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INTER-DISTRICT

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE
PAPER 2**

GRADE 12

**AUGUST/ SEPTEMBER 2024
EXAMINATION
MARKING GUIDELINES**

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2½ hours

This marking guidelines consists of pages.





Inter-District paper English FAL P2 August/ September 2024
MARKING GUIDELINE

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from TWO sections.
2. These marking guidelines have been finalised at a marking guideline discussion session at CWED District at which all schools were represented. Any omissions or queries should be referred to the Subject Adviser.
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.

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SECTION A: NOVEL

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

QUESTION 1: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY**1.1 EXTRACT A**

- 1.1.1 (a) **B ✓(a farmer)**
 (b) **C ✓(wife of Arthur Jarvis)**
 (c) **E ✓(a reverend)**
 (d) **A ✓(a housekeeper)** (4 x 1) (4) L2

- 1.1.2 Discuss what this extract reveals about Arthur Jarvis's character.

Well-elaborated answer could still score 2 even if they only refer to one point **Arthur Jarvis was very passionate/ dedicated to fighting against racial injustice. Even though Arthur and his father, James, did not agree on the issue of race, Arthur was still determined to write a manuscript in which he discussed the truth about native crime, and he even opened the African Boys' Club in Gladiolus Street. ✓✓** (2) L4

- 1.1.3 Refer to line 8 ('My son and I didn't see eye to eye on the native question').
 (a) What tone would Jarvis use in this line?

(a) **Regret/ sadness/ remorse ✓/disappointment** (1) L2

(a + b are not linked)

- (b) Explain what Jarvis means with the "native question".

(b) **The native question refers to the issue of race. / It refers to how someone thinks about race/racial separation. ✓** (1) L3

- 1.1.4 Refer to line 3 ('...combed the plantations...')
 (a) Identify the figure of speech in this line.

Metaphor ✓ (1) L2

(a + b are not linked)

- (b) Explain why the figure of speech is effective in this context.

If you comb something, like hair, the goal is to detangle every strand of hair. It is an effective comparison to use in the context because the police would have been very careful to cover every area of the plantation. ✓✓ (2) L3

- 1.1.5 Refer to lines 2–3. What effect is created in referring to the housekeeper as the "house-boy"?

In referring to the housekeeper as the "house-boy" it creates a feeling of inferiority, as the housekeeper is no longer a boy, but a man. ✓ /derogative (1) L3

1.1.6 What is the reason for James Jarvis visiting the Harrisons?

James Jarvis has to be in Johannesburg because his son was murdered and that is where the court case takes place. The Harrisons are family and live in Johannesburg, so it would make sense to reside with them in a time like this instead of an impersonal hotel. ✓✓✓
 one mark = court case will be (2) L3

1.1.7 Explain why James visits the Police Laboratories on this day.

(James's son was murdered.) He has to identify the body/corpse of his son. ✓✓✓ (murdered) (2) L2

1.1.8 The murder of Arthur Jarvis can be seen as ironic. Discuss your view.

...BUT... (2 or 0)

Arthur dedicated his life towards fighting for the rights of non-white/black people. It is ironic that he was murdered/killed by a black man. ✓✓✓ (2) L3

[18]

1.2 EXTRACT B

1.2.1 Refer to lines 1–2 ('The small boy ... Help me up, umfundisi.')

(a) Identify the small boy.

The small boy is Arthur Jarvis' son/ James Jarvis' grandson. ✓ (1) L2

(b) Explain why the small boy is visiting Stephen Kumalo.

He is saying goodbye to Stephen Kumalo, who he has met and visited to learn Zulu from. ✓✓✓ (2) L2

1.2.2 Refer to line 24 ('Yes, that is uJarvis. Now tell me all.')

(a) Account for the agricultural demonstrator's visit to Stephen Kumalo.

The agricultural demonstrator was sent by James Jarvis to teach the people (of Ndotsheni) farming methods. ✓✓✓ (2) L2

(b) It is an effective plan to send an agricultural demonstrator to Ndotsheni? Discuss your view.

I agree. The people of Ndotsheni do not know how to farm properly, as they were never taught how to, which is why nothing/very little grows in Ndotsheni. It would thus be very effective to teach them farming methods so they can sustain themselves in the village. ✓✓✓ (2) L4

Well-elaborated answer could still score 2 even if they only refer to one point

No (credit the justification)



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MARKING GUIDELINE

1.2.3 What is the mood of the last paragraph in this extract?

B – Hopeful ✓

(1) L1

1.2.4 James Jarvis is a good man.
Discuss your view.

Open ended response.

No mark for
agree/disagree

I agree. James Jarvis sends milk to Ndotsheni when he learns about the shortage and the deaths of the children. James is also responsible for the rebuilding of Stephen Kumalo's church in Ndotsheni, which has deteriorated over the years due to poverty. James sends the agricultural demonstrator to Ndotsheni to teach the community members how to farm and sustain their land properly. He also is empathetic and compassionate towards Stephen Kumalo when he learns that Stephen is the father of the man who killed James' son. He is not angry at Stephen but instead treats him with kindness and respect. He tells Stephen Kumalo that he will think of Absalom on the 14th day, and also does not translate Sibeko's daughter's madam's words into Zulu, because he knew it would hurt Stephen. ✓✓✓

OR

could score 1 or 2 if not
well-elaborated answer

I disagree. James Jarvis has turned a blind eye to the racial issue in South Africa for most of his life. This has also caused a rift between him and his son, which was not motivation enough to change his view. He does not recognise Stephen Kumalo when he first sees him, which shows us how little he regards people like Stephen Kumalo. ✓✓✓

(Any reasonable and relevant answer can score marks. Learner's answer must be grounded in the text.)

(3) L5

1.2.5 Stephen Kumalo faces many challenges while he is in Johannesburg. Do you empathise with Stephen Kumalo's character?

Open ended response.

Yes, I empathise with Stephen Kumalo. He spent the little money he has on travelling to Johannesburg to find his sick sister and his lost son and brother, only to find out that his sister is a prostitute, his son is a criminal/murderer and his brother is corrupt and deceitful. His money gets stolen on his first day in Johannesburg, which is tragic because he already has very little money.

OR

could score 1 or 2 if not
well-elaborated answer

No, I do not empathise with Stephen Kumalo. He made the choice to go to Johannesburg, knowing it will cost a lot of money. He also knew it would be challenging to find his family members and that the reason for their lack of communication might not be what he wished for, as he fears going to Johannesburg which can serve as a premonition.

Well-elaborated answer could still score 3
even if they only refer to one point

(Any relevant and reasonable answer can score marks. Learner's answer must be grounded in the text.)

(3) L3

1.2.6

One of the themes in *Cry, the Beloved Country* is *comfort in desolation*. Discuss this theme in reference to Stephen Kumalo and his family.

Accept a relevant, text-based response which shows an understanding of the theme of comfort in desolation, among others:

Father Vincent offers spiritual comfort to Stephen Kumalo when Absalom is sentenced to death.

When James Jarvis realises that Stephen Kumalo's son is the one who killed his son, he offers him comfort.

Stephen Kumalo provides comfort to Gertrude's son and Absalom's wife when he takes them back to Ndotsheni.

Stephen Kumalo finds comfort in prayer, the Bible and meditation when Absalom is sentenced to death. ✓✓✓

(3) L5

Global marking

Could score 1 or 2 if not
well-elaborated answer

[17]

TOTAL: 35



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MARKING GUIDELINE

- 2.1.6 Why is the following statement FALSE?
Robbery was the primary motive behind the attack on the victim.

The victim's purse and gold watch were not stolen. ✓

(1) L1

- 2.1.7 Dr Jekyll is ultimately responsible for the cruel acts committed by Hyde in the novel.

Discuss your view.

Answer

Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- ***Dr Jekyll developed a potion to separate his good and evil natures.***
- ***He willingly consumes the potion.***
- ***He is fully aware that his experiment could have dangerous consequences. ✓✓✓***

No.

- ***As the story progresses, Jekyll loses control over his transformation into Hyde.***
- ***Dr Jekyll's initial intention was not to cause harm with the experiment. ✓✓✓***

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) L4

[17]

Well-elaborated answer
could still score 3
even if they only refer to
one point

AND

2.2 EXTRACT D

2.2.1 Describe the setting of this extract.

At Dr Jekyll's house ✓ when Dr Jekyll (involuntarily) transformed into Mr Hyde while sleeping. ✓ (2) L1

2.2.2 Refer to lines 6–7 ('terror woke up ... crash of cymbals').

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

Personification/ Simile ✓ (1) L3

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

(Personification) "terror" is described as if it has the ability to "wake up" like a person, ✓ emphasising the intensity of the terror. ✓

(a + b are not linked)

OR

(Simile) Just as the sound of cymbals is jarring to the ear, ✓ so he is jarred by the intensity of the terror. ✓ (2) L3

2.2.3 Refer to lines 9–11 ('Yes, I had gone ... to be remedied?')

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

Substantiate your answer.

combination = 2 **Confused ✓ Dr Jekyll he is struggling to understand how he had changed into Mr Hyde. ✓**

OR

Fearful/ anxious ✓ Dr Jekyll is fearful of losing control over his transformation into Mr Hyde. ✓

OR

Desperate ✓ Dr Jekyll wants to remedy the situation. ✓

NOTE: Accept any 1 of the above combinations. (2) L3

2.2.4 Refer to line 11-12 ('all my drugs were in the cabinet').

Explain the predicament Dr Jekyll is faced with.

He cannot reach his drugs to transform back to his Dr Jekyll persona ✓ without risking being noticed by the servants. ✓ (2) L1

2.2.5 Refer to lines 11– 14 ('It was well ... standing horror-struck.')

Quote THREE CONSECUTIVE WORDS from these lines that emphasise the difficulty Dr Jekyll will face to access his drugs.

'a long journey' ✓ 'servants were up' (1) L1



- 2.2.6 Refer to lines 14–16 ('It might indeed ... alteration in my stature').
Compare Dr Jekyll's physical appearance to that of Mr Hyde.

Dr Jekyll is tall/ middle-aged/ well looking. ✓ **Must compare same things**
Mr Hyde is short/ younger/ deformed. ✓ **(2) L1**

- 2.2.7 One of the themes in Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is deception. Discuss this theme.

The discussion of the theme of deception may include the following points, among others:

Could score 1 or 2 if not well-elaborated answer

Dr Jekyll deceives society by presenting himself as a respectable gentleman, while secretly indulging in immoral behaviour as Mr Hyde.

Well-elaborated answer could still score 3 even if they only refer to one point

Mr Utterson is deceived by the lack of information he has of the relationship between Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

By the end of the novel, the deception is exposed when Mr Hyde's true identity is uncovered. ✓✓✓

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) L3

- 2.2.8 In the novel, Mr Utterson's loyalty to Dr Jekyll is admirable. Discuss your view.

Open-ended.

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

Yes.

Despite Dr Jekyll's mysterious behaviour, Mr Utterson persists in protecting him.

He is concerned about Dr Jekyll's welfare/ will.

He bravely tries to rescue Dr Jekyll at the end of the story. ✓✓✓

NO mark for yes/no

No.

Mr Utterson continues to investigate Mr Hyde, even though Dr Jekyll had asked him not to get involved.

He suspects that Dr Jekyll is involved in the murder of Carew, but he doesn't inform the police. ✓✓✓

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) L4
[18]
35**

TOTAL:

SECTION B: DRAMA

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

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

3.1 EXTRACT E

- 3.1.1 (a) *D* ✓ (*Macbeth's friend and fellow general*)
 (b) *B* ✓ (*Macbeth's castle*)
 (c) *E* ✓ (*A Thane of Scotland*)
 (d) *C* ✓ (*Where the Scottish kings are crowned*) (4) L1
- 3.1.2 Refer to line 2 ('You do not...the feast is sold')
 (a) What is the purpose of the banquet?
To celebrate Macbeth's coronation / To ensure their likeability and the support of the other nobles. ✓ (1) L2
- (b) Why is Macbeth not cheerful at his own banquet?
Macbeth had recently learned that the murderers had succeeded in murdering Banquo ✓ but that Fleance managed to escape. This is a threat to his crown ✓ (2) L3
- 3.1.3 Refer to lines 11–14 ('Here had we... pity for mischance.')
- Why can Macbeth be considered insincere in his concern about Banquo?
Macbeth knew that Banquo would not attend the feast ✓ as he was the one to convince the murderers and had made the arrangements for Banquo's murder ✓ (2) L3
- 3.1.4 Refer to line 18–21 ('The table's full...my good lord')
- Explain why Macbeth thinks the table is full, while Lennox points out that there is a place reserved for Macbeth.
Macbeth is the only one at the banquet that can see the ghost of Banquo. The ghost of Banquo is sitting on Macbeth's seat so Macbeth thinks the table is full. ✓ However, the others do not see the ghost so they can see that Macbeth's seat is still open ✓ (2) L3
- 3.1.5 Refer to lines 25 – 26 ('Never shake thy gory locks at me')
- What do these lines mean?
The ghost of Banquo's head is covered in blood (since he was stabbed to death) ✓ and he is shaking his head at Macbeth for what he has done. ✓ (2) L2



- 3.1.6 How does Lady Macbeth's behaviour contrast with Macbeth's during the banquet?
- Lady Macbeth remains calm ✓and tries to save the evening and explain away Macbeth's behaviour while Macbeth becomes increasingly agitated ✓and erratic in his behaviour** (2) L4
- 3.1.7 How is the theme of guilt and conscience explored in this extract?
- Macbeth is suffering from a guilty conscience because he had Banquo murdered. ✓His guilty conscience causes him to see the ghost of Banquo ✓and this leads to Macbeth behaving suspiciously ✓** (3) L3
- [18]

AND

3.2 EXTRACT F

- 3.2.1 Refer to lines 7 – 8 ('I looked toward...began to move')
- (a) Which apparition from the witches does this link to?
- The third apparition about the crowned child holding a branch. ✓
The apparition ensures Macbeth that he will be safe until Birnam Wood moves to Dunsinane. ✓** (2) L2
- (b) Explain how it is possible for Birnam Wood to be moving to Dunsinane.
- The approaching soldiers were instructed to cut down a branch of a tree from Birnam Wood ✓and hold it in front of them so that the enemy cannot determine how many they are. ✓** (2) L3
- 3.2.2 Refer to lines 15–19 ('If thy speech...lies like the truth').
- If you were the director of the play, how would you advise Macbeth to perform this line (refer to both tone and body language). Motivate your answer
- Tone: in a dejected/ hopeless manner (accept other suitable answers) ✓**
- Body Language: Macbeth can slump his shoulders/ shake his head ✓ (accept other suitable answers)**
- Motivation: Macbeth realises that the witches tricked him into feeling safe and that he should not have trusted them ✓** (3) L3
- 3.2.3 Which country joined forces with the Scottish Army to overthrow Macbeth?
- England ✓The British Army** (1) L1



- 3.2.4 Consider Macbeth's final speech in this extract.
- (a) What is Macbeth's mental state like at this stage of the play?
- Macbeth is greatly distressed. ✓ He is growing hopeless and feels tired of this life. ✓** (2) L2
- (b) Why does Macbeth feel this way at this stage of the play?
- Macbeth starts to realise that the witches tricked him into feeling hopeful. He feels like there is not much he can do anymore to change his outcome as he is out of options. ✓✓** (2) L2
- 3.2.5 What characteristic of Macbeth is revealed when he says "Blow, wind; come, wrack. At least we'll die with harness on our back." (lines 26-27).
- Motivate your answer.
- Determination/ Perseverance/ Desperation ✓ (accept other suitable answers)/
Even when his situation seems hopeless, Macbeth will not go down without a fight. ✓** (2) L3
- 3.2.6 The Witches are to blame for Macbeth's downfall.
- Discuss your view.
- (The witches are to blame)
They planted the idea in Macbeth's head that he could become king
The witches twisted their words so that Macbeth believed one thing, while they actually meant the opposite
The witches gave Macbeth a false sense of security ✓✓✓**
- OR**
- (The witches are not to blame)
Macbeth must take responsibility for his own choices
Macbeth should have known better than to trust the witches
Macbeth was also greatly influenced and manipulated by his wife ✓✓✓**
- (Accept any other suitable response. Yes and No does not receive a mark)* (3) L5

TOTAL: [17]
35

QUESTION 4 (CONTEXTUAL QUESTION)***MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!* by Athol Fugard**

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

NOTE: Answer the questions set on **BOTH** extracts, i.e. **QUESTION 4.1 AND QUESTION 4.2.**

4.1 EXTRACT G

4.1.1 (a) What is the setting of this extract?

***PLACE:* Zolile High School/ Camdeboo High School/ Mr M's classroom/ Classroom nr 1. (ANY ONE) ✓**

***TIME:* Isabel and Thami are practising for the Literature quiz, (after both of them have returned from sport practice.) ✓**

(2) L1

(b) What is Mr M's role in this extract?

His role, as a teacher, is to prepare Thami and Isabel for the literature quiz, ✓ and he also plays the role of the umpire between Thami and Isabel. ✓
(tennis)

(2) L3

4.1.2 Refer to lines 5 - 6:

(a) Explain why the following statement is FALSE. State TWO points.
A poet Laureate is a Nobel prize winner.

(Is a title given to a poet ✓ whose work is of national importance. ✓) **(2) L3**

A poet who is officially appointed by a government/institution to compose poems for special events/occasions ✓

(b) Write down ONE word which best describes Thami's feelings in these lines.

Passionate/ excited/ enthusiastic ✓ (any similar feeling)

(1) L3

4.1.3. Refer to lines 10 - 12 ('You're terrible, Thami... For irreverence!')

(a) What tone is Isabel using in this line?

Friendly/ teasing/ happy/ (any applicable emotion).

(1) L3

(b) Explain your answer in 4.1.3 (a)

The mood is one of friendly camaraderie between Thami and Isabel. They are teasing each other in a friendly manner. ✓

(1) L3

4.1.4 Refer to line 15 ('I am not going to show you any mercy.')

(a) Is this used literally or figuratively?

Literally ✓ *Not referring to physical violence. He refers to the questions he will ask* (1) L1

(b) Explain what is meant by this.

Thami means that he is not going to ask Isabel any easy questions for her to answer. ✓ If she wants to beat him at the quiz practice she will have to know her work. He will ask difficult questions to test her knowledge. ✓ NOT linked: If learners have (b) correct they are credited. (2) L2

4.1.5 Refer to lines 20-22:

Why does Thami identify with Lord Byron?

Quote = 1

Thami identifies with Lord Byron because Byron fought in the struggle to free Greece (from Turkish control) – Just as Thami wants to fight in the struggle for freedom from the Apartheid government. ✓ Lord Byron is one of his favourite poets. ✓

(Also: Thami could be seen as a Byronic hero – a rebellious antihero/ a troubled character who is afflicted by the actions he committed.) ✓✓✓ Third mark for a well-constructed answer. Could also get 1/2 (3) L4 marks ✓

4.1.6 In your opinion did Mr M succeed in his role as an educator/teacher?

YES: Mr M is a role model because he lives his life with passion and hope for a brighter future. He believes in the power of words and is against violence. He wants children to have hope through education. He even goes against the apartheid regime and rules to bring black and white children together – the debate and Thami and Isabel as a team for the literature quiz competition. Isabel wants to follow in his footsteps and fulfil his dream of being educated and to study, to live the dream. ✓✓✓

NO: Mr M only follows his own agenda. He is stubborn in his thoughts and ideas. He should support the fight against apartheid. He should listen to the children and his fellow countrymen – he is working against his own people to bring about change. He believes that his way is the only way. Many children followed the path of violence to bring about change. Thami gave up on his dream to become a doctor – he even went into exile. ✓✓✓

OPEN ENDED: Allow for interpretation/discretion (3) L5

**3 marks for a well-constructed answer
Could award 1 or 2 marks**

[18]

AND

4.2 **EXTRACT H:**

- 4.2.1 **D – Charlotte Bronte** ✓ **poet/ author** (footnote in the script p.82)
A – Amandla ✓
C – Qhumisa ✓
E – Christopher Banda ✓ (4) L1
- 4.2.2 Refer to lines 1–5
 (a) Why are some words written in Italics?
It is stage directions ✓ **The words refer to the stage directions** (1) L1
- (b) As the director of the play which actions would you tell Thami to do whilst saying these lines? (State two actions)
Raising his voice (action)
Any TWO suitable gestures, e.g. walk towards Isabel/ point finger at Isabel/ Slam the table/ stamp foot/ ✓✓ **Not facial expressions** (2) L1
- 4.2.3. Refer to lines 8–9:
 Why did Mr M go to the police station?
Mr M wanted to inform the police about the men from the north ✓ who are orchestrating the boycott. He wanted to prevent the learners from taking part in the boycott. ✓ **It was his duty to protect the learners/worried about their safety** (2) L2
- 4.2.4. How, according to Thami, is Mr M's death an act of self-defence?
By killing Mr M the boycotters/mob prevented him from giving more names to the police. ✓ It was their way of defending themselves against (the laws of) the apartheid regime. ✓ /oppressors (2) L3
- 4.2.5 *** Refer to lines 21–23. ('Try to imagine ...kind is a traitor')
 Why are Thami's words ironic?
Thami is referring to Mr M as a traitor but Thami himself was a traitor when he informed Mr M about the mob's plan to kill him. ✓✓ OR Thami is referring to Mr M as a traitor but Thami himself is betraying the movement by meeting Isabel in private. ✓✓ OR Thami is asking Isabel to imagine the anger and frustration of a black person but Isabel is angry and frustrated about what /why black people killed Mr M. ✓✓ ...BUT... (2 or 0) (2) L3
- 4.2.6 Refer to lines 24–25 ('those responsible for ... your family'
 Who or what is responsible for the suffering and misery, according to Thami?
The white government / Apartheid leaders/ Oppressors ✓ regime (1) L1
 /people

Alternatives:

4.2.5 Thami says that Mr M is a traitor but he betrayed Isabel and Mr M when he decided not to participate in the literary quiz anymore, to join the movement

OR

Mr M knows how Thami feels, but Thami goes against Mr M's ideas, which might be seen as betrayal

4.2.7 One of the themes of the play is: *Language and Literature*. Discuss how this theme is prevalent throughout the play.

- ***There are various references to great works of literature in the play – the great poets and writers of the past.***
- ***The preparation of the quiz is based on western literature and the English language.***
- ***Thami and Isabel both realise that much of what they focus on in their preparation is still relevant to their lives and of value. e.g. Thami's favourite poet is Lord Byron who fought for freedom of the Greeks, just as Thami is fighting for freedom of his people. Ozymandias refers to oppressive ruling = Apartheid government.***
- ***Athol Fugard used reference to language and literature to reiterate importance of getting to know the self and mankind through literature.***
- ***Mr M's love for words over violence.***
- ***Language (debate/literature quiz) brought black and white together/ cross barriers.***
- ***Isabel wanting to follow career where use of language and words are predominant (journalism) to follow her dream and to fulfil the dream of Mr M. (tell his story)***
- ***The play opens with a debate, which is about using language/words to get point across, to win argument.***
- ***Theme of language and literature to teach reader/audience that words and literature will prevail, even after war/violence. ✓✓✓***

OPEN ENDED: Use discretion when marking. Global marking

(3) L4

3 marks for a well-constructed answer
Could award 1 or 2 marks

**TOTAL: [17]
35**

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

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

5.1 THE WIND AND A BOY by Bessie Head

5.1.1 Why is only Friedman's grandmother mentioned in this extract and not his mother?

Friedman is raised by his grandmother / OR his mother lives in another town (100 miles away). ✓ L1 (1)

5.1.2 Why is the following statement FALSE?

Friedman was named after his father.

Friedman was named after a (foreign) doctor. ✓ L1 (1)

5.1.3 Refer to lines 3-4 ('Most women found ... troublesome toddler tedious')
The word 'tedious' in this context means...

D ✓ (dull and boring) C (exhausting) can also be credited L2 (1)

5.1.4 Refer to lines 7-8 ('Why can't you leave...home sometimes, granny?')

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

(a) metaphor ✓ (a + b are not linked) / rhetorical question** L1 (1)

(b) Explain why this figure of speech is relevant to Friedman.

(b) Friedman is always by his grandmother's side like a woman's handbag – she never goes anywhere without it. ✓✓ **be careful of the explanation of rhetorical question L2 (2)

5.1.5 In what way was Friedman very much like his grandmother, according to this extract? State TWO points.

Quote = 1

They were both tall / graceful / admired / regarded as special or different / they knew their own minds (opinionated) ✓✓

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (Answers must be based on this extract.) L3 (2)

5.1.6 Sejosenyé's 'flaming youth' is mentioned in line 19. From your knowledge of the story, how had Sejosenyé scandalised the whole village in her youth?

Sejosenyé lived with a married man and later married him. ✓✓ L2 (2)

5.1.7 What, do you think, is the meaning of 'he was a boy who knew his own mind'? (line 17).
He was independent/ opinionated / self-assured. ✓ **L3 (1)**
Understood himself/ had his own way of doing things

5.1.8 *** What is ironic about the life of Friedman: the boy who showed so much promise?
It seemed as if Friedman was destined to become a great leader in his community but unfortunately his life was cut short when he was only 14 years old. ✓✓

NOTE: BOTH parts must be included to earn marks. ...BUT... (2 or 0) L3 (2)

5.1.9 The "modern age", which came to the timeless, sleepy village, is to be blamed for the tragic outcome of the story.

Discuss your view.

Modern age (car) must be blamed for the accident/tragedy

Yes, the green truck represents modernity in the story. It was driven without breaks, ran Friedman over and killed him. ✓✓
OR

No, the tragedy was Friedman's own fault for cycling right into the driver's path with his bicycle. ✓✓

May accept other well-substantiated answers

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.

L3 (2)

5.1.10 Friedman is naughty and spoiled.

Discuss your view with reference to the story as a whole.

Yes

The following points may be included:

- Friedman went through a bad phase when he was a nuisance.
- He stole money and food from people and the other boys were blamed for it.
- He is indulged by his grandmother who took charge of him since birth and dotes on him.

No

- Friedman is inspired by the Robinson Crusoe story to do something great for his community.
- When mice plague the village, he comes up with the idea of trapping them instead of killing them.
- He helps his grandmother on the farm.

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.

L4 (3)

Well-elaborated answer could still score 3

[18]

5.2 THE GIRL WHO CAN by Ama Ata Aidoo

- 5.2.1 (a) D ✓ (also known as Maami)
(b) C ✓ (a village in Ghana)
(c) E ✓ (disapproves of skinny legs)
(d) A ✓ (the narrator) L1 (4)

- 5.2.2 Describe the time and place where this extract is set. *Examiners could set question this way*

Time: Before or during the district sports week
OR when the narrator competed in athletics for her school ✓

Place: The narrator's home ✓ *Kaya's/Maami's home* L1 (2)

- 5.2.3 How old is the narrator of this story?

The narrator is seven years old. ✓ L2 (1)

- 5.2.4 Refer to line 6 ("Is that so?")

- (a) What tone would the mother use when saying these words?

sarcasm (a) excitement/ surprise/ elation/ satisfaction ✓ /disbelief/shocked** L1 (1)

- (b) Explain why she would use this tone. *shocked (more negative connotation)*

Maami had stopped commenting when Nana spoke about Adjoa usually throwing in something negative about her father. Maami didn't want negative things said about Adjoa's father in her presence

- (b) She was pleasantly surprised that her daughter was chosen to run for the school. ✓ She was unaware of her daughter's talent. ✓
OR

She was happy that her daughter's skinny legs proved useful for running. ✓✓

OR

She was happy that Adjoa has proven Nana wrong, who thought her legs were useless. ✓✓ L3 (2)

Perhaps showing sarcasm towards someone who was always criticizing?

- 5.2.5 Refer to lines 10-11 ("I have often ... on her face.")

From your knowledge of the story, explain what Nana believed about the sort of legs a woman should have.

Nana believed a girl should have strong/ thick legs ✓ to support wide hips that can bear children. ✓ L2 (2)

- 5.2.6 What does the washing and ironing of the school uniform reflect about Nana's state of mind?
Substantiate your answer.

State of mind: Nana is impressed with/ proud/ supportive ✓ of her granddaughter. *guilt/regretful*

Substantiation: The granddaughter was chosen to run for the school/ her granddaughter is a talented athlete. ✓ L3 (2)

She feels bad about all the negative comments about her legs



5.2.7 Nana is the character whose perspective changes most in the story. Discuss your view of this statement.

- Nana is old-fashioned or traditional / and believed that girls should have solid legs to support wide hips that can bear children. / She disapproved of her granddaughter's skinny legs. /
- She thought an education was wasted on girls / whose only purpose was to marry and have children. /
- She changed – she realised that her granddaughter's skinny legs made her a talented athlete. / She also realised that an education might be a useful alternative. / ✓✓✓

NOTE: To be awarded the maximum of 3 marks, the answer should reflect the CHANGE in her perspective. Award 1 or 2 marks if not well-substantiated.

L4 (3)

TOTAL: [17]
35

SECTION D: POETRY

Candidates should answer the questions set on BOTH poems, i.e. QUESTION 6.1 AND QUESTION 6.2.

QUESTION 6**6.1 You laughed and laughed and laughed – Gabriel Okara**

6.1.1 In this poem a/an (a) ... man is being (b)... by a/an (c) ... man for his (d)... beliefs.

African ✓
mocked ✓
European ✓
cultural ✓

(4) L1

6.1.2 Refer to lines 5 – 8 ('In your eyes ... laughed and laughed')

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

Mocking tone ✓ **sarcastic/hurtful/derogative**

(1) L1

(b) Why would the speaker use this tone?

He makes fun of the little knowledge the Europeans have about other cultures and their beliefs. ✓ /**pain**

(1) L3

6.1.3 (a) Identify the figure of speech used in line 22 ('But your laughter was ice-block').

Metaphor ✓

(1) L1**(a +b not linked)**

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

The coldness of the laughter of the Europeans emphasizes the insensitivity ✓ **and the mockery directed at the speaker.** ✓

(2) L3

6.1.4 Why is the following statement FALSE?

In lines 5 – 6 ('ante-natal walk') refers to the steady walk of the speaker.

It refers to the struggle to walk properly. ✓

(1) L2

6.1.5 Refer to lines 39 – 46 ('So a meek ... our naked feet').

What do these lines reveal about the speaker's state of mind? Substantiate your answer.

The speaker is proud/confident. ✓ **The speaker finds warmth and meaning in their relationship with the earth and their heritage.** ✓

(2) L3

- 6.1.7 Discuss the theme of pride in this poem. Well-elaborated answer could still score 3 even if they only refer to one point

Negative aspect of pride = Europeans

The discussion of the theme of pride may include the following points, among others:

- ***Despite the mockery, the speaker takes pride in his heritage.***
- ***The speaker values his African traditions.***
- ***The speaker refuses to internalise the condescension by reclaiming his identity.***

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) L4

- 6.1.8 Consider the poem as a whole.
How does the title of the poem contribute to the overall message of the poem?

The repetition of the word 'laughed' creates a powerful emotional impact, ✓ highlighting the persistence and intensity of the mockery that the speaker is experiencing. ✓

(2) L3

[17]

AND

6.2 **Hard to find – Sinesipo Jojo**

6.2.1 What does the poet aim to achieve with the first line of the poem?

The poet aims to highlight the abundance of words. ✓ that you will find everywhere. (1) L2

6.2.2 Quote ONE word from the first stanza that emphasises the availability of words.

“daily” ✓ ‘everywhere’ (1) L1

6.2.3 Refer to line 5 (‘like nobody’s business ... we are provoked.’)

(a) Explain the meaning of “like nobody’s business” in the context of the poem.

It means in an extreme / excessive manner / with great intensity. ✓ This refers to how we sometimes speak/utter certain words. ✓ (2) L2

(b) Using your own words, state during which circumstances words would “fly out like nobody’s business”.

When we are angry / when we are made angry. ✓ (OWN WORDS) (1) L3

6.2.4 Refer to stanza 3. Explain the irony in this stanza.

... but ...2 = 0 **Words come easily when one is angry / should rather stay quiet, but when you really need them, you cannot find the right words. ✓✓** (2) L3

6.2.5 Refer to line 9 (‘words hide like ... part of life.’)

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

(a + b are not linked) **personification / simile ✓** (1) L1

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

Personification: When you need words to express the true, deep feelings of your heart, it is as if they play a cruel game of hide and seek ✓ so that you are unable to find them when you really need them. ✓

Simile: Words are hard to find to express feelings such as despair, sadness or heartbreak, similar to a dead person who is no longer part of life, ✓ words also seem to break away from life when certain situations occur. It is as if they do not exist at all. ✓ (2) L3

6.2.6 Identify a sound device that is used in line 10. Name a sound device

sibilance/ alliteration ✓ “While words are busy playing some twisted game” (1) L1

6.2.7 Refer to lines 11 – 13 (“my heart looks ... a cloudy lifetime”)

Discuss the poet’s state of mind in these lines.

She is feeling sad/gloomy ✓ because of her inability to find the right words when she needs them. ✓ (2) L3



- 6.2.8 One of the themes in “Hard to find” is disappointment.
Discuss this theme.

The discussion of the theme of disappointment may include the following points, among others:

The speaker is deeply hurt and cries because of her inability to find the right words to say.

She finds it frustrating and disappointing.

She states that words hide when they are needed the most, which is also disappointing.

She can also be disappointed in herself, because when she is provoked and should rather remain quiet, words fly from her mouth and she says things that she should not.

However, when she really needs to express her heart, words are nowhere.

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) L4

- 6.2.9 Do you think that the poet is correct to believe that she will be able to find the right words one day? Discuss your view.

Open-ended. (2) L4
Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, among others:

Yes.

Words really are everywhere, and we use them every day.

The poet is still young and therefore she struggles to find the right word in certain situations.

When words are needed by the heart, she struggles to know what to say.

It is often difficult to express yourself while you are expressing deep feelings to someone.

As one grows older, one often grows wiser as well.

One day, after she gained experience and learned certain lessons in life, she might be able to express herself better and find the right words.

No.

Words are only everywhere when we speak in anger or when we do not really need them.

When you want to express deeper feelings, words seem to disappear.

The hidden words are not part of this word.

This will never change, as there are no words for certain situations.

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.

Well-elaborated answer could still score 3 even if they only refer to one point

could score 1 if not well-elaborated answer

TOTAL: [18]
GRAND TOTAL: 35
[80]

Question 6

LEVEL	1 and 2	3	4 and 5	Total
	14	14	7	35
	40%	40%	20%	