ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE Grade 10 Literature

Literature Module: Finders Keepers

RESOURCE PACK





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Firefighters, like the ones who would have helped to put out the fire that burnt down the Mukwevho family's house.

Arisha Ray Singh / Shutterstock

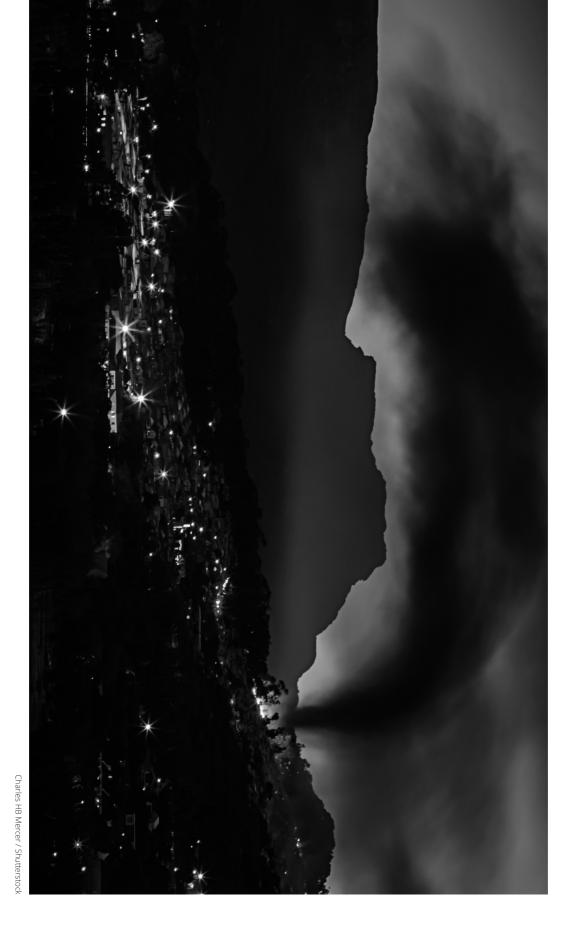
Resource 1: Firefighters

Resource 2: Huts in the Eastern Cape



These huts are like the ones in Chief Nkosi's home village.

Resource 3: Township



This is a photograph of a township fire in Cape Town: like the one that burns down the Mukwevhos' home.

Resource 4: Strike



A strike like the On the Rise Bakery workers' strike.

Resource 5: Soccer

Boys playing soccer, like Mandla and his team.

Resource 6: Spaza shop



This is a spaza shop like the one in Lufuno's township.

Peter Bernik / Shutterstock

Resource 7: Schoolgirl friends



Schoolgirl friends: like Lufuno's new friends, Noki and Chantelle.

Resource 8: Mma Mukwevho



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Older lady, like Mma Mukwevho.

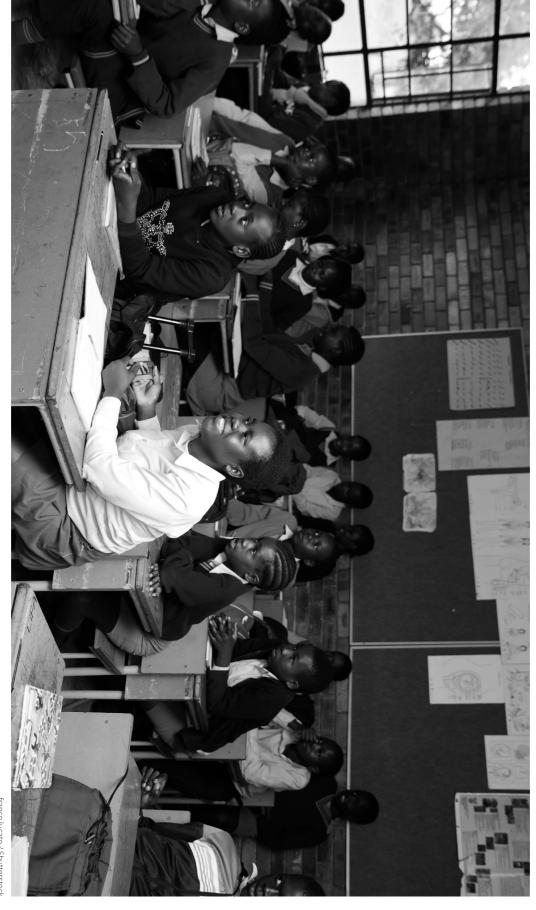
Resource 9: Romantic love

Here are a boy and a girl chatting, like the many times Lufuno and Mandla chat in the novel.

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Resource 10: Classroom



Here are some school children in their classroom. This is what a class at Victory High School could look like.

Township neighbours busy in their street. Mrs Jantjies is often watching everyone in her street like these ladies are.

meunierd / Shutterstock

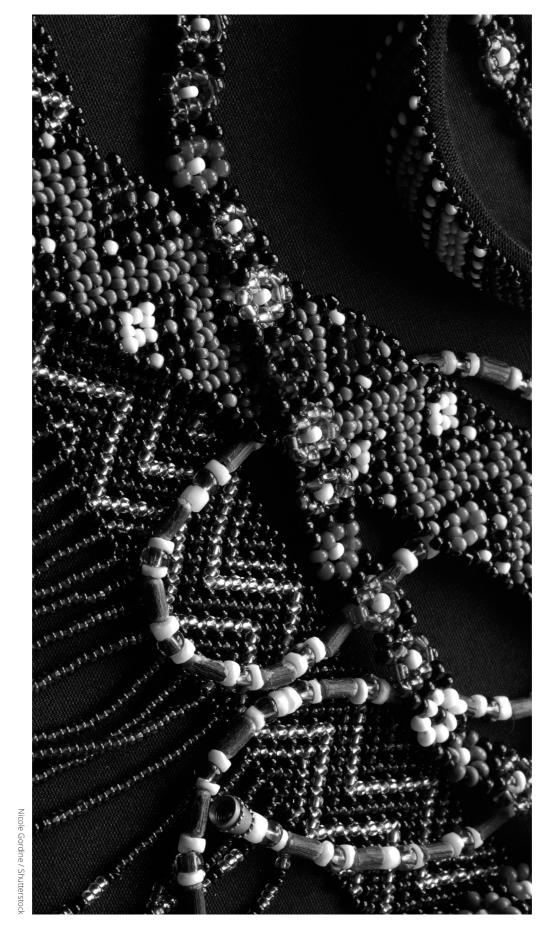
Resource 11: Township neighbours

These huts are like Lufuno's granny's hut in Venda. Lufuno often remembers her time with her granny in Venda.

Karel Galla / Shutterstock

Resource 12: Huts in Venda

Resource 13: Beadwork jewellery



Here is some traditional jewellery like Lufuno's bracelet. As she is not yet an adult, however, her bracelet is probably far simpler: perhaps just one string of simple beads.

Here is a taxi like the one most of the characters in the novel use to get around.

Angela N Perryman / Shutterstock

Resource 1 axi commuters

Cape Town, the Mukwevho family's new home, and the setting for 'Finders Keepers'.

Resource 15: Cape Town

Baobab trees, like the ones in Venda that Lufuno remembers and dreams about.

Resource 16: Baobab trees

Resource 17: Burning tyres



Burning tyres, like the protesting strikers set alight.

Themes

THEME 1:	Different kinds of love
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	We all have different kinds of love in our lives. These kinds of love have the power to help us get over terrible things that have happened to us in our lives. They can be healing and supportive, as we understand that we do not have to be stuck in the past. We can form new relationships, and experience new love at any stage of our lives.
	Parental or familial love is the connection between relatives or people who have grown up together. We don't choose our family. This love can be between people who are biologically related (by blood), or people who are related by adoption.
	Friendly (platonic) or affectionate love is between people who have chosen to be friends – usually people we have known a long time, or people in a similar school or community situation (context).
	Romantic or sexual love is between two people who feel physically (body) and emotionally (feelings) attracted to one another.
	Romantic love is the love that most people fantasise about or imagine. We often want our love to be the way it is in books or movies. But this is not realistic. Real love accepts us the way we are. We should be able to trust people, and we hope that they love us in the same way as we love them.
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	 What kinds of love do you already have in your life? How do you show your love for someone? Give examples. What kinds of love would you like to have in your life? Why or why not?
THEME 2:	Prejudice versus tolerance
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	We all belong to social groups. This can be because of our age, race, gender, sexual orientation, religion and so on. We are born into some groups (such as race). We can choose to belong to some groups (such as religion).

THEME 2:	Prejudice versus tolerance (continued)
	Sometimes these groups are in conflict (fight) with one another. Often a group has an unfair idea of what another group is like, without really knowing for sure. For example, some people are racist, sexist, homophobic (fear and hatred of gay people) and so on. When groups have unproven ideas about one another, we call this prejudice. Prejudice is making your mind up without really investigating a group/person properly or having real proof.
	Prejudice is a problem because it makes individual people untrusting (suspicious) of one another. When it comes to making social rules and laws, governments can be prejudiced against a whole group. For example, Apartheid was extreme prejudice against people of colour. It was an unjust or unfair system because it asked people to make judgements about their fellow humans without knowing what they were really like. White people thought they were superior to black people. Apartheid caused great suffering for black people.
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	 Which groups were you born into? Why? Which groups do you choose to belong to? Why? Which groups is YOUR group prejudiced against? Why? Do you have friends from other social groups? Why or why not? Do you think prejudice helps or harms societies? Explain your ideas.
THEME 3:	Individuals and communities
EXPLANATION OF THEME:	We all have things that we want to do because they're fun – see our friends, eat and drink delicious treats, listen to music and so on. But we also all have duties and responsibilities to the rest of the people around us (our communities) – things like doing chores at home, studying consistently, having a paying job, or looking after siblings and relatives. Sometimes we struggle to balance these two parts of us. We want to be true to ourselves, but we also have to be part of our
	families and societies.
DISCUSSION QUESTION/S:	1 What things do you like to do? Why?2 What duties, chores or responsibilities do you have?3 How do these responsibilities make you feel? Explain your answer.