

HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL



JUNE 2017

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE GRADE 9 PAPER 2 (LITERATURE)

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 80

Examiner: Ms M. Naudé

Moderator: Mrs N. Atkinson

NB: This question paper consists of 14 pages

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS

1. Draw a 2 cm 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: POETRY (30 minutes)
 - Section B: FOLKTALES (30 minutes)
 - Section C: FILM STUDY (30 minutes)
 - Section D: SHORT STORY **OR** NOVEL (30 minutes)

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This paper consists of FOUR sections:
 - SECTION A: POETRY (20 marks)
 - SECTION B: FOLKTALES (20 marks)
 - SECTION C: FILM STUDY (20 marks)
 - SECTION D: SHORT STORY **OR** NOVEL (20 marks)

You are required to answer questions from all FOUR sections.

2. Number each answer exactly as the question paper is numbered.
3. Follow ALL instructions.
4. Draw a double margin.
5. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: POETRY

QUESTION 1: “MY PARENTS KEPT ME FROM CHILDREN WHO WERE ROUGH” by Stephen Spender

Read the poem below and then answer the following questions.

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

I feared more than tigers their muscles like iron 5
And 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.

They were lithe, they sprang out behind hedges 10
Like dogs to bark at our world. They threw mud
And I looked another way, pretending to smile.
I longed to forgive them, yet they never smiled.

QUESTIONS:

- 1.1 Refer to stanza one. State two differences between the speaker and the other children. (2)
- 1.2 Refer to stanza two. Name one type of bullying that the speaker endures, providing a quote to substantiate your answer. (2)
- 1.3 Identify and discuss the effectiveness of the figure of speech in line 7. (3)
- 1.4 Quote an example of onomatopoeia from the poem. (1)
- 1.5 Refer to the final line of the poem. What is the speaker’s attitude towards the rough children? (2)

[TOTAL: 10]

QUESTION 2: “MOTHER TO SON” by Langston Hughes

Read the poem below and then answer the following questions.

| | |
|--|----|
| Well, son, I'll tell you: Life for me ain't been no crystal stair. It's had tacks in it, And splinters, And boards torn up, | 5 |
| And places with no carpet on the floor - Bare. But all the time I've been a-climbin' on, And reachin' landin's, | 10 |
| And turnin' corners, And sometimes goin' in the dark Where there ain't been no light. So boy, don't you turn back. Don't you set down on the steps | 15 |
| 'Cause you finds it's kinder hard. Don't you fall now - For I've still goin', honey, I've still climbin', And life for me ain't been no crystal stair. | 20 |

QUESTIONS:

- 2.1 What do you think the poet means by “crystal stair” (lines 2 and 20)? (2)
- 2.2 Refer to line 7. Why do you think the poet has isolated the word “Bare”? (2)
- 2.3 Identify the tone of line 14. (1)
- 2.4 Refer to line 18: “For I've still goin', honey”
 - 2.4.1 What is the register in this line? (1)
 - 2.4.2 Why does the poet use this register in the poem? (1)
- 2.5 Write down the mother's message to her son in your own words. (3)

[TOTAL: 10]

SECTION A TOTAL: 20

SECTION B: FOLKTALES

QUESTION 3: "THE TOAD AND THE BOY"

Read the extracts below and then answer the following questions.

The water-fowls were flying over the marshy lakes. It was now the hunting season. Indian men, with bows and arrows, were wading waist deep amid the wild rice. Near by, within their wigwams, the wives were roasting wild duck and making down pillows.

In the largest teepee sat a young mother wrapping red porcupine quills about the long fringes of a buckskin cushion. Beside her lay a black-eyed baby boy cooing and laughing. Reaching and kicking upward with his tiny hands and feet, he played with the dangling strings of his heavy-beaded bonnet hanging empty on a tent pole above him.

At length the mother laid aside her red quills and white sinew-threads. The babe fell fast asleep. Leaning on one hand and softly whispering a little lullaby, she threw a light cover over her baby. It was almost time for the return of her husband.

QUESTIONS:

- 3.1 Describe the lifestyle led by the Native American people according to the extract. Substantiate your answer with references to the text. (3)
- 3.2 Why do you think the folktale begins with a description of the mother's love for her baby boy? (2)

"Mother! Mother! Tell me what voice it was I heard which pleased my ears, but made my eyes grow wet!" said he, breathless.

"Han, my son," grunted a big, ugly toad. "It was the voice of a weeping woman you heard. My son, do not say you like it. Do not tell me it brought tears to your eyes. You have never heard me weep. I can please your ear and break your heart. Listen!" replied the great old toad.

Stepping outside, she stood by the entrance way. She was old and badly puffed out. She had reared a large family of little toads, but none of them had aroused her love, nor ever grieved her. She had heard the wailing human voice and marveled at the throat which produced the strange sound. Now, in her great desire to keep the stolen boy awhile longer, she ventured to cry as the Dakota woman does. In a gruff, coarse voice she broke forth:

"Hin-hin, doe-skin! Hin-hin, Ermine, Ermine! Hin-hin, red blanket, with white border!"

Not knowing that the syllables of a Dakota's cry are the names of loved ones gone, the ugly toad mother sought to please the boy's ear with the names of valuable articles.

- 3.3 To whom is the boy referring in line 1? (1)
- 3.4 Explain why the toad attempts to cry like the Dakota woman. (2)
- 3.5 What comment do you think this folktale is making about the nature of family? (2)

[TOTAL: 10]

QUESTION 4: "WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT"

Read the extract below and then answer the following questions.

The behaviour of the cook was now a little better; but besides this Dick had another hardship to get over. His bed stood in a garret, where there were so many holes in the floor and the walls that every night he was tormented with rats and mice. A gentleman having given Dick a penny for cleaning his shoes, he thought he would buy a cat with it. The next day he saw a girl with a cat, and asked her, "Will you let me have that cat for a penny?" The girl said: "Yes, that I will, master, though she is an excellent mouser."

Dick hid his cat in the garret, and always took care to carry a part of his dinner to her; and in a short time he had no more trouble with the rats and mice, but slept quite sound every night.

Soon after this, his master had a ship ready to sail; and as it was the custom that all his servants should have some chance for good fortune as well as himself, he called them all into the parlour and asked them what they would send out.

They all had something that they were willing to venture except poor Dick, who had neither money nor goods, and therefore could send nothing. For this reason he did not come into the parlour with the rest; but Miss Alice guessed what was the matter, and ordered him to be called in. She then said: "I will lay down some money for him, from my own purse", but her father told her: "This will not do, for it must be something of his own."

When poor Dick heard this, he said: "I have nothing but a cat which I bought for a penny some time since of a little girl."

"Fetch your cat then, my lad," said Mr Fitzwarren, "and let her go."

QUESTIONS:

- 4.1 Although the cook is unkind to him, Dick gives her a gift. What does this tell you about his character? (2)

- 4.2 Why does Mr Fitzwarren urge his servants to send one of their possessions with the sailing ship? (1)
- 4.3 What role does Miss Alice play in the folktale? (2)
- 4.4 Do you think it is fair of Mr Fitzwarren to tell Dick to send his cat with the ship? Provide a reason for your answer. (2)
- 4.5 Explain the significance of Dick Whittington's cat in the folktale. (3)

[TOTAL: 10]

SECTION B TOTAL: 20

SECTION C: FILM STUDY

QUESTION 5: “A MIDSUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM”

5.1 Identify the camera angle and shot used in each of the following frames.

5.1.1



Source:
<https://multimediashakespeare.wordpress.com/>

(2)

5.1.2



Source:
http://cinemplex.media.baseline-research.com/images/84624/84624_full.jpg

(2)

5.1.3



Source:
<https://the-drunkeno-dyssey.files.wordpress.com/2015/08/midsummer-night-4.jpg>

- (2)
- 5.2 Explain the significance of Midsummer Night with regard to the film. (2)
- 5.3 Why does Egeus refuse to let his daughter Hermia marry Lysander? (2)
- 5.4 Appearance versus reality is a significant theme in the film. Discuss one example of this theme from the film. (2)
- 5.5 Provide a character sketch of Bottom. (3)
- 5.6 Provide a character sketch of Robin Goodfellow (Puck). (3)
- 5.7 How does the play performed by the artisans, “Pyramus and Thisbe”, parallel the lives of the characters? (2)

SECTION C TOTAL: 20

SECTION D:

ANSWER ONLY ON THE TEXT YOU HAVE STUDIED WITH YOUR TEACHER. Answer EITHER Question 6 (SHORT STORY) OR Question 7 (NOVEL). You do not have to answer both.

For the classes of Mr Neale, Ms Ramsout and Ms Naudé:

QUESTION 6: SHORT STORY: “FLOWERS FOR ALGERNON” by Daniel Keyes

- 6.1 Explain how Daniel Keyes uses language (spelling, vocabulary, punctuation) throughout the story to represent Charlie’s changing intelligence. (3)
- 6.2 Which of the following most accurately describes the character Miss Kinnian? Provide the letter of your answer only. (1)
- a. Rude and aggressive
 - b. Foolish and immature
 - c. Kind and compassionate
- 6.3 How do Charlie’s feelings towards Miss Kinnian change after he has the operation? (2)
- 6.4 Why does Charlie develop such a strong bond with Algernon? (3)
- 6.5 Before he has the operation, Charlie believes that being intelligent means being able to read and write well. How would you define intelligence? Explain your response. (3)

Read the extract below and then answer the following questions.

I feel sick inside. Not sick like for a doctor, but inside my chest it feels empty like getting punched and a heartburn at the same time. I wasn't going to write about it, but I guess I got to, because it's important. Today was the first time I ever stayed home from work. Last night Joe Carp and Frank Reilly invited me to a party. There were lots of girls and some men from the factory. I remembered how sick I got last time I drank too much, so I told Joe I didn't want anything to drink. He gave me a plain Coke instead. It tasted funny, but I thought it was just a bad taste in my mouth. We had a lot of fun for a while. Joe said I should dance with Ellen and she would teach me the steps. I fell a few times and I couldn't understand why because no one else was dancing besides Ellen and me. And all the time I was tripping because somebody's foot was always sticking out.

Then when I got up I saw the look on Joe's face and it gave me a funny feeling in my stomach. "He's a scream," one of the girls said. Everybody was laughing. Frank said, "I ain't laughed so much since we sent him off for the newspaper that night at Muggsy's and ditched him."

- 6.6 Explain why Charlie feels so awful from an emotional point of view at this point in the story. Quote from the extract to support your answer. (3)
- 6.7 In lines 2 – 3 Charlie writes: “I wasn't going to write about it, but I guess I got to, because it's important”. Why might it be important for Charlie to record this experience in a progress report? (3)
- 6.8 After reading the story, do you think that it was a good idea for Charlie to undergo the operation? Provide a reason for your answer. (2)

[TOTAL: 20]

OR

OR

**For the classes of Ms Gordon and Mrs Meiring:
QUESTION 7: NOVEL: *ANIMAL FARM* by George Orwell**

Read the extracts below and then answer the following questions.

“Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race! That is my message to you, comrades: Rebellion! I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. Fix your eyes on that, comrades, throughout the short remainder of your lives! And above all, pass on this message of mine to those who come after you, so that future generations shall carry on the struggle until it is victorious.”

QUESTIONS:

- 7.1 Name the character speaking in this extract. (1)
- 7.2 What is this character persuading the animals to do? Quote to support your answer. (3)
- 7.3 Name the man on the farm that the animals get rid of. (1)
- 7.4 What are the “evils” that the animals endure? Write down two examples. (2)

The pigs now revealed that during the past three months they had taught themselves to read and write from an old spelling book which had belonged to Mr. Jones's children and which had been thrown on the rubbish heap. Napoleon sent for pots of black and white paint and led the way down to the five-barred gate that gave on to the main road. Then Snowball (for it was Snowball who was best at writing) took a brush between the two knuckles of his trotter, painted out MANOR FARM from the top bar of the gate and in its place painted ANIMAL FARM. This was to be the name of the farm from now onwards. After this they went back to the farm buildings, where Snowball and Napoleon sent for a ladder which they caused to be set against the end wall of the big barn. They explained that by their studies of the past three months the pigs had succeeded in reducing the principles of Animalism to Seven Commandments.

THE SEVEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3. No animal shall wear clothes.
4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5. No animal shall drink alcohol.
6. No animal shall kill any other animal.
7. All animals are equal.

- 7.5 Why do the pigs immediately take on leadership roles on the farm? (1)
- 7.6 Name the historical figures represented by Napoleon and Snowball. (2)
- 7.7 Why do you think the animals change the name of the farm? (2)
- 7.8 Which economic and political system is represented by Animalism? Provide a brief definition of this system. (3)
- 7.9 Refer to the seventh commandment, and explain how it has already been broken at this point in the novel. (2)
- 7.10 Further on in the novel the animals create a flag. Provide a description of this flag. (3)

[TOTAL: 20]

SECTION D TOTAL: 20

