ENG1501
SECOND PAPER

Foundations in English Literary Studies

Duration 2 Hours 100 Marks

EXAMINERS
FIRST DR RA SCHEEPERS
SECOND MISS EL NORTJE

DR AE PRETORIUS

Closed book examination

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This examination paper consists of 4 pages

This examination paper comprises two questions. Answer both questions
Question 1  *When Rain Clouds Gather* (Bessie Head)

The quotation below can be found shortly before Chief Matenge commits suicide. Read the quotation and then write an essay in response to the question that follows.

> Why did he cry? The greatest moments in his life had been when he had inflicted suffering on his fellow men. People were not people to him but things he kicked about, pawns to be used by him, to break, banish and destroy for his entertainment. That was the tradition in which he had grown up, and maybe he could not be blamed for taking full advantage of it (185-186)

How does Bessie Head's representation of Chief Matenge change over the course of the novel? Write an essay in which you explore the relationship between Matenge and the villagers in *Golema Mmudi*. As part of your essay, you should consider:

- how Chief Matenge treats the villagers at the beginning of the novel
- how this relationship changes towards the end of the novel
- the ways in which the villagers challenge Chief Matenge's power

Your essay should be at least five paragraphs in length and should contain an introduction that outlines your central argument, a body which develops this argument by referring to specific examples from the novel, and a conclusion that summarises your main points.

50 marks

AND

Question 2  *Seasons Come to Pass*

Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow. Each of your responses should be written as a paragraph of 10-15 lines.

**Stop all the clocks** (W H Auden)

Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone.
Prevent the dog from barking with a juicy bone.
Silence the pianos and with muffled drum
Bring out the coffin, let the mourners come

Let aeroplanes circle moaning overhead

TURN OVER
Scribbling on the sky the message He Is Dead,
Put crepe bows round the white necks of the public doves,
Let the traffic policemen wear black cotton gloves

He was my North, my South, my East and West,
My working week and my Sunday rest,
My noon, my midnight, my talk, my song,
I thought that love would last for ever. I was wrong

The stars are not wanted now put out every one,
Pack up the moon and dismantle the sun,
Pour away the ocean and sweep up the wood
For nothing now can ever come to any good

Please note that this poem consists of four stanzas. Lines 1 to 4, lines 5 to 8, lines 9 to 12, and lines 13 to 16

1 This poem is an example of an elegy, a poem that typically laments or mourns someone who has died.

Identify the words or phrases in the first two stanzas that indicate a sombre and mournful atmosphere or tone appropriate to a funeral and explain why you have chosen them. Identify and explain at least two examples from each stanza.

2 Traditionally, elegies were written in rhyming couplets (every two lines would rhyme).

Identify the rhyming words in the rhyming couplets in the first two stanzas, and then write down the rhyme scheme of the whole poem. Explain how this rhyme scheme helps the poet to convey his meaning.

3 The third stanza summarises the speaker’s feelings about the person who has died.

What do the images in this stanza tell us about these feelings? Be specific in your answer. Explain what is being compared to what, and the effect the image has on the reader.

4 In the final stanza, the poet writes ‘The stars are not wanted now put out every one,/ Pack up the moon and dismantle the sun’ (lines 14-15).

What poetic device does the poet use to create this image? Identify and explain it. What do these words suggest about the speaker’s frame of mind at this point?

5 This poem is remarkable for the way in which it describes the enormity of the effect of the death of a beloved person in the simplest, everyday terms.

TURN OVER
Look closely at Auden’s diction (the vocabulary he uses) and write a paragraph in which you explain the effect of using simple, everyday expressions to describe deep emotions. It is important that you make references to the poem to support your explanation.

50 marks

TOTAL: 100 marks

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