GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

# 2020

# MARKING GUIDELINES

## ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE PAPER 2 (10052)

**17 pages**

## QUESTION 1: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY

1.1.1 (a) C / killed Arthur Jarvis
(b) A / a politician who enjoys the spotlight
(c) D / ignorant of the injustices of the country
(d) B / a humble minister of the Anglican Church (4)

1.1.2 C / Kumalo is Gertrude's brother. √ (1)

1.1.3 It means that Gertrude has really gone astray√ and she has abandoned her Christianity / Gertrude is living a terrible life as a prostitute. (2)

1.1.4 Kumalo thinks that Gertrude is very ill, yet her illness is about having many "husbands"/ is involved with many men, instead of one. √√ (2)

1.1.5 (a) anger/ frustration / disbelief/ shock**/**upset (1)
(Accept any ONE of the above.)

(b) He is upset √ because Gertrude is acting immorally. (2)

1.1.6 (a) Personification √ (1)
(b) It emphasises how much beer√ is being consumed in that area. √ (2)

1.1.7 Open-ended

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

Yes. Rev. Kumalo's trip to Johannesburg leads to his startling discovery of Gertrude's disgraceful life. If he had not gone there, he would always have assumed that all the values instilled in them as they were growing up were still embraced by her (Gertrude).

No. His trip to Johannesburg brings sorrow and misery about Gertrude's wasted life. He realises how powerful the forces of the other world are, how good moral values can easily be abandoned. √√√ (3)

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for YES/NO. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

1.2.1 (a) He wants to warn him to be careful of what he says to people. He wants to save him from looming danger. (2)
(b) A politician (1)

1.2.2 Johannes Pafuri√ and Matthew Kumalo√ (2)

1.2.3 Stephen Kumalo is a family man who shows love and care to everyone he meets. / He is concerned about the well-being of the people√. John Kumalo does not embrace the values of goodwill. As a politician, he tends to focus on making a profit and he becomes corrupt. (Accept other relevant differences.) (2)

1.2.4 He has anger problems/lacks self-control/he is disrespectful.
(Accept any TWO.) (2)

1.2.5 He has come to tell John that power corrupts and that a man who fights for justice must be cleansed and purified. (2)

1.2.6 Theme of brotherhood

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

Stephen Kumalo is loving and caring and he is concerned about the well-being of people. He embraces moral values. Even though John is corrupt, Stephen still embraces and tries to protect him. He is hopeful that he can still rebuild his family and community even though his sister and his own son had abandoned their good values after their arrival in Johannesburg.

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

1.2.7 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows understanding of the following aspects of the novel:

Agree – Rev Kumalo embraces the values of Ubuntu. He travels to Johannesburg to help Gertrude and to find out why his son is no longer writing home. On his way home, he takes Gertrude's son with him. All these gestures, attest to his age and life experience. He has lived long enough to understand the need to show love and care to those in need.

**OR**

Disagree – The younger generation lives freely without following traditional values. A case in point is Absalom. He has abandoned all the values that make him a good person. He ends up committing murder and he gets arrested. He impregnates a young woman but he fails to take responsibility.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response that is not well-substantiated. A candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel. (3)

**[35]**

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

2.1.1 (a) D/ a butler
(b) C/ a lawyer
(c) A/ a mysterious man
(d) B/ a scientist (4)

2.1.2 (a) Simile. √ (1)

(b) Jekyll is compared to an unhappy prisoner. √ (1)
At this point of the novel, Jekyll is literally a prisoner in his own house as he cannot go anywhere. /
Jekyll is unhappy at this point of the novel, as he has not seen his friends for a long time. √ (1)

2.1.3 (a) Mr Utterson feels surprised / amazed / shocked/ startled. √ (1)

(b) Mr Utterson has not seen Dr Jekyll for quite some time.
Dr Jekyll has cut all ties with his friends. / √
Dr Jekyll's servant informed the visitors that Jekyll was confined to his house / saw no-one. / √
In a letter Jekyll informed Utterson that he will live a life of seclusion. / √
When Mr Utterson then sees Dr Jekyll sitting at his window he is surprised to see him. √
(Any TWO answers = 1 mark each.) (2)

2.1.4 Jekyll cannot take the chance to go out in public √ as he might change into Hyde. √ (2)

2.1.5 The chapter ends with Jekyll slamming down the window. / Enfield and Utterson leave the courtyard, feeling bewildered. √ (1)

2.1.6 Dr Jekyll realised that he is busy changing/transforming into Hyde √ (1)

2.1.7 Utterson is kind – enquires about his health. √
He is concerned about Jekyll – he tries to visit him. √
He is loyal to his friend. √
He doesn't judge why Jekyll doesn't want to see any of his friends. √
(Any TWO characteristics. ONE mark each.) (2)

2.1.8 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the setting:

Agree

- The laboratory is described as neglected and sinister which symbolizes the corrupt Hyde.
- It is in the laboratory that Jekyll experiments and develops the potion which causes him to change into Hyde.
- When Utterson and Poole break down the laboratory door, they find the body of Hyde (wearing the clothes of Jekyll). It is symbolic that Hyde is created in the laboratory and dies in the laboratory.

**OR**

Disagree

- The action in the novel is more important than the setting.
- The action could have taken place anywhere – as the themes are universal and not linked to a specific time and place.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 mark for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the novel. (2)

2.2.1 When Sir Danvers is murdered√, the witness identifies Hyde as the murderer. √ (2)

2.2.2 Poole is the loyal servant of Jekyll √ (1)

2.2.3 The will states that in the case of death of Henry Jekyll, all his possessions have to go to Edward Hyde. √
Utterson has heard detestable things about Hyde. √ (2)

2.2.4 The will √
A brief note √
A packet sealed in several places / Henry Jekyll's full statement. √
(Any ONE of the enclosures.) (1)

2.2.5 Mr Lanyon √ (1)

2.2.6 Jekyll finds it humorous (funny) that he could change between the two characters, BUT it leads to his death in the end. √√ (2)

2.2.7 If something happens to Jekyll, Hyde will be the beneficiary of Jekyll's will. √
Jekyll/Hyde will not lose any money, as they are the same person. √ (2)

2.2.8 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the theme of the importance of reputation.

- A good reputation was highly valued in the Victorian area.
- As a well-respected doctor, Jekyll has to ensure his reputation is not hurt.
- He creates Hyde to cater for his undesirable cravings.
- Hyde on the other hand has no moral values and does not care about his reputation.

For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the novel. (3)

2.2.9 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the judgements:

Agree

- It would be wonderful to have another character that you can step into, just like Jekyll could change into Hyde.
- Jekyll experiments because he is curious and science gives him the opportunity to explore different options.
- Reputation is so important that Jekyll represses his evil side, which is unnatural and he therefore creates Hyde.
- When Jekyll realises he cannot control his alter ego, he refuses to leave his house, so as to limit the damage.

**OR**

Disagree

- Jekyll's choices to create Hyde lead to the death of Sir John Carews.
- He trampled a child.
- His choice leads to his own death.
- Jekyll could not live the quality life he deserved.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the novel. (3)

**[35]**

**QUESTION 3: *MACBETH***

3.1.1 (a) C / English Noblemen √
(b) E / Thane of Glamis √
(c) A / King of Scotland √
(d) B / Born by caesarian section √ (4)

3.1.2 (a) Metaphor √ (1)

(b) The two titles are compared to prologues in the rest of the play. / The awarding of the truths are seen as the first step to the throne. √
The imperial throne is referring to the crowning of Macbeth as king. √ (2)

3.1.3 The word 'supernatural' refers to witches. √
'Soliciting' means persuasion. √/
Macbeth is referring to the witches √ that have been very persuasive√ in their prophecies. (2)

3.1.4 B/ be deep in thought. √ (1)

3.1.5 Macbeth says that he is not going to take any action to become king/ he states that if Chance wants him to be king, the opportunity will arrive.
BUT when Duncan (the king) comes to visit Macbeth's castle, Macbeth kills him. √√ (2)

3.1.6 Banquo is realistic/ rational (he realises that the witches may lead Macbeth astray). √
Banquo is wise (he realises that the witches may make promises that are untrue). √
Banquo is not interested in the supernatural. √
(Any TWO answers.) (2)

3.1.7 The battle was against the rebels, led by Macdonwald. √ (1)

3.1.8 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the theme:

- The weird sisters' prophecies spur Macbeth to try to fulfil his ambitions, but the witches never *make* Macbeth do anything.
- Macbeth acts on his own to fulfil his deepest desires.
- Macbeth, a good general, allows his ambition to overwhelm him and becomes a murdering, paranoid maniac.
- Macbeth wants to be great and powerful, and sacrifices his morals to achieve that goal.
- Macbeth shows how naked ambition, freed from any sort of moral or social conscience, ultimately takes over every other characteristic of a person.
- Unchecked ambition, *Macbeth* suggests, can never be fulfilled, and therefore quickly grows into a monster that will destroy anyone who gives into it.

**NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the play. (3)

**[18]**

3.2.1
- An armed head√
- A bloody child√
- A child crowned with a tree in his hand. √
- Show of eight kings (the last one with a glass in his hand) √

(Any TWO = ONE mark each.) (2)

3.2.2 (a) The witches √ (1)

(b) Macbeth has to look up in the air. √
He has to shake his fist. √ (2)

3.2.3 Macduff has fled to England to get help from the English king to help to fight the war against Macbeth. √ (1)

3.2.4 Macbeth realises that Macduff would be dangerous as he would mobilise against him/Macduff may destroy Macbeth.√
(Any ONE reason.) (1)

3.2.5 (a) Astonished/Angry/ surprised √ (1)

(b) Macbeth is angry, he realises that he will not be able to kill Macduff√ and that Macduff is now an even bigger threat. √/
Macbeth is astonished/surprised √ that Macduff has fled from Scotland to England as Scotland is his home. √ (2)

3.2.6 The messenger tells Lady Macduff to leave/to flee. √ (1)

3.2.7 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the setting:

Agree

- When Macbeth is crowned king, after killing King Duncan, he goes to stay in the palace.
- It is in the palace that Macbeth makes his plans to kill Macduff.
- Lady Macbeth commits suicide in the palace after the killing of the king drives her insane.
- Birman wood: The soldiers cut down the branches of the forest to use as camouflage when attacking the palace. This is linked to one of the prophecies by the witches, that Macbeth has nothing to fear until the wood of Dunsinane comes near/starts moving.

**OR**

Disagree

- Very little information is given about the palace itself.
- The action in the novel is more important than the setting.
- The action could have taken place anywhere – as the themes are universal and not linked to a specific time and place.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 mark for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the context of the play. (3)

3.2.8 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant which shows an understanding of the text, among others:

Agree

- Macduff is fighting for his country and he realises that Macbeth is threat to everyone in Scotland. He is willing to sacrifice his family to get rid of Macbeth.
- Macduff has always been loyal to king Duncan and therefore will keep on fighting to ensure that good prevails above evil.

**OR**

Disagree

- Lady Macduff feels that Macduff has betrayed her by leaving his loving family alone.
- Macduff should have known that Macbeth is capable of murdering his family, after murdering the King and Banquo.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the play. (3)

**[17]**
**[35]**

**QUESTION 4:** ***MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!***

4.1.1 (a) E / Mayor of the town√
(b) C / Zionist from Brakwater√
(c) A / Choir conductor√
(d) B / Principal at Camdeboo√
(4)

4.1.2 For Thami, the future is uncertain, he is unsure if he will go to university or which field of study to pursue.√
For Isabel, she is certain of the university she will be going to and which program she will embark on and the opportunities thereof.√ (2)

4.1.3 False – they wanted to kill Thami because of his love for school/that he hated school holidays and wanted to go to school even on weekends√

**OR**

They wanted to kill Mr M because he was a sell-out. (1)

4.1.4 The irony is that Thami who used to love school and wanted to attend even on weekends, sees no value of schooling anymore but rather sees school as a trap/There is no point in schooling because this education system will not take him anywhere.√√ (2)

4.1.5 Shrug his shoulders/point to Isabel with a shaking hand/stare into space showing deep thinking/throw hands to the sides/ open eyes widely. (Any TWO)
(Accept any other relevant actions which show understanding of Thami's words.) (2)

4.1.6 C/ Thami is angry.√ (1)

4.1.7 Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the theme of education.
The discussion should include the following aspects, among others:
Mr M believes education is all that the learners need.
He gets frustrated and is desperate when they boycott school classes.
He uses the register and calls them to school.
He engages his learners with those from Camdeboo in a debate to try and show the importance of education with the aim of opening their minds.
He keeps a dictionary as a symbol of education.
He further organises a literary quiz in which Isabel and Thami would join forces.

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

4.1.8 Open –ended

Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the play, among others:

Yes – This would make Thami grow as an individual. It also allows Thami to take responsibility for his own actions.

Thami sees Mr M stuck in his matchbox room; he sees no future for him.

No – Being Mr M's favourite learner (protégé), Thami is supposed to trust Mr M when advised. Mr M definitely has a planned career for Thami as an African child. Thami is regarded as being disrespectful to not take instructions.

Mr M and Thami, have come a long way, so, Mr M knows him better and definitely will advise him accordingly/genuinely since Thami is Mr M's protégé.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for YES/NO. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the play. (3)

4.2.1 (a) Thami is abandoning/pulling out from the literary quiz/Thami is not listening to her.√ (1)

(b) He knows how much this literary quiz means to Isabel and what it means to drop it just like that.√ /He knows how hurt Isabel will be if he drops out of the literary quiz. √ (2)

4.2.2 (a) metaphor – wasting my breath√ (1)

(b) It is suitable because Isabel is trying to make Thami understands that what she is saying is serious and is affecting her√. Thami understands that Isabel needs an answer and his silence will not solve their predicament. √ (2)

4.2.3 Start from the most difficult part√/ Isabel wants Thami to be frank and state openly what bothers him no matter how difficult it is.√ (2)

4.2.4 It shows that they care for each other as friends. Thami does not want to say something that will hurt Isabel. Both Thami and Isabel confirm that they had a good time with each other. Thami wants to present his message in a way that Isabel will not feel that it was her fault that their friendship ended.√√√ (3)

4.2.5 (a) anger/frustration/disbelief√ (1)

(b) This is because Thami is going in circles on what he wants to say. Isabel cannot make sense of Thami's reaction and that frustrates her because she expects Thami to be honest with her. (2)

4.2.6 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the play, among others:

Yes – She is a victim of circumstances. Firstly, her beautiful friendship with Thami is ending due to the comrades' rules and obligations. She never expected that Thami would drop their plans to win the literary quiz after their rigorous preparations for it. Mr M who has become part of her life dies a painful death. Thami seems so cold and not the Thami Isabel knows.

No – Thami is also hurt to say what he is saying, but he too cannot help it. The two, though friends, know that it is something beyond the colour line. Isabel should have a better understanding of what Thami is going through as a friend. The literary quiz is neither Isabel nor Thami's plan, but Mr M's. Isabel does not understand the impact of the inferior education that Thami and his peers are subjected to. Thami feels obliged to step up and join the struggle to improve the education of the black children. Unfortunately Isabel is naive of this reality.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for Yes/No. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the play. (3)

**[35]**

## QUESTION 5: SHORT STORIES

5.1 ***'A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY'***

5.1.1 (a) Hawking
(b) Politics
(c) Five
(d) Pahad (4)

5.1.2 Jimmy notices that it is causing a scene/he notices that she is forcing the policemen to leave the tome yet it is part of their evidence for involvement in politics. √ (1)

5.1.3 (a) Simile√ (1)

(b) It's suitable because Jimmy is trying to convince his mother, just the way advertisers /merchants try to convince clients of the value of their products. (2)

5.1.4 B / There are many√ (1)

5.1.5 Mr Bamjee feels hurt/depressed/hopeless when his wife is arrested. (2)

5.1.6 She asks Mr Bamjee to take the children to the engagement party√/ she assures the husband of the children's support.√ (2)

5.1.7 They hurried her because she was under arrest/ the police had gathered all they wanted e.g. duplicating machine for evidence.√ (1)

5.1.8 To keep the community informed about the developments.√ (1)

5.1.9 Open-ended

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

Yes – She represents hope for all people. She has impacted positively on the young and old, particularly the marginalised groups. No one will do the duplication/ no venue for their meetings/ no one to feed the hungry.

No – The household is safe without her/ no police will harass them. The remaining family members abide by the law. Her involvement in politics brought fear and paranoia to the family. Her husband has been overshadowed and disempowered. Now that she is away, her husband's role will be revived as the head of the family.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for Yes/No. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the short story. (3)

**AND**

5.2 ***'THE NEW TRIBE'***

5.2.1 (a) Julia's mother abandoned her baby and does not know who took her./ There is no way that she could've contacted the Arlingtons because she abandoned the baby and does not even know them (Arlingtons) .√
(Accept any ONE of the above.) (1)

(b) They do not have children of their own.√/They love children.√/ They are kind-hearted√
(Accept any TWO of the above.) (2)

5.2.2 (a) The tone used is pitiful/hurt/grieving/sad/disheartened. √ (1)

(b) It is appropriate because he is explaining their adoption which he had thought that he will do at a later stage.√ (2)

5.2.3 Catherine Mba/Chester's mother wrote a letter asking the Arlingtons to adopt Chester. √ (1)

5.2.4 He always thought that the Arlingtons were his parents√. The Arlingtons treated him with love and kindness as their own son√ /. As he was growing up he did not look at the difference in race (colour line).√ (2)
(Accept any TWO.)

5.2.5 He is tormented by other children at school because he is black and his parents are white.√
He is concerned about his identity and he wants to know about his origin.√ (2)

5.2.6 Accept any relevant response which shows understanding of the theme of adoption, relevant to Chester.

The Arlingtons do not have children and this baby brings joy to them. They show love that sparks the interest of many people across the colour line. This leads to Catherine Mba giving up Chester, whom her husband could not support, for adoption. Once again The Arlingtons extend their hands in welcoming the little boy and embracing him as their own son.

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

5.2.7 Open-ended

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

Agree:
Chester's mother was more responsible because she needed to find a home for him when the new husband would not accept Chester since he had his own twins coming. Chester's mother also looked for good parents. She followed Julia's story and was convinced that Chester would be well taken care of.

Disagree:
Chester's mother was not responsible. Responsible mothers stick with their children through thick and thin. They do not abandon the children or give them up for adoption. She prioritised a husband and neglected her maternal obligation. It was irresponsible of her to become pregnant when she actually had no means to fend for her children.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response that is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the short story. (3)
**[35]**

**QUESTION 6: *POETRY***

6.1.1 (a) Shakespearian/ English sonnet √ (1)

(b) Rhyme scheme is ababcdcdefefgg√
Consists of three quatrains / rhyming couplet. √ (2)

6.1.2 The lady is evenly tempered / has a calm disposition√, unlike summer that is associated with passion. √ OR
She is not as changeable, as summer days. √√ (2)

6.1.3 C/ duration √ (1)

6.1.4 (a) Metaphor / Personification √ (1)

(b) Metaphor: Sun is compared to the 'eye of heaven.' √/
Personification: The sun is compared to a person that has eyes that shine. √
**OR**
The sun is very hot, which can cause discomfort for people as it is uncomfortable / exhausting. √ **OR**
The lady, by contrast, is cool and does not make him uncomfortable. √ (2)

6.1.5 The 'gold complexion' is a metaphor for the dazzling (golden) beauty of the sun. √
It is also personification: the sun has a face (that it hides behind the clouds). √ (2)

6.1.6 (a) Complimentary / flattering / confident√ (1)

(b) The speaker is telling the lady that her beauty is eternal/never ending. √
**OR**
Shows a contrast to the previous eight lines where limitations of summer were shown. √ (1)

6.1.7 The speaker says that the poem will make the lady immortal and give life to her beauty.
BUT the poem will have a longer effect on readers than the beauty of the lady. √√ (2)

6.1.8 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the theme: Victory of literature over death

- The speaker and the lady may have died, but the poem will keep on living, every time it is read.
- The poet is immortalised in the poem.
- The poem has life-giving forces that make it immortal.

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

6.2.1 (a) Personification √ (1)

(b) The building is compared to a person, who is unable to speak and is lonely. √
This emphasises the derelict state of the building. √ (2)

6.2.2 The speaker beat a fellow classmate. √ (1)

6.2.3 The weeds and wattle are compared to a scarf that is covering the playground. √
The place of shame, where he bullied another child, is now concealed. √ (2)

6.2.4 The word 'mute' may mean, unable to speak, suggesting the cemetery is quiet. √
The word 'mute' might also refer to the dead that are buried there, and unable to 'live'. √ (2)

6.2.5 'monumental contributions' √ (1)

6.2.6 The speaker uses the words to emphasise that he has been away so long that everything around him is so unfamiliar that he does not recognise the person who is addressing him. √√
**OR**
The speaker is so overwhelmed by the extent of the neglect that the voice he hears is possibly not a real person/he is imagining that he hears a voice. √√ (2)

6.2.7 The church has been renovated/ upgraded/ refurbished. √
**OR**
The church was firstly a Dutch Reformed Church (for whites) and is now a Methodist church (more liberal). √ (1)

6.2.8 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the setting:

- The school building is in ruins/neglected/ the roof, doors and windows are missing.
- The setting has a direct influence on how the speaker feels when visiting the school. He feels saddened.
- The educators from the school played an important role in moulding him.
- The contrast between the dilapidated school and the well-tended cemetery is clearly shown in the poem.

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

6.2.9 Open-ended

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following aspects of the judgements.

Agree

- The speaker is sad/confused/ disheartened/dejected about the state of the school.
- The state of the non-white graves shows that a lot has gone wrong in the community.
- He is heartbroken when he witnesses the total ruin of the place that shaped his childhood.

**OR**

Disagree

- He looks at things differently, from the perspective of an adult.
- He will always have the memories as he remembers Lushington and the way it was when he was a child.
- He realises that change is inevitable.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for AGREE/DISAGREE. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. A candidate can score 1 – 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be founded in the context of the poem. (3)

**[35]**