



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2017

**ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE: PAPER I**

Time: 3 hours

100 marks

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**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. This question paper consists of 8 pages and an Insert of 7 pages (i–vii). Please check that your question paper is complete. Detach the Insert from the centre of the question paper.
  2. Read the questions carefully.
  3. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered.
  4. Do not write in the margin.
  5. Answers must be written in the Answer Book.
  6. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
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**QUESTION 1                      COMPREHENSION**

Refer to **TEXT 1** on pages (i) and (ii) of the Insert, '*Editorial: We tried. We really, really did.*' and answer the questions below.

**The Daily Maverick is a South African online news site, offering news, opinion, analysis and insight. The article provided (TEXT 1) is an editorial written to explain why they have decided to suspend their comments section, no longer providing an opportunity for readers to contribute comments and opinions below each article on the site.**

- 1.1 Identify and explain the tone of the title, 'We tried. We really, really did'. (2)
- 1.2 By analysing the intentions of the founders of the Daily Maverick (paragraph 1), explain what is revealed about their character and values. (3)
- 1.3 The word 'polis' refers to a Greek city-state, frequently characterised by a sense of community. Using this definition, explain the meaning of 'e-polis' (paragraph 1) and why this term has been used to describe the Daily Maverick. (2)
- 1.4 Refer to the following dictionary definitions and then answer the questions below.

**-ista**

**Suffix** Added to words to form nouns denoting one who follows a principle, usually an expert or extreme adherent to the principle, e.g. *fashionista*, *Marxista*.  
[Origin: Spanish]

*Usage note: Words using this suffix usually have more of a negative connotation than related words formed using –ist.*

**Maverick**

**(noun)** A person who shows independence of thought and action, especially by refusing to adhere to the policies of a group to which he or she belongs.

**Adjective:** characterised by or displaying independence of thought and action e.g. maverick politicians, a maverick decision.

[Source: <[www.thefreedictionary.com/maverick](http://www.thefreedictionary.com/maverick)>]

- 1.4.1 The Daily Maverick calls their columnists 'opinionistas' (paragraph 2). Provide your own definition for 'opinionista'. (1)
- 1.4.2 Is it valid to attach a negative connotation to the occupation 'opinionista'? Your answer should consider both of the definitions provided. (4)
- 1.5 Refer to the first sentence of paragraph 3: 'Over the past six years, we have worked painstakingly hard to build a legacy brand of which we could be proud.' Discuss how the diction in this sentence reveals the writers' attitude to their news website. (3)
- 1.6 The writers argue that disallowing comments is not the same thing as denying readers freedom of speech. With reference to paragraph 4, explain why they hold this belief. (3)
- 1.7 Account for the shift in style between paragraph 4 and paragraph 5. Refer to register, sentence structure and intention in your response. (5)
- 1.8 Refer to paragraph 8. Why are inverted commas used around the word 'Truth'? (2)

**[25]**

## QUESTION 2 SUMMARY

Refer to **TEXTS 2A, 2B** and **2C** on pages (ii) and (iii) of the Insert.

Write a summary of these texts in the form of a radio news announcement. The news item provides an update on South African musicians' conflict with local radio stations.

- Your summary must be in the form of **one** paragraph, **using no more than 90 words**.
- Your language use must be accurate and in an appropriate register.
- Provide an accurate word count at the end of the summary.
- Use your own words. 'Cutting and pasting' of information is not acceptable.

**[10]**

**QUESTION 3      SEEN POETRY**

Refer to the poems *These fought in any case* by Ezra Pound below and the extract from *Dover Beach* by Matthew Arnold that follows, and answer the questions that follow each poem.

**These fought in any case** by Ezra Pound (1885–1972)

from *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley*

IV

These fought in any case,  
and some believing,

pro domo, in any case ...

Some quick to arm,  
some for adventure, 5  
some from fear of weakness,  
some from fear of censure,  
some for love of slaughter, in imagination,  
learning later ...  
some in fear, learning love of slaughter; 10

Died some, pro patria,  
non 'dulce' non 'et décor' ...

walked eye-deep in hell  
believing in old men's lies, then unbelieving  
came home, home to a lie, 15  
home to many deceits,  
home to old lies and new infamy;  
usury age-old and age-thick  
and liars in public places.

Daring as never before, wastage as never before. 20  
Young blood and high blood,  
Fair cheeks, and fine bodies:

fortitude as never before

frankness as never before,  
disillusions as never told in the old days,  
hysterias, trench confessions,  
laughter out of dead bellies.

[Source: *Anthology Clusters*, Gerald de Villiers]

- 3.1 Explain what the intended effect of the repetition of 'some' in lines 4–10 might be. (2)
- 3.2 How does the use of an ellipsis contribute to the tone at the end of line 9? (2)
- 3.3 Identify the figure of speech in line 13, 'walked eye-deep in hell', and comment on how the image enhances the mood of the poem. (3)
- 3.4 Why has 'fortitude as never before' (line 23) been constructed as a single-line stanza? (1)
- 3.5 How does the last stanza of Part IV convey the speaker's attitude to war? Justify your response with close reference to the poem. (3)

3.6 An extract from **Dover Beach** by Matthew Arnold (1822–1888)

Sophocles long ago  
 Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought  
 Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow  
 Of human misery; we  
 Find also in the sound a thought, 5  
 Hearing it by this distant northern sea.

The Sea of Faith  
 Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore  
 Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled.  
 But now I only hear 10  
 Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,  
 Retreating, to the breath  
 Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear  
 And naked shingles of the world.

[Source: *Anthology Clusters*, Gerald de Villiers]

Account for the similar mood in *These fought in any case* and the extract from *Dover Beach*. Show how this is conveyed through the structure of the lines by referring specifically to both poems.

(4)  
**[15]**

**QUESTION 4            UNSEEN POETRY**

Refer to the poems *Boston Bombing* by Michael Brett and the extract from *A Poem is a Painting* by Phoebe Hesketh and answer the questions that follow each poem.

**Boston Bombing** by Michael Brett (1955 – )

What haunts you after an explosion Is the eggshell nature of things, The art forms and the dreams of madness: The red pools, the Jackson Pollock <sup>1</sup> zigzags On grey paving slabs;	5
The houses sliced like cake; paper doorways; The darkness, shock and night snapped shut Like a pocket watch whose machinery May be glimpsed like anemones Waving – phosphorescent – on the darkened floors	10
Of barroom confessionals and consulting rooms Whose bulbs overwinter in silent places: Basements, lock-up garages, rucksacks and holdalls; Or sometimes in those man-made wild places Where no-one goes	15
Save the homeless and detectives, pathologists, Under motorway ramps and railway arches. These and subleased apartments, paid for in cash Are sometimes states in waiting, Like Lenin's in Percy Street	20
With a policeman hiding in the grandfather clock Who does not speak Russian; These are the invisible other cities Plotting against our kingdoms of the necessary nonsense, The fables agreed upon	25
That stop all Romes collapsing beneath the weight Of Sistine ceilings and marble angels, oil; The Dr Dee levitation of shared assumptions and paper money For – in truth – bombs show us everything we need to know: That everything is just a house of cards	30
Save our need to eat and who we love.	

[Source: <[http://www.warpoetry.co.uk/Michael\\_Brett\\_Poet\\_08.html](http://www.warpoetry.co.uk/Michael_Brett_Poet_08.html)>]

**Glossary:**

<sup>1</sup>Jackson Pollock was an American abstract expressionist artist, known for his unique style of 'drip' painting.

- 4.1 Discuss the atmosphere that is created in lines 1–5 by commenting on the imagery and punctuation. (4)
- 4.2 What effect is created by the use of enjambment in lines 7–12? (2)
- 4.3 Refer to the last three lines of the poem. What does the speaker's conclusion reveal about his attitude to life in the aftermath of a tragedy such as a bomb attack? Quote to support your answer. (4)

- 4.4 Consider the final stanza of *A Poem is a Painting* by Phoebe Hesketh and the image below.

But words on the page  
as paint on canvas  
are fixed.  
It's in the spaces between  
the poem is quickened.



[Source: Wikimedia. 'Boston Marathon bombing'.  
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25613055>>]

Discuss how the speaker's words in the extract from *A Poem is a Painting* are true for the poem *Boston Bombing*. You must make close reference to both poems, as well as the image provided.

(5)  
[15]

**QUESTION 5**

Refer to **TEXT 3** and **TEXT 4** on pages (iv) and (v) of the Insert as indicated in each question. Examine all texts before attempting to answer the questions.

- 5.1 Consider **TEXT 3**. With reference to the visual and verbal details, discuss how the campaign positions women in relation to voting. (3)
- 5.2 Comment on the effectiveness of the pronoun 'you' in the advertisement (**TEXT 3**). (2)
- 5.3 Refer to the sentence 'They must hear you'.
- 5.3.1 Change this sentence into the passive voice. (2)
- 5.3.2 Explain which of the two sentences you believe is more effective. (2)
- 5.4 Consider **TEXT 4**.
- 5.4.1 How does the visual reinforce the message in the body copy of the advertisement? (3)
- 5.4.2 How does the register used in the body copy of **TEXT 4** position the audience? Quote and explain two examples to support your answer. (4)
- 5.5 Refer to the sentence below.
- Vote.
- Explain whether or not this sentence is grammatically correct. (1)
- 5.6 Consider Sentence A and Sentence B.
- A. 22 million unmarried women didn't vote in the 2000 election, according to the US Census.
- B. According to the US Census, 22 million unmarried women didn't vote in the 2000 election.
- Evaluate the impact of each sentence by discussing how the sentence construction shapes the meaning. (3)
- 5.7 Refer to **TEXT 3** and **TEXT 4**. Evaluate how women are positioned in each advertisement and comment on which advertisement you believe to be more effective. (4)

**[24]**

**QUESTION 6**

Refer to **TEXTS 5, 6, 7** and **8** as indicated in each question. Examine all the texts before attempting to answer the questions.

- 6.1 Refer to **TEXT 5**. Explain the humour in the cartoon. (2)
- 6.2 Refer to **TEXT 6**: 'You cant fix stupid but you can vote it out'.
- 6.2.1 Name and correct the punctuation error. (1)
- 6.2.2 Explain the irony in the poster. (1)
- 6.3 Refer to **TEXT 7**. Who are 'they' as referred to in the poster? (1)
- 6.4 Contrast the way in which **TEXT 6** and **TEXT 7** position voters in relation to politicians. (3)
- 6.5 Refer to **TEXT 8**: 'We can't feed the poor but we can fund a war?'
- By referring to tone and meaning, comment on the effect of the rhetorical question. (3)
- [11]**

**Total: 100 marks**