



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P2

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2017

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 80

This memorandum consists of 24 pages.

NOTE TO MARKERS

- This memorandum is intended as a guide for markers.
- The memorandum will be discussed with the marking panel before marking commences at the marking centre.
- Candidates' responses must be considered on their merits.

MARKING GUIDELINES

1. Wherever a candidate has answered more than the required number of questions, mark only the first answer/response. **(The candidate may NOT answer the essay and the contextual question on the same genre.)**
2. If a candidate has answered all four questions in SECTION A (prescribed poems), mark only the first two.
3. If a candidate has answered two contextual or two essay questions in SECTIONS B and C, mark the first one and ignore the second. If a candidate has answered all six questions (novel) and/or all four questions (drama), mark only the first answer in each section, provided that one contextual and one essay have been answered.
4. If a candidate gives two answers where the first is wrong and the next one correct, mark the first answer and **ignore** the next.
5. If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the memo.
6. If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
7. *Essay questions:* If the essay is shorter than the required word count, do not penalise, because the candidate has already penalised himself/herself. If the essay is too long, assess on merit and discuss with senior markers.
8. *Contextual questions:* If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise**.
9. For **open-ended questions**, no marks should be awarded for YES/NO or I AGREE/DISAGREE. The reason/substantiation/motivation/justification is what should be considered.
10. No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation/justification is what should be marked.
11. Answers to contextual questions must be assessed holistically in the light of the discussion during the standardisation of the marking memorandum.

SECTION A: POETRY**PRESCRIBED POETRY****QUESTION 1: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION****'AUTUMN' – Roy Campbell**

- Use the following points, among others, as a guide to marking this question. Responses might differ, depending on the candidates' sensitivity to and understanding of the poem.
- Refer to page 23 for the rubric to assess this question.

- Autumn prepares nature for the bare season ahead by stripping the trees of their leaves.
- Winter is described as 'the paragon of art', which associates it with creativity.
- Together with Autumn, Winter destroys anything that is weak or inessential: 'kills all forms of life'.
- It might be considered harsh and unforgiving, but it assists in preparing for new growth/regeneration, keeping 'what is pure and will survive'.
- The geese migrate in order to survive. The weaker birds might not survive but the stronger birds will return to breed in the summer.
- The trees, having lost their leaves, allow the sun to warm the earth, encouraging new growth.
- In spite of the force of the wind, the olives continue their natural process of ripening in order to be transformed into oil.
- The images of harvesting allude to agricultural processes that produce new goods from the 'death' of natural resources – the 'grape' becomes the 'red froth' of the fermenting wine; the 'olives' become the 'sun-gold oil' and the 'rotted stems' become firewood to provide warmth. The fire, in destroying the wood, provides comfort; it is a symbol of energy, rejuvenation and hope.
- The oxymoron, 'reviving pyre' suggests that life and death are intertwined. The allusion to the phoenix is significant in that the new rises from the ashes of the old.
- The renewal of nature is dependent on the destruction of certain elements. The poem conveys the interdependence of the seasons and how they continue the cycle of life.
- The tone is of admiration/appreciation/joy at the regeneration that comes from the changing of the seasons.

[10]

QUESTION 2: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'RUGBY LEAGUE GAME' – James Kirkup**

- 2.1 The speaker conveys how inappropriate/ironic it is for adult men to be playing a boys' game. The speaker makes it clear that the men are not suited to the game, which is for younger players. He suggests that the men need to let go of their dreams of recapturing their youth.

[Award 2 marks for any two relevant and distinct points.] (2)

- 2.2 The word means to be chivalrous, gentlemanly, brave. The reference shows how much effort these men put into the game. The word is used incongruously/sarcastically: they are ostensibly acting like gentlemen, yet they are violently tackling each other in the mud in public. The use of 'gallantly' ridicules the gravity and heroic endeavour with which they approach what is only a game.

[Award 2 marks for any two relevant and distinct points.] (2)

- 2.3 The men's trying to recapture their past glory is compared to a blind man's feeling his way. They are described as 'blind' as they do not know exactly how to achieve their objective. Their attempts are awkward and ineffectual. The image is appropriate because it conveys their lack of clarity and the futility of their clumsy efforts.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three ideas.] (3)

- 2.4 The contrast lies in the men who are 'domesticated', yet try to recapture a time when they were wild and free. The speaker satirises their attempts to be young and robust. He ridicules their efforts by reminding them that the time is long gone. They romanticise a bygone era to escape their monotonous lives.

The details, 'that was then' and 'a gay/And golden age ago', convey the speaker's scornful opinion that the players idealise/romanticise their youth. The words, 'golden age' and 'ago', convey that it is a time firmly in the past, yet they are unable to let go. He mocks their unrealistic expectations.

The men were still hopeful of a good future, but the words, 'in vain' convey the futility of their efforts. The speaker satirises their preposterous attempts.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate had referred to both contrast and satire.] (3)
[10]

QUESTION 3: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'OLD FOLKS LAUGH' – Maya Angelou**

- 3.1 Old folks do not approach old age in a sombre manner. The speaker's message is that old age can be enjoyed in spite of its many disadvantages.

[Award 2 marks for any two relevant and distinct points.] (2)

- 3.2 When they were younger, old folks would have held their 'lips this/and that way', restraining their laughter and being insincere because it was expected of them to behave with a certain decorum.

[Award 2 marks for any two relevant and distinct points OR one idea well discussed.] (2)

- 3.3 The laughter is compared to water rising and overflowing. The image is appropriate because it conveys the unstoppable laughter of old folks. Their laughter is spontaneous, uncontrolled and infectious. The image conveys the abundance, uninhibited release and loud resonance of their laughter. The image conveys the old folks' indifference to social restrictions.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 3.4 Death is usually associated with fear and apprehension. However, old folks regard death with affection and something to look forward to. The paradox conveys the sensible approach of old people to impending death. They have a balanced attitude toward life and have accepted the good with the bad. Death will be a release from pain and thus something to be welcomed, rather than feared. The paradox is effective because it emphasises the reality that death is an aspect of living.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate has referred to both paradox and attitude.] (3)
[10]

QUESTION 4: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'ON THE MOVE' – Thom Gunn**

- 4.1 The use of 'nested' conveys the idea that the birds are settled; there is stability in their world. Man, however, is constantly searching and struggles to find a sense of purpose.

[Award 2 marks only if the contrast is evident.] (2)

- 4.2 The repetition underlines man's constant need to strive to achieve (moving 'toward') his goals. It suggests that man does not succeed in reaching a destination or a sense of fulfilment. The lack of clear direction is suggested by the absence of any specific destination. The repetition conveys the shifting nature of man's objectives. One should always be ambitious and desire more.

[Award 2 marks only if the repetition has been discussed.]

[Award 2 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any one idea.] (2)

- 4.3 The word, 'dull' suggests that man's words are indistinct, unclear and difficult to discern. 'Thunder' conveys the concept that our attempt at communication is indistinguishable from other sounds, so the message is obscured. The use of 'approximate' emphasises the lack of precision of our words. The image is appropriate because it conveys the ineffectiveness of man's communication. The main idea of the poem is that man is uncertain about his purpose in life and therefore is unable to communicate distinctly and with clarity.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate has referred to the main idea(s) of the poem.]

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three ideas.] (3)

- 4.4 The lines are not inherently contradictory as they convey the idea that whether or not one achieves one's purpose, one is at least in motion and moving toward a goal. Regardless of the reasons, man is like the bikers who are constantly on the move in search of a reason for being.

[It is unlikely that candidates would suggest that there is a contradiction. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three ideas.] (3)
[10]

UNSEEN POETRY (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 5: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION****'EXODUS' – Don McLennan**

- 5.1 The word, 'ash' suggests that the day has burnt out and come to an end. The impression is that the sky has turned grey/gloomy as the light fades at twilight.

[Award 2 marks for any two relevant and distinct points.] (2)

- 5.2 The mood is chaotic/frenzied because of the sudden activity of the bats as they leave the cave. Their movements appear to be unpredictable and uncontrolled. The air is alive/filled with various sounds associated with the bats.

[Award 2 marks for any two relevant and distinct points.] (2)

- 5.3 The bats are suspended upside down from the roof of the cave, similar to foetuses. The bats are curled up in a protected position in the darkness of their caves, which are like wombs. The 'iron darkness' suggests that the darkness is impenetrable and enveloping. The image is appropriate because it conveys the isolation of the bats from the outside world until they are ready to emerge from the darkness and safety.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR three ideas.] (3)

- 5.4 The description, 'skinny little birds of death' conveys an unfavourable impression of the bats. The speaker has a disparaging attitude toward the bats, regarding them as repulsive creatures. They are opportunistic, taking advantage of the darkness to prey on the unwary. The speaker regards the bats as benefitting from the abundance of food available. Bats are traditionally seen as evil/demonic.

[Some candidates might suggest that there is some sympathy for the bats. Credit such responses on their merits.]

[Award 3 marks only if the response includes a critical comment on the speaker's attitude.]

(3)
[10]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: NOVEL***ANIMAL FARM* – George Orwell****QUESTION 6: *ANIMAL FARM* – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Here is the basis for answering this essay. Use the following as a guideline only. However, also allow for answers that are different, original and show evidence of critical thought and interpretation.
- A range of examples should be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

The proficient candidate will discuss the degree to which the characters are variously driven by self-interest and concern for others.

- Napoleon uses the revolution to enhance his personal position.
- The pigs' early seizure of food indicates that they will look after themselves rather than concern themselves with the needs of the community. They are greedy and disregard the tenets of Animalism.
- The dogs are used by Napoleon to protect his position and he excludes the animals from participation in decision-making, quickly betraying the principles of democracy and becoming an autocratic leader.
- The pigs are able to convince the gullible animals that they have the animals' best interests at heart. In reality, they do not uplift the living conditions of the lower animals. Instead, they take on managerial roles on the farm while the animals work harder for less. The products of the animals' labour are used to benefit Napoleon and the other pigs.
- Even Snowball, who wants to uplift the animals, is motivated, to a degree, by self-interest (the appropriation of the milk and apples).
- The pigs' mistreatment of their own comrades proves that the animals' best interests are not considered.
- In an attempt to encourage the animals to see Napoleon as benevolent and acting in their best interests, Squealer's propaganda portrays Napoleon as altruistic; however, his actions contradict this portrayal.
- Mollie's departure is motivated by her self-interest: she is not prepared to give up her luxuries (sugar and ribbons) for a life of hard work.
- Benjamin's unwillingness to oppose the pigs is evidence of his cynicism and his selfish desire for self-preservation. However, he is spurred into action when he realises Boxer's fate.
- The humans' attempt to discredit the developments on Animal Farm is based on self-interest. They wish to protect their own farms from the spread of revolutionary thoughts.
- However, animals like Boxer and Clover are selfless. They devote their lives to Animalism.

[Credit mixed/valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 7: *ANIMAL FARM* – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 7.1 The animals believed that the revolution would put an end to their suffering. By overthrowing Mr Jones, they would become their own masters and they would run the farm in a collaborative and even-handed manner. Instead, the animals are working harder than ever and have less food to eat. There is an enormous gap between the tirelessness of their efforts and the benefits they receive. They are worse off than when they were owned by Mr Jones.

[Award 3 marks only if the difference between past and present circumstances is discussed.]

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.2 The windmill is intended to mechanise the farm and generate electricity, thus lightening the animals' workload, allowing them more leisure time and ensuring quality of life. Instead, it is used by the pigs to distract the animals from their hardship and it reflects the exploitative nature of the pigs. The animals' pride in their achievement helps to unify them, ensuring their compliance with and acceptance of the pigs' authority and demands.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.3 The animals have rebelled against Jones in order to take responsibility for their own lives and to manage the farm. They are aware that the outside world expects them to fail and they feel the pressure to prove that they can be successful. Failure would leave them vulnerable to the return of human domination.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.4 Boxer becomes a role model for the other animals, who admire his devotion, determination, hard work and sacrifice to make a success of Animal Farm. This is detrimental because they do not consider the negative/adverse consequences of his devotion. The animals are inspired to follow Boxer's maxims and his loyalty to Napoleon, without considering whether they derive any benefits. Because the animals follow Boxer's example, the success of the farm becomes more important than their own well-being.

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.5 Previously, the hens had been forced by Napoleon to sacrifice their eggs for sale to the humans. The hens had objected to the contravention of the Commandment that no animal should kill another animal. Napoleon forced them to abandon their protest by cutting their rations. It is ironic that the hen is now crediting Napoleon with her ability to lay eggs.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.6 At first, Napoleon is an ordinary pig. Now, however, he has gained status. The cockerel announces Napoleon's arrival in public arenas, reminding the animals of his importance. This reinforces the ceremonial nature of his appearances and portrays him as someone worthy of being worshipped. The cockerel introduces Napoleon as a cult figure, emphasising his elevated status/authority as well as his separation from the other animals.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.7 The intention is for the animals to view Napoleon as a benevolent if highly authoritative ('Leader') figure. The use of 'our' suggests that Napoleon was chosen and approved by the animals. The implication is that Napoleon works for the good of all the animals on the farm; it is intended to create a sense of camaraderie. The use of the title, 'Comrade' expresses the animals' belief that they are all equal. This persuades the animals that all derive the same benefits on Animal Farm and ensures their compliance. The effect is that the animals are far more malleable and submissive.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 7.8 Valid.
The animals' lack of memory means that they have no basis for any comparison of the past and the reality of their current situation. The ignorance and lack of intelligence of the lower animals enable the success of Squealer's indoctrination.

The animals believe Squealer's propaganda because of their faulty memories, allowing for their manipulation and exploitation. Their memory of the past is unclear because they have been conditioned and they are unable to think rationally. Their lack of memory allows them to be indoctrinated into accepting their harsh living conditions.

The animals accept the altered version of their history. When the commandments are changed, Squealer easily persuades the animals that their memories are faulty.

OR

Invalid.

[Such a response is unlikely; however, treat all responses on their merits.]

[Award 4 marks only if the candidate has made reference to the novel as a whole.]

(4)
[25]

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – Jane Austen**QUESTION 8: PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Here is the basis for answering this essay. Use the following as a guideline only. However, also allow for answers that are different, original and show evidence of critical thought and interpretation.
- A range of examples should be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

The proficient candidate will recognise that this statement is not entirely true and argue that it is partly valid and partly invalid.

- Mr Bennet manages his household in a self-interested way. He is insufficiently involved in the lives of his daughters.
- Mrs Bennet is governed by self-interest in her efforts to get her daughters married: their marriages will elevate her status.
- Lydia is frivolous and headstrong. She has no moral code and is determined to marry because marriage, for her, equals status.
- Miss Bingley wants to marry Darcy to secure her future. She is envious of Darcy's growing attachment to Elizabeth and is disdainful and rude to her. She interferes in the Bingley-Jane relationship because, in her opinion, the Bennets are unsuitable.
- Wickham dreams of a life of ease. He pursues women with money and uses his charm to disguise his dishonourable motives.
- Lady Catherine's aim is for Darcy to marry her daughter. For this reason, she confronts Elizabeth about her relationship with Darcy because she wants to secure the preservation of the old order.
- Charlotte Lucas marries Mr Collins to secure her future. Candidates might argue that while she has the interests of her future at heart, she is unselfish in not wanting to be a burden to her parents.
- Mr Collins wants to ingratiate himself with Lady Catherine and will marry because she expects him to.
- Candidates might argue that Elizabeth is driven by self-interest when she contemplates the affluence of Pemberley and recalls the material possessions she could have had if she had accepted Darcy's proposal.
- However, there are characters not driven by self-interest. These include the Gardiners, who genuinely care for the Bennet girls, and Jane.
- Darcy's unselfish, empathetic nature is illustrated by his housekeeper's description of him.
- Darcy's intervention in the Lydia-Wickham affair is unselfish. He does so to save the family embarrassment. On the other hand, candidates might argue that Darcy is driven by self-interest to gain Elizabeth's favour.
- Darcy's interference in the Bingley-Jane relationship is motivated by his concern for Bingley, as well as his snobbishness.

[Credit mixed/valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 9: *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 9.1 Lydia is attracted to the officers in their 'scarlet' coats and she pursues them at every opportunity. She visits Brighton in search of fun. Her concept of romance is based on physical attraction and romantic stereotyping. She finally elopes with Wickham, who is an officer.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.2 In Mr Collins's letter he spoke about his desire to heal the breach that had existed between his father and the Bennets. He makes reference to his patroness, Lady Catherine, which impresses Mrs Bennet. He describes his desire to make amends to the Bennet girls.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.3 Mr Bennet chooses to remain as disengaged as possible from the concerns of the people around him. This is typical of his parental style since he avoids making decisions regarding his family or exerting an influence on them. He is irresponsible and chooses to remain silent when he could have participated in discussion about important aspects of the lives of those around him.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.4 For most women, marriage is a necessity since they rely on men to support them. A law that favours males over females sees women like the Bennet girls at the mercy of a male relative because they are forbidden to inherit property. Women are not permitted to work or attend social events unchaperoned. The option of remaining single is a dismal alternative.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas will discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.5 When Mrs Bennet first hears about Mr Collins's visit, she is furious. She thinks that it is 'impertinent' and 'hypocritical' of him to write to them under the circumstances. Perhaps she has the idea that he is visiting them to gloat over his good fortune. Ironically, her own hypocrisy is evident as she has been critical of him, but now she claims to absolve him of all blame for the situation.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.6 Elizabeth is witness to Charlotte's life with Mr Collins and the interfering Lady Catherine. She feels sorry for her friend, who has to endure not only Mr Collins's constant fawning on Lady Catherine, but also his overbearing arrogance. In addition, Charlotte's life is lived according to Lady Catherine's dictates. She appears to be sandwiched between the two with no prospect of escape.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.7 The novel satirises the obsequious attitude to the nobility of those of lower social position. Maria Lucas is overwhelmed with excitement at having had the opportunity to dine and have tea with someone of Lady Catherine's stature. She will undoubtedly be an object of envy when she shares the details of those visits with people of her own class. She has been afforded a rare privilege and her own status in her community will be elevated. The preoccupation with the trivial obscures any consideration of substantial matters.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 9.8 Valid.
Normally, Elizabeth is forthright in her opinions. Except in the interests of propriety, she does not usually disguise her own feelings. Here she is concealing her thoughts and feelings. For the first time she is overwhelmed emotionally. She has received a marriage proposal from Darcy and does not know how to react to it. She is in a dilemma for the first time since it is difficult for her to verbalise this momentous event. Because of her ethics and normally frank opinions, it is unusual for Elizabeth to experience contradictions.

OR

Invalid.

[Such a response is unlikely; however, treat all responses on their merits.]

[Award 4 marks only if reference is made to the novel as a whole.]

(4)
[25]

THE GREAT GATSBY – F Scott Fitzgerald**QUESTION 10: THE GREAT GATSBY – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Here is the basis for answering this essay. Use the following as a guideline only. However, also allow for answers that are different, original and show evidence of critical thought and interpretation.
- A range of examples should be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

The proficient candidate will recognise that this statement is not entirely true and argue that it is partly valid and partly invalid.

- Daisy is motivated by self-interest. She is spoilt, superficial and purposeless. She lacks maternal feelings and treats her daughter like a possession to be shown off.
- Despite Daisy's love for Gatsby, she cannot remain faithful. It is important for her to be part of the social scene. She marries Tom and chooses to remain with him out of self-interest.
- When Daisy kills Myrtle, she does not accept responsibility.
- Tom's actions are driven by self-interest. He has had many affairs and shows no respect or concern for his wife.
- Myrtle believes that Tom will marry her; however, he has no intention of doing so. When he does not like her behaviour, he hits her.
- He toys with Wilson about the car as a pretext to facilitate his affair with Myrtle and shows no sympathy for Wilson's predicament.
- Jordan has questionable morals; her actions are dictated by self-interest. She remains aloof when there is conflict. She enjoys gossip and eavesdrops on Tom and Daisy's arguments, but does not offer comfort to a distraught Daisy at the Plaza Hotel. After witnessing the scene of Myrtle's death, she feels no compassion.
- Myrtle acts out of self-interest, marrying George, thinking he is wealthy and then callously discarding him when she realises he is poor. She sees her affair as a means of escape from her trapped life.
- Gatsby's actions are motivated by his dream of winning Daisy and proving to her that he is worthy of her. However, his single-minded dedication to his dream means that he acts selfishly to attain his goals.
- Nick does not usually act out of self-interest. He grows to admire Gatsby and understands him. He is Gatsby's only friend at the end of the novel and shows concern for his wellbeing. He alone takes responsibility for Gatsby's funeral, even though he is under no obligation to do so.
- The party-goers are motivated by self-interest, abusing Gatsby's hospitality. Except for Owl Eyes, none of them attends the funeral.

[Candidates may provide a range of examples in support of their statements.]

[Credit mixed responses/valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 11: *THE GREAT GATSBY* – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 11.1 Gatsby is nervous and ill-at-ease. He tries to assume a nonchalant pose by leaning against the mantelpiece; however, he is very awkward and unsure of what to do or how to behave. The reason for this is that he has waited for five long years to reconcile with Daisy, but now that the moment has come, he is plagued by doubts and not confident that Daisy will be pleased to see him.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 11.2 Since arriving in New York, Nick has turned a blind eye to the immoral behaviour of various people. He facilitates the reunion between Gatsby and Daisy, ignoring the fact that Daisy will be committing adultery. He accepts Tom's affair with Myrtle, the immoral behaviour at the parties, as well as Jordan's dishonesty.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 11.3 The clock symbolises Gatsby's attempt to stop time and recreate the past. He later tells Nick that he wants things to be exactly as they were before he left Louisville for the war. The fact that the clock is 'defunct' clearly symbolises the impossibility of this happening and the unrealistic nature of his dream. Moreover, the instability/vulnerability of events in time is suggested.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 11.4 Gatsby's response is precise. He can remember exactly how long they have been apart, which clearly reveals that his whole being, from the time they parted, has been dominated by thoughts of Daisy. His attitude reveals his obsession with her, as well as his single-minded determination to win her back.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 11.5 Daisy's insistence shows that she wants to avoid a confrontation between Tom and Gatsby. She would prefer things to continue as they are as she is not prepared to make a choice between Tom and Gatsby. She also dislikes conflict and will do anything to avoid such an unpleasant situation.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 11.6 Gatsby's belief that his relationship with Daisy has been 'going on for five years' is based on an illusion as he and Daisy have not been together during this period. While he may have been faithful to his dream of being with her, Daisy has moved on and built a life with Tom.

[Award 3 marks only if the difference between illusion and reality is discussed.] (3)

- 11.7 Nick, the narrator, compares Tom's behaviour to that of a 'clergyman', someone of supposed high moral stature. Tom is a philanderer and his self-righteous attitude toward Daisy and Gatsby's affair is ironic. He has no moral qualms about his own extramarital affairs, but here he adopts a holier-than-thou attitude. It is Nick's satirical observation on Tom's sanctimonious behaviour.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.

(3)

- 11.8 Valid.
In the given observation, Nick comments that Daisy had never intended to leave Tom for Gatsby. This clearly illustrates that she has been dishonest with Gatsby as he is under the impression that Daisy is his. Although she enjoys an affair with Gatsby, she is unable to commit to him as she prefers her secure life with Tom. Her dishonesty is also apparent when she allows Gatsby to take the blame for Myrtle's death.

Jordan is a dishonest woman who lies and cheats at golf, in order to gain materially and maintain her social status. She also regards infidelity as wrong only if one is indiscreet. Myrtle deceives her husband by having an affair with Tom.

OR

Invalid

[Such a response is unlikely; however, treat all responses on their merits.]

[Award 4 marks only if the candidate has made reference to the novel as a whole.]

(4)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

SECTION C: DRAMA***OTHELLO* – William Shakespeare****QUESTION 12: *OTHELLO* – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Here is the basis for answering this essay. Use the following as a guideline only. However, also allow for answers that are different, original and show evidence of critical thought and interpretation.
- A range of examples should be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

When people feel effectively omnipotent, they abuse their power and manipulate others to satisfy their own needs. Candidates, however, might argue that not all characters with the requisite power abuse it.

- The Duke does not abuse his power: he displays fairness.
- Initially Othello is fair and just. However, he later abuses his authority/power.
- Othello's pride, insecurities and fear of humiliation lead to his abuse of his position as husband. He verbally abuses and eventually murders Desdemona.
- His denying Desdemona and Cassio the chance to defend themselves also demonstrates his abuse of power. He acts as judge and executioner.
- Candidates might argue that it is not Othello's abuse of power that motivates him, but his jealousy.
- Iago's greatest satisfaction comes from asserting his power and superiority over others. He derives sadistic pleasure from the suffering of his victims.
- Iago's power comes from his superior intellect, his excellent understanding of human nature, and his ability to discern his victims' weaknesses/vulnerabilities, which he then exploits: Cassio's weak head for alcohol and need for popularity/social success; Roderigo's gullibility and lust for Desdemona; Emilia's desire to please him (Iago).
- Iago taps into Othello's insecurities to drive him mad with jealousy in order to take revenge on him.
- Iago uses Desdemona's generosity of spirit and loyalty to enmesh her in his plans to destroy her marriage to Othello.
- Iago abuses people's inaccurate perception of him as honest in order to manipulate them. He plays God by ending their lives once their usefulness to him is over.
- Brabantio abuses his position as a senator and nobleman in Venice in his attempt to satisfy his desire to have Othello punished.
- Cassio abuses both his social status and his identity as a man in his mistreatment of Bianca.

[Credit mixed/valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 13: OTHELLO – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 13.1 Othello is sent to Cyprus to conduct the war. Iago is in another ship, with Desdemona. The ships are caught in a very bad storm. There is fear for their safety. Iago and Desdemona's safe arrival is cause for great relief.

[Award 3 marks for any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 13.2 Cassio's attitude to Desdemona is respectful and admiring. He puts her on a pedestal. The word, 'divine' suggests she is like a goddess. He also refers to her as precious treasure on board the ship.

Iago uses sexual innuendo when referring to Desdemona. He is disrespectful when referring to her as being 'full of game'. In his comments to Othello, he suggests that her choice of Othello as husband is unnatural and abnormal.

[Award 3 marks only if both Cassio's and Iago's attitudes are discussed.]

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 13.3 Referring to Desdemona as Othello's 'captain' suggests that Desdemona is important in Othello's life and that she has influence over him. Othello's emotions are therefore that much easier to control because his love for Desdemona makes him vulnerable. If Iago then raises doubts about her in Othello's mind, he will cause Othello to act irrationally and to destroy himself.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 13.4 The storm is a device used by Shakespeare to remove the Turkish threat, allowing the reader to focus on Iago's plot to destroy Othello.

Symbolically, the storm is a foreshadowing of the destruction and chaos that will be unleashed as a result of Iago's machinations. The storm is also symbolic of the chaos unleashed in Othello's mind as a result of his overwhelming jealousy, as well as the conflict between his love for Desdemona and his desire to make her pay for her betrayal of their love.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 13.5 When Iago uses the words 'duty' and 'slave', he uses them ironically, to create the impression that he is subservient and loyal. However, he disregards 'duty' and all other virtues. He focuses only on himself and has no honour. He does not regard himself as bonded to anybody.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 13.6 For example, Iago might raise his arms in a pleading manner. He might place one hand on his heart, with the other outstretched toward Othello. This would be to convince Othello of his sincerity.

His tone might be concerned/sincere/self-effacing in order to convince Othello that he has Othello's best interests at heart.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate discusses both body language and tone.]

[The candidate's response should be convincing in context.]

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

(3)

- 13.7 Cassio and Othello regard their reputations as crucial to their honour. When Cassio is stripped of his position as a result of his drunken brawling, he is devastated about losing his reputation, referring to it as 'the immortal part' of himself. He is desperate to regain his reputation as well as Othello's esteem.

Othello, too, highly prizes his reputation as a soldier, as well as the regard in which he is held by the Duke and the Senate. He believes that Desdemona's alleged infidelity is a stain on his reputation.

Iago, on the other hand, uses the concept of reputation expediently and to manipulate characters. In this extract, he calls reputation 'the immediate jewel' of men's souls. In order to win Cassio's trust and to use him in his plot to destroy Othello, Iago dismisses reputation as a 'false imposition' which is unfairly gained.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.]

(3)

- 13.8 Iago's manipulative strategy ensures that he keeps Othello's trust and creates the impression that he has Othello's best interests at heart. This exacerbates Othello's mistrust of Cassio and Desdemona, and ultimately leads to his desire to have them both killed.

Despite the fact that Othello has pledged his trust in Desdemona's love and loyalty ('my life upon her faith'), he later believes Iago and doubts Desdemona, leading to the tragic ending of the play.

Brabantio mistrusts Othello's courting and marrying his daughter. This causes a rift in his relationship with Desdemona, later resulting in his own death. Othello's insecurities are awakened by Brabantio's words. This makes Othello more susceptible to Iago's innuendo, contributing to the tragedy.

Candidates might argue that other factors, such as Othello's and Desdemona's naivety, as well as Iago's deviousness, are important elements in the tragedy.

[Award 4 marks only if candidates discuss how mistrust culminates in tragedy.]

(4)

[25]

THE CRUCIBLE – Arthur Miller**QUESTION 14: THE CRUCIBLE – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Here is the basis for answering this essay. Use the following as a guideline only. However, also allow for answers that are different, original and show evidence of critical thought and interpretation.
- A range of examples should be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

- Abigail and the girls are granted unusual power which goes largely unchallenged. Their recently-gained respect makes them arrogant. They abuse their power for their own selfish interests, leading to tragedy.
- The girls are prepared to protect their power at all costs, even to the extent of sacrificing innocent people. They ruthlessly exploit the villagers' superstitions and turn on anyone who dares to challenge them.
- The girls are remorseless in their accusations. They have no concern for the people they accuse, even morally upright and frail villagers like Rebecca Nurse. They conspire and target the weak, such as Mary Warren.
- Abigail is merciless and exercises tyrannical power over the girls. She has persuaded them to cast spells in the woods. She threatens them with death if they dare tell the truth. Abigail is the instigator of the attack on Mary Warren in the court.
- Abigail cruelly exploits the trials and her new-found respect. She is callously prepared to sacrifice Elizabeth to satisfy her desire for Proctor.
- Some exploit the gullibility of the other villagers to settle grudges and satisfy their greed for land. They become increasingly corrupt to feed their desire for vengeance.
- Parris is believed to be honest and immune to witchcraft. He abuses this belief to further his power and status in the village. He shamelessly sacrifices others to protect his reputation. Parris is a corrupt hypocrite who brazenly participates in the trials once he realises the advantages.
- Hale is arrogant and abuses the respect the villagers initially have for his 'scientific' knowledge of witchcraft. This single-minded and uncompromising attitude gives rise to the hysteria.
- The judges, aided and abetted by the court officials, take advantage of the fame and power they derive from the trials. They are too arrogant and selfish to show compassion when they realise they have been deceived. Instead, they callously continue the executions to protect their power and escape censure.
- Elizabeth is self-absorbed and too proud to forgive Proctor in spite of his best efforts. On the other hand, she selflessly compromises her morality, to some extent, by lying to protect Proctor.

[Credit mixed/valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 15: *THE CRUCIBLE* – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 15.1 Ruth's mother (Mrs Putnam) sends her to commune with her dead babies to find out what has caused their deaths. Ruth joins Tituba and the other girls to cast a spell in the woods. They are caught by Parris. Ruth is afraid of the repercussions and has apparently fallen ill in an attempt to escape punishment.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 15.2 Hale is supposedly experienced in rooting out witchcraft, yet he has 'found' only one alleged witch. Parris believes that Hale will refute the rumours of witchcraft; however, Hale is determined to find evidence of witchcraft. Parris wishes to use Hale as a safety measure to discount accusations of witchcraft, but Hale only intensifies the hysteria. On the one hand, Parris wants to use Hale as a safeguard ('precaution'), while, on the other, he will exploit Hale's fervour to uncover witchcraft. It is ironic, therefore, that Parris relies on Hale to save the situation while Hale actually exacerbates it.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 15.3 The inhabitants use the supposed presence of the devil to accuse others of witchcraft. The accused are helpless in the face of the accusations. The villagers use the alleged presence of evil to serve their own nasty purposes, namely revenge, as in the case of Abigail and Mrs Putnam, and/or personal gain, as in the case of Mr Putnam's wanting to grab more land.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 15.4 Putnam is saying that the events that are unfolding in Salem are a result of God's intervention. However, these events have been brought about by the girls who are pretending to be afflicted in order to avoid punishment for behaving contrary to Puritan values. Moreover, Putnam is a hypocrite since he is willing to use these events for material gain.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 15.5 Proctor is both rational and perceptive. He is outspoken and determined to stand for what is right. He has a forceful character and a passionate preference for honesty.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 15.6 Proctor brings Mary to court in an attempt to refute the girls' lies and save Elizabeth. The stage directions make it clear that Danforth does not want Mary to expose the truth since he is too arrogant to admit that he has been responsible for the execution of innocent people. Mary is intimidated by Danforth's attempts to frighten her into submission. His aggressive style of talking and body language are threatening and make her hesitant. Mary is in a position to disrupt the court proceedings and judgements, and Danforth is determined to prevent her from revealing the truth.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas.] (3)

- 15.7 Abigail might look fearful and desperate. She might be cowering in a corner/holding her hands up to ward off the 'yellow bird'. Her face might be contorted in 'fear'. Her tone might be anxious/panicky/fearful/desperate in order to convince those present that there really is evil in the room and that Mary does have supernatural powers. Abigail has to put on a display so that the girls' deception is not exposed. Abigail's plan to destroy Elizabeth is working and she will not allow anything to thwart her.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate refers to and motivates both body language and tone.]

[The candidate's response should be convincing in context.]

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

(3)

- 15.8 Hale remains logical and rational, and attempts to remind Danforth that he needs to listen objectively and maintain perspective. Danforth is arrogant and refuses to listen to reason. He adamantly perseveres in his single-minded determination to root out witchcraft.

Since Hale's advice is ignored, the implication for Salem is that the innocent people are hanged, while the girls are allowed to wield power and exact revenge on their chosen victims. The court proceedings are allowed to continue; Danforth's power and reputation increase and more lives are destroyed. The conflict leads to Hale's brief departure from Salem, which allows the hysteria to escalate unchecked.

[Award 4 marks only if the candidate has discussed both characters.]

[Award 4 marks for any three points well discussed OR any four distinct ideas.]

(4)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION C:	25
GRAND TOTAL:	80

SECTION A: Assessment rubric for literary essay – Poetry (10)

Criteria	Exceptional 8–10	Skilful 6–7	Moderate 4–5	Elementary 2–3	Inadequate 0–1
CONTENT Interpretation of topic. Depth of argument, justification and grasp of text. 7 MARKS	-In-depth interpretation of topic -Range of striking arguments; extensively supported from poem -Excellent understanding of genre and poem	-Shows understanding and has interpreted topic well -Fairly detailed response -Sound arguments given, but not all of them as well motivated as they could be -Understanding of genre and poem	-Fair interpretation of topic -Some good points in support of topic -Some arguments supported, but evidence is not always convincing -Basic understanding of genre and poem	-Unsatisfactory interpretation of topic -Hardly any points in support of topic -Inadequate understanding of genre and poem	-No understanding of the topic -No reference to the poem -Learner has not come to grips with genre and poem
STRUCTURE AND LANGUAGE Structure, logical flow and presentation. Language, tone and style used in the essay 3 MARKS	-Coherent structure -Arguments well- structured and clearly developed -Language, tone and style mature, impressive, correct -Virtually error-free grammar, spelling and punctuation	-Clear structure and logical flow of argument -Flow of argument can be followed -Language, tone & style largely correct	-Some evidence of structure -Essay lacks a well- structured flow of logic and coherence -Language errors minor; tone and style mostly appropriate	-Structure shows faulty planning -Arguments not logically arranged -Language errors evident -Inappropriate tone & style	-Poorly structured -Serious language errors and incorrect style
MARK RANGE	8–10	6–7	4–5	2–3	0–1

- A creative response must be awarded 0 for Content and 0 for Language and Structure.

SECTION B AND C: Assessment rubric for literary essay – Novel and Drama (25)

Criteria	Exceptional	Skilful	Moderate	Elementary	Inadequate
CONTENT	12–15	9–11	6–8	4–5	0–3
<p>Interpretation of topic. Depth of argument, justification and grasp of text.</p> <p>15 MARKS</p>	<p>-Outstanding response: 14-15 Excellent response: 12-13 -In-depth interpretation of topic -Range of striking arguments extensively supported from text -Excellent understanding of genre and text</p>	<p>-Shows understanding and has interpreted topic well -Fairly detailed response -Some sound arguments given, but not all of them as well motivated as they could be -Understanding of genre and text evident</p>	<p>-Mediocre interpretation of topic; not all aspects explored in detail -Some good points in support of topic -Some arguments supported, but evidence is not always convincing -Partial understanding of genre and text</p>	<p>-Scant interpretation of topic; hardly any aspects explored in detail -Few points in support of topic -Very little relevant argument -Little understanding of genre and text</p>	<p>-Very little understanding of the topic -Weak attempt to answer the question -Arguments not convincing -Learner has not come to grips with genre or text</p>
STRUCTURE AND LANGUAGE	8–10	6–7	4–5	2–3	0–1
<p>Structure, logical flow and presentation. Language, tone and style used in the essay.</p> <p>10 MARKS</p>	<p>-Coherent structure -Excellent introduction and conclusion -Arguments well-structured and clearly developed -Language, tone and style mature, impressive, correct</p>	<p>-Clear structure & logical flow of argument -Introduction & conclusion & other paragraphs coherently organised -Logical flow of argument -Language, tone & style largely correct</p>	<p>-Some evidence of structure -Logic and coherence apparent, but flawed -Some language errors; tone & style mostly appropriate -Paragraphing mostly correct</p>	<p>-Structure shows faulty planning. -Arguments not logically arranged -Language errors evident. -Inappropriate tone & style -Paragraphing faulty</p>	<p>-Lack of planned structure impedes flow of argument -Language errors and incorrect style make this an unsuccessful piece of writing -Inappropriate tone & style -Paragraphing faulty</p>
MARK RANGE	20–25	15–19	10–14	5–9	0–4

- There must not be more than two categories' variation between the Structure and Language mark and the Content mark.
- A creative response must be awarded 0 for Content and 0 for Language and Structure.