

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**ENGLISH ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE HG
(Second Paper: Literature)**

Possible Answers March 2006

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.1 | The hawk is sitting on the highest branch of the highest tree. | (2) |
| 1.2 | Curved beak and sharp curved claws or similar as long as own words are used. | (2) |
| 1.3 | Imagining kills he will make in the future
Re-living kills he made in the past | (2) |
| 1.4 | The hawk kills swiftly (speed) and efficiently (knows what to do). | (2) |
| 1.5 | Personification (1)
The earth looking up at the hawk as a sign of admiration / approval / emphasises the superiority of the hawk. (2) | (3) |
| 1.6 | 1.6.1 There is nothing weak about the hawk / he grips his perch firmly. | (2) |
| | 1.6.2 It's a tough/dangerous world in which only the fittest survive. | (2) |
| 1.7 | "It took the whole of creation
to produce my foot, my each feather" OR
or "fly up, and revolve it all slowly –"
I kill where I please because it is all mine."
or 'My eye has permitted no change / I am going to keep things like this.' | (2) |
| 1.8 | deceit / pretence / false knowledge | (2) |
| 1.9 | 1.9.1 The sun blinds the victim, making it more helpless. | (1) |
| | 1.9.2 It could mean the sun backs or supports him. | (2) |
| 1.10 | They are all working hard / carrying heavy things. | (either one) (2) |
| 1.11 | Metaphor (1)
The sun is compared to a brass gong /
The heat of the sun is so intense that
it vibrates in man's head like the sound of a gong.
It is round and bright and golden coloured. | Any one of the above for (2) (3) |

- 1.12 Alliteration (“flood of flowers”) (1)
It stresses nature’s abundance.
Flowing sounds stress nature’s abundance.
Accept also : metaphor – Flowers are widespread like the water in a flood (2)
(any one) (3)
- 1.13 The sound made by the cicadas drives man crazy. (2)
- 1.14 They are singing (1) (“praise”) to show their joy (1) at the heat (1) (“white-hot zenith”) [Their songs are shrill (“intensive”) and don’t stop (“continuing”)] (3)
- 1.15 ‘ominous’ (1)
- 1.16 The hawk is arrogant, believes nature was created to assist him. (2)
The cranes are “bowing”, i.e. humble, showing respect, giving thanks. (2) 2+2=(4)
[40]

SECTION B THE NOVEL

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 The fact that Dikeledi is with child / pregnant / expecting baby (2)
That Dikeledi is in love with Moleka (2) (4)
- 2.2 She becomes unfocused / confused / dazed / shocked, upset (2)
Any valid quote from ‘a few vital threads.....crying out loud’ (1) (3)
- 2.3 Dikeledi trusts Margaret, confides in her.
Margaret is afraid of Dikeledi’s power (is jealous of her). (4)
- 2.4 Her soul is a ‘towering giant’. She is a very good/strong person and can compete for Moleka’s love. (2)
- 2.5 His life was also shattered when he saw his mother being slaughtered.
Their lives are changed forever; – they will never be what they were before.
Both have lost their mothers (2) or Both are alone in the world. (2)
- 2.6 He is pleased / delighted / happy. (2)
- 2.7 He knows that Margaret will have to ‘grow up’ because she will have to face more shocks in her life. (2)
- 2.8 2.8.1 She did not think he knew her that well. (2)
2.8.2 He says that his neck was also broken. (2)
- 2.9 It is remote / far away (1) Dusty (1) yellow flowers grow there (1) (3)
- 2.10 He laughingly accepts that Maru has got the better of him. (2)
- 2.11 They quarrelled because they both loved Margaret. (2)

- 2.12 He sees through the 'dummy act' that was left at Margaret's home. / She is not at the wedding. / He knows Maru well. / He has seen his intentions and knows his willpower. Any ONE idea. (2)
- 2.13 Although he has quarreled with Moleka over the bed and Margaret, he is not Moleka's enemy – he just wanted Margaret. / Moleka is his friend no matter what. / Margaret will realize that things turned out for the best: she is better off with him. / Maru wants to make up with Moleka. (2)
- 2.14 No. Maru fears Moleka's influence over Margaret / fears he will have to kill him. (2)
- 2.15 Before this he treated her badly, was unfaithful to her (2) Now he becomes a good husband, taking charge of his household (2) 2+2=(4)
[40]

SECTION C DRAMA

QUESTION 3 JULIUS CAESAR

- 3.1 To ensure that Caesar goes to the Capital (2)
- 3.2 jovial / excited / happy (2)
- 3.3 Yes: he is being deceived by people / he is near death / (Give marks only if there is a valid reason.) (2)
- 3.4 'Be near me that I may remember you' – their nearness will lead to his death
'Good friends' – they are all his enemies
'taste some wine with me' – a sign of friendship
'like friends' – they are not his friends
(Any TWO with an explanation of the irony / 1 each for quote / 1 each for explanation) (4)
- 3.5 Shocked / anxious / nervous / annoyed (or similar) (2)
- 3.6 3.6.1 Mark Antony: apprehensive and sad (nervous, heartbroken / despondent, anxious) (TWO emotions) (2)
- 3.6.2 The crowd: hostile towards Mark Antony (2)
- 3.7 'countrymen', 'friends' (2)
- 3.8 'if it were so' (2)
- 3.9 3.9.1 Rhetorical question (2)
- 3.9.2 He is emphasising or stressing the fact that Caesar was not ambitious. (2)

- 3.10 He filled the general coffers of Rome with spoils from other countries instead of benefiting personally / he cried with the poor (sympathised and identified with them)/he refused the crown three times. (Any TWO) (4)
- 3.11 In the beginning of the play when they celebrated Caesar's triumph over Pompey by declaring a holiday / they wore their Sunday clothes, standing in the sun all day with babies on their backs/they screamed and shouted when M A offered him the crown three times / they were shocked and confused when he was murdered in the Capitol. (Any TWO) (4)
- 3.12 He is crying for effect / wants to see the emotional effect of his tears on the crowd / wants to influence the crowd with his emotions. (2)
- 3.13 Yes. The crowd begin to agree with his reasoning / begin to sympathise with Antony / He does maintain control. (2)
- 3.14 Skilful speaker / calculating / brave / courageous / loyal / devoted (or similar). (Any TWO) (4)
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QUESTION 4 *MACBETH*

- 4.1 Reports of thanes that are deserting him (2)
- 4.2 4.2.1 Macduff/Menteith/Caithness/Angus/Lennox/Ross (Any ONE) (1)
- 4.2.2 Macbeth is a tyrant / they no longer support him as king. (2)
- 4.2.3 The English soldiers (1)
- 4.3 Macbeth needs thanes to fight the war if he wants to have any chance of winning. (2)
- 4.4 4.4.1 The prophecy of the third apparition(1) that he will not be destroyed(1) until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane.(1) (3)
- 4.4.2 The wood appears to move (1) when many soldiers carry branches as camouflage and move towards Dunsinane. (2) (3)
- 4.5 The servant is very pale / his face is white like cream. Macbeth thinks he is an idiot because he is afraid. Any one idea. (2)
- 4.6 "whey-face" (1)
- 4.7 This battle will determine whether he stays king or whether he will lose the kingship and his life. (2)
- 4.8 4.8.1 Macbeth is depressed / tired of living. (2)
- 4.8.2 There is the threat of many English soldiers / he doesn't have soldiers to fight with him / his thanes are deserting him / no-one respects him. Any one (2)

- 4.9 He is hated / cursed by everyone.
The honour shown to him is forced / insincere. Any one for 2 marks (2)
- 4.10 He has caused Macduff enough heartache / sorrow.
He doesn't want to kill him too. (2)
- 4.11 He doesn't want to talk, he only wants to fight. (2)
- 4.12 He wants revenge because Macbeth killed his wife and children. (2)
- 4.13 Macbeth believes the prophecy of the second apparition:
that no man born of a woman will harm him
and all men are born of a woman
that means no man can kill him (3)
- 4.14 When Macduff tells him that he was born by Caesarean operation (2)
- 4.14 He never gives up. / he has courage (2)
Even though his situation is hopeless and he has been deceived by the witches.
He fights to the end. (2) (4)
[40]

SECTION D SHORT STORIES

QUESTION 5 FOCUS

- 5.1 Jan Boetje (1)
- 5.2 Because of the weakness of her chest which her Grandmother alone could cure (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 simile (1)
- 5.3.2 It suggests Betje's size and the graceful swaying walk
And the way she is surrounded by lots of lively little children (2)
- 5.4 Grandma knows Jan Boetje was sent by the Lord.
She forgives Boetje for having destroyed the mules. (4)
- 5.5 He is thinking seriously about the crime he committed back in Holland. (2)
- 5.6 Often Engela finds him staring at her.
He is kind and gentle towards Engela. (2)
- 5.7 She learns how to love / Because of her love for Jan Boetje she overcomes her
shyness / timidity / begins teaching the children. / becomes more confident
She gains a deeper understanding of life. Any two ideas (4)
- 5.8 D (makes one go mad) (2)
- 5.9 He is shocked / upset / alarmed. (2)

- 5.10 The jackal cubs (1)
- 5.11 No, he spills the coffee. No he is upset by the idea of killing the cubs. (2)
- 5.12 that he has been in contact with the cubs and cuddled them (2)
- 5.13 It means becoming careless / taking a risk (2)
- 5.14 Conditions are hard (1) / there is a drought/they have to work hard (1) / jackals kill the lambs(1) (3)
- 5.15 The jackal senses that a human has been near her cubs. She picks them up, one by one, and carries them to a place of safety. (2)
- 5.16 The boy knows he should kill the cubs to protect the lambs but he is attracted to them and doesn't want to kill them. They are 'God's creatures'. (3)
- 5.17 He is like a man because he helps to run the farm / works.(1) He is responsible / serious.(1) He is like a boy when he plays with the cubs.(1) (3)
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QUESTION 6 STORIES SOUTH AFRICAN

- 6.1 A (2)
- 6.2 The leopard appears (2) to be dangerous but in reality (2) it never kills anything despite all the opportunities it has or Oom Schalk pretends (2) to be watching the cows but in reality (2) is lazing / people pretend to be dead. (4)
- 6.3 Man's fear of appearing to be a coward / The unpredictable nature of man / man's unreliability (Any ONE) (2)
- 6.4 He says that the cattle would be safer with the leopard than in his kraal. (2)
- 6.5 Oom Schalk The type of leopard depends on the number of spots it has. Hard worker, but needs to lie down to search for the cattle. Appearance important, but his clothes are torn/veldskoens unpolished. Said the leopard crossed his paws like a dog and lay down beside him. (Any TWO)
- Krisjan Lemmer 20 foot mamba: mambas grow 3 m maximum
- The snake is tame enough to go to church.
 - His snake was not fussy – it lay under any tree.
 - The serpent theme in the Bible distressed the snake.
- (Any TWO) (4)

- 6.6
- 6.6.1 The Boers in the first, Boer war(1) (1)
 - 6.6.2 The Boers in the Second Boer war(1) (1)
 - 6.6.3 People are shooting at and running from the leopard that has not attacked them.
Thus the humour lies in the frantic milling (running) about of the people. / their cowardice (2)
- 6.7 No Oom Schalk had proof: a dead leopard (2)
- 6.8 We are amused by the way the leopard sniffs at Oom Schalk's trousers / he seems friendly (2) at the end of the story we feel sad that he was shot (while sleeping peacefully) 2+2=(4)
- 6.9 He is supposed to be a beloved/a trustworthy person, but he misleads people. (2)
- 6.10 He lured him into buying more expensive goods by stating that the cheaper stuff was bought by ignorant Shangaans.
 He whispered his advice, creating an atmosphere of trust/companionship.
 (Any TWO) (2)
- 6.11 He is ignorant / illiterate / trusting. (2)
- 6.12 Yes – He does not expect to be caught out (1)
 When Badeni is called as a witness in Tandabantu's case, he does not think about the evidence Badeni holds in his hand. (3)
- 6.13 Tandabantu appears to be trustworthy but he is not (2). He is sly and misleads innocent customers / Badeni appears to be ignorant of the ways of the world but he also misleads his wife by not telling her everything. (2) (4)
- 6.14 Round character. (1) Although he appears to be quite innocent (2) and ignorant at the beginning of the story we see that he has also learnt to be a deceiver. (3)
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