



KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PINETOWN DISTRICT

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

MID-YEAR EXAMINATION

JUNE 2026

GRADE 10

Stanmorephysics.com

Marks: 70

Duration: 2 Hours

This question paper consists of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS

- This question paper consists of **THREE** Sections.
- Section **A**: SHORT STORIES (35)
- Answer the questions set on **BOTH** short stories.
- Section **B**: POETRY (35)
- Answer the questions set on **BOTH** Poems.
- Start **EACH** section on the **NEW** page.
- Section **C**: DRAMA (35)
- Answer the questions set on **BOTH** Poems.
- Choose **TWO** SECTIONS to answer from this question paper.
- Leave a space after an answer.
- You are strongly advised to spend approximately **1 HOUR** per section.
- Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A: SHORT STORIES

In this section, contextual questions are set on the following short stories:

- The late Bud – Ama Ata Aidoo
- I am Not Talking About That Now – Sindiwe Magona

QUESTION 1**1.1 The late Bud- Ama Ata Aidoo.**

Read the following extract from the short story and answer the questions set. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

EXTRACT A [Yaaba arrives in the evening at home.]

When Yaaba arrived home, they had already finished eating the evening meal. Adwoa had arrived from an errand, it seemed. In fact, she had gone on several others. Yaaba was slinking like a cat to take her food which she knew would be under the wooden

bowl, when Maami saw her. 'Yes, go and take it. You are hungry, are you not? And very soon you will be swallowing that huge lump of fufu as quickly as a hen would swallow corn.' Yaaba stood still.

'Ah, ah. Who inflicted on me such a child? Look here, Yaaba. You are growing, so be careful how you live your life. When you are ten years old, you are not a child any more. And a woman that lives on the playground is not a woman. If you were a boy, it would be bad enough, but for a girl, it is a curse. The house cannot hold you. Tchia!' Yaaba crept into the outer room. She saw the wooden bowl. She turned it over and, as she had known all the time, her food was there. She swallowed it more quickly than a hen would have swallowed corn.

1.1 Fill in the missing information with the words provided below. Write only the number and correct word, e.g. **3.1.1 Errands**.

Cocoyam porridge, Seasoned beef, Errands, Saturday afternoon, Adwoa, Benyiwa, Christmas, Sunday.

In the story, Yaaba thinks Maami is not her mother because she calls **1.1.1** _____ as her child. The story takes place on **1.1.2** _____ before **1.1.3** _____. The good child who goes on

1.1.4 _____ eats the food of peace, which is **1.1.5** _____ and **1.1.6** _____. [6]

1.2 Refer to line 2 - 3 (Adwoa...errands in fact, she has gone on several others).

Explain in your OWN words what kind of a child is Adwoa. [1]

1.3 Choose a suitable line below which best describes Yaaba in the story. Write only number and correct letter (A-C) in your answer book. E.g. 3.3 B. [1]

A. Yaaba loves to help her mother with errands at home.

B. Yaaba decides to fetch red pit for her mother.

C. Yaaba never listens to her mother, and likes to play.

1.4 Comment on the setting of this story. [2]

1.5 Refer to line 3 (Yaaba was slinking like a cat....)

1.5.1 Identify the figure of speech used in the above line. [1]

1.5.2 Explain the reason why Yaaba was slinking like a cat? [2]

1.6 Refer to lines 10-11. (And a woman that lives...if you were a boy...for a girl it is a curse). Identify and discuss the **theme** which is evident in these lines. [3]

1.7 Do you think the title '**The late Bud**' is suitable or relevant for the story? Support your response with evidence from the story. [2]

[18]

AND

1.2 I am not talking about That, Now- Sindiwe Magona.

Read the following extract from the short story and answer the questions set. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

EXTRACT B [Mteteli arrives at home and demands his food.

"All I want is my food. I'm not fighting anyone," said Mteteli sullenly. "I suggest you get out of my house and go and seek your food elsewhere. I do not work hard so that I shall feed thugs". "Now I am a thug because I want my food?"

Mdlangathi had had enough of sparring with Mteteli. Abruptly, he told him, "Go and look for your food from the sand, where you threw it away when you took it from your mother by force". 5

Fuming, he got back into bed and covered himself with the blankets till not even his hair could be seen. "Yes, Mteteli," Mamvulane added. "Remember all the sand, and samp you and your group threw up down onto the sand, that was to be your supper. You spilled your supper on the sand out there – birds will feast on it on the morrow". 10

"Andithethi loo nto mna, ngoku".

"Mteteli, your father goes to work tomorrow morning.

Leave us alone and let us have some sleep. You are the one who doesn't have time for doing this or that you come and go as you please, but don't let that become a nuisance to us now, please." 15

1.2.1 Match the names in column B with the descriptions in column A. Do not redraw the table. Write only the correct letters (**A - G**). For example: **a) - B**

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) Eldest daughter in the family	A Mteteli
b) White man's shop.	B Gugulethu
c) Refuses to attend funeral.	C Pick n Pay
d) Goes to Claremont to buy food.	D Fezeka
e) Comes at midnight and demands food.	E. Mdlangathi
	F. MaMvulane

[5]

1.2.2 Refer to line “*Andithethi loo nto mna, ngoku*”

Explain why the line is written in italics.

[1]

1.2.3 Briefly comment on the setting of this story.

[2]

1.2.4 Refer to line 1. “all I want is my food” said Mteteli sullenly.

Mteteli’s tone of voice is.....

A. Desperate

B. Gloomy

C. Irritated

D. Hopeful

[1]

1.2.5 Refer to line 10 “birds will feast on it on the morrow”

Explain the LITERAL meaning of the above line.

[1]

1.2.6 Why is Mteteli demanding food at the middle of the night?

[2]

1.2.7 Is Mteteli’s father justified for not attending his funeral?

Support your answer with relevant evidence from the story.

[2]

1.2.8 One of the themes in the story “I am not talking about That, Now” is the Generational conflict (conflict between parents and their children.)

Discuss this theme in this story

[3]

[18]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: POETRY**QUESTION 2****2.1 Handcuffs- Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali.**

Read the following poem and answer ALL the questions set.

Handcuffs

have steel fangs
whose bite is more painful
than a whole battalion
of fleas.

5

Though the itch in my heart
grows deeper and deeper
I cannot scratch.

How can I?
My wrists
are manacled.

10

My mind
is caged.
My soul
is shackled.

15

I can only grimace at the ethereal cloud,
Banner billowing in the sky, emblazoned
'Have hope, brother,
despair is for the defeated'

2.1.1 Match the terms in column A with the correct descriptions in column B. Do not redraw the table. Write only the correct letters, E.g. a) – C [5]

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) battalion	A. Make an angry face or frown.
b) billowed	B. airy or ghostly, without form
c) emblazoned	C. Moves and swells like a wave or a cloud
d) ethereal	D. An organized group of soldiers, ready for battle
e) grimace	E. Decorated or written.
	F. Used to arrest a criminal.

2.1.2 Distinguish between Shackled and Manacled as revealed in the poem. [2]

2.1.3 Refer to stanza 4.

a) Identify the tone found in the last stanza of the poem. [1]

b) Explain why the speaker uses the tone mentioned above. [1]

2.1.4 Refer to the line 1 "Handcuffs...steel fangs"

a) Identify the figure of speech used. [1]

b) Comment on the effectiveness of the figure of speech used. [2]

2.1.5 Discuss the suitability of the title of this poem, 'Handcuffs'. [3]

2.1.6 One of the themes in the poem, 'Handcuffs' is the (Oppression during Apartheid in South Africa.)

Discuss how the theme is evident of the in the poem. [3]

[18]



AND

2.2 The Clothes- Mongane Wally Serote.

Read the following poem and answer all the questions set in your answer book.

I came home in the morning There on the stoep, The shoes I know so well Dripped water like a window crying dew; The shoes rested the first time From when they were new. Now it's forever.	5
I looked back, On the washing line hung A shirt, jacket and trousers Soaked wet with pity, Wrinkled and crying reddish water, perhaps also salty; The pink shirt had a gash on the right, And stains that told the few who know An item of our death-live lives.	10 15
The colourless jacket still had mud Dropping lazily from its body To join the dry earth beneath.	
The over-sized black-stripped trousers Dangled from one hip, Like a man from a rope 'neath his head' Tired of hoping to hope.	20

2.2.1 Describe the setting of the poem. [2]

2.2.2 What type of a poem is this and why? [2]

2.2.2 Explain the meaning of Dangled in the poem. [2]

2.2.3 Discuss the tone of sadness as revealed in the poem. [2]

2.2.4 Refer to line 4 'a window crying...'

a) Identify the figure of speech used. [1]

b) Explain the relevance of the figure of speech. [2]

2.2.5 Explain why the following statement is false.

The speaker in the poem is someone who is very happy about what has happened to the comrade. [2]

2.2.6 Discuss the theme of 'Suffering under Apartheid' as seen in the poem. [2]

2.2.7 Refer to lines 12 and 13 ("Wrinkled and crying...on the right'). According to these line what has happened? Explain. [2]



[17]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: DRAMA

QUESTION 3: THE AFRICAN DUSBIN.

Read the extracts from the play below and answer the questions set on each. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Note: Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts, i.e. QUESTION 3.1 AND 3.2

3.1 EXTRACT C

[Emergency board meeting of the board of directors, chaired by Mr Daniel Edward]

EDWARDS: Is that a formal proposal, Mr Haig?

HAIG: Yes, Mr Chairman.

EDWARDS: A proposal has been made, lady and gentlemen. (pause) Does it meet the approval of the Board? (pause) If accepted, the details will, of course, be worked out later by our experts. 5

HABER: It's a good idea, which we should consider seriously, Mr Chairman.

LAMBROSO: This is the only solution to our problems, it seems. I support it, Mr Chairman.

LAMARTIN: I support it as well, Mr Chairman.

EDWARDS: Four members of the Board support the proposal. What do you say, Mrs Lubbe? 10

LUBBE: Mr Chairman, will Mr Haig tell the board which country he has in mind for this bizarre experiment?

HAIG: A country in Africa. It doesn't matter which one in particular, Mr Chairman.

GUSTAVUSON: Why Africa particularly, If I may ask?

HAIG: Because of all those jungles and mountains. They would be perfect for the job. That's what I say. 15

HABER: And don't forget that we will be helping those poor savages with some income.

LAMARTINE: Yes, their economies are in perfect mess. (pause) A little infusion of foreign capital would help put them on their feet.

LUBBE:(Shocked) I do not believe that you people are serious at all. 20

LOMBROSO: Why not? (Pause) Surely you do not mean to oppose this proposal, do you?

LUBBE: I shall not support such a callous, reckless and racist proposal.

HAIG: Sentimentality, my dear. (Patronisingly) You know, you really must learn to separate emotions from business.

LOMBROSO: This is a business deal that will bring profit to both parties.

25

[Scene 1]

3.1.1 Describe the setting of this scene. (2)

3.1.2 Refer to line 3-5, ('A proposal...by our experts...')

What is the specific proposal made by Edward? (2)

3.1.3 Refer to the lines 17, ('...those poor savages...')

What do these words reveal about Haber's character? (2)

3.1.4 Change **ONE** word to make the following statement **TRUE**.

Five members of the board were against illegal dumping. (1)

3.1.5 Explain the Irony in Lamartine's words: 'their economies are in perfect mess. (Pause) A little infusion' (line 18) in relation to Africa. (2)

3.1.6 Refer to line 25. ('This is a business ... to both parties...')

(a) Identify a tone used in this line. (1)

(b) Explain why Lombroso would use this tone. (2)

3.1.7 One of the themes in this play 'African Dustbin' is **Corruption in the Government**.

Discuss this theme. (3)

3.1.8 Edwards can be admired?

Discuss your views. (3)

[18]

AND

3.2 EXTRACT D

[Paul Anderson and Gwala in the office talking]

ANDERSON: I am at your service, sir.

GWALA: Paul, stop taking everything as a joke. Can't you be serious for a minute?

ANDERSON: (Still joking) Well rebuked, my lord. (They both laugh. After a pause) Mthengisi, I asked you to come and see me because there is something important that I would like to talk to you about. **5**

GWALA: Paul, you know my office and you know my home. And you also know that I do not enjoy being summoned at short notice by people who want to discuss their business.

ANDERSON: Mthengisi, I know that.

GWALA: Then why didn't you come to my office?

ANDERSON: Because the business I have in mind cannot be discussed in your office. **10**

GWALA: Why not? (Pause) We have discussed all kinds of things there. What's wrong with this one?

ANDERSON: This particular business is very sensitive, and there are many eyes and ears there. (Pause) So, I thought that my office would be safer. The further away from the crowd, the safer. **15**

GWALA: Still working on your conspiracy theory, are you?

ANDERSON: Safety, my friend. I am taking no chances.

3.2.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A-E) next to the question numbers (2.1.1 (a) to 2.1.1 (d) in the

ANSWER BOOK.



	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A	Paul Anderson	a) Patient at Mpilwenhle hospital
B	Mthengisi Gwala	b) Corruptive briber
C	Gustavuson	c) Junior Doctor at Mpilwenhle Hospital.
D	Nosizwe Thebe	d) European Board member
		e) Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

(4)

3.2.2. Refer to line 3.....': (Still joking) Well....., my lord.....'

a) What tone would Anderson use in this line?

(1)

b) Why would Anderson use this tone?

(2)

3.2.3. What is Paul Anderson's occupation?

(1)

3.2.4. Refer to line 13 - 14. 'there are many eyes and ears there.'

What does Paul mean in this line?

(2)

3.2.5. Refer to line 6 'Paul, you know my office and you know my home.'

What does this line tell us about Gwala's state of mind?

(2)

Substantiate your answer

3.2.6 If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Anderson to do when saying. 'Safety, my friend.....no chances. '(line 17)?

State TWO actions.

(2)

3.2.7 Paul Anderson is a good businessman

Discuss your view.

(3)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

GRAND TOTAL: 70



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ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

MID-YEAR EXAMINATION

JUNE 2026

MARKING GUIDELINE

GRADE 10

MARKS: 70

DURATION: 2 HOURS

This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.

SECTION A: SHORT STORIES

QUESTION 1.1: THE LATE BUD – Ama Ata Aidoo

1.1

1.1.1 ADWOA

1.1.2 SATURDAY AFTERNOON

1.1.3 CHRISTMAS SUNDAY

1.1.4 ERRANDS

1.1.5 COCOYAM PORRIDGE

1.1.6 SEASONED BEEF [6]

1.2 A respectful/good/obedient child. [1]

1.3. C [1]

1.4 The story takes place in a village on a Saturday afternoon before Christmas Sunday. [2]

1.5

1.5.1 Simile [1]

1.5.2 It is because she came late at night looking for her food. [2]

1.6 Patriarchy- Yaaba is expected to do all the house work because she is a girl. Patriarchy is a traditional system in which men are given more powers than women. Girls are expected to clean, cook, wash clothes while men are free to go and play unlike girls. [3]

1.7 OPEN ENDED. Accept suitable responses such as:

YES. It is suitable, because:

- The late bud refers to a little flower that has not yet opened/developed/ has opened later than expected.
- In the story, Yaaba is compared to the late bud because she is ten years old, but she does not help her mother with home chores/she is childish/not helpful at home.

OR

NO. It is not suitable, because:

- The Late bud is a flower but Yaaba is a person. The title talks about the flower which has opened later but in the story,
- Yaaba is still ten years therefore she is still a child, who is not able to cook or do chores of old people.

[3]

NOTE: These are mere examples. Accept any suitable response which is grounded to the story.

Sub-total: 18



1.2 I am Not Talking About That Now – Sindiwe Magona

1.2.1

- a) - D – Fezeka
- b) - Pick n Pay
- c) - F - Mdlangathi
- d) - G – Mamvulane
- e) A – Mteteli

1.2.2 It is in IsiXhosa/ Another language/not in English

1.2.3 The story is set in Apartheid South Africa during 1980s, in a township called Gugulethu. She also walks to Mannenberg to take a bus to Claremont to buy grocery. The whole story takes place in one day.

1.2.4 (a) C – Irritated

(b) Birds will eat it (food) tomorrow.

1.2.5 He was out and missed dinner.

1.2.6 No I do not blame Mdlangathi for not attending his son's funeral. Mdlangathi was right to not attend his son's funeral because Mteteli chose not to listen to his parents, disrespected them and obviously humiliated them in the community. Furthermore, he was part of the group that attacked Mamvulane, Mdlangathi's wife and destroyed her groceries, after all that he still showed no regrets or remorse for what he had done.

OR

Yes, I do blame Mdlangathi for not attending his son's funeral. Mteteli was his only son and his only biological son. As a father he should have been proud that his son was part or one of the few that were still willing to fight the brutal Apartheid system. Even if he disrespected his father, Mdlangathi should have paid his last respects because it was his son.

1.2.7 Generational conflict (conflict between parents and their children), in this short story this theme is evident because we have a younger generation that strongly believe in the fight against Apartheid even if it means going against their parents' wishes. We can see this conflict in the relationship between Mamvulane and Mdlangathi and their son, Mteteli. Mteteli is angry that Mamvulane broke the consumer boycott. His parents are angry that he is disrespectful and does not listen to them anymore

SECTION B: POETRY

QUESTION 2

2.1 HANDCUFFS

- a) - D
- b) - C
- c) - E
- d) - B
- e) - A

2.1.2 Shackled – Shackles are tick iron rings for prisoner's ankles (like handcuffs for feet's) the poet feels completely trapped s his soul is shackled.

Manacled – Manacles are iron handcuffs for prisoner's wrists are trapped (manacled) inside the handcuffs. He feels manacled in other ways too he feels trapped without real freedom.

2.1.3 a) The speakers tone is optimistic/giving hope or encouraging (Have hope brother, despair is for the defeated)

b) In the last stanza it ends with the speaker trying to inspire himself not to give up his struggle for liberation (freedom).

2.1.4 (a) Metaphor

(b) This figure of speech is effective because it compares the handcuffs to the teeth of an animal / snake. The handcuffs are tight around his wrists: the metal of the handcuffs is breaking his skin. The image helps us to imagine how vicious and sore the handcuffs are, like an animal's bite.

2.1.5 The poet uses (HANDCUFFS) as a physical symbol of oppression. Hundreds of years ago slaves literally wore manacles and shackles, so they would not escape. The speaker might go to jail, but he also feels as if he is trapped in his life because he is treated badly. He is in a figurative (spiritual or emotional) prison too. Under Apartheid, black people had no civil rights, and were disrespected. His liberty (freedom) has been taken away by the white government.

2.1.6 Even though his life is very difficult, the speaker keeps thinking about how to resist (stand up to) and change his situation. He is brave (courageous) because he suffers physically in the handcuffs: the metal cuts into his wrists. The speaker shows courage because he thinks of the other activists who are also suffering. He writes the poem to encourage them not to give up the fight for equal rights. He is brave because even

though he is just one person, he criticises (speaks against) the Apartheid government, despite it having the power to jail him. His attitude is determined and passionate.

QUESTION 2

2.2 THE CLOTHES

2.2.1 The poem takes place at the speaker's home, he comes back home in the morning and finds his comrades clothes. The poem describes men's clothing that has been washed. There is a pair of shoes, and on the washing line hangs a jacket, a pair of trousers, and a shirt. Serote (the poet) tells us that the shoes will no longer be used. This lets us know that the comrade (an activist or fighter against Apartheid) who wore the shoes is now probably dead.

2.2.2 This is a narrative poem because it tells a story. It is about a fellow activist who has died, so it is also an elegy (a remembrance poem said at a funeral).

2.2.3 The tone of the speaker's voice is sad, despairing and angry. His comrade's life has been taken. He is sad because his comrade has been brutally killed by the Apartheid government

2.2.4 (a) Personification

(b) This figure of speech is relevant because it compares window glass with crying eyes. Windows cannot really cry, but when they get cold, the moisture (dew) that forms on them looks like tears. Serote is emphasising the great sorrow; it as if the house is weeping.



2.2.5 The speaker is extremely upset or unhappy because it looks like there has been a fight. There is blood on the clothes. The speaker fears that his friend is dead and was killed by the Apartheid.

2.2.6 Poverty was one reasons many people suffered. Just getting enough to eat, or a respectable set of clothing, or a place to live in the cities, was difficult. Poverty made the country unsafe too, because many people turned to crime as their only option.

2.2.7 These words show us that there has been a violent struggle/fight and that the man has been injured. The colours are bloody. When bloodstains are washed, they leave pink marks behind. The man is probably dead, someone has tried to get rid of the evidence of the fight.

SECTION C: DRAMA

QUESTION 3

3.1

3.1.1 The headquarters of the United European Chemical Company where there was an emergency board meeting. (2)

3.1.2 The proposal is to dump the company's toxic chemical waste in Africa specifically the Republic of Nkululeko. (2)

3.1.3 Haber's character is revealed to be racist, arrogant and dehumanizing because he views Africans as simple, uncivilized and inferior to Europe. (2)

3.1.4. Mr. Gustavuson and Mrs. Lubbe are the two Board members that were against illegal dumping. (1)

3.1.5 a) Lamartine speaks as if the mess is the fault of the African people yet his own company contributes to the instability by encouraging corruption and bypassing local laws to dump waste. (2)

3.1.6 a) He uses an arrogant/ patronizing tone (1)

b) He thinks that just because they are bringing money, they have a right to dictate the terms of business deal. (2)

3.1.7 The discussion of the theme of corruption may include the following points, The theme evident here is **Corruption in Government**.

Gwala is the director of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, so he is in an especially powerful position to assist the chemical company, but he uses

his position for his own personal financial gain by taking bribes and allowing European countries to dump their toxic wastes. Gwala insists on being paid in American dollars deposited into a Swiss bank account to hide his tracks. Corruption is shown as a network, Gwala reminds Paul Anderson that other officials must also be bribed to turn a blind eye to illegal activities. (3)

3.1.8 Open ended answer

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects, **among others**

NO

Edwards chairs the meeting where the board plots to ship toxic waste from Europe to Africa.

Edwards oversees the proposal that threatens human life and exploits the economy of African countries.

Edwards and his board hold dehumanizing views, considering Africa a mere dump for their refuse.



YES

As the chairman of the United European Chemical Company, Edwards exhibits strong leadership qualities, He manages a high-stakes emergency meeting with efficiency and authority, ensuring that the board addresses the crisis within their six months' deadline.

Edwards is admirable for his unwavering commitment to his company's survival; He seeks immediate alternatives to protect the interest of his shareholders and the European factories.

Edward is a master of persuasion, even though his tone is patronizing he successfully uses rhetoric about 'aid' and 'helping' to justify plan.

(3)

NOTE: DO NOT award mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well sustained. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well sustained. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the play.

3.2

3.2.1 A - b/ Corruptive briber.

B - e/ Director of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

C - d/ European Board member.

D - c/ Junior doctor at Mpilwenhle Hospital. (4x1) 4

3.2.2. a) Sarcastic.

(1)

b) He uses this tone so that he and Gwala can avoid using serious words like illegal by keeping the tone light and sarcastic, they can pretend their criminal conspiracy is just a business joke.

(2)

3.2.3. Paul is the manager of African Chemical Enterprises.

(1)

3.3.4 Paul knows that what he wants them to discuss is sensitive as it involves them committing a crime and if they discuss it at the office, they could be heard by others. / Paul means that they could be heard by other people in the office.

(2)

NOTE: Accept any relevant response.

3.2.5 Suspicious/ skeptical about why Anderson insisted on meeting in a private office rather than at Gwala's own office or home.

(2)

3.2.6 Lower his voice.

Lean towards Gwala.

Glance towards the door.

(2)

3.2.7 open ended question

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects, **among others**:

Yes

Paul Anderson identifies and manages the right people to get things done, He knows exactly how to manipulate Mthengisi Gwala using a mix of friendship and financial incentives to bypass legal hurdles.

Paul saves his company millions of dollars instead of investing in expensive safe disposal methods in Europe, He finds a cheap dustbin in Africa, protecting the company margins.

Paul is good at selling a bad idea, He frames the toxic waste as industrial development materials to give his corrupt partners a way to justify the shipments.

NO

Anderson's is a reckless and short-sighted businessman because his strategy relies on illegal acts that ultimately lead to the company's exposure and failure after Dr Thebe reveals the truth.

His actions end up costing the company lots of money because the company is legally ordered to remove all the toxic waste from Nkululeko at their own expense, this makes his cheap dumping solution far more expensive than legal disposal would have been.

Paul lacks basic ethics of being a good businessman because of his reliance on bribery and corruption.

NOTE: Accept any **TWO** of the above.

Note: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO Credit response where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A learner can score 1 or 2 marks for response which is not well- substantiated. The learner's interpretation must be grounded in the play.

[17]

