



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P2

2015

MEMORANDUM

MARKS: 80

This memorandum consists of 24 pages.

NOTE TO MARKERS

- This marking 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

- 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.)
- In SECTION A, if a candidate has answered all four questions on prescribed poems, mark only the first two.
- In SECTIONS B and C, if a candidate has answered two contextual or two essay questions, 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.
- If a candidate gives two answers, the first of which is wrong and the next one correct, mark the first answer and **ignore** the next.
- If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the memo.
- If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
- *Essay question:* 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, consider and assess a maximum of 50 words beyond the required word count and **ignore the rest of the essay. However, the conclusion must be considered.**
- *Contextual questions:* If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise.**
- Answers to contextual questions must be assessed holistically in the light of the discussion during the standardisation of the marking memorandum. Part marks should be awarded in proportion to the fullness of the response to each question.

SECTION A: POETRY**QUESTION 1: PRESCRIBED POETRY – ESSAY****OLD FOLKS LAUGH – MAYA ANGELOU**

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

For the old folk described in this poem, old age is seen as a time of liberation – they are at peace with their lives and no longer care about society's perceptions of them. (However, see final bullet below.)

- The simile, 'allow their bellies to jiggle like slow tambourines' evokes a happy, cheerful sound, suggesting their unrestrained enjoyment of life.
- The image of 'the hollers rise up and spill over' suggests their laughter is like liquid which overflows. Their laughter is loud and uninhibited, uttered without care. The image and diction create the impression of abundance and exuberance. Their laughter is unrepressed.
- The use of the words, 'allow' and 'any way they want' indicates that old folks ignore society's conventions and choose how to live their lives.
- The imagery in 'Free the world' reflects how old folks' acceptance of themselves influences others to relax; they are no longer judgemental of themselves and others.
- 'Turn slowly and slyly' suggests that old folk are calm and unhurried in their movements. This suggests that they are unperturbed by society's expectations and are at peace with themselves. 'Slowly' acknowledges their physical limitations while also revealing old folks' desire to see the impact their laughter has on those around them. 'Slyly' suggests a secretive and cunning defensive response to the act of remembering.
- While 'glisten' is used to describe another unpleasant physical deterioration related to ageing, its positive connotation of 'sparkle' reduces the unpleasantness normally associated with 'saliva'.
- 'Laps are filled with memories' is a warm, comforting image, suggesting that old folk have a wealth of experience which they treasure.
- 'Generously forgive' suggests that old folk are gracious in their acceptance of their fate. They view death as a release from the troubles they have faced in life. 'Generously' and 'forgive' refer to admirable qualities which might influence the readers to change their perception of old folk.
- For the most part, the tone is admiring, affectionate and respectful.
- Alternatively, the last four lines might be considered to be wholly or partly ironic and 'dark'. The words, 'happening/to them' suggest that they have been overwhelmed by the events of their lives. All they can hope for is that death will be 'painless'.

[10]

QUESTION 2: PRESCRIBED POETRY – CONTEXTUAL**RUGBY LEAGUE GAME – JAMES KIRKUP**

- 2.1 The speaker refers to the 'dreary' shorts which make the men look outdated. The reference to the 'balding pates' and 'fat knees' suggests that the players are too old and unfit not to look absurd. It is absurd and sad that the 'grown men' should open themselves to ridicule, since they have such an unrealistic image of themselves as heroes.

[Any reference to 'grown men' to be marked on merit.]

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

- 2.2 The words suggest familiarity. It is as though the speaker is engaged in a conversation with the reader. The speaker invites the reader to concur with his view of the players. The words draw the reader in and make him/her part of the scene. The reader is able to visualise the scene. The reader feels that he/she is one of the spectators. The phrase indicates the speaker's condescension/disapproval/mockery/disbelief.

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

- 2.3 It refers to their youth, which they regard/remember/look back on with nostalgia and exaggerated affection. They romanticise their youth as being an ideal time which is venerated. It provides them with a warm memory of a time when they were unburdened by responsibilities. They are unable to separate reality from the nostalgia.

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

- 2.4 The tone is satirical/mocking/ironic. Candidates might identify the tone as sadly sympathetic. The use of 'in vain' and 'try' suggests that their attempt to recapture their youth is futile. He is derogatory about (or sympathetic toward) their attempt to recapture their past. The word, 'domesticated' conveys his mockery of or sympathy with them – they would like to see themselves as wild and untamed, but they are bound by domesticity.

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

QUESTION 3: PRESCRIBED POETRY – CONTEXTUAL**WHEN TO THE SESSIONS OF SWEET SILENT THOUGHT (SONNET 30) –
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

- 3.1 The speaker is sitting in quiet contemplation. The word, 'sweet' indicates that he enjoys recalling his memories. The time of reflection is pleasant.

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

- 3.2 The speaker is overcome by his grief. He is crying incessantly. He exaggerates the extent of his grief. The speaker gives his grief an unnecessary intensity.

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

- 3.3 Death is compared to a night that never ends. The image indicates that death is eternal and dark. The word, 'hid' suggests the finality of death and of never being reunited with his friends.

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

- 3.4 His tone is contented/hopeful. There is a sense of relief/optimism. Despite all his sadness and the loss of his friends, the speaker realises that the friendship he has is more important than dwelling on past sorrows. He no longer feels desolate/deprived, but is able to move forward.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate has referred to both tone and the message/main idea of the rhyming couplet.] (3)

[10]

QUESTION 4: PRESCRIBED POETRY – CONTEXTUAL**AUTUMN – ROY CAMPBELL**

- 4.1 Autumn is the season during which the trees lose their leaves. The speaker compares the structure of the trees with the skeleton of the human body. It suggests that the lack of leaves has exposed the clear outlines of the trees' structures.

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

- 4.2 The word, 'clanging' conveys the loudness/noisiness of the geese (1). The sound is disturbing/intrusive/like chains being rattled together (1). (2)

- 4.3 Because the trees are bent over by the wind, they resemble grappling, grey-haired ('hoary') wrestlers. The image suggests that the trees are struggling to remain upright. It is appropriate because it indicates how difficult it is for the trees to withstand the force of the wind. Old wrestlers would be more likely to be bent over and struggling than young ones.

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

- 4.4 The tone in the last stanza is warm/comforting/contented/satisfied. The 'rotted stems' produce a warm, comforting fire. The harvested grapes are turned into wine that can be enjoyed in front of the fire. The transformation of the rotted stems into firewood and the production of wine from the picked grapes indicate the central idea that new life is generated and that the cycle of life is perpetuated. Out of death comes new life, like the phoenix rising from the ashes.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate has referred to both tone and the main idea of the final stanza.]

(3)
[10]

UNSEEN POETRY: POETRY FROM AFRICA**QUESTION 5: UNSEEN POETRY – CONTEXTUAL**

- 5.1 The speaker creates the impression that the lions are self-involved/arrogant/savage. They are majestic animals and are the rulers of the plains.

[Award 2 marks for any two distinct impressions.] (2)

- 5.2 Warriors desire the courage of the lion so that they can be remembered for their success/bravery on the battlefield. They wish to project an image of fearlessness. The warriors wish to emulate the lion's effortless ability to dominate.

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

- 5.3 The claws' ripping the ground conveys the ferocity/viciousness of the lion as it hunts. The swift movement of the lion creates the impression that distant objects are being pulled closer. The lion is so fast that it appears to be reining in its prey. These are ominous images since the lion is a fierce predator.

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

- 5.4 It is a false assumption that the weak are the most susceptible to falling prey to the lion. The poet suggests that there is no way to determine who will be the lion's prey. Everything is left in the hands of fate. One cannot predict who will fall victim to death or when that death will occur.

The lion's prey might be formidable/strong enough to challenge the lion, thus leaving it to fate to determine which animal survives.

[Award 3 marks only if discussion includes a CRITICAL COMMENT on both line 14 and line 15.]

(3)
[10]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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

- 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 may be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

A focus of the novel is on how terror and propaganda ensure the animals' ignorance, passivity and oppression.

- The affirmative value of propaganda is demonstrated by old Major's dream of a better future. He uses emotive language and the creation of a common enemy (man) to rally the animals to revolt.
- The destructiveness of propaganda is demonstrated by Squealer. He is compelling in his dissemination of misinformation. He uses deception to convince the animals that they are better off. Their docility is guaranteed and they remain subservient.
- Squealer's propaganda establishes the pigs as an elite class while the other animals are subjected to further oppression. He justifies Napoleon's tyranny.
- Squealer convinces the animals that they are united against a common enemy. The repetition of 'Four legs good, two legs bad' is in part a diversionary tactic that is used to drown out dissent.
- In order to curtail the spread of revolutionary ideals, Frederick and Pilkington use propaganda to vilify Animal Farm.
- After the revolution, Snowball and Napoleon send out flights of pigeons to spread the ideas of revolution.
- The promise of retirement, various rituals, Moses' story of Sugarcandy Mountain: all contribute to the compliance of the animals.
- Threatening propaganda instils fear. Snowball and the humans are vilified so as to unite the animals in terror. Snowball is used as a bogeyman and scapegoat to divert focus from Napoleon's true intentions.
- Through the use of the dogs, Napoleon terrorises the animals, ensuring their obedience. The confessions and later executions frighten the animals into submission.
- Boxer's fate instils further terror.

Aside from these two elements, there are other aspects to which candidates might refer: e.g. the participation of the masses in their own oppression; the saving grace of decent qualities; the use of satire; the essential similarity of despots, whatever their apparent ideologies.

[Credit mixed responses.]

[Credit valid alternative responses.]

[All aspects of the question must be addressed in order to achieve more than 60%.]

[25]

QUESTION 7: ANIMAL FARM – CONTEXTUAL

- 7.1 Mollie is not prepared to give up luxury. She does not like hard work and she yearns for the more comfortable lifestyle enjoyed under Jones. She eventually betrays her comrades and runs away from Animal Farm. She is later seen wearing new ribbons and being pampered by a new owner.

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

(3)

- 7.2 He is devoted to the rebellion. He believes that all their dreams will be realised. He is single-minded in his pursuit of the ideals of the revolution. He believes that sacrifices are essential to ensure the success of the rebellion. He is hostile to anything to do with human beings.

[Award 3 marks for three distinct ideas.]

(3)

- 7.3 Moses' stories of Sugarcandy Mountain are used by Napoleon as a means of keeping the other animals passive and satisfied with their lives of privation. The stories convince the animals to endure their current hardships in the belief that a better life awaits them after death. This belief allows the pigs to take advantage of the animals' labour, while keeping them meek and submissive.

[Award 3 marks for three distinct ideas.]

(3)

- 7.4 Despite being a loyal and self-sacrificing comrade, Boxer finds himself sent to the knackers when he is injured and can no longer work for the pigs. Napoleon does not value or repay Boxer's faithfulness; instead, he betrays him for a crate of whiskey.

[Award 3 marks only if the irony is fully discussed.]

(3)

- 7.5 Napoleon initially rejects the windmill because it is Snowball's idea. Because Snowball is a threat to his leadership, Napoleon does not want to give Snowball any credit. Napoleon uses the windmill to distract the animals from the harsh reality of life on Animal Farm. As long as they are working on a project they believe will improve the quality of their lives, they do not complain about their current conditions. The perception of Napoleon as a benevolent leader is also created. Napoleon wants to use the windmill for his own comfort and profit.

[Award 3 marks only a discussion of Napoleon's initial and later reasons.]

(3)

- 7.6 Benjamin is cynical/sceptical, assuming that life will continue to be a struggle. His apathy and emotional detachment keep him from being disappointed by the behaviour of Napoleon and the pigs. He comprehends the changes taking place on the farm but is unwilling to oppose the pigs. He is aware of the changes being made to the commandments but chooses to remain quiet for the sake of self-preservation.

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

- 7.7 The pronouncement of the death sentence goes against the commandment not to kill any animal. A lack of equality is demonstrated by giving an award in the 'Second Class'. The animal responsible for the capture or death of Snowball will be rewarded with extra food.

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

- 7.8 The animals' blind loyalty leads to their accepting what the pigs say and do. Their naive sense of achievement allows them to be exploited.

Snowball's preoccupation with the success of the revolution helps to make him oblivious of Napoleon's machinations. This leads to his expulsion, leaving the animals at the mercy of Napoleon.

Boxer's devotion to the cause and his hard work inspire the other animals to make the best of their plight and tolerate their suffering.

Benjamin is perceptive and understands the true state of affairs, yet his cynicism and desire to survive effectively neutralise him.

[Candidates must refer to both Extract A and Extract B; should they not, a maximum of 2 marks may be awarded.]

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

(4)
[25]

QUESTION 8: PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – ESSAY

- 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 may be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

While people in general are conformists, the novel does demonstrate that there are characters who do not conform, either from the outset, or as the novel progresses.

- In Jane Austen's day, women of the privileged classes are governed by a strict code of conduct. In the process of conforming, women generally use every opportunity to showcase themselves as marriageable material. This accounts for the attempts made by Mrs Bennet and like-minded mothers to secure the future of their daughters. It also explains why Charlotte accepts Mr Collins's proposal.
- Lydia's pursuit of the officers and Wickham illustrates the determination of a young woman to have fun but at the same time secure a marriage. Marriage is the ultimate sign of respectability in 'good' society.
- Elizabeth, an independent spirit, struggles to express her individuality in a conformist society. Elizabeth has inner strength and makes judgements based on her own values. She does not bow to social pressures – hence her refusal of Mr Collins's proposal as well as Darcy's initial offer of marriage.
- Elizabeth's attitude toward the condescending Lady Catherine is further proof of her refusal to behave in a socially accepted way. She will not kow-tow to or respect Lady Catherine because of her position and wealth. She does not allow Lady Catherine to bully her into submission; instead, she speaks her mind.
- Mr Bennet, an independent thinker, constantly undermines his wife's attempts to secure husbands for their daughters. He is hardly concerned about what is considered appropriate social behaviour, as demonstrated in his lax attitude towards Lydia's behaviour.
- Initially, Darcy's elevated status sees him maintain his distance at the Netherfield ball. This detachment is a consequence of his upbringing. As a consequence of his relationship with Elizabeth, his attitude changes.
- Because of his position as a vicar, Mr Collins is pressured into marriage by Lady Catherine.
- Despite her slightly elevated social position, Miss Bingley also needs to conform to society's dictates, hence her pursuit of Darcy.
- Darcy pressures Bingley into giving up his pursuit of Jane in order to sustain the class hierarchy.

Aside from these two elements, there are other aspects to which candidates might refer: e.g. the importance of wealth, class and marriage; the position of women in society.

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 9: PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – CONTEXTUAL

- 9.1 Mrs Bennet is in a bad mood because Elizabeth has refused a proposal of marriage from Mr Collins. She has endeavoured to persuade Elizabeth to change her mind, but to no avail. After a lengthy discussion with Mr Collins, who has made clear his dissatisfaction, Mrs Bennet appears to have wilfully become ill because events have not proceeded according to her plan.

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

- 9.2 As a proud and vain man, Mr Collins feels slighted by Elizabeth's refusal of his proposal of marriage. His pomposity influences his decision to continue his stay as if nothing untoward has happened. If he were to change his plans, it would reflect poorly on him because it would portray him as a failure. Hence his determination to appear nonchalant.

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

- 9.3 Wickham maintains that Darcy's presence is unbearable to him and the consequences of their being together might be unpleasant, not only for himself, but for others as well. Yet it is Darcy who is responsible for getting him back on his feet later in the novel. Wickham receives ten thousand pounds from Darcy, who also purchases him a commission in the army. Ironically, Wickham gladly accepts all of this from a man with whom he cannot bear to be in the same room. Wickham attacks Darcy for being offensive, while Wickham has greatly offended Darcy and his family.

[Award 3 marks only if the irony is well discussed.] (3)

- 9.4 Elizabeth prides herself on her excellent ability to judge people. She is so flattered by Wickham's attention that she readily believes everything he says about Darcy. She is obviously prejudiced against Darcy and for this reason is open to any criticism levelled against him, even if it is without proof. This is unlike her more usual pragmatic self. Furthermore, she is behaving rather impulsively when she thinks about introducing Wickham to her parents.

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

- 9.5 Miss Bingley's congratulations are offered because it is expected that she should be happy for her brother. She thus satisfies social conventions, but she is really very unhappy at the prospect of his marriage to Jane. She has always displayed a condescending attitude towards the Bennets because of their status and therefore considers the match rather unsuitable, given the Bennets' position in society. Miss Bingley has also had designs on Darcy and is thus disappointed.

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

- 9.6 Mr Bennet is concerned because he is under the impression that Elizabeth dislikes Darcy intensely. He is concerned for her well-being and happiness and encourages her to think carefully about the proposal. Mrs Bennet is delighted that Elizabeth will be elevated socially and become very wealthy. She is excited about the enhancement of her own status as a consequence of this union.

[Award 3 marks only for a discussion of both characters' reactions.]

(3)

- 9.7 At this point, Darcy is calm and accommodating of the behaviour of people around him. He notes Mr Collins's obsequious behaviour, yet remains gracious. He has learnt tolerance and how to be forbearing. Earlier he has made it a point to let everyone know how much he resents the fawning behaviour of those outside his class. Previously, he wanted no association with such people, choosing to remain aloof. However, he now remains respectful and open to Mr Lucas's suggestions about the prospect of meeting at St. James's.

[Award 3 marks only for a discussion of Darcy's current conduct and earlier behaviour.]

(3)

- 9.8 Agree. Lady Catherine cannot conceive of the possibility of a union between Darcy and Elizabeth because of the substantial social divide between them. Lady Catherine is a strict advocate of maintaining rigid class structures and uses every opportunity to remind individuals of their positions in the social hierarchy. There are conventions governing classes meeting socially. The snobbish attitude of the Bingley sisters toward the Bennet family is a consequence of their supposed social superiority.

Wickham has social aspirations. As an opportunist, Wickham is unscrupulous in his desire to bridge class divisions.

Candidates may argue that Elizabeth is an exception. She is not intimidated by Lady Catherine's superior status and does not exhibit snobbishness. As the novel progresses, Darcy comes to be an exception as a result of his relationship with Elizabeth.

[A cogent 'Disagree' answer is unlikely. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

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

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

(4)
[25]

QUESTION 10: THE GREAT GATSBY – ESSAY

- 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 may be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

- The early settlers saw America as the land of opportunity. It promised success, regardless of birth or social standing. This dream is corrupted by the pursuit of wealth and pleasure, as well as a lack of moral substance.
- Gatsby emulates the early American settlers, desiring to rise above his lowly origins and to recreate himself as a member of the upper class through his own efforts.
- However, these ideals are eroded, firstly, by his acquaintance with Dan Cody, his role model and, finally, when his dream is shaped by his quest to win Daisy at any cost.
- Dan Cody and Meyer Wolfshiem exemplify the ugly reality of the American Dream. They have both achieved great success through corrupt means, and they are both Gatsby's mentors.
- Gatsby's obsessive desire to win Daisy means that he no longer cares how he acquires the wealth to impress her. He associates with known criminals and is involved in bootlegging.
- The failure of the American Dream is also emphasised when the novel reveals just how shallow and fickle those people are who epitomise the American Dream, like the Buchanans, who belong to the 'old money' class to which Gatsby aspires.
- George Wilson's dream dies in the valley of ashes; the failure of his dream is manifested in his dreary physical appearance, the failure of his business and the discovery of his wife's affair.
- Myrtle Wilson's dream fails because her idea of success is limited to the pursuit of a man who will rescue her. Her desperation to escape her situation makes her a victim of her own greed. She sees the dream in terms of material and social success.

Aside from these two elements, there are other aspects to which candidates might refer:

- The class distinctions leading to inequalities.
- Gender discrimination which portrays women as either victims or as greedy, shallow, dishonest.
- The exploration of Nick's disillusionment.
- Gatsby's reinvention of himself; his idealised version of Daisy; the hollowness of the upper classes; the parties.

[Credit valid alternative responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 11: THE GREAT GATSBY – CONTEXTUAL

- 11.1 West Egg is inhabited by people who have recently acquired their wealth. They are not regarded as having the inherent social superiority of the East Eggers. They might tend to be ostentatious. The people of East Egg have inherited their wealth. As representatives of 'old money', they consider those who live in West Egg to be 'less fashionable'.

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

- 11.2 The location of Gatsby's mansion is linked to his dream of winning Daisy Buchanan. He purchases the house in order to be close to Daisy and to facilitate her somehow attending one of his parties. It also indicates the great lengths to which Gatsby is prepared to go to acquire the wealth to be close to Daisy.

Candidates might refer to the green light at the end of Daisy's dock and its being a symbol of Gatsby's aspiration to be reunited with Daisy.

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

- 11.3 The word, 'drifted' emphasises that Daisy and Tom are both shallow people who lack any purpose. Daisy is fickle and superficial. Tom, too, has no sense of purpose. 'Unrestfully' emphasises their lack of contentment, despite their vast wealth. Daisy finds her existence to be boring as she wonders what she will do with herself from one day to the next. This also points to their avoidance of the consequences of their actions.

[Award 3 marks only for a reference to both 'drifted' and 'unrestfully', as well as to both characters.] (3)

- 11.4 Five years previously, Daisy had fallen in love with Gatsby and had promised to wait for him while he went to Europe to fight in the war. However, when he did not return soon enough, she chose to marry Tom Buchanan instead as she was impressed by his wealth and status.

When she is reunited with Gatsby and their relationship/love is rekindled, she promises Gatsby that she would leave Tom and marry him. However, when she is confronted with the reality of making a choice, she panics and chooses Tom once more, despite his unfaithfulness. Her choice in favour of Tom is partly prompted by Tom's reminding her of tender moments in their relationship and of Gatsby's criminality. She chooses the security and respectability that life with Tom offers, as opposed to living a life of possible disrepute and uncertainty with Gatsby.

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

- 11.5 Tom is suspicious of Gatsby and has investigated his background. In order to prove to Daisy that Gatsby is a fraud and therefore not worthy of her, Tom wants to expose Gatsby as someone who has been masquerading as coming from old money and having an Oxford education.

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

- 11.6 In this extract Nick admires Gatsby's honesty and his polite and calm attitude toward Tom, even though Tom is aggressive and provoking. When Nick meets Gatsby soon after arriving in New York, he is repelled by Gatsby's flashiness and the vulgarity of his parties. He is also sceptical about Gatsby's account of his background. Nick's attitude toward Gatsby has been ambivalent, especially when there are clear indications of the latter's criminal involvement. However, his faith in Gatsby is renewed when Gatsby provides a convincing account of his background.

[Award 3 marks for any two ideas well discussed OR any three distinct ideas. The candidate must discuss the contrast in Nick's attitude.] (3)

- 11.7 Tom's comment about Gatsby's having no respect for family life and family institutions stems from the fact that he accuses Gatsby of having an affair with Daisy and of trying to break up their marriage. His statement is ironic because, although he is acting self-righteously here, he is the one who has shown no respect for family life, since he has indulged in numerous affairs from the onset of his marriage to Daisy.

[Award 3 marks only if the irony is well discussed.] (3)

- 11.8 Invalid.
Daisy becomes identified with Gatsby's dream, so the achievement of Daisy embodies the achievement of everything to which he aspires. Even after she marries Tom, he endeavours to become wealthy enough to prove to her that he can care for her and provide the life to which she is accustomed. After Gatsby and Daisy reunite, Gatsby wants Daisy to confess their love to Tom and that she is leaving him for Gatsby. Gatsby is content because the culmination of his dream has apparently been achieved. He is confident that Daisy is his now. Gatsby is under the impression that the exposure of the truth of their relationship is enough to guarantee their happiness. However, the world is more complicated than the dreamer imagines because reality outweighs the ideal.

[A cogent 'Valid' response is unlikely. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

[Award 4 marks for any three points well discussed OR any four distinct ideas.] (4)
[25]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25

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

- 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 may be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

Characters are damaged or destroyed because of their inability to perceive deception, as well as by Iago's manipulations and fate/opportunity. However, candidates might choose to argue that some individuals are destroyed as a consequence of their own folly.

- Iago plots to exact revenge on Othello and Cassio. He uses Roderigo, Emilia and Desdemona in his deception, resulting in deaths and the destruction of reputations and camaraderie.
- Iago deceives people as to his true nature and intentions, thus ensuring that he is regarded as honest, loyal and trustworthy. Iago employs trickery in suggesting there is an affair between Desdemona and Cassio. His machinations are successful because he knows how people will react.
- Iago plots to use Othello's potential for jealousy. Othello's subsequent irrational behaviour ensures the success of Iago's plans.
- Iago's machiavellism exploits Othello's trusting nature, bringing about his downfall. Iago manipulates Othello by playing on his insecurities.
- Othello and Iago conspire to murder Cassio and Desdemona.
- Iago plays on the importance of reputation to Othello and Cassio.
- Fate ensures that the action moves to Cyprus, aiding Iago's intrigue. It is also due to fate that Bianca arrives with the handkerchief while Iago is questioning Cassio as Othello watches; Desdemona drops the handkerchief where Emilia can find it.
- Misdeeds aside, characters' inherent qualities contribute to their own destruction: Roderigo's gullibility and improper desire; Emilia's desire to please Iago, which blurs her moral sense.
- Desdemona has absolute faith in Iago. Her goodness and naivety ensure the success of Iago's scheming. Ironically, he is finally responsible for the tragedy of Desdemona's death.
- Desdemona and Emilia are also guilty of deception (both lie about the handkerchief), which contributes to their deaths.
- Cassio's weakness for alcohol ensures the destruction of his reputation and his dismissal from his position. Cassio's irresponsibility allows peer pressure to cause him to drink in spite of his poor head for alcohol. Moreover, he is the officer in charge of the watch and should be more responsible.

[Credit valid alternative responses.]

[Both aspects of the question i.e. deception and conspiracy, must be addressed in order to receive more than 60%.]

[25]

QUESTION 13: OTHELLO – CONTEXTUAL

- 13.1 Desdemona has married Othello. Othello has been sent to Cyprus to defend the island against the Turkish invasion. Desdemona has the permission of the Senate to accompany Othello.

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

- 13.2 Cassio is playing the elegant courtier. He indicates that Iago should not be annoyed by his 'manners' as they are part of his upbringing. This is typical of Cassio's behaviour as he is a well-born gentleman. He is gallant and well versed in the appropriate social etiquette of the time. He has social grace and charm. However, there is something foppish about his enjoyment of the role. His behaviour towards Emilia could be regarded as flirtatious, which would also be typical of Cassio as a womaniser.

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

- 13.3 Iago's tone is sarcastic/sneering/critical/derogatory/disrespectful/cynical. Iago convinces Othello that Desdemona is as vile as he sarcastically depicts all women as being and/or that Iago actually displays his true nature here and its cynical nastiness is in tune with his plot against Othello.

[Identification of the general tone of the extract or another character's tone if not related to Iago's plot will not be received more than 1 mark.]

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate refers to tone and its connection to Iago's plotting against Othello.] (3)

- 13.4 Iago is envious of everything Othello embodies. He is jealous of Othello's successes and impressive qualities. Iago wants revenge on Othello for denying him the promotion he has desired. He also suspects that Othello has slept with Emilia. By making Othello jealous, Iago reduces Othello's stature by exploiting a weakness. Othello's jealousy clouds his ability to reason, thus making it easier for Iago to manipulate, damage or even destroy him.

[Award 3 marks for three valid and distinct points.] (3)

- 13.5 In these lines, the relationship is based on mutual respect and admiration. Othello appreciates Desdemona's virtues. He believes that Desdemona has fallen in love with him because of his inner qualities. Later, as a result of his insecurities and jealousy, Othello's perception of their relationship changes to suspicion and doubt. He no longer trusts anything she says or does. He no longer sees her as pure, but as an adulteress.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate discusses the change in Othello's attitude toward Desdemona.] (3)

- 13.6 Othello claims to need proof of Desdemona's infidelity before he believes Iago's claims. However, Othello soon becomes irrational and believes Desdemona to be untrue without any proof at all. He later regards the flimsy evidence of the handkerchief as 'ocular proof'. It is ironic that while professing his belief in Desdemona's virtues, he will easily be swayed to believe Iago. The irony of the 'proof' is that it is not proof.

[Award 3 marks only if the irony is well discussed.]

(3)

- 13.7 Iago might put his hand on his heart/place his hand on Othello's shoulder/look into his eyes in an attempt to appear sincere. The words would be said quietly. His tone would be sinister/sincere/caring/warning to intimate that he has Othello's best interests at heart and that there is some truth to his concerns.

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

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

(3)

- 13.8 Iago is disrespectful toward and has no regard for women. In Extract A, he is disparaging, suggesting that women talk too much, as well as being shrewd and deceptive. This cynical attitude is repeated in Extract B when he reminds Othello of Desdemona's deception of her father by marrying Othello. He debases women and sees them as disloyal. Iago considers women to be possessions and he sexually objectifies them. Iago's attitude is that all women are promiscuous and unfaithful by nature.

Iago's cynical and vicious attitude toward women is indicative of his general insecurity; he is hostile to anything that challenges his ego.

[Candidates must refer to both Extract A and Extract B; should they not, a maximum of 2 marks may be awarded.]

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

(4)

[25]

QUESTION 14: THE CRUCIBLE – ESSAY

- 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 may be used by the candidates to support their arguments.
- Refer to page 24 for the rubric to assess this question.

Deception and conspiracy lie at the heart of Salem's problems. Corruption leads to the near-destruction of that society. The obsession with witchcraft contributes to its misfortune. Characters employ deception to disguise their greed and hidden agendas.

- Proctor and Abigail are deceptive in hiding their affair. This conspiracy, which includes Elizabeth (she lies to save Proctor), allows Abigail to gain power in Salem.
- Parris uses deceit to hide the girls' activities. He is concerned with self-preservation. He uses the trials to hide his deception and vindictiveness towards Proctor. Parris wants Hale to disprove witchcraft, but is happy to participate once he realises he stands to gain from the situation.
- Although Hale does not set out to deceive, he enjoys and in effect abuses his 'expert' status.

Conspiracy is used to take revenge and for personal gain/selfish reasons.

- The Putnams are guilty of conspiracy: Mrs Putnam conspires with the girls to discover the reason for the deaths of her children. The girls' activities in the woods set the destruction in motion. Because of his greed for land, Mr Putnam conspires with his daughter.
- Abigail conspires against Elizabeth to win back Proctor. She casts the spell in the woods and plants the needle in the doll, leading to Elizabeth's arrest.
- Abigail and the girls conspire to protect themselves from accusations of witchcraft and later to exact revenge and exercise power over those who have oppressed them.
- The girls' machinations against Mary result in Mary's accusing Proctor of being in league with the devil.
- People are helpless in the face of conspiracy. Those who try to expose the conspiracy and intrigue are faced with court officials who plot to maintain their power. Giles Corey exposes Putnam's use of his daughter to accuse Jacobs, but is arrested for contempt of court and will die under torture. Danforth and Hathorne's collusion is based on their need to maintain power and respect. They conspire to preserve the appearance of justice.
- To solidify their reputations, people accuse others of wrongdoing.

[Candidates might argue that the girls are merely typical teenagers and that events are set in motion as a result of their fear of reprisal. Candidates might also refer to the paranoia and hysteria engendered by an extremist belief system.]

[Both aspects of the question i.e. deception and conspiracy, must be addressed in order to receive more than 60%.]

[25]

QUESTION 15: THE CRUCIBLE – CONTEXTUAL

- 15.1 Abigail, a maid in the Proctor household, has had an affair with John Proctor. The affair has been discovered by Elizabeth, who no longer wants Abigail in her household.

[Award 3 marks for three distinct points.] (3)

- 15.2 The word, 'slave' has connotations of the lowest status. Abigail's use of the word reveals that she despises being a servant and being under the control of others. She believes she deserves to be treated with greater respect and dignity and aspires to improve her standing.

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

- 15.3 Abigail lies constantly, yet she has the audacity to accuse the honest Elizabeth of lying./Abigail pretends to be moral, yet she has had an affair with a married man and has kept this secret. It is ironic that someone as immoral as Abigail should accuse someone as morally upright as Elizabeth of being a liar.

[Award 3 marks only if the irony is well discussed.] (3)

- 15.4 Mrs Putnam has a bitter and warped personality because all but one of her children have died in infancy. She is obsessed with blaming someone for their deaths. This has led to her instruction to her daughter to join the girls in casting spells in the wood. She is happy for an innocent Rebecca Nurse to be executed, as long as she has a scapegoat. She revels in and embraces the witchcraft rumours because they provide her with a supernatural explanation for her babies' deaths.

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

- 15.5 Danforth has been very excited by the prospect of Proctor's confession. Because Proctor is respected in Salem, his confession will help to bring about an end to the trials as others will follow his lead and confess. This will let Danforth and the court officials off the hook. However, Proctor is reluctant to sign the confession, and Danforth is agitated because his plan will not succeed.

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

- 15.6 Proctor is ashamed of himself. He cannot bear the thought of his confession's being revealed. He has signed against his better judgment. He does not want everyone to see his confession. It goes against his nature to be dishonest.

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

- 15.7 Proctor would use an indignant/angry tone to convey his frustration/anger that they wish to use him to persuade others to confess./He feels that they do not treat him with the respect that he deserves. Proctor might point at them/beat his chest/make a fist/hit the bench to convey his frustration/indignation/anger.

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

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

(3)

- 15.8 In Extract A, Abigail's reference to her reputation is a way of avoiding further questioning. She believes her adamant insistence on her reputation will satisfy Parris. Abigail is lacking in integrity and will go to any lengths to save herself. Especially because she lacks integrity, it is important for her to sustain her reputation as a worthy person.

In Extract B, Proctor's reference to his name shows a genuine concern for his reputation. He is prepared to sacrifice his life so that he can die with dignity and leave a legacy of which his children can be proud. He also does not want to denigrate the memories of those who refuse to make a false confession. His attitude is indicative of his integrity.

Abigail is prepared to lie her way out of a situation, while Proctor refuses to do so.

[Candidates must refer to both Extract A and Extract B; should they not, a maximum of 2 marks may be awarded.]

[The candidate must discuss the contrasting perceptions to be awarded 4 marks.]

[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 marks)

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

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

Criteria	Exceptional	Skilful	Moderate	Elementary	Inadequate
CONTENT	12-15	9-11	6-8	4-5	0-3
Interpretation of topic. Depth of argument, justification and grasp of text. 15 MARKS	- 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	- 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
STRUCTURE AND LANGUAGE	8-10	6-7	4-5	2-3	0-1
Structure, logical flow and presentation. Language, tone and style used in the essay 10 MARKS	-Coherent structure -Excellent introduction and conclusion -Arguments well structured and clearly developed -Language, tone and style mature, impressive, correct	-Clear structure & logical flow of argument - Introduction & conclusion & other paragraphs coherently organised - Logical flow of argument - Language, tone & style largely correct	-Some evidence of structure -Logic and coherence apparent, but flawed - Some language errors; tone & style mostly appropriate - Paragraphing mostly correct	-Structure shows faulty planning. -Arguments not logically arranged -Language errors evident. -Inappropriate tone & style -Paragraphing faulty	-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
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.