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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.

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#### 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	<ul> <li>(a) C/father of the accused √</li> <li>(b) E/mother of Arthur Jarvis √</li> <li>(c) A/lawyer who defends Absalom √</li> <li>(d) B/reverend who helps Stephen √</li> </ul>	(4)
	1.1.2	The setting is the prison $\checkmark$ after Absalom and Matthew are arrested/when John and Stephen visit their sons. $\checkmark$	(2)
	1.1.3	D/alliteration. ✓	(1)
	1.1.4	<ul> <li>(a) despair/anxiety/sorrow√</li> <li>(b) Kumalo is in agony when he sees his son in prison.√</li> </ul>	(1) (1)
	1.1.5	The young white man from the reformatory. $\checkmark$	(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 √	
		<b>NOTE:</b> 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, <b>among others:</b>	
		<ul> <li>Yes.</li> <li>Absalom is more concerned about his own well-being than the fact that he has murdered a man.</li> <li>He shows no emotion for his father's heartache.</li> <li>He marries the pregnant girl only because his father asks him to.</li> </ul>	

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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 wellsubstantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

#### AND

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

#### OR

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

- 1.2.3 (a) Simile ✓
  - (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. ✓
- 1.2.4 Stephen Kumalo is devastated/distressed/sad/confused. ✓ The Bishop wants to send Stephen Kumalo to Pietermaritzburg/another congregation. ✓
- 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/  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$

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

1.2.6 Msimangu is selfless/generous.  $\checkmark$  He decides to forsake all worldly goods and gives his savings to Kumalo.  $\checkmark$  (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]**  2.1.1

2.1

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#### QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

(a) B/a butler√

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

	<ul> <li>(b) C/a politician√</li> <li>(c) D/a footman√</li> <li>(d) A/a lawyer√</li> </ul>	(4)
2.1.2	The setting is at Dr Jekyll's house $\checkmark$ after the murder of Sir Carew. $\checkmark$	(2)
2.1.3	The note/letter stated that Dr Jekyll does not have to fear for his safety. $\checkmark$ Hyde has found a secure way to escape. $\checkmark$	(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. ✓	
	<b>NOTE:</b> 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 $\checkmark$ is an extreme shock for Dr Jekyll and he realises the evil that Mr Hyde is capable of. $\checkmark$	(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	

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.

following aspects, among others:

- He abuses the trust/friendship of Mr Utterson by not confiding in him as
- he is only concerned about his reputation.

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 (3)candidate's

(1)

interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

#### AND

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

2.2.2	(a)	Simile√	(1)
	(b)	Dr Lanvon tries to remain as calm $\checkmark$ as he would be towards a	

- Dr Lanyon tries to remain as calm  $\checkmark$  as he would be towards a (U) patient at that time of the night.  $\checkmark$ (2)
- 2.2.3 C/fall seriously ill. ✓
- 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.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$

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

2.2.6 Dr Lanyon is polite  $\sqrt{-}$  he invites Mr Hyde to have a seat.  $\sqrt{-}$ 

#### 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.

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

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#### **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	<ul> <li>(a) B/son of Duncan√</li> <li>(b) A/King of Scotland√</li> <li>(c) D/Earl of Northumberland√</li> <li>(d) C/son of Banquo√</li> </ul>	(4)
	3.1.2	The setting is at Macbeth's castle/home/Inverness $\checkmark$ where he has just murdered Duncan. $\checkmark$	(2)
	3.1.3	(a) anxious/apprehension/relief√	(1)
		(b) She wants to hear whether Macbeth has killed Duncan. $\checkmark$	(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.✓	
		<b>NOTE:</b> 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. $\checkmark \checkmark$	
		<b>NOTE:</b> BOTH parts should be included to earn marks.	(2)
	3.1.7	Macbeth seems to be upset/anxious. ✓	
		Lady Macbeth is calm/collected/composed. $\checkmark$	(2)

9

#### 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.

AND

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- 3.2.1 The wife of the Thane of Fife has been killed/Macbeth has ordered her killing.  $\checkmark$  (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. √
- 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.  $\checkmark$ She can be killed if she responds to the doctor's questions. $\checkmark$  (2)

- 3.2.4 (a) Hyperbole/Exaggeration  $\checkmark$  (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. ✓
- 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). ✓
- 3.2.6 C/Macduff ✓
- 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.

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#### 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  $\checkmark$
  - (c) B/the mayor of Camdeboo ✓
  - (d) E/a good soccer player ✓
  - 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 pratising.√

#### OR

Mr M is on the stage  $\checkmark$  speaking directly to the audience.  $\checkmark$  (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.

- 4.1.4 (a) Metaphor ✓
  - (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  $\checkmark$  because he realises that his dream of wanting to educate the children will be dashed.  $\checkmark$  (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.

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(1)

#### 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 $\checkmark$	(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. $\checkmark$ She should shrug her shoulders. $\checkmark$ She should clasp her hands. $\checkmark$	
	<b>NOTE:</b> 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. $\checkmark$	(1)
4.2.5	It would be too traumatic $\checkmark$ for Isabel as Mr M was burnt to ashes/was necklaced at this school/Zolile High. $\checkmark$	(2)

(2)

(2)

- 4.2.6 Thami is determined/decisive/adamant.√
   Isabel despairs/is afraid/uncertain. √ (2)
- 4.2.7 Thami is honourable  $\checkmark$  he would rather join the movement which is a structured organisation (training, strategies, operations) than resort to vigilantism/mob justice.  $\checkmark$

#### OR

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

**NOTE:** Accept any ONE of the above combinations.

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

**NOTE:** BOTH parts should be included to earn marks.

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.

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#### TOTAL SECTION B: 35

(4)

(1)

(2)

#### **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  $\checkmark$ 
  - (b) A/tiny and quiet√
  - (c) B/rude and discriminating√
  - (d) E/humble and hardworking
- 5.1.2 Aunt Beryl decides that the smell  $\checkmark$  of the (newly painted) doll's house would make anyone ill.  $\checkmark$  (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.√

- 5.1.5 Kezia is kind/compassionate.√ Emmie is rude/cruel.√
- 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.

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 wellsubstantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the short story.

### '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.✓
- 5.2.2 (a) Molly accuses Paddy of being mean/stingy. However, he is generous and agrees to buy the coat.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$

#### OR

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

**NOTE:** BOTH parts should be included to earn marks.

(2)

(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 $\checkmark$  (1)
  - (b) Molly wants Paddy to feel guilty/bad/does not understand (1) her.  $\checkmark$
- 5.2.4 B/tears it up.√ (1)

5.2

(3)

- 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. ✓
- 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 wellsubstantiated. 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.

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(2)

#### 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

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(4)

(1)

(2)

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

#### OR

He thinks of all the positive actions that take place (singing, shouting, playing, animals) during the day  $\checkmark$  in the village.  $\checkmark$  (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 wellsubstantiated. 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.

#### AND

#### 6.2 'STILL I RISE' – MAYA ANGELOU

6.2.1	(a) accusatory/defiant/bold/confident/determined√ (1)
	<ul> <li>(b) The speaker is determined not to be oppressed/blames her oppressors.√ (1)</li> </ul>
	(c) The figure of speech used in line 4 is a simile. $\checkmark$ (1)
6.2.2	The speaker is overconfident/bold/cheeky $\checkmark$ when she taunts her oppressors /realises her self- worth. $\checkmark$ (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.✓
	<b>NOTE:</b> Accept any TWO of the above. Accept figurative interpretations. (2)

(3)

 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.

- 6.2.5 (a) Metaphor√
  - (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  $\checkmark$  to the power of the ocean that cannot be contained.  $\checkmark$ 

- 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. ✓
  - Open-ended.

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

Yes.

6.2.7

- 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.

(2)

(2)

(2)

(1)

**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