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**SOMERSET**

**EXAMINATION COVER SHEET**

**ENGLISH (HOME LANGUAGE) GRADE 9**

**PAPER 1 (LANGUAGE) DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS**

**DATE: TUESDAY 7 JUNE 2016 TOTAL MARKS: 80 marks**

**EXAMINER: MS J MARTIN MODERATOR: MR G BUDD**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This paper consists of **three** sections. The reading texts are separate to the questions.
* Section A – Reading for understanding (Texts 1 – 3) 45 marks
* Section B – Language in context (Texts 4 - 7) 40 marks
* Section C – Summary (Text 8) 10 marks
1. Read the instructions carefully.
2. Answer the questions in complete, contextual sentences.
3. Look the mark allocation very carefully (PEE)
4. Answer the questions in any order, but NUMBER the questions correctly.
5. Please draw a margin on the right hand side of each page that you write on.

**Section A – Response to texts**

**Section A – Reading for understanding**

**Section A - Reading for understanding 50 marks**

**QUESTION ONE 15 marks**

**HEAVEN IS NOT CLOSED by Bessie Head**

 **Read through the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.**

What could a woman do with a man like that who knew his own mind? She either loved him or she was mad. From that day on, Galethebege knew what she would do. She would do all that Ralokae commanded as a good wife should. But her former life was like a drug. Her footsteps were too accustomed to wearing down the footpath to the church, and there they carried her to the missionary’s house which stood just under the shadow of the church.

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The missionary was a short, anonymous-looking man who wore glasses. He had been the resident missionary for some time, and like all his fellows, he did not particularly like the people. He always complained to his own kind that they were terrible beggars and rather stupid. So when he opened the door and saw Galethebege there his expression, with raised eyebrows said: ‘Well, what do you want now?’

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 ‘I am to be married, sir,’ Galethebege said politely, after the exchange of greetings. The missionary smiled: ‘Well come in my dear. Let us talk about the arrangements,’ he said pleasantly.

He stared at her with polite, professional interest. She was a complete non-entity, a part of the vague black blur which was his congregation – oh, they noticed chiefs and people like that, but not the silent mass of humble and lowly who had an almost weird capacity to creep quietly through life. Her next words brought her sharply into focus.

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‘The man I am to marry, sir, does not wish to be married in the Christian way. He will only marry under Setswana custom,’ she said softly.

They always knew the superficial stories about ‘heathen customs’ and an expression of disgust crept into his face – sexual malpractices were associated with the traditional marriage ceremony (and shudder!), they draped the stinking intestinal bag of the ox around their necks.

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‘That we cannot allow!’ he said sharply. ‘Tell him to come and marry in the Christian way.’

Galethebege started trembling all over. She looked at the missionary in alarm. Ralokae would never agree to this. Her intention in approaching the missionary was to acquire his blessing for the marriage, as though a compromise of tenderness could be made between two traditions opposed to each other. She trembled because it was beyond her station in life to be involved in controversy and protest. The missionary noted the trembling and alarm and his tone softened a bit, but his next words were devastating.

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‘My dear,’ he said persuasively, ‘heaven is closed to the unbeliever…’

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 Galethebege stumbled home on shaking legs. It never occurred to her to question such a miserable religion which terrified people with the fate of eternal damnation in hell-fire if they were ‘heathens’ or sinners. Only Ralokae seemed quite unperturbed by the fate that awaited him. He smiled when Galethebege relayed the words of the missionary to him.

Answer the following sentences in full, contextual sentences.

1. “But her former life was like a drug” (line 3)
2. What does “her former life” refer to? (1)
3. Why is this “life” of hers compared to a “drug”? (2)
4. Galethebege visits the missionary.
5. What is the normal task of a missionary? (1)
6. How is the missionary’s behaviour in the extract contrary to what one would expect of a missionary? (2)
7. “Well, what do you want now?” (line 9) Write down ONE word to describe the tone of these words which would have been reflected in his facial expression. (1)
8. “The missionary smiled.” (line 12)
9. Why does he smile? (2)
10. “She was a complete non-entity.” (line 13) What do these words tell us about the way the missionary views the congregation? (1)
11. Consider the paragraph starting, “He stared at her with polite…”
12. In what way does this prove that he is a hypocrite? (2)
13. Find another example of this hypocrisy in paragraph 2. (1)
14. What does Ralokae’s smile at the end of the extract reveal about his thoughts? (2)

**QUESTION TWO 20 marks**

**Read through the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.**

**Mementos, 1 – W.D. Snodgrass**

Sorting out letters and piles of my old

 Cancelled checks, old clippings, and yellow note cards

That meant something once, I happened to find

 Your picture, *That* picture. I stopped there cold,

Like a man raking piles of dead leaves in his yard

 Who has turned up a severed hand.

Still, that first second, I was glad: you stand

 Just as you stood – shy, delicate, slender,

In that long gown of green lace netting and daisies

 That you wore to our first dance. The sight of you stunned

Us all. Well, our needs were different, then,

 And our ideals came easy.

Then through the war and those two long years

 Overseas, the Japanese dead in their shacks

Among dishes, dolls, and lost shoes; I carried

 This glimpse of you, there, to joke down my fear,

Prove it had been, that it might come back.

 That was before we got married.

- Before we drained out one another’s force

 With lies, self-denial, unspoken regret

And the sick eyes that blame; before the divorce

 And the treachery. Say it: before we met. Still,

I put back your picture. Someday, in due course,

 I will find that it’s still there

1. Was the poet immediately pleased he had found the photograph? (2)
2. Refer to line 2: “Cancelled checks, old clippings, and yellow note cards”
3. What is a ‘check’? (1)
4. What is a ‘cancelled check’? (1)
5. What could "old clippings" refer to? (1)
6. Why would the "note cards" be yellow? (1)
7. Refer to line 4: “Your picture, That picture. I stopped there cold”
8. Which emotion is expressed by the speaker in this line? (1)
9. Explain why the speaker behaves as described here. (1)
10. Refer to lines 5 – 6: “Like a man raking … up a severed hand”.
11. Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
12. What emotion do these lines stir up in *you* as the reader? (2)
13. Refer to line 16: “This glimpse of you, there, to joke down my fear”
14. Which fear is the speaker referring to in this line? (1)
15. Explain how the speaker copes with his fears? (1)
16. What significance for the poem as a whole do the following words have: "That meant something once"? (2)
17. Why does the poet put the words "that" in italics in the expression "That picture"? (1)
18. What was it that the poet found so attractive in the woman as opposed to their later married life? (1)
19. Do you think the speaker still loves woman? Discuss your view. (3)

**QUESTION THREE 15 marks**

**Read through the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.**

**My Last Duchess by Robert Browning**

That’s my last Duchess painted on the wall,

Looking as if she were alive. I call

That piece a wonder, now; Fra Pandolf’s hands

Worked busily a day, and there she stands.

Will’t please you sit and look at her? I said

“Fra Pandolf” by design, for never read

Strangers like you that pictured countenance,

The depth and passion of its earnest glance,

But to myself they turned (since none puts by

The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)

And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,

How such a glance came there; so, not the first

Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, ’twas not

Her husband’s presence only, called that spot

Of joy into the Duchess’ cheek; perhaps

Fra Pandolf chanced to say, “Her mantle laps

Over my lady’s wrist too much,” or “Paint

Must never hope to reproduce the faint

Half-flush that dies along her throat.” Such stuff

Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough

For calling up that spot of joy. She had

A heart—how shall I say?— too soon made glad,

Too easily impressed; she liked whate’er

She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.

Sir, ’twas all one! My favour at her breast,

The dropping of the daylight in the West,

The bough of cherries some officious fool

Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule

She rode with round the terrace—all and each

Would draw from her alike the approving speech,

Or blush, at least. She thanked men—good! but thanked

Somehow—I know not how—as if she ranked

My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name

With anybody’s gift. Who’d stoop to blame

This sort of trifling? Even had you skill

In speech—which I have not—to make your will

Quite clear to such an one, and say, “Just this

Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,

Or there exceed the mark”—and if she let

Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set

Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse—

E’en then would be some stooping; and I choose

Never to stoop. Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt,

Whene’er I passed her; but who passed without

Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;

Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands

As if alive. Will’t please you rise? We’ll meet

The company below, then. I repeat,

The Count your master’s known munificence

Is ample warrant that no just pretense

Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;

Though his fair daughter’s self, as I avowed

At starting, is my object. Nay, we’ll go

Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,

Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,

Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!

1. Describe the Duchess’s nature. (3)
2. Describe the Duke’s nature. (3)
3. Why did the Duke become so offended with his wife? (3)
4. How can we tell that the Duke believed that he ‘owned’ his wife? (2)
5. Do you think the Duchess deliberately defied her husband, or was she simply being a happy person? (2)
6. It is rumoured that the Duke’s first wife was poisoned after two years of marriage. Do you think the Duke played a role in this? (1)
7. What sort of woman would please the Duke? (1)

**Section B – Language in context 20 marks**

**QUESTION FOUR 10 marks**

**Examine the advertisement below and then answer the questions that follow.**

**PETA - People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals**



1. How is the advertisement getting its point across? (2)
2. Would *all* women be offended by this advertisement? (1)
3. What would some people find offensive about this advertisement? (2)
4. Would having a famous film star posing for the advertisement have any impact on its success? (1)
5. Would men find this advertisement offensive? (2)
6. PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) took a calculated risk with this advertising campaign.
7. What was the risk? (1)
8. Was it worth the risk? (1)

**QUESTION FIVE 10 marks**

Here is an extract from an autobiography, The Story of My Life. At the age of nineteen months, Helen Keller was struck by an illness that left her blind and deaf. Everyone, including Helen, thought that all was lost. However, a gifted teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to show her how to learn and communicate again – and in a new way. Anne started by teaching Helen that everything has a name.

‘We walked down the road to the boat-house, attracted by the fragrance of the honey-suckle with which it was covered. Someone was drawing water and my teacher placed her hand under the spout. As the cool stream gushed over one hand, she spelled into the other word water, first slowly, then rapidly. I stood still, my whole attention fixed upon the motion of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten - a thrill of returning thought; and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me. I knew then that 'w-a-t-e-r' meant the wonderful cool something that was flowing over my hand. That living word awakened my soul, give it light, hope, joy, set it free! There were barriers still, it is true, but barriers that could be swept away.

I left the well-house, eager to learn. Everything had a name, and each name gave birth to a new thought. As we returned to the house, every object which I touched seemed to quiver with life ...

I learned a great many new words that day. I do not remember what they all were; but I do know that mother, father, sister, teachers were among them - words that were to make the world blossom for me ... It would have been difficult to find a happier child than I was, as I lay in my crib at the close of that eventful day and lived over the joys it had brought me, and for the first time, I longed for a new day to come.’

[Adapted from Helen Keller: The Story of My Life]

1. Explain the use of the hyphen in the word 'boat-house' (line 1). (1)
2. Refer to the dictionary definition of ‘misty’ (line 5) below.

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| --- |
| Misty (a.): of, or covered with mist; foggy; steamy; (fig.) obscure, vague; hence –ily (adv) |

1. Give the correct meaning of the word, as it is used in the passage. (1)
2. What does '(fig.)' in the definition indicate about how the word is used? (1)
3. Write the adverb formed from 'misty'. (1)
4. Replace the colon in the sentence below with another suitable punctuation mark:

'Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten: a thrill of returning thought; and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me.' (lines 5 - 7) (1)

1. Why is 'w-a-t-e-r' in line 7 written in this way? (1)
2. Refer to the following:

'Everything had a name, and each name gave birth to a new thought.' (lines 11 - 12).

Choose the correct answer. Write only the question number (5) and the letter (a - d) of your choice.

This is an example of a ...

1. phrase.
2. simple sentence.
3. complex sentence.
4. compound sentence. (1)
5. Refer to the ellipsis found in line 13 and in line 16. Explain what this shows the reader. (1)
6. Correct the verb tense in 'That living word awaked my soul, give it light, hope, joy, set it free!' (lines 8 - 9). Write the answer only. (1)
7. Explain why the words 'mother, father, sister, teachers' (line 15) have been written in italics. (1)

**Section C – Summary 10 marks**

**QUESTION SIX 10 marks**

**As editor of a teenage magazine titled Teen Beat, you receive the following article but you have space which is limited to about 100 words.**

* Summarise the article printed below for inclusion in Teen Beat.
* Make a list of six main points you will use in your summary.
* Use the points to form your summary of a single paragraph, 100 words in length (excluding the title).
* Indicate your word count accurately at the end of your summary.
* Note that you will be penalised if you ignore these instructions.

The teenage world is predominantly American. This is very natural. It is an American invention - like Mother's Day. No one had ever thought of those between the ages of fifteen and nineteen as a specific social group until the Americans invented the term thirty years ago. It remained not much more than a name until after the war, when it occurred to the sales promotion specialists that here was something to be exploited - a new buying group which, if it could be given a sense of identity and cohesion, would bring money to those who catered for it.

Teenage music, teenage clothes, teenage drinks and teenage amusements are mainly American inspired. The reason for their being conceived was to exploit the high school market in a more organised way using some creative advertising.

Even the teenage idols are mostly the same on both sides of the Atlantic. The nationality may change but the look, the music and everything else that goes with it remains the same. And it is basically an all-American look. Understandably so. More South African teenagers have been influenced by the beat generation than know anything about it.

The magazines teenagers read, like their clothes and hair styles, are all heavily influenced by America. A Dream Come True describes the series in which a young British actress, Valerie Pitt, with 'a one-way ticket and a few pounds to tide her over', tells of her adventures in New York. This article is in the mag, Honey, which proclaims itself the most successful of all the magazines for teenage girls.

South Africa is no exception to this teenage revolution. Many a teenager in this country ignores the fact that he or she is South African. They have adopted the American way of life with zest. They can only be distinguished from the genuine American counterpart when they begin to speak. South Africans have an English accent of their own. So, no matter how American one can get, one is still South African in the main.