to line 2. What do you think were the two reasons that made Themba to leave the country? 2

2.1.6 Refer to line 24.

2.1.6.1 What do you think is Siphos's intention about asking this question? 2

2.1.6.2 Would Thando be justifiable in being angered by the question? Support. 3

2.1.7 Refer to 29.

2.1.7.1 Where should Siphos be going to? 1

2.1.7.2 Name one reason for him to be going there. 1

2.1.8 What do you think is the reason for civil servants only mentioned from line 25-6 applying for amnesty? 1½ [17½]

AND

2.2 Contextual Question 2:

Thando: You've always told me the dead are living. They are among us all the time. We can talk to them anytime we want.

Siphos: Yes it is true I believe in that.

Thando: [Pointing at the urn with the ashes.]: Then what are you waiting for? There is he. 05

Mandisa: Uncle Siphos, can I ask you something?

Siphos: Anything.

Mandisa: Promise me that you will answer truthfully.

Siphos: I do. Yes.

Mandisa: Honestly. 10

Siphos: Now you are making me nervous. I said I will answer you truthfully.

Mandisa: All things you said about my father, are they true.

Siphos: About your father and Thando's mother?

Mandisa: No, about him being a political activist, that he was no hero, about him being a fake, a liar and a womanizer. Is all that true? 15

Siphos: He was a political activist. Everybody loved him. It was always Themba this, Comrade Themba that. I was angry at him for that. 20

Mandisa: Little jealous maybe?

Siphos: Yes I was jealous. Very jealous. It was Themba all the time. What about me. I was there too. I kept the family together. I hated him for that. [Pause.] Your father is a hero of the struggle. If he had stayed the police would have killed him as they did to my son. 25

Mandisa: Thank you Uncle Siphos. He kisses her on the forehead.

2.2.1 What is an *urn* in line 3? 2

2.2.2 Who is 'he' in line 5 Thando is referring to? 1

2.2.3 Refer to line 14.

2.2.3.1 What had Siphos said about Themba and Thando's mother? 1

2.2.3.2 Can your answer in 2.2.3.1 be the reason for Themba's life long exile and never returning in his mother land? Support. 3

2.2.4 What do you understand of Themba being a 'fake' as put by Mandisa in line 16? 2

2.2.5 Considering the extract, was Siphos's hatred for Themba justifiable? 3

2.2.6 How can you view this extract as the main message of the play? 3½

2.2.6 In line 19 Themba is referred to as Comrade Themba. What is a comrade? 2 [17½]

Section D: POETRY - Love Poem for my Country
QUESTION THREE

My parents kept me from children who were rough
by Stephen Spender

My parents kept me from children who were rough
Who threw words like stones and who wore torn clothes.
Their thighs showed rough rags. They ran in the street
And climbed cliffs and stripped by the country streams. 04

O I feared more than tigers their muscles like iron
Their jerking hands and their knees tight on my arms.
I feared the salt coarse pointing of those boys
Who copied my lisp behind me on the road. 08

They were lithe, they sprang out behind hedges
Like dogs to bark at my world. They threw mud
While I looked the other way, pretending to smile.
I longed to forgive them, but they never smiled. 12

3.1. That the children '... were rough' means ...

- The children had rough voices.
- The children ill-treated the speaker when playing.
- The children used unsocial language.
- Both B and C.

3.2 Quote the phrase from the poem that supports that these children came from the poor family. 1

3.3 Choose the correct figures of speech used in the following statements. Write only the number and the correct figure of speech. 2

Figures of speech: metaphor, simile, contrast

3.3.1 Who threw words like stones. 1

3.3.2 I feared more than tigers their muscles ... 1

3.4 Give two features from the poem that make these children to be animal in character. (Stanzas 1 and 2.) 2

3.5 Would you agree that this child deserved this treatment since he/she was hard headed? Support. 3

3.6 Was keeping this child away from these children by the parents justifiable? Support. 3

3.7 What do you think was the reason for his child to continue mixing with these rough children? 2

3.8 How would the word pseudo be relevant in describing the speaker's feelings? Refer to the last stanza. 2½ [17½]

OR

QUESTION FOUR

The world is too much with us
by William Wordsworth

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn. 05

4.1 Choose the correct answer and write only the number and the letter next to your answer. In the title by 'The world' phrase the poet refers to ...

- The world in the past that had uncivilized people
- The modern world that is too materialistic.
- The world in the times to come that will pay much focus on nature.

4.2 In what way would this sonnet be viewed as a social protest? 2½

4.3 What is it in line 2 that the speaker accuses us of 'Getting and spending'? 2

4.4 From the first four lines of the poem quote to show the happening of this unwanted conduct.

4.4.1 A phrase of three words that indicate that the action will definitely happen 2

4.4.2 A phrase of three words that the conduct happens continuously. 2

4.5 Choose the correct answer by writing only the number and the letter next to your answer. The rhyme pattern of this sonnet is:

- aa, bb, cc, B. ab, ba, ab, C. ab, ac, ad, D. ab, ab, ab

4.6 From the octave do you agree that people are so much taken away by nature and other elements of nature? Quote from the poem to support your answer. 3

4.7 The speaker in the poem prefers to be 'A Pagan to be a creed outworn.' than being one of the people whom he is accusing. According to the poem what difference can you draw between these people and a pagan? 2

4.8 Explain the poet's writing of the word 'Nature' in line 3. 2

4.9 The phrase 'Great God!' in line 9 is an expression of the speaker's

OR

QUESTION FIVE

Mending wall by Robert Frost

Something there is that doesn't love the wall,
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it
And spills the upper boulders in the sun,
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast.
The work of hunters is another thing: 05

I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But hey would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean,
No one has seen them made or heard them made, 10

But at spring mending-time we find them there.
I let my neighbour know beyond the hill;
And on the day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go. 15

To each the boulders that have fallen to each.
And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them balance;
'Stay where you are until our backs are turned!' 20

We wear our fingers rough with handling them.
Oh, just another kind of an out door game,
One on a side. It comes to little more;
There where it is we do not need the wall:
He is all pine and I am I apple orchard. 25

My apple tree will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He says, 'Good fences make good neighbours.'
Spring is the mischief in me, I wonder
If I could put a notion in his head: 30

'Why do they make good neighbours? Isn't it
Where there are cows? But here there are no cows.
Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or waling out,
And to whom I was like to give offence. 35

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down. 'I could say 'Elves' to him,
But it's not elves exactly, and I'd rather
He said it for himself. I see him there,
Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top 40

In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed.
He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
Not of woods only and the shades of trees.
He will not go behind his father's saying.
And here likes having though of it so well

5.1 What role is played by the wall between the two neighbours? 2

5.2 From the first five lines quote one word that tells that it's the farmers and something else that break the wall. 2

5.3 Whose utterances are these? Refer to line 24: Choose the correct answer from those give and write only the letter next to your answer. 1

A. The poet's B. The speaker's C. The neighbour's 1

5.4 Choose and match figures of speech that are used in the following lines. Write only the number and your correct answer. 1

Answers: Simile, Personification, Contrast.

5.5.1 He is all pine and I am apple orchard. 1

5.5.2 Good fences make good neighbours.' 1

5.6 The speaker and his neighbour do not see eye to eye regarding this wall: 2½ [17½]

5.6.1 What reason is given by the neighbour that the wall is important? 2

5.6.2 Give two reasons that are given by the speaker that in their case (both the speaker and the neighbour) there should be no wall. 4

5.7. What do you think is the reason for 'Why' in line 30 to be written in italics? 2

5.8 Other than this ever falling wall, would you agree that there is another wall between the speaker and his neighbour? Support. 2

OR

QUESTION SIX

Lament for a Dead Cow by Francis Carey

Chant by a Xhosa family on the death of Wetu, their only cow

Siyalila, siyalila, inkomo yetu ifile!
Beautiful was Wetu as a blue shadow
That nests on the grey rocks
About a sunbaked hilltop: 05

Her coat was black and shiny
Like an isipingo-berry;
Her horns were as sharp as the e horns of the new moon
That tosses aloft the evening star;
Her round eyes were as clear and soft
As a mountain-pool, 10

Where shadows dive from the high rocks.
No more will Wetu banish teasing flies
With her whistling tail;
No more will she face yapping curs
With lowered horns and bewildered eyes;
No more will her slow shadow
Comfort the sunburnt veld, and her sweet lowing
Delight he hills in the evening. 15

The fountain that filled our calabashes
Has been drained by a thirsty sun;
The black cloud that brought us white rain
Has vanished – the sky is empty;
Our kraal is desolate;
Our calabashes are dry: And we weep. 20

6.1 Refer to line 2.

6.1.1 Comment on the poet's commencement with the word 'Beautiful'. 2½

6.1.2 Name the figure of speech used. 1

6.2 Name three physical features that characterized *Wetu*. 3

6.3 Would you agree that *Wetu* died of foot and mouth disease? Support by quoting from the poem. 3

6.4 Refer to the first five lines and the last five lines of the poem. Quote two different phrases from the poem that give the same colour of *Wetu*. 4

6.5 By referring to 12 to 17 name one feature that characterizes this poem an oral poem. 2

6.8 Give two aspects that the death of *Wetu* deprived the Xhosa family of. 2 [17½]

