



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2½ hours

This question paper consists of 27 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read these instructions carefully before you begin to answer 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 this year. 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 all, 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 on page 4 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 75 minutes on each section.

9. Write neatly and legibly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A: NOVEL		
Answer ANY ONE question.		
QUESTION NO.	MARKS	PAGE NO.
1. <i>Cry, the Beloved Country</i>	35	5
2. <i>Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i>	35	9
SECTION B: DRAMA		
Answer ANY ONE question.		
3. <i>Macbeth</i>	35	13
4. <i>My Children! My Africa!</i>	35	17
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES		
Answer the questions set on BOTH extracts.		
5.1 'Rejection'	18	21
AND		
5.2 'Eveline'	17	23
SECTION D: POETRY		
Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.		
6.1 'Sonnet 73'	17	25
AND		
6.2 'The lake isle of Innisfree'	18	26

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

[Stephen goes to see John.]

He growled, and his voice grew deep, it was like thunder that was rolling. But it is not built on the mines, he said, it is built, on our backs, on our sweat, on our labour. Every factory, every theatre, every beautiful house, they are all built by us. And what does a chief know about that? But here in Johannesburg they know. 5

He stopped, and was silent. And his visitors were silent also, for there was something in this voice that compelled one to be silent. And Stephen Kumalo sat silent, for this was a new brother that he saw.

John Kumalo looked at him. The Bishop says it is wrong, he said, but he lives in a big house, and his white priests get four, five, six times what you get, my brother. 10

He sat down, and took out a large red handkerchief to wipe his face.

– That is my experience, he said. That is why I no longer go to the Church.

– And that is why you did not write any more? 15

– Well, well, it could be the reason.

– That, and your wife Esther?

– Yes, yes, both perhaps. It is hard to explain in a letter. Our customs are different here.

And Msimangu said, Are there any customs here? 20

John Kumalo looked at him.

[Book 1, Chapter 7]

- 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)	Arthur	A	a convicted murderer
(b)	James	B	a brilliant orator
(c)	Msimangu	C	a bereaved father
(d)	Absalom	D	a known activist
		E	a compassionate priest

(4 x 1) (4)

- 1.1.2 Why does Stephen visit his brother? (1)
- 1.1.3 Refer to line 1 ('his voice grew ... that was rolling').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)
- 1.1.4 Explain the irony in John Kumalo's argument in lines 2–4 ('But it is ... built by us'). (2)
- 1.1.5 Give TWO reasons why John Kumalo has stopped going to church, 'That is why ... to the Church' (lines 13–14). (2)
- 1.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- John's wife passed away. (1)
- 1.1.7 Refer to line 20 ('Are there any customs here?').
- (a) What tone would Msimangu use in this line? (1)
- (b) Why would Msimangu use this tone in this line? (1)
- 1.1.8 Refer to the novel as a whole.
- John Kumalo's actions are influenced by his circumstances.
- Discuss your view. (3)

AND

1.2 **EXTRACT B**

[The Bishop is talking.]

Did he not send the milk for the children, and did he not get this young demonstrator to teach the people farming? And does not my heart grieve for him, now that the inkosikazi is dead? But how does one say these things to a Bishop, to a great man in the country? They are things that cannot be said.	
– Do you understand me, Mr. Kumalo?	5
– I understand you, my lord.	
– I would send you to Pietermaritzburg, to your old friend Ntombela. You could help him there, and it would take a load off your shoulders. He can worry about buildings and schools and money, and you can give your mind to the work of a priest. That is the plan I have in my mind.	10
– If you stay here, Mr. Kumalo, there will be many loads on your shoulders. There is not only the fact that Mr. Jarvis is your neighbour, but sooner or later you must rebuild your church, and that will cost a great deal of money and anxiety. You saw for yourself today in what condition it is.	15
– Yes, my lord.	
– And I understand you have brought back to live with you the wife of your son, and that she is expecting a child. Is it fair to them to stay here, Mr. Kumalo?	
	[Book 3, Chapter 5]

- 1.2.1 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 1.2.2 Refer to lines 1–2 ('Did he not ... the people farming?').
- (a) What do these words reveal about James Jarvis's character?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- (b) Explain how teaching the people of Ndotsheni about farming will benefit them. (2)
- 1.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The 'inkosikazi' (line 3) who has died is ...
- A Gertrude Kumalo.
B Margaret Jarvis.
C Mrs Kumalo.
D Mrs Lithebe. (1)
- 1.2.4 How is the challenge that Stephen Kumalo faces to rebuild his church, 'that will cost ... money and anxiety' (lines 13–14) resolved? (2)

- 1.2.5 What does this extract tell us about Stephen Kumalo's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 1.2.6 One of the themes in *Cry, the Beloved Country* is hope.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 1.2.7 The title, *Cry, the Beloved Country* is suitable for this novel.
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 receives a visitor.]

Guest's eyes brightened, and he sat down at once and studied it with passion. 'No, sir,' he said; 'not mad; but it is an odd hand.'	
'And by all accounts a very odd writer,' added the lawyer.	
Just then the servant entered with a note.	
'Is that from Dr Jekyll, sir?' inquired the clerk. 'I thought I knew the writing. Anything private, Mr Utterson?'	5
'Only an invitation to dinner. Why? do you want to see it?'	
'One moment. I thank you, sir;' and the clerk laid the two sheets of paper alongside and sedulously compared their contents. 'Thank you, sir,' he said at last, returning both; 'it's a very interesting autograph.'	10
There was a pause, during which Mr Utterson struggled with himself. 'Why did you compare them, Guest?' he inquired suddenly.	
'Well, sir,' returned the clerk, 'there's a rather singular resemblance; the two hands are in many points identical: only differently sloped.'	
'Rather quaint,' said Utterson.	15
'It is, as you say, rather quaint,' returned Guest.	
'I wouldn't speak of this note, you know,' said the master.	
'No, sir,' said the clerk. 'I understand.'	
But no sooner was Mr Utterson alone that night than he locked the note into his safe, where it reposed from that time forward.	20
'What!' he thought. 'Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!'	
	[Incident of the Letter]

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Carew	A Dr Jekyll's walking companion
(b) Poole	B Dr Jekyll's professional rival
(c) Hyde	C innocent victim of murder
(d) Lanyon	D Dr Jekyll's loyal servant
	E a violent, unremorseful person

(4 x 1) (4)

- 2.1.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 2.1.3 Refer to line 6 ('Anything private, Mr Utterson?').
- (a) What tone would Mr Guest use in this line? (1)
- (b) Why would Mr Guest use this tone in this line? (1)
- 2.1.4 Why does Mr Utterson willingly hand over personal correspondence to Mr Guest in lines 8–10 ('One moment. I ... very interesting autograph.')?
State TWO points. (2)
- 2.1.5 Refer to line 17 (' "I wouldn't speak ...," said the master').
What does this line tell us about Mr Utterson's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.1.6 Explain the irony in Mr Utterson's words, 'Henry Jekyll forge for a murderer!' (line 21). (2)
- 2.1.7 Mr Utterson is a loyal man.
Discuss your view. (3)

AND

2.2 **EXTRACT D**

[Dr Jekyll writes his statement about Mr Hyde.]

<p>It was on this side that my new power tempted me until I fell in slavery. I had but to drink the cup, to doff at once the body of the noted professor, and to assume, like a thick cloak, that of Edward Hyde. I smiled at the notion; it seemed to me at the time to be humorous; and I made my preparations with the most studious care. I took and furnished that house in Soho, to which Hyde was tracked by the police; and engaged as housekeeper a creature whom I well knew to be silent and unscrupulous. On the other side, I announced to my servants that a Mr Hyde (whom I described) was to have full liberty and power about my house in the square; and to parry mishaps, I even called and made myself a familiar object, in my second character. I next drew up that will to which you so much objected; so that if anything befell me in the person of Doctor Jekyll, I could enter on that of Edward Hyde without pecuniary loss. And thus fortified, as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the strange immunities of my position.</p> <p>Men have before hired bravos to transact their crimes, while their own person and reputation sat under shelter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case]</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
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- 2.2.1 Why does Dr Jekyll say, 'I fell in slavery' (line 1)? (2)
- 2.2.2 Refer to lines 2–3 ('to doff at ... of Edward Hyde').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)
- 2.2.3 Why does Dr Jekyll find the notion 'to be humorous' (line 4)?
- Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 2.2.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Hyde is questioned by the police (line 6), about the trampling of an innocent girl. (1)
- 2.2.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- One of Dr Jekyll's servants (line 8) is ...
- A Guest.
B Poole.
C Newcomen.
D Enfield. (1)

- 2.2.6 Refer to lines 10–13 ('I next drew ... without pecuniary loss').
- (a) Why does Mr Utterson object to Dr Jekyll's will? (1)
- (b) What do these lines reveal about Dr Jekyll's character?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 2.2.7 One of the themes in *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is friendship.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 2.2.8 Dr Jekyll is morally responsible for Mr Hyde's actions.
Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**
- TOTAL SECTION A: 35**

SECTION B: DRAMA

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

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

Answer ALL 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

[Duncan, his sons and noblemen are travelling.]

BANQUO:	This guest of summer, The temple-haunting martlet, does approve By his loved masonry that the heaven's breath Smells woingly here. No jutty, frieze, Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle; Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed The air is delicate.	5
	<i>Enter Lady Macbeth.</i>	
DUNCAN:	See, see, our honoured hostess! The love that follows us sometimes is our trouble, Which still we thank as love. Herein I teach you How you shall bid God 'ild us for your pains, And thank us for your trouble.	10
LADY M:	All our service In every point twice done, and then done double, Were poor and single business to contend Against those honours deep and broad wherewith Your majesty loads our house; for those of old, And the late dignities heaped up to them, We rest your hermits.	15 20
DUNCAN:	Where's the Thane of Cawdor? We coursed him at the heels, and had a purpose To be his purveyor; but he rides well, And his great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him To his home before us. Fair and noble hostess, We are your guest to-night.	25

LADY M:	Your servants ever Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in compt, To make their audit at your highness' pleasure, Still to return your own.	30
		[Act 1, Scene 6]

- 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) Duncan	A nobleman of Scotland
(b) Donalbain	B attendant to Macbeth
(c) Banquo	C son of Duncan
(d) Lennox	D an army general
	E king of Scotland

(4 x 1) (4)

- 3.1.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 3.1.3 Refer to lines 7–8 ('Where they most ... air is delicate').
- (a) What tone would Banquo use in these lines? (1)
- (b) Why would Banquo use this tone in these lines? (1)
- 3.1.4 Refer to lines 25–26 ('And his great ... home before us').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)
- 3.1.5 Explain the irony in Lady Macbeth's words, 'and what is ... return your own' (lines 29–31). (2)
- 3.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Duncan's character?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 3.1.7 Banquo is brave.
Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 **EXTRACT F**

[Macbeth is at Dunsinane castle.]

MACBETH:	I have almost forgot the taste of fears; The time has been, my senses would have cooled To hear a night-shriek, and my fell of hair Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir As life were in't. I have supped full with horrors; Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me.	5
	<i>Re-enter Seyton.</i> Wherefore was that cry?	
SEYTON:	The Queen, my lord, is dead.	10
MACBETH:	She should have died hereafter; There would have been a time for such a word. Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time, And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more. It is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing.	15 20
	<i>Enter a Messenger.</i> Thou comest to use thy tongue; thy story quickly.	
MESS:	Gracious my lord, I should report that which I say I saw, But know not how to do it.	25
MACBETH:	Well, say sir.	
MESS:	As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I looked toward Birnam, and anon, methought, The wood began to move.	30
MACBETH:	Liar and slave!	
	[Act 5, Scene 5]	

- 3.2.1 What are the 'slaughterous thoughts' (line 6) to which Macbeth refers? (2)

- 3.2.2 Refer to line 10 ('The Queen, my lord, is dead'.)
- (a) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- The cause of Lady Macbeth's death is ...
- A insanity.
B suicide.
C insomnia.
D poisoning. (1)
- (b) If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Seyton to do when saying this line?
- State TWO actions. (2)
- 3.2.3 Refer to lines 11–12 ('She should have ... such a word'.)
- What do these lines tell us about Macbeth's state of mind?
- Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 3.2.4 What does Macbeth mean when he says, 'a poor player ... heard no more' (lines 18–20)? (2)
- 3.2.5 Why do the messenger's words, 'As I did ... began to move' (lines 29–31) anger Macbeth? (1)
- 3.2.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?
- Siward and Macduff lead the English army at Birnam Wood. (1)
- 3.2.7 One of the themes in *Macbeth* is betrayal.
- Discuss this theme. (3)
- 3.2.8 Macbeth is a victim of his own ambition.
- 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

[Isabel invites Mr M and Thami to meet her parents.]

MR M:	Good idea. We'll concentrate on novelists. A short list of hot favourites.	
ISABEL:	Thomas Hardy ... Jane Austen ... who else, Thami?	
MR M:	Put your heads together and make a list. I want twenty names. Divide it between the two of you and get to work ... I must be on my way.	5
ISABEL:	Just before you go, Mr M, I've got an invitation for you and Thami from my Mom and Dad. Would the two of you like to come to tea one afternoon?	
MR M:	What a lovely idea!	10
ISABEL:	They've had enough of me going on and on about the all-knowing Mr M and his brilliant protégé, Thami. They want to meet you for themselves. Thami? All right with you?	
MR M:	Of course we accept, Isabel. It will be a pleasure and a privilege for us to meet Mr and Mrs Dyson. Tell them we accept most gratefully.	15
ISABEL:	Next Sunday.	
MR M:	Perfect.	
ISABEL:	Thami?	
MR M:	Don't worry about him, Isabel. I'll put it in my diary and remind him at school. <i>[Mr M leaves.]</i>	20
ISABEL:	<i>[Sensitive to a change of mood in Thami]</i> I think you'll like my folks. My Mom's a bit on the reserved side but that's just because she's basically very shy. But you and my Dad should get on well. Start talking sport with him and he won't let you go.	25

[Act 1, Scene 5]

- 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) Isabel Dyson	A Zolile High Grade 12 learner
(b) Dawie Grobbelaar	B the principal of Zolile High
(c) Anela Myalatya	C an inspector of Bantu schools
(d) Siphon Fondini	D a learner at Camdeboo High
	E Zolile High Grade 8 learner

(4 x 1) (4)

- 4.1.2 Explain why Isabel refers to Thomas Hardy and Jane Austen in line 3. (2)

- 4.1.3 Refer to lines 14–15 ('Of course we ... and Mrs Dyson').

- (a) What tone would Mr M use in these lines? (1)
- (b) Why would Mr M use this tone in these lines? (1)
- (c) Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.1.3 (c)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Mr Dyson owns a ...

- A cinema.
- B school.
- C chemist.
- D butcher. (1)

- 4.1.4 Why does Thami's mood change in line 22 ('Sensitive to a ... mood in Thami')? (2)

- 4.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Thami stays with his parents in Brakwater. (1)

- 4.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Isabel's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 4.1.7 Do you admire Mr M?

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H**

[The climax of the play.]

MR M:	I demand to know who is in that bundle! <i>[Pause]</i> Not knowing their names doesn't matter any more. They are more than just themselves. That tribesman and dead child do duty for all of us, Thami. Every African soul is either carrying that bundle or in it. What is wrong with this world that it wants to waste you all like that ... my children ... my Africa! <i>[Holding out a hand as if he wanted to touch Thami's face]</i> My beautiful and proud young Africa! <i>[More breaking glass and stones and the sound of a crowd outside the school. Mr M starts to move. Thami stops him.]</i>	5
THAMI:	No! Don't go out there. Let me speak to them first. Listen to me! I will tell them I have confronted you with the charges and that you have denied them and that I believe you. I will tell them that you are innocent.	10
MR M:	You will lie for me, Thami?	
THAMI:	Yes.	15
MR M:	<i>[Desperate to hear the truth]</i> Why? <i>[Thami can't speak.]</i>	
MR M:	Why will you lie for me, Thami?	
THAMI:	I've told you before.	
MR M:	The 'Cause'?	
THAMI:	Yes.	20
MR M:	Then I do not need to hide behind your lies.	
THAMI:	They will kill you.	
MR M:	Do you think I'm frightened of them? Do you think I'm frightened of dying?	

[Act 2, Scene 3]

- 4.2.1 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 4.2.2 Refer to lines 5–6 ('What is wrong ... all like that').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)
- 4.2.3 Refer to lines 7–8 ('My beautiful and ... *glass and stones*').
- Explain the irony in these lines. (2)
- 4.2.4 Refer to line 10 ('No! Don't go ... Listen to me!').
- (a) To whom does 'them' refer? (1)
- (b) If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Thami to do when saying these lines?
- State TWO actions. (2)

- 4.2.5 What does this extract reveal about Thami's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 4.2.6 One of the themes in *My Children! My Africa!* is racial injustice.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 4.2.7 The title, *My Children! My Africa!* is suitable for this drama.
Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**
- TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

- 'REJECTION' by Mariama Bâ
- 'EVELINE' by James Joyce

QUESTION 5

Read the following 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 'REJECTION'**EXTRACT I**

[The narrator is confused.]

They entered laughing, deliberately sniffing the fragrant odour of incense that was floating on the air. I sat in front of them, laughing with them. The *Imam* attacked:

'There is nothing one can do when Allah the almighty puts two people side by side.'

5

'True, true,' said the other two in support.

A pause. He took a breath and continued: 'There is nothing new in this world.'

'True, true,' Tamsir and Mawdo chimed in again.

'Some things we may find to be sad are much less so than others ...'

10

I followed the movement of the haughty lips that let fall these axioms, which can precede the announcement of either a happy event or an unhappy one. What was he leading up to with these preliminaries that rather announced a storm? So their visit was obviously planned.

Does one announce bad news dressed up like that in one's Sunday best? Or did they want to inspire confidence with their impeccable dress?

15

I thought of the absent one. I asked with the cry of a hunted beast: 'Modou'?

And the *Imam*, who had finally got hold of a leading thread, held tightly on to it. He went on quickly, as if the words were glowing embers in his mouth: 'Yes, Modou Fall, but, happily, he is alive for you, for all of us, thanks be to God.'

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) Daba	A marries his daughter's friend
(b) Binetou	B the Islamic spiritual leader
(c) Modou	C Binetou's friend and confidant
(d) Imam	D brother-in-law of the narrator
	E forced into a marriage

(4 x 1) (4)

- 5.1.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)

- 5.1.3 Refer to lines 4–8 ('There is nothing ... in this world').

What do these lines tell us about the Imam's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 5.1.4 Refer to line 17 ('I asked with ... a hunted beast').

(a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

(b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this extract. (2)

- 5.1.5 Why is the following statement FALSE?

The men in the extract come to have tea with the narrator. (1)

- 5.1.6 One of the themes in 'Rejection' is betrayal.

Discuss this theme. (3)

- 5.1.7 Refer to the short story as a whole.

The narrator can be admired for her strength of character.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 'EVELINE'

EXTRACT J

[Eveline reflects on her decision.]

In her home anyway she had shelter and food; she had those whom she had known all her life about her. Of course she had to work hard, both in the house and at business. What would they say of her in the Stores when they found out that she had run away with a fellow? Say she was a fool, perhaps; and her place would be filled up by advertisement. Miss Gavan would be glad. She had always had an edge on her, especially whenever there were people listening.	5
– Miss Hill, don't you see these ladies are waiting? – Look lively, Miss Hill, please.	
She would not cry many tears at leaving the Stores.	10
But in her new home, in a distant unknown country, it would not be like that. Then she would be married – she, Eveline. People would treat her with respect then. She would not be treated as her mother had been. Even now, though she was over nineteen, she sometimes felt herself in danger of her father's violence. She knew it was that that had given her the palpitations. When they were growing up he had never gone for her, like he used to go for Harry and Ernest, because she was a girl, but latterly he had begun to threaten her and say what he would do to her only for her dead mother's sake.	15

5.2.1 What does this extract reveal about Eveline's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.2 Refer to the short story as a whole.

Explain the irony in Eveline's words, 'What would they ... with a fellow?' (lines 3–4). (2)

5.2.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Eveline falls in love with a ...

- A soldier.
- B lawyer.
- C teacher.
- D sailor. (1)

5.2.4 Refer to line 8 ('Miss Hill, don't ... ladies are waiting?').

(a) What tone would Miss Gavan use in this line? (1)

(b) Why would Miss Gavan use this tone in this line? (1)

- 5.2.5 Name the place where Eveline's 'new home' (line 11) will be. (1)
- 5.2.6 Explain what Eveline means when she says, 'She knew it ... her the palpitations.' (line 15). (2)
- 5.2.7 Refer to the short story as a whole.
Explain why Eveline's father forbids her to see Frank. (2)
- 5.2.8 Where are Harry and Ernest at this point in the story?
State TWO separate points. (2)
- 5.2.9 Refer to the short story as a whole.
Do you feel sorry for Eveline?
Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**
- TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Sonnet 73' by William Shakespeare
- 'The lake isle of Innisfree' by William Butler Yeats

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

QUESTION 6

- 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.

Sonnet 73 – William Shakespeare

1 That time of year thou mayst in me behold
 2 When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang
 3 Upon those boughs which shake against the cold,
 4 Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang.
 5 In me thou seest the twilight of such day
 6 As after sunset fadeth in the west,
 7 Which by and by black night doth take away,
 8 Death's second self, that seals up all in rest.
 9 In me thou seest the glowing of such fire
 10 That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
 11 As the deathbed whereon it must expire,
 12 Consumed with that which it was nourished by.
 13 This thou perceiv'st, which makes thy love more strong,
 14 To love that well which thou must leave ere long.

- 6.1.1 Complete the following sentence by using the words in the list below. Write only the word next to the question numbers (6.1.1(a) to 6.1.1(d)) in the ANSWER BOOK.

quatrains; couplet; Petrarchan; sestet; abab cdcd efef gg;
 Elizabethan; octaves; abba cddc effe gg

This is a typical (a) ... sonnet, consisting of three (b) ... and a rhyming (c) ... with a rhyme scheme of (d) ... (4)

- 6.1.2 Give the literal meaning of 'That time of year' (line 1). (1)

- 6.1.3 Refer to lines 5–6 ('In me thou ... in the west').

(a) What tone would the speaker use in these lines? (1)

(b) Why would the speaker use this tone in these lines? (1)

- 6.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?
In line 7, 'black night' refers to the speaker's youth. (1)
- 6.1.5 Refer to line 8 ('Death's second self ... all in rest').
(a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
(b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this line. (2)
- 6.1.6 One of the themes in 'Sonnet 73' is aging.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 6.1.7 'Sonnet 73' is a love poem.
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.

The lake isle of Innisfree – William Butler Yeats

1 I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
2 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
3 Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,
4 And live alone in the bee-loud glade.
5 And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
6 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
7 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
8 And evening full of the linnet's wings.
9 I will arise and go now, for always night and day
10 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
11 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
12 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

- 6.2.1 Describe the time and place where this poem is set. (2)
- 6.2.2 Refer to stanza 1 ('I will arise ... the bee-loud glade').
(a) What does line 1 tell us about the speaker's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
(b) Identify the sound device used in line 3: 'Nine bean-rows will ... for the honey-bee'. (1)
(c) Using your OWN words, say what the speaker hopes to do when he goes to Innisfree.
State TWO points. (2)

- 6.2.3 What does the speaker mean when he says, 'And I shall ... comes dropping slow' (line 5)? (2)
- 6.2.4 Refer to line 6 ('Dropping from the ... the cricket sings').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is relevant in this line. (2)
- 6.2.5 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 'I hear lake ... by the shore;' (line 10) is an example of ...
- A synecdoche.
B onomatopoeia.
C repetition.
D metonymy. (1)
- 6.2.6 What do lines 1–10, 'I will arise ... by the shore' reveal about the speaker's character?
- Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 6.2.7 The speaker is realistic.
- Discuss your view. (3)

[35]**TOTAL SECTION D: 35**
GRAND TOTAL: 70



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 70

These marking guidelines consist of 25 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 wrong and the next one is correct, mark the first answer and **ignore** the rest.
- 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.

- 1.1.8 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes

- John Kumalo is forced to go to Johannesburg because there is no work in Ndotsheni/the land is dry.
- He is a stranger in Johannesburg and he has to work hard to become a successful businessman.
- John is involved in politics as a result of the suffering of the Black people in the city.

OR

No.

- John Kumalo chooses to live a life of immorality.
- Although he says he cares about the people, he only wants to enrich himself.
- It is his choice not to attend church and practice his traditions.

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 1.2.1 The setting is Stephen Kumalo's house in Ndotsheni/the room in which Stephen does his accounts ✓ after the confirmation service/after the communal meal/after the heavy rainstorm/when the Bishop tells Stephen Kumalo of his intention to move him away from Ndotsheni. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.2 (a) He is caring/compassionate/generous ✓ as he contributes towards the restoration of Ndotsheni. ✓ (2)
- (b) It will improve their farming methods ✓ which will result in better harvests. ✓

OR

The land will be able to sustain the community ✓ and jobs will be created for the young people. ✓

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

- 1.2.3 B/Margaret Jarvis. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.4 James Jarvis ✓ offers to rebuild the church. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.5 Stephen is anguished/distressed/disappointed ✓ as he does not want to leave Ndotsheni (when restoration/reconciliation has just begun.) ✓ (2)
- 1.2.6 The discussion of the theme of hope may include the following points, **among others**:
- Stephen Kumalo brings hope to Absalom's pregnant wife and Gertrude's son when he takes them to Ndotsheni.
 - Arthur Jarvis gives hope for a future of peace and equality in South Africa through his writings and the causes he supports.
 - James Jarvis brings hope to Ndotsheni with the projects to restore the land and the community.
- 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)
- 1.2.7 Open-ended.
- Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- Yes.
- 'Cry' in the title of this novel can refer to how the family unit is destroyed when the people from rural areas (like Ndotsheni) move to the city in search of employment.
 - Black people suffer from racial injustice as they are subjected to Apartheid laws such as the Land Act.
 - The migration of people to the city leads to unemployment and a loss of moral values as is the case with Absalom and Gertrude.

OR

No.

- 'Beloved' in the title includes people like Arthur Jarvis who makes it his life's mission to fight racial injustice (the manuscript he writes, his involvement with the boys' club).
- James Jarvis shows compassion towards Stephen Kumalo although Absalom murdered his son.
- People like Mr Carmichael are willing to help those who are suffering and take Absalom's case *pro deo* (free of charge).

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]

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) C/innocent victim of murder ✓
 (b) D/Dr Jekyll's loyal servant ✓
 (c) E/a violent, unremorseful person ✓
 (d) B/Dr Jekyll's professional rival ✓ (4)
- 2.1.2 The setting is Mr Utterson's home/in front of the fireplace in Mr Utterson's home ✓ after he confronts Dr Jekyll about concealing Mr Hyde/after Dr Jekyll gives him a letter/after hearing the news about Sir Carew's murder/when Mr Utterson asks Mr Guest to look at the handwriting of the note. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.3 (a) curious/suspicious/intrigued/prying ✓ (1)
- (b) Mr Guest notices the similarity in the handwriting on the invitation and the letter handed to Mr Utterson/ he suspects it is Dr Jekyll's handwriting. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.4 Mr Guest is an expert at analysing handwriting. ✓
 Mr Utterson hopes that Mr Guest will be able to provide some form of evidence. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.5 Mr Utterson is concerned/worried/troubled ✓ as the handwriting implicates Dr Jekyll in the murder of Sir Carew. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.6 Mr Utterson believes that Dr Jekyll is falsely implicated in the murder of Sir Carew but he (Dr Jekyll) is, in fact, the murderer (Mr Hyde). ✓✓

NOTE: Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)

- 2.1.7 Open-ended.
 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Mr Utterson does not question Dr Jekyll's will even though it concerns him that a stranger is the sole beneficiary.
- His loyalty is highlighted by the fact that Poole turns to him for assistance.
- He does not yield to the temptation to read the letter from Dr Lanyon before Dr Jekyll's disappearance or death.

OR

No.

- Mr Utterson disregards Dr Jekyll's request and continues to try and discover Mr Hyde's identity.
- As a man of the law, he should report his suspicions about Dr Jekyll to the police.
- He goes against Dr Jekyll's request not to interfere by assisting Poole to break down the door to the cabinet.

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 2.2.1 Dr Jekyll is a slave to the potion he drinks ✓ as he ultimately has to continue drinking it to transform into Jekyll. ✓

OR

He becomes a slave to the power of committing evil deeds ✓ as Mr Hyde while still maintaining his reputation as Dr Jekyll. ✓

OR

He becomes enslaved to his evil alter ego ✓ as he involuntarily changes into Hyde without drinking the potion. ✓

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

2.2.2 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

(b) In the same way that a thick coat can hide what is underneath, ✓ so does Dr Jekyll conceal his transformation into Mr Hyde. ✓ (2)

2.2.3 He sees his transformation into Mr Hyde as an exciting/funny adventure ✓ as he can deceive people/do evil deeds. ✓ (2)

- 2.2.4 Mr Hyde is questioned/investigated for the murder of Sir Carew.

OR

Mr Hyde is questioned by Mr Enfield/the doctor/the parents about the trampling of the girl.

OR

Mr Hyde bribes the parents for the trampling of the girl therefore he is not questioned by the police.

NOTE: Accept any other FACTUALLY CORRECT answer. (1)

- 2.2.5 B/Poole. ✓ (1)

- 2.2.6 (a) Mr Utterson does not know Mr Hyde who is nominated as Dr Jekyll's sole beneficiary. ✓
He is afraid that Dr Jekyll might have been blackmailed into drafting this will. ✓
He is concerned that Mr Hyde might murder Dr Jekyll to obtain his inheritance. ✓

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

- (b) Dr Jekyll is calculating ✓ as he carefully plans to ensure that he will be financially strong either as Dr Jekyll or Mr Hyde. ✓

OR

Dr Jekyll is deceptive ✓ as he misleads Mr Utterson/creates the false impression that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are two different people. ✓

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

2.2.7 The discussion of the theme of friendship may include the following points, **among others**:

- Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield's friendship is built on unspoken, mutual respect for each other.
- Mr Utterson is concerned about Dr Jekyll's well-being, not only as his lawyer but also as a loyal friend.
- Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll's friendship is severed because of their scientific differences.

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 viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Dr Jekyll is the creator of the evil Mr Hyde by mixing and drinking the potion that transforms him into Mr Hyde.
- Mr Hyde, Dr Jekyll's wicked, reckless alter ego, tramples on a little girl.
- Mr Hyde's violent nature propels him into mercilessly beating Sir Carew to death.

OR

No.

- As a scientist who conducts experiments, Dr Jekyll could not have predicted the outcome.
- The restrictions of the Victorian society in which they live, force Dr Jekyll to conduct experiments to explore his dark side.
- Mr Hyde is solely responsible for the decisions he makes and the actions he performs after the transformation.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES/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)

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

3.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes

- Banquo fights bravely alongside Macbeth as one of King Duncan's generals.
- He speaks up and warns Macbeth not to trust the witches as they are deceptive creatures.
- Despite the witches' promise to Banquo that his descendants would be king, he continues to distrust them, which makes him morally 'brave'.

OR

No

- Banquo becomes suspicious of Macbeth as he remembers the witches' prophecies but he does not act on these suspicions (becoming king/Duncan's murder).
- Despite his suspicions, he still accepts Macbeth's invitation to the banquet.
- He does not go the extra mile to ensure Fleance's safety.

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 play. (3)

3.2 3.2.1 The 'slaughterous thoughts' are the brutal killings of Banquo ✓ and Macduff's family. ✓

OR

He thinks ✓ of all the many civilians killed because of him. ✓

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

3.2.2 (a) B/suicide. (1)

- (b) Seyton should lower his head. ✓
He should place his hand on his chest. ✓
He should look sad. ✓
He should speak in a low, sympathetic voice. ✓

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

3.2.3 Macbeth is indifferent/irritated/insensitive/cruel ✓ as he has to focus on the battle and does not feel the need at this point/time to mourn her. ✓ (2)

3.2.4 Macbeth means that life is like an insignificant actor who appears briefly on stage ✓ and is quickly forgotten. ✓ (2)

3.2.5 Macbeth is angry because the witches' prophecy comes true. ✓ (Birnam Wood comes to Dunsinane) (1)

3.2.6 The English army at Birnam Wood is led by Siward and Malcolm. ✓ (1)

3.2.7 The discussion of the theme of betrayal, may include the following points, **among others:**

- Macbeth betrays Duncan by killing him.
- The Thane of Cawdor betrays Duncan when he joins the rebel army.
- The witches betray Macbeth when they prophesy half-truths.

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 play. (3)

3.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The witches' prophecies awaken his evil ambition to become king.
- He allows Lady Macbeth to persuade him to kill Duncan.
- Macbeth's insecurity leads him to embark on a killing spree when he suspects any form of betrayal.

OR

No.

- Duncan's announcement that Malcolm will succeed him becomes a stumbling block which he needs to overcome to fulfil his ambition.
- He is fully aware of the implications of his violent actions.
- When Lady Macbeth taunts her husband about his manhood, he wants to prove her wrong by killing Duncan.

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. candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the play.

(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/a learner at Camdeboo High ✓
 (b) C/an inspector of Bantu schools ✓
 (c) B/the principal of Zolile High ✓
 (d) E/Zolile High Grade 8 learner ✓ (4)

- 4.1.2 Mr M has entered them for the literary quiz at Grahamstown ✓ and these are examples of the novelists they need to familiarise themselves with/that could form part of the literary quiz list. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.3 (a) pleasant/polite/excited ✓ (1)
 (b) Mr M is excited/eager/polite/humbled by the prospect of meeting Isabel's parents. ✓ (1)
 (c) C/chemist. ✓ (1)

- 4.1.4 Mr M, once again, makes a decision ✓ without consulting Thami. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.5 Thami stays with his grandmother/married sister in Brakwater./ Thami does not live with his parents as they live in Cape Town. ✓

NOTE: Accept any other **FACTUALLY CORRECT** answer. (1)

- 4.1.6 Isabel is gracious/polite/hospitable/thoughtful ✓ as she is excited at the prospect of her new friends coming to her house/to meet her parents. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.7 Open-ended:

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

Yes.

- Mr M gives the names of the learners to the Education Department in the hope that they will return to school.
- He is fearless even in the face of death when he goes out to meet the mob.
- He brings together Black and White learners in an attempt to foster good relations.

OR

No.

- He betrays his learners when he gives their names to the Education Department.
- He refuses to join the boycott.
- He does not allow Thami to think independently.

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 4.2.1 The setting is Number One classroom/Zolile High ✓ when Thami tries to stop Mr M from leaving the classroom/before Mr M is killed. ✓ (2)

4.2.2 (a) Synecdoche/personification/rhetorical question ✓ (1)

(b) The destruction of children's lives in Brakwater is a representation of the evil across the world ✓ which saddens Mr M. ✓

OR

Just as a person would be sad to throw away something useful, ✓ Mr M is sad that the learners throw away the opportunity to fulfil their potential. ✓ (2)

4.2.3 Mr M describes the youth in a glowing, affectionate way ('beautiful and proud'); yet their actions are vandalistic (act violently by breaking the school windows/throwing stones). ✓✓

NOTE: Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)

4.2.4 (a) 'them' refers to the Comrades. ✓ (1)

(b) Thami should step quickly towards Mr M. ✓
He should grab Mr M's arm. ✓
He should stand in front of Mr M to prevent him from leaving. ✓
He should widen his eyes to express fear. ✓

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

4.2.5 Thami is terrified/fearful/anxious ✓ as he is unable to convince Mr M not to confront the mob. ✓ (2)

4.2.6 The discussion of the theme of racial injustice may include the following points, **among others**:

- Bantu Education is inferior as the authorities use it to oppress the Black people.
- Black people suffer social injustice as a result of the unjust laws (the Group Areas Act).
- Isabel is denied access to the township when she goes to enquire about Mr M's death.

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)

4.2.7 Open-ended:

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

Yes.

- The drama is about school children in Africa.
- The main character, Mr M, is like a father to his learners.
- The exclamation marks indicate Mr M's passion for his learners and education.

OR

No.

- The drama focuses on a very small group of children in Africa.
- Mr M does not have any children of his own, hence the pronoun 'My' is not suitable.
- In the end the children that he claims as his own, kill him.

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

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

QUESTION 5.1: 'REJECTION' – MARIAMA Bâ

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) C/Binetou's friend and confidant ✓
(b) E/forced into a marriage ✓
(c) A/marries his daughter's friend ✓
(d) B/the Islamic spiritual leader ✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 The setting is the narrator's home/house ✓ after the marriage of Modou to Binetou/Modou's second marriage/when the visitors come to inform her of Modou's second marriage. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 The Imam feels uncomfortable/uncertain ✓ as he has to break the news of Modou's second marriage to the narrator. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.4 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as an animal makes a sound when it is being hunted, ✓ so does the narrator cry out when she realises the truth about Modou's second marriage/that the Imam is referring to Modou/that something terrible has happened to Modou. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.5 The men in the extract come to tell her that her husband (Modou) has taken a second wife. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.6 The discussion of the theme of betrayal may include the following points, **among others**:
- Modou betrays his wife and daughter by taking a second wife.
 - Binetou betrays Daba when she marries Modou.
 - The narrator feels betrayed by Binetou as the narrator had been motherly and caring.
- 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)

5.1.7 Open-ended:

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

Yes.

- The narrator, though shocked, accepts the news of Modou's second marriage with dignity.
- She refuses to be influenced by Daba to divorce Modou.
- She rejects Tamsir's marriage proposal to retain her independence.

OR

No.

- After a marriage of 25 years, the narrator should fight for her marriage/she is too passive.
- She should have seen the warning signs (Modou paying too much attention to Binetou/following a strict diet/trying on several suits before going out) and acted on it.
- She blames herself for Modou's second marriage (she might have upset Modou or done something wrong).

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)

AND

QUESTION 5.2: 'EVELINE' – JAMES JOYCE

5.2 5.2.1 Eveline is indecisive ✓ as she questions her decision to leave with Frank ('Was that wise?'). ✓

OR

She is practical/sensible/sensitive ✓ as she takes both the advantages and disadvantages of her decision into consideration. ✓

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

- 5.2.2 Eveline is concerned about what her fellow workers would say about her elopement with Frank, yet she ends up not leaving anyway/they do not really care about her. ✓✓ (2)
- NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)
- 5.2.3 D/sailor ✓ (1)
- 5.2.4 (a) sarcastic/intimidatory/commanding/bossy/reprimanding✓ (1)
- (b) Miss Gavan wants to embarrass Eveline in the presence of the customers/exercise her superiority over Eveline. ✓ (1)
- 5.2.5 Buenos Ayres ✓ (1)
- 5.2.6 Eveline realises that it was her father's violent nature/actions✓ which made her nervous/heart beat faster/pound/flutter. ✓ (2)
- 5.2.7 Eveline's father knows that sailors do not have serious relationships ✓as they do not stay in any place for long periods. ✓

OR

- He is afraid of losing her as she takes care of the household✓ and he will not be able to steal money from Eveline to buy alcohol. ✓ (2)
- 5.2.8 Harry is somewhere in the country/Ireland. ✓ Ernest is dead. ✓ (2)

5.2.9 Open-ended:

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

Yes.

- Eveline's chance at happiness is compromised in her effort to remain true to her mother's wish.
- She feels trapped by her situation at home (having to put up with her father's tirades).
- She works hard during the day but still has to take responsibility for running the household.

OR

No.

- Eveline has the opportunity to live a better life but refuses to pursue it.
- Frank truly loves her and cares about her yet she rejects him.
- She does not stand up to the challenges with which she is faced (her employer's caustic remarks, her father prohibiting her from seeing Frank).

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)

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY**QUESTION 6****6.1 'SONNET 73' – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

- 6.1.1 (a) Elizabethan ✓
(b) quatrains ✓
(c) couplet ✓
(d) abab cdcd efef gg ✓ (4)

6.1.2 The season of autumn (fall)/the beginning of winter. ✓ (1)

- 6.1.3 (a) sadness/melancholy/resignation ✓ (1)
(b) The speaker sadly realises that he is nearing the end of his life/he is not a permanent/immortal being. ✓

OR

He comes to accept the ageing process as he realises that ageing is inevitable. ✓

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

6.1.4 'black night' refers to the speaker's death/end of life. ✓ (1)

- 6.1.5 (a) Metaphor/personification/alliteration ✓ (1)
(b) In the same way that the speaker's eyes close temporarily while asleep, ✓ so will death close his eyes permanently. ✓

OR

The repeated s-sound suggests the calmness and silence ✓ that accompanies the night, the dead or ageing person. ✓ (2)

6.1.6 The discussion of the theme of ageing may include the following points, **among others**:

- The speaker's reference to ageing (lines 1–3) is evident when he refers to autumn (the metaphorical middle age of man).
- He is no longer youthful (the reference to spring) just like the trees that are losing their leaves in autumn.
- His reference to the end of the day ('twilight of such day') reinforces the realisation that he is ageing.

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 and his lover choose to accept the finality of death but they are also committed to loving fully before they die.
- He says that the person whom he is addressing must acknowledge everything that he has mentioned in the first twelve lines in order to strengthen their love.
- He pleads in the couplet for their love to remain even when they are no longer alive.

OR

No.

- In lines 1–8 the speaker focuses on the process of ageing without any reference to love.
- In the third quatrain, there is no evidence that the poem is a love poem but the speaker focuses on clinging to life despite his age.
- The rhyming couplet merely states that you must live life to the fullest while you are alive without reference to romantic love but more to live life to its fullest.

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 'THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE' – WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

6.2.1 The setting is the city ✓ when the speaker decides that he will go to (the island of) Innisfree. ✓ (2)

6.2.2 (a) He is determined/resolute ✓ when he states the sense of urgency to leave the city ('go now'). ✓ (2)

(b) Alliteration ✓ (1)

(c) He hopes to build a cabin of clay and wattles. ✓
He hopes to grow (nine rows of) beans. ✓
He hopes to keep bees for honey. ✓
He hopes to live on his own. ✓

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

6.2.3 He thinks about how peaceful/quiet his life will be ✓ in comparison to the rush of city life/as life will happen at a slower pace. ✓ (2)

6.2.4 (a) Metaphor/personification ✓ (1)

(b) Just as a veil can be lifted to reveal a woman's face, ✓ so is the morning mist lifted to reveal the beauty of the earth. ✓

OR

The morning is personified as a woman wearing a veil ✓ and as the mist lifts, the beauty of nature is revealed. ✓/
The sound of the cricket is personified as a human singing joyously ✓ which emphasises the beauty of the new morning. ✓ (2)

6.2.5 B/onomatopoeia ✓ (1)

6.2.6 The speaker is appreciative/sensitive/hopeful/adamant ✓ as he wants to experience the beauty of nature (in a place free from city life). ✓ (2)

6.2.7 Open-ended.

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

No.

- The speaker is not realistic as everything that he mentions is what he imagines.
- He does not provide any concrete evidence that he physically goes there and executes his plans.
- He concludes the poem by saying that he hears the sound of the water which is only a dream/will not become a reality.

OR

Yes.

- The speaker, with the use of repetition ('go'), emphatically states that he will go to Innisfree.
- He highlights what he hopes to do when he goes there to be on his own.
- He is determined to enjoy the solitude and peace, which Innisfree will provide ('the deep heart's core').

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)

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70