



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

2021

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 26 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read this page carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

1. Do NOT attempt to read the entire question paper. Consult the table of contents on the next page and mark the numbers of the questions set on the texts you have studied. Read THESE questions carefully and answer as per the instructions.

2. This question paper consists of FOUR sections:

SECTION A: Novel (35)

SECTION B: Drama (35)

SECTION C: Short stories (35)

SECTION D: Poetry (35)

3. Answer TWO QUESTIONS in total, ONE question each from ANY TWO sections.

SECTION A: NOVEL

Answer the question on the novel you have studied.

SECTION B: DRAMA

Answer the question on the drama you have studied.

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

Answer the questions set on BOTH short stories.

SECTION D: POETRY

Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.

4. Use the checklist to assist you.

5. Follow the instructions at the beginning of each section carefully.

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

7. Start EACH section on a NEW page.

8. Suggested time management: Spend approximately 60 minutes on each section.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

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CHECKLIST**NOTE:**

- Answer questions from ANY TWO sections.
- Tick (✓) the sections you have answered.

SECTIONS	QUESTION NUMBERS	NO. OF QUESTIONS TO ANSWER	TICK (✓)
A: Novel	1–2	1	
B: Drama	3–4	1	
C: Short stories	5	1	
D: Poetry	6	1	

NOTE: Ensure that you have answered questions on TWO sections only.

SECTION A: NOVEL

In this section, questions are set on the following novels:

- *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY* by Alan Paton
- *STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE* by Robert Louis Stevenson

Answer ALL the questions on the novel that you have studied.

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

Read the extracts from the novel 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 1.1 AND QUESTION 1.2.

1.1 EXTRACT A

[The young man accompanies Stephen and John Kumalo.]

They pass through the great gate in the grim high wall. The young man talks for them, and it is arranged. John Kumalo is taken to one room, and the younger man goes with Stephen Kumalo to another. There the son is brought to them.

They shake hands, indeed the old man takes his son's hand in both his own, and the hot tears fall fast upon them. The boy stands unhappy, there is no gladness in his eyes. He twists his head from side to side, as though the loose clothing is too tight for him. 5

– My child, my child.

– Yes, my father. 10

– And it is too late.

To this the boy makes no answer. As though he may find some hope in this silence, the father presses him. Is it not too late? He asks. But there is no answer. Persistently, almost eagerly, Is it not too late? he asks. The boy turns his head from side to side, he meets the eyes of the young white man, and his own retreat swiftly. My father, it is what my father says, he answers. 15

– I have searched in every place for you.

To that also no answer. The old man loosens his hands, and his son's hand slips from them lifelessly.

[Book 1, Chapter 14]

- 1.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (1.1.1(a) to 1.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Stephen Kumalo	A lawyer who defends Absalom
(b) Margaret Jarvis	B reverend who helps Stephen
(c) Mr Carmichael	C father of the accused
(d) Theophilus Msimangu	D John Kumalo's former wife
	E mother of Arthur Jarvis

(4 x 1) (4)

- 1.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)

- 1.1.3 Refer to line 1 ('They pass through ... grim high wall').

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The sound device used in this line is an example of ...

- A onomatopoeia.
B assonance.
C repetition.
D alliteration. (1)

- 1.1.4 Refer to line 9 ('My child, my child').

(a) What tone would Stephen Kumalo use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would Stephen Kumalo use this tone in this line? (1)

- 1.1.5 Refer to lines 14–16 ('The boy turns ... own retreat swiftly').

To whom does the 'young white man' refer? (1)

- 1.1.6 Refer to line 17 ('I have searched ... place for you').

Where has Stephen Kumalo looked for Absalom?

State TWO places. (2)

- 1.1.7 State ONE difference in the attitude of Stephen Kumalo and Absalom Kumalo in this extract. (2)

1.1.8 In the novel *Cry, the Beloved Country* Absalom is portrayed as a selfish person.

Discuss your view.

(3)

1.2 EXTRACT B

[The Bishop meets with Stephen Kumalo.]

<p>Could you not have been here, O Bishop, the day when I came back to Ndotsheni? Would you not have seen that these people love me, although I am old? Would you not have heard a child say, We are glad the umfundisi is back; this other man we did not understand him? Would you take me away just when new things are beginning, when there is milk for the children, and the young demonstrator has come, and the sticks for the dam are planted in the ground? The tears fill the eyes, and the eyes shut, and the tears are forced out, and they fall on the new black suit, made for this confirmation with the money of the beloved Msimangu. The old head is bowed, and the old man sits there like a child, with not a word to be spoken.</p>	5
<p>– Mr. Kumalo, says the Bishop gently, and then again, more loudly, Mr. Kumalo.</p>	10
<p>– Sir. My lord.</p>	
<p>– I am sorry to distress you. I am sorry to distress you. But would it not be better if you went away?</p>	15
<p>– It is what you say, my lord.</p>	
<p>The Bishop sits forward in his chair, and rests his elbows upon his knees. Mr. Kumalo, is it not true that the father of the murdered man is your neighbour here in Ndotsheni? Mr. Jarvis?</p>	
<p>– It is true, my lord.</p>	20
<p>– Then for that reason alone I think you should go.</p>	
[Book 3, Chapter 5]	

1.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 ('Could you not ... back to Ndotsheni?').

Why is the following statement FALSE?

Kumalo has returned from Pietermaritzburg.

(1)

1.2.2 Refer to lines 4–7 ('Would you take ... in the ground?').

Explain why James Jarvis makes these contributions to Ndotsheni.

(2)

1.2.3 Refer to line 9–10 ('and the old ... to be spoken').

(a) Identify the figure of speech in this line.

(1)

(b) Explain this figure of speech in the context of this extract.

(2)

1.2.4 What does this extract reveal about Stephen Kumalo's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer.

(2)

- 1.2.5 Explain the irony in the Bishop's reason to send Stephen Kumalo away from Ndotsheni. (2)
- 1.2.6 What do the actions of Msimangu, referred to in this extract, reveal about his character?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 1.2.7 One of the themes in *Cry, the Beloved Country* is compassion.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 1.2.8 Stephen Kumalo succeeds in reuniting with people.
Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**

QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Read the extracts from the novel 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 2.1 AND QUESTION 2.2.

2.1 EXTRACT C

[Mr Utterson and Dr Jekyll discuss Mr Hyde.]

<p>'I burned it,' replied Jekyll, 'before I thought what I was about. But it bore no postmark. The note was handed in.'</p> <p>'Shall I keep this and sleep upon it?' asked Utterson.</p> <p>'I wish you to judge for me entirely,' was the reply. 'I have lost confidence in myself.'</p> <p>'Well, I shall consider,' returned the lawyer. — 'And now one word more: it was Hyde who dictated the terms in your will about that disappearance?'</p> <p>The doctor seemed seized with a qualm of faintness; he shut his mouth tight and nodded.</p> <p>'I knew it,' said Utterson. 'He meant to murder you. You have had a fine escape.'</p> <p>'I have had what is far more to the purpose,' returned the doctor solemnly: 'I have had a lesson — O God, Utterson, what a lesson I have had!' And he covered his face for a moment with his hands.</p> <p>On his way out, the lawyer stopped and had a word or two with Poole. 'By the by,' said he, 'there was a letter handed in to-day: what was the messenger like?' But Poole was positive nothing had come except by post; 'and only circulars by that,' he added.</p> <p>This news sent off the visitor with his fears renewed.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
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[Incident of the letter]

2.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the 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) Mr Poole	A a lawyer
(b) Sir Carew	B a butler
(c) Mr Bradshaw	C a politician
(d) Mr Utterson	D a footman
	E a scientist

(4 x 1) (4)

- 2.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)
- 2.1.3 What was written in the note to which Dr Jekyll refers (line 2)?
State TWO points. (2)
- 2.1.4 Why is Mr Utterson so fascinated by Dr Jekyll's will? (1)
- 2.1.5 Refer to line 10 ('I knew it,' said Utterson').
- (a) What tone would Mr Utterson use in this line? (1)
- (b) Why would Mr Utterson use this tone in this line? (1)
- 2.1.6 What makes Dr Jekyll to say, 'I have had ... I have had!'
(lines 12–13)? (2)
- 2.1.7 Refer to lines 1–14 ('I burned it ... with his hands').
- State ONE difference in the attitude of Dr Jekyll and Mr Utterson in
these lines. (2)
- 2.1.8 Dr Jekyll is a selfish person.
- Discuss your view. (3)

AND**2.2 EXTRACT D**

[Dr Lanyon relates his meeting with Mr Hyde.]

'Have you got it? He cried. 'Have you got it?' and so lively was his impatience that he even laid his hand upon my arm and sought to shake me.

I put him back, conscious at his touch of a certain icy pang along my blood. 'Come, sir,' said I. 'You forget that I have not yet the pleasure of your acquaintance. Be seated, if you please.' And I showed him an example, and sat down myself in my customary seat and with as fair an imitation of my ordinary manner to a patient as the lateness of the hour, the nature of my pre-occupation, and the horror I had of my visitor, would suffer me to muster. 5

'I beg your pardon, Dr Lanyon,' he replied civilly enough. 'What you say is very well founded; and my impatience has shown its heels to my politeness. 10

I come here at the instance of your colleague, Dr Henry Jekyll, on a piece of business of some moment; and I understood ...' he paused and put his hand to his throat, and I could see, in spite of his collected manner, that he was wrestling against the approaches of the hysteria – 'I understood, a drawer ...'

[Dr Lanyon's narrative]

- 2.2.1 What does this extract tell us about Mr Hyde's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 2.2.2 Refer to lines 5–8 ('And I showed ... me to muster').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain how this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)
- 2.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- This meeting with Mr Hyde causes Dr Lanyon to ...
- A admire Dr Jekyll.
B blame Mr Utterson.
C fall seriously ill.
D confess his jealousy. (1)
- 2.2.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Dr Lanyon personally tells Mr Utterson about his last meeting with Dr Jekyll. (1)
- 2.2.5 Earlier in the novel Dr Jekyll's says to Mr Utterson, 'the moment I choose, I can be rid of Mr Hyde'. Explain the irony of Dr Jekyll's words. (2)
- 2.2.6 What does this extract reveal about the character of Dr Lanyon? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.2.7 One of the themes in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, is deception.
- Discuss this theme. (3)
- 2.2.8 In the novel *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* Mr Utterson is portrayed as a trustworthy man.
- Discuss your view. (3)

[35]**TOTAL SECTION A: 35**

SECTION B: DRAMA

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

- *MACBETH* by William Shakespeare
- *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!* by Athol Fugard

Answer the questions on the drama that you have studied.

QUESTION 3: MACBETH

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 QUESTION 3.2.

3.1 EXTRACT E

[Macbeth and Lady Macbeth are talking about King Duncan.]

LADY M:	My husband!	
MACBETH:	I have done the deed. Didst thou not hear a noise?	
LADY M:	I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry. Did you not speak?	
MACBETH:	When?	5
LADY M:	Now.	
MACBETH:	As I descended?	
LADY M:	Ay.	
MACBETH:	Hark! Who lies i'th' second chamber?	10
LADY M:	Donalbain.	
MACBETH:	<i>(looking on his hands)</i> This is a sorry sight.	
LADY M:	A foolish thought, to say a sorry sight.	
MACBETH:	There's one did laugh in's sleep, and one cried 'Murder!' That they did wake each other. I stood and heard them. But they did say their prayers, and addressed them Again to sleep.	15
LADY M:	There are two lodged together.	
MACBETH:	One cried 'God bless us!' and 'Amen!' the other, As they had seen me with these hangman's hands. Listening their fear, I could not say 'Amen', When they did say 'God bless us!'	20
LADY M:	Consider it not so deeply.	
MACBETH:	But wherefore could not I pronounce 'Amen'? I had most need of blessing, and 'Amen' Stuck in my throat.	25
LADY M:	These deeds must not be thought After these ways; so, it will make us mad.	

<p>MACBETH: Methought I heard a voice cry 'Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep' – the innocent sleep, Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath, Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's second course, Chief nourisher in life's feast-</p>	30
[Act 2, Scene 2]	

- 3.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (3.1.1(a) to 3.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Donalbain	A King of Scotland
(b) Duncan	B son of Duncan
(c) Siward	C son of Banquo
(d) Fleance	D Earl of Northumberland
	E King of England

(4 x 1) (4)

- 3.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)
- 3.1.3 Refer to line 1 ('My husband!').
- (a) What tone would Lady Macbeth use in this line? (1)
- (b) Why would Lady Macbeth use this tone in this line? (1)
- 3.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Lady Macbeth kills Duncan. (1)
- 3.1.5 Refer to lines 14–17 ('There's one did ... Again to sleep').
- If you were the director of the play, what would you tell Macbeth to do when saying these lines? State TWO actions. (2)
- 3.1.6 Explain the irony of Lady Macbeth's words in lines 27–28 ('These deeds must ... make us mad'). (2)
- 3.1.7 State ONE difference in the reaction of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to the 'deed' (line 2) committed in this extract. (2)
- 3.1.8 Banquo's loyalty causes his death.
- Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[A doctor and gentlewoman observe Lady Macbeth's actions.]

DOCTOR:	Do you mark that?	
LADY M:	The Thane of Fife had a wife, where is she now? What, will these hands ne'er be clean? No more o' that, my lord, no more o' that; you mar all with this starting.	
DOCTOR:	Go to, go to; you have known what you should not.	5
GENTLEWOMAN:	She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known.	
LADY M:	Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh, oh, oh!	
DOCTOR:	What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charged.	10
GENTLEWOMAN:	I would not have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity of the whole body.	
DOCTOR:	Well, well, well!	
GENTLEWOMAN:	Pray God it be, sir.	
DOCTOR:	This disease is beyond my practice, yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep who have died holly in their beds.	15
LADY M:	Wash your hands; put on your night gown; look not so pale; I tell you yet again, Banquo's buried; he cannot come out on's grave.	20
DOCTOR:	Even so?	
LADY M:	To bed, to bed; there's knocking at the gate; come, come, come, come, give me your hand. What's done cannot be undone; to bed, to bed, to bed.	
DOCTOR:	Will she go now to bed?	25
GENTLEWOMAN:	Directly.	

[Act 5, Scene 1]

- 3.2.1 What has happened to the wife of the Thane of Fife (line 2)? (1)
- 3.2.2 To which actions of Macbeth does Lady Macbeth refer when she says 'you mar all with this starting' (line 4)? (2)
- 3.2.3 Refer to line 7 ('Heaven knows what she has known').
What does this line tell us about the state of mind of the gentlewoman? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 3.2.4 Refer to lines 8–9 ('Here's the smell ... this little hand').
(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
(b) Explain this figure of speech as used in these lines. (2)
- 3.2.5 What does this extract reveal about the doctor's character? Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 3.2.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.6) in
the ANSWER BOOK.

'there's knocking at the gate' (line 22) refers to ... arriving at
Macbeth's castle.

- A Banquo
- B Donalbain
- C Macduff
- D Seyton

(1)

- 3.2.7 One of the themes in *Macbeth* is deception.

Discuss this theme.

(3)

- 3.2.8 In this play Macbeth is a tragic hero.

Discuss your view.

(3)

[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

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 4.1 AND QUESTION 4.2.

4.1 EXTRACT G

[Mr M reveals his fear.]

MR M:	No yet again. Not in this life, and most certainly not in this world where I find myself, will those wonderful words of Confucius ever be mine. Not even if I lived to be one hundred and seventy, will I end up with a calm, gentle Chinese heart like his.	5
	I wish I could. Believe me, I really wish I could. Because I am frightened of the one I've got. I don't get gentle promptings from it, my friends. I get heart attacks. When I walk out into those streets, and I see what is happening to my people, it jumps out and savages me like a wild beast. <i>[Thumping his chest with a clenched fist]</i> I've got a whole zoo in here, a mad zoo of hungry animals ... and the keeper is frightened! All of them. Mad and savage! Look at me! I'm sweating today. I've been sweating for a week. Why? Because one of those animals, the one called Hope, has broken loose and is looking for food. Don't be fooled by its gentle name. It is as dangerous as Hate and Despair would be if they ever managed to break out. You think I'm exaggerating? Pushing my metaphor a little too far? Then I'd like to put you inside a black skin and ask you to keep Hope alive.	10 15
	[Act 1, Scene 4]	

4.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (4.1.1(a) to 4.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mr Myalatya	A a railway worker
(b) Isabel Dyson	B the mayor of Camdeboo
(c) Mr Pienaar	C a good hockey player
(d) Thami Mbikwana	D an English teacher
	E a good soccer player

(4 x 1) (4)

- 4.1.2 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)
- 4.1.3 Refer to lines 1–3 ('Not in this ... ever be mine').
Why does Mr M admire Confucius? (1)
- 4.1.4 Refer to lines 10–12 (*[Thumping his chest ... of hungry animals]*).
(a) Identify the figure of speech as used in these lines. (1)
(b) Explain this figure of speech as used in these lines. (2)
- 4.1.5 What does this extract tell you about Mr M's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 4.1.6 One of the themes in *My Children! My Africa!* is hope.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 4.1.7 In this play, Mr M comes across as a selfish person.
Discuss your view. (3)

4.2 EXTRACT H

[Thami informs Isabel about his plans.]

THAMI:	<i>[He nods]</i> I'm going to join the movement. I want to be a fighter. I've been thinking about it for a long time. Now I know it's the right thing to do. I don't want to end up being one of the mob that killed Mr M ... but that will happen to me if I stayed here.	
ISABEL:	Oh, Thami.	5
THAMI:	I know I'm doing the right thing. Believe me.	
ISABEL:	I'll try.	
THAMI:	And you?	
ISABEL:	I don't know what to do with myself, Thami. All I know is that I'm frightened of losing him. He's only been dead four days and I think I'm already starting to forget what he looked like. But the worst thing is that there's nowhere for me to go and ... you know ... just be near him. That's so awful. I got my father to phone the police but they said there wasn't enough left of him to justify a grave. What there was has been disposed of in a 'Christian manner'. So where do I go? The burnt-out ruins of the school? I couldn't face that.	10 15
THAMI:	Get your father or somebody to drive you to the top of the Wapadsberg Pass. It's on the road to Cradock.	
ISABEL:	I know it.	20
THAMI:	It was a very special place for him. He told me that it was there where it all started.	

[Act 2, Scene 4]

- 4.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- Thami wants to join the Movement because he wants to ...
- A drop out of school.
B meet other fighters.
C fight for freedom.
D go to university. (1)
- 4.2.2 Refer to line 5 ('Oh, Thami').
- (a) What tone would Isabel use in this line? (1)
(b) Why would Isabel use this tone in this line? (1)
- 4.2.3 If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Isabel to do when saying line 9 ('I don't know ... with myself, Thami'). State TWO actions. (2)
- 4.2.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Mr M lives in a squatter camp. (1)
- 4.2.5 Explain why Isabel cannot face 'the burnt-out ruins of the school' (line 16). (2)
- 4.2.6 State ONE difference in the attitude between Thami and Isabel in this extract. (2)
- 4.2.7 What does this extract reveal about Thami's character? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 4.2.8 During the school boycotts Siphonondini writes, 'Liberation first, then education.' However, he also asks Mr M whether his spelling is correct. Why is this ironic? (2)
- 4.2.9 In *My Children! My Africa!* Mr M's stubbornness causes his death. Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**
- TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE' by Katherine Mansfield
- 'THE FUR COAT' by Sean O'Faolain

QUESTION 5

Read the extracts from the TWO short stories 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 5.1 AND QUESTION 5.2.

5.1 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE'**EXTRACT I**

[The girls at school are discussing the doll's house.]

Days passed, and as more children saw the doll's house, the fame of it spread. It became the one subject, the rage. The one question was, 'Have you seen Burnells' doll's house? Oh, ain't it lovely!' 'Haven't you seen it? Oh, I say!'	
Even the dinner hour was given up to talking about it. The little girls sat under the pines eating their thick mutton sandwiches and big slabs of johnny cake spread with butter. While always, as near as they could get, sat the Kelveys, our Else holding on to Lil, listening too, while they chewed their jam sandwiches out of a newspaper soaked with large red blobs.	5
'Mother,' said Kezia, 'can't I ask the Kelveys just once?'	
'Certainly not, Kezia.'	
'But why not?'	
'Run away, Kezia; you know quite well why not.'	
At last everybody had seen it except them. On that day the subject rather flagged. It was the dinner hour. The children stood together under the pine trees, and suddenly, as they looked at the Kelveys eating out of their paper, always by themselves, always listening, they wanted to be horrid to them. Emmie Cole started the whisper.	15
'Lil Kelvey's going to be a servant when she grows up.'	
'O-oh, how awful!' said Isabel Burnell, and she made eyes at Emmie.	20

- 5.1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the name in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question numbers (5.1.1(a) to 5.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
(a)	Mrs Hay	A	tiny and quiet
(b)	Else Kelvey	B	rude and discriminating
(c)	Lena Logan	C	generous and kind
(d)	Mrs Kelvey	D	lazy and disobedient
		E	humble and hardworking

(4 x 1) (4)

- 5.1.2 Explain why the doll's house remains outside when the Burnell girls receive it. (2)
- 5.1.3 Refer to lines 5–9 ('The little girls ... large red blobs').
- (a) What evidence is there in these lines that the Kelvey girls are less fortunate than the other girls? State TWO points. (2)
- (b) Why do the Kelvey girls always try to be as near as possible to the other girls? (1)
- 5.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
Kezia likes the father and mother dolls most. (1)
- 5.1.5 Refer to lines 10–20 ('Mother,' said Kezia ... eyes at Emmie').
State ONE difference in the attitude between Kezia and Emmie in these lines. (2)
- 5.1.6 What does this extract reveal about the character of Mrs Burnell? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 5.1.7 Mrs Kelvey is portrayed as a good mother.
Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 **EXTRACT J****'THE FUR COAT'**

[Molly and Paddy are discussing the fur coat.]

Molly jumped up, let a scream out of her, and hurled the basket of mending at him.	
'Stop it! I told you I don't want a fur coat! And you don't want me to get a fur coat! You're too mean, that's what it is! And, like all the Irish, you have the peasant streak in you. You're all alike, every bloody wan of ye. Keep your rotten fur coat. I never wanted it ...'	5
And she ran from the room sobbing with fury and disappointment.	
'Mean?' gasped Maquire to himself. 'To think that anybody could say that I ... Mean!'	
She burst open the door to sob:	10
'I'll go to the garden party in a mackintosh. And I hope that'll satisfy you!' and ran out again.	
He sat miserably at his table, cold with anger. He murmured the hateful word over and over, and wondered could there be any truth in it. He added ten yards to the pier. He reduced the ten to five, and then, seeing what he had done, swept the whole thing off the table.	15
It took them three days to make it up. She had hit him below the belt and they both knew it. On the fourth morning she found a cheque for a hundred and fifty pounds on her dressing table.	

- 5.2.1 Describe the setting of this extract. (2)
- 5.2.2 Refer to lines 4–5 ('You're too mean ... streak in you').
- (a) Explain the irony in Molly's words when she tells Paddy, 'You're too mean'. (2)
- (b) Identify the figure of speech as used in 'you have the ... streak in you'. (1)
- (c) Explain this figure of speech as used in these lines. (2)
- 5.2.3 Refer to line 11 ('I'll go to ... in a mackintosh').
- (a) What tone would Molly use in this line? (1)
- (b) Why would Molly use this tone in this line? (1)

- 5.2.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.2.4) in
the ANSWER BOOK.
- When Paddy gives Molly a cheque she ...
- A buys a coat.
B tears it up.
C buys an outfit.
D throws it away. (1)
- 5.2.5 What is Paddy's state of mind in this extract? Substantiate your
answer. (2)
- 5.2.6 One of the themes in 'The Fur Coat' is insecurity.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 5.2.7 In this short story 'The Fur Coat', Molly can be admired.
Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**
- TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

SECTION D: POETRY

In this section there are questions set on the following poems:

- 'Captive' by Francis Carey Slater
- 'Still I rise' by Maya Angelou

NOTE: Answer the questions set on BOTH poems, i.e. QUESTION 6.1 AND QUESTION 6.2.

- 6.1 Read the poem carefully and then answer the questions which follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Captive – Francis Carey Slater

Lament of a sick Xhosa mine-labourer in a compound hospital

- 1 As a wild bird caught in a slip-knot snare –
2 The plaited tail-hairs of a dun-coloured cow,
3 Almost invisible –
4 So, tethered in the toils of fever, do I lie
5 And burn and shiver while I listen to the buzzing
6 Of flies that flutter vainly
7 Against cold, hard, deceiving window-panes:
8 Like them would I escape, and escaping hasten
9 To my home that shines in a valley afar,
10 My home – brightest tooth in the jaws of distance.
- 11 There, now, the cows I love are feeding
12 In some quiet sun-washed vale;
13 Their lazy shadows drink the sunlight
14 Rippling on the grasses;
15 There, through the long day, girls and women
16 Among the mealies chant and hoe,
17 Their swinging hoes are like the glitter
18 Of sunshine on water;
19 There, now, shouting, happy herdboys,
20 While they watch the cattle browse,
21 Are busy moulding mimic cattle
22 From clay moist and yellow.
- 23 There, when the sun has folded his wings that dazzle,
24 And has sunken to his hidden nest beyond the hills,
25 All shall group together gaily, around the crackling fires,
26 And chew the juicy cud of gathered day;
27 And greybeards shall tell stories of ancient battles,
28 And cattle-races of the days of old,
29 Of hunters, bold and fearless, who faced the lion's thunder
30 And stalked the lightning leopard to his lair.
31 - But here I burn and shiver and listen to the buzzing
32 Of flies against deceiving window-panes.

- 6.1.1 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing words. Write only the word next to the question numbers (6.1.1(a) to 6.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

hostel; fever; employer; ballad; family; lament; asthma; hospital
--

- This poem is a (a) ..., with the speaker being in (b) ... He suffers from ... (c) and longs to be with his (d) ... (4 x 1) (4)
- 6.1.2 Explain the comparison the speaker makes between his situation and that of the bird (lines 1–4). (2)
- 6.1.3 Refer to 'Against cold, hard, deceiving window-panes' (line 7).
- (a) Identify the figure of speech. (1)
- (b) Explain this figure of speech as used in this line. (2)
- 6.1.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The figure of speech used in 'Their swinging hoes are like the glitter' (line 17), is an example of/a ...
- A sarcasm.
B simile.
C irony.
D metaphor. (1)
- 6.1.5 Describe the setting of the second stanza. (2)
- 6.1.6 One of the themes in *Captive* is captivity.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 6.1.7 The speaker in *Captive* can be pitied.
Discuss your view. (3)

AND

- 6.2 Read the poem carefully and then answer the questions which follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Still I rise – Maya Angelou

1 You may write me down in history
2 With your bitter, twisted lies,
3 You may tread me in the very dirt
4 But still, like dust, I'll rise.

5 Does my sassiness upset you?
6 Why are you beset with gloom?
7 'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
8 Pumping in my living room.

9 Just like moons and like suns,
10 With the certainty of tides,
11 Just like hopes springing high,
12 Still I'll rise.

13 Did you want to see me broken?
14 Bowed head and lowered eyes?
15 Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
16 Weakened by my soulful cries?

17 Does my haughtiness offend you?
18 Don't you take it awful hard
19 'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
20 Diggin' in my own backyard.

21 You may shoot me with your words,
22 You may cut me with your eyes,
23 You may kill me with your hatefulness,
24 But still, like air, I'll rise.

25 Does my sexiness upset you?
26 Does it come as a surprise
27 That I dance like I've got diamonds
28 At the meeting of my thighs?

29 Out of the huts of history's shame
30 I rise
31 Up from a past that's rooted in pain
32 I rise
33 I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
34 Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

35	Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
36	I rise
37	Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
38	I rise
39	Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
40	I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
41	I rise
42	I rise
43	I rise.

- 6.2.1 Refer to lines 1–4 ('You may write ... dust, I'll rise').
- (a) The speaker uses the word 'you' several times in these lines. What would her tone be? (1)
- (b) Why would the speaker use this tone in these lines? (1)
- (c) Why is the following statement FALSE?
- The figure of speech in line four is an example of a metaphor. (1)
- 6.2.2 Refer to lines 5–8 ('Does my sassiness ... my living room').
- What is the speaker's state of mind in this stanza? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 6.2.3 Refer to stanza 4.
- Using your OWN words, state TWO ways the speaker thinks her oppressors want her to behave. (2)
- 6.2.4 Refer to lines 21–23 ('You may shoot ... with your hatefulness').
- What, according to the speaker, could her oppressors use to humiliate her? Use your OWN words. (2)
- 6.2.5 Refer to line 33 ('I'm a black ...leaping and wide').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain this figure of speech as used in this line. (2)
- 6.2.6 Why does the speaker repeat the words 'I rise'? (2)
- 6.2.7 This poem, *Still I rise*, has a universal message. Discuss your view. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 70

These marking guidelines consist of 22 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from TWO sections.
2. These marking guidelines have been finalised at a marking guideline discussion session at DBE at which all provinces were represented. Any omissions or queries should be referred to Chief Markers/Analytical Moderators/Internal Moderators at marking centres. All protocol must be followed.
3. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.

4. MARKING GUIDELINES

- 4.1 A candidate may not answer more than ONE question on the same genre.
- 4.2 If a candidate gives two answers where the first one is incorrect and the next one is correct, mark the first answer and **ignore** the next.
- 4.3 If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the marking guidelines.
- 4.4 If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
- 4.5 If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise**.
- 4.6 For open-ended questions, no marks should be awarded for YES/NO or I AGREE/I DISAGREE. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.
- 4.7 No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.

SECTION A: NOVEL

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer ONE question on the novel they have studied.

QUESTION 1: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 1.1 and 1.2.

- 1.1 1.1.1 (a) C/father of the accused ✓
(b) E/mother of Arthur Jarvis ✓
(c) A/lawyer who defends Absalom ✓
(d) B/reverend who helps Stephen ✓ (4)
- 1.1.2 The setting is the prison ✓ after Absalom and Matthew are arrested/when John and Stephen visit their sons. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.3 D/alliteration. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.4 (a) despair/anxiety/sorrow ✓ (1)
(b) Kumalo is in agony when he sees his son in prison. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.5 The young white man from the reformatory. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.6 At Mrs Mkize's place /Alexandra ✓
At the textile factory /Doornfontein ✓
At Mrs Ndlela's place/Sophiatown ✓
Hlatshwayos /Shanty Town ✓
Pimville ✓
The reformatory ✓
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)
- 1.1.7 Kumalo is concerned/anxious/worried. ✓
Absalom is indifferent. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.8 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others:**
Yes.
 - Absalom is more concerned about his own well-being than the fact that he has murdered a man.
 - He shows no emotion for his father's heartache.
 - He marries the pregnant girl only because his father asks him to.

OR

No.

- Absalom obeys his father's request for him to go and look for Gertrude.
- He gives his savings to the pregnant girl.
- He takes the blame for the murder of Arthur Jarvis.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel. (3)

AND

- 1.2.1 Kumalo has returned from Johannesburg. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.2 After having read his son's manuscripts, ✓ James Jarvis's attitude/perception changes. ✓

OR

Arthur's son informs his grandfather ✓ that there is no milk for the children in the village ✓ (this prompts Jarvis to make a donation). (2)

- 1.2.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Kumalo's reaction is similar to that of a child ✓ (who has received bad/disappointing news/been reprimanded) and does not know how to respond/ want to disrespect the bishop. ✓ (2)

- 1.2.4 Stephen Kumalo is devastated/distressed/sad/confused. ✓ The Bishop wants to send Stephen Kumalo to Pietermaritzburg/another congregation. ✓ (2)

- 1.2.5 The Bishop wants to send Kumalo away from James Jarvis and Ndotsheni. However, Stephen has a good relationship with Jarvis/Jarvis makes a donation for the building of a new church/helps to rebuild Ndotsheni/ ✓✓

NOTE: BOTH parts should be included to earn marks. (2)

- 1.2.6 Msimangu is selfless/generous. ✓ He decides to forsake all worldly goods and gives his savings to Kumalo. ✓ (2)

1.2.7 The discussion of the theme of compassion, should include the following points, **among others**:

- Stephen Kumalo shows compassion towards the Jarvis family after his son murders Arthur.
- Msimangu shows compassion towards Stephen by assisting him in Johannesburg.
- James shows compassion towards the Kumalos by not blaming them for Arthur's death.
- Mrs Lithebe shows compassion when she accommodates Stephen and his family.

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

(3)

1.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Stephen reunites with Absalom for a short period.
- He reunites with Jarvis when he realises that Jarvis does not blame him/bear a grudge against him for Arthur's murder.
- He reunites with the people in Ndotsheni when he convinces the Bishop not to send him away.

OR

No.

- Gertrude does not return to Ndotsheni and continues to live an immoral life.
- Stephen does not reunite with John as they part on bad terms.
- He does not reunite fully with Absalom as he is hanged.

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

(3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 2.1 and 2.2.

- 2.1 2.1.1 (a) B/a butler✓
(b) C/a politician✓
(c) D/a footman✓
(d) A/a lawyer✓ (4)
- 2.1.2 The setting is at Dr Jekyll's house ✓ after the murder of Sir Carew.✓ (2)
- 2.1.3 The note/letter stated that Dr Jekyll does not have to fear for his safety.✓ Hyde has found a secure way to escape.✓ (2)
- 2.1.4 Mr Utterson does not understand the relationship between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde./Mr Hyde is the beneficiary of Dr Jekyll's will./Mr Hyde is unknown to Mr Utterson. ✓
- NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above. (1)
- 2.1.5 (a) relief/self-righteousness/self-satisfaction✓ (1)
- (b) Mr Utterson believes that Mr Hyde is blackmailing Dr Jekyll and his belief is confirmed by Dr Jekyll. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.6 The murder of Sir Carew✓ is an extreme shock for Dr Jekyll and he realises the evil that Mr Hyde is capable of. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.7 Dr Jekyll is fearful/afraid/evasive.✓
Mr Utterson is suspicious/concerned. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Dr Jekyll conducts the experiment not for scientific reasons but to satisfy
- his desires.
- He uses Dr Lanyon to get the drawer for him and does not consider the
- consequences it might have for Lanyon.
- He abuses the trust/friendship of Mr Utterson by not confiding in him as
- he is only concerned about his reputation.

OR

No.

- Dr Jekyll is known for charity work that he does.
- He bequeaths some of his money to his servants.
- He tries to make amends for Mr Hyde's wrongdoings.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO.

Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the

response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2

marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's

interpretation must be grounded in the novel. (3)

AND

- 2.2.1 He is desperate/impatient/anxious. ✓ Mr Hyde wants the powders at all costs./He was not sure if Dr Lanyon had obtained the powders. ✓ (2)
- 2.2.2 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Dr Lanyon tries to remain as calm ✓ as he would be towards a patient at that time of the night. ✓ (2)
- 2.2.3 C/fall seriously ill. ✓ (1)
- 2.2.4 Dr Lanyon writes a letter/note to Mr Utterson (with the instruction that Mr Utterson may only open it after the deaths of Drs Jekyll and Lanyon). ✓ (1)
- 2.2.5 Dr Jekyll says he can get rid of Mr Hyde at any time, yet he cannot do this without the ingredient for the potion. ✓✓ (2)
- NOTE:** BOTH parts should be included to earn marks. (2)
- 2.2.6 Dr Lanyon is polite ✓ – he invites Mr Hyde to have a seat. ✓

OR

Dr Lanyon is calm/collected ✓ – despite Mr Hyde's impolite behaviour, he remains calm. ✓ (2)

2.2.7 The discussion of the theme of deception should include the following points, **among others**:

- Dr Jekyll deceives his friends and society by appearing to be a respectable character but finds a way through Mr Hyde to indulge in his evil desires.
- Mr Utterson deceives Dr Jekyll by investigating Mr Hyde.
- Dr Lanyon deceives Mr Utterson by not telling him the real reason why he ends his friendship with Dr Jekyll.

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

(3)

2.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Mr Utterson knows the content of the will but does not discuss it with Dr Lanyon.
- He does not engage in gossiping about others.
- After Dr Lanyon's death, Mr Utterson refrains from opening the envelope until after the death of Dr Jekyll as instructed by Dr Lanyon.

OR

No.

- Dr Jekyll asks Mr Utterson to leave the matter of the will, but he keeps trying to find out more about Mr Hyde.
- Mr Utterson links the murder of Sir Carew to Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll (the cane) but does not tell the investigating officer about it.
- Mr Utterson is blinded by his loyalty and friendship and cannot be trusted to solve the mystery of Mr Hyde and Dr Jekyll.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO.

Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

3.1.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **AMONG OTHERS**:

Yes.

- Banquo suspects that Macbeth has killed King Duncan but remains loyal to Macbeth and honours his request to attend the banquet.
- Banquo should have become suspicious when Macbeth asks several questions about his movements before the banquet. He should have realised that Macbeth is plotting to have him killed.
- He trusts Macbeth as a friend and does not suspect that he would kill him.

OR

No.

- Banquo's naivety causes his death when he supplies Macbeth with all the information regarding his movements.
- He fails to act on his suspicion that Macbeth has killed Duncan, which ultimately leads to his death.
- The witches' prediction that Fleance would be king should have made him realise that he could be a victim of Macbeth's ruthless ambition.

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

(3)

AND

- 3.2.1 The wife of the Thane of Fife has been killed/Macbeth has ordered her killing. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.2 To the action that whenever Macbeth wants to sit down at the banquet, he becomes frightened/distressed because he sees the ghost of Banquo in his seat. ✓ When he starts speaking to the ghost, which is visible only to him. ✓ (2)
- 3.2.3 The gentlewoman is in a state of confusion/shock/concern/ ✓ as she overheard/ is aware of Lady Macbeth's involvement in the deeds committed by Macbeth. ✓

OR

- The gentlewoman is cautious. ✓
She can be killed if she responds to the doctor's questions. ✓ (2)
- 3.2.4 (a) Hyperbole/Exaggeration ✓ (1)
- (b) Lady Macbeth is so guilt-ridden about the murder of Duncan, ✓ that she knows that she cannot be redeemed/her guilt will not be washed away no matter how many bottles of perfume she uses. ✓ (2)
- 3.2.5 The doctor is sympathetic/compassionate ✓ as he realises that he cannot help Lady Macbeth (she was either part of or a witness to a bad deed, hence her sleepwalking). ✓ (2)
- 3.2.6 C/Macduff ✓ (1)
- 3.2.7 The discussion of the theme of deception, should include the following points, **among others**:
- The witches deceive Macbeth by giving him information which sounds true but is in fact not (equivocation).
 - Macbeth betrays Duncan's trust by killing him.
 - Lady Macbeth deceives Duncan by appearing to be the perfect hostess but she has already planned his death.
 - Malcolm deceives Macbeth when he uses the camouflage of the trees to conceal their numbers.
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

3.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Macbeth has all the elements of greatness: he is brave during the battle, is inherently good but allows himself to be manipulated by Lady Macbeth.
- He has a fatal flaw, his ruthless ambition to become king, which is spurred on by the equivocation of the witches.
- After Duncan's death he realises he will never have peace of mind again and this valiant general embarks on a road of destruction to secure his position which finally causes his death.

OR

No.

- Macbeth is fully aware of his heinous deeds which are not the behaviour of a hero but that of a tyrant.
- He has no reason to believe that he should become king.
- He acts out of selfishness when he goes on his killing spree to secure his power and becomes a murderous tyrant; not a hero.

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

(3)
[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN, MY AFRICA!

Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions, i.e. **QUESTIONS 4.1 and 4.2.**

- 4.1 4.1.1 (a) D/an English teacher ✓
 (b) C/a good hockey player ✓
 (c) B/the mayor of Camdeboo ✓
 (d) E/a good soccer player ✓ (4)

- 4.1.2 The setting is at Camdeboo/Zolile High ✓ where Mr M has just asked Isabel to participate in the literary quiz/just before they start practising. ✓

OR

Mr M is on the stage ✓ speaking directly to the audience. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.3 Mr M thinks that Confucius is the finest teacher/wisest philosopher. ✓
 He admires his life, thoughts and utterances and makes one of Confucius' utterances his classroom motto. ✓
 He admires Confucius' peaceful and kind nature. ✓
 He admires Confucius because he is virtuous. ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- 4.1.4 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
 (b) Mr M's intense emotions (despair, hate and hope) ✓ are compared to wild animals living in a zoo (his heart). ✓ (2)

- 4.1.5 Mr M is in a state of despair/anxiety ✓ because he realises that his dream of wanting to educate the children will be dashed. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.6 The discussion of the theme of hope should include the following points, **among others:**

- Mr M's initiation of a debate between Zolile High and Camdeboo High, instils hope for better racial relations.
- Isabel comes to a better understanding of the plight of the black community which might instil hope that others will follow suit.
- Mr M's commitment to teaching young people gives him hope for a better future for them.
- Thami and the protesting students hope their actions will bring about freedom and equality.

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

4.1.7 Open-ended

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

Yes.

- Mr M does not respect what Thami wants to do with his life; he constantly tells him what to do.
- He does not join the boycott as he believes his way of doing things is correct.
- He gives the names of the action committee to the police as he wants to continue teaching, failing to realise what they wish to achieve through their actions.

OR

No.

- Mr M devotes his life to educating children.
- He tries hard to obtain a university scholarship for Thami.
- He hopes to the very end of his life that Thami will influence his schoolmates to return to school.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO.

Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama.

(3)

AND

4.2.1 C/fight for freedom. ✓ (1)

4.2.2 (a) despair/sadness/empathy/disappointment ✓ (1)

(b) Isabel is sad that Thami is leaving/at his decision of joining the Struggle/she will lose his friendship/Mr M's death/she realises that he is faced with no other choice. ✓ (1)

4.2.3 Isabel should shake her head from side to side. ✓
She should shrug her shoulders. ✓
She should clasp her hands. ✓

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above or any other relevant actions. (2)

4.2.4 Mr M lives in a room at Reverend Mbopa's place/in the township/Brakwater. ✓ (1)

4.2.5 It would be too traumatic ✓ for Isabel as Mr M was burnt to ashes/was necklaced at this school/Zolile High. ✓ (2)

4.2.6 Thami is determined/decisive/adamant. ✓
Isabel despairs/is afraid/uncertain. ✓ (2)

4.2.7 Thami is honourable ✓ – he would rather join the movement which is a structured organisation (training, strategies, operations) than resort to vigilantism/mob justice. ✓

OR

He is caring ✓ – he understands Isabel's pain and advises her on where to go to honour Mr M's memory. ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above combinations. (2)

4.2.8 Siphon Fondini is part of the school boycott/not attending classes ('liberation'), yet he is concerned about his spelling ('before education'). ✓✓

NOTE: BOTH parts should be included to earn marks. (2)

4.2.9 Open-ended

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

Yes.

- Mr M refuses to join the Comrades in their protest actions.
- He insists on going to school during the boycotts.
- Thami comes to warn him about the Comrades' intention, but he does not heed these warnings.

OR

No.

- Mr M is branded an informer therefore the mob is going to kill him.
- His belief that education is more important than violence ultimately causes his death.
- The learners' and especially Thami's choice of violence over education leads to him losing hope completely.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO.

Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama.

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**QUESTION 5**

Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions, i.e. **QUESTIONS 5.1 AND 5.2**

5.1 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE' – Katherine Mansfield

- 5.1.1 (a) C/generous and kind✓
(b) A/tiny and quiet✓
(c) B/rude and discriminating✓
(d) E/humble and hardworking✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 Aunt Beryl decides that the smell✓of the (newly painted) doll's house would make anyone ill.✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 (a) The Kelvey girls are eating jam sandwiches/sandwiches wrapped in newspaper✓ while the other girls are eating mutton sandwiches/cake. ✓ (2)
- (b) The Kelvey girls are curious to hear what the other girls are talking about.✓ (1)
- 5.1.4 Kezia likes the (oil) lamp most.✓ (1)
- 5.1.5 Kezia is kind/compassionate.✓
Emmie is rude/cruel.✓ (2)
- 5.1.6 Mrs Burnell is inconsiderate/unsympathetic/uncaring/cruel.✓
She is firm in her decision when she refuses Kezia's request to show the doll's house to the Kelvey girls. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.7 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- Yes.
- Mrs Kelvey is hardworking, loves her family and takes care of them.
 - She and her family are shunned by the more affluent members of society.
 - She suffers the humiliation because she wants to provide for her daughters.
 - She is a single parent as her husband is rumoured to be in jail, but she
 - does not abandon her daughters.

OR

No.

- Mrs Kelvey does not defend her daughters.
- She merely accepts Mrs Burnell's command/order/instruction that her
- (Mrs Kelvey's) daughters are not allowed to speak to the Burnell girls.
- She is the cause that her daughters are mocked because of the clothing
- she makes for them to wear.

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

(3)

AND

5.2 'THE FUR COAT' – SEAN O' FAOLAIN

5.2.1 The setting is the house of the Maguires ✓ after Paddy tells Molly why he thinks she should purchase a fur coat/before Molly becomes angry. ✓

(2)

5.2.2 (a) Molly accuses Paddy of being mean/stingy. However, he is generous and agrees to buy the coat. ✓✓

OR

Molly says Paddy is nasty, yet she is the one who throws the basket at him. ✓✓

NOTE: BOTH parts should be included to earn marks.

(2)

(b) Metaphor ✓

(1)

(c) Molly accuses Paddy of being the same as a poor farm worker/lower class ✓ who cannot afford to buy a fur coat/does not understand the value of a fur coat. ✓

(2)

5.2.3 (a) sarcastic/spiteful/nasty/anger ✓

(1)

(b) Molly wants Paddy to feel guilty/bad/does not understand her. ✓

(1)

5.2.4 B/tears it up. ✓

(1)

5.2.5 Paddy is confused/upset/miserable. ✓
He fails to understand Molly's reasoning/outburst as he is not refusing to buy the coat. ✓ (2)

5.2.6 The discussion of the theme of insecurity, should include the following points, **among others**:

- Molly feels insecure because of their new position in society.
- She feels that wearing a fur coat would make her fit in at parties.
- She cannot make up her mind about buying the fur coat.
- Paddy's insecurity stems from the work he has to do on the pier; he seems to be unable to come up with a viable solution.

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the short story. (3)

5.2.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Molly rears the children on the Prisoners' Dependents' Fund while Paddy is in prison.
- She is hardworking; she is constantly mending their clothes.
- She does not say it but inherently she feels that having a fur coat would be too costly.

OR

No.

- Molly falsely accuses Paddy of being mean and all he tries to do is to persuade her to get the coat.
- She is inconsiderate; she keeps on interrupting him while he is working.
- Her indecision, anger/frustration is discernible when she puts the children to bed ('throwing sacks of turf into a cellar').

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the short story. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 6.1 AND 6.2.

QUESTION 6**6.1 'CAPTIVE' – FRANCIS CAREY SLATER**

- 6.1 6.1.1 (a) lament ✓
(b) hospital ✓
(c) fever ✓
(d) family ✓ (4)
- 6.1.2 Both the speaker and the bird are trapped ✓ one by fever; the other in a snare. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.3 (a) Personification ✓ (1)
- (b) The windowpanes are being deceptive; they give the illusion of freedom ✓ as the flies think they can fly through the glass. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.4 B/simile. ✓ (1)
- 6.1.5 The setting is the speaker's rural home (in his imagination) ✓ that he thinks about while he is in hospital. ✓

OR

- He thinks of all the positive actions that take place (singing, shouting, playing, animals) during the day ✓ in the village. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.6 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the theme of captivity, **among others**:
- The speaker is captive to his own illness/a high fever.
 - He cannot escape from the hospital bed.
 - He compares his captivity to a bird caught in a trap.
 - There is a false sense of ability to escape.

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the poem. (3)

6.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The speaker's circumstances probably force him to go and work in the mine.
- He is ill with fever in a mining compound hospital with no family to visit him.
- He cannot be with his family as his home is too far away.

OR

No.

- The speaker goes to work in the mine of his own free will.
- He could have remained in his village where he was happy.
- He is being cared for in the hospital and will be able to return to work.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the poem. (3)

AND

6.2 'STILL I RISE' – MAYA ANGELOU

6.2.1 (a) accusatory/defiant/bold/confident/determined✓ (1)

(b) The speaker is determined not to be oppressed/blames her oppressors.✓ (1)

(c) The figure of speech used in line 4 is a simile. ✓ (1)

6.2.2 The speaker is overconfident/bold/cheeky✓when she taunts her oppressors /realises her self- worth.✓ (2)

6.2.3 The speaker's oppressors would expect her to:
bow her head. ✓
lower her eyes / look at the ground.✓
droop her shoulders.✓

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above.
Accept figurative interpretations. (2)

- 6.2.4 The speaker's oppressors could use:
harsh words/insults.✓
cruel looks.✓
show/display hatred to humiliate her.✓
- NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above. (2)
- 6.2.5 (a) Metaphor✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker compares herself to a dark ocean/sea ✓vast and full of power that rises and swells and carries in the tide.✓

OR

- The speaker compares the power of the African American/oppressed communities✓ to the power of the ocean that cannot be contained. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.6 The speaker wishes to emphasise that despite all the challenges✓ she gets up again and again and does not give in to her oppressors.✓ (2)

- 6.2.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Even though the speaker refers to African American women or herself, the poem can refer to anyone who is oppressed or discriminated against.
- The poem clearly states that despite challenges you can stand up.
- The poem is about defiance and believing in oneself and thus makes its message universal.

OR

No.

- Maya Angelou refers to herself as an individual or Black women as a collective thus excluding the universal concept.
- The speaker uses specific terminology associated with women, e.g. 'sassiness'.
- Reference is made to slavery ('huts of shame'), which refers to a specific group and is not universal.

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

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70