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PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

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MARKING GUIDELINES

ENGLISH FAL (SECOND PAPER) (10052)

16 pages

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE
(Second Paper)

MEMORANDUM

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

1.1 1.1.1 (a) C / The murdered man
(b) D / Getrude's nephew
(c) A / A carpenter and politician
(d) B / A reverend (4)

1.1.2 He received a letter informing him that his sister was sick√ and he thought of it as an opportunity to look for his son√ (2)

1.1.3 Refer to line 1.

(a) He is a minister / priest √ (1)
(b) It is only through Christian love√ – people loving each other will heal the country, else it will be a vicious cycle.√ (2)
(c) He is going to give all his possessions to Kumalo√ and join a monastery. √ (2)

1.1.4 Black and white people sharing a meal together√ which was not a common practice in the rest of the country. √ (2)

1.1.5 He is compassionate √ / friendly √ / accommodating√/ generous√.
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

1.1.6 Open-ended

Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding of the novel.
Yes

- He is embarrassed that his family has also left home.
- He has just met Mr Msimangu.
- To him it is a personal matter, that he doesn't want to divulge to strangers.

OR

No

- Mr Msimangu would have been able to help him, if he was aware of his situation.
- Mr Msimangu has trusted him, by allowing him to sleep over. Mr Kumalo could have trusted him with the information.
- Mr Kumalo is mature / old enough to know that one should not be embarrassed; it could happen to anyone.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO only.
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 text of the novel. (3)

1.2 1.2.1 (a) Once, when Absalom was a small boy and very sick.√ / The other time was when he had considered giving up the priesthood to open a shop. √ /
Once, when he was considering being unfaithful to his wife. √
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

(b) He is distressed, because Absalom, his son will be executed on this day. √ (1)

(c) Mr Jarvis recognizes the grief that Mr Kumalo is experiencing and that he wants to be alone in the mountains. (1)

1.2.2 (a) Personification / Metonymy√ (1)

(b) Personification: The voice is personified, as he hears a voice speaking to him. He then realises it is Mr Jarvis. √√

OR

Metonymy: Metonymy is a literary device in which a representative term stands in for something else. The voice is named, but it actually refers to Mr Jarvis. √√ (2)

1.2.3 Both Mr Kumalo and Mr Jarvis are familiar with isiZulu. √ / It is one of the languages that is spoken in KwaZulu-Natal. √ (1)

1.2.4 He is so overcome with gratitude that he cannot express himself. √ (1)

1.2.5 B / devastating √ (1)

1.2.6 compassionate √/ sympathetic√ / considerate √/ kind √/ caring √
NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

1.2.7 Every time he faces a challenge he goes to the mountain for solace. Going to the mountain suggests getting closer to God / a higher power. After visiting the mountain, he feels positive / optimistic about the challenges he is facing.
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 text of the novel. (3)

1.2.8 Open-ended
Accept a response that shows knowledge and understanding of the novel.

- Mr Jarvis has lost both his son and wife and he has experienced deep loss.
- He does not seek revenge.
- He is prepared to build a church / help Mr Kumalo whose son killed his son.

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 text of the novel. (3)
[35]

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

2.1 2.1.1 (a) C / A reputable London doctor
(b) D / Utterson's clerk and confidant
(c) A / Lifelong friend of Mr. Utterson
(d) B / A member of Parliament (4)

2.1.2 It states that in the event of the death / disappearance of Dr Jekyll √ all his property should be given over to Mr Edward Hyde. √ (2)

2.1.3 "scientific heresies √"
NOTE: TWO consecutive words. (1)

2.1.4 "-you needn't frown-" √
NOTE: FOUR consecutive words. (1)

2.1.5 Mr Utterson doesn't like to gossip / speak ill of his friends √: When Jekyll makes negative comments it is clear that he is not in favour of these words. √
He is inquisitive√: he wants to know the truth / he keeps on referring to the will that troubles him. √
He is concerned about Jekyll √: He would not let the matter rest about his will. √√
(2)

2.1.6 Dr Jekyll's physical appearance changes / becomes pale / eyes show distress, with black colour appearing. √

Dr Jekyll's words indicate that he is stressed. He refuses to listen to anything / wants to drop the subject. √
NOTE: Must refer to physical appearance and words. ONE mark each. (2)

2.1.7 Utterson heard from his friend how Mr Hyde trampled a young girl √ and then paid the family to keep quiet. √ (2)

2.1.8 Open-ended
Accept a response that shows knowledge and understanding of the novel.

- Mr Utterson is a laywer, and is expected to be trusted.
- Mr Utterson has known Dr Jekyll for years and will have a bond of trust with him.
- Mr Utterson is known as a friend of Dr Jekyll, and they have shared a number of experiences.

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 text of the novel. (3)

2.2 2.2.1 (a) oxymoron √ (1)

(b) The oxymoron appears in the words "sombre excitement". Sombre means sad / serious whereas excitement suggests happy / enthusiastic. √
The two contrasting ideas refer to the character of Hyde that cannot be explained rationally / two sides of the same person. √ (2)

2.2.2 (a) A drawer (with vials) √ (1)

(b) The vials in the drawer will be used to transform Hyde into Jekyll. √ /
The notebook contains the years of experiments √ /
This is the proof Dr. Lanyon needs to see to believe that Dr Jekyll's experiments weren't true / real. √√ (2)

2.2.3 polite / civil / well-mannered / respectful √ (1)
NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above.

2.2.4 Visitor (Mr Hyde): He is impatient / wanted to shake the answer out of him / urgent to know the answer. √

Dr Lanyon: Remains calm / shows manners / upholds social customs √ (2)

2.2.5 Mr Hyde represents the evil / animal / primitive side of man.
Dr Jekyll represents civilization / law / conscience.
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 text of the novel. (3)

2.2.6 Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the structure of the novel. The discussion must support the initial response but answers containing combinations must be credited.
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 text of the novel. Answers must include a discussion about the structure of the novel and Dr Lanyon's narrative in the sequence of events.

For example: The narrative of Dr. Lanyon is seen as the climax in the novel. The doctor's narrative explains that Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is one and the same person.
Suspense is created when Lanyon refuses to disclose the reason for the change. Only when the last chapter of the novel is read, will all fall into place. (3)

2.2.7 Open-ended
Accept a response that shows knowledge and understanding of the novel.
Yes

- Evil will always manifest itself, no matter the time.
- Evil is part of human nature.
- Even though it is far-fetched, it makes interesting reading material.

OR

No

- It is not realistic, as you cannot have a person divided into two different people, who represent good and evil.
- The setting during the Victorian era, will not appeal to everyone.
- A murder has taken place and there is no investigation, except for Utterson's enquiries.

Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the novel. The discussion must support the initial response but answers containing combinations must be credited.
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 text of novel. Answers must include a discussion about the possibility of the duality of human nature. (3)
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QUESTION 3: *MACBETH*

3.1 3.1.1 (a) B / Commits suicide
(b) D / The king of Scotland
(c) A / Escapes Macbeth's assassins
(d) C / Macbeth's close friend (4)

3.1.2 Macbeth √ (1)

3.1.3 (a) The witches / weird sisters√ (1)
(b) He also refers to them as having more than mortal knowledge√ and having the ability to vanish into thin air.√ (2)
(c) It is the day Macbeth defeated / killed √ the Thane of Cawdor / or it is the day that the rebels were defeated by the King's men. √ (1)

3.1.4 (a) Open-ended
Accept a response that shows knowledge and understanding of the drama.
Yes

- She has not thought about Macbeth becoming king.
- Macbeth has not done anything to accomplish his ambitions in the past.
- Macbeth is not the next heir to the throne.

OR

No

- Macbeth is related to Duncan, there is an expectancy that he might become the next king.
- He is the Thane of Glamis, that the witches predicted, therefore it is likely for the other prophecies to come true.
- During those times, people believed in the existence of witches.
  Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the drama. 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 text of the drama. (3)

(b) King Duncan arrives to stay at Macbeth's castle. Lady Macbeth uses the opportunity to convince Macbeth to kill Duncan.√ After the death of Duncan, Macbeth is declared King, after the sons run away. √ (2)

3.1.5 That Macbeth lacks the courage√ to do something evil as he is essentially a good person.√ (2)

3.1.6 'my dearest partner'
NOTE: The quote must be THREE consecutive words. Do not penalise if quotation marks have been omitted. (1)

3.2 3.2.1 Macbeth believes he cannot be killed by someone born of woman. √ It is irony, because Macbeth doesn't know that Macduff was not born in a natural way, he was born by Caesarean section. √ (2)

3.2.2 (a) C√ / a metaphor (1)

(b) The servant is compared to a goose, which is usually white in colour. √ His face has whitened because of the fear. √ (2)

3.2.3 Anger / contempt / irritation √ (1)

3.2.4 The servant's face is pale with fear.√ Pricking his face will give colour and hide the fear.√ (2)

3.2.5 He is brave / fearless.
He does not tolerate cowardice.
He is gullible.
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

3.2.6 Macbeth has lost his wife and she has been the one that has supported him throughout.
His soldiers are deserting him.
He is supposed to be joyous because he is king, but he is only experiencing sorrow.
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

3.2.7 The witches deceived Macbeth through their predictions / prophecies. /
The witches only told Macbeth half-truths and he interpreted them to suit his own desires.
He is deceived when Birnam Wood moves towards Dunisane; the soldiers cut off branches to conceal their numbers.
He is deceived when Macduff kills him; as Macduff was not born naturally but by Caesarean section.

NOTE: Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the drama. 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 text of the drama. (3)

3.2.8 Open-ended
Accept a response that shows knowledge and understanding of the drama.
Yes

- Lady Macbeth prays to the evil spirits to fill her body from head to toe.
- She knows about the consequences of what will happen if you kill the king / disruption of natural order.
- She was prepared to kill Duncan / commit murder; if only he did not resemble her father.

OR

No

- Everyone makes mistakes, does not deserve to die like that.
- She does it because she loves Macbeth so much.
- It was Macbeth's ambition to become king and she realises that he will not be able to do it on his own.

Accept a relevant response which shows knowledge of the drama. 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 text of the drama. (3)

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QUESTION 4: *MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!*

4.1 4.1.1 (a) B√ Believes Bantu Education is a trap for them and is in favour of a future as a revolutionary

(b) A√ is ignorant of the effects of Apartheid on the majority of South Africa

(c) E√ Believes learners to be major shareholders in the future

(d) C√ Believes education is important for the learners (4)

4.1.2 Zolile High School / Number One classroom / Mr M's classroom. (1)
NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above.

4.1.3 Thami has come to warn Mr M that the crowd√ is coming to destroy the school and kill him. √ (2)

4.1.4 (a) Sarcastic / cynical √ (1)

(b) He is sarcastic, because you do not need education, to write any slogans. Spelling does not matter if you are going to vandalise / destroy everything. √√ (2)

4.1.5 They are preparing for a literary quiz (at Grahamstown) / Mr. M has entered them to take part in the literary quiz. √ (1)

4.1.6 'Ignoring the offered book' √
Do not penalise when quotation marks have not been included. (1)

4.1.7 He remains a committed teacher.
He is concerned about his students.
He is dedicated to teaching.
He is stubborn.
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

4.1.8 Open-ended
Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding ofthe drama.

Yes

- He could have handled the warning differently by taking Thami's idea to convince the comrades that he will no longer go to the school√.
- He should have signed the declaration.
- He should have joined the struggle.

OR

No

- What he does is right because he takes responsibility for his actions.
- He cannot compromise his love for education for riots and boycotts.
- He realises that he cannot do anything to stop the crowd, they are there to kill him and they might even kill Thami, because Thami has come to warn him.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO only.
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 text of the drama. (3)

4.2 4.2.1 Myalatya √ (1)
NOTE: The spelling must be correct.

4.2.2 The television programme√ in (Reverend Mbopas's lounge) of the Ethiopian tribesman carrying the body of the child. √ (2)

4.2.3 (a) C / metaphor √ (1)

(b) The bundle that is referred to is the burden / unhappiness / challenge that people carry with them / face each day. √√ (2)

4.2.4 Mr M feels that the children of Africa do not regard education as important. He makes use of the pronoun "my'' to show how important children are to him, not only in South Africa, but also in Africa.
However, these children's lives are destroyed by the poor conditions in a country. √√ (2)

4.2.5 The comrades / the crowd / the mob. √ (1)

4.2.6 He is not innocent. He admits that he has submitted the list of names and addresses to the police but not for money but because he did not know how to stop these children from boycotting and not coming to school. √√ (2)

4.2.7 Mr M wants to hear that he is appreciated / he is a mentor. √ (1)

4.2.8

- Mr M resists apartheid but will not oppose it with violence.
- He believes in the power of words, which have the ability to get inside the heads of the oppressors.
- Thami sees boycotts and violent opposition as the only remaining option to win his people's freedom.
- In the extract violence wins over words, breaking glass is heard and stones are thrown into the classroom where education is supposed to take place. (3)

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 text of the drama.

4.2.9 Open-ended

Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding of the drama.

Yes

- Thami is a brilliant student, but the political situation makes it unbearable for him to remain in school.
- He aspires towards good education.
- He is willing to sacrifice his own life and future career for the sake of equal education.

OR

No

- He is a brilliant student and could have proceeded far in life, but he throws away all his opportunities of achieving success.
- He allows himself to be swayed from his education.
- He is even prepared to sacrifice his friendship with Isabel for the sake of the comrades / struggle.

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

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 text of the novel. (3)

[35]

SECTION C

QUESTION 5: *THE LAST BREATH*

5.1 5.1.1 (a) Dad
(b) School for the Blind
(c) helpless
(d) marry (4)

5.1.2 Anger / frustration / disappointment / discontent (1)

5.1.3 The fact is that the narrator cannot marry Eva because she is blind. (1)

5.1.4 Dad is surprised because his son tells him to give Eva eyes.
He has not realised how serious his son feels about Eva. (2)

5.1.5 He dies of cancer. (1)

5.1.6 He feels this way because he is frustrated that his father is not seeing how much he loves Eva√ and he is denying him marriage√. / Dad does not see his son and Eva's prospective happiness.√ (2)

5.1.7
- The narrator commits himself to marrying Eva despite his father's refusal / discouragement
- The father is committed to make sure that Eva and the narrator do not marry. (3)

5.1.8 Open-ended
Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding of the story.
Yes
- He feels that Eva will be a burden to his son.
- He is aware of the challenges his son will have to face and prefers to be spared from it.
- He has not met Eva yet, so he cannot judge a person who he has not met.

OR

No
- No parent is allowed to choose a wife for his son.
- Being blind does not mean that Eva cannot enjoy a fulfilled life.
- His son has found happiness and love, which should not be taken away from him.
- As a person with cancer he should know how it feels to be judged, and now he is doing exactly the same.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO only.
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 text of the story. (3)

THE NEW TRIBE

5.2 5.2.1 (a) The headmaster comes to Miss Slattery's classroom because the noise of the crying learner draws him to the class √ (1)

5.2.2 (b) B√ Metaphor (1)

5.2.3 The headmaster calls Chester a little devil and this makes Julia angry. (2)

5.2.4 The headmaster and Miss Slattery are aware that Julia and Chester are not blood related; they are adopted siblings and are of different race groups. (2)

5.2.5 Julian is the name of the boy that finds Julia. The girl is then christened Julia in recognition of Julian. (2)

5.2.6 It strengthened Chester's sense of not belonging / He feels that he is not part of this white family and later asked Arthur who his real mother is √.
Julia accepts her situation and is not worried √. (2)

5.2.7 She is caring / protective.
She is assertive. (2)

5.2.8 Chester and Ray are friends and Chester takes it upon himself to look after Ray.
Chester knows how it feels to be left out.
Chester is like a brother to Ray as he gives him comfort on the day Ray cries at school. (2)
NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above.

5.2.9 He is a pastor / priest / vicar. (1)

5.2.10 Open-ended
Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding of the story.
Yes

- The title is relevant to the story because Julia and Chester are from different tribes yet they are adopted by white parents and become a family. (Brother and sister)
- Ginny and Arthur adopted and raised children of different ethnic groups and become one family.

OR
No

- The word tribe has a negative connotation, as it might refer to gangs / animals and not to family as it is used in this story.
- The marriage of black and white people is nothing new, and has been going on for years.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO only.
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 text of the story. (3)

[35]

SECTION D

QUESTION 6

'SPRING'

6.1 6.1.1 (a) Petrachan / Italian √
(b) octave
(c) sestet (3)

6.1.2 (a) Simile√ (1)
(b) The sound of the thrush's song is compared to lightning that strikes. The simile emphasises that the sound is striking / powerful. The listener can clearly hear the beauty of the season, spring. √√
NOTE: ONE mark for identification of figure of speech and TWO marks for an explanation of the figure of the speech. (2)

6.1.3 Figuratively √
The figure of speech that is used here is personification√ / The leaves look like they are painting the blue of the sky. √
NOTE: ONE mark for figuratively and ONE mark for the reason supplied. (2)

6.1.4 Anguish / urgency / pleading √
NOTE: Any ONE of the above (1)

6.1.5 The beauty / fruitfulness of Spring is compared to the beauty of the Garden of Eden √.
It also refers to the expulsion from the Garden of Eden and the speaker pleads to God to save the innocent minds from sin. √ (2)

6.1.6
- From the sestet the poem turns into a prayer, where the speaker speaks directly to God.
- Nature reminds the speaker of the power of God.
- Several references to religious symbols: lambs, Garden of Eden. (4)

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 text of the poem. (3)

6.1.7 Open-ended

Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding of the poem.

Yes

- Spring is the time of year when man moves closest to nature and God.
- When we see the beauty of spring, which suggests renewal, we are renewed by God**.**
- During Spring everything seems beautiful, even weeds are described as beautiful.

OR

No

- The power of God is not only seen in Spring, but is evident in all the seasons.
- Each season has its own beauty.
- The images used may be too difficult for all readers to understand, and will therefore not be convinced that Spring is the most beautiful season.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO only.
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 text of the poem. (3)

'Mid-Term Break'

6.2 6.2.1 At school / in the sick room √ (1)

6.2.2 The reader expects the school bells to ring to announce the end of the period.
In this context knelling is associated with a funeral / death. (2)

6.2.3 He usually deals with it calmly.
He doesn't show that much emotion. (1)

6.2.4 'hard blow': means literally the impact when the car hits the boy. √
'hard blow': means emotionally, it is the pain of losing a child. √ (2)

6.2.5 It shows the baby is too young to understand what has happened / is happy to see his brother. (1)

6.2.6 He is treated as a grown-up and not like a fourteen year old boy. (1)

6.2.7 B / the speaker has lost his brother. (1)

6.2.8 The driver of the vehicle / herself / God. (1)

6.2.9 He is seeing him for the first time / He was away at boarding school. (1)

6.2.10 (a) Metaphor (1)
(b) The bruise on the boy's temple is compared to a flower. The poppy is a symbol of remembrance and death. To the speaker it feels as if the bruise (the flower) can be removed, so that he would not be dead anymore. √√
NOTE: A candidate can score 1 mark for a response which is not well-substantiated. (2)

6.2.11 '… a foot for every year' (1)

6.2.12 Accept a response which shows knowledge and understanding of the poem.

- The title suggests a time of happiness, the poem deals with a time of grief.
- The speaker is having a break in classes, but has to deal with the death of his brother.
- The word 'break' suggests a time of rest; however, this will not be a time of rest but a time of grieving.

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 text of the poem. (3)

[35]

TOTAL: 70