

# Soek jy 'n fantastiese tutor?

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# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2**

**NOVEMBER 2023**

**MARKING GUIDELINES**

**MARKS: 70**

**These marking guidelines consist of 25 pages.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

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

**4. MARKING GUIDELINES**

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

**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 ✓ (1)
- (b) In the same way that the sound of thunder increases in intensity ✓ so does John's voice when he shouts at his brother. ✓ (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 ✓ (1)
- (b) Msimangu thinks that John's reference to customs is just an excuse to justify his immoral behaviour. ✓ (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**