



**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2021



**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 70

This marking guideline consist of 21 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from TWO sections.
2. These marking guidelines are merely a guide to assess learners' responses.
3. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.
4. **MARKING GUIDELINES**
 - 4.1 A candidate may not answer more than ONE question on the same genre.
 - 4.2 If a candidate gives two answers where the first one is wrong and the next one is correct, mark the first answer and **ignore** the next.
 - 4.3 If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the marking guidelines.
 - 4.4 If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
 - 4.5 If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise**.
 - 4.6 For open-ended questions, no marks should be awarded for YES/NO or I AGREE/I DISAGREE. The reason/substantiation/ motivation is what should be considered.
 - 4.7 No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.

SECTION A: NOVEL

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer **ONE** question **on the novel they have studied.**

QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY*

Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions, i.e. **QUESTIONS 1.1 and 1.2.**

- 1.1 1.1.1 (a) E / St. Marks' parson ✓
 (b) C / White farmer ✓
 (c) B / Absalom's lawyer ✓
 (d) A / Political activist ✓ (4)

1.1.2 The letter brings sad news of Kumalo's sick sister (Gertrude). ✓ Kumalo has to take a quick decision to save his sister / to go to Johannesburg. ✓ (2)

1.1.3 She wants Kumalo to hear from the child that she has eaten. ✓ She wants to give Kumalo time to think about a possible solution. ✓ (2)

1.1.4 Kumalo is a respected member in the community as a priest. / His house is important. ✓ It has more furniture in it than what she is used to. / There are more books than what they have at school. ✓ She is showing some respect. ✓ (2)

NOTE: Accept any **TWO** of the above or any other relevant responses.

1.1.5 (a) Despair/despondency/hopelessness ✓ (1)

(b) He feels despondent because his son will never go to St Chad's. ✓ (1)

1.1.6 She is patient/obedient/supportive. ✓ (1)

She can see that her husband is in distress and insists on him taking a decision / or an action. ✓ (1)

1.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Mrs Kumalo is a priest's wife and is expected to be obedient.
- Her role is to be more supportive to her husband's decision.
- She knew that their son will not go to St Chad but she had to keep quiet.
- The money that has been saved to buy her a stove is used for Kumalo's journey.
- Kumalo brings back Gertrude's son and their son's wife without her consent or knowledge.
- She does not mourn her son's death but she has to be stoical.

No.

- Mrs Kumalo is a pillar of strength to her husband because of her patience.
- Her husband involves her in taking the decision to leave for Johannesburg.
- She loves her family and is prepared to sacrifice.
- She insists on her husband's use of their savings to help the family.

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

AND

- 1.2 1.2.1 B / respectful ✓ (1)
- 1.2.2 Napoleon is brought to Ndotsheni as a demonstrator by Jarvis. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.3 Kumalo knows Jarvis as the white man / farmer from the valley above Ndotsheni. ✓
Absalom (his son) has killed Arthur Jarvis, James Jarvis son. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.4 To show that he has the necessary educational qualification. ✓ So that Kumalo can know that he is the right person for the job. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.5 (a) He is excited / ecstatic. ✓ (1)
- (b) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (c) The figure of speech is relevant because Kumalo's joy. ✓
(when he hears that the young man has come to teach farming to Ndotsheni people) is written all over his face as his eyes shine. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.6 He teaches them modern farming methods, ✓ to help them care for the land. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.7 The discussion of the theme of redemption should include the following points, **among others**:
- Both Kumalo and his wife have suffered so much.
 - Kumalo's son has murdered James Jarvis's son.
 - Kumalo loses his family and Jarvis loses his wife.
 - Both Kumalo and James try their best to find meaning in their suffering and create something good out of it.
 - They work together for the restoration of Ndotsheni.
 - The work makes them treat each other with respect and kindness.

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

1.2.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- James Jarvis interacts with black people for the first time as equals.
- He becomes less racist and starts to take responsibility for the well-being of people who live near him.
- He supplies the community with milk for the children, builds the dam and rebuilds the church and gets them an agricultural demonstrator.
- He helps with the restoration of the people of Ndotsheni.

OR

No.

- James Jarvis is restoring what was destroyed by the white people like him.
- White people took land from black people and left them with land that is over used.
- James Jarvis has not been aware of the conditions in the country so the job was prompted by his son's death to do something practical about it.
- The restoration is not from him but is emulating what his son Arthur was.



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

(3)

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

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

Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions, i.e. **QUESTIONS 2.1 AND 2.2.**

- 2.1 2.1.1 (a) E / reluctant to judge
(b) A / has no conscience
(c) D / faithful and loyal
(d) B / much of a gentleman (4)
- 2.1.2 Mr Utterson is worried about Dr Jekyll after he has seen Mr Hyde. ✓
He wants to talk to Dr Jekyll about the kind of person that he is. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.3 Mr Hyde is the other side of Dr Jekyll. They have a mutual dependence. ✓ Dr Jekyll needs Mr Hyde for his pleasures and selfish ends. Mr Hyde needs Dr Jekyll for shelter and protection. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.4 (a) worried / concerned. ✓ (1)
- (b) He is worried about the relationship about Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. ✓ He thinks Mr Hyde has evil intensions. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.5 A / Sad (1)
- 2.1.6 Utterson is caring. ✓ He is worried that Mr Hyde does as he please at Dr Jekyll's house. ✓



He is protective. ✓ He thinks Dr Jekyll is in trouble and he wants to help him. ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above combinations. (2)

- 2.1.7 Mr Utterson assumes that Dr Jekyll is in a danger, ✓ and the problem comes from his life when he was younger. ✓ (2)
- 2.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Mr Utterson regards Mr Hyde as a criminal and has evidence to that.
- He finds it strange that Dr Jekyll can have Mr Hyde as a benefactor and is giving him everything (even his qualifications).
- Mr Utterson thinks that Mr Hyde is blackmailing Dr Jekyll.
- Mr Utterson is told that Hyde only uses the back door in Dr Jekyll's house and does not dine in the house; that is also strange.

No.

- Dr Jekyll is an adult and has the choice to have anyone in his will.
- Mr Hyde has a key to Dr Jekyll's house, meaning he is not trespassing.
- Workers have seen him, though he does not dine in the house.
- Dr Jekyll trusts him enough to allow him in his house.

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

Do not award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses which is well substantiated. (3)

AND

2.2 2.2.1 (a) At Mr Hyde's place. / Dr Jekyll's flats in Soho. ✓ (1)

(b) Utterson is called to the murder scene and he recognises the stick he gave to Dr Jekyll is a murder weapon. ✓ He leads the officer to Soho where Mr Hyde stays. ✓ (2)

2.2.2 There are a lot of wine bottles / there are plates made of silver / stylish linen / mats of high quality.

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

2.2.3 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)

(b) The officer has all the evidence he needs for the possible arrest of Mr Hyde. ✓ When Mr Hyde goes to the bank it will make it easier to get him. ✓ (2)

(c) There is no one who can clearly describe Mr Hyde for handbills / Mr Hyde has no photographs / His family cannot be traced.

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

2.2.4 Part of the murder weapon/the stick was found behind the door. ✓ (1)

2.2.5 The discussion of the theme of violence, should include the following points, **among others**:

- Mr Hyde commits violent acts in the novel.
- He is first seen bumping into a young girl and tramples her over.
- He cruelly beats Mr Carew to death for no reason.
- He has no remorse for what he has done but realises that he could be in trouble.
- In the end he turns his violence against himself by committing suicide.

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

2.2.6 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Dr Jekyll has had no idea that Mr Hyde can be controlling in his life.
- He finds himself changing to Mr Hyde without taking the transformation draught.
- He becomes miserable as he cannot be among his friends.
- He cannot get the original powder he uses to transform himself from Mr Hyde to Dr Jekyll.
- He cannot go to prison for the crime he committed.

OR

No.

- Dr Jekyll knew that using the transformation draught will put his life in danger.
- He continues using it because he enjoys being Mr Hyde.
- He stops taking the potion and leads a good life.
- He does not fight the temptation to take the drug and he kills an innocent man.

NOTE: Do not award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For Full marks, the response must be well substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is well substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION A: 35

SECTION B: DRAMA**QUESTION 3: *MACBETH***

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer ONE question **on the drama they have studied.**

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 3.1 and 3.2.

- 3.1 3.1.1 (a) B / The Earl of Northumberland ✓
 (b) D / Macbeth's amour man ✓
 (c) A / The Witch Goddess ✓
 (d) C / Thane of Five ✓ (4)
- 3.1.2 Macbeth has hinted that he is going to take action about Banquo, ✓
 but he would not tell her what he is going to do. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 A / to speak to Macbeth when he is free ✓ (1)
- 3.1.4 Lady Macbeth and Macbeth have gained from killing King Duncan ✓
 but they have lost everything / their happiness. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.5 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) Macbeth is only partially successful being a King by killing King
 Duncan. ✓ The royal family like a wounded snake will recover
 and Macbeth will be in danger. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.7 Macbeth is self-serving ✓ – he does not care about the chaos in the
 country as long as he gets what he wants. ✓

OR

Macbeth is cruel – He kills all those he considers a threat to him.

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above combinations. (2)

3.1.8 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Banquo know about the witches' prophecy that Macbeth will be a king.
- He may be the first to suspect Macbeth from killing King Duncan.
- The witches told Banquo that he will be a father to Kings which is a threat to Macbeth.

OR

No.

- Banquo is also a victim of the witches but he stays true to his principles.
- It is only his sons that will be kings and not Banquo.
- Banquo is a loyal friend.

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

AND

- 3.2.1 (a)
 - Jerk the servant to his feet. ✓
 - Push him away. ✓
 - Shout at him. ✓
 - Shove him. ✓

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above or any other relevant responses. (2)

- (b) Macbeth is in a state of hopelessness and anxiety. ✓
He is taking out his frustration on the servants and anyone around him. ✓ (2)

- 3.2.2 (a) Weariness / self-pity / despair. ✓ (1)

- (b) Macbeth regrets that his life is empty and friendless at his age. ✓ (1)

- 3.2.3 Macbeth is getting reports that the thanes are deserting him. (1)

- 3.2.4 Macbeth thinks that there is no man that is not born of a woman, so he cannot be defeated. ✓
He thinks it is impossible that Birnamwood would come to his castle. ✓
Macbeth is a general and is not afraid of war. ✓ (2)

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above or any other relevant responses.

- 3.2.5 (a) Lady Macbeth suffers from sadness that causes hallucinations / mental sickness. (1)

- (b) There is no medicine to cure mental sickness. ✓ The only cure is for the patient to be sorry for what he has done. ✓

OR

Lady Macbeth does not need the doctor's help. ✓ She is not physically sick but is sick in the mind. ✓ (2)

3.2.6 The discussion of the theme of guilt and its consequences should include the following points, **among others**:

- Lady Macbeth does not feel guilty at first.
- She manages to pull off the killing of Duncan successfully.
- She did not know that the killing of Duncan would lead to a string of killings of innocent people.
- Where she earlier called for the thick night to come and protect her, she is now terrified of the dark.
- Her sleep walking shows a woman tormented by guilt.
- She bemoans the ever present smell of blood on her hands from King Duncan's blood.

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

3.2.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of Lady Macbeth's behaviour, **among others**:

Yes.

- He is taken up by the witches' prophecy that he quickly tells his wife that he will be a king.
- The fact that the title of the Thane of Cawdor is bestowed on him, makes him to become more ambitious.
- He goes along with his wife's plan of murdering King Duncan.
- He does not heed Banquo's warnings against the witches.

OR

NO.

- Macbeth is very loyal to the king.
- The witches made Macbeth to become ambitious.
- His wife also played a role in causing Macbeth to become a murderer.

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

[35]

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

- 4.1 4.1.1 (a) C / vetkoek seller ✓
 (b) D / non-racist girl ✓
 (c) A / fearless leader ✓
 (d) B / Zolile High School's teacher ✓ (4)
- 4.1.2 Oom Dawie makes an inspirational talk to Std. 10 learners. ✓ He also manipulates them by promising a bright future which awaits them. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Thami gets neither hope, nor joy ✓ from Oom Dawie's words. He shows no feelings just like a stone that is not easy to crack. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.4 Thami sees see a generation of tired, defeated men and women. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.5 He should:
- Open his eyes widely. ✓
 - Open his hands widely. ✓
 - Raise his voice. ✓
- NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above or any other relevant responses. (2)
- 4.1.6 He is critical ✓ – he questions the real meaning of the term major shareholders by showing the suffering of black people. ✓

OR

- He is sarcastic ✓ – he mentions the words “happy, contented and exciting” to ridicule Oom Dawie's idea. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Thami does not see the benefits of Bantu Education.
- Bantu Education only promotes dependency of black people on Whites.
- It does not embrace nor promote the history of black people.
- The societal inequalities are further driven by Bantu Education.

No.

- Thami is mentored by Mr M who to become a future leader.
- He is brilliant enough to follow any career path/become a change agent.
- He competes well with Isabel who is not taught Bantu Education.
- Thami can take Mr M advice of using his intelligence to fight inequalities in his society.

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

AND

- 4.2 4.2.1 (a) Mr M is dead/has been killed by an angry mob. ✓ (1)
- (b) Thami warns Mr M of the danger/ asks him to join the boycott. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.2 Thami means that Mr M's actions are unforgivable. ✓ His betrayal is a serious issue that is against the revolution of his community. ✓ (2)
- 4.2.3 (a) Angry / Annoyed / Accusatory ✓ (1)
- (b) Isabel is angry that Mr M is killed for selfish reasons. / She accuses the boycotters of lacking reasoning. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.4 Isabel is hurt and no amount of explanation will make her come to terms with Mr M's death. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.5 D / ancient ✓ (1)
- 4.2.6 It reveals that it is a well-thought out decision. ✓ He stands firm with his decision and has no regrets. ✓ (2)
- 4.2.7 Isabel is empathetic. ✓ She does not understand the reason behind Mr M's killing. ✓

OR

Isabel is brave. ✓ She boldly voices out that the mob's action of killing Mr M is wrong and senseless. ✓ (2)

- 4.2.8 The discussion of the theme of justice and injustice should include the following points, **among others**:
- Racial injustice is evident in the Bantu Education that is offered to Thami at Zolile High School.
 - Thami sees Bantu Education as inferior and oppressive to blacks.
 - He believes in fighting injustice by joining the struggle.
 - Mr M believes in fighting for justice by keeping up with the law.
 - He does not believe in violence but communication to fight injustice.

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

4.2.9 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- Mr M dedicates his whole life to educate black children.
- He spends most of his time helping Thami to do better in life.
- He promotes inter-racial extra curricula activities like debates.
- Mr M sacrifices his life to rebel against boycotts.

No.

- Mr M controls Thami in all aspects of his life.
- He does not allow him to be independent.
- He acts against comrades by being an informer.
- Mr M is a workaholic who has no family interests.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit response where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1–2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the play. (3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**QUESTION 5**

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions set on the **TWO** short stories they have studied i.e. **QUESTIONS 5.1 and 5.2.**

QUESTION 5.1: 'NEXT DOOR' – KURT VONNEGUT

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) B / sympathetic and helpful ✓
 (b) A / aggressive and bossy ✓
 (c) D / matured and intelligent ✓
 (d) E / liar and cheat ✓ (4)

5.1.2 Paul is 8 years old. ✓ (1)

5.1.3 It is an old house. ✓

It is divided into two sides by a thin wall. ✓ (2)

5.1.4 Paul feels proud of what they manage to pull through, ✓ helping the couple next door to stop fighting. ✓ (2)

5.1.5 The dead silence after yelling shifts the tense mood. ✓

Initially the couple speaks loud, and the radio's volume is high, cooing sounds follow, but now it is quiet. ✓ (2)

5.1.6 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)

(b) The intentional slowness and deliberate delay in movement next door, ✓ creates more tension in the story. ✓ (2)

5.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- She feels betrayed when she hears the dedication by Lemuel.
- She is furious and hurt.
- Charlotte assumes Lemuel still loves his estranged wife.
- She decides to let go of Lemuel.

No.

- Charlotte is selfish and impulsive.
- She does not give Lemuel chance to explain.
- Her bossy nature makes her to be trigger happy.
- She is immature as she is controlled by anger.

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

AND

5.2 ‘THE LAST BREATH’ – SAM KAHIGA

5.2.1 A / allowed to marry. ✓ (1)

5.2.2 She gives the narrator an urgent pleading look. ✓

Her hands are shaking/nervous hand movement. ✓ (2)

5.2.3 He does not want his son to marry a blind person (Eva) ✓ (1)

5.2.4 (a) Concerned/anxious/disturbed ✓ (1)

(b) She is worried by her sick husband and does not want the sickness to get worse. (1)

5.2.5 She is caring. ✓ (1)

She tells the narrator about her husband’s sickness. / She assures the narrator that his father cares about his happiness. ✓ (1)

5.2.6 The narrator defends Eva when his father assumes she is helpless. ✓

He is determined to marry Eva without his father’s approval. ✓ (2)

5.2.7 The narrator’s relationship is a healthy one with his mother but it full of misunderstandings with his father. ✓

The narrator’s mother supports him while his father tries to control him. ✓ (2)

5.2.8 The discussion of the theme of love, should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:

- The narrator loves Eva who is blind unconditionally.
- His love is stronger than his father’s criticism of Eva.
- He is patient with Eva when she requests for waiting time.
- The narrator finally marries Eva and gets happiness he deserves.

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

5.2.9 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The narrator's father wants what is best for his son.
- He chooses a career path that will pay more to the narrator.
- He does not want his son to feel burdened by marrying a blind person.
- He donates his cornea to Eva before he dies.

No.

- He takes decisions for the narrator.
- He does not care about what the narrator wants.
- He discriminates the blind, Eva.
- He is authoritative and forces his ideas to the narrator.

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

(3)

[35]



TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.

QUESTION 6.1: Sonnet 18 by William Shakespeare

6.1 6.1.1 Is a Shakespearean sonnet. ✓ It has 3 quatrains and a rhyming couplet. ✓

OR

It is a Shakespearean sonnet ✓ with a rhyme scheme of abab cdcd efef gg. ✓ (2)

6.1.2 The speaker's beloved has an everlasting beauty ✓ that will remain forever. ✓ (2)

6.1.3 His beloved is unchanging/constant ✓ and the summer's day changes. ✓

OR

His beloved is calm ✓ and a summer's day has rough winds. ✓

OR

Summer's beauty is short lived ✓ and his beloved's beauty is immortal. ✓ (2)

6.1.4 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)

(b) A summer's day is too short ✓ that cuts on the beauty of the day. ✓ (2)

6.1.5 (a) B / sun ✓ (1)

(b) Gold complexion refers to the sun which is very hot and beautiful and when 'dimmed' by the clouds the beauty is hidden. ✓✓ (2)

6.1.6 (a) 'Braggs' ✓ (1)

(b) Death must not be proud because it is not powerful, because when people die, they just rest. ✓ (1)

6.1.7 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The speaker suggests that his beloved will remain known forever.
- This poem will be read for many years.
- People will be reminded of the speaker's beloved beauty.

OR

No.

- Not everyone will come across this poem and know about the speaker's beloved beauty.
- There is no description of the physical beauty except the contrast to the sun and weather.
- Thinking of summer and its challenges will not make one think of the speaker's beloved beauty.

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

AND

QUESTION 6.2: EVERYTHING HAS CHANGED (EXCEPT THE GRAVES)

- 6.2 6.2.1 They suggest the complete neglect and deterioration ✓ of something that was once beautiful and good. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.2 The teachers who taught him took time ✓ in shaping and forming him into the person he is now. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.3 (a) Shock / disbelief / dismay ✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker is shocked by the outward signs of neglect wondering what could have happened to the roofs and windows. ✓ (1)
- 6.2.4 'The ground where we ran and laughed.' ✓ (1)
- 6.2.5 The speaker beat his schoolmate almost to a pulp. ✓ (1)
- 6.2.6 The cemetery is 'mute' there is complete silence because it is a place of death. ✓ The cemetery's quietness is compared to a person who cannot talk. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.7 The speaker finds out the graves have not changed; they are taken care of, and the cemetery is still fenced unlike the school that is neglected. ✓ (2)

6.2.8 The discussion of the theme of loss should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:

- The poet goes to his former school and he experiences a great sense of loss.
- The school is in ruins.
- He is sad that the place has changed.
- He is reflecting on the neglect he sees.
- He thinks this place played a large role in shaping him into the person he is.
- He has good memories of the place.
- It represents his past dreams and ambitions.

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

6.2.9 Open-ended.

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

Yes.

- The past will always be deeply engraved within the speaker.
- His childhood memories will always remain with him.
- It is always important to know your past (whether good or bad) and learn from it.
- He holds the place in high regard because it moulded him.

No.

- The speaker has to understand that he has also changed as well as socio-economic circumstance.
- Things do not stay the way they were.
- The past does not always have good memories.
- He also should have played a role in preserving his hometown.

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

[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70