

# HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL



June 2017  
ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE  
Grade 11

Paper 2

Time: 2 ½ hours  
Examiner: Miss S. Ramsout

Marks: 80  
Moderator: Mrs N. Atkinson

N.B. This question paper consists of 13 pages

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS**

1. Draw a 2cm wide margin on the right-hand side of each page of your answer booklet.
2. Read and follow ALL instructions carefully.
3. Rule off on completion of EACH section.
4. It is in your own interests to write and present your work neatly.
5. Use your time carefully. Suggested time management:
  - Section A: approximately 45 minutes
  - Section B: approximately 50 minutes
  - Section C: approximately 55 minutes

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Read this page carefully before you begin to answer the questions.
2. This question paper consists of **THREE** sections:  
SECTION A: Poetry (30 marks)  
SECTION B: Short Stories (25 marks)  
SECTION C: Drama (25 marks)

3. Answer **FIVE** questions in all: **THREE** questions in Section A, **ALL** questions in Section B and **ONE** question in Section C as follows:

**SECTION A: POETRY**

PRESCRIBED POETRY – Answer TWO questions

UNSEEN POETRY – COMPULSORY question

**SECTION B: SHORT STORIES CONTEXTUAL**

Answer ALL questions

**SECTION C: DRAMA ESSAY**

Answer ONE question

4. LENGTH OF ANSWERS:

The essay question on Poetry should be answered in **250 – 300 words**.

The essay question in the Drama section should be answered in **350– 400 words**.

The length of answers to contextual questions should be determined by the mark allocation. Candidates should aim for conciseness and relevance.

5. Carefully follow the instructions at the beginning of each section.

**CONTENTS:**

<b>SECTION A: POETRY</b>		
Prescribed poetry: Answer any TWO questions		
Question number	Question type	Marks
1. <i>The Second Coming</i>	Essay question	10
OR		
2. <i>Oymandias</i>	Contextual question	10
OR		
3. <i>Decomposition</i>	Contextual question	10
OR		
4. <i>Sunstrike</i>	Contextual Question	10
AND		
Unseen poetry		
5. <i>Love poem For My Country</i>	Contextual question	10
AND		
<b>SECTION B: Short Stories</b>		
Answer ALL questions		
6. <i>The Tell-Tale Heart</i> and <i>The Most Dangerous Game</i>	Contextual question	25
AND		

**SECTION C: Drama**7. *Macbeth*

Essay question

25

Use this checklist to ensure that you have answered the correct number of questions:

SECTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK
A: Poetry (Prescribed Poetry)	1 – 4	2	
A: Poetry (Unseen Poem)	5	1	
B: Short Stories	6	All	
C: Drama Essay	7	1	

**SECTION A: PRESCRIBED POETRY**

Answer TWO of the following questions

**QUESTION 1: ESSAY QUESTION****THE SECOND COMING**

Turning and turning in the widening gyre  
 The falcon cannot hear the falconer;  
 Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;  
 Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,  
 The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere 5  
 The ceremony of innocence is drowned;  
 The best lack all conviction, while the worst  
 Are full of passionate intensity.

Surely some revelation is at hand;  
 Surely the Second Coming is at hand. 10  
 The Second Coming! Hardly are those words out  
 When a vast image out of Spiritus Mundi  
 Troubles my sight: a waste of desert sand;  
 A shape with lion body and the head of a man,  
 A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun, 15  
 Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it  
 Wind shadows of the indignant desert birds.

The darkness drops again but now I know  
 That twenty centuries of stony sleep  
 Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle, 20  
 And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,  
 Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?

“*The Second Coming*” highlights the dangers facing society as we move further away from traditional morals and values.

Discuss the validity of the above statement in an essay of 200 – 250 words. Focus on imagery and diction.

[10]

### QUESTION 2: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

#### OZYMANDIAS

I met a traveller from an antique land  
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone  
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,  
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown  
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command 5  
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read  
Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,  
The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed.  
And on the pedestal these words appear: 10  
"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:  
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"  
Nothing beside remains: round the decay  
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,  
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| 2.1  | What type of poem is this? How do you know?   | 2 |
| 2.2  | Comment on the poet's use of diction to describe Ozymandias' personality. Quote to support your answer. | 2 |
| 2.3. | Discuss the irony of the inscription that appears on the pedestal.                                      | 1 |
| 2.4  | Name and explain the effectiveness of the figure of speech used in lines 13 and 14.                     | 2 |

2.5 What message is the poet trying to convey to the reader?

3

[10]

### QUESTION 3: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

#### DECOMPOSITION

I have a picture I took in Bombay  
of a beggar asleep on the pavement:  
grey-haired, wearing shorts and a dirty shirt,  
his shadow thrown aside like a blanket.

His arms and legs could be cracks in the stone,  
routes for the ants' journeys, the flies' descents,  
Brain-washed by the sun into exhaustion,  
he lies veined into stone, a fossil man.

5

Behind him there is a crowd passingly  
bemused by a pavement trickster and quite  
indifferent to this very common sight  
of an old man asleep on the pavement.

10

I thought it then a good composition  
and glibly called it "The Man in the Street,"  
remarking how typical it was of  
India that the man in the street lived there.

15

His head in the posture of one weeping  
into a pillow chides me now for my  
presumption at attempting to compose  
art of his hunger and solitude.

20

3.1 Discuss the significance of the title.

2

- 3.2 Select any two images from stanzas 1 and 2 and discuss how each contributes to our understanding of the beggar's condition. 3
- 3.3. What comment does the speaker make about society in stanza 3? Quote to support your answer. 2
- 3.4 How does the speaker's attitude change toward the picture and the beggar himself at the end of the poem? Quote to support your answer. 3
- [10]

**QUESTION 4: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

**SUNSTRIKE**

A solitary prospector  
staggered, locked in a vision  
of slate hills that capered  
on the molten horizon.

Waterless he came to where 5  
a river had run, now a band  
flowing only in ripples  
of white unquenchable sand.

Cursing, he dug sporadically  
here, here, as deep as his arm, 10  
and sat quite still, eyes thirstily  
incredulous on his palm.

A handful of alluvial  
diamonds leered back and more: mixed  
in the scar, glinted globules 15  
of rubies, emeralds, onyx.

And then he was swimming in fire  
and drinking, splashing hot halos  
of glittering drops at the choir  
of assembled carrion crows. 20

- 4.1 What is a prospector? 1
- 4.2 Discuss why the word "capered" is incongruous (out of place) with the rest of stanza one. 2
- 4.3. Why does the poet use the word "unquenchable" to describe the sand? 2

- |     |  |             |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 4.4 | Why are the prospector's eyes "thirstily incredulous"?   | 2           |
| 4.5 | Explain what is happening to the prospector in stanza 5. | 3           |
|     |  | <b>[10]</b> |

**UNSEEN POETRY:  
QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read the following poem and answer the questions set on it.

My country is for unity feel the millions deep under the bowels of soil hear the golden voice of a miner's praise for my country	25     30
see their passion their hands are joined together there is hope in their eyes  we shall celebrate	  35  
My country is for peace so says the veld where reptiles caress its surface with elegant motions glittering in their pride	10
My country is for joy so talk the mountains with baboons hopping from boulder to boulder in the majestic delight of cliffs and peaks	15
My country is for health and wealth see the blue of the sea and beneath the jewels of fish	20

- |       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| 5.1.1 | What figure of speech is used in the first 3 stanzas?                                | 1 |
| 5.1.2 | Identify and explain two examples of this figure of speech.                          | 2 |
| 5.2.  | What is the effect of using the word “ancient” in line 3?                            | 2 |
| 5.3   | Quote 2 words from stanza 3 which indicate the speaker’s feeling toward his country. | 1 |
| 5.4.  | What is the poet’s message in writing this poem?                                     | 2 |
| 5.5.  | How do the last 3 stanzas contribute to this message?                                | 2 |

**Total for Section A: 30 marks**

### **SECTION B: Short Stories**

**QUESTION 6: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION (Answer ALL questions in this section.)**

#### **6.1 The Tell-Tale Heart (Edgar Allan Poe)**

##### **TEXT A**

TRUE! --nervous --very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am; but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses --not destroyed --not dulled them. Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthily --how calmly I can tell you the whole story.

**Refer to Text A:**

- 6.1.1 Who is the character speaking in this extract? 1
- 6.1.2 Discuss the irony in the character's insistence that he is not mad. 3

**TEXT B**

Presently I heard a slight groan, and I knew it was the groan of mortal terror. It was not a groan of pain or of grief --oh, no! --it was the low stifled sound that arises from the bottom of the soul when overcharged with awe. I knew the sound well. Many a night, just at midnight, when all the world slept, it has welled up from my own bosom, deepening, with its dreadful echo, the terrors that distracted me. I say I knew it well. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart. I knew that he had been lying awake ever since the first slight noise, when he had turned in the bed. His fears had been ever since growing upon him. He had been trying to fancy them causeless, but could not. He had been saying to himself --"It is nothing but the wind in the chimney --it is only a mouse crossing the floor," or "It is merely a cricket which has made a single chirp." Yes, he had been trying to comfort himself with these suppositions: but he had found all in vain.

- 6.1.5 Discuss the significance of the title with reference to the short story as a whole. 3

**6.2 The Most Dangerous Game (Richard Connell)**

**TEXT C**

"Yes, even that tough-minded old Swede, who'd go up to the devil himself and ask him for a light. Those fishy blue eyes held a look I never saw there before. All I could get out of him was 'This place has an evil name among seafaring men, sir.' Then he said to me, very gravely, 'Don't you feel anything?'--as if the air about us was actually poisonous. Now, you mustn't laugh when I tell you this--I did feel something like a sudden chill.

"There was no breeze. The sea was as flat as a plate-glass window. We were drawing near the island then. What I felt was a--a mental chill; a sort of sudden dread."

"Pure imagination," said Rainsford.

"One superstitious sailor can taint the whole ship's company with his fear."

"Maybe. But sometimes I think sailors have an extra sense that tells them when they are in danger. Sometimes I think evil is a tangible thing--with wave lengths, just as sound and light have. An evil place can, so to speak, broadcast vibrations of evil. Anyhow, I'm glad we're getting out of this zone. Well, I think I'll turn in now, Rainsford."

"I'm not sleepy," said Rainsford. "I'm going to smoke another pipe up on the afterdeck."

**Refer to Text C:**

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| 6.2.1 | Who is Rainsford?   | 1 |
| 6.2.2 | What has caused the captain and crew to become so superstitious?  | 2 |
| 6.2.3 | "I'm not sleepy," said Rainsford. "I'm going to smoke another pipe up on the afterdeck."<br>Using your knowledge of the story, explain why this decision can be described as ill-advised. | 3 |

**TEXT D**

"I've read your book about hunting snow leopards in Tibet, you see," explained the man. "I am General Zaroff."

Rainsford's first impression was that the man was singularly handsome; his second was that there was an original, almost bizarre quality about the general's face. He was a tall man past middle age, for his hair was a vivid white; but his thick eyebrows and pointed military moustache were as black as the night from which Rainsford had come. His eyes, too, were black and very bright. He had high cheekbones, a sharpcut nose, a spare, dark face--the face of a man used to giving orders, the face of an aristocrat.

Turning to the giant in uniform, the general made a sign. The giant put away his pistol, saluted, withdrew.

"Ivan is an incredibly strong fellow," remarked the general, "but he has the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. A simple fellow, but, I'm afraid, like all his race, a bit of a savage."

- |        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| 6.2.6. | Does Rainsford prove to be a worthy opponent for General Zaroff? Refer to the story in your response. | 3 |
|--------|---|---|

**Total for Section B: 25 marks**

**SECTION C: Drama**

Write a well-structured essay of between **350 – 400 words** (approximately 2 pages) on the topic below.

**QUESTION 7: *Macbeth* – William Shakespeare**

**FIRST WITCH**

All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, thane of Glamis!

**SECOND WITCH**

All hail, Macbeth! Hail to thee, thane of Cawdor!

**THIRD WITCH**

All hail, Macbeth, that shalt be king hereafter! (Act 1, Scene 3)

**LADY MACBETH**

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. (Act 1, Scene 5)

**MACBETH**

I have no spur  
To prick the sides of my intent, but only  
Vaulting ambition (Act 1, Scene 7)

While there are influences acting on him, Macbeth is ultimately responsible for his actions.  
Discuss the validity (truth) of the above statement.

[25]

**Total for Section C: 25 marks**

**Total for Paper 2: 80 marks**