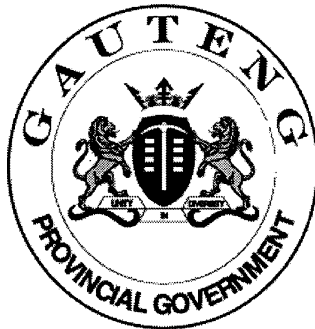


SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION



**FEBRUARY / MARCH
2006**

**ENGLISH
ADDITIONAL/SECOND
LANGUAGE**

Second Paper

Literature

SG

105-2/2

18 pages

ENGLISH ADDITIONAL/SECOND LANG SG: Paper 2



105 2 2

SG

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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE SG
(Second Paper: Literature)

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer ALL the questions on the TWO setworks you have studied but do NOT answer questions on two setworks in the same section.
 - You must answer TWO sections only. Answer ONE question from each section of your choice.
 - Write all answers in the answer books provided. This includes multiple-choice answers, which require the question number followed by a letter (**A, B, C** or **D**) or a word.
 - Number your answers clearly, using the same numbering as on the question paper.
 - Write neatly and clearly.
 - Do not quote unless asked to do so. Use your own words.
-
-

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A.B.S. Eaton

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SECTION A
POETRY

QUESTION 1

Read each of the following poems carefully before attempting the questions that follow.

God's Grandeur

The world is charged with the grandeur of God.
It will flame out, like shining from shook foil;
It gathers to a greatness, like the ooze of oil
Crushed. Why do men then now not reck his rod?
Generations have trod, have trod, have trod; 5
And all is seared with trade; bleared, smeared with toil;
And wears man's smudge and shares man's smell: the soil
Is bare now, nor can foot feel, being shod.

And for all this, nature is never spent;
There lives the dearest freshness deep down things; 10
And though the last lights off the black West went
Oh, morning, at the brown brink eastward, springs –
Because the Holy Ghost over the bent
World broods with warm breast and with ah! bright wings.

Gerard Manley Hopkins

- 1.1 Write down ONE word that has more or less the same meaning as "grandeur" in line 1. (1)
- 1.2 God's grandeur is like a silent, invisible force that fills the world completely. QUOTE only ONE word from lines 1 to 4 which suggests this. (2)
- 1.3 In line 2 the poet says God's grandeur is compared to a light shining from "shook foil". QUOTE ONE other example of simile from the poem. (2)
- 1.4 Explain in your own words how nature can "share man's smell" (line 7). (2)
- 1.5 Complete the following paragraph by filling in suitable words from the list. Use each word only once and write only the number and the answer.

uncivil, simple, harm, greed, brutal, civilized, preserve, creed, uses, persevere, harmony, destroys

When God first created man, man lived a 1.5.1 _____ life in 1.5.2 _____ with nature. It was his God-given task to 1.5.3 _____ God's creation. But then man became more 1.5.4 _____ and driven by his 1.5.5 _____. Now he 1.5.6 _____ nature to increase his earthly possessions. (6)

- 1.6 QUOTE ONE line from the poem that proves that despite man's efforts to destroy it, nature will always renew itself. (2)
- 1.7 To what is the Holy Ghost compared in the last two lines of the poem? (2)
- 1.8 What is the duty of the Holy Ghost according to the last two lines? (2)

AND

Mending Wall

Something there is that doesn't love a 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: 5
I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they 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 a 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!'
We wear our fingers rough with handling them. 20
Oh, just another kind of outdoor 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 apple orchard.
My apple trees will never get across 25
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, 'Good fences make good neighbours.'
Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder
If I could put a notion in his head:
'Why do they make good neighbours? Isn't it 30
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 walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offence.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall, 35
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
In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed. 40
He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
He will not go behind his father's saying,
And he likes having thought of it so well
He says again, 'Good fences make good neighbours.' 45

Robert Frost

- 1.9 Rewrite line 1 in normal spoken English by changing the word order where necessary. (2)
- 1.10 This poem is about repairing a wall.
- 1.10.1 What type of wall is being repaired? (2)
- 1.10.2 Quote ONE word from lines 1 to 4 to prove your answer. (1)
- 1.11 Would you say that the hunters destroy the wall deliberately? Answer YES or NO and give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 1.12 Give evidence from the poem to show that the neighbours do not have a close relationship. (2)
- 1.13 “We have to use a spell to make them balance” (line 18)
What does this tell you about the mending process? (2)
- 1.14 Write down the THREE questions the poet would like to ask his neighbour according to lines 30 to 34. (3)
- 1.15 Choose the correct answer from those given. Write only the number and the answer.
- “In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed” (line 40)
- Which figure of speech is used here?
- A. Metaphor
B. Alliteration
C. Simile
D. Personification (2)
- 1.16 What does the description in 1.15 suggest about the neighbour? (2)
- 1.17 “Good fences make good neighbours” (lines 27 and 45)
Write down what this saying means in your own words. (2)

[40]

SECTION B
THE NOVEL

QUESTION 2
Maru – Bessie Head

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Extract A:

‘How did you do all this work?’ Dikeledi gasped, carefully piling the thirty sheets of seemingly neat, detached activity on top of one another.

Margaret turned round and smiled. There was no word to explain the torture of those days, but out of it she had learned. Something inside her was more powerful than her body could endure. It had to be brought under control, put on a leash and then be allowed to live in a manageable form. She would never do work like that again. Everything else would be at a slower, studied pace.

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- 2.1 What is in the enormous parcel that Dikeledi gives to Margaret? (2)
- 2.2 Dikeledi says she bought the parcel. Why does she lie about this? (2)
- 2.3 Why would Margaret not accept the gift if she knew who it was from? (2)
- 2.4
 - 2.4.1 Who has really given her the gift? (2)
 - 2.4.2 How will this person get hold of the paintings? (2)
 - 2.4.3 What do you think is the **real** reason behind this gift? (2)
- 2.5 Why have the days been like ‘torture’ to Margaret? (Line 5). (2)
- 2.6 Margaret gives the paintings to Dikeledi, saying she feels like a millionaire. In what way is she a millionaire? (2)
- 2.7 Dikeledi sets three paintings aside.
 - 2.7.1 Which two colours are dominant in these paintings? (2)
 - 2.7.2 Which of these two colours is the more dominant one? (2)
 - 2.7.3 What feelings or ideas do you think are represented or suggested by these two colours? (4)
 - 2.7.4 In the third painting there are two figures. Who are they? (2)
 - 2.7.5 Why is Dikeledi surprised when she recognises one figure? (2)

- 2.8 When Dikeledi hands over the paintings the recipient says 'I was waiting for them.'
- 2.8.1 How does he know about these specific paintings? (2)
- 2.8.2 He also looks very happy. Would you say that he has a special power over Margaret? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
- 2.8.3 These two people do get married and again share a dream. What is this dream all about? (4)
- 2.9 Who do you think is the most important character in this novel: Maru or Margaret? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
- [40]

SECTION C
DRAMA

Answer Question 3 OR Question 4.

QUESTION 3
Julius Caesar – William Shakespeare

Extract A: Act 2 Sc 2

Caesar	: Shall Caesar send a lie? Have I in conquest stretched mine arm so far To be afeard to tell greybeards the truth? Decius, go tell them Caesar will not come.	
Decius	: Most mighty Caesar, let me know some cause, Lest I be laughed at when I tell them so.	5
Caesar	: The cause is in my will; I will not come, That is enough to satisfy the Senate. But for your private satisfaction, Because I love you, I will let you know: Calphurnia here, my wife, stays me at home. She dreamt tonight she saw my statue, Which like a fountain with an hundred spouts Did run pure blood; and many lusty Romans Came smiling, and did bathe their hands in it. And these does she apply for warnings and portents Of evils imminent; and on her knee Hath begged that I will stay at home today.	10 15
Decius	: This dream is all amiss interpreted; It was a vision fair and fortunate. Your statue spouting blood in many pipes, In which so many smiling Romans bathed; Signifies that from you great Rome shall suck Reviving blood, and that great men shall press For tinctures, stains, relics, and cognizance. This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.	20 25
Caesar	: And this way have you well expounded it.	

- 3.1 What is the 'lie' to which Caesar refers in line 1? (2)
- 3.2 What does Caesar's question in line 1 suggest about him? (2)
- 3.3 Why has Caesar been asked to lie? (2)
- 3.4 Describe Calphurnia's dream in your own words. (2)
- 3.5 What meaning or interpretation is given to the dream by
- A. Decius?
- B. Calphurnia? (4)
- 3.6 What **other** method does Decius employ to ensure that Caesar goes to the Capitol? (2)
- 3.7 Why is it important to Decius that Caesar goes to the Capitol? (2)
- 3.8 "That is enough to satisfy the Senate" (line 8)
What is Caesar's attitude to the Senate? (2)
- 3.9 How do you think Calphurnia reacts to Caesar's statement in the last line of the extract? Give TWO points. (4)
- Choose the best option from those given.
- 3.10 Decius' statement, "Most mighty Caesar" (line 5) is an indication of ____.
- A. flattery
- B. greeting
- C. respect for Caesar
- D. Roman culture (2)

AND

Extract B: Act 3 Sc 2

Second Plebeian	: We'll hear him, we'll follow him, we'll die with him.	
Antony	: Good friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up To such a sudden flood of mutiny. They that have done this deed are honourable. What private griefs they have, alas, I know not, That made them do it. They are wise and honourable, And will, no doubt, with reasons answer you. I come not, friends, to steal away your hearts; I am no orator, as Brutus is, But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man, That love my friend; and that they know full well That gave me public leave to speak of him. For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech...	5 10 15

- 3.11 3.11.1 What does the first line suggest about the attitude of the speaker to Mark Antony? (2)
- 3.11.2 Why is this attitude surprising? (2)
- 3.12 Why do you think Mark Antony addresses the people as “Good friends, sweet friends”? (2)
- 3.13 “Let me not stir you up to such a sudden flood of mutiny” (line 3 – 5)
Do you think Antony means what he says here?
Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 3.14 “private griefs” (line 7)
- 3.14.1 Suggest one person who had “private griefs”. (1)
- 3.14.2 What were those “griefs”? (1)
- 3.15 Describe any TWO results of the mutiny following Antony’s speech. (4)
- 3.16 Do you agree with Mark Antony’s statement in the last two lines of the extract? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- [40]

OR

QUESTION 4

Macbeth – William Shakespeare

Read the extracts and answer the questions which follow.

Extract A: Act 2 Sc 3

Banquo	: Look to the lady!	
<i>Lady Macbeth is carried out</i>		
	And when we have our naked frailties hid, That suffer in exposure, let us meet And question this most bloody piece of work To know it further. Fears and scruples shake us.	5
	In the great hand of God I stand; and thence Against the undivulged pretence I fight Of treasonous malice.	
Macduff	: And so do I.	
All	: So all.	10
Macbeth	: Let’s briefly put on manly readiness, And meet in the hall together.	
All	: Well contented.	
<i>Exeunt all but Malcolm and Donalbain</i>		
Malcolm	: What will you do? Let’s not consort with them. To show an unfelt sorrow is an office Which the false man does easy. I’ll to England.	15

Donalbain	: To Ireland, I. Our separated fortune Shall keep us both the safer. Where we are There's daggers in men's smiles. The near in blood The nearer bloody.	20
Malcolm	: This murderous shaft that's shot Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way Is to avoid the aim. Therefore to horse; And let us not be dainty of leave-taking, But shift away. There's warrant in that theft Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.	25

- 4.1 Why is Lady Macbeth carried out? (2)
- 4.2 What is "this most bloody piece of work" (line 4) that Banquo refers to? (1)
- 4.3 In line 5 Banquo says: "Fears and scruples shake us."

Fill in suitable words in the open spaces. Fill in only ONE word in each open space. Write only the number and the answer.

Banquo means that all the guests are feeling 4.3.1 _____ and 4.3.2 _____.
He then says that he will fight this dangerous 4.3.3 _____ with the help of
4.3.4 _____. (4)

- 4.4 What suggestion does Malcolm make to his brother in line 14? (2)
- 4.5 Why do Malcolm and Donalbain decide to flee Scotland? (2)
- 4.6 The following paragraph deals with the situation in which Malcolm and Donalbain find themselves.

Complete the paragraph by filling in suitable words from the list given. Use each word only once and write only the number and the answer.

Fife, know, chances, uncle, nephew, enemies, pretend, survival, murderers, Inverness, suspecting, believing, cousin, Macbeth, father, Macdonwald, anyone, Dunsinane

Malcolm and Donalbain decide to flee to different countries so that their
4.6.1 _____ of 4.6.2 _____ will be better. They believe that here in this
castle, 4.6.3 _____, there are people who 4.6.4 _____ to be friendly, while
they are in fact 4.6.5 _____. The person that they suspect of the murder is
4.6.6 _____ because he is their 4.6.7 _____. They decide to leave without
telling 4.6.8 _____. This leads to people 4.6.9 _____ them of the murder of
their 4.6.10 _____. (10)

AND

Extract B: Act 3 Sc 1

Banquo	: Thou hast it now: King, Cawdor, Glamis, all As the weird women promised; and, I fear, Thou play'dst most foully for't. Yet it was said, It should not stand in thy posterity, But that myself should be the root and father Of many kings. If there come truth from them, (As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches shine,) 5 Why by the verities on thee made good May they not be my oracles as well, And set me up in hope? But hush! No more. 10
<i>Sennet sounded. Enter Macbeth as King, Lady Macbeth, Lennox, Ross, Lords and attendants</i>	
Macbeth	: Here's our chief guest.
Lady Macbeth	: If he had been forgotten, It had been as a gap in our great feast, And all-thing unbecoming.
Macbeth	: Tonight we hold a solemn supper, sir, 15 And I'll request your presence.
Banquo	: Let your Highness Command upon me, to the which my duties Are with a most indissoluble tie forever knit.
Macbeth	: Ride you this afternoon? 20
Banquo	: Ay, my good Lord.
Macbeth	: We should have else desired your good advice, In this day's council; but we'll take tomorrow.

4.7 In line 1 we learn that Macbeth is now king. (2)
Why is he king and not Malcolm?

4.8 Which characters are on stage while Banquo is speaking? (lines 1 to 10) (1)

4.9 "Yet it was said, it should not stand in thy posterity, ..." (lines 3 and 4)

Choose the correct option from those given and write down only the number and the letter of the option that you have chosen.

Banquo says that _____.

- A. Macbeth will not be king for long
- B. The kingship will not be inherited by someone Macbeth chooses
- C. Macbeth's sons will never become kings
- D. Macbeth is in danger of losing the kingship (2)

4.10 Banquo also remembers what the witches promised him. What did they promise him? (2)

4.11 For what reason does Banquo now hope that the promise made to him will come true? (2)

- 4.12 Macbeth invites Banquo to a feast at the castle. What makes this invitation so special? (2)
- 4.13 Read Banquo's reaction to the invitation in lines 17 to 19.
Choose the correct option from those given and write only the number and the letter of the option you have chosen.
Banquo says that he _____.
- A. doesn't really feel like attending the feast
B. feels very flattered but cannot attend
C. sees it as a great honour and can't wait to attend
D. will attend the feast out of loyalty to his king (2)
- 4.14 What are Banquo's plans for the afternoon? (2)
- 4.15 Quote TWO lines from the extract to prove that Macbeth values Banquo's opinion on important matters. (2)
- 4.16 Shortly after this conversation with Banquo, Macbeth meets with two men. What is the purpose of this meeting? (2)
- [40]

SECTION D SHORT STORIES

Answer Question 5 OR Question 6.

QUESTION 5 FOCUS – Compiled by R. Meyer

Read the extracts below and answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: from *The Schoolmaster* – Pauline Smith

My grandmother went to Jan Boetje's room and found the box as Franz Langermann had said. There was money in it enough to pay for the mules and the hand-cart, but there was nothing else. My grandmother took the box out to Franz Langermann and said: 'Take now the box as it is, and let Mijnheer give you himself what is just, but surely I will not take payment for the mules. Is it not seven months now that Jan Boetje has taught school to my grandchildren? God help Jan Boetje, and may he go in peace.'

5

But Franz Langermann would not take the box. 'Look now, Mevrouw,' he said, 'I swore to Jan Boetje that only for the hand-cart would I take the money, and all the rest would I leave.'

10

My grandmother put the box back in Jan Boetje's room, and gave to Franz Langermann instead such things as a man takes on a journey – biltong, and rusks and meal, and a little kid-skin full of dried fruits. As much as Franz Langermann could carry

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she gave him. But I, that would have given Jan Boetje all the world, in all the world had nothing that I might give. Only when Franz Langermann had left the house and crossed the yard did I run after him with my little Bible and cry: 'Franz Langermann! Franz Langermann! Say to Jan Boetje to come again to Nooitgedacht! Say to him that so long as I live I will wait!' 20

Yes, I said that. God knows what meaning my message had for me, or what meaning it ever had for Jan Boetje, but it was as if I must die if I could not send it. 25

- 5.1 Give the name of the schoolmaster in the story. (1)
- 5.2 Who narrates this story? (1)
- 5.3 Explain what mules are and what they are used for in the story. (4)
- 5.4 What is the reason for Franz Langermann visiting the Delpports? (2)
- 5.5 Answer TRUE or FALSE and support your answer.
- A. Jan Boetje originally came from Germany.
- B. Jan Boetje is as deeply religious as is Grandma Delpport.
- C. Aunt Betje's children are orphans. 3x2=(6)
- 5.6 What evidence is there in the passage that the girl telling the story loves Jan Boetje? (2)
- 5.7 Give evidence from the story to show that the girl has grown or developed as a result of her love for Jan Boetje. Mention TWO points. (4)
- 5.8 Give TWO examples from the passage that show the honesty of the people. (4)

AND

Extract B: *The Jackal* – Hannah Browne

'If we could only get our hands on the young ones, it would save us a lot of trouble.'

He spilled his coffee and could only stare at his mother. Did she know?

But she was already on to another subject. 'You will have to help with the milking for a few days. Krot is away again.' 5

Down in the vlei the jackal was sniffing along the trail to her cubs. The smell of man, the smell of danger, was strong in her nose and getting stronger still. She stood uncertainly, walking a big circle. She was swollen with milk. She turned her head, listened, heard the faint mewling of the cubs. She circled the area and the smell became even stronger. Throwing all caution to the winds, she trotted to the hollow, whining softly. They were thirsty and mewling louder now that they were aware of her. 10

Then, quickly, and not allowing them to satisfy their thirst, with her muzzle she picked up the nearest cub by the scruff of its neck and carried it swiftly to the old hollow cave near the river. The cubs were very thirsty and yelped angrily as she carried them, one by one, to safety. Only when the last one was deposited with the others, did she lie down for them to suckle.

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Choose the correct answer from those given. Write only the number and the letter of the answer you have chosen.

- 5.9 The "young ones" referred to in line 1 are _____.
 A. small boys living in the area
 B. the newly born lambs
 C. the cubs
 D. young cows to be milked (1)
- 5.10 What is the "trouble" with the young ones? (2)
- 5.11 Quote the word which tells us the sound made by the young ones. (1)
- 5.12 What conflict or difficulty is the boy experiencing in the extract? (2)
- 5.13 According to the passage, whose duty is it usually to milk the cows? (1)
- 5.14 The sniffing method is used by the jackal for two particular reasons in the passage. Name them. (4)
- 5.15 Answer TRUE or FALSE and support your answer.
 A. The jackal looks after her cubs very well
 B. One of the themes in this story is "survival". (4)
- 5.16 What happens to the cubs at the end of the story? (1)

[40]

QUESTION 6

**Stories South African – Compiled By A Lennox-Short
and R.E. Lighton**

Read the extracts below and answer the set questions.

Extract A: *How Table Mountain Got its Cloud* – Ian D. Colvin

'Good-day, Mynheer van Hunks,' said the stranger.
 'Good-day', replied the old pirate, gruffly.
 'I come here like yourself for an occasional smoke,'
 the intruder continued, not in the least put out by the
 coldness of the welcome, 'and unfortunately to-day I
 have run out of tobacco, so I take the liberty of asking
 you to fill my pipe.'
 Van Hunks took up the bag and pushed it towards
 the stranger, who sat down without further invitation
 and rammed nearly half a pound of the leaf into the
 bowl.

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6.1 Who or what is a pirate? (2)

6.2 Choose either A, B, C or D as your answer.

The word 'gruffly' implies that van Hunks is _____.

- A. impolite to strangers
- B. welcoming
- C. unhappy
- D. friendly and cheerful (2)

6.3 How does the stranger react to this? (2)

6.4 How strong is this tobacco? (2)

6.5 Select from the list below FIVE words that best describe van Hunks.

cold, uncaring, friendly, cowardly, lonely, honest, boastful, compassionate, comical, compatible, cynical

(5)

AND

Extract B

'I've taken a liking to you,
Mynheer van Hunks.'
'Most people love me at sight,' said the sailor, grimly.
'I'm popular myself,' returned the other.

6.6 Why do you think the stranger likes van Hunks? Give TWO reasons. 2x2=(4)

6.7 6.7.1 Van Hunks says "Most people love me at sight".
The above statement can be described as one of the following.
Choose the better option from the following and write only the correct letter.

- A. sarcastic
- B. honest (2)

6.7.2 Give a reason for your choice in 6.7.1. (2)

6.8 "I'm popular myself"

6.8.1 The devil is _____ when he says this.

- A. joking
- B. honest (2)

6.8.2 How do we know that the devil is popular? (2)

AND

Extract C: *The Follower* – F.C. Cornell

‘Yes!’ said Jason, ‘there’s many a man been lost since the diamond rush first started: gone away from camp and never turned up again — died of thirst most of them, of course, though I dare say the Bushmen accounted for some. Sometimes the sand has overwhelmed them and buried their bodies for ever. Sometimes after a big storm it gives up its dead as the sea does. I’ve seen some queer things there myself. Once near Easter Cliffs, after a terrific storm had shifted all the dunes, I came across the bodies of a dozen white men, all together and mummified and wonderfully preserved. God knows how they died and how long they’d been there!’

5

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- 6.9 Match the names from the list to the descriptions given below. Write down only the number and the name. You will have to use some names more than once.

Sidney, Jason, Ransford, Carfax

- 6.9.1 First person narrator
- 6.9.2 Superstitious man
- 6.9.3 One of the listeners
- 6.9.4 Cannot sleep when there is a moon
- 6.9.5 Clutches bag with diamonds

(5)

AND

Extract D: *The Way That He Took* – Rudyard Kipling

‘No, come to our camp. Let the men see a woman again!’ he pleaded.
Sister Dorothy, old in the needs of war, for all her twenty-four years, gathered up a tin of biscuits and some bread and butter new cut by the orderlies. Sister Margaret picked up the teapot, the spirit-lamp, and a water-bottle.
‘Cape Town water,’ she said with a nod. ‘Filtered too. I know Karoo water.’ She jumped down lightly on to the ballast.
‘What do you know about the Karoo, Sister?’ said the captain of Mounted Infantry, indulgently as a veteran of a month’s standing.

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- 6.10 Sister Dorothy is not old, yet the narrator says she is “old in the needs of war”.
What does he mean? (2)
- 6.11 Sister Margaret brings along a water bottle.
- 6.11.1 Why does she do this? (2)
- 6.11.2 What else do we learn about the Karoo through Sister Margaret? (2)
- 6.12 In what tone of voice do you think the captain says:
“What do you know about the Karoo, Sister?”
- A. Superior
B. Sarcastic
C. Belittling
D. Uncaring (2)
- 6.13 6.13.1 How long has the captain been in the Karoo? (1)
6.13.2 Why is he there? (1)
- [40]

TOTAL: 80

END