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Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2

2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 70

These marking guidelines consist of 22 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

4. MARKING GUIDELINES

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

SECTION A: NOVEL

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

QUESTION 1: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY

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

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)

AND

1.2.1 Kumalo has returned from Johannesburg. ✓ (1)

1.2.2 After having read his son's manuscripts, ✓ James Jarvis's attitude/perception changes. ✓

OR

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

1.2.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

(b) Kumalo's reaction is similar to that of a child ✓ (who has received bad/disappointing news/been reprimanded) and does not know how to respond/ want to disrespect the bishop. ✓ (2)

1.2.4 Stephen Kumalo is devastated/distressed/sad/confused. ✓ The Bishop wants to send Stephen Kumalo to Pietermaritzburg/another congregation. ✓ (2)

1.2.5 The Bishop wants to send Kumalo away from James Jarvis and Ndotsheni. However, Stephen has a good relationship with Jarvis/Jarvis makes a donation for the building of a new church/helps to rebuild Ndotsheni/ ✓✓

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

1.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

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

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

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

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

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

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

AND

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

2.2.2 (a) Simile ✓ (1)

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

2.2.3 C/fall seriously ill. ✓ (1)

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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

(3)

2.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

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

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

3.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)

AND

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

OR

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

3.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)
[35]

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**QUESTION 5**

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

5.1 'THE DOLL'S HOUSE' – Katherine Mansfield

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

OR

SECTION D: POETRY

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

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

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

OR

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

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

- 6.2.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

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

OR

No.

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

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

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70