

KWAZULU DEPT. OF EDUCATION**GREENBURY SECONDARY****FINAL EXAM****ENGLISH-P2: GRADE 10****DATE: 17 -11-2015****TIME: 2 HRS****MARKS: 80****EXAMINERS & MODERATORS: L. MOODLEY, J.V. SINGH, V. SINGH, N. GOUNDEN****F.A. VANMALI, R. NUNDKUMAR****NAME:****GRADE: 10****INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES:**

This question paper consists of 13 pages and THREE sections:

1. Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.
2. This question paper consists of THREE sections:
SECTION A: Poetry – Prescribed and Unseen (30)
SECTION B: Novel – 'Things Fall Apart' (25)
SECTION C: Drama – 'Twelfth Night' (25)
3. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.
4. 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 – The question is compulsory.****P1****p.t.o. p. 2 ... SECTION B: NOVEL**

SECTION B: NOVEL – THINGS FALL APART

Answer ONE question.

SECTION C: DRAMA – TWELFTH NIGHT

Answer ONE question.

5. Number your answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

6. Start EACH section on a NEW page.

7. Suggested time management:

SECTION A: approximately 40 minutes

SECTION B: approximately 40 minutes

SECTION C: approximately 40 minutes

8. LENGTH OF ANSWERS:

- Essay questions on Poetry should be answered in about 200 – 250 words.
- Essay questions on the Novel and Drama sections should be answered in 300 – 350 words (Approximately 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages).
- The length of answers to contextual questions should be determined by the mark allocation. Candidates should aim for conciseness and relevance.

9. CHOICE OF ANSWERS FOR SECTIONS B (NOVEL) AND C (DRAMA):

- Answer ONE ESSAY QUESTION and ONE CONTEXTUAL QUESTION. If you answer the essay question in SECTION B, you must answer only the contextual question in SECTION C. If you answer the contextual question in SECTION B, you must answer only the essay question in SECTION C.

10. Write neatly and legibly.

P2

p.t.o. p. 3

SECTION A: POETRY**PRESCRIBED POETRY**

Answer any two of the following questions.

QUESTION 1: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION**Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (Sonnet 18)****William Shakespeare**

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?	1
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.	
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,	
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.	
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,	5
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;	
And every fair from fair sometime declines,	
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed;	
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,	
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,	10
Nor shall Death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,	
When in eternal lines to Time thou grow'st.	
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,	
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.	14

In this poem, the poet describes his beloved's beauty as everlasting and timeless.

By close reference to the diction (choice of words), imagery, feelings and tone used in the poem, discuss the above statement in an essay of 200-250 words (about $\frac{3}{4}$ page). **[10]**

OR**P3****p.t.o. ... p.4**

QUESTION 2: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Death, be not proud
John Donne

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee	1
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;	
For those whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow	
Die not, poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me;	
From Rest and Sleep, which but thy pictures be,	5
Much pleasure; then from thee much more must flow;	
And soonest our best men with thee do go-	
Rest of their bones, and soul's delivery!	
Thou art slave to Fate, Chance, Kings, and desperate men,	
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell;	10
And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well	
And better than thy stroke; why swell'st thou then?	
One short sleep past, we wake eternally	
And death shall be no more: Death, thou shalt die.	14

- 2.1. Show how the poet personifies Death in the first four lines: " Death, be not proud... thou kill me. (3)
- 2.2. Comment on the theme of the poem. (3)
- 2.3. Explain why the poet compares Death to a 'slave' (L-9). (4)

[10]

P 4

p.t.o. ... p. 5

OR

QUESTION 3: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802

William Wordsworth

Earth has not anything to show more fair:	1
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!	14

- 3.1. Explain what the poet suggests when he states: 'A sight so touching in its majesty' (L-3). (3)
- 3.2. Why does the poet describe the river as gliding 'at his own sweet will' (L -12). (3)
- 3.3. Comment on the poet's reference to 'Dear God!' (L-13). (4)

[10]**P 5****p.t.o. ... p.6****OR**

P.T.O. . . .

QUESTION FOUR

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

Always A Suspect	
I get up in the morning and dress up like a gentleman A white shirt a tie and a suit.	
I walk into the street to be met by a man who tells me to 'produce'.	5
I show him the document of my existence to be scrutinized* and given the nod.	
Then I enter the foyer of a building to have my way barred by a commissionaire* "What do you want?"	10
I trudge the city pavements side by side with 'madam' who shifts her handbag from my side to the other, and looks at me with eyes that say 'Ha! Ha! I know who you are; beneath those fine clothes ticks the heart of a thief.	15 20
By Mbuyiseni Oswald Mthali	

- 4.1 Account for the change in the mood in stanza two, 'I walk into....me to "produce" '. [3]
- 4.2 How does L10 – 12, "Then I enter...do you want?", relate to the title of the poem? [3]
- 4.3 Discuss how the last stanza conveys the message of the poet. [4]
- [10]**

UNSEEN POETRY**This question is compulsory****Question Five**

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

AFRICA MY MOTHERLAND- FAVOUR UGWUMBA

1	Africa!
	my motherland
	in you i have identified my name
	my name buried so long under
5	the pains of separation and segregation
	my eyes are seeing the excellency of the present
	and my ears hearing No More Racism
	O! Africa
	revealed beyond the rains of the past
10	with days of dreams and abandoned ideas
	in your presence i have discovered
	the memory of our being.
	serving my motherland is my hobby
	God bless Africa!
15	My Motherland
	Who is as great as the sun

- 5.1. Comment on the suitability of the title of this poem. (3)
- 5.2. Explain how the poet shows her feelings for Africa in line 3-5, "in you...and segregation." (3)
- 5.3. Discuss the effectiveness of the imagery in lines 15-16, "My Motherland...the Sun." (4)

Total [10]

PTO...

SECTION B : NOVEL : THINGS FALL APART – CHINUA ACHEBE

Answer either Question 6 (Essay Question) or Question 7 (Contextual Question)

QUESTION 6 : ESSAY QUESTION

The arrival of the missionaries certainly disrupts the lives of the Ibo people. But, it is a rigid society lacking compassion and reason that finally causes it to 'fall apart'. In a well-substantiated essay of 300 – 350 words, discuss whether you agree or disagree with the above statement.

[25]

OR

QUESTION 7: ' THINGS FALL APART' – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

Read the extracts below and the answer the questions that follow :

EXTRACT A

One of the men behind him cleared his throat. Ikemefuna looked back, and the man growled at him to go on and not stand looking back. The way he said it sent cold fear down Ikemefuna's back. His hands trembled vaguely on the black pot he carried. Why had Okonkwo withdrawn to the rear? Ikemefuna felt his legs melting under him. And he was afraid to look back.

As the man who had cleared his throat drew up and raised his matchet, Okonkwo looked away. He heard the blow. The pot fell and broke in the sand. He heard Ikemefuna cry, "My father, they have killed me!" as he ran towards him.

Dazed with fear, Okonkwo drew his matchet and cut him down. He was afraid of being thought weak.

As soon as his father walked in, that night, Nwoye knew that Ikemefuna had been killed, and something seemed to give way inside him, like the snapping of a tightened bow. He did not cry. He just hung limp

- 7.1 Refer to lines 3 – 4 : "...it sent cold fear down Ikemefuna's back."
Discuss the events that lead to Ikemefuna's death. [3]
- 7.2 Refer to line 11 : "...my father, they have killed me!" as he ran towards him.
From the above line, what understanding do we gain about Ikemefuna's relationship with Okonkwo? [3]
- 7.3 "The pot fell and broke in the sand." (L10)
Explain the significance of the above statement. [2]
- 7.4 Refer to lines 12 - 13 : "Dazed with fear... being thought weak."
What do the above lines indicate about Okonkwo's character? [3]
- 7.5 Comment on the effectiveness of the figure of speech in line 14 : "and something seemed ... like the snapping of a tightened bow." [3]

[14]

EXTRACT B

"Will you bury him like any other man?" asked the Commissioner.	1
"We cannot bury him. Only strangers can. We shall pay your men to do it. When he has been buried we will then do our duty by him. We shall make sacrifices to cleanse the desecrated land."	5
Obierika, who had been gazing steadily at his friend's dangling body, turned suddenly to the District Commissioner and said ferociously: "That man was one of the greatest men in Umuofia. You drove him to kill himself; and now he will be buried like a dog..." He could not say any more. His voice trembled and choked his words.	10
"Shut up!" shouted one of the messengers, quite unnecessarily.	
"Take down the body," the Commissioner ordered his chief messenger, "and bring it and all these people to the court."	15
"Yes, sah," the messenger said, saluting.	
The Commissioner went away, taking three or four of the soldiers with him. In the many years in which he had toiled to bring civilisation to different parts of Africa he had learnt a number of things.	20

7.6 Refer to Line 3 : "We cannot bury him. Only strangers can."

What does the above statement reveal about the practices of the Ibo tribe?

[3]

7.7 Is Obierika justified in stating that Okonkwo "was one of the greatest men in Umuofia" (lines 9 – 10)?

Motivate your answer.

[3]

7.8 "Shut up!" shouted one of the messengers. (line 13)

Explain, briefly what the above words reveal about the attitude of the messengers towards the clan.

[3]

7.9 Why does Okonkwo commit suicide at the end of the novel?

[2]

[11]

TOTAL : [25]

SECTION C – DRAMA**“TWELFTH NIGHT” – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

Answer either Question 8 (Essay Question) or Question 9 (Contextual Question).

QUESTION 8 – “TWELFTH NIGHT” – ESSAY QUESTION

Love, based upon a deception, places Viola in a very awkward position and exposes Olivia’s self-delusion.

In a well-constructed essay of 300-350 words (approximately 1 ½ pages), critically discuss this statement.

(25)

OR

QUESTION 9: DRAMA: TWELFTH NIGHT – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

READ THE EXTRACTS BELOW AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

EXTRACT A**VIOLA**

But if she cannot love you, sir? 1

DUKE

I cannot be so answered.

VIOLA

Sooth, but you must.

Say that some lady, as perhaps there is,
 Hath for your love as great a pang of heart
 As you have for Olivia. You cannot love her;
 You tell her so. Must she not then be answered? 5

DUKE

There is no woman’s sides
 Can bide the beating of so strong a passion
 As love doth give my heart; no woman’s heart
 So big, to hold so much; they lack retention.
 Alas, their love may be called appetite,
 No motion of the liver, but the palate,
 That suffer surfeit, cloyment and revolt;
 But mine is all as hungry as the sea,
 And can digest as much. Make no compare
 Between that love a woman can bear me
 And that I owe Olivia. 15

P.T.O. ...

VIOLA

Ay, but I know—

DUKE

What dost thou know?

20

VIOLA

Too well what love women to men may owe.

In faith, they are as true of heart as we.

My father had a daughter loved a man,

As it might be perhaps, were I a woman,

I should your lordship.

25

DUKE

And what's her history?

VIOLA

A blank, my lord. She never told her love,

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,

Feed on her damask cheek.

Q.1. Place the above extract in context. (2)

Q.2. Refer to line 1: "***But if she cannot love you, sir?***"

Is Viola justified when she points out that Orsino's love may be unrequited?
Substantiate your answer. (3)

Q.3. Examine lines 8-18: "***There is no ...I owe Olivia.***"

Do you think Orsino's love for Olivia is true? (4)

Q.4. Explain what Viola reveals about herself when she tells the story of 'her sister's love' in lines 21-25: "***Too well what... should your lordship.***" (3)

Q.5. Refer to lines 27-29: "She never told...her damask cheek."

Identify and explain the effectiveness of the figure of speech in the above lines. (3)

OLIVIA

Get him to bed, and let his hurt be looked to.
Feste, Fabian, Sir Toby and Sir Andrew off
Enter Sebastian

SEBASTIAN

I am sorry, madam, I have hurt your kinsman;
But, had it been the brother of my blood,
I must have done no less with wit and safety.
You throw a strange regard upon me, and by that
I do perceive it hath offended you. 5
Pardon me, sweet one, even for the vows
We made each other but so late ago.

DUKE

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons.
A natural perspective, that is and is not. 10

SEBASTIAN

Antonio, O my dear Antonio!
How have the hours racked and tortured me,
Since I have lost thee! 13

ANTONIO

Sebastian are you?

SEBASTIAN

Fear'st thou that, Antonio? 15

ANTONIO

How have you made division of yourself?
An apple, cleft in two, is not more twin
Than these two creatures. Which is Sebastian?

OLIVIA

Most wonderful.

SEBASTIAN

Do I stand there? I never had a brother; 20
Nor can there be that deity in my nature,
Of here and everywhere. I had a sister,
Whom the blind waves and surges have devoured.
Of charity, what kin are you to me?
What countryman? What name? What parentage? 25

9.6. Refer to lines 11-13: "Antonio, O my dear Antonio!...Since I have lost thee!"

Show how Sebastian's feelings are conveyed in the above lines. (4)

9.7. Describe the relationship between Sebastian and Antonio. (3)

9.8. Refer to lines 22-23: "I had a sister...have devoured"

Discuss the irony contained in the above lines. (3)

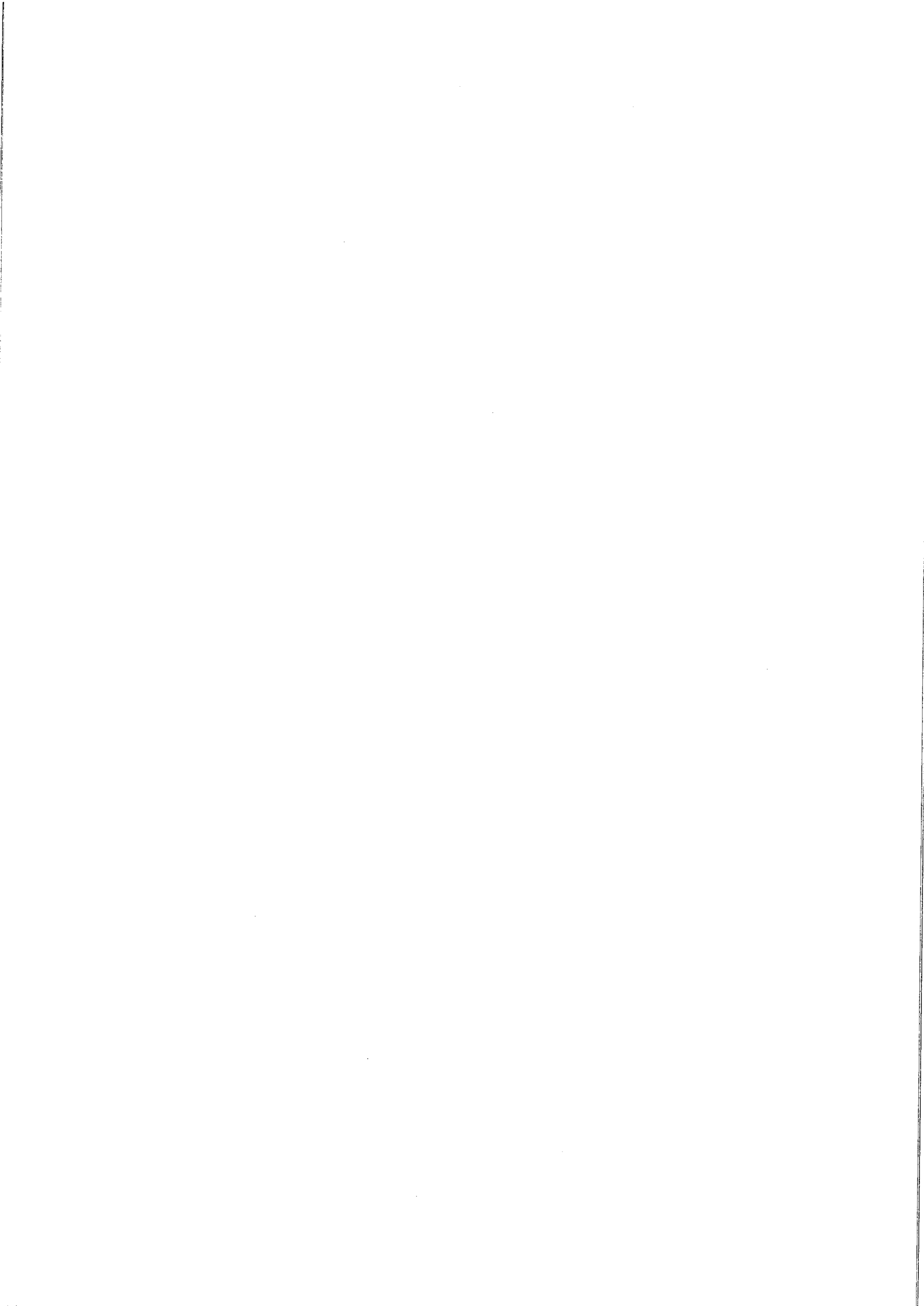
FINAL TOTAL : 30 + 25 + 25

= 80

GREENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL [25]



DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES
H.O.D. MR S R PANDAY



SUGGESTED ANSWERS – POETRY – GR 10 – P2 FINAL EXAM 2015

QUESTION 1 – Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (Sonnet 18)

The speaker opens the poem with a question addressed to the beloved: "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" The next eleven lines are devoted to such a comparison.

In line 2, the speaker stipulates what mainly differentiates the young man from the summer's day: he is "more lovely and more temperate." Summer's days tend toward extremes: they are shaken by "rough winds"; in them, the sun ("the eye of heaven") often shines "too hot," or too dim. And summer is fleeting: its date is too short, and it leads to the withering of autumn, as "every fair from fair sometime declines."

The final quatrain of the sonnet tells how the beloved differs from the summer in that respect: his beauty will last forever ("Thy eternal summer shall not fade...") and never die.

In the couplet, the speaker explains how the beloved's beauty will accomplish this feat, and not perish because it is preserved in the poem, which will last forever; it will live "as long as men can breathe or eyes can see."

On the surface, the poem is simply a statement of praise about the beauty of the beloved; summer tends to unpleasant extremes of windiness and heat, but the beloved is always mild and temperate.

Summer is incidentally personified as the "eye of heaven" with its "gold complexion"; the imagery throughout is simple and unaffected, with the "darling buds of May" giving way to the "eternal summer", which the speaker promises the beloved. The language, too, is comparatively unadorned for the sonnets; it is not heavy with alliteration or assonance, and nearly every line is its own self-contained clause—almost every line ends with some punctuation, which effects a pause.

An important theme of the sonnet (as it is an important theme throughout much of the sequence) is the power of the speaker's poem to defy time and last forever, carrying the beauty of the beloved down to future generations.

The beloved's "eternal summer" shall not fade precisely because it is embodied in the sonnet: "So long as men can breathe or eyes can see," the speaker writes in the couplet, "So long lives this, and this gives life to thee."

QUESTION 2 – Death, be not proud

- 2.1. He addresses Death directly as if Death is a being. He admonishes Death and is scornful of Death. For the poet, Death merely acts high and mighty and seems like a monster to those who fear Death. He refers to Death as 'proud', 'mighty', 'dreadful'. [3]
- 2.2. The theme is that one is redeemed from death by the power of Christ. One's soul is eternal and therefore one lives forever as spirit and is never affected by Death again. Death then becomes an illusion for one who lives eternally. [3]
- 2.3. The poet compares Death to a slave because a slave is reliant on its master; Death has an inferior position to the superior position of its masters: Fate, Chance, Kings and desperate men. Death relies on them for its victims – they all exercise their power over Death. Moreover, Death also relies heavily on poison, war and sickness. [4]

[10]

QUESTION 3 – Composed upon Westminster Bridge

- 3.1. The poet appeals to the senses of sight and feeling. The sight of London in the early morning is a sight of regal splendour. It is so awe-inspiring that it is filled with grandeur. [3]
- 3.2. The river becomes a symbol of cleanliness, fertility and a part of nature that adds to the beauty of the City. The river has its own will- it is not controlled by man. In describing its gliding movement, the poet creates a feeling of tranquillity and gracefulness. [3]
- 3.3. When the poet exclaims 'Dear God!' it is as if he has experienced a spiritual awakening that has moved his heart deeply. The poet is overflowing with such joy that it feels like spiritual bliss. The tranquillity and silence moves his soul. [4]

[10]

Memo - Poetry

Question 4

(1)
4.1. In Stanza 1 the speaker relates a positive/happy mood. However, in Stanza 2 there is a change to a serious mood as the reality of the speaker's life is revealed. The focus on 'man' & s shows the impersonality of those in authority toward a black man. The word 'produce' also conveys the superior attitude of the man towards the speaker who had to 'produce' the pass⁽¹⁾ that gave him permission to be in the area. 3
(Two points)

4.2. The word 'barred' conveys an obstacle / forced to stop / blocked by the uniformed attendant. He is prohibited because he ^{black and therefore} is 'always a suspect'. Also the harsh / blunt tone of the 'Commissionaire' is asking the question 'What do you want?', further illustrates an attitude of interrogation because the speaker is 'always a suspect' or equated to the way one would question a suspect. As a black person he has no rights and treated ^{with disdain}. 3
(Two points)

4.3. The use of quotation marks on 'madam' shows the sarcastic response by the speaker. He tells ~~us~~ the

The reader of the inferior position of the black man to the superior status of the white woman. Also, the quotation marks in 18-20 again convey the message that ^{the white} black people were always suspicious of ^{black people} stealing and ^{committing crimes.} It shows the plight of black people during apartheid and how blacks were treated as 3rd class citizens: 4

(Two explained points)

The white madam moves her head by away from him - indicates her fear that he is a thief.

Memo

5.1. ¶ 'Motherland' is a place of birth by which 'Africa' is for the poet. The use of 'my' shows a deep connection or sense of belonging to Africa. The poem highlights the strength of Africa to endure hardships but the power to overcome. Therefore the poet admires Africa. (3)

5.2. The poet has a sense of pride towards Africa. 'I have identified my name' conveys the poet's loyalty and sense of identity defined by living in Africa. There would never be any other place in the world that she can ever say that it is apart of who she is. 'my name buried... segregation (e4&s) that the poet's destiny / fate is in Africa. 'Also that she experienced the pains of Africa but is resilient.' (3)

5.3. Simile. The poet compares Africa to the sun. Just as the sun provides the idea of hope as each day gives new meaning. Also provides light after darkness so to is Africa's power to overcome dark times like 'racism' / Personification - Referring to Africa as a person comparing it to the sun. (4)

* 'Motherland' - Image of a mother - protective, comforting, giving life to the poet, nurturing the poet. 10/

SUGGESTED ANSWERS : ESSAY

Focus on :

1. Indoctrination, lack of flexibility etc regarding their beliefs and cultural requirements.
2. Patriarchy – lack of gender equality – the violence, abuse, suppression women are forced to bear : Okonkwo beats his wife during The Week of Peace.
3. Male oriented society that places value / acceptance / etc on masculine traits and ostracises / demeans that which appears to be feminine eg. Men who are more emotional and who place emphasis on 'female qualities' i.e. creativity, compassion, kindness etc are ridiculed / made to feel unimportant. Focus on Unoka and Nwoye.
4. The Ibo society appears to be irrational and lacking in sensibility. The idea of an Evil Forest annihilating those regarded as 'agbala' / twins regarded as bad luck etc. prove the superstitions native of Ibo society especially when the missionaries survive after 30 days.
5. Killing twins because they are bad luck / leaving them to die in the Evil Forest / people with disease etc disregarded is humanely unacceptable.

[25]

SUGGESTED ANSWERS – NOVEL

7.1 The Oracle of the Hills and Caves^s had decided that Ikemefuna should be killed / sacrificed – Okonkwo had been informed by Ogbuefi Ezendu – a group of men including Okonkwo were taking Ikemefuna deep into the forest to be killed (pretext of taking him home). [2X1 ½]

7.2 Ikemefuna trusted Okonkwo and regarded him as a father. He felt safe / secure and protected by the presence of Okonkwo. He called him 'father' and expected him to behave like one. [2X1 ½]

7.3 The falling of the pot to the ground is a sign of the future of the tribe falling apart after the arrival of the missionaries / it also signified the end of the unit / oneness of the tribe. [1 point]

7.4 Although Okonkwo cared / loved his wives / children / Ikemefuna he did not believe in showing affection love as he saw this as a sign of weakness (because of his father). He was a fierce warrior / successful etc. He was a conformist and needed the approval of the clan. [2X1 ½]

7.5 Smile

His feelings within him (tension, pain etc) are being compared to a tightened bow snapping. Just as an arrow is able to reach the farthest possible point when released from the bow – so to will Nwoye's anger / rage etc have for reaching consequences i.e. joining the missionaries. [2X1 ½]

7.6 They followed their customs, traditions etc faithfully. They believed that when one commits suicide no matter who they were eg. Okonkwo, it was unacceptable – therefore a stranger had to bury the person. They put their feelings aside and followed tradition. [2X1 ½]

7.7 Yes – he had many titles, many wives, barns of yarns, was an eginugwu – he worked very hard to be successful unlike other young men who inherited from their fathers. He was also an excellent wrestler / good provider to his family.

No – Accommodate – unlike Obierika who attempted to lead a balanced life despite the constraints of Ibo expectations, Okonkwo was a conformist – his fear of disapproval from the elders force him to become aloof, cold-hearted, even ruthless.

Other acceptable points.

[2X1 ½]

7.8 They were arrogant, commanding and disrespectful to the clan / elders etc. They were brave when using their uniforms / felt that the clan members could not touch them. Suffer from superiority complex / did not believe in compromise. Disrespect for the clan / tribes religion / traditions etc.

[2X1 ½]

7.9 Okonkwo's whole life was based on the clan and when he thought he no longer had the support of the clan / there was nothing left for him to live for – rather than be trialed by the white man chose to end his life. 1 Point [2]

SUGGESTED ANSWER - Q. 8 - ESSAY

POINTS TO INCLUDE:

1. Structure - appropriate introduction, well-constructed body and valid conclusion.
 2. Content - to be explored with appropriate evidence/justification:
 - Viola's disguise (Cesario) - proves a necessity but also a complication. Places her in a predicament when she falls in love with Orsino, who is infatuated with Olivia (unrequited love). "Yet, a barful strife; whoever I woo, myself would be his wife".
 - Frustrating situation: she has to conceal two things - that she is a woman and she is in love - "Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness". Abandons herself to Fate. Admirable character: loyal, faithful, selfless - continues to plead Orsino's suit despite being in love with him herself.
 - Olivia - deludes herself that she will mourn her brother for seven years - will veil herself "like a cloistress". Rejects Orsino's courtship; thinks it is pretentious - attracted only to his beauty. She does not indulge in false modesty; intelligent, but succumbs to the madness of love when she meets Cesario. Her self-delusion is exposed.
- Theme: appearance vs reality.
- She becomes desperate to clutch at any straw - offers Cesario money/ring.

- True love triumphs with the arrival of Sebastian - betrothal ; disguise is revealed - Viola declares her love for Orsino , who reciprocates .

(25)

SUGGESTED ANSWERS – GRADE 10 – PAPER 2 – LITERATURE

DRAMA – TWELFTH NIGHT

QUESTION 10

q 10.1. Orsino is once again sending Cesario to tell Olivia about his love. (2)

q 10.2. Yes. Olivia has consistently refused to entertain Orsino's suit. Dismisses his love as infatuation. She is intelligent because she is aware that Orsino loves her physicality. (3)

q 10.3. Orsino – typical romantic lover; in love with the idea of being in love. Exaggerated language / fulsome expressions renders his love false. Also later in the play, he easily transfers his love to Viola after she admits her love for him. (4)

q 10.4. That she is passionately in love with Orsino.
"True of heart" – alludes to her character – her love for Orsino is genuine and loyal.
"As it...were I am a woman" – Highlights the irony of her situation. (3)

q 10.5. Simile – Just as a worm eats into a bud so too did her love for him gnaw within her, suggesting that she was tormented because she could not reveal her for Orsino. She was confined by her disguise. (3)

[15]

q 10.6. Single words and short sentences together with the many exclamation marks reveal Sebastian's feelings of relief. Strong emotive words 'racked' and 'tortured' show his passion and pain. (3)

q 10.7. Despite the huge age difference between Sebastian and Antonio they are very close. Antonio has a deep love for Sebastian and views him as a son. He has made many sacrifices for him – e.g. Coming into iLLyria knowing that he has enemies, giving him money in the event of him needing to buy anything. He also rescued Sebastian during the shipwreck. (4)

q 10.8. Sebastian thinks Viola is dead. 'Waves and surges have devoured' however, he has no idea that Viola is disguised as Cesario(male) and is standing before him. (3)

[10]