GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

2021

MARKING GUIDELINES

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE PAPER 2 (10052)

26 pages

SECTION A: NOVEL

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

1.1 1.1.1 (a) C/Minister at Mission House √

(b) E/Brother to Mary Jarvis √

(c) A/Absalom's lawyer √

(d) B/Cousin of Absalom √ (4)

1.1.2 (a) Gertrude is a prostitute√. She brews and sells liquor. √ (2)

(b) Mrs Lithebe's home √ (1)

1.1.3 Gertrude went to look for her husband. √ (1)

1.1.4 He informs Stephen about Gertrude. √/
He finds Stephen a place to stay in Johannesburg. √/
He helps him to find Stephen's son. √/
Stephen is able to tell him about his worries/feelings etc./They can talk freely even though they do not know each other well. √

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

1.1.5 Stephen Kumalo hopes that he will be successful in finding his son (and taking him home). However; he only finds his son when Absalom is arrested for the murder of a white man. √√

OR

Stephen Kumalo wants to find his son and take him home, but Absalom is arrested and in the end dies, without Stephen being able to take him home. √√

Both parts should be included to earn marks (2)

1.1.6 He is caring √ – he wants to take the child away from the township back to the village. √
He is loving√ – he wipes the nose of the child and kisses and cuddles him, even though it is not his child. √
He is responsible/thoughtful √ – he immediately asks for help so that Gertrude and her son can be moved to a better location. √

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

1.1.7 Open-ended

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

Yes

- She is taking part in illegal activities – selling liquor and prostitution. He wants to remove her from this toxic environment.
- She has been in prison more than once. He expects Gertrude to have learnt a lesson in prison.
- Stephen Kumalo expects that since Gertrude has not found her husband (the reason why she came to Johannesburg), she should decide to go back to Ndotsheni.
- She is the sister of a priest and it is expected of her to keep/honour the family name.
- Stephen realises that she has lost her way and it will be the best for her and her son to return to the family and the village.

OR

No

- Gertrude has made her choice – she will have to live with the consequences.
- It is too late to save her – she is not going to change. She is obviously making a lot of money.
- She does not care about family and the village otherwise she would have gone back earlier.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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)

1.2 1.2.1 Kumalo teaches the white boy isiZulu √ and the boy teaches him that kindness is possible. √
They enjoy each other's company: he brings joy to Stephen√ and the boy enjoys learning from the old man. √
There is mutual respect: The boy is respectful as Stephen is a priest √ and the boy is the son of the white farmer who has helped the people in the village. √

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

1.2.2 (a) metaphor √ (1)

(b)
- The boy is compared to an angel of God√ He saves the life of a child when he hears there is no milk and the child is dying – he tells his grandfather and milk is sent to the village. √
- The boy is a symbol of forgiveness and hope. √
- The boy is the grandson of the white farmer who has helped the people in the village. √
- The boy is the son of the white man who was murdered by a black man. √
- The boy is a sign that God has heard the prayers of Khumalo. √

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

1.2.3 D/farming techniques to preserve the land √ (1)

1.2.4
- To use the dung and place it back in the land, instead of burning it √
- Gather weeds together and treat it. √
- Plough in the right places (not up and down the hills). √
- Plant trees for fuel. √
- Change how lobola is paid. √
- Give up some of the land for trees and some of the land for pastures. √

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

1.2.5 (a) hopeful/interested/expectant/questioning/disbelieving √ (1)

(b) Stephen Kumalo is hopeful that the demonstrator will bring a change in the land. √
Stephen has seen the destruction of the land and is not sure how the change will be possible. √
He is interested to see what changes will be made as he has been praying for his village. √
He is still pessimistic as he feels nothing can be done to save the land. √ (1)

1.2.6
- The damage to the land is too great. √
- People are farming in incorrect ways – they need to be taught new ways of farming. √
- The drought has an enormous influence – the valley will need rain to improve. √
- It will take time to change the attitude of the people towards the land. √

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

1.2.7 The discussion of the theme of the importance of the land and the tribe should include the following points, **among others:**

- The land is exploited and overused by the people that live on it. This causes the land to die and people to move away from the land and work in the cities.
- It is only when James Jarvis and Stephen Kumalo leave the city and return to the land (and their tribe) – that they can heal.
- James Jarvis helps the village by sending milk and the demonstrator. By doing this he is restarting economic growth and the land will be able to heal.

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

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

Yes

Stephen Kumalo feels that his life is full of events of devastation:

- He blames himself for the fact that his son, Absalom has become a murderer and is convicted to die.
- His own brother (John Kumalo) and sister (Gertrude) have been corrupted by money and power – and he has been unable to convince them to change their ways.
- He has seen Ndotsheni's slow destruction and could not do anything to stop the children from leaving the land and going to the cities.
- His son is responsible for the death of the white farmer's son – the same man who is now helping to save the village.

OR

No

Stephen Kumalo's life has some positive or good events:

- Absalom marries his girlfriend and Kumalo gains a daughter-in-law and a grandchild.
- He takes Gertrude's son to raise in Ndotsheni.
- Ndotsheni gets help from Jarvis.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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*

2.1 2.1.1 (a) C/Footman of Dr Jekyll √

(b) E/Relative of Mr Utterson √

(c) D/A scientist and friend of Mr Utterson √

(d) B/Mr Utterson's head clerk √ (4)

2.1.2 Mr Utterson heard a story about Mr Hyde trampling a child. √/Mr Hyde is the sole beneficiary in the will of Dr Jekyll./ √
Mr Utterson is afraid that Jekyll might be blackmailed by Hyde. √ (1)

2.1.3 Mr Hyde is named the sole beneficiary in the will of Dr Jekyll. √
If Dr Jekyll disappears for a period of three calendar months, Hyde will step into his shoes without delay. √ (2)

2.1.4 Mr Utterson believes that he and Hyde have a common friend, namely Jekyll. But this is impossible as Jekyll and Hyde are the same person. √√ (2)

NOTE: Both parts should be included to earn marks.

2.1.5 Hyde and Jekyll are the same person, so Hyde will know if Jekyll has told Utterson anything. /√
Jekyll never reveals his secret to Utterson while he is alive. √ (1)

2.1.6 He is animal-like √ – he growls like an animal when Utterson scolds him. √
He is evil √ – his laugh is savage, which suggests that he is violent. √
He is unconcerned with formalities √ – without saying goodbye he unlocks the door and disappears into the house. √

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

2.1.7 (a) disgusted/fearful/loathing/perplexed √ (1)

(b) Utterson describes Hyde as 'hardly human/ troglodytic/ Satan's signature upon his face. √/
Utterson believes there must be something more to the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde. √/
After meeting Hyde, Utterson immediately visits Jekyll. √
Utterson believes that Jekyll did something when he was young and is now being punished for it by Hyde. √

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

2.1.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Utterson is Jekyll's lawyer and therefore trusts him with important documents, e.g. his will. He respects lawyer-client privilege.
- Utterson is one of Jekyll's friends – Utterson is loyal to his friends and would be concerned about a man with a nasty reputation to be the sole beneficiary of Jekyll's will.
- Utterson has a considerate nature and believes that Jekyll is being blackmailed and therefore investigates.

OR

No

- Utterson is obsessed with Hyde.
- Utterson heard a story about Hyde and what he has done – he has no evidence that it is true.
- Utterson actively denies himself the things he enjoys, like drinking wine and going to the theatre.
- Utterson finds an interest in the downfall of others, which creates a spark of interest not only in Jekyll but also regarding Hyde.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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)

2.2 2.2.1 Hyde √ (1)

2.2.2 Poole does not want to alert Hyde/the person in the room that he has brought someone. √ /
Poole does not want to let the other servants know about what is happening. √ /
Poole is scared – as a servant he must stay faithful to his master. √

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

2.2.3 C/white salt √ (1)

2.2.4 (a) troubled/uneasy/worried/concerned/distressed/unsettled √ (1)

(b) Poole has contacted Utterson to tell him that something is wrong at Jekyll's house. √/
Utterson is of the opinion that Hyde has done something evil. √/
Utterson does not know what has happened to Jekyll at this stage, he believes Jekyll has been killed. √/
Utterson does not know what the consequences will be the moment he breaks open the door. √ (1)

2.2.5 (a) Simile√ (1)

(b) The sound √ that Jekyll/Hyde made is the same as the sound of the woman weeping or the sound that a lost soul would make. √
The simile emphasises the despair of the person – as men were not 'allowed' to weep/cry. √ (2)

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above.

2.2.6
- It gives Bradshaw and the boy time to reach the laboratory door√ should the malefactor try and escape. √
- It gives Poole time to give Utterson more information √ about the person weeping in the room. √ (2)

2.2.7 The discussion of the theme of keeping up appearances should include the following points, **among others**:

- Utterson and Enfield do not gossip at all; they see gossip as a great destroyer of a person's reputation.
- When Utterson first suspects Jekyll of being blackmailed, he does not reveal his suspicions. He pretends that everything is perfect.
- Jekyll tries to keep up appearances as the respectable doctor, even though his evil side, Hyde has murdered Carew.
- Lanyon does not reveal Jekyll's secret, even when it leads to his death.
- At the end when Hyde is found dead, Utterson first goes home to read the documents before alerting the police. He keeps up appearances.

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

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

Yes/Agree

- Poole is convinced that there is some kind of foul play and he is afraid for his master's life.
- Poole has seen a masked figure in the room, who is surely Hyde, and there is no evidence of Jekyll.
- The behaviour of the person in the room is not of his master. He walks differently and does not show his face to his servants.

OR

No/Disagree

- Poole does not give exact evidence as to why Utterson should come to Jekyll's home. His assumption that something is wrong is based on feelings.
- Poole and Utterson are speculating that Jekyll has been killed, but there is no evidence that Jekyll is in the room.
- Both Poole and Utterson have no idea who or what is in the room. It can be dangerous.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only Yes/Agree or No/Disagree. 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)
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TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA

QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

3.1 3.1.1 (a) C/Prince of Cumberland √

(b) A/King of Norway √

(c) B/Thane of Fife √

(d) E/Leader of the rebels √ (4)

3.1.2 Macbeth being the next king√/The words of the witches when they greeted Macbeth√ (1)

3.1.3 To inform her of his meeting with the witches √/The witches greeting him with the title Thane of Cawdor√/and that soon after a message came from the king that he had been named Thane of Cawdor√/The witches called him king hereafter.√/She should be happy with the news and what greatness she will also receive (Queen of Scotland) √ if Macbeth is to become the King of Scotland.√

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

3.1.4 Macbeth and Lady Macbeth have a very loving and open relationship.√
She is not only his wife but also his partner and lover. √
Macbeth shares his thoughts with Lady Macbeth.√

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

3.1.5 Lady Macbeth means that Duncan will not see the sun rise√ the following day because he will be dead. √

OR

Macbeth and Lady Macbeth will murder Duncan√ that night before he leaves. √

OR

This can also mean that the sun will not rise√ (the following day as it will be a dark day for Scotland) because the king was murdered. √

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

3.1.6 The discussion of the theme of appearance versus reality should include the following points, **among others:**

- Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to look like an innocent flower but to be the serpent under it.
- Lady Macbeth tells her husband to put on an innocent face and to look or pretend to be welcoming, friendly and a loyal servant when the guests (Duncan) arrive. √
- But underneath, in his heart and thoughts, he should be cruel, evil and the treacherous murderer who will kill Duncan.√

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)

3.1.7 They must prepare food and accommodation for the king and provide him with their best possible hospitality.√
They must plan his murder/see to it that everything is in place for Duncan to be killed.√ (2)

3.1.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth that they will speak further on the matter.
- He is committed to murdering Duncan
- He feels that they need to discuss the detail of how they will commit the murder.
- If he was not committed, he would have told Lady Macbeth that they will not discuss the matter any further.

OR

No

- Macbeth is not yet committed to murdering Duncan.
- He tells Lady Macbeth that they will discuss the matter further at a later stage.
- Had Macbeth been committed he would have agreed with Lady Macbeth's plan immediately but he does not.

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

AND

3.2 3.2.1 B/indifferent √ (1)

3.2.2 Just after Macbeth murdered King Duncan there was a knock at the castle's (Inverness) gate. √
This sound startled Macbeth so much that he was quite distressed and he wondered why he was so easily startled by such an everyday noise. √
Just after Duncan's murder Macbeth was still suffering from a guilty conscience after killing Duncan and was in a constant state of fear that he would be found out.√
At this stage of the play Macbeth seems indifferent and unmoved by the sound of women crying. √
He seems not to care much about what caused the noise.√ (2)

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above that show the change that has taken place.

3.2.3 Macbeth wants to mourn her but he seems annoyed by Lady Macbeth's death. √√

OR

Macbeth accepts that Lady Macbeth is dead, but he would have preferred her to die after the battle. √√

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

3.2.4 (a) Metaphor (1)

(b)
- Macbeth compares how easily life can end/the brevity of life√ to how easily a candle can be snuffed out.√

OR

- Macbeth suggests that Lady Macbeth died√ at a fairly young age. √ (2)

3.2.5 Macbeth's life has no meaning anymore.
His wife is dead.
He killed his beloved King Duncan, to become king.
He killed his comrade Banquo and he became a tyrant.
He rules by fear and does not have the love nor the loyalty of his people.
His Thanes have been deserting him.

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

3.2.6 (a) Birnam wood is moving towards Dunsinane castle.√ (1)

(b) He is furious because he realises that the witches have tricked him.√
He realises that the witches cannot be trusted√ as they told him half-truths in order to deceive him. √
The witches give him a false sense of security. √

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

3.2.7 To turn/walk towards the messenger √/
Raise a hand or a sword√ Motion to strike him. √
Macbeth should raise his voice/almost shout his response.√

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

3.2.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Macbeth is shocked that his wife is dead.
- He is numb and he concludes that life is full of events and actions.
- He acknowledges that life is short, and completely meaningless at the end.
- Macbeth mourns his meaningless life.
- He is no longer powerful.
- The armies are marching against him.
- Macbeth realises that the witches betrayed him.
- Birnam wood is close and succumbs to such pessimism.

OR

No

- Macbeth is cruel not to mourn the death of his wife.
- Macbeth says that the news of her death was bound to come eventually.
- Macbeth has given up hope and has become indifferent.
- Macbeth's ambition and power has destroyed him.
- Macbeth is tormented by guilt and insanity – he allowed himself to be tricked by the witches.
- He allowed himself to be coerced by his wife.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

4.1 4.1.1 (a) C/sells vetkoek on the street✓

(b) D/Thami's mother✓

(c) E/Isabel's older sister✓

(d) B/school principal✓ (4)

4.1.2 Isabel is addressing the audience/she is alone in the room/she is conducting a monologue.✓ (1)

4.1.3 Isabel knows this place as a location. ✓It did not have any significance to her until she met Thami✓
Brakwater is too ugly compared to her place,✓ she is shocked that people actually live there.✓
Isabel compares/sees the bad conditions of the streets and buildings in the location ✓to what she is used to just miles away in the centre of Camdeboo.✓

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

4.1.4 The place is the result of the apartheid system, it has been created and named but now the system wants to do away with it./
The very government that set it up now wants to remove it. That sounds very contradictory.✓✓

OR

The Mayor is supposed to deliver services to the citizens of his community but he chooses to relegate his duty/discriminate against a section of his community and wants to remove what he could improve. ✓✓

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

4.1.5 (a) Metaphor✓ (1)

(b) Isabel compares the location ✓to the pain that people experience living in an unpleasant environment. ✓ (2)

4.1.6 When Isabel (Dyson) says 'our shop', she refers to her father's shop.✓ (1)

4.1.7 Unsympathetic✓ – he looks at the area as an embarrassment to the town.✓
Irresponsible✓ – he gossips/shares his disgust about Brakwater in the chemist.✓
Cruel✓ – he regards Brakwater as a mess.✓

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

4.1.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Isabel, until she reached the age of 17 did not get exposure to the other world/Brakwater.
- Her family only presented her with one side of life which is characterised by possibilities and great opportunities.
- Her discovery of Brakwater presented another picture of life which is characterised by abject poverty and deprivation.
- It is this discovery that has indeed broadened her perception of life.

OR

No

- Isabel's discovery of Brakwater does not add any value to her life.
- She questions the existence of the location and she is not even sympathetic towards its residents.
- She makes negative remarks about the location.
- She supports the notion that the location should be moved away from public view.
- She sneers at/shows contempt for the structures that are supposed to be the houses.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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)

AND

4.2 4.2.1 Mr M tells Thami that simply because he is branded an informer,✓ his death would be seen as the result of betrayal.✓ (2)

4.2.2 To get learners back to the classroom.✓
To bring all those who deter learners from going to school to book. ✓
To convict those who stand in the way of learners' dreams.✓
To make sure that those who influence learners to boycott school are arrested.✓

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

4.2.3 (a) mocking/ridicule/sarcastic/cold/harsh/blunt/unapologetic ✓ (1)

(b) He tells Thami what he already suspects/He is unapologetic about going to the police.✓ (1)

4.2.4 B/a reward ✓ (1)

4.2.5 Mr M should raise his eyebrows. ✓
He should raise his voice. ✓
He should bang the table with his fist. ✓
He should stamp his feet on the ground.✓
He should stretch his arms, palms turned upward.✓

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

4.2.6 Mr M does not see himself as an informer because he did not accept money from Captain Lategan.✓
According to Thami, telling the police who the boycotters are qualifies Mr M to be an informer, whether he took the money or not.✓ (2)

4.2.7 The discussion of the theme of education, should include the following points, **among others:**

- Mr M believes in education and he knows that the frontiers of poverty can be broken if one acquires knowledge, which can only be found in the classroom.
- He sees Thami as his protégé who promises to go far. He then invites Isabel from a privileged school to debate with learners at Zolile.
- He does all this because of his love for education. He wants the children to prosper and not waste their lives.
- From the age of ten, he aspired to be a teacher.

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)

4.2.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Thami leaves school and pursues the struggle.
- He quits the literary quiz and joins the comrades.
- His friendship with Isabel is strained.
- Mr M dies.
- Isabel pays homage to Mr M.

OR

No

- Isabel embraces the lessons from Mr M.
- She acknowledges Mr M's commitment to educate the youth.
- She makes a promise to make her life meaningful.
- She assures Mr M that 'the future is still ours'.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

QUESTION 5

5.1 'THE FUR COAT' – SEAN O' FAOLAIN

5.1.1 The children were raised with the help of relatives√ and the Prisoner's Dependents' money √/The Maguire's have endured a revolution √ and Paddy Maguire was a political prisoner. √

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

5.1.2 Paddy can now give his wife luxuries. √
Molly deserves the finer things in life. √
Molly needs a fur coat because she deserves one, after the years of hardship that she has endured/suffered. √
Paddy receives a promotion at work. √

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

5.1.3 When Paddy became Parliamentary-Secretary√ to the Minister for Roads and Railways. √/
Paddy had obtained a new position as a Parliamentary-Secretary√ to the Minister of Roads and Railways√
Paddy would like to treat his wife/to see his wife in a fur coat √ while Molly would like a fur coat for warmth/to be well dressed at events. √

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

5.1.4 Paddy would like to see how beautiful his wife√ will be in her new fur coat when compared to the other statesmen's wives. √ (2)

5.1.5 (a) Personification/Metaphor √ (1)

(b) The years are given the human quality of being able to polish and refine. √
This emphasises that the years of hardship that Molly had to endure had shaped her into a strong and resilient woman. √ (2)

5.1.6 Paddy is prepared to pay a hundred quid for Molly's fur coat./Paddy thinks that the fur coat costs a hundred quid. √ (1)

5.1.7 Paddy handles/is in charge of a lot of money at work which gives the illusion that he is rich and can give his wife whatever she needs yet he is only prepared to buy a fur coat which costs a hundred quid. √√

OR

Paddy claims to think big but he is horrified to learn that a decent fur coat costs a thousand guineas. Thinking big for him is paying a hundred quid only. √√

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

5.1.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- A fur coat is a symbol of financial stability, power and wealth or a solid purchase and acquisition. Paddy can now afford to spoil his wife.
- Molly feels that her appearance needs to change because of her new social status that she has acquired, hence the need for a fur coat.
- The title 'A Fur Coat' represents success, an elevated social class and conformity. Molly makes reference to other women such as deValera and General Mulchahy. She feels she has to conform to the standards set by these women.
- The fur coat would provide a sense of comfort after years of hardship.
- Literally, the fur coat is a source of warmth during cold winter days and figuratively, the warmth/love that Paddy provides by buying a fur coat as her husband.

OR

No

- The fur coat is a symbol of cruelty to animals.
- It is a source of division between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'.
- It emphasises class distinction.
- It is a source of conflict between Paddy and Molly.

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

AND

5.2 THE DOLL'S HOUSE – KATHERINE MANSFIELD

5.2.1 Mrs Hay √ (1)

5.2.2 The doll's house indicates the Burnell family's societal position/superior status. √
The doll's house is used as a tool to discriminate against the Kelvey girls' low social and economic status. √
The Kelvey girls are banned from associating with the other children and from seeing the dollhouse. √

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above (2)

5.2.3 Lil hides their humble jam sandwiches because the other girls will mock/taunt them √ and she is ashamed of her humble food. √ (2)

5.2.4 A/trouble √ (1)

5.2.5 (a) Spiteful/mocking/ridiculing/mean√ (1)

(b) Lena wants to impress her friends that she is brave and can get the most laughs by being the cruellest to Lil. √ Lena wants to score points with her friends by humiliating the Kelveys. √ (1)

(c) Lena is upset/angry/indignant√ that her first insult didn't work therefore she is encouraged to hurl a very hurtful insult about the Kelveys' father who is in prison. √ (2)

5.2.6 Cruel/mean/daring√ – she asks Lena if it is true that she is going to grow up to be a servant. √ (2)

5.2.7 The discussion of the theme of innocence and cruelty should include the following points, **among others:**

- Kezia challenges her mother's rule that the Kelveys should not be allowed to view the doll's house.
- Kezia is too innocent in her youth to understand the class division that predetermines the Kelveys' exclusion.
- Kezia takes it upon herself to invite the Kelveys into the courtyard.
- Lil, having taken on the idea of her own inferiority, knows she is not supposed to talk to Kezia or see the doll's house.
- Lil's younger sister Else – like Kezia – is innocent enough not to understand the invisible class division that has determined her and her sister's social ostracism.
- Even after Aunt Beryl shames the girls for thinking they could get away with talking to Kezia and entering the courtyard, Else merely thinks of Aunt Beryl as "the angry lady", not understanding why she and her sister were told to go away.
- In her innocence, Else quickly forgets about the angry lady but remembers how she saw the little lamp – a symbol of innocence that unites her and Kezia.

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

5.2.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Isabel controls what is said, forbidding her younger sisters from giving the details of the doll's house to any of the girls since she ought to be the first one to brag: "'I'm to tell,' said Isabel, "because I'm the eldest. And you two can join in after. But I'm to tell first."
- Lottie and Kezia play second fiddle to Isabel. They do not like this rule, but comply, understanding that Isabel has the right to speak before them.
- Isabel insists that she chooses the first girls who are to come and see the house.

OR

No

- Lena wants to impress her friends by being mean to the Kelveys.
- Jessie May dares Lena to insult the Kelveys.
- Lena wants to prove that she is not frightened.
- She dances in front of the other girls and asks them to watch her.
- Lena's cruel remark is so exciting to the girls that they skip and dance like a wild mob.

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

[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

QUESTION 6

6.1 ***'Alexandra' – Mongane Wally Serote***

6.1.1 Alexandra is a place where he must get love, protection and care.√ (1)
(Accept other suitable answers.)

6.1.2 The poem describes the social problems affecting black people during apartheid emphasised by:
The 'dongas'/ditches formed by the eroding action of rain water in Alexandra./√
The speaker indicates that there is dirty water mixed with blood running on the dusty streets. √
The water is mingled with blood, suggesting killings and death in the township. √
(Accept any TWO of the above.) (2)

6.1.3 'Mother' refers to Alexandra and the repetition emphasises the negative bond he has with the township. A mother is nurturing and caring while Alexandra is the opposite and makes him believe he is worthless. √
Alexandra is described as a 'most loving' mother.√ This is in contrast with how the township will be described later in the poem as being 'cruel'.√
(Accept any TWO of the above.) (2)

6.1.4 The speaker describes Alexandra as his mother, but when he cries of thirst she gives him dust instead of milk. √√

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

6.1.5 (a) scared/afraid/fearful √ (1)

(b) To indicate that the speaker feels unsafe/unprotected/vulnerable in Alexandra./He is fearful of the conditions in Alexandra.√ (1)

6.1.6 The exclamation mark emphasises√ the speaker's strong feeling of weakness. √ (2)

6.1.7 The speaker has tried to move away many times, but he comes back home to Alexandra – his 'mama'. √
When people in other countries mistreat him, he silently comes back home.√

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

6.1.8 The speaker feels he has lost his humanity and thus his confidence.√/The speaker feels he has been disempowered by his upbringing in Alexandra.√/ He feels he is not acknowledged as a human being because of his upbringing in Alexandra. √/ When he compares himself to others (rich/white people) and the way they are treated, he feels his humanity is not recognised. √ (1)

6.1.9 Open-ended

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

Yes

- He cannot escape poverty or oppression; he is ashamed but cannot live anywhere else as Alexandra is his home.
- He understands how things work in Alexandra and has adapted.
- His identity is formed here, and he accepts and embraces it.
- This is where he comes from, he can just be himself here.
- He is unhappy in other countries/does not fit in and comes home.
- The fact that he has returned to Alexandra ("come back", "waded back") shows that he has accepted his identity.
- He came back in spite of the fact that everything is not perfect ("rubble").
- He explicitly states that this is what he is "black", he accepts it and comes to terms with his identity.

OR

No

- He wants to escape but he loves Alexandra.
- His negative identity is formed here.
- He feels people use him to escape to far places/to advance in life/reach success.
- He leaves but the world is different and strange thus he silently returns.

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

AND

6.2 ***POEM* – Baroleng Seboni**

6.2.1 B/hurt√ (1)

6.2.2 (a) Simile√ (1)

(b) The figure of speech is relevant because epithets are sharp/insulting words and they are compared to spokes in a wheel√ used to violently stab, these harsh words hurt feelings when spoken.√ (2)

6.2.3 The speaker compares hurtful/sarcastic/mocking words√ to acid that eats away/slowly erodes sensitivity as they are destructive/irreversible.√ (2)

6.2.4 The speaker uses these words to emphasise that harsh words are like poison√ and can cause suffering like the tongue of a poisonous snake.√/
Venomous words are like poison√ and paralyse/hurt/destroy one's self-image and relationships. √/
Serpentine tongue is a Biblical reference√ to deceit.√
The snake is the first animal reference – the poison/harsh words√ kill physically and emotionally.√

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

6.2.5 The use of ellipsis creates a pause/break/change in thought. √
The first four stanzas are about the effects of hurtful/destructive words and after the ellipsis the uplifting effect of positive words are stated.√
The ellipses creates a break/change√ from the negative effect that harsh, insulting words have to the uplifting effects of positive words.√

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above (2)

6.2.6 Words should be used gently and carefully-like a soft warm jersey-loving instead of hateful√/to comfort and protect and provide warmth against the harsh/cold world.√ (2)

6.2.7 The explanation of the theme of the power of words, should include the following points, **among others:**

- Words can influence negatively or positively as determined by the tone and intention of the speaker.
- Words should be carefully chosen to comfort, otherwise they are destructive.
- Hurtful words destroy while kind words comfort.
- People believe negative comments about themselves if they are repeated.

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

6.2.8 Open-ended

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

Yes

- Poetry is the purest form of communication and what the poet hopes for in his relationship.
- People look for deeper meaning in poetry and in relationships. One should keep an open mind to accommodate the other's perspectives.
- You have to plan and think carefully when you write a poem, the same should be done before you speak.
- A poem has an unusual effect and is open to different interpretations just like communication.
- It is easier to express emotions in written form/non-verbally, to avoid confrontation.

OR

No

- The title of the poem 'Poem' is unusual and different.
- It is unconventional; it does not make sense.
- The poet should have used a reference from the content of the poem as a title.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for only 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

TOTAL: 70