



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2025

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2½ hours

This question paper consists of 28 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 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 on the novel you have studied.			
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	OR		
2.	<i>Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i>	35	9
SECTION B: DRAMA			
Answer ANY ONE question on the drama you have studied.			
3.	<i>Macbeth</i>	35	13
	OR		
4.	<i>My Children! My Africa!</i>	35	17
SECTION C: SHORT STORIES			
Answer questions set on BOTH short stories.			
5.1	'The girl who can'	17	21
	AND		
5.2	'A bag of sweets'	18	23
SECTION D: POETRY			
Answer the questions set on BOTH poems.			
6.1	'Inversnaid'	18	25
	AND		
6.2	'You laughed and laughed and laughed'	17	27

CHECKLIST**NOTE:**

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

SECTION		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

[Khumalo visits John.]

This wonderful hospital for Europeans, the biggest hospital south of the Equator, it is built with the gold from the mines.

There was a change in his voice, it became louder like the voice of a bull or a lion. Go to our hospital, he said, and see our people lying on the floors. They lie so close you cannot step over them. But it is they who dig the gold. 5

For three shillings a day. We come from the Transkei, and from Basutoland, and from Bechuanaland, and from Swaziland, and from Zululand. And from Ndotsheni also. We live in the compounds, we must leave our wives and families behind. And when the new gold is found, it is not we who will get more for our labour. It is the white man's shares that will rise, you will read it in all the papers. They go mad when new gold is found. They bring more of us to live in the compounds, to dig under the ground for three shillings a day. They do not think, here is a chance to pay more for our labour. They think only, here is a chance to build a bigger house and buy a bigger car. It is important to find gold, they say, for all South Africa is built on the mines. 10 15

He growled, and his voice grew deep, it was like thunder that was rolling.

[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) Absalom	A John's ex-wife
(b) James	B kills Arthur
(c) Ester	C Gertrude's brother
(d) Stephen	D Msimangu's son
	E Arthur's father

(4 x 1) (4)

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

- 1.1.3 Refer to lines 34 ('There was a ... or a lion').

- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)

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

- 1.1.4 Refer to lines 8–10 ('We live in ... for our labour').

What do these lines tell us about John Khumalo's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 1.1.5 Refer to line 11 ('They go mad ... gold is found').

Explain what John means in this line. (2)

- 1.1.6 Change ONE word to make the following statement TRUE:

Stephen is Msimangu's cousin. (1)

- 1.1.7 John Khumalo cares for mine workers.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

1.2 EXTRACT B

[The old man's visit.]

But I tell you, you need not be afraid. I shall not be angry. There will be no anger in me against you.

-Then, said the old man, this thing that is the heaviest thing of all my years, is the heaviest thing of all your years also.

Jarvis looked at him, at first bewildered, but then something came to him. 5
You can mean only one thing, he said, you can mean only one thing. But I still do not understand.

- It was my son that killed your son, said the old man.

So they were silent. Jarvis left him and walked out into the trees of the garden. He stood at the wall and looked over the veld, out of the great 10
white dumps of the mines, like hills under the sun. When he turned to come back, he saw that the old man had risen, his hat in one hand, his stick in the other, his head bowed, his eyes on the ground. He went back to him.

- I have heard you, he said. I understand what I did not understand. 15
There is no anger in me.

-Umnumzana.

-The mistress of the house is back, the daughter of uSmith. Do you wish to see her? Are you recovered?

- It was that I came to do, umnumzana.

- I understand. And you were shocked when you saw me. You had not 20
thought that I would be here. How did you know me?

[Book 2, Chapter 8]

1.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 ('But I tell ... me against you').

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

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

1.2.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'bewildered' in line 5 means ...

- A optimistic.
- B confused.
- C irritated.
- D happy. (1)

1.2.3 Refer to lines 14–15 ('I have heard ... anger in me').

(a) Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

(b) What do these lines reveal about James' character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 1.2.4 Who is the old man James talking to? (1)
- 1.2.5 Refer to lines 17–19 ('The mistress of ... to do, umnumzana').
Why does the old man wish to see Smith's daughter? (2)
- 1.2.6 Refer to the novel as a whole.
What leads to Absalom's release from the reformatory?
State TWO points. (2)
- 1.2.7 One of the themes in *Cry, the Beloved Country* is the cycle of poverty and crime.
Discuss this theme. (3)
- 1.2.8 Reverend Khumalo is an irresponsible father.
Discuss your view. (3)
- [35]**

QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

Read the extracts from the novel 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

[Enfield tells Utterson about Hyde.]

'Hm', said Mr Utterson. 'What sort of a man is he to see?'	
'He is not easy to describe. There is something wrong with his appearance; something displeasing, something downright detestable . I never saw a man I so disliked, and yet I scarce know why. He must be deformed somewhere; he gives a strong feeling of deformity, although I couldn't specify the point. He's an extraordinary-looking man, and yet I really can name nothing out of the way. No, sir; I can make no hand of it; I can't describe him. And it's not want of memory; for I declare I can see him this moment.'	5
Mr Utterson again walked some way in silence and obviously under a weight of consideration. 'You are sure he used a key?' he inquired at last.	10
'My dear sir-' began Enfield, surprised out of himself.	
'Yes, I know,' said Utterson; 'I know it must seem strange. The fact is, if I do not ask you the name of the other part it is because I know it already. You see, Richard, your tail has gone home . If you have been inexact in any point, you had better correct it.'	15
'I think you might have warned me,' returned the other with a touch of sullenness. 'But I have been pedantically exact, as you call it.'	20
[Story of the door]	

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) Jekyll	A eyewitnesses a girl trampled
(b) Utterson	B is a faithful servant
(c) Enfields	C entrusted with the will
(d) Hyde	D hosts a dinner party
	E lives a reckless life

(4 x 1) (4)

- 2.1.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 2.1.3 Refer to lines 4–5 ('I never saw ... scarce know why').
Explain the irony in these lines. (2)
- 2.1.4 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (2.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
The word 'detestable' as used in line 4 suggests that Hyde is ...
A lovable.
B handsome.
C unpleasant.
D awesome. (1)
- 2.1.5 Refer to lines 8–9 ('And not want ... him this moment').
Explain what Enfield means in these lines. (2)
- 2.1.6 Refer to line 11 ('You are sure he used a key?').
(a) What tone would Utterson use in this line? (1)
(b) Why would Utterson use this tone in this line? (1)
- 2.1.7 Change ONE word to make the following statement TRUE:
Utterson is Dr Jekyll's dark side. (1)
- 2.1.8 Utterson cares about Dr Jekyll.
Discuss your view. (3)

AND

2.2 EXTRACT D

[The reading of Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case.]

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	5
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 servant that a Mr Hyde (whom I described) was	10
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 Doctor Jekyll,	
I could enter on that of Edward Hyde without pecuniary loss. And	15
thus fortified, as I supposed, on every side, I began to profit by the	
strange immunities of my position.	

Men have before hired **bravos** to transact their crimes, while their own person and reputation sat under shelter. I was the first that ever did so for his pleasures.

[Henry Jekyll's full statement of the case]

2.2.1 Who is reading Henry's full statement of the case? (1)

2.2.2 Refer to lines 2–4 ('I had but ... of Edward Hyde').

Explain why Dr Jekyll decides to invent Hyde.

State TWO points. (2)

2.2.3 Refer to lines 6–7 ('I took and ... by the police').

Explain why Hyde is linked to the murder of Sir Danvers Carew. (2)

2.2.4 Refer to lines 12–14 ('I next drew ... without pecuniary loss').

What do these lines tell us about Jekyll's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.2.5 Refer to lines 15–16 ('I began to ... of my position').

What do these lines tell us about Dr Jekyll's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

2.2.6 Refer to lines 17–18 ('Men have before ... sat under shelter').

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

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

2.2.7 One of the themes in the novel, *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* is unethical science.

Discuss this theme. (3)

2.2.8 Dr Lanyon is a good friend to Dr Jekyll.

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

[Lady Macbeth convinces Macbeth to kill King Duncan.]

LADY MACBETH:	He has almost supped. Why have you left the chamber?	
MACBETH:	Hath he asked for me?	
LADY MACBETH:	Know you not he has?	
MACBETH:	We will proceed no further in this business. He hath honoured me of late, and I have bought Golden opinions from all sorts of people, Which would be worn now in their newest gloss, Not cast aside so soon	5
LADY MACBETH:	Was the hope drunk Wherein you dressed yourself? Hath it slept since? And wakes it now, to look so green and pale At what it did so freely? From this time Such I account thy love. Art thou afeard To be the same in thine own act and valour As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that Which thou esteem'st in ornament of life, And live a coward in thine own esteem, Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would', Like the poor cat i'th' adage?	10
MACBETH:	Prithee, peace. I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more is none.	15
LADY MACBETH:	What beast was't then That made you break this enterprise to me? When you durst do it, then you were a man; And, to be more than what you were, you would Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place	20
	[Act 1, Scene 7]	25

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Donalbain	A an army general
(b) Banquo	B Duncan's younger son
(c) Lennox	C King of Scotland
(d) King Duncan	D King of London
	E a Scottish nobleman

(4 x 1) (4)

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

- 3.1.3 Refer to line 1 ('He has almost ... left the chamber?').

(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 Refer to lines 4–8 ('We will proceed ... aside so soon').

What do these lines reveal about Macbeth's state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 3.1.5 Refer to lines 9–10 ('Was the hope ... you dressed yourself?').

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

(b) Explain the figure of speech as used in these lines. (2)

- 3.1.6 What does this extract reveal about Lady Macbeth's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 3.1.7 Banquo is admirable.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

3.2 EXTRACT F

[Macbeth hosts the royal banquet.]

LADY MACBETH:	My worthy lord, Your noble friends do lack you.	
MACBETH:	I do forget. Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends; I have a strange infirmity, which is nothing To those that know me. Come, love and health to all; Then I'll sit down. Give me some wine, fill full.	5
	<i>Re-enter Ghost</i> I drink to the general joy o'th' whole table, And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss; Would he were here! To all and him we thirst, And all to all.	10
LORDS:	Our duties, and the pledge	
MACBETH:	<i>Macbeth sees the Ghost.</i> Avaunt! And quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee! Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold; Thou hast no speculation in those eyes Which thou dost glare with.	15
LADY MACBETH:	Think of this, good peers, But as a thing of custom;' tis no other; Only it spoils the pleasure of the time.	20
MACBETH:	What man dare, I dare! Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger. Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves Shall never tremble; or be alive again, And dare me to the desert with thy sword. If trembling I inhabit then, protest me The baby of a girl. Hence, horrible shadow!	25
	Unreal mockery, hence! <i>Exit Ghost.</i> Why, so; being gone I am a man again. Pray you, sit still.	30

[Act 3, Scene 4]

- 3.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 ('My worthy lord ... do lack you').

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

'My worthy lord refers to ...

- A King Duncan.
- B Macbeth.
- C Macduff.
- D Lord Henry. (1)

- 3.2.2 Refer to lines 3–7 ('I do forget ... I'll sit down').

What is the real reason for Macbeth's strange behaviour at the banquet? (1)

- 3.2.3 Refer to lines 9–11 ('I drink to ... he were here!').

Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

- 3.2.4 Refer to lines 15–16 ('Avaunt, and quit ... blood is cold').

If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Macbeth to do when saying these lines?

State TWO actions. (2)

- 3.2.5 Change ONE word to make the following statement TRUE:

Fleance is Macbeth's son. (1)

- 3.2.6 Refer to the play as a whole.

Why does Macbeth arrange for the murder of Banquo? (2)

- 3.2.7 Explain what Macbeth means when he says, 'Why so, being ... a man again' (lines 31–32). (2)

- 3.2.8 One of the themes in the play *Macbeth* is betrayal.

Discuss this theme. (3)

- 3.2.9 Macbeth's decision to arrange for the killing of Banquo is justified.

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

[Thami reflects on Mr Dawid Grobbelaar's speech.]

THAMI: "You are the elite! We have educated you because we want you to be major shareholders in the future of this wonderful Republic of ours. In fact, we want all the peoples of South Africa to share in that future ... black, white, brown, yellow, and if there are some green ones out there, then them as well. Ho! Ho! Ho!"	5
I don't remember much about what he said after that because my head was trying to deal with that one word: the future! He kept using it, . . . "our future," "the country's future," "a wonderful future of peace and prosperity." What does he really mean, I kept asking myself? Why does my heart go hard and tight as a stone when he says it? I look around me in the location at the men and women who went out into that wonderful future before me. What do I see? Happy and contented shareholders in this exciting enterprise called the Republic of South Africa? No. I see a generation of tired, defeated men and women crawling back to their miserable little pondoks at the end of a day's work for the white baas or madam. And those are the lucky ones. They've at least got work.	10
	15
[Act 1, Scene 6]	

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Mr Myalatya	A wins the debate
(b) Mr Pienaar	B joins the boycott
(c) Miss Dyson	C a committed teacher
(d) Mr Mbikwana	D a police officer
	E mayor of Camdeboo

(4 x 1) (4)

- 4.1.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

‘You are the elite!’ line 1 means learners of Zolile high are ...

- A troublesome.
- B kind.
- C exceptional.
- D stubborn. (1)

- 4.1.3 Why does Mr Dawid Grobbelaar visit Thami’s school? (1)

- 4.1.4 Refer to lines 10–11 (‘Why does my ... he says it?’).

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

(b) Explain the figure of speech as used in these lines. (2)

- 4.1.5 Refer to lines 14–16 (‘No. I see ... baas or madam’).

What do these lines tell us about Thami’s state of mind?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

- 4.1.6 Consider the drama as a whole.

Explain why Thami gives up on his dream of becoming a doctor. (2)

- 4.1.7 Change ONE word to make the following statement TRUE:

Lilian Mbikwana is Myalatya’s wife. (1)

- 4.1.8 Mr M is loyal to the fight for liberation.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

4.2 EXTRACT H

[Isabel confronts Thami.]

THAMI:	<i>[Near the end of his patience]:</i> Be careful Isabel.	
ISABEL:	Of what?	
THAMI:	The words you use.	
ISABEL:	Oh? Which one don't you like? Murder? What do you want me to call it... 'an unrest-related incident'? If you are going to call him an informer, then I am going to call his death murder!	5
THAMI:	It was an act of self-defence.	
ISABEL:	By who?	
THAMI:	The People.	
ISABEL:	<i>[Almost speechless with outrage]:</i> What? A mad mob attacks one unarmed defenceless man and you want me to call it...	10
THAMI:	<i>[Abandoning all attempts at patience. He speaks with the full authority of the anger inside him]:</i> Stop, Isabel! You just keep quiet now and listen to me. You're always saying you want to understand us and what it means to be black...well if you do, listen to me carefully now. I don't call it murder, and I don't call the people who did it a mad mob and yes, I do expect you to see it as an act of self-defence...listen to me! ... blind and stupid but still self-defence. He betrayed us and our fight for freedom. Five men are in detention because of Mr. M's visit to the police station. There have been other arrests and there will be more. Why do you think I'm running away?	15 20
		[Act 2, Scene 4]

- 4.2.1 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. (2)
- 4.2.2 What do lines 5–6 ('If you are ... his death murder!') reveal about Isabel's character? (2)
- Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 4.2.3 Refer to line 7 ('It was an act of self-defence'). (2)
- Explain the irony in Thami's words. (2)
- 4.2.4 Refer to lines 10–11 ('What? A mad ... to call it ...').
- (a) What tone would Isabel use in these lines? (1)
- (b) Why would Isabel use this tone in these lines? (1)

4.2.5 Refer to lines 13–14 ('Stop, Isabel! You ... listen to me').

If you were the director of this play, what would you tell Thami to do when saying these lines?

State TWO actions. (2)

4.2.6 Refer to the drama as a whole.

Explain how Isabel pays tribute to Mr M. (2)

4.2.7 One of the themes in the play *My Children! My Africa!* is education as a means of empowerment.

Discuss this theme. (3)

4.2.8 Thami is a good friend to Isabel.

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 GIRL WHO CAN' by Ama Ata Aidoo
- 'A BAG OF SWEETS' by Agnes Sam

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 'THE GIRL WHO CAN'**EXTRACT I**

[The discussion about Adjoa's legs.]

After all, they were my legs...

When I think back on it now, those two, Nana and my mother, must have been discussing my legs from the day I was born. What I am sure of is that when I came out of the land of sweet soft silence into the world of noise and comprehension, first topic I met was my legs.

5

That discussion was repeated very regularly.

Nana: "Ah,ah, you know, I thank my God that your very first child is female. But Kaya, I'm not sure about her legs. Hm ... hm... hm ..."
And Nana would shake her head.

Maami: "Mother, why are you always complaining about Adjoa's legs? ... If you ask me ..."

10

Nana: "They are too thin. And I am not asking you!"

Nana has many voices. There is a special one she uses to shut everyone up.

"Some people have no legs at all," my mother would try again with all her small courage.

15

"But Adjoa has legs," Nana would insist; "except that they are too thin." And also too long for a woman. Kaya, listen. Once in a while, but only once in a very long while and somebody decides nature, a child's spirit mother, an accident happens, and somebody gets born without arms, or legs, or both sets of limbs."

20

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(a) Maami	A proud of her granddaughter's success
(b) Mr Mensah	B runs for the junior team
(c) Nana	C grateful that Adjoa has legs
(d) Adjoa	D is abusive to her husband
	E lends Nana a pressing iron

(4 x 1) (4)

- 5.1.2 Refer to lines 2–3 ('When I think ... I was born').

- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
- (b) Explain the figure of speech as used in these lines. (2)

- 5.1.3 Refer to line 8 (But Kaya, I'm not sure about her legs').

Explain the reason behind Nana's dissatisfaction with Adjoa's thin legs?

State TWO points. (2)

- 5.1.4 Refer to lines 10–11 ('Mother, why are ... about Adjoa's legs?').

- (a) What tone would Adjoa's mother use in these lines? (1)
- (b) Why would Adjoa's mother use this tone in these lines? (1)

- 5.1.5 Explain what the narrator means in lines 13–14 ('Nana has many ... shut everyone up'). (2)

- 5.1.6 Change ONE word to make the following statement TRUE:

Adjoa was born in a village called Kaya. (1)

- 5.1.7 Adjoa's participation and success in district athletics changes Nana's negative perception of her.

Discuss your view. (3)

AND

5.2 'A BAG OF SWEETS'

EXTRACT J

[Reflection on Khadija's reconciliation efforts.]

The family still refused to speak to her, some of us showing more hostility than others. Undaunted, she would stand alongside the counter, chatting to whoever was on duty in the shop, taking no offence that no-one ever replied to anything she said.	
Instead she conversed with herself, replying to the questions she posed and the remarks she made, and the conversation developed a style of its own.	5
I had been closest to her and I was now the obstacle to the rest of the family forgiving her. If I relented, Khadija must have known, the rest of the family would welcome her home, since I was the eldest. Believing this, she concentrated on visiting the family shop when I was there. This happened to be on Fridays. Our brothers were at prayer.	10
When I realised that she was coming regularly to the shop while I was on duty, I in turn developed my own style of defence. With meticulous attention to detail I dusted the counter; swept the floor; polished the glass case; weighed out bags of sugar, rice and flour; while she conversed out loud with herself in her light-hearted, superbly acted way.	15
I ignored her for varying moments of time until I reached for the window blinds, the light switch and the keys. At this stage I would lock up the shop.	20

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

5.2.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.
Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

The word 'hostility' Line 2 suggests ...

- A friendliness.
 - B cruelty.
 - C kindness.
 - D sadness.
- (1)

5.2.3 Refer to lines 2–4 ('Undaunted, she would ... anything she said').

What do these lines reveal about Khadija's character?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.4 Refer to lines 8–10 ('I had been ... was the eldest').

(a) Explain the irony in these lines. (2)

(b) What is the speaker's state of mind in these lines?

Substantiate your answer. (2)

5.2.5 To whom does 'I' (line 13) refer? (1)

5.2.6 Refer to the short story as a whole.

Why does Khadija's sister give her a bag of sweets? (2)

5.2.7 One of the themes in 'A Bag of sweets' is unforgiveness.

Discuss this theme. (3)

5.2.8 Kaltoum's hostility towards Khadija is justified.

Discuss your view. (3)

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

- 'Inversnaid' by Gerard Manley Hopkins
- 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' by Gabriel Okara

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 that follow. The number of marks allocated to each question serves as a guide to the expected length of your answer.

Inversnaid – Gerard Manley Hopkins

- 1 This darksome burn, horseback brown,
- 2 His rollrock highroad roaring down,
- 3 In coop and in comb the fleece of his foam
- 4 Flutes and low to the lake falls home.
- 5 A windpuff-bonnet of fawn-fróth
- 6 Turns and twindles over the broth
- 7 Of a pool so pitchblack, féll-frówning,
- 8 It rounds and rounds Despair to drowning.
- 9 Degged with dew, dappled with dew
- 10 Are the groins of the braes that the brook treads through,
- 11 Wiry heathpacks, fitches of fern,
- 12 And the beadbony ash that sits over the burn.
- 13 What would the world be, once bereft
- 14 Of wet and of wildness? Let them be left,
- 15 O let them be left, wildness and wet;
- 16 Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

6.1.1 Complete the following sentences 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.

froth; fluting; barriers; stream; potage; fleece; velocity; horse

The (a) ... moves at a high speed and makes a (b) ... sound as it flows. The (c) ... covers the stream like a (d) ...

(4)

- 6.1.2 Describe the time and place where this poem is set. (2)
- 6.1.3 Why does the speaker use the word 'horseback' in line 1?
State TWO points. (2)
- 6.1.4 Refer to line 8 ('It rounds and ... Despair to drowning').
- (a) Identify the figure of speech used in this line. (1)
- (b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant in this line. (2)
- 6.1.5 Refer to lines 13–14 ('What would the ... and of wildness?').
What is the speaker's state of mind in these lines?
Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 6.1.6 Refer to line 16 ('Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet').
Explain the irony in this line. (2)
- 6.1.7 Does the speaker effectively persuade the reader of the importance of preserving the natural world?
Discuss your view. (3)

AND

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

You laughed and laughed and laughed – Gabriel Okara

1 In your ears my song
2 is motor car misfiring
3 stopping with a choking cough;
4 and you laughed and laughed and laughed.

5 In your eyes my ante
6 natal walk was inhuman, passing
7 your 'omnivorous understanding'
8 and you laughed and laughed and laughed.

9 You laughed at my song,
10 you laughed at my walk.

11 Then I danced my magic dance
12 to the rhythm of talking drums pleading,
13 but you shut your eyes
14 and laughed and laughed and laughed.

15 And then I opened my mystic
16 inside wide like
17 the sky, instead you entered your
18 car and laughed and laughed and laughed

19 You laughed at my dance,
20 you laughed at my inside.

21 You laughed and laughed and laughed,
22 But your laughter was ice-block
23 laughter and it froze your inside froze
24 your voice froze your ears
25 froze your eyes and froze your tongue.

26 And now it's my turn to laugh;
27 but my laughter is not
28 ice-block laughter. For I
29 know not cars, know not ice-blocks.

30 My laughter is the fire
31 of the eye of the sky, the fire
32 of the earth, the fire of the air,
33 the fire of the seas and the
34 rivers fishes animals trees
35 and it thawed your inside,
36 thawed your voice, thawed your
37 ears, thawed your eyes and
38 thawed your tongue.

39	So a meek wonder held
40	your shadow and you whispered:
41	'Why so?'
42	And I answered:
43	'Because my fathers and I
44	are owned by the living
45	warmth of the earth
46	through our naked feet.'

6.2.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.

Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.2.1) in the ANSWER BOOK.

'my song is motor car misfiring' lines 1–2, suggests that the listener hears the song as ...

- A harmonious.
- B unpleasant.
- C euphonic.
- D melodious. (1)

6.2.2 Explain the figurative meaning of 'omnivorous understanding' (line 7). (2)

6.2.3 Refer lines 19–20 ('You laughed at ... at my inside').

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

6.2.4 Refer to line 22 ('But your laughter was ice-block').

- (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 Refer to the poem as a whole.

Explain the difference between the speaker's laughter and the listener's laughter. (2)

6.2.6 Change ONE word to make the following statement TRUE:

The listener appreciates the speaker's walk. (1)

6.2.7 One of the themes in 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' is rejection.

Discuss this theme. (3)

6.2.8 The title, 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' is suitable for this poem.

Discuss your view. (3)

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70



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NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2025

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2 MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS: 70

This marking guideline consists of 20 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from TWO sections.
2. These marking guidelines are merely a guide to assess learners' responses.
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 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) B/kills Arthur ✓
(b) E/Arthur's father ✓
(c) A/John's ex-wife ✓
(d) C/Gertrude's brother ✓ (4)
- 1.1.2 This takes place when Stephen and Msimangu visit John while searching for Absalom ✓ at John Khumalo's shop/place. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as the sound of a bull or lion is loud, so is John Khumalo's voice, ✓ emphasises the loudness and intensity of his voice. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.4 John Khumalo is frustrated/bitter/resentful/dissatisfied, ✓ he is frustrated by the systemic injustice at the mine, knowing that even when new gold is found, the workers won't benefit. ✓

OR

- He resents the exploitation of mine workers, highlighting their poor living conditions despite being the ones digging gold. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.5 When gold is found white man gets extremely excited/ enthusiastic ✓ and irrational just like someone who cannot think straight. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.6 Stephen is Msimangu's **friend**. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- John champions equality by shedding light on the injustices and exploitation faced by mine workers.
- He advocates for the rights and interests of mine workers.
- He expresses some nationalist sentiments and criticises the injustices of the system.

OR

No.

- John Khumalo is a selfish person who pretends to be advocating for mine workers while pursuing his own interests.
- He becomes involved in corrupt dealing with white man to gain wealth.
- John is a greedy person, and this makes his care for mine workers superficial.

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 (a) Reassurance/calming/gentle/polite ✓ (1)

(b) Jarvis would use this tone to comfort and alleviate the old man's fears and anxieties of sharing the news. ✓

OR

To create a sense of safety and trust, allowing the old man to feel more at ease. ✓

(1)

1.2.2 B/confused ✓ (1)

1.2.3 (a) It is ironic that after the old man's confession, James claims to harbour no anger towards him, despite the old man's son being responsible for the death of his (James) son. ✓✓

NOTE: Both parts must be included to earn marks.

(2)

(b) James is calm/compassionate/forgiving ✓ even when he is hurting because of the tragedy of losing his son he is not angry; he just accepts the old man's confession. /He remains calm and composed in the face of tragedy. ✓

(2)

1.2.4 Stephen Khumalo ✓ (1)

1.2.5 He wants to enquire about the whereabouts of Sibeko's daughter, ✓ as she might possess valuable information because Sibeko's daughter once worked for her. ✓

(2)

1.2.6 Absalom is released from the reformatory due to his good behaviour, which earns him a position of head boy. ✓
He is considered over-age and his girlfriend is expecting/pregnant, prompting authorities to give him the opportunity to take responsibility of raising his child. ✓

(2)

1.2.7 The discussion of the theme of the cycle of poverty and crime should include the following points, **among others**:

- In Johannesburg, Absalom is confronted with crippling poverty, forcing him to resort to theft in order to survive.
- Absalom and his friends break into Arthur Jarvis' house because of desperation for money.
- Gertrude resorts to selling liquor and prostitution to provide food for her child.

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.

- Reverend Khumalo's initial motivation for traveling to Johannesburg is to search for his sister, with the search for his son being a secondary consideration.
- Stephen Khumalo struggled to provide for Absalom while he was in Johannesburg.
- He does not do a good job to guide or groom Absalom, hence he ends up mixing with the wrong crowd.

OR

No.

- Stephen genuinely cares for his son and wants to reconnect with him, he searches for him when he gets to Johannesburg.
- As a responsible father Stephen supports and visits Absalom during the trial.
- He takes care of Absalom's girlfriend and child.

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 response 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) D/hosts a dinner party ✓
 (b) C/entrusted with the will ✓
 (c) A/eyewitnesses a girl trampled ✓
 (d) E/lives a reckless life ✓ (4)

- 2.1.2 The extract takes place when Enfield shows Utterson the door that was used by an abnormal man called Hyde ✓ in a by-street in London. ✓ (2)

- 2.1.3 Enfield claims that he does not know why he dislikes Hyde and yet he has seen him trampling a girl and left her screaming. ✓✓

OR

It is ironic that Enfield claims to strongly dislike the man (Hyde), yet he can't quite explain why he feels this way. ✓✓

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

- 2.1.4 C/unpleasant ✓ (1)

- 2.1.5 Enfield means that Hyde's appearance is so striking ✓ that it leaves an everlasting image that cannot be easily erased from his mind. ✓ (2)

- 2.1.6 (a) Surprised/shocked/disbelief ✓ (1)

- (b) Utterson is shocked that the person described by Enfield has used a key to enter Dr Jekyll's door. /He is surprised that the abnormal person described by Enfield is linked to Dr Jekyll because he used a key to open the door. ✓ (1)

- 2.1.7 **Hyde** is Dr Jekyll's dark side. ✓ (1)

- 2.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- When Utterson hears that Hyde used a key to open Dr Jekyll's door he is concerned and worried that the reckless character might be linked to Dr Jekyll.
- He hesitates to share his suspicions about Jekyll's connection with Hyde with others fearing that it might damage Jekyll's reputation.
- Mr Utterson does not tell the police of his suspicion about Sir Danver's murder to protect his friend, Dr Jekyll.

OR

No.

- Mr Utterson does not care about Dr Jekyll rather he wants to fulfil his curiosity when he digs deep to Enfield's story which link Hyde to Dr Jekyll.
- As a caring friend he should have asked Dr Jekyll to dissolve Hyde as he was going to affect his reputation.
- Utterson is more focused on his job as a lawyer rather than assisting his friend who uses science wrongly.

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 response must be grounded in the novel. (3)

AND

2.2 2.2.1 Utterson/his lawyer ✓ (1)

2.2.2 He invents Hyde in order to offload the burden of being dual and to rejuvenate himself. ✓
 Dr Jekyll believes that humans have a dual nature, and he wants to isolate his darker impulses to a separate entity. ✓
 He wants to explore the human mind/psyche. ✓
 He is bothered that he is getting old. ✓

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

2.2.3 The maid's description of the murderer matches Mr Hyde. ✓
 The discovery of the other half of the broken stick behind a door at Hyde's residence, which matches the half found at the crime scene directly links Hyde to Sir Carew's murder. ✓ (2)

2.2.4 Dr Jekyll is materialistic/possessive/practical/cautious, ✓ he drafts a will to ensure his alter ego, Edward Hyde, is financially secure, showing foresight /he does not want to lose his belongings in the event that he dies as Dr Jekyll and remains as Hyde. ✓ (2)

2.2.5 Dr Jekyll is confident ✓ that his position as a scientist benefited him above the consequences of the experiment. ✓ (2)

2.2.6 (a) Personification ✓ (1)

(b) Just like a person would sit under a shelter to protect himself from harm, so is the reputation, ✓ emphasising how one can safeguard and protect his/her reputation from damage or scandal. ✓ (2)

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

- Dr Jekyll uses science unethically when he creates a transformative potion that unleashes his dark side, this exemplifies the dangers of unethical scientific experimentation (He prioritises personal curiosity over moral responsibility).
- Dr Jekyll's experiment harms and terrorises the community as Hyde who is a result of science lives a reckless life.
- Even Dr Lanyon, a doctor and friend to Dr Jekyll does not approve of Dr Jekyll's scientific views, he is skeptical of them and dismisses them and highlights the dangers of this unchecked scientific ambition and the blurring of moral boundaries.

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 understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are good friends who share a passion for scientific experimentation and intellectual pursuit.
- He visits Jekyll's house and engages in discussions about the nature of humanity, morality and human condition.
- As a good and loyal friend, he helps Jekyll by running his errands even though he does not like Jekyll's scientific conduct.

OR

No.

- He allows a scientific experiment to get between his friendship with Dr Jekyll.
- Dr Lanyon distances himself and regards Jekyll as dead because of his strange behaviour.
- When Utterson tells him about Dr Jekyll's illness, he does not show any care instead he says he does not want to hear Jekyll's name.

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 well substantiated. The candidate's response must be grounded in the novel.

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA**QUESTION 3: *MACBETH***

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

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 3.1 AND 3.2.

- 3.1 3.1.1 (a) B/Duncan's younger son ✓
(b) A/an army general ✓
(c) E/a Sottish nobleman ✓
(d) C/King of Scotland ✓ (4)
- 3.1.2 This takes place when lady Macbeth persuades Macbeth to kill Duncan ✓
at Macbeth's castle. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 (a) Impatient/urgent/anxious ✓ (1)
- (b) Lady Macbeth is invested in the plan to eliminate King Duncan and is
anxious about its success, which contributes to her impatient tone
when Macbeth leaves the chamber. ✓

OR

- Lady Macbeth expects Macbeth to be resolute and focused, and him
leaving the chamber suggests hesitation and this irritates Lady
Macbeth. ✓ (1)
- 3.1.4 Indecisiveness/uncertainty, ✓ Macbeth is torn between his ambition
and his sense of loyalty and morality, revealing his inner conflict and
hesitation. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.5 (a) Personification/metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) In the same way a person is drunk, so is Macbeth's hope, ✓
highlighting that Macbeth's initial confidence and boldness have
become disordered (much like a person's judgment is affected by
alcohol). ✓ Just as the clothes can be taken off, so is Macbeth's hope
easily lost, ✓ highlighting its fakeness. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.6 Lady Macbeth is devious/ruthless/heartless/ambitious/manipulative, ✓
Lady Macbeth is willing to push Macbeth to commit murder, showing her
ruthlessness and ambition for power./She takes charge, providing
rationalisations and justifications for the murder and this demonstrates her
manipulative nature. ✓ (2)

3.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Banquo is a loyal friend to Macbeth and an honest individual. He is not swayed by personal gain or ambition, and his integrity is evident.
- Banquo serves as a moral compass, providing a voice of reason and conscience.
- Banquo is selfless and protective of his son. Fleance, He tries to shield Fleance from harm, even in death, showing his paternal love and devotion.

OR

No.

- Banquo's character is marked by indecision. He is hesitant to confront Macbeth about his role in the murder, and his inaction leads to his own demise.
- Banquo's trusting nature makes him vulnerable to Macbeth's manipulation. He is too quick to trust Macbeth and underestimate his ambition, which ultimately leads to his downfall.
- Banquo's initial reaction to the witches' prophecies is one of curiosity and interest, which could suggest that he is not entirely immune to the temptation of greatness.

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 3.2.1 B/Macbeth ✓ (1)
- 3.2.2 Macbeth's strange behaviour is triggered by the appearance of Banquo's ghost (to him). ✓ (1)
- 3.2.3 Macbeth toasts to Banquo's health and presence, saying "whom we miss, would be here", while knowing that Banquo is murdered by his own order. ✓✓

OR

Macbeth claims Banquo is not present, when in fact Banquo's ghost is indeed present at the table. ✓✓

- NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)
- 3.2.4 Step back (conveying his fear) ✓
Point at the ghost ✓
Flip his hands (as a sign of sending the ghost away) ✓

NOTE: Accept any other relevant actions. (2)

- 3.2.5 Fleance is **Banquo's** son. ✓ (1)

3.2.6 Macbeth is afraid that Banquo's descendants will become kings, as prophesied by the witches, threatening Macbeth's own claim to the throne. ✓
Macbeth is haunted by guilt over King Duncan's murder and is paranoid that Banquo, who shared his suspicion will expose him. ✓ (2)

3.2.7 Macbeth means that now that Banquo's ghost is gone, ✓ he can regain his composure or courage/come to his normal self. ✓ (2)

3.2.8 The discussion of the theme of betrayal of order and its consequences should include the following points, **among others**:

- Macbeth's murder of King Duncan is the most appalling act of betrayal. Macbeth, a trusted general and kinsman betrays the king.
- Macbeth's decision to have Banquo killed is another act of betrayal. Banquo, a fellow general and friend is seen as a threat to Macbeth's power.
- Macbeth's betrayal of his own values and conscience is a significant aspect of the play. He compromises his own moral principles and values to achieve power and status.

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)

3.2.9 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Banquo's descendants are prophesied to be kings, posing a threat to Macbeth's newly acquired power. By killing Banquo, Macbeth attempts to secure his own position.
- Macbeth believes that Banquo suspects him of murdering King Duncan and may expose him. Killing Banquo can be seen as a means of self-preservation.
- Killing Banquo is necessary to protect his own family's future and legacy.

OR

No.

- Killing Banquo is a morally reprehensible act, regardless of circumstances. Macbeth's actions are driven by ambition and paranoia, rather than justice.
- Banquo is a close friend and ally to Macbeth. Killing him is gross betrayal of friendship and loyalty.
- Macbeth's belief that Banquo poses a threat is largely unfounded and driven by his own paranoia. Banquo has shown no intention of harming Macbeth and his family.

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!

- 4.1 4.1.1 (a) C/a committed teacher ✓
 (b) E/mayor of Camdeboo ✓
 (c) A/wins the debate ✓
 (d) B/joins the boycott ✓ (4)
- 4.1.2 C/exceptional ✓ (1)
- 4.1.3 Mr Dawid Grobbelaar pays a visit to Zolile High School to deliver a motivational/pep-talk to standard ten students. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.4 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as the stone is numb or hard ✓ so is Thami's heart when Mr Dawid Grobbelaar talks about the future (that includes learners of Zolile High) to show that Thami is sceptical about the possibility of a bright future for Zolile High learners. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.5 Despair/sceptical/disheartened/ hopelessness ✓ because he does not see the future, but hopeless men and women, trapped in a cycle of poverty and oppression, with little hope for escape or respite. /Thami is sceptical as he observes the contrast between promise and reality, although Mr Dawid Grobbelaar promises a 'wonderful future' but Thami sees only despair and hardship, indicating scepticism towards the promise. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.6 Thami comes to a realisation that the suffering of his people is not primarily due to illness, ✓ but rather a crippling lack of freedom. ✓

OR

He understands that the root cause of his people's pain and struggle is not something that can be solved by medical treatment alone, ✓ but rather by achieving freedom and empowerment. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.7 Lilian Mbikwana is Amos' wife. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Despite differing opinions on methods, Mr M remains loyal and supportive of the pursuit for freedom.
- Mr M believes that education and knowledge (the power of words) are essential and effective weapons in the fight for freedom, rather than violence.
- Mr M empowers Thami to be a critical thinker so that he can be able to fight for freedom.

OR

No.

- Mr M fails to understand the issues from the comrades' perspective, instead he imposes his ideas through Thami.
- Mr M criticises the comrades' approach to fighting for freedom, which creates tension and division between him and Thami.
- By leaking the list of boycotting comrades to the police, Mr M commits a betrayal that puts the comrades in danger.

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 This takes place when Thami says goodbye to Isabel after Mr M's death ✓ at Brakwater/Camdeboo. ✓ (2)

4.2.2 Isabel is stubborn/courageous ✓ she refuses to label Mr M's death as an "unrest-related incident" as it distorts the truth and conceals the systemic injustice or brutal act by the mob. /She is direct and straightforward in her words and willing to confront Thami and challenge his views. ✓ (2)

4.2.3 It is ironic that Thami claims the mob's murder of Mr M was a form of self-defence (which suggests Mr M was attacking the mob, when in fact Mr M did not pose any physical threat to the mob. ✓✓

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

4.2.4 (a) Anger/frustration/disgust/disbelief ✓ (1)

(b) She is shocked and appalled by Thami's attempts to justify and downplay the brutal killing of Mr M by the mob. ✓

OR

Thami's justification of mob's action as self-defence is absurd and morally detestable to her. ✓ (1)

4.2.5 Thami should point his finger at Isabel. ✓
Put his finger to his lips or Isabel's lips. ✓
Hold Isabel with both hands. ✓
Raise his hand, palm facing Isabel (emphasising stop). ✓
Thami's hands clenched into fists. ✓

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

4.2.6 Isabel honours Mr M by going to Wapadsberg Pass (a place that held great significance to Mr M). ✓ She makes a promise to carry Mr M's legacy, ensuring that his values, wisdom and impact continue to inspire and guide her. ✓ (2)

4.2.7 The discussion of the theme of education as means of empowerment should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:

- Education is portrayed as means of empowerment, allowing individual to challenge the status quo and demand change.
- Mr M believes that education can equip his students with knowledge and critical thinking skills to resist the oppressive apartheid regime.
- Mr M goes out of his way to ensure that he educates Thami and empowers him with knowledge which will develop the great leader he is. Thami's involvement in the debate and literature quiz practise is Mr M's way of empowering Thami through education.

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)

4.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Thami is kind and warm towards Isabel, showing a genuine interest in her life and feelings.
- Thami does not feel intimidated by Isabel who wins the debate but instead he welcomes her and helps her to be comfortable around Mr M.
- Thami finds time to meet with Isabel, and they forge a connection over conversations about family, school, and literature. As he plans to skip the country, he takes a moment to say goodbye to Isabel, showcasing him as a caring friend.

OR

No.

- Thami disregards Isabel's feelings and concerns, prioritising the fight for freedom over their friendship.
- Thami's reluctance to be seen with Isabel by the comrades suggests that he prioritises his reputation and political affiliations over his friendship with Isabel, revealing a lack of genuine loyalty and commitment to their friendship.
- Thami's abrupt withdrawal from the literature quiz competition, despite their intensive joint preparation, constitutes a betrayal of Isabel's trust and friendship.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit response where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A 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**

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions set on the **TWO** short stories they have studied i.e. **QUESTIONS 5.1 AND 5.2.**

5.1 'THE GIRL WHO CAN'

- 5.1.1 (a) C/grateful that Adjoa has legs ✓
 (b) E/lends Nana a pressing iron ✓
 (c) A/proud of her granddaughter's success ✓
 (d) B/runs for the junior team ✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Hyperbole/exaggeration ✓ (1)
- (b) It is unlikely that Nana and her mother discussed her legs from the day she was born, ✓ instead she uses hyperbole to emphasise that the discussion about Adjoa's legs has been ongoing for a very long time, likely since childhood. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 According to Nana, a woman needs sturdy legs and hips. ✓
 She believes that Adjoa's thin legs will not allow her to be able to bear children. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.4 (a) Frustration/(mild) annoyance ✓ (1)
- (b) She is tired/ frustrated of Nana constantly criticising Adjoa's legs. / She is hinting that Nana's complaints are unwanted and unhelpful. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.5 The narrator means that Nana has different tones or ways of speaking that she uses in various situations, ✓ she has a specific, authoritative tone that she uses to silence or command attention from others (effectively shutting everyone up). ✓ (2)
- 5.1.6 Adjoa was born in a village called Hasodzi. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Nana's actions, such as washing and ironing Adjoa's uniform, carrying the cup on her back, and showing Adjoa's mother demonstrate a significant change in her perception of her.
- Nana's previous criticism of Adjoa's legs has given way to praise and admiration, as evident from her muttering that "saa" thin legs can also be useful.
- Nana's emotional display, crying softly and carrying Adjoa on her knee suggests a deep-seated change in her perception towards Adjoa.

OR

No.

- Nana's change in behaviour might be superficial, driven by Adjoa's success rather than genuine change in perception.
- Nana's acceptance of Adjoa's thin legs might be conditional, dependent on Adjoa's continued success and achievements.
- Nana's changed perspective on Adjoa remains implicit, as she never explicitly expresses her newly found appreciation, unlike her previous vocal criticism.

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 story.

(3)

AND

5.2 'A BAG OF SWEETS'

5.2.1 This takes place when Kaltoum reflects on Khadija's efforts to reconcile with the family (and how she would reject her), ✓ at Kaltoum's home/ the family shop ✓

(2)

5.2.2 B/cruelty ✓

(1)

5.2.3 Khadija is a determined/optimistic/emotional/resilient person, ✓
She continues to initiate conversations despite being ignored to show her optimism or determination to reconcile with her family. ✓

OR

She takes no offence at being ignored, ✓ indicating she is not easily rattled (showing emotional stability). ✓

(2)

5.2.4 (a) Kaltoum as the closet family member to Khadija is expected to facilitate reconciliation between her and the rest of the family, yet she has become the biggest obstacle to the rest of the family forgiving her. ✓✓

NOTE: Both parts must be included to earn marks.

(2)

(b) Kaltoum is guilty/regretful/remorseful ✓ because she feels that her reluctance to relent contributed to Khadija's continued isolation by the rest of family. She regrets that as the closest one to Khadija she never tried to vouch for her to be forgiven by the family, instead she was an obstacle. ✓

(2)

5.2.5 Kaltoum ✓

(1)

5.2.6 Khadija's sister gives her a bag of sweets as a condescending gesture, ✓ to humiliate and dismiss her. ✓

OR

By giving Kadija a 'treat' typically reserved for children, the sister aims to belittle and patronise her, ✓ making her feel unwelcome and unvalued. ✓

(2)

5.2.7 The discussion of the theme of unforgiveness should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:

- After Khadija married a Christian man, her family is unable to forgive her; when she knocks at her home's door; her parents shut the door on her face not welcoming her.
- After the death of their parents Kaltoum continues to resent Khadija by not talking to her and by giving her a cheap bag of sweets to send her away when she visits the family shop.
- Kaltoum is unable to forgive Khadija because of the consequences of her freedom.

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 story. (3)

5.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Kaltoum feels betrayed by Khadija's decision to marry a Christian without discussing it with her, despite being closest to her.
- Khadija's actions seem insensitive to Kaltoum's feelings, pretending nothing happened for the past three years, especially after their parents' passing.
- Kaltoum sees Khadija as unapologetic for the difficulty she has put the family through.

OR

No.

- As the closest and eldest sister, Kaltoum should find it in her heart to forgive.
- Kaltoum missed the opportunity for reconciliation, if Kaltoum had accepted Khadija, the rest of the family may have followed suit, but Kaltoum's hostility denies Khadija this opportunity.
- Kaltoum's hostility ultimately gets the better of her as she waits for Khadija past closing time, indicating a deeper emotional struggle.

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

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.

QUESTION 6.1: “Inversnaid” by Gerard Manley Hopkins

- 6.1 6.1.1 (a) stream ✓
 (b) fluting ✓
 (c) froth ✓
 (d) fleece ✓ (4)
- 6.1.2 This takes place when the poet appreciates the movement of the stream and nature ✓ near a stream. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.3 The speaker uses the word horseback because of the stream’s turbulent flow/ fast movement which is similar to a horse. ✓
 The colour of the stream is brownish/dark just like the horse’s back. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.4 (a) Personification ✓ (1)
- (b) Just like a person would give in to drowning, the movement of water in the stream is compared to a person drowning ✓ to create the picture of a circular flow of water. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.5 The speaker contemplates/is apprehensive/wandering ✓ what the world would be without the beauty found from nature. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.6 The speaker advocates that weeds and wilderness should not be destroyed yet weeds and wilderness are unwanted and mostly have no one to care for them. ✓✓

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

6.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The poem’s rich descriptions of nature creates a sense of wonder and awe, inspiring the reader to appreciate and protect the natural world.
- The speaker appeals to the reader’s emotion when he asks what the world would be without nature which therefore instils a sense of appreciation for nature.
- The poem ends with a sense of urgency and importance, urging the reader to let these areas ‘be left’ and to preserve their beauty for future generations.

OR

No.

- The poem's overly poetic language, and limited appeal may hinder its ability to convince the reader to preserve the natural world.
- The poet does not offer specific, actionable steps for preserving the natural world, leaving the reader without a clear sense of how to make a difference.
- The poem's dense, poetic language like 'Long live the weeds ...' may confuse readers as there is nothing admirable about weed.

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

QUESTION 6.2: 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' by Gabriel Okara

- 6.2 6.2.1 B/unpleasant ✓ (1)
- 6.2.2 This refers to a supposed ability to have/comprehend ✓ diverse perspectives or ideas. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.3 (a) Disappointed/hurt/humiliated ✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker feels deeply wounded by the listener's ridicule and dismissal of his or her expressions. (1)
- 6.2.4 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as the ice is cold, so is the listener's laughter equally cold and unfeeling, ✓ highlighting the harsh and unemotional nature of the listener's laughter. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.5 The speaker's laughter is warm/real/genuine, ✓ but the listener's laughter is mean and makes fun of the speaker. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.6 The listener laughs at the speaker's walk. ✓ (1)
- 6.2.7 The discussion of the theme of rejection should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- The speaker describes how the listener laughed at the speaker's song, walk and dance, implying a deep sense of rejection and ridicule.
 - The listener's laughter is portrayed as dismissive and unkind, suggesting that they are rejecting the speaker's cultural expressions and identity.
 - The use of imagery such as "motor misfiring" and ice-block laughter emphasises the harsh and mocking nature of the listener's rejection.

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)

6.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The phrase "you laughed and laughed and laughed" is repeated throughout the poem, emphasising the listener's dismissive and ridiculing behaviour. The title effectively captures this repetitive phrase, drawing attention to the central theme of rejection.
- The title is direct and confrontational, immediately conveying the speaker's vulnerability. This title effectively set the tone for the rest of the poem, preparing the reader.
- The title is simple and straightforward, yet it effectively conveys the complexity of emotions and themes explored in the poem. The simplicity makes the title memorable and impactful.

OR

No.

- The title focuses primarily on the listener's actions, potentially limiting the reader's perspectives on other aspects.
- While the listener's ridicule is a significant aspect of the poem, the title might overemphasise this element at the expense of other themes, such as cultural identity, connection with nature, and the transformative power of laughter.
- The title provides little context for the reader, potentially leaving the reader unclear about other themes. A more descriptive title might better prepare the reader.

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

(3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70