

KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL  
FINAL EXAMINATION  
ENGLISH PAPER TWO  
GRADE 10

N.P.P. II

EXAMINERS & MODERATORS : LG, GM, FAV, US, JVS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

DATE: 15-11-2016

MARKS: 80

Name of Learner: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade/Division: \_\_\_\_\_

***INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION***

1. This question paper consists of **THREE** sections:

SECTION A: Poetry (30)

SECTION B: Novel (25)

SECTION C: Drama (25)

2. Answer **FIVE** QUESTIONS in all: **THREE** in SECTION A, **ONE** in SECTION B and **ONE** in SECTION C as follows:

**SECTION A: POETRY**

PRESCRIBED POETRY – Answer **TWO** questions.

UNSEEN POETRY – **COMPULSORY** question.

**SECTION B: NOVEL**

Answer **ONE** question.

**SECTION C: DRAMA**

Answer **ONE** question.

3. **CHOICE OF ANSWERS FOR SECTION B AND SECTION C :**

Answer **ONE** **ESSAY** QUESTION and **ONE** **CONTEXTUAL** QUESTION.

If you answer the essay question in SECTION B, you must answer the contextual question in SECTION C.

If you answer the contextual question in SECTION B, you must answer the essay question in SECTION C

4. **LENGTH OF ANSWERS:**

\*The essay question on Poetry should be answered in about 150 – 200 words.

\*The essay questions on the Novel and Drama sections should be answered in 300 – 350 words.

\*The length of answers to contextual questions should be determined by the mark allocation. Aim for conciseness and relevance.

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

6. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering in this question paper.

7. Suggested time management: approximately 40 minutes on each SECTION.

8. Write neatly and legibly.

## SECTION A: POETRY

### PRESCRIBED POETRY

Answer any TWO of the following questions

#### QUESTION 1

Read the poem below and then answer the question that follows.

The Road Not Taken                      By Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveller, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;                      5

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same,                      10

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.                      15

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.                      20

"The Road Not Taken" is a poem which deals with the difficulty of making decisions.

By making close reference to diction, imagery and tone used in the poem, discuss the above statement.

[10]

## QUESTION 2

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

### COMPOSED UPON WESTMINTER BRIDGE- William Wordsworth

Earth has not anything to show more fair:  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty:  
This City now doth, like a garment, wear  
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare, 5  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
Never did sun more beautifully steep  
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill; 10  
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!  
The river glideth at his own sweet will:  
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;  
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

2.1. Refer to lines 2-3: "Dull would be...in its majesty."

The attitude of the poet in the above lines is:

- A. Admiration
- B. Criticism
- C. Solemnity
- D. Confusion

(Write the correct letter only) (2)

2.2. Explain what the words in line 8, "All bright and glittering in the smokeless air" suggest about the description of the city. (3)

2.3. Account for the use of "I" in line 11: "Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!". (2)

2.4. Refer to lines 13-14: "The very houses...is lying still!"  
Discuss how the figure of speech in the above lines support the message of the poem. (3)

[10]

**QUESTION 3**

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

**WOMEN- Alice Walker**

They are women then  
My mama's generation  
Husky of voice –Stout of  
Step  
With fists as well as       **5**  
Hands  
How they battered down  
Doors  
And ironed  
Starched white               **10**  
Shirts  
How they led  
Armies  
Bedragged Generals  
Across mined               **15**  
Fields  
Booby-trapped  
Ditches  
To discover books  
Desks                         **20**  
A place for us  
How they knew what we  
Must know  
Without knowing a page  
Of it                         **25**  
Themselves.

3.1 Refer to lines 3-6: "Husky of voice...as well as Hands."  
Explain how the diction indicates the speaker's attitude towards these women. (3)

3.2. Refer to lines 7-8: "How they battered down Doors"  
The above line implies that these women were:

- A. Confused
  - B. Determined
  - C. Horrified
  - D. Fearful
- (Write the correct letter only) (2)

3.3. Refer to lines 15-18: "Across mined fields...ditches."

Discuss the appropriateness of the imagery, within the context of the poem. (3)

3.4. Account for the use of the pronouns "us" and "we" in lines 21-23:

"A place for...must know."

(2)

[10]

#### QUESTION 4

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

##### WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS-Richard Rive

Where the rainbow ends,  
There's going to be a place, brother,  
Where the world can sing all sorts of songs,  
And we're going to sing together, brother,  
You and I, 5  
Though you're White and I'm not.  
It's going to be a sad song, brother,  
'Cause we don't know the tune,  
And it's a difficult tune to learn,  
But we can learn it, brother, 10  
You and I,  
There's no such tune as a Black tune,  
There's no such tune as a White tune,  
There's only music, brother,  
And it's the music we're going to sing, 15  
Where the rainbow ends

4.1 Why is the word "rainbow" in line 1 and line 16 appropriate? (2)

4.2. Refer to lines 7-9: "It's going to...tune to learn."

Show how the diction reflects the speaker's feelings in the above lines. (3)

4.3. Refer to lines 12-14: "There's no such ...only music brother."

Discuss the effectiveness of the imagery in the above lines. (3)

4.4. Identify the tone in lines 15-16: "And it's the music...rainbow ends."

A. Sorrow

B. Hope

C. Fear

D. Critical

(2)

(Write the correct letter only)

[10]

**UNSEEN POETRY (COMPULSORY)**

**QUESTION 5**

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

**\*KWELA RIDE**

Dompass!  
I looked back  
Dompass!  
I went through my pockets  
Not there. 5

They bit into my flesh (handcuffs).

Came the kwela-kwela  
We crawled in.  
The young men sang.  
In that dark moment 10

It all became familiar.

**Mafika Gwala**

**Glossary : \* kwela : Black township dwellers used this colloquial word to refer to a 'police van'**

5.1 The tone used in "Dompass!"(line 1) can best be described as :

A : authoritative

B : shock

C : fear

D : None of the above.

Choose the correct answer from above. (1)

5.2 Discuss the effectiveness of the figure of speech used in stanza 2. (3)

5.3 Refer to stanza 3.

Explain what the words "crawled" and "dark moment" suggest about the speaker's experience? (3)

5.4 Show how the last stanza conveys the message of the poem. (3)

**(10)**

**SECTION B: MOTHER TO MOTHER**

Answer EITHER QUESTION 6 (essay question) OR QUESTION 7 (contextual question).

**QUESTION 6 – ESSAY QUESTION**

It is Mxolisi alone who must accept full responsibility for the death of Amy Biehl. Critically discuss the extent to which you agree with the above statement. Your response should take the form of a well-constructed essay of 300 – 350 words (1.5pages).

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 7 – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

**EXTRACT A**

That was the beginning of the end of our silly quarrel. Which was tremendous good luck, for me, as things turned out. A new boy arrived from the village of Cala. Handsome as spring weather, and as popular. But it was me China chose for a girlfriend. I, who had never before had a boy interested in her in her whole 4 long life. Bliss was my name.

Only trouble, boyfriends were forbidden. Mama would kill me if she found out. I wasn't even sure that Khaya wouldn't tell Mama if he knew. Nono was my only ally. Dear, darling Nono. And I sure needed an ally. Mama had become quite 8 unreasonable. Ever since my moon time came.

**Chapter 7**

- 7.1 Account for the "silly quarrel" between Mandisa and Nono. [2]
- 7.2 "Handsome as spring weather, and as popular." (line 3) is an example of:  
A. Metaphor  
B. Personification  
C. Alliteration  
D. Simile [2]
- 7.3 "But it was me China chose for a girlfriend." (lines 3 - 4)  
The tone of the above statement is :  
A. Pride and Amazement  
B. Humility and Disbelief  
C. Caring and Honest [2]

- 7.4 "Bliss was my name." (line 5)  
Discuss the irony of Mandisa's words, within the context of the novel. [3]
- 7.5 In this novel, all mothers are presented as caring and protective of their children.  
Do you agree with this point of view? Present your argument by making reference to at least **two** mothers in the story. [4]

AND

**EXTRACT B**

Nongqawase had but voiced the unconscious collective wish of the nation:  
rid ourselves of the scourge.  
She was not robbed. She was not raped. There was no quarrel. Only the  
eruption of a slow, simmering, seething rage. Bitterness burst and spilled her  
tender blood on the green spring grass of a faraway land. Irredeemable blood. 4  
Irretrievable loss.  
One boy. Lost. Hopelessly lost.  
One girl, far away from home. 8  
The enactment of the deep, dark, private yearnings of a subjugated race.

**Chapter 12**

- 7.6 Explain clearly what you understand by "the scourge" (line 2), within the  
context of the novel. [3]
- 7.7 Discuss the writer's reasons for mentioning that "She was not raped."  
(line 3) [3]
- 7.8 Do you agree that there was "One boy. Lost. Hopelessly lost." (line 7)  
Justify your response. [3]
- 7.9 Using the extract as a starting point, discuss the struggles of the black  
people during this period. [3]

[25]



**SECTION C : DRAMA**

*Romeo and Juliet* : William Shakespeare

Answer EITHER QUESTION 8 (essay question)

OR QUESTION 9 (contextual question)

**QUESTION 8 : *Romeo and Juliet* – ESSAY QUESTION**

In the play, 'Romeo and Juliet', lack of communication leads to the death of the young lovers. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Critically discuss your view point in a well-constructed essay of 300 – 350 words (1½) pages.

**[25]**

**EXTRACT A**

**ACT 2 SCENE 6**

Enter FRIAR LAWRENCE and ROMEO.

FRIAR LAWRENCE So smile the heavens upon this holy act,  
That after-hours with sorrow chide us not.

ROMEO Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,  
It cannot countervail the exchange of joy  
That one short minute gives me in her sight. 5  
Do thou but close our hands with holy words,  
Then love-devouring Death do what he dare,  
It is enough I may but call her mine.

FRIAR LAWRENCE These violent delights have violent ends,  
And in their triumph die like fire and powder, 10  
Which as they kiss consume. The sweetest honey  
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,  
And in the taste confounds the appetite.  
Therefore love moderately, long love doth so;  
Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow. 15

- 9.1 Place this extract in context. [3]
- 9.2 Refer to line 2 : 'That after ... us not.'  
What is implied by Friar Lawrence in the above line?  
Briefly explain. [3]
- 9.3 Refer to line 7 : 'Then love-devouring ... he done.'
- 9.3.1 Identify the above-mentioned figure of speech. [1]
- 9.3.2 Explain the effectiveness of the figure of speech. [2]
- 9.4 Provide a synonym of your own for "triumph" (line 10). [2]
- 9.5 Refer to lines 9 – 15 : 'These violent ... too slow.'  
The words that best describe the tone in the above lines is :  
A. Disappointment and despair  
B. Caution and concern  
C. Anger and frustration  
Choose the correct letter only. [2]

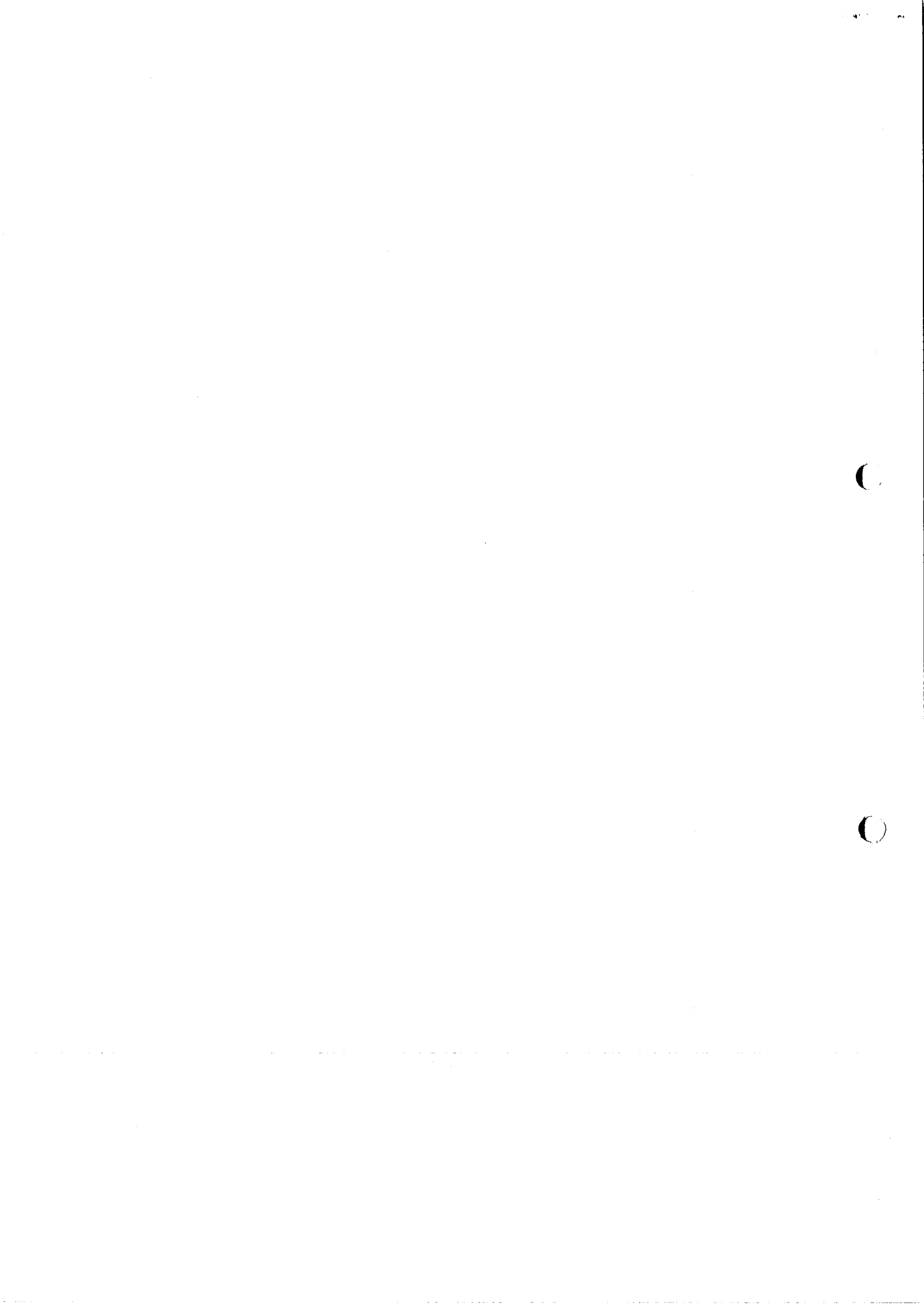
[13]

## EXTRACT B

### ACT 4 SCENE 5

NURSE	O woe! O woeful, woeful, woeful day! Most lamentable day, most woeful day That ever, ever, I did yet behold! O day, O day, O day, O hateful day! Never was seen so black a day as this. O woeful day, O woeful day!	50
PARIS	Beguiled, divorcèd, wrongèd, spited, slain! Most detestable Death, by thee beguiled, By cruel, cruel thee quite overthrown! O love! O life! not life, but love in death!	55
CAPULET	Despised, distressèd, hated, martyred, killed! Uncomfortable time, why cam'st thou now To murder, murder our solemnity? O child, O child! my soul, and not my child! Dead art thou. Alack, my child is dead, And with my child my joys are buried.	60
FRIAR LAWRENCE	Peace ho, for shame! Confusion's cure lives not In these confusions. Heaven and yourself Had part in this fair maid, now heaven hath all, And all the better is it for the maid: Your part in her you could not keep from death, But heaven keeps his part in eternal life.	65 70

- 9.6 Examine lines 49 – 54 : 'O woe! ... woeful day.'  
Account for the Nurse's reaction in these lines. [3]
- 9.7 'Beguiled ... slain! (Line 55)  
State why Paris feels defeated. [3]
- 9.8 Comment on Capulet's response regarding Juliet's death.  
Discuss the irony of Capulets' words. [3]
- 9.9 With reference to lines 65 – 70 : 'Peace ho, for shame!'  
Do you think Friar Lawrence is a person of honour?  
Justify your answer. [3]



## PRESCRIBED POETRY

### QUESTION 1

The poem describes a path that a traveller needs to decide when he reaches a fork in the road. Both paths seem to provide an equal opportunity. However the speaker alludes to taking the better path.

The roads are metaphors as it symbolizes the choices that the speaker faces in life. It shows the tough choices people stand for when travelling the road of life. The words "sorry" and "sigh" creates a gloomy mood leading to a confused tone. "One traveller" highlights that the decision is made alone with no assistance to make this decision. "Looked down as one as far as I could", shows contemplation before making a decision.

The poet alludes making the best decision by taking "the one less travelled" however it contrasts with the title, "The road not taking" showing an element of doubt. He has a reflective tone or contemplative.

Therefore the poem highlights the difficulty of making a decision in life and moments of regret when "ages and ages hence" that means when time passes.

[10]

### QUESTION 2

2.1 B – critical

[2]

2.2 "All bright" and "glittering" shows the beauty of city filled with light symbolic of cleanliness and purity.

"Smokeless air" further creates a clear atmosphere of the city. It also conveys the idea that the city is generally covered with smoke but in the early morning the air is pure.

[3]

2.3 The speaker expresses a personal response to the sight before him. He never experienced a more beautiful scene or such a deep calm and is surprised by this.

[2]

2.4 The personification indicates the depth of what he has experienced. Even the houses not only the people are asleep emphasizes the peacefulness that covers the city. "Mighty heart" to the people / industry that is the energy that drives the city is buried in the early morning revealing his message of the beauty of the city.

[3]

(1=identification of imagery, 2=discussion)

[10]

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1 The speaker has a positive attitude towards these women revealing a strong admiration. "Husky of voice" – lowly & soothing but powerful, "Stout of step" & "Fists" represent strength and resilient in nature but "Hands" speak of the motherly nature. (Two clear ideas) [3]
- 3.2 B – Assertive [2]
- 3.3 The image created in these lines, is a battlefield. "Across mind fields" show the extreme danger that these woman risked for their children's future. These weapons can destroy violently but the women are willing to risk their lives. "Booby-trapped" emphasizes further risks to even be entrapped for freedom and education for their children. [3]
- 3.4 These pronouns are now inclusive of the poets generation which appreciates and benefits from all that her "mama's generation" had done. [2]
- [10]

### QUESTION 4

- 4.1 The "rainbow" speaks of the diversity of people and their invaluable treasure of freedom and unity. [2]
- 4.2 The speaker feels the opposition to the unity of people or mixed feelings / sadness. "Sad song" shows the difficulty in process of coming together of people. "Brother" suggests a closeness but "difficult" shows problems between races uniting. [3]
- 4.3 Music is a universal language that can unite people from all walks of life. The word "Tune" something that is simple not impactful as music which is harmonious. Also "Black tune" & "white tune" shows the division that exists however uniting creates "music", a song of freedom and togetherness. (1= identification; 2=discussion) [3]
- 4.4 B – Hope [2]
- [10]

## SUGGESTED ANSWER

### Q5: UNSEEN POEM

5.1 A - authoritative (1)

5.2 Metaphor. Handcuffs are compared to vicious animals that bite and inflict pain. The speaker thus becomes a victim of circumstances. The physical pain (implied by "bit") also highlights their emotional pain/suffering. (3)

5.3 "Crawled" implies that the speaker felt humiliated and belittled. He was reduced to a lower level/status and robbed of his respect. "Dark moment" suggests that this was a situation that seemed hopeless as all light abandoned him. His suffering increased (2 x 1/2) (3)

5.4 "It" ~ absurd and unclear. Speaker leaves us to imagine how they were criminalised because they did not carry a compass/or piece of paper. "At" implies that this was only one part of their larger suffering which was "familiar" or commonplace. Segregation/apartheid was entrenched (message). Black people were subject to police brutality and abuse on a daily basis as the police pursued them relentlessly. (Message + explanation: 1+2) (3)

(10)

Suggested Answer : Novel.

Question 6 - Essay

Learners may argue that Mxolisi is the only one responsible or that the responsibility should be shared.

Some of the following should be included:

Mxolisi - Grew up during apartheid era, accepted violent protest/reaction to minority white government. Saw it as appropriate and necessary reaction to government brutality. Thus chose path of activism which meant whites were the targets of his violent actions. Believed her was doing a courageous, honourable thing by refusing to buckle under oppressive laws but sacrifice self to destroy it. The victim of violence becomes perpetrator!

Amy - Naïve and innocent. Lacks real knowledge and understanding of psychology of oppressed in the apartheid context. Believed her good intentions would protect her from harm. Also, victim of circumstances: in the wrong place; at the wrong time. (Congruency)

Government - Repressive laws of apartheid and system was protected by state agents (police and army) that were brutal in dealing with dissent among blacks. Mxolisi exposed to it from an early age, traumatised by personally witnessing killing of teen friends Mzamo and Zazi.



Isiah: several paragraphs

Elders and Leaders - Introduced to him, idea of hatred and anger towards whites that has existed for decades and fueled it. One letter, one bullet. "Told stories of 'white dogs.' Praised young people who violently protested. Encouraged them by hailing them as heroes.

Mxolis: not a natural born killer, but was turned into one. His inherent goodness is evident when he endangers his own life to save a girl from being raped.

Isiah: ...

Isiah: ...

Isiah: ...

Isiah: ...

Isiah: ...

Isiah: ...

## TESTED ANSWERS

- 7.1 Mandisa felt betrayed by her best friend Nono who had kept a huge secret from her. Nono was her brother Khaya's girlfriend. [2]
- 7.2 D - Simile [2]
- 7.3 A - Pride and amazement. [2]
- 7.4 At this point, Mandisa is blissful / overjoyed that China is her boyfriend but Soon she will come to detest him as he will be the cause of great pain and suffering in her life. The joy of what she believed was his love turns into horror when he impregnates her and insinuates later that the child is not his, tries to coerce her into an illegal abortion... [3]
- 7.5 Mandisa's grandmother – In Gungulula grandmother took utmost care of Mandisa, preparing special meals, meeting her needs and monitoring her movements to ensure her granddaughter's safety.  
Mandisa's mum – was fearful of her falling pregnant therefore she warns and reprimands her constantly. She forbids a boyfriend and then sends her to Gungulula to keep her from the negative influences in the township.  
Mandisa – she is constantly concerned about her daughter being raped. Is anxious and worried about Mxolisi who was deeply involved in protest politics and whom she was unable to control. Furthermore she always was aware of her children's whereabouts in an attempt to keep them safe.  
Nono's mother – she was perceived as not caring for her daughter's well being as she allowed her to wear short dresses and visit her boyfriend.  
Mrs Nelson – even when Mandisa was in charge of the children she would always first enquire about them upon her return showing her concern for her children was a priority.
- ANY TWO [2x2]
- 7.6 Their collective wish was to get rid of the White colonialist who had come to South African and robbed them of their land, cattle and livelihood as well as taking their freedom and dignity in the process. Had taken away their independence, now had to work for the whites. [3]
- 7.7 Firstly girls in Soweto were vulnerable to rape which was common in the township. Secondly, she wishes to clarify that Amy's death was not an act of common criminality but a politically motivated one. (two points) [3]
- 7.8 Mxolisi was lost and hopeless because of the political situation. He was born during the apartheid era when the repressive laws made blacks into hapless victims of a government who controlled, threatened and terrorised through their agents, the brutal and violent police force. At a young age he innocently causes the brutal death of dear friends in the hands of police. In reaction Mxolisi becomes a political activist filled with hatred for the white oppressor. He uses violence to defend himself against a violent authoritarian government. Thus he is a victim of violence who becomes helpless and hopeless retaliating by becoming a perpetrator of violence himself. Thus the seeds are planted in him from an early age. As Mandisa says hatred for the oppressor "is a knowledge with which I was born". Thus it is circumstances beyond his control that turns him into a killer. He is indeed "lost" and "hopeless" in this situation. [3]
- 7.9 Black struggle is embedded in the word "scourge" which is the oppression and exploitation by white colonialist who stole land and cattle. "Robbed and raped" refers to the black on black crime in locations like Gugulethu which left people terrified, unsafe, and vulnerable. They also turned to crimes like robbery because of poverty created by an unfair system of apartheid. The description "seething, simmering rage" effectively captures the bitterness, hatred and anger black people felt due to decades of oppression exploitation and poverty inflicted upon this "subjugated race."

## Section C

### Essay - Questioning - Drama

#### Points to consider

- Adhere to format / structure
- clear introduction
- reinforce topic using synonyms for key words.
- use fig. points as a guideline:
- feud is the fundamental cause of the tragic end of 'star-crossed lovers' which leads to
- no communication between their parents resulting in
- secret marriage by Friar Lawrence between R + J
- Capulet unaware of secret marriage and arranges Paris as suitor for Juliet
- Lady + Lord Capulet unaware of J secret marriage to R
- Lady + Lord Capulet under misconception that J is weeping for cousin Tybalt
- Tybalt also unaware about R reasons of reluctance to fight / challenge him results in Mercutio's fight with Tybalt.
- Benvolio + Prince prevent violence in Verona's streets.
- Delay of Friar John's <sup>delivery of</sup> letter to Romeo (letter from Friar Lawrence)
- lack of maternal love from Lady Capulet to J
- Nurse ('wet-nurse') friend + confidant.
- Benvolio as messenger on behalf of J parents
- Eventual death of Paris results from misunderstanding as Paris engaged because under misconception R wants to desecrate Tybalt's tomb.
- R only realises after he kills Paris who he was really challenging
- Friar John (plague) + Friar Lawrence futile efforts to reach R on time.

## Suggested Answers

### Extract A - Act 2 S.6.

9.1. This scene takes place in Friar Lawrence's cell where he makes preparation to marry Romeo and Juliet secretly. Only the Nurse is aware of this arrangement. (3)

9.2. Friar Lawrence implies that he hopes he as well as Romeo and Juliet will not regret having conducted this hasty marriage and he seems sceptical about the future suggesting the theme of fate. (3)

9.3. Alliteration - repetition of the letter 'd' Effective because Romeo emphasises / highlights passionate defiance and 'love-devouring' leads to disaster / destruction suggesting Romeo does not fear death which correlates with the idea of predestined death. (3)

9.4. <sup>success</sup> (accept any other within context). (2)

9.5. B - caution and concern. (2)

[13]

## Extract B - Act 4 S.5.

9.6. The nurse is in a state of immense mourning as Juliet is in a state of simulated death after consuming the potion and the Nurse is under the misconception that Juliet is dead, raising alarm bells in the Capulet mansion. (3)

9.7. Paris is unaware at this stage that Juliet is in a state of simulated death feeling deceived and cheated that death has robbed/separated him from Juliet even before marriage. Secondly he has arrived to take Juliet to the Church to be married. (3)

9.8. The irony is that Capulet himself is indirectly responsible for Juliet's death and he attributes her "simulated" death as death itself. He blames "Death" for robbing him of his daughter when in fact she is only "asleep." (3)

9.9. No, because he is aware that his consolation of saying that Juliet's soul is safe and is in the Heavens is false because he knows the truth of the secret marriage, the potion (plan). As a priest he puts on a facade which goes against his integrity. (3)

Yes, in context of the situation he feels that the hasty marriage might bring an end to the feud between the Capulets and the Montagues. ∴ his concept of thinking in that regard could be honourable (accept any other logical response). [12] [25]

