

Soek jy 'n fantastiese tutor?

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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 70

These marking guidelines consist of 22 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

4. MARKING GUIDELINES

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

SECTION A: NOVEL

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

QUESTION 1: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY

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

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

OR

No.

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

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

AND

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

OR

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

- 1.2.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Kumalo's reaction is similar to that of a child ✓ (who has received bad/disappointing news/been reprimanded) and does not know how to respond/ want to disrespect the bishop. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.4 Stephen Kumalo is devastated/distressed/sad/confused. ✓ The Bishop wants to send Stephen Kumalo to Pietermaritzburg/another congregation. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.5 The Bishop wants to send Kumalo away from James Jarvis and Ndotsheni. However, Stephen has a good relationship with Jarvis/Jarvis makes a donation for the building of a new church/helps to rebuild Ndotsheni/ ✓✓

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

1.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

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

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

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

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

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

marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel. (3)

AND

2.2.1 He is desperate/impatient/anxious. ✓ Mr Hyde wants the powders at all costs./He was not sure if Dr Lanyon had obtained the powders. ✓ (2)

2.2.2 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

(b) Dr Lanyon tries to remain as calm ✓ as he would be towards a patient at that time of the night. ✓ (2)

2.2.3 C/fall seriously ill. ✓ (1)

2.2.4 Dr Lanyon writes a letter/note to Mr Utterson (with the instruction that Mr Utterson may only open it after the deaths of Drs Jekyll and Lanyon). ✓ (1)

2.2.5 Dr Jekyll says he can get rid of Mr Hyde at any time, yet he cannot do this without the ingredient for the potion. ✓✓

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

2.2.6 Dr Lanyon is polite ✓ – he invites Mr Hyde to have a seat. ✓

OR

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

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

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

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

(3)

2.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

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

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

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) B/son of Duncan✓
(b) A/King of Scotland✓
(c) D/Earl of Northumberland✓
(d) C/son of Banquo✓ | (4) |
| | 3.1.2 | The setting is at Macbeth's castle/home/Inverness✓ where he has just murdered Duncan.✓ | (2) |
| | 3.1.3 | (a) anxious/apprehension/relief✓
(b) She wants to hear whether Macbeth has killed Duncan. ✓ | (1)
(1) |
| | 3.1.4 | Macbeth kills Duncan. ✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.5 | Macbeth should lift his hands.✓
He should shrug his shoulders. ✓
He should point in the direction of the guards'/other room.✓

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above or any other relevant actions. | (2) |
| | 3.1.6 | It is ironic that Lady Macbeth cautions Macbeth not to think about what they have done, yet it is the constant thoughts of these deeds that result in her madness/insanity.✓✓

NOTE: BOTH parts should be included to earn marks. | (2) |
| | 3.1.7 | Macbeth seems to be upset/anxious. ✓
Lady Macbeth is calm/collected/composed.✓ | (2) |

3.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)

AND

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

OR

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

3.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)
[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN, MY AFRICA!

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.7 Open-ended

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

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

(3)

AND

4.2.1 C/fight for freedom. ✓ (1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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

- 4.2.9 Open-ended

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

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

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**QUESTION 5**

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

5.1 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE' – Katherine Mansfield

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)

AND

5.2 'THE FUR COAT' – SEAN O' FAOLAIN

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

(2)

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

OR

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

NOTE: BOTH parts should be included to earn marks.

(2)

(b) Metaphor ✓

(1)

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

(2)

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

(1)

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

(1)

5.2.4 B/tears it up. ✓

(1)

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

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

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

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

- 5.2.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the short story. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

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

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

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

OR

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

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

6.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

AND

6.2 'STILL I RISE' – MAYA ANGELOU

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 6.2.4 The speaker's oppressors could use:
 harsh words/insults.✓
 cruel looks.✓
 show/display hatred to humiliate her.✓

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

- 6.2.5 (a) Metaphor✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker compares herself to a dark ocean/sea ✓ vast and full of power that rises and swells and carries in the tide.✓

OR

The speaker compares the power of the African American/oppressed communities✓ to the power of the ocean that cannot be contained. ✓ (2)

- 6.2.6 The speaker wishes to emphasise that despite all the challenges✓ she gets up again and again and does not give in to her oppressors.✓ (2)

- 6.2.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70