



GREY COLLEGE SECONDARY  
ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE  
GRADE 12: WORKSHEETS  
TERM 2

TERM 2 PLANNING
GRADE 12
TASK 5
ORAL (20)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepared reading aloud</li></ul>
TASK 6
ORAL (20)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prepared speech</li></ul>
TASK 7
LITERATURE (35)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Macbeth Acts 1 and 2 – Contextual Test</li></ul>
TASK 8
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION (250)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Paper 1 ( 80) 2 hrs</li><li>• Paper 2 (70) 2 hrs</li><li>• Paper 3 (100) 2,5 hrs</li></ul>

**TASKS – TERM 2**

**Please Note:****TASK 5 is due to start on 20/04/2020**

GREY COLLEGE SECONDARY  
ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE  
PREPARED READING – **TASK 5**

GRADE 12

APRIL 2020

TOTAL: 20

SET BY: L. KOEKEMOER

MODERATED BY: H. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

**Instructions:**

- Learners should prepare **ONE** reading text from the material provided by the educator. There are **EIGHT** to choose from. The length of the text should be between 600 and 700 words.
- Attention must be paid to the following:
  - ❖ Tone of voice.
  - ❖ Speaking and delivery skills.
  - ❖ Pronunciation of words.
  - ❖ Comprehension of the vocabulary of the text.
  - ❖ Making appropriate eye contact.
  - ❖ Being relaxed and breathing properly
  - ❖ Reading with feeling and emotion to match the text.

**NOTE:** THE MARKING RUBRIC WILL BE PROVIDED.**READING PASSAGE 1**Generations

One often hears about generations and the differences between one generation and another. However, what is a generation? There are no precise dates when a generation starts or ends but researchers have come up with estimated dates. Dr Jean Twenge, the author of *Generation Me*, defines a generation as people born around the same time who are shaped by social events that occur during that period. While these individuals share historical and cultural environments, they also shape culture in their own way. The generation that grew up during the **Great Depression** and World War II was known as the Traditionalists.

Some famous faces of this generation are Martin Luther King, Marilyn Monroe, Muhammad Ali and Miriam Makeba. The **hardships** of this era encouraged teamwork in order to overcome challenges and make progress. From 1946 to 1964 there was an increase in the post-World War II birth rate. Those born during this period became known as the Baby Boomers. Michael Jackson, Steve Biko, Brenda Fassie and Barack Obama belong to this generation, also known as the **Rock 'n Roll** generation. It was during this era that television was first introduced to certain parts of the world.

Then came Generation X from 1965 to 1976. This short period gave rise to a **career-driven** and street-smart group like Charlize Theron, Somizi Mhlongo and Jay-Z. They were followed by Generation Y or the Millennials. Mark Zuckerberg, Beyonce, Bonang Matheba and Chad le Clos characterise the spirit of this generation. Millennials were born between 1980 and 1994 and grew up in a time of self-focus and **optimism**. The generation after the Millennials, born between 1995 and 2012, were the first generation to grow up with smartphones. They are known as Generation Z, Gen Z, or iGen. This generation is also called Centennials because they are the first generation of the **new century (the year 2000)**.

Dr Sethulego Matebesi, head of the Sociology Department at the University of the Free State, says: 'They are the **\*hashtag** generation and in South Africa we also call them the Born Frees.' They were born after 1994 and the **idea** of this generation is that they have a **global** view of life.

Matebesi says that the **key** difference between Generation Y and Generation Z is their **interaction** with technology. While Generation Y interacted with technology later in their lives, Generation Z has been **immersed** in it right from the start. Millennials could talk to their parents or friends about anything, but Centennials do not. They believe that everything they need to know is available **online (on the Internet)**. They take it for granted that they will **interact** with people through their phones instead of in person, **reinforcing** their skills at screen communication to the **detriment** of personal communication. While there was only one parent working in the past, Generation Z grew up with both parents working and that has left them depending on the Internet for information. According to Matebesi, studies have shown that younger generations have a **tendency** to try out many careers while staying with their parents. Sibusiso Radebe, a 20-year-old, is buying and selling **currencies** as a retail **trader** 'Even though my parents can afford to send me to university, they allowed me to make my own decisions about my future. I was **fortunate** that I came across **foreign exchange** trading in high school. If trading does not work, I am going to university.'

Radebe, who also does charity work in the community, says he has realised how poor some people are. 'I want to make money so that I can give back. When we go out into the community, it hurts me to see people suffering and my not being able to assist. I want to be a millionaire so that I can be of help to other people.'

'Our generation is not as powerful as the past generation but we are **trendsetters** and we choose what we want and that is what the world knows about us,' says 21-year-old marketing student Chwayita Mdekana from the East Rand.

Mdekana is well aware of her generation's dependence on technology. 'The older generation will know how to survive without technology, but because our generation was born and raised with it, we do not know life without it.'

How will those who come after Generation Z be defined? What will life be like for them? Only time will tell.

[Adapted from *Sunday Times*, 21 May 2017]

## **'READING PASSAGE 2**

### What Is Creativity? Defining the Skill of the Future

If you're a fine artist, writer, musician, photographer, or designer, you've likely been called a 'creative person' at some point in your life. Perhaps you've figured out a new idea to a problem at your small business that you thought was creative. Maybe you've been in a class, interpreted a piece of work in a valuable way, and the professor lauded you for contributing a different perspective or different idea.

Creative ideas emerge in many situations, careers, hobbies, and works. But what exactly is creativity?

#### Defining What Creativity and Innovation Is

Simply put, creativity involves transforming your ideas, imagination, and dreams into reality. When you're being creative, you can see the hidden patterns, make connections between things that aren't normally related, and come up with new ideas. Creative ability depends on creative thinking which is part hard work but largely creative problem-solving.

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, the author of the book "Creativity: The Psychology of Discovery and Invention," gives a pretty hefty definition of the word. He said, "Creativity is a central source of meaning in our lives ... most of the things that are interesting, important, and human are the results of creativity... [and] when we are involved in it, we feel that we are living more fully than during the rest of life."

Aside from his book, Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi is known for his TED Talk about the creative process and flow, also known as the secret to happiness. In his TED Talk, he says that when you are completely engaged with creating something new, such as writing music, you don't even pay attention to how your body feels or any problems you may be having at home.

Referring to a person in the middle of the creative process Csikszentmihaly said, "He can't feel even that he's hungry or tired, his body disappears, his identity disappears from his consciousness because he doesn't have enough attention, like none of us do, to really do well something that requires a lot of concentration and at the same time to feel that he exists."

Human beings are born creative and then taught to be uncreative as they grow older. Just think about it: When you are a kid, there is an emphasis on art classes and "reaching for the stars," and when you get older, you're told to get real, take the straight and narrow path, and pay your taxes. Pursuing our creative potential tends to come to a halt when we grow up. Creative individuals don't always have the most supportive environment in the workplace because they might be said to have unusual thoughts and lack the know-how for real business innovation.

Research proves that non-creative behavior is learned overtime. According to George Land's Creativity Test, young children are creative geniuses, and become less

### READING PASSAGE 3

#### Stories of Real Life Escape Attempts by Allied Prisoners Of War

It was the duty of all Allied **prisoners of war (POWs)** to try to escape. If they made it home they could re-join the war and fight again, but even those who didn't make it back to safety still helped the war effort by occupying large numbers of police and soldiers sent to track them down.

However, for most **POWs**, there was little opportunity to escape. Of the 170,000 British and Commonwealth prisoners of war in Germany in the **Second World War**, fewer than 1,200 of them managed to escape successfully and make a 'home run'. **Prisoners** were hungry, weak and often tired from backbreaking labour. They were guarded twenty-four hours a day. The journey to neutral territory – and then home – was long and dangerous. Few spoke German. But thinking about and planning escapes could provide a welcome distraction from the boredom of camp life.

Here are stories of five of the most famous escape attempts from German POW camps during the Second World War.

Oliver Philpot was one of three men to make a successful escape from Stalag Luft III in 1943. Philpot, together with Eric Williams and Michael Codner, used a wooden vaulting horse positioned close to the perimeter fence as a disguise for a tunnel which they were constructing underneath the horse.

Philpot collected together an escape kit, including this jacket, forged papers and a compass and maps made in the camp.

After escaping through the tunnel on 29 October, he travelled by train from Sagan to Danzig where he quickly found a ship to take him to neutral Sweden. He arrived in Stockholm on 4 November. In 1949, Eric Williams wrote a fictionalised account of the escape entitled *The Wooden Horse* which was made into a successful film the following year.

The most famous POW breakout is the 'Great Escape' in March 1944 from Stalag Luft III, a camp which held Allied aircrew. Plans for a mass escape from the camp began in April 1943, headed by Squadron Leader Roger Bushell. Work started on three tunnels called 'Tom', 'Dick' and 'Harry', which would allow 200 men to get out.

Although the three tunnel entrances were finished by the end of May, work on 'Harry' and 'Dick' stopped in June so that efforts could concentrate on 'Tom'. In September, 'Tom' was discovered. In January 1944, work on 'Harry' resumed. By 25 March, it was ready.

That night 80 men climbed out of the 102 metre-long tunnel. Four were caught at the tunnel's mouth when the escape was spotted, 76 got away. Only three made it home. The remainder were all recaptured and 50 of them were murdered on Hitler's orders. Pilot Officer 'Jimmy' James was recaptured within 24 hours and sent to camp near Berlin. He escaped from there on 23 September 1944 but was again recaptured. James was finally liberated in 1945.

## READING PASSAGE 4

### How Do Dreams Work?

Everyone dreams, every single night, but almost none of us remember them all. We might remember fragments of them, but generally speaking, 90% of our dreams are lost, but what are they? Why do we even have dreams?

Shouldn't we just be sleeping and not thinking anything? Well, there is more to it than that. A dream is what happens when someone falls asleep, and their brain essentially runs free and links/connects all sorts of thoughts, memories and ideas together in a seemingly random chain of events.

The interesting thing is that no one really knows exactly why we dream or what purpose they serve; there are lots of theories but no actual solid reason. Some say that we dream so that our brain can sort out all the thoughts and store memories properly.

There is another theory that dreams are essential to our mental and physical health and that they are the brain's way of powering down and processing everything. No one knows really 'why' we dream, but we do know certain things about dreams.

It happens every night, to everyone, but most people just forget them because they are not skilled in dream recall or awareness. In terms of the actual sleep itself, what we know is that the brain undergoes several changes during the night.

You start off with light sleep during which you are still fairly alert and aware, any loud or soft noises will wake you and cause you to sit up. During this stage, the brain produces Beta waves, which are small and fast waves, typical of being awake or still alert.

You then enter a short stage of sleep for about 10 minutes in which the brain produces Theta waves. These are very slow brain waves.

After this, there is a stage of sleep called Stage 2 sleep. During this stage, the brain waves are short rapid bursts of rhythm called Sleep spindles, and also during this stage, the body temperature decreases and heart rate begins to slow down.

After this, the body enters Delta wave sleep, or Stage 3 sleep. The temperature is drastically lower, heart rate slowed and breathing deep and controlled. The body is preparing for deep and long sleep.

Next is stage 4 sleep, officially called Delta sleep, which is a deeper period lasting 30 minutes. After stage 4 comes the most important to Lucid Dreaming, REM sleep. REM means Rapid eye movement, and is where the brain becomes very active, the most likely time to have vivid or lucid dreams is in REM sleep.

It's an unusual part of sleep because as the mind becomes more active, the muscles become more relaxed and paralyzed, meaning that there are times when someone can wake up during REM sleep, for example if they had a vivid nightmare, and yet still be stuck to their bed and unable to move. This can be quite scary for some people, but sleep paralysis is normal and nothing to be worried about.

be stuck to their bed and unable to move. This can be quite scary for some people, but sleep paralysis is normal and nothing to be worried about.



## READING PASSAGE 5

### Cryptology by Paul Millard

Secret codes are not a new idea. They are almost as old as writing itself. We know that the Ancient Egyptians and Greeks used them, as did the Arabs of a thousand years ago.

Dbo zpv sfbe uijt? Ju't b tfdsfu dpef! If you don't understand that, it is because I wrote it in a secret code. It isn't a very complicated code. I just changed every letter for the one following it in the alphabet. So, 'b' is 'c', 'c' is 'd' and so on. Fbtz

Secret codes are not a new idea. They are almost as old as writing itself. We know that the Ancient Egyptians and Greeks used them, as did the Arabs of a thousand years ago. They were especially important in war. Commanders didn't want the enemy to capture their messages and understand their plans, so they wrote them in code. Of course, the enemy did want to understand the messages, so they would try to find the code, or 'break' it.

### **The Enigma code**

As a result, codes became more and more complicated. One of the most famous is the Enigma code, invented by the Germans and used in the Second World War. People believed that it was impossible to break, because it was so clever. The amazing thing about Enigma was that it was always changing. In one message, the letter 'e' could be 'f', but in another message it could be 'z'. So, there were millions of possibilities in every coded message.

The first people to attempt to break the code were the Polish, who were concerned about Hitler's rise to power. A group of mathematicians worked on the Enigma problem. They found out a lot about how it worked, but they couldn't understand it. When Hitler attacked in 1939, the Poles told the British everything that they knew about the code.

### **Atlantic danger**

Most of the British code-breakers thought that Enigma was unbreakable. They were especially concerned about the Enigma variations used by the German navy. The submarines sent by Hitler to attack ships in the Atlantic were probably the greatest danger faced by the British and American allies in the war. Britain needed food and

other essentials from outside, and the Americans needed to send soldiers and supplies safely across the ocean. Without breaking the code, there was little chance of defeating the submarines. Without control of the Atlantic, there was little chance of victory.

### **Alan Turing, code-breaker**

Almost alone, one man began to work on the problem. He was a brilliant young mathematician called Alan Turing. He believed that he could break the code with advanced logic and statistics. However, he needed to make a machine that could do a very large number of calculations very quickly. By improving on the machines that the Poles had made, he built a machine called the 'Bombe'.

It worked. He broke the Enigma code. The British and Americans could read the messages that were sent to and from Hitler's submarines. Slowly, the allies won the Battle of the Atlantic. They had freedom to move at sea and could send their armies to liberate Western Europe from Hitler and the Nazis. In 1943, they went to Italy and in 1944 they successfully landed in France. This was the landing shown in the film, 'Saving Private Ryan'. Without Turing and his code-breaking, the history of Europe and the world could have been very different.

### **From code-breaking to computer-building**

Turing continued working with machines and electronics and in 1944 he talked about 'building a brain'. Turing had an idea for an electronic 'universal machine' that could do any logical task. Soon after the war, he went to work at Manchester University and in 1948 the 'Manchester Baby' was born. It was Turing's second great invention and the world's first digital computer. When he sent a message from his computer to a telex machine, Alan Turing wrote the first e-mail in history.

So, what happened next in the life of this highly talented man? His great achievements in code-breaking and computing happened in his twenties and thirties. He was still a young man - in the same year that his computer worked for the first time, he nearly ran in the Olympic Games for Britain. We know that he had many ideas to develop in digital computing, quantum physics, biology and philosophy.

Sadly, he wasn't able to work fully on these ideas. Turing's personal life became more and more problematic.

### **A tragic end**

Two years later, Alan Turing was dead. He killed himself by eating an apple containing the poison, cyanide. The apple - the symbol of the physics of Newton, of forbidden love, of knowledge itself - became the symbol of tragic death.

For many years, Turing was a forgotten hero. Now, more than fifty years after his death, more and more people are learning of his work in war and in peace. The BBC made a television programme about him. Some years ago, a statue designed by Glyn Hughes was put up in a small park in Manchester. It is of Turing, sitting on a park bench, with an apple in his hand. The money for the statue mostly came from individual people who wanted to remember him. No money came from the British government or any major computer company, despite the great work that Turing had done for them.

It is a wonderful memorial, but perhaps a greater memorial is that you are reading this now because of Turing's computing work, and that I could write it in a democratic country in Western Europe.

**READING PASSAGE 6**Ten years without books by John Kuti

As I write this, I have half an eye on an old James Bond film that is showing on my computer. But this is a story about how I stopped watching TV and began reading again for pleasure, after ten years in which I hardly turned a page.

I suppose I was an avid reader of "literature" between the ages of nine and fourteen. I had enough time to be White Fang, Robinson Crusoe, and Bilbo Baggins and Jeeves. Of course there was room in the schoolboy's imagination for some real historical figures: Scott of the Antarctic, all of the Vikings, and Benjamin Franklin were good friends of mine.

Then, in adolescence, I began a long search for strange and radical ideas. I wanted to challenge my elders and betters, and stir up my peers with amazing points of view. Of course, the only place to look was in books. I hunted out the longest titles and the authors with the funniest names, I scoured the library for completely unread books. Then I found one which became my bible for the whole of 1982, it had a title composed of eleven long words and an author whose name I didn't know how to pronounce. It was really thick and looked dead serious. Even better, it put forward a whole world-view that would take days to explain. Perfect. I took it out of the library three times, proud to see the date-stamps lined up on the empty library insert.

Later, I went to university. Expecting to spend long evenings in learned discussion with clever people, I started reading philosophy. For some reason I never found the deep-thinking intellectuals I hoped to meet. Anyway, I was ready to impress with my profound knowledge of post-structuralism, existentialism and situationism. These things are usually explained in rather short books, but they take a long time to get through. They were the end of my youthful reading.

Working life was hard to get used to after so much theory. It was the end of books for me. There didn't seem to be much in books that would actually get things done. To do things you had to answer the telephone and work a computer. You had to travel about and speak to people who weren't at all interested in philosophy. I didn't stop reading, you can't avoid that. I read all day. But no books came my way, only manuals and pamphlets and contracts and documents. Maybe most people satisfy their need for stories and ideas with TV and, to tell the truth, it was all I needed for

ten years. In those days I only had a book "on the go" for the duration of aeroplane flights. At first I would come home and watch TV over dinner. Then, I moved the TV so I could watch it from bed. I even rigged up a switch so I could turn it off without getting out of bed. Then, one fateful day, my TV broke and my landlady took it away.

My new TV is an extra circuit board inside my computer. It's on a desk in front of a working chair and I can't see it from the bed. I still use it for the weather forecasts and it's nice to have it on while I'm typing this... but what to do last thing at night? Well, have another go with books.

Now, I just like books. I have a pile of nice ones by my bed and I'm reading about six simultaneously. I don't want to BE any of the characters. I don't care if a thousand people have already read them. I don't have to search through libraries. There are books everywhere and all of them have something to read in them. I have the strange feeling that they've been there all along, waiting for me to pick them up.

## READING PASSAGE 7

### South Africa's response to the COVID-19 pandemic by Trudi Hartzenberg

From midnight on Thursday, 26 March 2020, South Africa is in lockdown for 21 days. This announcement was made by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his second address to the nation on COVID-19, on 23 March.[1]

In his second address, the President announced a national lockdown for 21 days and outlined more stringent interventions in a comprehensive plan to limit transmission of the virus and to mitigate its economic and social impact. Given South Africa's very specific economic and social situation, this is not only imperative but also complex and very difficult to manage and implement.

South Africa is particularly vulnerable to this pandemic given its levels of poverty, unemployment and vulnerable employment, as well as the incidence of HIV and tuberculosis (TB). The state of public service institutions raises particular concerns, regarding the capacity to implement the measures announced by the President. Capacity in many government and related institutions has been eroded, especially during the years of state capture. Many state hospitals and primary health care facilities have not been able to cope with the delivery of health care services for a long time. Alongside the state health care institutions, is a private health care sector that offers services comparable to many developed countries. This is a time where cooperation and support across public-private sectors, especially but not only in health care, is absolutely essential.

The COVID-19 pandemic makes the role of those in the private sector and civil society, who can help, particularly important at this time to support efforts by government. Collective action and compliance by all, with measures and restrictions introduced, is essential.

A list of 22 critical products and categories has been drawn up. This includes food products (such as rice, maize meal, milk, canned vegetables and meat), personal care products (including toilet paper, baby formula and nappies), hygiene products (such as disinfectant, hand sanitiser, and cleaning agents), as well as medical supplies (such as surgical masks and gloves).

The President announced the closure of 35 of South Africa's 53 land border posts in his first address to the nation on COVID-19 on 15 March. The President announced that measures of 'surveillance, screening and testing' at air, sea and land ports of entry will be strengthened. How will they be implemented? They will be very important to ensure the health and safety of customs, immigration, police, veterinary and other officials who manage border posts. Truck drivers and others providing transport and logistics services to make trade possible are also particularly vulnerable.

Enterprises essential to the production and distribution of food, basic goods and medical supplies will remain open, and employees responsible for essential functions are exempted from the provisions to be home-bound. Essential staff include those

looking after the ill and elderly; those in essential security services; those in human resources, to ensure that wage and salary payments are managed; transportation/delivery of food, medical supplies and other essential goods, including to countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC); media and broadcasting; and of course government officials, Members of Parliament, Provincial Legislatures, and Municipal Councils who are required to support implementation of COVID-19 related measures. Grocery stores, supermarkets, pharmacies, petrol stations and spaza shops will remain open, and are to ensure safe practices – using sanitisers, cleaning surfaces and practising ‘social distancing’.[6]

For all of us, both now and post-COVID-19, a fundamental recalibration of purpose, values, community and the nature of collective action is required. COVID-19 is a reminder that many 21st century challenges, including climate change, transcend national borders. While national responses are necessary, they are not sufficient. Hopefully COVID-19 will help us to reinvent multilateralism.

## READING PASSAGE 8

### Superstitions

Superstitions can be defined as, "irrational beliefs, especially with regard to the unknown" (Collins English Dictionary)

They cause us to act in strange ways, believe in odd things and leave us unable to explain the reasons why.

Many superstitions may seem silly, even stupid to us today, but they continue to influence our behaviour and many people would argue that there are in fact some very good reasons for avoiding black cats and walking around ladders.

In most cases, the reasons behind common superstitions can be traced back to medieval or even ancient times. They are quite often even more peculiar than the beliefs they attempt to explain.

Black cats are the source of literally hundreds of unlucky superstitions. It's a sign of bad luck if they walk in front of you. It's unlucky to step on their tails. They even bring bad luck into a house if they sneeze inside!

This unfortunate connection with misfortune dates back to the Middle Ages when they became associated with witches and were thought to harbour evil spirits.

There are very practical reasons for thinking twice before walking under a ladder, but a more mysterious explanation can be traced back to ancient Egypt. The early Egyptians believed that the shape of the Pyramids had a special power. It was considered very bad luck to break the 'power' of this shape and that's exactly what walking under a ladder would do!

In Roman times people had the habit of looking at their reflections in pools of water. Some believed that these reflections were in fact 'glimpses of the soul'. Any disruption to the water, such as a stone being thrown into the pool, would bring bad luck to the person looking in. This superstition lives on with the fear of bad luck from breaking a mirror.



## Group Superstitions

Certain groups of people involved with dangerous or unpredictable activities tend to be very superstitious indeed.

**Actors:** There are lots of Do's and Don'ts to be followed backstage in the theatre.

One of the biggest Don'ts concerns the name of Macbeth, one of Shakespeare's most famous plays. If anyone says the name backstage then the cast will have all sorts of unlucky problems and the show will certainly fail. Also, actors never wish each other, 'good luck' before a performance as it might have the opposite effect. It's safer to tell an actor heading for the stage to, 'break a leg'!

**Sailors:** Long, dangerous journeys on wild and unpredictable oceans have made sailors very aware of lucky and unlucky signs. Bad luck is caused by stepping on board a ship with your left foot, starting a cruise on Friday and throwing stones into the sea. Good luck will follow a ship if there are dolphins swimming nearby or there is a naked woman on board! Think about the figureheads on old sailing boats with a naked woman at the front, calming the seas.

**Athletes:** The great Michael Jordan wore his old college shorts underneath his Chicago Bulls uniform for an extra bit of good fortune on the court and Tiger Woods favours wearing the colour red on Sundays for similarly superstitious reasons. Amateur golfers can have a successful day on the course if they start their round with odd numbered clubs and don't use balls with numbers higher than 4! It's also lucky to set out on a rainy day, but definitely not okay to borrow your partner's umbrella.

Football players don't let the side down and have numerous eccentricities of their own. West Hams' ex-player Paolo Di Canio always puts his shin pads on his left leg first. Steven Gerrard and the Liverpool players like to touch the, 'This is Anfield' sign in the tunnel on their way to the pitch, but nothing tops Chelsea's ex-player Eidur Gudjohnsen, who goes to the loo just after the warm up, kisses his shirt twice (for two goals) and says a prayer thanking God for his health and the health of his teammates as he runs onto the field!

## **Global Superstitions**

- Finally, here are a few curious beliefs from around the world.
- If you don't cover your bald head it will start raining. – Afghanistan
- If you shave your head on a Saturday, you will be in perpetual debt. – Africa
- You'll 'cut off' fortune if you use scissors on New Year's Day. – China
- You shouldn't wash your hair the day before an exam. – Russia
- If you go to the bathroom in the night with no clothes on, insects will fall on you. – Japan

**Please Note:**

**TASK 6 is due to start on 14/05/2020**

GREY COLLEGE SECONDARY  
ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE  
PREPARED SPEECH – **TASK 6**

GRADE 12

MAY 2020

TOTAL: 20

SET BY: L. KOEKEMOER

MODERATED BY: H. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

**Instructions:**

- Choose ANY ONE of the given topics and prepare a speech for an oral assessment,
- Write a speech, which at a moderate pace, lasts at least 3 minutes.
- Attention must be paid to the following:
  - ❖ Tone of voice.
  - ❖ Speaking and delivery skills.
  - ❖ Pronunciation of words.
  - ❖ Making appropriate eye contact.
  - ❖ Being relaxed and breathing properly

**Topics:**

1. South Africans are not health conscious enough.
2. The influence of media advertising on teenagers.
3. People who changed the world.
4. Social media has become a cancer that is destroying relationships in South Africa.
5. E-games are harmful.
6. A *biography* is a book that is written about a person's life – usually a person who is famous (or notorious) for some reason. Present a speech on one such biography that you have read.
7. Traditional books or eBooks?
8. Subliminal messages in movies and TV ads.
9. Organ donation should/should not be encouraged.
10. Texting undermines vocabulary and the mental effort that intelligent writing necessitates.

**Further instructions:**

- The visual or audio material used must be applicable to the speech.
- Collect and keep texts (pictures, posters, cartoons, or any other audio-visual material). You should refer to a minimum of at least **TWO** resources used, these when you present your speech.
- Ensure your teacher (including the audience) is able to follow you.
- Once you are satisfied with the length of your speech (and the information that you have) make cue cards. Cue cards are short notes to yourself that you may use when you have difficulty recalling certain information.

**NOTE:** THE MARKING RUBRIC WILL BE PROVIDED.

## WRITING: INFORMAL ASSESSMENT – LANGUAGE BOOKS

Use THE ANSWER SERIES AS REFERENCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Study the structures of all THREE shorter transactional texts.
- Choose TWO of the following topics.
- The body of your response should be between 80 and 100 words in length.

### 1. FLYER

Winter is a terrible time for people living in the streets. You and your classmates have decided to partner with a local welfare organisation to raise funds to buy blankets and food for homeless people. Write a flyer that will be distributed to communities or placed at different venues to publicise the event.

Write out the content of the flyer.

**NOTE:** Marks will NOT be allocated for illustrations or drawings. [20]

OR

### 2. POSTCARD

While on a sport/cultural tour, you had the opportunity to meet one of your favourite sport heroes or music stars.

Write a postcard to a friend at home describing this event. [20]

OR

### 3. DIRECTIONS

Your elder brother is getting married. Several guests who are not familiar with the area will attend the ceremony. You have been tasked to write directions on how to get to the church. Directions should be from a well-known local shop.

You must include landmarks, distances and specific directions in your response.

**NOTE:** Write in the point format and NOT as a paragraph.  
Use the imperative/command format, e.g. *Turn right at the four-way stop.*  
Marks will NOT be allocated for illustrations or drawings. [20]

LANGUAGE: INFORMAL ASSESSMENT 1 – **ANSWER IN YOUR LANGUAGE BOOKS**

**Making it practical:**

Read the following passage from the Limpopo province July 2016 examination.

<b>BEING A TEENAGER IS THE WORST TIME OF YOUR LIFE AND HERE IS WHY</b>	
1	Old people underestimate the pressures and hells of modern teenage life. Yes, society and technology have come a long way - but life as a teen is by no means easy. In fact, even though adults endure everything from work problems to debt, no period of your life comes so close to being as difficult as your teenage years. <span style="float: right;">5</span>
2	In defence of all teenagers out there, here's the proof that those of us who have emerged out of the other side should be far more understanding of these teenagers. There are huge expectations. 'Fail your matric or fail to get into university or your life is over and you'll gather dust...' is the message basically hammered home by teachers and parents. The terror of failing and facing a bleak future of no income and no pride results in sleepless nights and serious spells of anxiety. At the end of the day, it isn't really the end of the world if you don't get the results you wanted. <span style="float: right;">10</span>
3	While this pressure mounts against you to do well, your body is spinning you around. One minute you're angry, the next you're tearful and you just don't know why. Teenagers aren't awkward and confrontational by choice, even if they are treated that way. Our good friend 'Science' has proven that mood swings are a biological part of growing up caused by hormones and puberty. <span style="float: right;">15</span>
4	Fellow teenagers can be so cruel. Bullying goes on at all ages and in all locations, but the intensity of it during school can be seriously traumatic. There are very few people that escape those years without falling victim to it. With peer pressure forcing you to conform to standards and hobbies or face a backlash, teenage life is like a minefield. And the bombs are particularly nasty if when you step on them. When something as minor as wearing a pair of shoes that were last month's fashion can make you vulnerable to cruel campaigns, you know it is hard to win at being a teenager. Add in the social media factor and it is difficult to get through youth without being scarred by bullies (70% of teens said they've seen bullying online in a recent survey). <span style="float: right;">20 25</span>
5	Parents are also posing their own challenge to teenagers. Look, they try, but they can't always get it right. And sometimes they simply aren't on the same wavelength - they are not teenagers anymore, so often they forget what it is like to be one. The other challenge is that first love is just agony, isn't it? Those first feelings towards girls and boys lead your heart on a bit of a harsh <span style="float: right;">30</span>

journey – and nothing else from school to family matters once your heart has decided to launch itself at someone. Longing for someone takes over your life and you think you'll never love someone so intensely again - and you're probably right. When that first relationship breaks down you just want to give up on life. 35

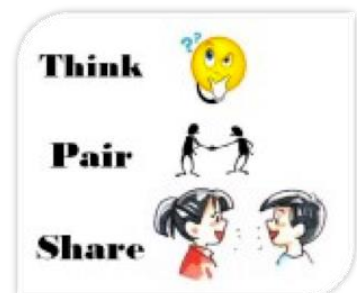
At times, you get told to act more mature but you still tend to get treated like a kid. While a lot of the mollycoddling is necessary, there is a distinct lack of privacy for teenagers who are desperate to assert and enjoy some independence. Picking that dress or that trouser. Finding a date. The horror of a pimple appearing on your face. Being invited to a party. Weren't these things meant to be fun? Teenagers find themselves categorized into certain sub-groups from geeks and 'goths' to skaters and hipsters based on what they enjoy and what they wear and many struggle with the culture of having to fit in to a certain group. What if you like black clothes? Being pigeon-holed can be soul destroying. 40 45

[Adapted from Duncan Lindsay for Metro.co.uk -11 July 2015]

50

**Think** about the following aspects:

1. What is the main idea of this article?
2. What inferences can you make from the article?
3. Identify any vocabulary that you find challenging.
4. What is the purpose of the article?
5. What is the tone of the writer in the article?



**Answer the following questions:**

- 1.1 Refer to paragraph 1.
  - 1.1.1 What claim does the writer make about old people? (1)
  - 1.1.2 What is the meaning of the expression 'society and technology have come a long way'? (1)
  - 1.1.3 Give ONE reason why older people find life difficult. (1)

**Answer the following questions:**

Did you go back and read the paragraph?

- 1.2 Refer to paragraph 2.
  - 1.2.1 Explain the meaning of this statement: '...those of us who have emerged out of the other side...' (1)

- 1.2.2 Explain the meaning of the expression 'hammered home' AND explain why it is suitable in this passage. (2)
- 1.2.3 Teenagers have the fear of failing. What are the results of this fear? Mention TWO things. (2)
- 1.2.4 What message of hope does the writer give to teenagers? (1)

**Answer the following questions:**



**Re-read the paragraph!**

- 1.3 Refer to paragraph 3.
- 1.3.1 Mention TWO reasons why the writer says that teenagers are stubborn and quarrelsome. (2)

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1.4 Refer to paragraph 4.
- 1.4.1 The word 'traumatic' means:  
A. shockingly kind  
B. emotionally shocking  
C. emotionally amazing  
D. conditioning (1)
- 1.4.2 Explain what the writer means by 'falling victim to it'. (1)
- 1.4.3 What do teenagers do when they conform to standards? Explain briefly. (1)
- 1.4.4 Explain how fashion can be used as a weapon against teenagers. (2)
- 1.5 Refer to paragraph 5.
- 1.5.1 Explain why the writer says a teenager's first love can be a painful experience. (2)
- 1.6 Refer to paragraph 6.
- 1.6.1 Fully explain how parents contradict themselves when they deal with teenagers. (2)
- 1.6.1 At times they want teenagers to act or behave like adults✓ while at the same time they treat them like children✓. (2)
- 1.7 Do you think that the expectations that are placed on teenagers are fair? Discuss your views. (2)

**This means that you are allowed to give your personal opinion – but remember to link it to what you have read in the passage!**

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1.8 In your view, does the writer provide teenagers with solutions to their challenges? Give TWO reasons to support your answer. (2)

**TOTAL: [26]**

## INFORMAL ASSESSMENT 2 – ANSWER IN YOUR LANGUAGE BOOKS

**Study Text A and Text B below and answer the set questions.**

### TEXT A

#### **MAYA ANGELOU (1928–2014)**

- 1 Maya Angelou, has died at the age of 86. She was born Marguerite Ann Johnson (Maya was her brother Bailey’s diminutive) in St Louis, Missouri, on April 4, 1928. Her father was a doorman and US Navy dietician; her mother was a nurse and card dealer. In the early 1950s she was briefly married to a Greek sailor named Angelopoulos. She tweaked his surname to come up with her professional name, which she first used as a calypso dancer. 5

- 2 Maya was a celebrated African-American author, poet, civil rights activist and holder of about 50 honorary degrees. She was principally famous, however, for “I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings”, a memoir of her dirt-poor upbringing in Arkansas. 10

- 3 When the book was published in 1969, it was a revelation. It told how, after her parents divorced, Angelou’s father sent her and her elder brother, Bailey, from their home in St Louis to live with their paternal grandmother in the small town



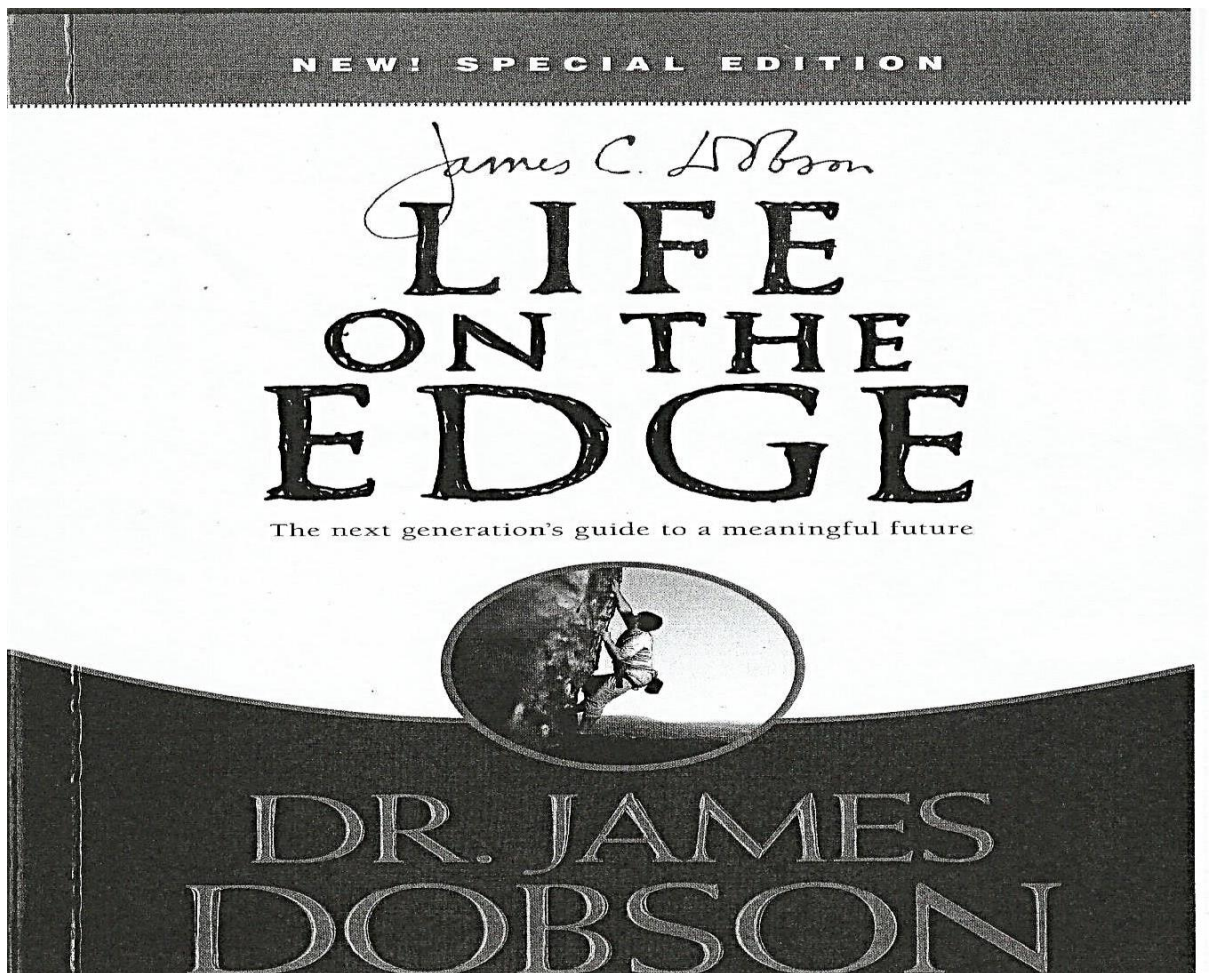
	of Stamps, Arkansas. Aged three and four, the two children arrived at the station wearing wrist tags reading, "To Whom it May Concern".	15
4	At the age of seven, during a brief return to live with their mother, Angelou suffered a traumatic experience at the hands of a family acquaintance. This incident resulted in the young Angelou becoming a voluntary mute for the next five years. It was during this period when Maya developed her extraordinary memory, her love for books and literature and her ability to listen and observe the world around her.	20
5	Angelo credits a teacher and friend of her family, Mrs Bertha Flowers for coaxing her out of silence. Flowers introduced her to authors such as Charles Dickens, William Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe, authors who would affect her life and career, as well as black writers such as Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Langston Hughes.	25
6	During World War 2, Angelou moved to San Francisco, California, where she won a scholarship to study dance and acting at the California Labour School. At the age of 17 she gave birth to a son, Guy. It was during this time, when she held down a number of odd jobs – including a stint as the city's first black female cable car conductor – to support herself and her baby son.	30
7	African-American author James Baldwin encouraged her to write about her remarkable life and the result was the 1969 publication of "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings", which covered the first 17 years of her life. It made literary history as the first non-fiction best-seller by an African-American woman. This touching work also made Angelou an international star. As a woman and as a black American who had surmounted oppression, Angelou became a symbol for the post-segregation era and a celebrity on the lecture circuit. Her name appeared on everything from book ends to pillows and mugs and her rhymes on Hallmark greeting cards.	35 40
8	Not only has Angelou written several autobiographies throughout her life, she has also published several collections of poetry. One of Angelou's famous works is the poem "On the Pulse of Morning", which she wrote especially for and recited at President Bill Clinton's inaugural ceremony in January 1993 – marking the first inaugural recitation since 1961, when Robert Frost delivered his poem "The Gift Outright" at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration. She also paid tribute to the late Michael Jackson in her poem "We Had Him" (2009) and eulogised Nelson Mandela in the poem. "His Day Is Done" (2013), which was commissioned by the U.S. State Department and released in the wake of the South African leader's death. U.S. President, Barack Obama, presented her with the nation's highest civilian honour, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, in 2011.	45 50
	She was a close friend of Martin Luther King Junior who was assassinated on her birthday (April 4) in 1968. Angelou stopped celebrating her birthday for years	55

9

afterwards, and sent flowers to King's widow, Coretta Scott King, for more than 30 years, until Coretta's death in 2006. She was also good friends with TV personality Oprah Winfrey, who has organised several birthday celebrations for the award-winning author, including a week-long cruise for her 70th birthday in 1998.

[Adapted from *Sunday Times*, 1 June 2014] 60

## TEXT B:



If you are between sixteen and twenty-six years of age, this book is written specifically for you. Others are welcome to read along with us, of course, but the ideas are aimed directly at those moving through what we will call the critical decade.

Some of the most dramatic and permanent changes in life usually occur during those ten short years. A person is transformed from a kid who's still living at home and eating at the parents' table to a fully-fledged adult who should be earning a living and taking complete charge of his or her life. Most of the decisions that will shape the next fifty years will be made in this era, including the choice of an occupation, perhaps the decision to marry, and the establishment of values and principles by which life will be governed.

[Extract from *Life On The Edge* by Dr James Dobson]

## NOTE:

- Answer all the questions in your OWN WORDS, unless you are asked for a quotation.
- For one-word answers, write only the question number and the word.
- For multiple-choice questions, write only the question number and the letter (A–D) of the correct answer.

1.1 What do the years in brackets in the title indicate?

(2)

1.2 Explain why you think Maya's brother shortened her name. (1)

1.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write down ONLY the question number (1.3) and the letter (A–D).

The word 'tweaked' (line 5), means ...

A pinched or pulled.

B a minor adjustment.

C danced wildly.

D hallucinated. (1)

1.4 What was Maya Angelou's profession? Mention TWO points. (2)

1.5 Refer to line 9.

Explain what 'honorary degrees' are. (2)

1.6 Refer to line 16.

What do the words, 'To Whom It May Concern' imply about how well the grandmother was acquainted with her grandchildren? (1)

1.7 Refer to paragraph 4.

1.7.1 In your OWN words explain how Maya was affected by the traumatic experience that she suffered at the age of seven. (2)

1.7.2 What positive influence did this traumatic experience have on Maya's life? Name TWO points. (2)

1.8 Refer to paragraph 5.

1.8.1 Quote a SINGLE word that means, 'persuading someone 'gradually'. (1)

1.8.2 What role did Bertha Flowers play in the life of Maya? (2)

- 1.9 Refer to paragraph 6.
- 1.9.1 Why did Maya attend the California Labour School? (1)
- 1.9.2 Despite being a female, Maya was willing to work as a cable car conductor to support her son. What does this reveal about her character as a teenager? (1)
- 1.10 Maya made literary history with her book “I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings”. What effect, do you think, would this have had on other female African-American writers? (2)
- 1.11 Explain why Maya Angelou can be regarded as ‘a symbol of the post segregation era’ (lines 40–41). (2)
- 1.12 After reading this passage would you regard Maya Angelou as a role model? Discuss your view. (2)
- 1.13 In your view why have the words ‘New! Special Edition’ been included on the cover of the book? (1)
- 1.14 Why is the following statement FALSE?  
The man, in the picture, represents people who are in their first fifty years of their lives. (1)
- 1.15 How does the picture of the man climbing a mountain represent the change from teenage years to adulthood? (2)
- 1.16 Comment on the effectiveness of the title *Life on the Edge* by referring to the picture of the man. (2)
- TOTAL [30]**

### INFORMAL ASSESSMENT 3 – ANSWER IN YOUR LANGUAGE BOOKS

Read BOTH TEXT A and TEXT B and answer the set questions.

#### TEXT A

## Selfies: Is taking pictures of yourself dangerous?

### *Are we obsessed with these arm-extended or in-the-mirror photos?*

- 1 In these hyper-connected, over-shared times dwell two kinds of people: those preoccupied with taking and uploading photos of themselves and those who have never heard of the selfie.
- 2 The silly, emotional or intense self-portrait has been a common sight since phone camera met social media. Nowadays, selfies are a pastime across generations and cultures. 5
- 3 Justin Bieber puts up plenty with his shirt off and Rihanna poses for sultry, sexy snaps, but a beaming Hillary Clinton recently took a turn with daughter Chelsea, who tweeted their happy first attempt with the hashtag #ProudDaughter. 10
- 4 Two other famous daughters, Sasha and Malia Obama, selfied at dad's second inauguration, pulling faces in front of a smartphone. Japanese astronaut Aki Hoshide earned a spot in the Selfie Hall of Fame with a striking, other-worldly shot, arms extended as reflected in his helmet outside the International Space Station last year. 15
- 5 "It just comes so naturally after a point," said Elizabeth Zamora, a 24-year-old marketing account coordinator in Dallas who has taken hundreds of selfies since she got her first iPhone two years ago, with the front-facing camera that has become the selfie gold standard.
- 6 If we're not taking them, we're certainly looking, regardless of whether we know what they're called. We're waiting on the selfies of our teens, enjoying the high jinks of co-workers and friends and daydreaming over celebrities, who have fast learnt the marketing value — and scandalous dangers — of capturing their more intimate, unpolished selves. 20
- 7 The practice of freezing and sharing our thinnest slices of life has become so popular that the Oxford dictionary, is monitoring the term selfie as a possible addition. Time magazine included the selfie in its Top 10 buzzwords of 2012 (at No 9) and New York magazine's The Cut blog declared in April: "Ugly is the New Pretty: How Unattractive Selfies Took Over the Internet". 25
- 8 Carole Lieberman, a psychiatrist from Beverly Hills, California, sees narcissism with a capital N. "The rise of the selfie is a perfect metaphor for our increasingly narcissistic culture. We're desperately crying out: Look at me!" 30

9	But Pamela Rutledge doesn't see it that way. The director of the non-profit Media Psychology Research Centre, which explores how humans interact with technology, sees the selfie as democratising the once-snooty practice of self-portraiture, a tradition that long pre-dates Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and Flickr.	35
10	She sees some key differences between selfies and self-portraits of yourself. Unlike painted painting, selfies are easily deletable. And "bad or funny photos can be seen as good in a way that wasn't the case when people had to pay for a film to be developed" or for a professional painter, she said.	40
11	In selfies, we can be famous and in control of our own images and storylines. As for the young, the more authority figures — parents, teachers — dislike them and "declare them a sign of a self-obsessed, narcissistic generation, the more desirable they become", she said.	45
12	The word selfie in itself carries many connotations, Rutledge observes. "The 'ie' at the end makes selfie a diminutive, implying some liking and familiarity." The selfie is a "little self" — a small, friendly bit of the self, she said.	50
13	In historical terms, the privileged in ancient Egypt were fond of self-portraits, Rutledge said. And then there was the mirror, invented in the 15th century and allowing artists to have a go at it in more meaningful detail. While the self-involved Narcissus stared at his reflection in a pond in Greek mythology, it was the mirror that "really was the first piece of technology where an artist could see his own image long enough to paint it, other than just painting self-impressions", Rutledge said.	55
14	Fast forward to 2010 and the launch of Instagram, and on to 2012, when 86 per cent of adults had a cell phone, bringing on the cheaper selfie as social media and mobile internet access spread.	60
15	"In addition, the popularity of celebrities like the Kardashians inspires everyone to become their own paparazzi," mused Rachel Weingarten, a personal-brand consultant in New York.	
16	Fourteen-year-old Beatrice Landau, tends to agree. She regularly uploads selfies, from holiday shots on Instagram. "I know selfies are ridiculous, but it's definitely part of our 'teenage culture'." <a href="http://gulfnews.com/leisure/selfies-is-taking-pictures-of-yourself-dangerous-1.1207353">http://gulfnews.com/leisure/selfies-is-taking-pictures-of-yourself-dangerous-1.1207353</a>	65

**Glossary:**

Sultry	Sexually attractive in a way that suggests sexual desire.
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Narcissism	Disapproving – too much interest in and admiration for your own physical appearance and/or your own abilities.
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**QUESTIONS: TEXT A**

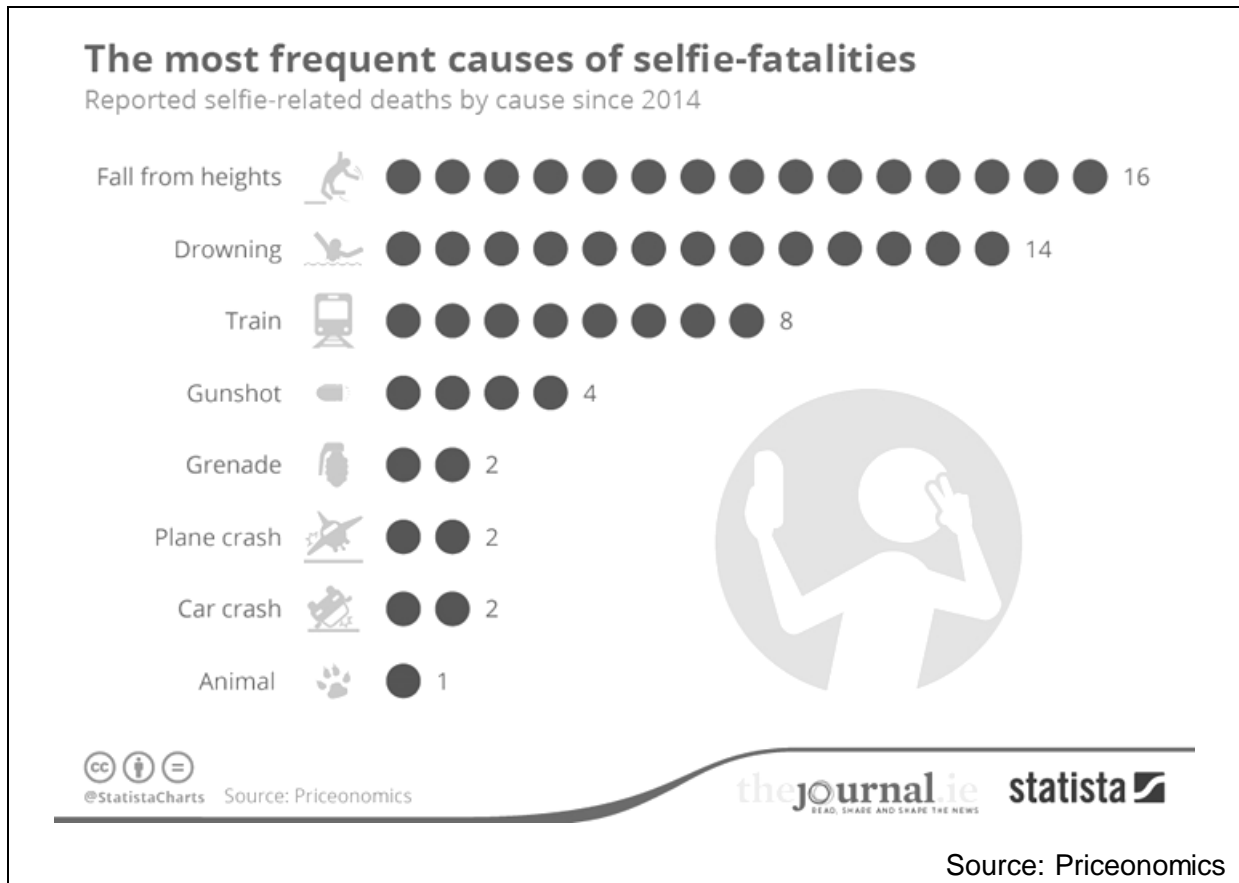
- 1.1 Refer to Paragraph 1:  
Name the two types of people identified in this paragraph. (2)
- 1.2 In paragraph 3 the writer used a sound device called alliteration. Quote the alliteration from this paragraph. (1)
- 1.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:  
  
In paragraph 4, the word 'inauguration' means ...  
A. the ceremony when a person officially becomes president.  
B. that something will not be successful or positive.  
C. between two definite or accepted stages.  
D. the day of the general election when a new president is elected. (1)
- 1.4 According to paragraph 4, what was so extraordinary about Aki Hoshide's selfie? (1)
- 1.5 According to the article, what types of selfies do people enjoy looking at? (3)
- 1.6 What does the writer mean by "the front-facing camera that has become the selfie gold standard"? (Paragraph 5) (2)
- 1.7 According to paragraph 6, what are two contrasting lessons learnt by celebrities about selfies? (2)
- 1.8 Discuss what is meant by "Scandalous dangers" line 23 and give an example of a picture that can be considered scandalous. (3)
- 1.9 Explain what is meant by "ugly is the new pretty" line 29. (2)
- 1.10 In your own words, compare how Pamela Rutledge's opinion on selfies differ to Carole Lieberman's. (2)
- 1.11 According to Pamela Rutledge, what advantages do selfies have over self-portraits created by artists in the past? (2)
- 1.12 Name the technological innovation that first allowed artists to paint a self-portrait? (1)



- 1.13 Beatrice Landau says, "I know selfies are ridiculous, but it is definitely part of our 'Teenage' culture".

Do you agree with her statement? Justify your opinion. (2)

### TEXT B:



### Glossary:

Fatalities	A death caused by an accident or the person who has died in an accident.
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### QUESTIONS: TEXT B

- 1.14 Explain the intentions of the graph. (2)
- 1.15 Evaluate the information as it is represented on the graph. (2)
- 1.16 In your opinion why has the information been represented in a graph form instead of words? (2)

**TOTAL SECTION A 30**

## LITERATURE: ANSWER IN YOUR LITERATURE BOOKS

### CHANGES: AN ANTHOLOGY OF SHORT STORIES

Intro	Characteristics of a short story	
1	A chip of glass ruby	Nadine Gordimer
2	Village people	Bessie Head
3	The fur coat	Sean O'Faolain
4	The doll's house	Katherine Mansfield
5	Transforming moments	Gcina Mhlophe
6	The last breath	Sam Kahiga
7	Next door	Kurt Vonnegut
8	The new tribe	Buchi Emecheta

#### **A chip of glass ruby (Nadine Gordimer)**

#### **Questions**

1. To what apartheid group do the Bamjees belong? How do you know?
2. Describe what comes "hidden in a wash basket in a black man's taxi," and tell what exactly it's used for.
3. Describe the kids' activities that first night and explain why are we told about their activities in such detail?
4. How does the current Mrs. Bamjee differ from the girl she was?
5. Describe the visitors to the Bamjee home.  
  
How does the way his wife relates to them influence his view of his wife?
6. Does Bamjee share his wife's interest in politics? Motivate your answer.
7. What does the message Mrs. Bamjee send to Girlie tell us about Mrs. Bamjee and her relationship with her children?
8. How does Mrs. Bamjee get her husband's mind off of the scary fact Dr. Kahn was arrested?
9. Mr. Bamjee wonders why he married this widow with five children.  
  
What does he conclude at this point in the story?
10. What happens when the government finds out about Mrs. Bamjee's activities?
12. On page 26, it says "Ma is there because *things like this* happen."  
  
12.1. What is meant by "things like this?"

- 12.2. Explain how *things like this* led to their mother being jailed.
13. Why exactly is Mr. Bamjee “baffled, mad and hopeless”?
14. Mr. Bamjee says “What importance is my birthday while she’s sitting there in a prison?”
  - 14.1. What is Fatima’s answer?
  - 14.2. Her reply answers another of his questions. Which one? What is the answer?

### **VILLAGE PEOPLE (Bessie Head)**

1. Identify and explain the figure of speech in the following sentence from the text:  
*“Poverty has a home in Africa – like a quiet second skin.”*
2. How does the community deal with the death of a baby?
3. Explain what happens with a person that tries to deal with painful events on his/her own?
4. According to the author, village people “tend to push aside all new intrusion.” Why can it be seen as a negative action?
5. Why did the old women (story 1) collapse?
6. Explain the crowd’s reaction to the old women’s weakness.
7. How did the old women’s family repay the narrator’s kindness?
8. What does the narrator mean when she says, “... *that gods walk about her barefoot with no ermine and gold studded cloaks.*”
9. Describe the difference in the way the villagers and the politician deals with the drought in story 2.
10. Why is the goat central to the survival of the villagers?
11. Give a reason why the narrator in story 1 wants to improve herself.
12. Explain the reason for the contrast in the way the birds and the narrator welcome sunrise each day.
13. Identify common themes in the opening essay and the two stories that follow.

## The fur coat (Sean O’Faolain)

### NOTE: READ THE STORY!

#### Summary

Seán O’Faoláin provides limited detail and description about Paddy and Molly’s lives. The only thing that he reveals about their earlier lives is that “the years had polished her hard—politics, revolution, husband in and out of prison, children reared with the help of relatives and Prisoners’ Dependents’ funds. You could see the years on her fingertips, too pink, too coarse, and in her diamond-bright eyes.” These two sentences present an image of the many young couples who spent time apart while the husbands fought for an independent Ireland. The author relies on their conversation and their actions to reveal the characteristics they both now possess. They are complex, contradictory, and realistic.

The author’s disappointment with the politics of Ireland and the inflexibility of the Roman Catholic Church is also subtly woven throughout the story by the actions of Paddy and Molly. Rather than explicitly discussing the rigidity of the church or the pain and suffering of Irish politics, he relies on the sophistication of the reader to understand the root of Molly’s guilt about accepting the fur coat and Paddy’s reaction to being called mean. Paddy and Molly know each other about as well as two people can know each other, but Paddy does not realize that Molly needs to be told that she deserves the coat. On the other hand, Molly, herself, is not sure why she cannot accept the coat. O’Faoláin implies or suggests situations and relies on the reader’s experiences with life and human nature to understand what is not said.

#### Vocabulary list Word

chidingly  
extravagant

sedately  
vulgar  
grandeur  
judiciously  
notions  
hankering

dance frock  
wretched  
shallow  
triumphantly

#### Meaning

Reprimand to improve  
Lacking restraint in spending money / resources  
Calm / quiet / composed  
Lacking good taste  
Impressive appearance / style  
With good judgement / sense  
Ideas  
A strong desire to have or do something  
Dance dress  
Miserable / unhappy / sad  
Of little depth  
Happy because of a victory / achievement

#### Questions

1. What position is Paddy promoted to?
2. How does Paddy’s promotion influence Molly perception of their social status?
3. Explain what the following sentence from the text tells you about Molly’s life:

“You could see the years on her fingertips, too pink, too course ...”

4. Explain why it is ironic when Molly says she doesn't want a fur coat just for the show.
5. Describe Molly's frame of mind when she put the children to bed. Motivate your answer by quoting seven consecutive words from the text.
6. Provide a reason why Paddy is so shocked when he found out what a *broadtail fur coat* is made of.
7. On page 78 Paddy lists the advantages of having a fur coat. Why is Molly getting so angry that she throws the basket with mending at him?
8. Group together Molly's reasons for and against a fur coat.
9. Molly tells Paddy that he is mean. Do you agree with her? Provide a reason for your answer.
10. Give a brief outline of Paddy's contribution to the ongoing conversation about the fur coat.
11. “Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus.”

### **The doll's house (Katherine Mansfield)**

**NOTE: READ THE STORY!**

#### **Summary and analysis**

In *The Doll's House* by Katherine Mansfield we have the theme of class, prejudice, connection, hope, appearance and equality. Taken from her *The Doves' Nest and Other Stories* collection the story is narrated in the third person by an unnamed narrator and after reading the story the reader realises that Mansfield may be exploring the theme of class. The Burnell family, with the exception of Kezia, consider themselves to be above others particularly when it comes to the Kelveys. It would appear that the Burnells define themselves by their social status (or class) and due to the fact that Mrs Kelvey is a working class woman and the possible fact that Mr Kelvey is in prison the Burnells consider themselves to be above the Kelveys. There is also a sense that the Burnell's are ostracizing the Kelvey's simply because they may be different to them. If anything it is possible that the Burnell's do not wish to associate themselves with the Kelvey's because of the Kelvey's appearance (both physical and social).

It is also noticeable that the other children (and the teacher) in the school, like the Burnells, also consider themselves to be better than the Kelveys. Again this assumption appears to be based not only on the working class status of Mrs Kelvey but also by the fact that Mrs Kelvey is so poor that she needs to dress her daughters with cloth from items that her neighbours no longer need. If anything all the characters (again with the exception of Kezia) in the story judge the Kelveys based on, not only their perceived lower class status but also by their physical appearance. Just as Lil and Else look different to those around them by the way they are dressed, the other children (and the Burnells and the teacher) view the Kelveys as being different. Each character in the story (again with the exception of Kezia) is prejudicial towards the Kelveys.

There is also some symbolism in the story which may be significant. The doll's house itself can be seen to symbolise the upper class Burnells. By associating the doll's house with the Burnells, Mansfield is possibly suggesting that the Burnells, because they are the only people with a doll's house, are likewise different to those around them (they are upper class).

The gate that Kezia is sitting on, and which she swings open may also be symbolic. It is possible that Mansfield is likening the gate (at least symbolically) to the social prejudice that Mrs Burnell (and others) have towards the Kelveys. By allowing Kezia to open the gate to Lil and Else, Mansfield may be suggesting that likewise, Kezia is removing any obstruction or social prejudice towards Lil and Else, so that both can be just like the other children in the story, to be their equal. The little lamp inside the doll's house may also be important as Mansfield may be using it to symbolise hope or connection.

The ending of the story is also interesting. Despite the continued social prejudice of Aunt Beryl (by telling Lil and Else to go home and not come back again), Else appears to be unaffected. As she is sitting beside Lil, she tells her 'I seen the little lamp.' This line may be important as it not only connects Else to Kezia but by seeing the lamp, Else realises that she is no different to Kezia. Through Kezia's breaking down of any class barrier that may have existed between Lil, Else and herself, Else (and Lil) are allowed to be just like all the other children (equal) in the story.

### Vocabulary list Word

varnish

carter

despair

traipsing

solemn

hovered

titter

pinafores

humming

### Meaning

Hard protective layer to cover especially wooden surfaces.

Transporter

Complete loss of hope.

To walk reluctantly

Formal / dignified / sincere

To hang in the air.

Giggle

Collarless, sleeveless dress

A slow steady sound like that of a bee.

### Questions

1. What is the story "The Doll's House" concerned with? What is the underlying theme?
2. Whose social attitudes are an important aspect of the story? Why do you think that is?
3. Who is described using animal images? What do you think this represents?
4. What does the lamp signify? Why do you think that?
5. What does the doll house represent?
6. What does the mutual interest of the lamp for Kezia and Else signify?
7. Is Kezia's behaviour different from that of her sisters? Provide two reasons.

**LITERATURE: ANSWER IN YOUR LITERATURE BOOKS**

**MACBETH**

**CONTINUE WITH THE QUESTIONS TILL THE END OF ACT TWO**

**GOOD LUCK AND SEE YOU SOON. STAY HEALTHY AND BE CAUTIOUS!**

**FROM: THE ENGLISH FAL EDUCATORS**