



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2020**

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2  
MARKING GUIDELINE  
(EXEMPLAR)**

**MARKS: 70**

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This marking guideline consists of 29 pages.

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## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from ONE section.
2. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.

## MARKING GUIDELINES

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

**SECTION A: NOVEL****QUESTION 1: FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD**

- 1.1 1.1.1 (a) D / skilled and experienced farmer ✓  
 (b) E / increasingly obsessed with Bathsheba ✓  
 (c) B / works for Bathsheba as a carter ✓  
 (d) A / dies giving birth ✓ (4)
- 1.1.2 All his sheep die by falling off a cliff ✓ he was then forced to sell all he possesses to pay his debts. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.3 Gabriel sees a fire on Bathsheba farm and he quickly takes charge by giving orders to the workers on how to extinguish the fire. They could see the leadership qualities that they lack. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.1.4 It is ironic that Gabriel Oak who was a farm owner (when Bathsheba was poor and relying on her aunt) now comes to Bathsheba's farm to ask for work as a shepherd. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.1.5 Shocking/ surprising ✓  
 Gabriel does not recognise Bathsheba because she has her head covered with scarf protecting her from the smoke, when she takes it off Gabriel is shocked to see her. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.6 She is grateful / thankful / generous. ✓ (1)  
 Bathsheba rewards the men for a job well done. / She is grateful that the men worked so hard to save her farm from the fire. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.7 Accept a relevant response which shows understanding of the theme of fate.  
 • Gabriel is an independent and very skilful farmer.  
 • He loses everything when his young shepherd dog herds the sheep to the cliff and they die.  
 • Because the farm is not insured, he is forced to sell everything to pay his debts.  
 • He goes and looks for work and is hired as a shepherd on Bathsheba's farm.
- 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)

**AND**

- 1.2 1.2.1 Fanny Robin ✓ (1)
- 1.2.2 She is Troy's secret lover and mother of their unborn child. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2.3 (a) Oxymoron ✓ (1)
- (b) Fanny is happy to see Troy, the father of her unborn child. At the same time, she is frightened of telling him what she is going through. ✓ One can see that she is not in a good state, but she cannot tell Troy. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.4 Fanny manages to reach the workhouse and she dies when she gets there. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.5 (a) Rude / authoritative ✓ (1)
- (b) He exercises his authority over Bathsheba. / He hides his secret about Fanny. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.6 He knows the woman and does not want Bathsheba to find out the truth. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2.7 (a) Troy is shocked and worried to see Fanny. He can see that she is sick and pregnant but at same time he cannot help her. He does not have money to give her. ✓✓ (2)
- (b) Troy is a soldier. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.8 Open-ended.

Yes.

- This is because Troy loves Fanny.
- He has been prepared to marry Fanny but she did not honour their appointments.
- Troy keeps Fanny's hair in his belongings as a sign of his love for her.
- He is worried that he does not have money to help Fanny.
- When they finally make proper arrangements to meet Fanny dies.
- He spends all that he has to purchase a tombstone for Fanny.

**OR**

No.

- Troy cares only for himself.
- When he does not see Fanny after their failed wedding arrangements, he does not look for her.
- He continues with his life.
- He meets Bathsheba and marries her.
- He leads a good life with Bathsheba, and he forgets about Fanny.
- He sees her pregnant and in pain on the way, but he does not offer her a lift because of Bathsheba.

**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)

**AND**

- 1.3 1.3.1 'pique' ✓ (1)
- 1.3.2 B / infidelity ✓ (1)
- 1.3.3 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) Bathsheba is hurt and angry because Troy is insensitive to her feelings. ✓ He is wasting her money. / He keeps secrets from her. ✓ (2)
- (c) It is the fact that Troy has kept a woman's small coil of hair. ✓ He taunts Bathsheba about the beauty of this other woman and has no regard for Bathsheba's love. ✓ (2)
- 1.3.4 He married her for her wealth ✓ and property. ✓ (2)
- 1.3.5 (a) He is arrogant / insensitive / dishonest. ✓ He does not regard Bathsheba's feelings or explains why he keeps the hair. Instead he accuses her of being jealous. ✓ (2)
- (b) Troy dies at Boldwood's house where he is shot at by Boldwood because he seized Bathsheba demanding that she comes to him after his disappearance. / He dies because he hurt Bathsheba and Boldwood shot him. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.3.6 He gambled with money that he intended giving to Fanny. On hearing that Fanny had died, he bought a tombstone for her grave. ✓✓ (2)

## 1.3.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Troy is only after Bathsheba's money.
- He does not love her and her tells her that Fanny is the only woman he has ever loved.
- He deserts Bathsheba when he hears about Fanny's death.
- After his fake death, he goes back and reclaims Bathsheba and her wealth.
- Boldwood loved Bathsheba and repeatedly asked her to marry him.

**OR**

No.

- Bathsheba followed her heart in marrying Troy.
- It was her choice, because Troy was young and charming.
- She did not know that Troy would be abusive / not treat her well.
- Boldwood was old.
- She did not love Boldwood.

**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)

**AND**

- 1.4 1.4.1 Gabriel has always been helpful to her. They are friends. He has always been on her side whenever others were against her. √√ (2)
- 1.4.2 Gabriel keeps away from her. He avoids places where Bathsheba would be. He used other entrances where possible. He does not come to her when there is something to be done but he writes notes. √√ (2)
- 1.4.3 He is the manager of Bathsheba's farm. √ (1)
- 1.4.4 He protects Bathsheba from rumours that he is after her. √ Also, he does not like the fact that people think he wants to take over Farmer Boldwood's farm. √ (2)
- 1.4.5 (a) The misery presented by the season, autumn, describes Bathsheba's sad and miserable life especially as it reminds her of the time of her husband's death. √√ (2)
- (b) It means it is actually a year that Troy has passed away and that makes Bathsheba a widow. Troy's death is legally known than the first time when he was assumed dead from drowning in the sea. √√ (2)
- 1.4.6 He proposed marriage to Bathsheba, and she agreed. √ (1)

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

- Different sorts of love are explored in this novel.
- Each type of love comes from a different set of values and a different character.
- Gabriel asks Bathsheba to marry him, but she rejects him. He continues loving her, being very patient till she agrees to marry him.
- Bathsheba plays a trick on Boldwood because he does not notice her.
- Her tricks backfire as Boldwood becomes obsessed with her but she does not love Boldwood.
- Boldwood is imprisoned trying to protect her.
- Bathsheba marries Troy because he is young and attractive.
- It turns out that Troy is after her money but does not really love her.

**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)

1.4.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- When Gabriel first proposes to her, she rejects him.
- Gabriel promises to work hard so as to take care of her until he dies.
- She plainly tells Gabriel that she does not love him.
- Also, she does not see the idea of marriage as she regards it as a prison because the husband will always be there, and she will have no life of her own.
- She goes and marry Troy.
- When Troy is dead, she promises to marry Boldwood.
- Gabriel had always shown her that he loves her by being there for her.

**OR**

No.

- She deserves Gabriel's love.
- She was honest with him when she told him she did not love him.
- She was still young and ambitious, and the idea of marriage would have tied her down.
- She has made mistakes and she learnt from them.
- Now she has matured and values Gabriel.
- She is the kind of woman that Gabriel deserves.

**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)  
[70]

**QUESTION 2: DREAMING OF LIGHT**

- 2.1 2.1.1 (a) C / a bird trail ✓  
 (b) E / where Spike Maphosa stays ✓  
 (c) A / where illegal mining syndicates operate ✓  
 (d) B / a border post ✓ (4)
- 2.1.2 (a) The recruits / the zama zamas ✓ (1)
- (b) These people are in South Africa illegally. ✓ / They have no proper identities. / They working in mines that operate illegally. ✓ (Accept any TWO) (2)
- 2.1.3 (a) Warning / cautioning ✓ (1)
- (b) He is trying to make Taiba to see that the police or the securities are not what he thinks they are. They are all dangerous. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.4 'It no longer matters to me.' ✓ (1)
- 2.1.5 He is naïve / innocent. ✓ (1)  
 Taiba thinks that if the shooting is from the police, they will be sympathetic to them. /  
 Once they find them, they will take them home. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.6 They may be shot at and killed. ✓ / He may lose his freedom / his position as a leader of the recruits / going home / being paid. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.7 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- The young boys are recruited from their countries / homes with the promise of better jobs and good money.
  - Because of poverty they accept the jobs, not knowing that they are going to suffer.
  - Taiba, when learning that what they are doing is illegal, hopes to be rescued by the police.
  - He begins to hope that when found, they will be taken home.
  - He does not know that the police as well as the security companies are corrupt.
- 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)

**AND**



- 2.2 2.2.1 (a) Aires cannot walk. ✓ He is injured from the rockfall / from being beaten by Faceman. ✓ (2)
- 2.2.2 B / he dislikes them. ✓ (1)
- 2.2.3 They are called foreign fools because they come to South Africa illegally as they want money. They see the dangers they are faced with, but they still come back to work in the mines. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.4 (a) He is the syndicate's main man. / He is in charge of the operations of the zama zama in the mine. ✓ (1)
- (b) His name refers to the face that one may be able to notice or look at, yet no one inside the mine is able to look at him for fear of being beaten. ✓✓ (2)
- (c) Onomatopoeia ✓ (1)
- (d) The sound of the spectacles and the fact that there is no Faceman bring joy to Regile. The sound of the spectacles means they are going out of the mine and Faceman not being there means they are free from intimidation. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.5 There is still no freedom. They are locked up and cannot go anywhere. ✓ (1)
- 2.2.6 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following points, **among others**:
- The foreigners and the children are promised jobs and good money to come and work in the mines.
  - Once they are in the mines they are ill-treated and sent to work in dangerous places in the mine.
  - The children are not paid and work in bad parts of the mine.
  - If they are dead or injured nobody cares. It is only if they get better that they are taken care off.
  - Their dead bodies get disposed of or if they are lucky, they get to be taken back to their countries.
- 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)

## 2.2.7 Open ended.

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

Yes.

- Zama zamas do have a choice of not working in the mines.
- They first come to South Africa illegally which is by choice
- They are supposed to think of their safety and the implications of going to another country.
- Once they are in the mines and have a chance of going home, they should stay there and not go back to South Africa.
- Instead, they call it a zama zama cycle where they are arrested, taken to jail and deported, but they still come back.

**OR**

No.

- The zama zamas do not have a choice.
- They come to South Africa because of poverty and lack of jobs in their countries.
- Some are not educated and cannot get better jobs.
- If they are promised good jobs in South Africa, they have no choice but to come.
- With the money they get, they can feed their parents or siblings back at home.

**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)

**AND**

2.3 2.3.1 They offer to help tourists who have come to visit the town. They offer to keep the baboons away from tourists whilst they go sightseeing. They spot birds for tourists and tell them the names of the birds. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO. (2)

2.3.2 (a) Excitement / elation ✓ (1)

(b) She is excited about the money she has earned and is thinking about what she will buy with it. ✓ (1)

2.3.3 She buys colours of paint ✓ and some brushes. ✓ (2)

2.3.4 He thinks she should spend her money on something useful / something she can benefit from and not waste it. (1)

- 2.3.5 She does not go to school because her father does not want her to go to school. ✓ (1)
- 2.3.6 (a) Baba Mavuso ✓ (1)
- (b) Baba Mavuso is abusive to his daughter. He does not see anything good about Katekani. He does not want her to go to school but she should do household chores. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.3.7 'One day when I'm working directly for the syndicate.' ✓ (1)
- 2.3.8 Regile is not educated and therefore he thinks he cannot get another job. ✓  
Being a zama zama is the only thing he knows. ✓ (2)
- 2.3.9 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- At first Regile and Katekani are friends.
  - Katekani tells Regile she missed him when he was in the mine.
  - They go to town and try to earn some money.
  - They talk a lot to each other.
  - Regile is protective of Katekani. He is prepared to withstand Baba Mavuso's fury trying to save Katekani.
  - At the end Regile asks Katekani to be his girlfriend.

**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.

### AND

- 2.4 2.4.1 (a) Onomatopoeia. ✓ (1)
- (b) Baba Mavuso is angry and fuming that Regile has come to lie on behalf of Katekani. ✓  
Regile lies to him, betraying his trust. ✓ (2)
- (c) He means that Taiba is that boy who talks a lot. ✓ (1)
- 2.4.2 A / he has no regard for Katekani. ✓ (1)
- 2.4.3 He goes to the shed to check up on Aires and the other sick recruit and he finds out that Taiba is not there. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.4.4 He thinks he is the only one who can assist them from being in the mine against their will. ✓ (1)
- 2.4.5 The mine was closing, and he got paid. He put his money in the bank and the mine people and bank people took away his money from the bank. ✓✓ (2)

- 2.4.6 He is cruel / insensitive / ruthless. ✓ (1)  
 Papa Mavuso beats Katekani, his daughter. He also keeps the recruits like prisoners. ✓ (1)

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

- Faceman started as a zama zama recruit in the mine.
- He did all the work when the other recruits were cowards and lazy.
- He survived the horror of working inside the mine
- He worked his way up to where he is now.
- Now he carries on with the abuse of the recruits believing that they have to be tough.
- After what happened to him, Papa Mavuso believes that being soft does not pay.
- He chooses to be violent to everyone close to him for fear of betrayal.

**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)

2.4.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Regile has worked for Papa Mavuso for some time.
- Papa Mavuso trusts him and he is a leader of the young recruits.
- He pays him well and keeps his money when he is inside the mine.
- He assists him in sending money home when he cannot go home.
- He allows him to go to town to do whatever he likes.
- He has his own place to sleep when the other recruits sleep in a locked shed.

**OR**

No.

- Papa Mavuso is using Regile for his personal gains.
- He has a leader for all the groups of the young recruits to keep an eye on them.
- He calls Regile a foreign fool.
- If anything goes wrong with Regile, he could discard him or treat him like all the other foreigners.

**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)

[70]

**TOTAL SECTION A: 70**

**SECTION B: DRAMA****QUESTION 3: SOPHIATOWN**

- 3.1 3.1.1 (a) B /Tobiansky's wife ✓  
 (b) E / shebeen queen ✓  
 (c) D / group of gangsters ✓  
 (d) C / cinema ✓ (4)
- 3.1.2 (a) Oxymoron ✓ (1)
- (b) Although a funeral is not a pleasant place to be, Mingus happens to see someone he likes whom he wants to be his girlfriend. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 Charlie is Mingus's sidekick. ✓ He follows Mingus wherever he goes and does what Mingus tells him to do. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.4 Jakes is a writer and so Mingus wants a well written letter to impress Princess.  
 Mingus himself is not a good writer. / Mingus cannot write. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.5 (a) Tsotsitaal ✓ (1)
- (b) It represents a mixture of races living together in Sophiatown. ✓ It gives the people of Sophiatown a strong sense of a collective identity. It is a language of unity. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.6 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The letter is well written and addresses Princess in a loving manner.
- Mingus is honest.
- He has told Princess everything about himself.
- He promises to take her to nice places.
- He tells her that he goes for the best meaning he is a man of high standards.

**OR**

No.

- Although the letter is well-written, Mingus shows himself to be a demanding person telling Princess not to be late.
- The fact that he is a gangster; gangsters are known to be violent.
- He says he owns the town; he should be controlling and arrogant.
- He is too materialistic and therefore sometimes treats people as objects.

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

**AND**

- 3.2 3.2.1 B / irritated by what Charlie is doing ✓ (1)
- 3.2.2 It is illegal for her to stay there because she is white. / Segregation laws forbid different races from living in the same house / area. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2.3 (a) Surprise / disbelief ✓ (1)
- (b) Ruth is white and Drum Magazine is for black people. Mingus finds it surprising that Ruth reads that magazine. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.4 (a) Jakes wants a Jewish girl to come and stay with them for study purposes. ✓✓ (2)
- (b) Jakes wants promotion at work by writing about something interesting. ✓  
He is tired of writing about boxing. ✓ (2)
- 3.2.5 She comes from Yeoville. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.6 She is open-minded / curious. ✓ (1)
- She reads a black people's magazine which is something that other people find strange. She comes to Sophiatown having read about the place. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.7 It is an area where people own property permanently and completely. The people do not lease their houses from the government like the rest of the houses where black people live. ✓✓ (2)

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

- The people of 65 Gerty Street allow Ruth to stay though she is not allowed to do so by law.
- Ruth adjusts her standards of living to fit the life situation of Sophiatown.
- They then teach Ruth ways to survive in Sophiatown / and ways to speak in Sophiatown.
- Ruth teaches them about her culture, and she learns about the culture of black people though their lives are complicated.

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

**AND**

3.3 3.3.1 Mingus is angry because Princess left, and he does not know where she is. He thinks Princess is unfaithful. √√ (2)

3.3.2 (a) Ruth is an outsider because she is white, and it's easier for her to criticise because she can always depend on her family when things go wrong. √√ (2)

(b) Ruth is educated and from a liberal area. She also has a job. √  
Princess is uneducated and has no one to take care of her and therefore depends on Mingus. √ (2)

3.3.3 Jakes is a journalist, so he watches people's actions and writes stories about them. He does not want to get involved; he must always be objective. √√ (2)

3.3.4 Jakes should stand up / move away from Ruth. / look her straight in the eye. √√ (2)

**NOTE:** Accept other relevant responses.

3.3.5 Jakes develops from being a mere observer into a person who is part of making history. He starts writing about the forced removals and in the end, he becomes emotionally involved. √√ (2)

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

- Princess comes from a slum.
- She does not have a family to turn to when things go wrong for her.
- She is not educated.
- She is therefore dependent on Mingus who ill-treats her.
- Not having anything in her life makes her accept being abused by Mingus.
- Only when she has a modelling job, is she able to leave Mingus.

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

(3)

3.3.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Mingus has a right to claim his belongings if Princess is unruly.
- Princess owes Mingus the decency to tell him when she goes somewhere and not just dress up and leave.
- Mingus has treated her well by taking her to the best cinemas and spoil her with gifts.
- He only pampered her because she was his girlfriend and they were on good terms.
- Princess has no right to them if she has another boyfriend.

**OR**

No.

- Mingus has no right to take the clothes he gave to Princess.
- Mingus is a bully.
- The gifts / clothes he gave her were a token of his love.
- Mingus is disrespectful.
- He cannot accept rejection and resorts to violence.
- He thinks it is enough to give Princess material things and thinks that she should be grateful to him for those things.

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

(3)

**AND**



- 3.4 3.4.1 He is bitter because Sophiatown is no more. / Sophiatown has been demolished and they have to leave. √√ (2)
- 3.4.2 (a) Metaphor √ (1)
- (b) Jakes hates what has happened to the community of Sophiatown. They were forcefully removed, and they could not do anything about it. √√ (2)
- (c) The community have lost their homes/livelihoods and identities/lives, music/entertainment, jobs. √ (2)

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO.

- 3.4.3 The name Triomf is an Afrikaans word meaning triumph in English. The destruction of Sophiatown was a loss to its community on the one hand. On the other hand, their loss meant victory to the white people whose suburb emerged from the destruction of Sophiatown./ The destruction of Sophiatown is called Triomf / victory. √√ (2)
- 3.4.4 Jakes uses a metaphor comparing Sophiatown to cancer which is life-threatening and how the Apartheid government feared it like a cancer they had to fight and remove for them to live. √√ (2)
- 3.4.5 (a) A South African journalist for *Drum* magazine. √ (1)
- (b) He died in New York. √ (1)
- 3.4.6 Mamariti lost her property in Sophiatown. As a result she died of heart failure. √√ (2)
- 3.4.7 Open-ended.

Yes.

- The Apartheid government enforced laws which stated that racial groups were only allowed to live in particular residential areas.
- Ruth arrives in Sophiatown to stay there though her stay with black people is not allowed by the Segregation Act.
- Jakes does not allow himself to fall in love with Ruth because of the laws.
- He does not want to get hurt.
- In the end, blacks are forcefully removed out of Sophiatown to Meadowlands as part of the Native Resettlement Act.
- Ruth is white and cannot go to Meadowlands
- This makes it more difficult for Ruth and Jakes to meet. They tried but it became impossible.

OR

No.

- Ruth goes to live in Sophiatown despite knowing that the law does not allow her to do so.
- This presents time for them to fall in love and pursue their relationship.
- They stay in the same house.
- Ruth confesses her love to Jakes but it would seem that Jakes is a coward.
- When Blacks are moved to Meadowlands, Ruth suggests that they run away from South Africa to another country.

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

(3)  
[70]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 70**

**SECTION C: SHORT STORIES****QUESTION 4****'THE LOVE POTION' – HERMAN CHARLES BOSMAN**

- 4.1 4.1.1 (a) E / reserved ✓  
 (b) C / talkative ✓  
 (c) D / resourceful ✓  
 (d) B / persuasive ✓ (4)
- 4.1.2 His real purpose is to talk to Krisjan about Gideon because he really wants to see how Lettie reacts when he talks about Gideon. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.1.3 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) Oom Schalk can see Lettie blushing when he mentions Gideon's name. This shows that Lettie is in love with Gideon. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.1.4 Observant / helpful / friendly ✓ (1)
- On seeing Lettie's reaction when Gideon's name is mentioned, he deduces that Lettie loves Gideon. / His visit is to help Gideon and Lettie to finally have an opportunity to express their love. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.5 Oom Schalk gets a fright when he sees the policeman's hat and falls off the cliff. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.6 The moon at that time has the best effect on love. A man should therefore pick the juba plant/give the juba berry juice to the girl whom he loves during that time. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.1.7 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- Gideon has been visiting Lettie's home for two years trying to get a chance to make Lettie see that he loves her.
  - He goes to get the juba plant so he will be able to squeeze it in her tea and then she can love him.
  - He has no confidence to express his love for Lettie. Gideon is shy in saying what he feels.
  - Oom Schalk plays his role as a go-between and coordinates the eventual coming together of Lettie and Gideon.
- 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 story. (3)

**AND**

**'SWIMMING PARTNERS' – TIMWA LIPENGA**

- 4.2 4.2.1 Their father died and their mother cannot afford to take them to school. ✓  
They have to find a job. / They have to work in the fields. ✓ (2)
- 4.2.2 The girls must work in the maize field early in the morning and work until late at night and that requires a lot of hard work and results in body aches. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.3 (a) Shock / disbelief ✓ (1)
- (b) It is appropriate to show that Linda cannot believe what she suggests that they do. ✓ She cannot believe that Linda can think of them leaving for a city they have never been to. (1)
- 4.2.4 Aisha is Linda's older sister and therefore takes the lead in everything. They are close. Linda is young and is a follower. She is easily influenced by her sister. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.5 (a) When Aisha asked Linda to get in the stream and swim although at the time she did not know how to. ✓ (1)
- (b) It means that they should just leave the village and go to the city. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.6 Daring / independent ✓ (1)
- She challenges boundaries / she believes there is more to life than staying in the village /she is willing to take risks. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.7 5 / five years ✓ (1)
- 4.2.8 Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- Aisha and Linda lose their father who was able to take them to school.
  - They lose the opportunity to go to school.
  - They must work to help their mother.
  - They work hard in the maize fields for their livelihood.
  - Their future opportunities are limited and they have to get married at a young age.
- 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 story. (3)

## 4.2.9 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- She made a good choice because they had no knowledge of city life.
- They do not have school leaving certificates which they should produce to be able to find work in the city.
- Their chances of getting jobs are slim.
- She gets married to a charming and wealthy husband who builds her a house.
- She leads a stable life and has two daughters.
- She is able to take care of her sister who is sick.

**OR**

No.

- She is not happy though she has a house and a husband.
- Her husband is untrustworthy as he is promiscuous.
- She contracts Aids because of his careless life.
- Linda has to take care of him, and he dies.
- Though she did not go to the city, she becomes sick like her sister who contracted Aids in the city.

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

(3)

**AND**

**'FORBIDDEN CLOTHES' – JAMILA GAVIN**

4.3 4.3.1 She has noticed that Nasreen has been changing and she does not know how to help her. / She has friends that influence her. / She spends a lot of time with friends after school and on some days gets home later than her father. / She herself does not fit in with her surroundings, so it makes it difficult for her to help her daughter. √√ (2)

4.3.2 (a) Personification √ (1)

(b) Mrs Khan is devastated about the situation she finds herself in. She has no one to talk to and she does not have a solution for her predicament. √√ (2)

- 4.3.3 (a) The Dibbens ✓ Nasreen's friends ✓ (2)
- (b) Mrs Khan is angry when she thinks about her English teacher's lack of compassion on telling her about the problem. In fact, she was condescending. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.3.4 Mrs Khan stopped seeing her. / She gave up on her English lessons. ✓ (1)
- 4.3.5 (a) Khans' household – clean / very tidy / silent / tight control ✓  
Dibbens' household – atmosphere is free / untidy / chaotic ✓ (2)
- (b) She takes her out to see a different world to hers; from then on Nasreen is able to compare and make choices. ✓ (1)
- 4.3.6 anxious / fearful ✓ (1)
- Mrs Khan spends a lot of time worrying about her daughter and what she does. She is mostly fearful of her husband and the world her daughter is getting into. ✓ (1)
- 4.3.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the text; **among others:**

Yes.

- Nasreen comes from a Pakistani traditional home.
- Unfortunately, she lives in England where there are different traditions.
- She befriends English children and is influenced by them.
- She rejects her Pakistani traditions and embraces the Western traditions behind her parents' back.
- She does that until she is has had enough; then she goes back to her traditions.

**OR**

No.

- Nasreen knows traditional life has a strong hold on her.
- Like most children, she is influenced by friends and changes her personality.
- The fear of being an outcast from family and community catches up with her.
- The power of family brings her back to her Pakistani traditions.

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

**AND****'PINK BOW TIE' – PAUL JENNINGS**

- 4.4.1 'Again' ✓ (1)
- 4.4.2 He has broken school rules / dyed his hair white ✓ and has been called in to see the school principal ✓ (2)
- 4.4.3 He has only been at school for two days. He does not know the principal's name. ✓ (1)
- 4.4.4 (a) B / corporal punishment ✓ (1)
- (b) He insulted the principal about his bow tie and laughed at him. ✓ He was disrespectful and rude. ✓ (2)
- 4.4.5 The boy compares the pink bow tie to a butterfly which is a beautiful and a harmless creature. Yet, he also compares it to a vampire, a blood-sucking and harmful creature. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.4.6 'a real knockout' ✓ (1)
- 4.4.7 His hair got white from fear of what happened in the train he took on his way home. ✓  
A man died and turned old in front of him by using a transmitter. ✓ (1)
- 4.4.8 The discussion should include the following points, **among others**:
- The boy has a wild imagination.
  - He compares the principal's pink bow tie to a butterfly, though in actual fact to a vampire.
  - He tells a story about a person who dies in front of him by using an Age Rager.
  - He lies to avoid punishment.
  - The story ends with the principal having used the Age Rager himself and then falls in love with his secretary.
- 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 story. (3)

## 4.4.9 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the text; **among others:**

Yes.

- The principal is someone who gets angry easily.
- He is always in a bad mood.
- He does not have a sense of humour which could have made him more understanding of the boy.
- The fact that he is to retire makes him grumpy.

**OR**

No.

- The boy is rebellious and goes against the school rules.
- He challenges authority.
- His imagination knows no bounds; as a result, he disrespects the principal and insults him.
- The fact that he tells lies to the principal means he does not care about the principal's power/authority.

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

(3)  
[70]

**TOTAL SECTION C: 70**



**SECTION D: POETRY****QUESTION 5****[Composed Upon] Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802 – W. Wordsworth**

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) C / an eight-line stanza may be the first part of the sonnet ✓
- (b) D / a poem of fourteen lines ✓
- (c) E / A six-line stanza may be the second section of the sonnet ✓
- (d) A / a dramatic change in thought ✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) A / London City ✓ (1)
- 5.1.3 Dull ✓ (1)
- 5.1.4 (a) Personification ✓ (1)
- (b) The light of dawn spreading over the city is compared to a beautiful piece of garment / clothing covering a body. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.5 At this time of the morning, the city is not yet polluted such that structures / buildings in the city are clearly seen. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.6 The river is given a human quality – the ability to think / make a choice. The river seems to have chosen to flow slowly and calmly. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.7 Ships/towers/domes/theatres/temples ✓ (1)
- 5.1.8 The speaker expresses wonder. /The speaker is filled with awe at the glorious scene he sees. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.9 Accept a relevant response which is grounded in the text with the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- The speaker watches over the city of London in the early hours of the morning.
  - The speaker sees the city clearly because there is no pollution and thus he experiences peace and relaxation.
  - Beauty is mostly found in nature, but the city's simplicity and beauty are awesome.
  - The city itself is in tune with nature.
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the poem. (3)

**AND**

**'The Chimney Sweeper' – William Wordsworth**

- 5.2 5.2.1 His mother died ✓ and his father sold him to become a chimney sweeper. ✓ (2)
- 5.2.2 They were perfect for the job because they were small ✓ and they could easily climb into the chimney to clean out the soot. ✓ (2)
- 5.2.3 (a) Alliteration ✓ (1)
- (b) The child is locked away and has to clean chimneys the whole day and at night he is too tired and is soothed to sleep/ sleeps peacefully, dirty as he is. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2.4 Real life – he works /is dirty /cries / does not play ✓  
Dream life – he is free / he plays / laughs / washes / enjoys the sun ✓ (2)
- 5.2.5 The children are playing happily in the dream. (1)
- 5.2.6 (a) chimneys ✓ (1)
- (b) They are covered in soot ✓ (1)
- 5.2.7 It is ironic that the boys are told that if they behave well there will be no danger, yet the children could fall and be harmed/get injured because of the duties they are engaged in/have to perform. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2.8 Accept a relevant response which is grounded in the text with the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- Poor young boys (Tom, Dick) are sold to work in small spaces like chimneys instead of going to school.
  - They are powerless; hence they are exploited / sold.
  - Although they are children, they are put in harm's way/endangered and not allowed to go and play outside.
  - They are told to behave well, so that they can go to heaven.
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the poem. (3)

**AND**

**'Captive' – Francis Slater**

- 5.3 5.3.1 C / lyrical poem (1)
- 5.3.2 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker compares himself to a bird that is trapped. He feels trapped/ he has no freedom in a hospital bed where he is sick / he has fever. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.3 'Tethered' ✓ 'toils' ✓ (2)
- 5.3.4 Windows are given the human quality of deception – the windows give the impression that the flies can fly through the window to the other side, yet they cannot escape. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.5 The home is important to the speaker such that it shines / he can see it clearly in his mind. But home is also too distant and thus keeps him from going there. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.6 Greybeards refer to the elders / elderly men with grey beards / men in the community with vast experience of things that happened a long time ago. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.7 Accept a relevant response which is grounded in the text with the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- The speaker's ability to move has been taken away from him.
  - He is sick and is in a hospital bed / he is held captive by fever.
  - He is also in captivity because he lives and works in the mine away from home.
  - He longs for home but he cannot just go home because of his sickness and the contract he has as a mine worker/his contractual obligations.
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated and make reference to the story. 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)

## 5.3.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The speaker is in hospital receiving medical care.
- Hospitals are cold by nature; he would be cold.
- The type of sickness he has makes him susceptible to cold.
- He is kept in hospital to get better and not spread the illness to other miners.
- He is only anxious to be free.
- His illness and his choice to be a mineworker are what hold him captive.

**OR**

No.

- Being in hospital is not pleasant.
- It is cold where he is and the bed is hard.
- He is shivering meaning he needs extra care.
- The hospital is not only cold but is also dirty with flies on the windows
- There are flies on the windows.
- The speaker feels lonely with no freedom.

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

(3)

## AND

**'the African pot' – Fhazel Johennesse**

- 5.4 5.4.1 He is not impressed / does not find the pot attractive ✓  
He thinks the pot is too simple. / It lacks speciality. / It has no  
functionality. ✓ (2)
- 5.4.2 So that it can be useful ✓ and for easy handling. ✓ (2)
- 5.4.3 'and then suddenly i think' ✓ (1)
- 5.4.4 (a) Simple life / rural life and African culture ✓✓ (2)
- (b) The pot is used to fetch water. ✓ / It can be used to serve some  
home-brewed beer. ✓ (2)
- 5.4.5 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) The colours in the pot begin to make sense. / The poet begins  
to understand what the colours of the pot mean to the African  
culture. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.4.6 Ripe corn / fruit / home-brewed beer ✓✓ (2)
- NOTE:** Any TWO. (2)
- 5.4.7 Accept a relevant response which is grounded in the text with the  
following viewpoints, **among others**:
- The speaker in the poem sees the pot made by a human being.
  - The man has made use of soil to make a pot.
  - The pot is useful to the rural community.
  - It is used to carry water and serve home-brewed beer.
  - Man uses soil to plough and later harvests it to get food.
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated  
and make reference to the story. 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)
- [70]**

**TOTAL SECTION D 70**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 70**