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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.

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) D/a known activist ✓
(b) C/a bereaved father ✓
(c) E/a compassionate priest ✓
(d) A/a convicted murderer ✓ | (4) |
| | 1.1.2 | He wants to find out if his brother knows where his son (Absalom) is. ✓ | (1) |
| | 1.1.3 | (a) Simile ✓

(b) In the same way that the sound of thunder increases in intensity ✓ so does John's voice when he shouts at his brother. ✓ | (1)

(2) |
| | 1.1.4 | John Kumalo tries to persuade Stephen and Msimangu that Black people are the ones doing the hard labour to ensure a comfortable life for White people, yet John himself lives a comfortable life. ✓✓ | |
| | | NOTE: Both parts must be included to earn marks. | (2) |
| | 1.1.5 | He has lost all belief in the Church. ✓
The rules of the church are too restrictive. ✓ | (2) |
| | 1.1.6 | John and his wife are separated. /James Jarvis's wife passed away. ✓ | |
| | | NOTE: Accept any other FACTUALLY CORRECT answer. | (1) |
| | 1.1.7 | (a) sarcastic/mocking/derisive/confused ✓

(b) Msimangu thinks that John's reference to customs is just an excuse to justify his immoral behaviour. ✓ | (1)

(1) |

- 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)

[35]
35

TOTAL SECTION A:

SECTION B: DRAMA

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

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

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

- 3.1 3.1.1 (a) E/King of Scotland ✓
 (b) C/Son of Duncan ✓
 (c) D/an army general ✓
 (d) A/Nobleman of Scotland ✓ (4)
- 3.1.2 Macbeth's Castle/Inverness ✓ when King Duncan arrives for a visit. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 (a) appreciation/awe/gentleness ✓ (1)
 (b) Banquo uses this tone to describe the beauty and pleasantness of the castle and surrounding nature. ✓ (1)
- 3.1.4 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
 (b) In the same way that a spurred horse will move faster, ✓ Macbeth's love for his wife motivates (spurs) him to hurry home. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.5 Lady Macbeth acknowledges that everything that they own/receive belongs to Duncan as proof of their gratitude, yet Lady Macbeth knows that her repayment to Duncan will be his murder/death. ✓✓
- NOTE:** BOTH parts must be included to earn the marks. (2)
- 3.1.6 Duncan is gracious/polite/courteous/grateful ✓ as he appreciates Lady Macbeth's hospitable nature/their loyal service. ✓

OR

Duncan is humorous ✓ as he wittily admits that he is troubling them and that they should be grateful for it. ✓

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

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