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Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P2

2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 80

These marking guidelines consist of 37 pages.

NOTE TO MARKERS

- This marking guideline is intended as a guide for markers.
- The guidelines will be discussed with the marking panels before marking commences at the marking centres.
- 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 eight 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 ten questions (novel) and/or all six 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, the first of which 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 marking guidelines.
6. If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
7. *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, 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 considered.
11. Answers to contextual questions must be assessed holistically in the light of the discussion during the standardisation of the marking guidelines.

SECTION A: POETRY**PRESCRIBED POETRY****QUESTION 1: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION****'FUTILITY' – Wilfred Owen**

- Use the following, among other 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 36 for the rubric to assess this question.

VALID

- The tragic and pointless loss of the soldier's life is the focus of the poem. This view is introduced by the title ('Futility') and developed throughout the poem.
- The soldier's death is unrelated to the battle itself, but rather as a consequence of the harsh weather conditions ('snow') under which he was forced to live in the trenches. The fact that his death is not a result of his defence of his country emphasises the pointlessness of his death.
- The soldier's potential to contribute positively to his community as a farmer is unrealised/untapped. The phrase, 'fields unsown' suggests the unfulfilled potential that is lost unnecessarily in war.
- The contrast between the life-giving force of a benevolent ('kind') sun and the ineffectiveness of the 'fatuous' sun, emphasises the violence and foolishness of war.
- The words, 'gently' and 'whispering' convey the peaceful existence of the soldier's normal home life. This serenity contrasts with the harshness of war.
- The speaker considers the effort that goes into the creation of precious life ('dear-achieved') and cannot fathom that the soldier's life is so easily expendable ('was it for this the clay grew tall?'). This question reflects the speaker's cynical view that it is futile to create life only for it to be destroyed in war. The speaker is horrified at the wastefulness/pointlessness of creation in the face of war. The emphasis on the word, 'this' exposes man's inhumanity toward his fellow man in wartime.
- The speaker questions why the sun gives life ('break earth's sleep') when it is so easily squandered in war.
- The speaker's desperation in trying to revive the soldier is poignant. The fragility of life is implied by the speaker in the phrase, 'still warm'. Thus, the tragedy of war is heightened.
- The use of rhetorical questions in stanza two reinforces the speaker's bitter/cynical/frustrated/indignant/angry tone.
- The speaker's tone might also be of despair and hopelessness at the senseless destruction of a young life.

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

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

[10]

QUESTION 2: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'AN ABANDONED BUNDLE' – Mbuyiseni Oswald Mtshali**

- 2.1 'Caught' suggests that the people are unable to escape the hardship of life in the township./Just as they are surrounded by the smog, they are entrapped by their circumstances.

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

(2)

- 2.2 'Its' is impersonal and usually used when referring to non-human things. The infant is dehumanised: he/she is given no name, gender or identity. This reinforces the idea of there being no value attached to this life.

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

(2)

- 2.3 Both were born in humble circumstances but, while Jesus was valued and revered, this infant is not. The infant has died as an innocent, paying for the sins of its parents just as Jesus died for the sins of mankind. However, this infant's potential to influence the world will never be realised.

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

(3)

- 2.4 The poem is about the dehumanising effect that apartheid and poverty have on the behaviour of people. By describing the mother as 'innocent', the speaker shows sympathy and absolves the mother of responsibility, instead suggesting that the blame lies elsewhere. He believes that her circumstances prevent her from behaving in a maternal manner.

OR

Candidates might argue that this description is ironic and that the mother is far from innocent. Despite her circumstances, the speaker feels that, instead of disappearing into the mist and escaping accountability, the mother should be held responsible for her callous actions.

[Accept valid alternative/mixed responses.]

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

(3)

[10]

QUESTION 3: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'LAKE MORNING IN AUTUMN' – Douglas Livingstone**

- 3.1 The reader feels sympathy for the stork because it is a dark and cold autumn morning. The stork has possibly been waiting at the lake for a long time.

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

(2)

- 3.2 'Regally' suggests that the stork is majestic and stately in its movements. It is elegant, dignified and graceful – a creature to be admired.

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

(2)

- 3.3 The journey ahead is compared to empty darkness. The image is appropriate because it emphasises the loneliness of the stork and the long journey ahead. The word, 'black' implies danger and death. The image conveys the suffering and hardship which the stork will have to endure.

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

(3)

- 3.4 AGREE

The stork 'sighed' which reveals its resignation. It then points its beak in the direction of flight and slowly and deliberately takes off in spite of the adversity awaiting it. The heaviness of the word, 'clubbed' conveys the enormous effort required to fly. It follows its instinct despite being alone. The 'tunnel of sky' conveys the distance it has to cover and how focused it is on reaching the end. The tunnel suggests a narrow flight pattern which the stork will instinctively follow.

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

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

(3)

[10]

QUESTION 4: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'WHEN TO THE SESSIONS OF SWEET SILENT THOUGHT' – William Shakespeare**

- 4.1 The speaker is despondent/depressed as he has not realised all his ambitions./He sighs because he regrets all the things he wanted/meant to do but did not achieve.

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

(2)

- 4.2 The speaker is aware that death is eternal. There is a sense of finality as death denies the speaker access to his friends. The darkness suggested by the word, 'night' reinforces the idea that death leads to emptiness and despair.

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

(2)

- 4.3 The speaker feels that, each time he is reminded of his losses ('sad account'), he feels sad/grieves again. He uses imagery associated with paying a debt to express the manner in which he deals with his sorrows. The words, 'as if not paid before' suggest that his sad memories continue to trouble him. The pain he experiences at present is as intense as it was originally ('new pay'). The drawn-out vowel sounds (assonance) in 'fore-bemoaned moan' are effective in conveying the heaviness of the grief that still haunts him.

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

(3)

- 4.4 **AGREE**

Initially, the speaker feels despondent/depressed/sad when he thinks of all the people he has lost and the opportunities he has squandered. However, when he thinks of his friend, he feels more hopeful. He is able to put his losses into perspective as well as realise that he ought to be grateful for and appreciative of his friends.

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

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

(3)
[10]

QUESTION 5: POETRY – ESSAY QUESTION**'A HARD FROST' – Cecil Day Lewis**

- Use the following, among other 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 36 for the rubric to assess this question.

VALID

The speaker depicts a winter's morning that has been transformed into an image of spring by the harsh winter frost. Despite spring's early arrival being an illusion, the frost plays a powerful transformative role in nourishing new life below the surface of the ground.

- The appearance of the landscape is altered by the arrival of the frost. The word, 'changeling' suggests that a secret, magical exchange has apparently occurred overnight. 'Stole' conveys the speaker's surprise when he views the unexpected transformation.
- The patterns created by the frost are compared to spring flowers. This gives the false illusion that spring has arrived.
- The frost glistens like diamonds and crystal in the sun, but this brilliance will not last as the dreariness of the winter will soon return. This is simply a temporary transformation of the landscape. The reference to 'Mockery spring' reinforces the superficiality of the scene by suggesting the deceptiveness of the frost.
- The white frost coating the countryside is compared to a 'raw country maid' wearing a beautiful bridal outfit. The rural environment temporarily exhibits a beautiful, refined appearance, but once the frost has melted, the winter scene will once again be revealed. The superficiality ('bridal gear') will return to the reality of average-looking ('old fairings').
- The current landscape is one of 'flounce' and 'filigree': it is overly ornamented. Once the frost melts, it will prove to have been unnatural and overdone/excessive.
- While the surface appears fairylike, the real transformation is happening below the surface. Although the frost seems to have a frozen hold over the clods of earth, its grasp is slowly being released and the seeds of the true flowers will be set free. The personification effectively conveys the grip the frost has over the soil: it is like a clenched fist which is slowly opening.
- The frost has produced an image of the beauty of a spring morning. However, the beauty of 'the real transformation' is in progress 'deep below', not above the surface. The advent of spring is already underway, even though it is still winter. Once spring arrives, it will result in a 'permanent' transformation of the landscape.
- Initially, the speaker's tone is one of admiration and amazement because the scene he views is so surprising. However, his tone might be disapproving when he describes the temporary nature of the 'bridal gear' and the frost as mocking people with the illusion of spring's arrival. He condescendingly refers to the 'filigree' and 'flounce' of the scene.
- Finally, the speaker's tone reveals his awe of and respect for the power of nature and spring in the last three lines of the poem.

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

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

[10]

QUESTION 6: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'AN AFRICAN ELEGY' – Ben Okri**

- 6.1 The word conveys how valuable, special and unique the African people are./ They endure hardship without complaint and remain hopeful. The speaker praises and motivates the people to remain optimistic.

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

(2)

- 6.2 The word, 'and' conveys the never-ending suffering. One problem is compounded and followed by another. There is no respite for the people. The repetition also conveys the people's resilience. They remain optimistic and never become despondent. The word also suggests that when the people are released from their suffering, there will be multiple rewards.

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

(2)

- 6.3 The lights and gentleness of the image convey the people's sense of hope, optimism and forgiveness. In spite of their hardships, the people see and appreciate the beauty around them. They remain tolerant and are not bitter. The word, 'bounce' conveys lightness. The people are able to set their burdens and suffering aside and appreciate nature and the goodness in their lives.

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

(3)

- 6.4 The speaker is advised to live life 'gently'. He should be kind, have compassion and show sensitivity and understanding. However, he is also urged to live life with 'fire'. He should be spirited/passionate, never surrender and stand up to oppression. This advice is uplifting and inspiring because it encourages people to live life to the full while not allowing their animosities to overpower their humanity.

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

(3)

[10]

QUESTION 7: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'FUNERAL BLUES' – WH Auden**

- 7.1 The clocks indicate normality and the passing of time. By stopping the clocks, he wants other people's normality to cease so that they can relate to his situation. The death of his loved one is so momentous that he feels the world cannot continue.

It was tradition to stop the clocks from ticking when someone in the house had died. The speaker wants the world to acknowledge the death of his loved one.

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

- 7.2 The capital letters indicate the importance of the loved one in the speaker's life and emphasise the intensity of the grief he is experiencing./It creates the impression that the person who has died is a person of significance within society and thus deserving of outpourings of public grief./Capital letters draw the reader's attention to the stark finality of death.

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

- 7.3 The deceased was like the points on a compass to the speaker. He provided him with guidance and played a significant role in the speaker's life. The image is effective because, like a compass, the deceased was dependable and one on whom the speaker could always rely. Now that he is dead, the speaker feels lost and without direction. The four compass points emphasise that the deceased was an important part of every aspect of the speaker's life.

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

- 7.4 The speaker is devastated/distraught/despondent because he sees no future. He wants the entire universe to come to an end. All sources of light need to be extinguished because to him, everything is now dark and depressing. He wants all of nature to disappear as it is now inconsequential to him. The hyperbolic statements emphasise the intensity of his pain at the death of his loved one.

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

QUESTION 8: POETRY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION**'MOTHO KE MOTHO KA BATHO BABANG' – Jeremy Cronin**

- 8.1 The mirror is used as a means of communication and allows the prisoners to bond with one another./The mirror is a reminder that there is no direct contact between the prisoners, and reinforces their isolation and deprivation.

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

(2)

- 8.2 In 'person', the speaker acknowledges the humanity of the man before referring to his institutionalised state. However, in 'prisoner', the authorities merely view him as a criminal who has no worth. The prisoner is dehumanised by the authorities.

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

(2)

- 8.3 The 'antennae' are the two fingers used for communication. The description is effective because the wiggling fingers are like moving feelers. Just as insects move their antennae, using them as a sensory organ, the prisoner wiggles his fingers to show he is being watched.

Candidates might refer to the 'antennae' being compared to radio/TV antennae that are necessary for the reception of communication signals.

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

(3)

- 8.4 YES
The poem is about togetherness/ubuntu/solidarity/power in spite of the oppression caused by apartheid policies. The black fist is a symbol of freedom, human rights and solidarity. It is an appropriate conclusion to the poem because the prisoners have been incarcerated as a result of their political activity to champion human rights. The fist is a reminder that the people's human rights have been violated but the people will not give up the fight against oppression. The solidarity of the prisoners is conveyed by the fist.

[A cogent 'No' response is unlikely. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

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

(3)

[10]

UNSEEN POETRY (COMPULSORY)**QUESTION 9: CONTEXTUAL QUESTION****'SEED' – Paula Meehan**

- 9.1 The word, 'gloom' implies that the speaker is despondent/depressed/sad. The reference to a 'house where hope has died' suggests that she has experienced loss/suffering and as a result, feels dejected and despairing. Her view of the house reflects her sense of misery.

Candidates might suggest that the speaker's state of mind is optimistic/hopeful by referring to her stepping out into the garden from the 'gloom'.

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

(2)

- 9.2 The word, 'conspiracy' suggests plotting/scheming/colluding/working together in secrecy. It conveys the idea that the sun and the soil are working to bring about new life/nourish and germinate the seeds.

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

(2)

- 9.3 Personification: The petals of the flowers are compared to 'fingers'. They are holding precious raindrops which will help to nurture life. The imagery conveys gentleness/fragility/tenderness after the harshness of the storm.

OR

Simile: The raindrops are like a 'peace offering'/gift because they bring the promise of new life. There is a sense of optimism/hope because there is harmony/balance between the seasons.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[Award 3 marks for any ONE image well discussed OR a brief description of both images.]

(3)

- 9.4 VALID

Like the seed, the speaker has survived adversity/hard times. The seed is effortlessly/casually able to survive the harshness of winter. It has lain dormant and with the coming of spring the seed rejuvenates. Like the seed, the speaker is tenacious; she has persevered and feels that there is hope in a new beginning.

Candidates might argue that the speaker, lacking faith in God, places her faith in nature's ability to survive and renew itself. Nature fills her with optimism.

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

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

(3)

[10]**TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

SECTION B: NOVEL**ANIMAL FARM – George Orwell****QUESTION 10: ANIMAL FARM – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

AGREE

- The animals take pride in banding together to overthrow their first oppressive leader, Mr Jones, after being inspired by old Major's dream.
- Old Major's vanity is evident when he establishes himself as a benevolent and wise leader. He takes pride in the idea of saving the animals from human oppression.
- However, it is that same pride which makes them willing to follow their second oppressive leader, Napoleon. Therefore, pride soon becomes merely another tool of oppression. Napoleon is intelligent enough to use this pride to manipulate the animals into obedience and then to convince them that the system is successful.
- Snowball falls prey to his vanity and does not see Napoleon's evil plan to usurp power because he is so proud of his own ideas of implementing old Major's dream. As a leader, Snowball's ego is evident when he and the pigs are complicit in gaining privileges for themselves.
- Napoleon and Squealer are guilty of pride, vanity and intolerance.
- Napoleon establishes himself as absolute leader and is intolerant of any opposition. He realises the merit of Snowball's plans and after discrediting Snowball, takes ownership of them. His vanity is revealed when he sets himself above all the animals and establishes the cult of Napoleon. The execution of 'traitors' is indicative of his intolerance of any opposition.
- Squealer's pride lies in his propaganda skills which he uses to perpetuate Napoleon's oppressive rule. On Napoleon's instruction, he manipulates the animals and makes them proud of their supposed success, despite their suffering. He secures their unquestioning loyalty to Napoleon.
- Mollie is vain and egotistical. She is selfish, her only concern being her own comfort. Mollie is intolerant of the principles of Animalism and chooses to leave to pursue her own interests.
- Boxer's pride in his work inspires the other animals. This is exploited by the pigs, causing Boxer and the animals great hardship. Boxer's tolerance of the pigs' exploitation leads to his demise.
- Benjamin's vain assumption that he knows better, causes him to be aloof and remain silent about the injustices. His tolerance of the abuse results in the continued oppression.
- Candidates might argue that the animals are proud of their achievements which makes them tolerant of and blind to the injustices which they face.

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

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 11: ANIMAL FARM – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 11.1 Before the Rebellion, the animals are miserable because they are neglected and mistreated by man. Now the animals are flushed with the success of expelling Jones from the farm. They enjoy the sweet taste of success and freedom. The work they do is for their own benefit. The food tastes better as they have worked for it and they have more leisure time. There is a sense of unity and camaraderie in working for themselves.

[Award 3 marks only if a change in behaviour is discussed.]

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

- 11.2 Benjamin is one of the wisest animals on the farm. However, because of his cynical attitude that 'nothing will change', and his need for self-preservation, he seldom uses his wisdom to benefit the animals. He is aware of the pigs' manipulation, their mistreatment of the animals and subversion of the principles of Animalism for their own greed and power, but he does nothing to warn the other animals. He is apathetic and docile until the end of the novel, when Boxer is sent to the knackers. However, by then it is too late, as the pigs have already entrenched their power.

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

- 11.3 The Republic signifies the unification of the animals, free from the bondage of slavery by man. However, the animals simply swap one master for another and are now enslaved by the pigs that resemble humans. Although the humans have been overthrown, the animals are now enslaved by their own kind, which contradicts the concepts of Animalism and the Republic. In addition, the pigs have changed the name of the farm back to Manor Farm and are negotiating with the very humans they have overthrown.

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

- 11.4 Boxer represents the dedicated working class. He believes in his leaders and is willing to work himself to death. His motto reflects his belief that he has a contribution to make to the success of Animal Farm. Boxer is loyal to the principles of Animalism and unquestioningly accepts the pigs' authority. He willingly does whatever it takes, regardless of his personal suffering. His selflessness enables him to carry the brunt of the physical labour.

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

- 11.5 Clover is perturbed by the recent execution of the animals by Napoleon. She cannot believe that her comrades are guilty of the crimes to which they have confessed. Moreover, she is distressed by the cruelty and inhumane acts of killing. In her mind, all the acts of murder contradict Animalism and the dream of unity, peace and liberty for which they have fought.

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

- 11.6 The original purpose of the song is to symbolise unity and ignite hope for a better future. This mournful rendition of the song shows how the animals' dream of freedom has been destroyed. They have just witnessed the slaughter of their comrades and seek comfort in the meaning of the song. Squealer does not want the song to remind the animals of what the rebellion signified. He realises that this could possibly start another uprising, this time against the dictatorship of Napoleon and the pigs. He therefore has to quell the emotional stirring of what the song represents.

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

- 11.7 Despite the intimidation and atrocities of the executions witnessed by the animals, Clover still feels that they are 'far better off than they had been in the days of Jones'. Her conviction is mainly because Napoleon uses Squealer as an instrument of propaganda. He is a credible force and his convincing lies play a major role in convincing the animals that man is still the enemy. The animals are continually fed false information of how well the farm is progressing. Despite extreme hardship, they are kept motivated through propaganda that their lives have improved when in fact the opposite is true. It is the continual manipulation, deceit, and changing of history which keeps this perception of prosperity under the pigs' leadership alive.

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

11.8 AGREE

The extract highlights the horrors that have occurred on Animal Farm since the pigs have assumed leadership. The original ideals of Animalism have been undermined and any dissent, punished. Napoleon abuses his authority from the start. The pigs exploit the animals' loyalty and gullibility. Orwell makes it clear that dictators will go to any length to ensure that they maintain power. They manipulate the working class for their own selfish desires and to the detriment of others. Orwell warns that unlimited power invariably leads to corruption and oppression. He uses *Animal Farm* to show how the abuse of power by leaders is cyclical: the oppressed have the ability to become the oppressor. In his criticism he suggests that, because of power-hungry leaders, revolutions are doomed to failure.

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

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

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – Jane Austen**QUESTION 12: PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

AGREE:

- Mrs Bennet is determined for her daughters to marry to elevate her status and gain the admiration of others. She is intolerant when things do not go according to her wishes. Mr Bennet is intolerant of the silliness of some family members.
- The Bingley sisters believe their social standing gives them the right to be critical and disapproving of others. They remain aloof and disparaging of Meryton society. Miss Bingley's vanity leads her to believe that her status makes her better suited as a wife for Darcy than Elizabeth. The Bingley sisters tolerate Jane until they realise Bingley's attraction to her.
- Elizabeth's self-esteem will not allow her to bow to social expectations. She vainly succumbs to Wickham's flattery which clouds her usual discernment. When her ego is hurt by Darcy, she blindly accepts Wickham's criticism of him.
- Elizabeth later realises how intolerant she has been toward Darcy, even though she has criticised him for the same narrow-mindedness and admits to her vanity in believing in her powers of discernment.
- Darcy believes that his rank gives him the right to be critical and admits he 'was conceited' and allowed to 'think meanly of all the rest of the world'. He acknowledges that this has influenced his judgement. However, he is kind to his family and servants.
- Darcy's arrogance and aloofness reveal his vanity and intolerance of rural society. Because of his vanity he is confused by his feelings for Elizabeth.
- Darcy's conceit leads to his interference in the Bingley-Jane relationship.
- When Darcy first proposes, he vainly expects a positive response since Elizabeth should be flattered. Later, Darcy realises that his vanity has affected his first impression of her.
- Because of Lydia's vanity, marriage is more important than propriety.
- Mr Collins's ego thrives on the admiration of others. He is judgemental, patronising and intolerant, resulting in his taking the moral high ground.
- Sir Lucas vainly boasts about his knighthood, resulting in his appearing foolish.
- Lady Catherine's vanity is based on rank, making her contemptuous of those she regards as inferior. She is egotistical and expects to be obeyed.
- Wickham relies on his charm to deceive people. His vanity gives him a sense of entitlement.
- Candidates might refer to Charlotte, the Gardiners and Bingley and Jane who are tolerant and not vain.

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

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 13: *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 13.1 Jane has been invited to lunch by the Bingley sisters. Mrs Bennet insists that Jane should walk and not take the carriage in the hope that she will be caught in the rain, catch a cold and therefore be forced to recuperate at the Bingley home. Mrs Bennet hopes that the longer Jane spends time with the Bingleys, the greater the chance of her marriage to Mr Bingley. Jane does catch a cold and is nursed at Netherfield.

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

- 13.2 Miss Bingley has designs on Darcy. She is aware of his growing attraction to Elizabeth and she wishes to remove Elizabeth as a rival. Miss Bingley hopes that by pointing out Elizabeth's faults, she will remind Darcy that Elizabeth is not a suitable match for him, while she (Miss Bingley) is. Furthermore, Elizabeth is of a lower class and Darcy should be protected from her.

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

- 13.3 During the ball held at Meryton, Darcy is labelled as proud and arrogant. He remains aloof from anyone not of the Netherfield party. When pressed to dance with Elizabeth by Bingley, Darcy replies that Elizabeth is 'tolerable, but not handsome enough'. His manners are called into question, so Elizabeth is expecting an arrogant, rude reply, not a courteous one. His behaviour is unexpected based on her previous encounter with him.

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

- 13.4 Miss Bingley is being sarcastic/malicious/snide/spiteful. Her conversation conveys her superior attitude toward those of inferior wealth and status. She is arrogant, condescending and patronising toward the lower classes. Miss Bingley is disdainful: this is typical of her attitude toward her social inferiors.

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

- 13.5 Lady Catherine is a snob and berates Elizabeth for assuming she has the right to marry Darcy. Since Elizabeth is of an inferior status, she should realise that she should keep to her station. Lady Catherine reminds Elizabeth that she should know her place and not try to rise above her rank in society.

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

- 13.6 Lady Catherine accuses Elizabeth of improper behaviour and impoliteness, yet she is behaving rudely. It is ironic that Lady Catherine should accuse Elizabeth of lacking grace and dignity, while Lady Catherine herself lacks decorum.

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

- 13.7 Marriages are arranged between cousins and family members to protect the wealth and purity of the family bloodline. Jane Austen satirises this obsession and ridicules the nobility who see nothing wrong with organising marriages even between new-borns. Love is not a factor to be considered when arranging a marriage. The betrothed couple has no or very little say: everything is dependent on the wishes of the parents. Lady Catherine, a member of the nobility, feels entitled to arrange marriages to suit her.

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

- 13.8 VALID
Miss Bingley feels that Elizabeth is outspoken for a woman of her time. Elizabeth is insolent and taunts Darcy when he asks her to dance at the ball. She is sometimes guilty of pride, arrogance, vanity and feelings of superiority. She does not believe that a person's status and wealth make them superior to others. When Lady Catherine demands that Elizabeth should refuse to marry Darcy, she is bold and cheeky. She spars with Lady Catherine and refuses to give in to her demands. She finds it hard to accept that her inferior status prohibits marriage to Darcy.

[An 'Invalid' response is unlikely. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

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

THE GREAT GATSBY – F. Scott Fitzgerald**QUESTION 14: THE GREAT GATSBY – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

AGREE

- Initially, Nick takes great pride in portraying himself as someone who is honest and who reserves all judgements against others. He is also proud of his ability to be tolerant, a quality that encourages others to confide in him.
- However, there are many instances where he is intolerant of others: Daisy's manipulations; Myrtle's affected behaviour; Tom's hypocrisy and immorality; Jordan's selfishness and deceit; Gatsby's corrupt behaviour.
- Gatsby is intolerant of his humble beginnings, leading to his reinvention of himself as a member of the moneyed class. He is boastful of his achievements in order to establish his credibility.
- Gatsby is proud of all that he has achieved. He flaunts his enormous wealth in the hope of attracting Daisy. When he is reunited with Daisy, he takes pride in showing off his wealth to assure her that he is worthy of her. However, he is intolerant of Daisy's life with Tom, choosing to deny its existence.
- Gatsby is aware of the impact of his smile and uses it to win people over.
- Tom is proud of his superior social status. He believes that his wealth and status entitle him to get his own way. Any challenge to his position and possessions is met with intolerance, aggression, bullying and cruelty.
- Tom is a bigot and contemptuous of those of inferior status.
- Daisy is vain and uses her femininity, charm and enticing voice to manipulate people and win their sympathy. When she is made aware of Gatsby's criminal connections and realises what she will have to give up if she chooses Gatsby, she decides not to continue the relationship, thus showing her intolerance.
- Jordan is proud of her independence and of living life on her own terms. She expects that her social status entitles her to get away with dishonest behaviour.
- Despite her inferior social status and lack of physical beauty, Myrtle is vain. In New York she assumes an air of snobbishness and behaves in an exaggerated, highly artificial manner that she assumes is typical of the upper classes. She believes this behaviour will make her acceptable in Tom's world and that he will divorce Daisy and marry her.
- People of old money are intolerant of those of new money, keeping aloof and being condescending in their behaviour toward them.
- Wolfsheim is proud of his criminal connections and that he 'made' Gatsby.
- Henry Gatz takes great pride in his son's accomplishments.

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

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 15: THE GREAT GATSBY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 15.1 Gatsby's showing off his house to Daisy is his way of proving to her that he is worthy of her. He is proud of his achievements and wants to assure Daisy that he is able to provide her with the lifestyle to which she is accustomed.

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

- 15.2 Dan Cody, a self-made millionaire, represents Gatsby's first experience of wealth and success. He is Gatsby's role model and source of inspiration. Through his association with Cody he is given an education in the ways of the world and exposed to a glamorous lifestyle far removed from his humble upbringing. From Cody he acquires a certain amount of polish and sophistication. Cody's frequent drunken binges give Gatsby a healthy respect for the dangers of alcohol.

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

- 15.3 The light symbolises Gatsby's hope of one day winning Daisy. Now that he has reunited with her and is faced with the reality of her, his dream is no longer of any significance and the green light has lost its importance. Nick is aware of the implications of Gatsby's being faced with the real Daisy, who falls far short of the ideal that Gatsby has created in his mind.

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

- 15.4 Daisy's comment about wanting to put Gatsby in a pink cloud and push him around is absurd and indicative of her shallowness and frivolity. It creates the image of someone who is completely divorced from reality. Earlier in the novel she makes a senseless comparison of Nick to a rose and her comments about the butler's nose serve to emphasise her lack of empathy for others as well as her lack of any real depth of feeling or substance.

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

- 15.5 After the confrontation between Tom and Gatsby at the Plaza Hotel in New York, Nick and Jordan drive back to Long Island in Tom's car. As they drive through the valley of ashes they see a crowd gathered outside Wilson's garage. Tom stops to see what has happened and learns of the accident in which Myrtle has been killed.

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

- 15.6 Myrtle's death is the 'bad trouble' to which Tom refers. Her death results in his and Daisy's cowardly exit from Long Island to avoid being implicated in the accident that killed her. Tom tells George that Gatsby is responsible for Myrtle's death as he was the driver of the 'death car'. George reacts by killing Gatsby and himself, which ultimately makes Tom responsible for their deaths.

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

- 15.7 The mood is that of pain and suffering. Despite his attempt to avert his eyes from the horror of viewing Myrtle's body, Wilson is constantly drawn back to it. His incessant moans create a mood of unrelenting grief/sorrow. The word, 'horrible' to describe Wilson's cries creates a mood of unpleasantness and sympathy, while 'laden' suggests heaviness and despair.

[Award 3 marks only if mood is discussed.]

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

15.8 VALID

Tom and Wilson come from completely different backgrounds – Wilson operates an unsuccessful business in the valley of ashes. He is a weak, ineffectual man who is unable to break out of the cycle of poverty. Tom is a domineering bully from a distinguished old money family. However, despite the vast difference in their circumstances, they are both emotionally affected by Myrtle's death. Wilson is distraught as seen in the cries of anguish that emanate from him. Tom, while more contained, displays signs of panic and distress when he realises that it is Myrtle who has been killed.

OR

INVALID

Candidates might argue that Wilson genuinely loves his wife and her death contributes to his having a complete mental breakdown and his desire for revenge. Tom, on the other hand, uses Myrtle as a sexual convenience and he has no respect for women: he lies and is physically violent toward both women he professes to care for. Although Tom is deeply shocked by Myrtle's death in this extract, his main objective is to protect himself from any culpability in Myrtle's death.

[Accept valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[Award 4 marks only if both the differences and similarities are discussed.]

(4)
[25]

THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY – Oscar Wilde**QUESTION 16: THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

AGREE

- Despite the perception of Victorian London as conservative, its citizens indulge in permissive behaviour that pushes the boundaries of socially acceptable conduct.
- The popularity of Aestheticism and Hedonism indicates the appeal of surrounding oneself with beauty and indulging in new and forbidden pleasures. The emphasis these theories place on the individual threatens the moral fibre of society.
- Lord Henry is reckless, showing a lack of concern for the impact his controversial statements might have on impressionable people like Dorian. He sees nothing wrong in 'experimenting' on Dorian to explore the extent to which he can shape him. He ignores the potential harm he might cause Dorian.
- When Dorian realises that the portrait will bear the signs of his questionable moral behaviour, he feels free to indulge his every desire.
- Dorian is associated with corrupt and degenerate behaviour such as gambling, fighting, drug-taking and sexual promiscuity.
- After abandoning his morality, it is an easy step for Dorian to become a murderer. His summoning of Alan Campbell to dispose of Basil's body is a callous act.
- Dorian is implicated in scandals surrounding his friends who have all had their reputations ruined and are ostracised by their families and society.
- Dorian's comment about his not teaching these people their vices highlights the fact that he is not alone in living decadently.
- For many years, Dorian delights in remaining blemish-free while his portrait bears the burden of his immoral behaviour.
- Dorian's belief that he can free himself from his conscience by destroying the portrait is symbolic of how his lack of moral restraint has ultimately destroyed him.
- James Vane's immoral desire for revenge leads to his own destruction.
- The inequalities that exist between the classes indicate a morally defunct society. The lack of respect and exploitation of the lower classes results in simmering resentment.
- The easy dismissal of Sibyl's death and Dorian's grandfather's killing of his impoverished son-in-law indicate how little value the poor were perceived to have.
- The existence of the opium dens, the prevalence of prostitution and the rumours of sexual promiscuity indicate the pervading moral corruption of the society.
- The destruction of family life is another consequence of people's morally questionable behaviour.

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

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 17: THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 17.1 Lord Henry is intrigued by the appearance of the man whose portrait he has seen. He is also fascinated by the impact Dorian appears to have had on Basil, who has enthusiastically spoken about how he has been inspired by Dorian. Basil's reluctance to introduce them spurs Lord Henry's desire to meet Dorian.

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

- 17.2 The words, 'slowly' and 'wrung out' suggest that Basil has spoken reluctantly. He is worried/anxious about losing Dorian to Lord Henry and he pleads with Lord Henry not to interfere with his relationship with Dorian. He might realise that he has made himself vulnerable to Lord Henry by revealing his strong feelings for Dorian. Basil might worry that Lord Henry will violate the trust he has placed in him.

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

- 17.3 Basil is somewhat naïve. He equates physical attractiveness to having a noble character and he is easily misled as a result of this belief. His attraction to Dorian obscures his ability to see Dorian's true nature.

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

- 17.4 Lord Henry influences Dorian by sharing his ideas on living a life surrounded by beauty. He encourages Dorian to seek out pleasurable experiences without worrying about the consequences. He suggests that yielding to temptation and indulging one's desires is preferable to self-denial. Dorian takes these ideas to heart and lives an increasingly debauched life, which is destructive not only to him but to others as well.

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

- 17.5 Dorian has made his way to an opium den, hoping to find oblivion from the memory of having murdered Basil and having blackmailed Alan Campbell into destroying Basil's body.

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

- 17.6 Dorian is attacked by Sibyl Vane's brother, James, who had vowed to punish Dorian if he harmed her. James holds Dorian responsible for Sibyl's suicide and he has spent years searching for Dorian to exact his revenge. After hearing the woman in the opium den referring to Dorian as Prince Charming (Sibyl's name for Dorian), James believes he has found the right man.

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

- 17.7 Dorian has created a life for himself, surrounding himself by beauty and indulging his every desire. He believes that this indulgence will bring him happiness and satisfaction. However, he finds himself feeling increasingly despondent and discontented. His despair causes him to seek ways of escaping from what he has become.

Candidates might point out that it is ironic that instead of his regret spurring him to change his life, he becomes increasingly trapped in a world of depravity.

(3)

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

- 17.8 VALID

Dorian is self-absorbed and unfeeling in his dealings with other people. His pursuit of pleasure is often at the expense of others and leads him to a life of debauchery. He is implicated in the ruination of many people but displays little concern for their damaged reputations, claiming that they are responsible for themselves. His behaviour becomes increasingly immoral, culminating in the murder of Basil, who only had Dorian's well-being in mind. His blackmailing of Alan Campbell is calculated and malicious. His feelings of relief when James Vane is accidentally killed, and his rejection of Hetty Merton, reflect his self-serving attitude.

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

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

(4)

[25]

LIFE OF PI – Yann Martel**QUESTION 18: LIFE OF PI – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

Candidates might argue that the establishment of boundaries in the animal kingdom, as well as in the human world, is essential for survival.

AGREE

- Animals will never intentionally wander outside their boundaries because they have an innate awareness of their territory. Pi cites numerous examples to illustrate the territorial nature of animals.
- The boundaries of the zoo offer Richard Parker protection from the anxieties of guarding territory, worrying about predators or starving to death.
- Mr Patel teaches his sons about boundaries they may not traverse when he demonstrates the danger of forgetting the violent nature of animals.
- Pi grows up in the confined and protected environment of his loving family and the sense of security this gives him allows him the freedom to explore new ideas such as religious freedom, etc.
- When Pi is stranded on the lifeboat, that security is taken away. He has to defend his territory and fend off predators. Pi creates a mental barrier between the savagery of the cook on the one hand and his and his mother's violent acts on the other hand in order to maintain his sanity.
- Pi uses the knowledge he has of animals' marking their territory to demarcate his living space from Richard Parker's. He does this to protect himself and ensure his survival.
- He uses storytelling and practical activities to establish mental boundaries so that he is not overwhelmed by the grief of losing his family or to allow himself to become despondent.
- It might be argued that his withdrawal into a hallucinatory world using the rag soaked with seawater is his attempt to create a boundary to keep out the reality of his dire situation. This keeps him sane.
- In the second story, Pi projects his brutal actions onto Richard Parker as a way of dealing with the darkness and savagery within himself. By establishing this boundary, Pi protects himself from the inhumanity of which he is capable.
- In order to resume a normal life, Pi has to compartmentalise his experience at sea. He does this by separating the brutal, murderous side of himself from his gentler vegetarian side.
- In order to move on with his life, Pi acquires an education, a career and a family – an accomplishment made possible because of the boundary that he creates between himself and Richard Parker.
- Candidates might argue that sometimes boundaries can be destructive as illustrated by the separation of religions. Pi's ignoring of these confines to embrace three different religions shows that it is possible to transcend boundaries.

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

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 19: *LIFE OF PI* – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 19.1 India is going through political uncertainty at the time and Pi's father is concerned about the effect this might have on their future. He is afraid that, despite all the effort he has put into making the zoo successful, budgetary cuts by the government will force him to close it down. Canada, on the other hand, offers the family better prospects.

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

- 19.2 The expression, 'Winnipeggers at heart' shows Pi and Ravi's eagerness to embrace their new lives in Canada. They are initially reluctant to emigrate. Their opinion of Canada is that it is a country with extremely harsh weather conditions and Ravi, who is a talented cricketer, is concerned that cricket is not a Canadian sport.

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate discusses the contrast.] (3)

- 19.3 Pi realises that his mother is anxious about emigrating and what the future might hold. He understands her need to cling to what is familiar; her desire to purchase cigarettes despite not smoking reflects her need to surround herself with familiar objects in the unfamiliar country of Canada. She wants to retain her attachment to India, even in the form of insignificant items. Although she does not voice her thoughts, Pi intuitively knows what she is thinking because he shares similar sentiments and a close bond with his mother.

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

- 19.4 Pi's description of the scene emphasises his anticipation of a happy life in a new land. The reference to the favourable weather evokes feelings of happiness in him. However, his expectations of a happy future do not materialise as the *Tsimtsum* sinks, his family drowns, he is stranded on a lifeboat and undergoes many ordeals before he reaches civilization.

Candidates might suggest that Pi's appreciation of nature here is ironic because of the suffering he endures at the hands of nature while on the lifeboat.

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

- 19.5 Pi finally reaches the shores of Mexico after leaving the algae island. He can hardly believe that his ordeal is now over. Richard Parker immediately disappears into the jungle. Pi is found by a group of villagers.

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

- 19.6 Pi regrets not having had the opportunity to say goodbye to his family who drown in the shipwreck. He has not been able to express his gratitude to his family. He is also devastated that Richard Parker leaves him without hesitation or without acknowledging the hardships they have suffered. This lack of closure still has the ability to affect him emotionally.

AND/OR

With reference to the second story, Pi has to forgive himself for his brutal actions on the lifeboat. He has to reconcile the two sides of himself and forgive himself in order to lead a normal life.

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

- 19.7 VALID

Pi's warning is valid because, as a child, he witnesses many instances of man's cruelty to animals at his father's zoo. He realises the danger that humans pose to animals. These observations are reinforced by the sign near the entrance pointing out that 'Man' is the most dangerous animal in the zoo. The inhumane actions of some of his fellow castaways validate this view.

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

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

- 19.8 YES

Now that Pi has reached civilization, he no longer needs Richard Parker's companionship or the sense of purpose that taming the tiger gave him. He feels Parker's freedom is well-deserved.

If Richard Parker represents Pi's survival instinct, then his disappearance reflects Pi's realisation that he no longer needs to behave in the same savage way as he did on the lifeboat. By releasing Richard Parker, he allows himself to become fully human again and achieve the 'happy ending' that the narrator observes when he interviews the adult Pi.

[A cogent 'No' response is unlikely. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

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

(4)
[25]

SECTION C: DRAMA**HAMLET – William Shakespeare****QUESTION 20: HAMLET – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

Candidates might argue that this statement is not entirely true and discuss how Hamlet's behaviour has either intended or unintended consequences or they might offer a mixed response.

- From the time he learns of his father's murder, Hamlet is obsessed with the need to avenge his death. This sets him on a course that has many unintended consequences.
- Hamlet intends for his antic disposition to mislead his enemies and to allow him to investigate the Ghost's accusations. It serves, however, to make Claudius suspicious of him and leads to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern's spying on him and ultimately their deaths.
- Hamlet's introspection, self-doubt and anxiety cause him to procrastinate, thus giving Claudius the opportunity to act against him.
- Although Hamlet has the perfect opportunity to kill Claudius while he is at prayer, he decides against it, as he does not want Claudius's soul to ascend to heaven. His delay gives Claudius time to come up with a plan to kill him. Realising that Hamlet poses a threat to him, Claudius sends Hamlet to England where he will be executed by the English king.
- Hamlet's boarding of the pirate ship has the unintended consequence of enabling him to return to Denmark and escape execution.
- Hamlet unintentionally kills Polonius when he realises that he is being spied upon in his mother's room. As a result, Laertes is determined to avenge his father's death.
- Hamlet's cruel treatment of Ophelia is a result of his disillusionment with his mother, and women in general. His brutal rejection of her and her father's death at Hamlet's hands cause Ophelia to descend into madness and she drowns soon after.
- In order to eliminate the threat that Hamlet poses to him, Claudius poisons Hamlet's wine at the duel. Gertrude's death after drinking the poison is a consequence that neither Hamlet nor Claudius could have predicted.
- Fortinbras's becoming King of Denmark is another unexpected outcome of Hamlet's commitment to revenge.
- Candidates might argue that much of what Hamlet does is orchestrated and that he has a very clear outcome in mind. They might refer to his deliberate act of feigning madness and his plan to stage a play that mirrors Claudius's murderous and incestuous actions. Both these acts have the intended outcome of confirming Claudius's guilt.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 21: HAMLET – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 21.1 Hamlet is being disrespectful toward Claudius. He is resentful of Claudius's calling him 'my son' because he feels that Claudius has no right to usurp his father's role. He disapproves of Claudius's marriage to his mother. He is indignant and tries to distance himself from Claudius's familiarity.

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

- 21.2 Gertrude displays motherly concern for Hamlet's well-being. She wants him to come to terms with his father's death. She is distressed by the animosity Hamlet feels toward Claudius. She might also feel guilty for having contributed to his melancholic state of mind with her hasty marriage to Claudius and she urges him to accept her marriage. She appears to be supportive of Claudius as he attempts to engage Hamlet.

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

- 21.3 Claudius is insincere. He appears to be concerned and attempts to persuade Hamlet that his behaviour, though understandable, is unreasonable. His words are also patronising and merely an attempt to win Hamlet over. He also subtly insults Hamlet by referring to his grief as 'unmanly'. He sees Hamlet as a threat and uses his words to undermine him. Later Claudius has Hamlet spied upon and plots his death.

[It is unlikely that candidates will consider Claudius's advice as sincere. However, treat all responses on their merits.]

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

- 21.4 Claudius is saying that Hamlet's excessive mourning is against the will of heaven. However, Claudius's murder of his brother and marriage to his brother's wife are far greater sins against heaven. The murder violates the divine right of kings and the marriage would have been regarded as incestuous. His immoral plots to murder Hamlet are also 'incorrect to heaven'.

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

- 21.5 Claudius is starting to become suspicious that the play is directed at him as he suspects that Hamlet is aware that he has murdered King Hamlet. He is concerned that his evil deeds might be exposed.

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

- 21.6 The plot of *The Mousetrap* closely resembles King Hamlet's murder. Its title suggests entrapment. Hamlet intends to use the play to trap Claudius into revealing his guilt. Hamlet is not prepared to act against Claudius until he has conclusive proof. His strategy is effective because, as he summarises the plot, Claudius acts in a guilty manner.

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

- 21.7 Hamlet might clap his hands/rap on his chair/stand up and gesture to indicate to Lucianus to begin without further delay. His tone might be impatient/frustrated/demanding as he is eager for the play to begin and his suspicions about Claudius to be confirmed. He is excited as he is sure that Claudius will reveal his guilt.

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

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

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate refers to body language and tone and includes a justification.] (3)

- 21.8 **AGREE**
Hamlet's deception might be considered to be motivated by self-interest as he has been denied his rightful position as king. His intense hatred of Claudius provokes him to seek retribution. He feels betrayed by Gertrude's marriage and his feigned madness is a means of hurting her. Initially, his deception of Ophelia is part of his plan to maintain the façade of madness. However, he feels betrayed when he realises that she has become an instrument of Claudius's machinations, and his cruel rejection of her is purely selfish.

OR

DISAGREE

Although Hamlet is desperate to avenge his father's murder and uses deception to confirm his suspicions of Claudius's guilt, his reasons for doing so are more altruistic than selfish. Hamlet is motivated by his concern that Denmark has become 'rotten' under Claudius's reign and is determined to restore his father's legacy. He is concerned about the salvation of his father's eternal soul as his father died without receiving absolution.

[Candidates may make reference to other examples.]

[Accept valid alternative/mixed responses.]

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

(4)
[25]

OTHELLO – William Shakespeare**QUESTION 22: OTHELLO – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

Candidates might argue that this statement is not entirely true and discuss how Othello's behaviour has either intended or unintended consequences or they might offer a mixed response.

- When Othello marries Desdemona, he does not expect Brabantio's extreme opposition and prejudice. Brabantio's warning to Othello about Desdemona's betrayal is later exploited by Iago.
- Othello does not expect Iago's resentment and jealousy when he appoints Cassio as his lieutenant. This spurs Iago's wrath and gives him reason to destroy Othello, Cassio and Desdemona.
- In naively trusting Iago and placing Desdemona in his care, Othello unwittingly plays into Iago's hands, giving him the opportunity to advance his evil plan.
- Othello's gullibility in believing Iago's insinuations about Cassio and Desdemona makes him more inclined to trust Iago, rather than Desdemona and Cassio.
- Desdemona's love is so essential to Othello that her assumed betrayal leads to his uncontrollable jealousy and ultimately destroys his and others' lives. Othello allows his insecurities and emotions to overwhelm his reason.
- Othello's response to the brawl shows Iago how quickly Othello becomes angry and loses control. Othello's dismissing Cassio and appointing Iago as lieutenant, places Iago in a better position to influence and manipulate him.
- Othello's demanding 'ocular proof' gives Iago the opportunity to strengthen his hold over Othello. This has the unintended consequence of Iago's having to adapt his plan to ensure the deaths of anyone who might expose his machinations.
- Othello's fit prevents him from directly confronting Cassio, and gives Iago complete mastery over him, resulting in the unholy alliance to commit murder.
- Othello's eavesdropping strengthens his belief in Desdemona's infidelity. His integrity is called into question and leads to the diminishing of his noble character. Othello's striking of Desdemona leads to his losing the respect of those who previously admired him.
- Othello's behaviour has consequences for others, such as Desdemona's acting out of character by lying about the handkerchief. This hardens Othello's suspicions against her.
- Candidates might argue that toward the end of the play, Othello is very clear in his intention to mete out justice.
- Othello's military background influences his decision to become Desdemona's judge and executioner and to justify himself as an 'honourable murderer'.
- When Othello realises the truth about Desdemona's innocence, he cannot live with his conscience and executes himself.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 23: OTHELLO – CONTEXTUAL QUESTION

- 23.1 Iago pretends to attack Roderigo to make an outward show of his loyalty to and support for Othello. Earlier he mentions that he 'must show out a flag and sign of love' in order to win Othello's trust. This action will later intensify Othello's belief in Iago's integrity.

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

- 23.2 The Venetian State is preparing for war against the Turks. As general of the Venetian army, Othello has been urgently called to the Senate to take charge of the defence of Cyprus.

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

- 23.3 In this extract, Othello is calm, controlled, formal and courteous. He is sophisticated, well-spoken and respectful toward Brabantio.

Earlier, Brabantio has insulted Othello by suggesting that, because Othello is black, he is not deserving of his daughter. Brabantio accuses Othello of being a thief and a practitioner of black magic. The impression Brabantio has created is that Othello is sly and immoral.

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

- 23.4 Desdemona is opposed to being married off to someone not of her choice. She is unafraid of challenging the conventions of her society. Her rejection of many suitors demonstrates her independence. When she falls in love with Othello, she is prepared to defend her choice by standing up to her father and the Duke. Desdemona proves to be courageous, proud and confident.

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

- 23.5 Othello believes Iago is withholding information about Cassio's honesty. He gains this impression because Iago is not being frank with him. Iago has made insinuations which he does not support. He uses innuendo and generalisations to make Othello suspicious of Cassio.

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

- 23.6 Iago pleads with Othello not to take notice of his vague suspicions. He creates the impression that he is merely speculating as to the nature of Desdemona and Cassio's relationship. Iago maintains that he does not want Othello to be concerned about something that might not transpire. However, he is insincere and merely intent on furthering his own plan to ensure Othello's destruction. It is ironic that he appears to set Othello's mind at ease yet it is part of his plan to increase Othello's suspicions and create chaos.

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

- 23.7 Iago might move close to Othello and might clench his fist and tap his chest when referring to the soul. He might move away from Othello but then come back immediately and make direct eye contact with him when delivering the last three lines. He might put his arm around Othello or clasp his shoulder to create an impression of camaraderie.

Iago's tone would be persuasive/adamant/concerned/apparently sincere. He is trying to convince Othello that one's reputation is extremely important, suggesting that Cassio is attempting to tarnish Othello's good name.

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

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

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate refers to both body language and tone, and includes a justification.]

(3)

- 23.8 AGREE

Othello's love for Desdemona makes him vulnerable and is the reason why he acts rashly. In addition, he feels inadequate because Cassio is younger and he and Desdemona share similar backgrounds. Othello becomes irrational and allows his jealousy to override his reason. He fails to consider Desdemona's innocence. Iago's crude innuendos about Desdemona and Cassio's affair, added to the 'ocular proof', drive Othello to jealousy. He is determined to see justice done by sacrificing Desdemona and having Cassio killed. A further tragedy is that, when he realises that he has wrongly killed Desdemona, he kills himself.

OR

DISAGREE

Candidates might argue that, although Othello's jealousy is pivotal to the tragedy, there are other characters/factors that contribute to the tragedy.

Iago's jealousy is aggravated by his suspicion that both Othello and Cassio have had an affair with his wife, Emilia. Despite having no proof, he seeks revenge for this and other perceived wrongs. His jealousy proves to be monstrous because in the process of destroying Othello and Cassio, he destroys others.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

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

(4)

[25]

THE CRUCIBLE – Arthur Miller**QUESTION 24: THE CRUCIBLE – ESSAY QUESTION**

- Below 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 37 for the rubric to assess this question.

Candidates might argue that, while Proctor might not have foreseen the consequences of many of his actions, there are some actions for which he intends the outcome.

- Proctor's attraction to Abigail and their subsequent affair have far-reaching consequences for him personally, as well as for the villagers of Salem.
- His affair with Abigail stirs her passionate nature and makes her aware of the hypocritical behaviour of people in Salem. Her subsequent behaviour is beyond his control.
- Proctor does not expect his rejection of Abigail to result in her desire for revenge. It is her drinking of blood to cast a spell against Elizabeth that prompts the rumours of witchcraft. The consequences of these allegations are dire as many innocent people are condemned as witches.
- Proctor's challenging of authority establishes him as a non-conformist and makes him an unwitting target of suspicion.
- Initially, Proctor does not take the rumours of witchcraft seriously and believes that the courts will be rational in their dismissal of the allegations. For this reason, he delays in sharing the information he has from Abigail that the girls were simply sporting in the forest. He does not foresee that this procrastination will result in the tragic events that follow.
- His attempt to protect his reputation also prevents him from revealing his infidelity. Had he done this, the court would have been aware of Abigail's less than innocent nature and they might have been more inclined to question her motives. When he does reveal the truth, this counts against him.
- It is only when Elizabeth and his friends' wives are threatened that Proctor commits himself to fighting the corruption of the court. This however, comes too late to prevent the tragic execution of many innocent people.
- Proctor is determined to be true to himself and protect his name. By standing up for justice, Proctor knowingly chooses death. He does not intend to expose the corruption of the court per se and certainly does not expect to be regarded as a hero.
- He willingly sacrifices his good name in order to protect his wife. Only through his public acknowledgement of the affair does Proctor regain his wife's trust and the respect of the villagers. His reputation is not tarnished as he has expected.
- Because of Proctor's refusal to comply with the court's demand that he sign his name to his confession and betray his friends, the villagers start questioning the authority of the court. This shift in attitude brings an end to the witch trials and to the theocratic system of government. Proctor does not anticipate that his actions will have such far-reaching consequences.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[25]

QUESTION 25: THE CRUCIBLE – CONTEXTUAL

- 25.1 The girls have been discovered dancing in the forest by Reverend Parris. Mrs Putnam had sent Ruth to Tituba so that she can conjure the spirits of her dead siblings. This discovery has caused Betty and Ruth to behave in a manner for which there is no logical explanation and the village suspects that witchcraft is to blame.

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

(3)

- 25.2 Parris wants Reverend Hale, who has a reputation for identifying witches, to investigate the charges of witchcraft. Hale's expertise will lend credibility to Parris's assertion that no witchcraft exists in Salem. He fears that these allegations might be used to remove him as minister.

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

(3)

- 25.3 Mr and Mrs Putnam encourage Parris to look for evidence of witchcraft to explain the strange behaviour of their daughter. They realise that they can use the witch hunt to settle personal vendettas against people like the Nurses, and even Parris whose appointment as minister was not supported by Mr Putnam. Putnam also realises that he can gain financially from his neighbours' being accused of witchcraft.

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

(3)

- 25.4 Parris is concerned that the villagers will use the rumours of witchcraft to remove him as minister of Salem. Throughout the play he worries that they have never accepted him or seen him as a worthy spiritual leader. He feels that his parishioners begrudge him what is rightfully his as minister. He is concerned that his position and reputation are under threat. However, Parris has a tendency to over-react as only some of the villagers disapprove of him.

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

(3)

- 25.5 The poppet given to Elizabeth by Mary is later used as evidence to convict Elizabeth of witchcraft. Abigail accuses Elizabeth of sending out her spirit to stab her and when the poppet is found in the Proctor home with a needle stuck in its belly, the court is convinced that the accusation is true.

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

(3)

- 25.6 Mary suggests that the villagers need to support one another in these trying times. However, the villagers turn on one another and use the witch trials as a means of achieving their personal vendettas./Candidates might refer to Mary's actions. Her gift might be regarded as a token of endearment but later she displays a lack of love for the Proctors when she accuses Proctor of being a witch. Candidates might also suggest that it is ironic that a gift given in 'love' is used as evidence against Elizabeth.

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

(3)

- 25.7 Proctor's eyes might widen at the news as he inclines towards Mary. He might gesture with outstretched hands to indicate his alarm at Danforth's decision. Proctor's tone might be shocked/disbelieving/incredulous. Proctor does not understand the irrationality of the witch hunt. He is dismayed that Danforth, instead of bringing reason to the witch trials and dismissing them as nonsensical, has validated them.

[Accept valid alternative responses.]

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

[Award 3 marks only if the candidate refers to both body language and tone, and includes a justification.]

(3)

- 25.8 AGREE

The villagers turn to superstition whenever something occurs for which there is no logical explanation. As Puritans, they have a firm belief in evil and the existence of witches and the devil. The church would have encouraged superstitions as a means of restricting people's freedom. The belief in superstition compromises the villagers' ability to think rationally about matters. Their ignorance makes them gullible and suspicious. When the girls' dancing in the forest with Tituba is exposed, it is easy for the villagers to believe that they have been bewitched. Good people, such as Rebecca, become victims of the superstitions held by people. This leads to the conviction and execution of many innocent people.

OR

DISAGREE

Candidates might argue that, while superstition is the catalyst for the accusations, there are other more significant factors, such as the need to protect one's reputation or the desire for revenge that contribute to the tragedy.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[Award 4 marks for any three ideas 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	Skilful	Moderate	Elementary	Inadequate
CONTENT 6 MARKS Interpretation of topic. Depth of argument, justification and grasp of text.	5-6 -In-depth interpretation of topic -Range of striking arguments; extensively supported from poem -Excellent understanding of genre and poem	4 -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	3 -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	2 -Unsatisfactory interpretation of topic -Hardly any points in support of topic -Inadequate understanding of genre and poem	0-1 -No understanding of the topic -No reference to the poem -Learner has not come to grips with genre and poem
STRUCTURE AND LANGUAGE 4 MARKS Structure, logical flow and presentation. Language, tone and style used in the essay	4 -Coherent structure -Arguments well-structured and clearly developed -Language, tone and style mature, impressive, correct -Virtually error-free grammar, spelling and punctuation	3 -Clear structure and logical flow of argument -Flow of argument can be followed -Language, tone and style largely correct	2 -Some evidence of structure -Essay lacks a well- structured flow of logic and coherence -Language errors minor; tone and style mostly appropriate	1 -Structure shows faulty planning -Arguments not logically arranged -Language errors evident -Inappropriate tone and style	0-1 -Poorly structured -Serious language errors and incorrect style

NOTE: If a candidate has ignored the content completely and written a creative response instead, award a 0 mark for both Content and Structure and Language.

SECTIONS B AND C: Assessment rubric for literary essay: Novel and Drama (25 Marks)

Criteria	Exceptional	Skilful	Moderate	Elementary	Inadequate
CONTENT 15 MARKS Interpretation of topic. Depth of argument, justification and grasp of text.	12-15 -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	9-11 -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	6-8 -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	4-5 -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	0-3 -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 10 MARKS Structure, logical flow and presentation. Language, tone and style used in the essay	8-10 -Coherent structure -Excellent introduction and conclusion -Arguments well-structured and clearly developed -Language, tone and style mature, impressive, correct	6-7 -Clear structure and logical flow of argument -Introduction and conclusion and other paragraphs coherently organised -Logical flow of argument -Language, tone and style largely correct	4-5 -Some evidence of structure -Logic and coherence apparent, but flawed -Some language errors; tone and style mostly appropriate -Paragraphing mostly correct	2-3 -Structure shows faulty planning. -Arguments not logically arranged -Language errors evident. -Inappropriate tone and style -Paragraphing faulty	0-1 -Lack of planned structure impedes flow of argument -Language errors and incorrect style make this an unsuccessful piece of writing -Inappropriate tone and style -Paragraphing faulty
MARK RANGE	20-25	15-19	10-14	5-9	0-4

NOTE: If a candidate has ignored the content completely and written a creative response instead, award a 0 mark for both Content and Structure and Language.

There must not be more than two categories' variation between the Structure and Language mark and the Content mark.