



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2018

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 70

This marking guideline consists of 17 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

MARKING GUIDELINES

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

SECTION A: NOVEL

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

QUESTION 1: FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

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

1.1 1.1.1 Gabriel Oak was a farmer ✓ and now he hopes to become a shepherd. ✓

OR

Gabriel Oak was the owner of a farm ✓ and now he hopes to work as a shepherd on someone else's farm. ✓

Any ONE of the above or any acceptable explanation. (2)

1.1.2 'Sheep-tending was Gabriel's speciality.' ✓ (1)

1.1.3 Gabriel is looking for a smith's shop. ✓

OR

Gabriel goes to all the shops to get the necessary equipment and clothes for a shepherd. ✓

Any ONE of the above or any acceptable explanation. (1)

1.1.4 C/mature ✓ (1)

1.1.5 (a) The crook has absorbed most of Gabriel's money and he needed the smock-frock to protect his clothes. ✓

OR

Gabriel Oak did not have much money to buy new clothes. ✓

OR

He wants to buy the proper clothes for the job which shows characteristics of dignity, commitment and loyalty. ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

(b) The owner provided to a lot of farmers/people in the area./ ✓
The owner mainly sells to people from small towns and farmers. ✓

OR

The owner does not do business with people from the cities. ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- 1.1.6 (a) Gabriel does not want to miss out on the farmers searching for people who would like to work on their farms. ✓

OR

Gabriel was scared to miss out on an opportunity to be employed by a farmer. ✓

OR

Gabriel was desperate to be employed/to find a job as a shepherd. ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above. (1)

- (b) The crook is used to keep the sheep together if they wander off. It is also a support structure to keep the shepherd stable when he has to climb over rocky mountains. ✓ (1)

- 1.1.7 The characters in the novel are in constant battle against the dangerous and overpowering laws of nature and its creatures. Gabriel Oak has spent years developing his flock and one unfortunate event kills them all and transforms his circumstances. He meets Bathsheba and saves a group of lambs from being poisoned by clover. After Fanny's death, a storm washes away the flowers Troy has planted at her grave. Troy rages against the cold, natural laws and uncontrollable circumstances rather than learning to work with them. ✓✓✓

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 text of the novel. (3)

- 1.1.8 The farmers are reluctant to hire him as he is financially ruined. The farmers do not know him as he is from Norcombe which is very far from where they live. He has owned his farm and that is an indication that he could not manage it well. He is too good to be trustworthy. ✓✓✓

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 text of the novel. (3)

1.1.9 Yes, Gabriel was not directly responsible for his misfortune.
 He is to be admired for his will to go and find a job to make ends meet.
 He is humble enough to look for a job beneath his standards.
 When he was unsuccessful, he did not give up, but he headed on foot
 to the nearby town to find employment.

No, Gabriel could have trained his dog in a better way to look
 after/tend the sheep.

If tending sheep is his speciality, he would have managed his farm
 much better.

Gabriel lives up his investments too quickly. ✓✓✓

(3)

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

AND

1.2 1.2.1 (a) Night/Evening ✓ (1)

(b) 'found it in darkness' ✓ (1)

1.2.2 (a) Suspense/fear ✓ (1)

(b) The surgeon did not know what to expect inside the Boldwood
 household.

OR

The surgeon expected to find the worst inside the Boldwood
 household. ✓ (1)

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above.

1.2.3 A doctor is always summoned to the house where someone has died
 to pronounce the person legally dead. ✓

A doctor must determine the cause of death. ✓ (2)

- 1.2.4 (a) The old man revealed that Bathsheba/Mrs Troy removed the dead body of her husband to her house. ✓ (1)
- (b) Bathsheba was supposed to have waited for the doctor to declare him dead.
The police had to come to investigate the matter while the dead body was still on the scene. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2.5 Bathsheba claims that she is not scared of the law and would not let the police/people stare at her husband while she should be scared as she has illegally moved the body and can be arrested. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.2.6 Bathsheba is independent.
Bathsheba is stubborn.
Bathsheba is confident.
Bathsheba is emotional. ✓✓✓
- NOTE:** Any THREE of the above. (3)
- 1.2.7 'Far from a madding crowd' means to be in a private or secluded place.
Bathsheba does not allow her husband to be publicly viewed after he was killed by Boldswood.
She took him away to the privacy of their home.
The killing of her husband takes place far from the town's life – which is supposed to be the madding crowd. ✓✓✓
- 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 text of the novel. (3)

[35]

QUESTION 2: DREAMING OF LIGHT

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

- 2.1 2.1.1 The speaker has grown into maturity and prefers not to know too much. Taiba is still immature and he is ignorant. ✓✓

NOTE: Accept any other relevant responses. (2)

- 2.1.2 'most of the time' (1)

- 2.1.3 Taiba has not moved from boy to man like most of the boys do in the first few weeks. (1)

- 2.1.4 A/liberation (1)

- 2.1.5 (a) The zama zamas may attack them to defend themselves. / The mines may collapse and they will be trapped inside the mine. ✓ (1)

- (b) It is the duty of the police to combat anything illegal. The police need to put their lives at risk to save others. ✓ (1)

- 2.1.6 (a) He laughed because of Taiba's stupid/senseless/thoughtless reasoning. ✓ (1)

- (b) The speaker wants Taiba to understand reality.
The speaker is irritated by the childish behaviour of Taiba. ✓✓ (2)

NOTE: Accept any other TWO relevant responses.

- 2.1.7 Security will not be able to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty parties.
Security will shoot without any questioning.
Security are not trained police.
For security it is about earning extra income and not the safety of the innocent ones. ✓✓

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

- 2.1.8 The speaker prefers to stay ignorant about the whereabouts of the other boys.
Taiba is ignorant of the changes of being in the mine.
Taiba depends on the police to be rescued but does not realise that the police will never put their lives at risk.
Taiba is ignorant of the fact that the security guards are not trained professionals. The security will shoot to kill because they get paid very well.
Taiba does not realise the danger of being a zama zama. ✓✓✓

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 text of the novel. (3)

- 2.1.9 Yes.
Boys need to grow up very quickly for the sake of their own safety. They need to take responsibility of their own lives otherwise they will die.
If they do not act like men, their 'authorities' will physically abuse them.
They need to develop the strength of a man if they want to deliver gold.

No.
These boys are young and they do not have the physical strength of a man.
They are physically and emotionally very young and cannot be forced to perform like grown-men.
Boys need to develop in their own time and at their own pace. ✓✓✓

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

AND

- 2.2 2.2.1 (a) The speaker and Taiba are going to Kabokweni/a place where Spike Maphosa lives. ✓ (1)
- (b) B / of the extreme heat ✓ (1)
- 2.2.2 (a) soothing/satisfaction ✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker appreciates the effect of the cool air because it is different from what he experienced in the mine. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.3 A dead person cannot hear neither understand what people say but as a zama zama he pretends not to understand but he does. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.4 The speaker had no hope for a better life until he met Katekani. ✓ (1)
- 2.2.5 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker has a fear of being caught and sent back to the illegal mining. The idea of not being with Katekani cuts like a knife/hurts him. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.2.6 The speaker is brave.
He is honest.
He is inspiring.
He fears the unknown.
He cares/loves (Katekani). ✓✓✓ (3)
- NOTE:** Any THREE of the above. (3)
- 2.2.7 The boys are being kidnapped and kept in the mine to practise illegal mining. They dream of getting out of the darkness. They dream of a light other than the light of their torches. They dream of the light of the sun, the moon and the light of happiness on the faces of their loved ones that they once knew. They dream of living a normal life. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 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 text of the novel. (3)

[35]**TOTAL SECTION A: 35**

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

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer the questions on the drama.

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

3.1 3.1.1 Alcohol/wine ✓ (1)

3.1.2 They are celebrating the publication of Jakes's story/article in *Drum Magazine*. ✓ (1)

3.1.3 Ancestors and ghosts are dead people who appear in the form of spirits. Both are harmless and mean no harm. ✓✓

NOTE: Accept any reasonable explanation. (2)

3.1.4 **Ruth**
Good knowledge of her religion.
She is religious.
She speaks with confidence. ✓✓

Fahfee
He is ignorant.
He is rude.
He is immature. ✓✓

NOTE: For full marks, a RELEVANT description must include BOTH characters. (4)

3.1.5 (a) B / drink too much ✓ (1)

(b) Pharaoh's wickedness can be compared to the apartheid government of the time. Mingus feels that they too are wicked because they drink too much. ✓✓ (2)

3.1.6 Ruth was questioned when she came to 65 Gerty Street for the first time.
Ruth's identity has to be explained every time people come to 65 Gerty Street. ✓✓ (2)

3.1.7 Ruth, a Jewish girl, answers to an advertisement for accommodation placed by a journalist named Jakes. The advertisement was obviously directed to black people. Though she is white and wealthier than black people in Sophiatown she was determined to explore township life. The rent is affordable and suits her pocket. ✓✓✓

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 text of the drama. (3)

- 3.1.8 Ruth is a Jew and the rest of the family are black Christians. They are all traditionalists. Ruth believes in the prophet Elijah's ghost that must come to drink wine. The church of the family believes in God who is one in three. The Jewish religion believes in one God. ✓✓✓ (3)

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 text of the drama.

AND

- 3.2.1 (a) Panic/fear/terror ✓ (1)
- (b) The boxes had to be moved into the house ✓ before the G-men will know where he finds himself. ✓ (2)
- 3.2.2 Fahfee's shack and Mingus's store-room were knocked down, they hurriedly get their possessions into Mamariti's house. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.3 Mingus must have a frown on his forehead. He must have big eyes. He must portray extensive gestures with his arms and point to Jakes. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2.4 (a) Mingus is in a panic and Mamariti utters her disbelief and calmly disappears into her room. ✓ (1)
- (b) Mamariti knows that she has a plan to protect Mingus. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.5 Journalist/Reporter/Correspondent ✓
- NOTE:** Reference to any other relevant synonym. (1)
- 3.2.6 Jakes is a journalist/reporter and earns an honest living in contradiction to Mingus who is a gangster. ✓✓ (2)

- 3.2.7 Fahfee is totally shocked as he witnessed how his shack was knocked down in front of his eyes. Unlike Mingus, he does not bark at people. In an unflustered tone he reveals his disappointment that he has been exposed. Instead of fleeing into unknown places he comes to Mamariti's house to warn others of the early forced removals. He is considerate of others and cares for Mamariti. ✓✓✓

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 text of the drama. (3)

- 3.2.8 Sophiatown is a symbol of reconciliation and a solution to the struggle of the oppressor. Sophiatown has brought people of cultural and racial backgrounds together. The apartheid government tried to separate/divide people but people who came to live in Sophiatown were an example of unity. The white girl, Ruth, who came to live in Sophiatown, represents the willingness of the white community to find common ground. Sophiatown represents a vision of a future after apartheid where people from different racial and cultural backgrounds can live in harmony. ✓✓✓

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 text of the act as a whole. (3)

[35]

TOTAL SECTION B: 35

OR

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**QUESTION 4: 'FORBIDDEN CLOTHES'**

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions set **on the TWO short stories they have studied i.e. QUESTIONS 4.1 and 4.2.**

- 4.1 4.1.1 The two girls are going out to meet (other school) friends in town. / If they miss the bus, then they will be stuck at home/their plans will fail. (1)

NOTE: Accept any relevant explanation.

- 4.1.2 A/gloss ✓ (1)

- 4.1.3 Nasreen does not like her family culture, so she secretly dresses like a Western girl.

She prefers tight clothes and make-up which her parents reject.

She fears the age of 16 which is, in their culture, the marriage age/age to get married. ✓ ✓

Louise is seen as a bad influence on Nasreen.

Louise smokes and wears tight-fitting clothing.

She teaches Nasreen to lie and to be dishonest. ✓ ✓

NOTE: Accept any TWO relevant points per character. (4)

- 4.1.4 Nasreen's religion does not allow her to wear clothes that will flatter her body. She has saved up money to buy these clothes and wears them secretly. ✓ ✓ (2)

- 4.1.5 (a) Personification/metaphor ✓ (1)

(b) Although she is not allowed to show off her figure, the clothes reveal/emphasise the perfection of her body. ✓ (1)

- 4.1.6 (a) Admiration/Appreciation ✓ (1)

(b) Louise emphasises how beautiful Nasreen looks. ✓ ✓ (2)

- 4.1.7 Nasreen is deceiving her parents, her religion as well as herself. She tries very hard to fit in, but to do this she wears regular clothing instead of her head scarf and slacks. Her cheating can cause her to receive a major punishment from her father. Mrs Khan knows that her daughter spends time with her friends after school, and always worries that her daughter may not make it home in time for her father to be there. Mrs Khan is deceitful because she does not tell her husband about their daughter. Mrs Khan realises that this country is changing her daughter but she does not tell her husband about her suspicions. If Mr Khan found out of Nasreen's doings, bad things would happen to both mother and daughter. ✓ ✓ ✓

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 text of the short story. (3)

4.1.8 Yes, I sympathise with her.

A young girl, irrespective of religion, must be allowed to decide for herself what to wear or not. No one should be forced to follow a religion's set of rules. Nasreen is unhappy because she is forced to obey the rules of her religion. ✓✓

OR

No, I do not sympathise with her.

Nasreen should respect her religion as well as her parents. She is dishonest. Instead of 'stealing' to wear inappropriate clothes, she could strive to have an open and honest relationship with her parents. The secret life that Nasreen leads will cause her to be unhappy for the rest of her life and will hurt her parents. ✓✓

(2)

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

AND

- 4.2 4.2.1 To relocate to the city without knowledge of what it will be like. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.2 (a) 'played the trump card' ✓ (1)
- (b) For the first time Linda did not follow her sister. She stood her ground. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.3 (a) To watch him closely. ✓ (1)
- (b) He is handsome. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.4 Itimu's house was constructed of corrugated iron. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.5 Aisha lived her own life. She was independent – probably had a job. She was swallowed up by the lifestyle of the city. She returned to the village being sick. She was diagnosed with Aids. This is an indication that she did not lead a moral life. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.6 Itimu and Aisha both contracted Aids. Both of them deceived their families. They were close to each other/fond of each other as siblings. ✓✓ (2)

- 4.2.7 (a) Companion ✓ (1)
- (b) Sincerity/empathy/compassion ✓ (1)
- (c) Linda and her sister were inseparable for most of their lives.
Aisha is not rejected by her sister, rather being loved more than
before. ✓✓ (2)

4.2.8 Swimming partners always swim together, practise together, encourage each other, teach each other skills because they have one goal, and that is to be winners. Although the two sisters did not only literally swim together in the river, they protected each other on different occasions.

When their father died, things were tough and they left school together. Just like in a competition, swimming partners must part to be able to do their individual best, Aisha and her sister also had to part. Just like swimmers will support each other when one gets hurt in a race, Linda did not reject Aisha when she returned from the city dying from Aids. ✓✓✓

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 text of the short story.

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION C: 35

SECTION D: POETRY

NOTE: Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.

QUESTION 5.1: The Sea and the Eagle – Sydney David Clouts

- 5.1 5.1.1 C / gain self-knowledge ✓ (1)
- 5.1.2 'equal' (1)
- 5.1.3 Both the sea and the eagle use the vast space of their unlimited area – the sky and the ocean. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.4 (a) Uncertain/unsure/unclear ✓ (1)
- (b) The question marks emphasise the questionable acts of the bird. The author wants to know what the destination of the bird is. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.5 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) The sea is associated with the eagle. As much as the beak of the eagle can kill, so too can the sea. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.6 The sea and the eagle can both be seen as symbols of serenity/calmness/tranquillity but attack when least expected. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.7 The 'swoop of the water' reveals how quickly the sea can destroy just like humans can with a sudden act destroy each other or themselves. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.8 The sea and the eagle are both lonely/on their own.
They are both unpredictable.
They can cover an unlimited area.
They both kill/destroy with unexpected acts.
They are both mysterious. ✓✓✓
- 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 text of the poem. (3)
- 5.1.9 The title of the poem is suitable because the sea and the eagle are both powerful.
They both symbolise strength/destruction and at the same time they portray tranquillity/calmness and loneliness.
The sea and the eagle are both large and powerful. ✓✓✓
- 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 text of the poem. (3)

AND

QUESTION 5.2: A Sleeping Black Boy – Mongane Wally Serote

- 5.2 5.2.1 Sidewalk/park/pavement ✓ (1)
- 5.2.2 'face deep into green grass' ✓ (1)
- 5.2.3 A/neglected ✓ (1)
- 5.2.4 The boy's hygiene is neglected (because he is constantly drugged). The boy is literally very dirty. He has no place to stay, so he has obviously no place to clean himself. ✓✓ (2)

NOTE: Accept any TWO of the above among others.

- 5.2.5 (a) The rhythm of the footsteps causes him to sleep. ✓ (1)
- (b) The boy does not get help from people passing by. The boy gets ignored by everyone who passes him by. ✓ (1)

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above among others.

- 5.2.6 A lullaby is a soothing song that puts a baby to sleep. The sound of the water is compared to a lullaby. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2.7 (a) Sadness/worry ✓ (1)
- (b) The tone is used at the end of the poem as if it is certain that the boy will die. ✓ No one cares to help. A dead person's lips are normally stuck together. ✓ (2)
- 5.2.8 A sleeping ('black') boy normally leaves a tone of tranquillity/calmness but this sleeping boy causes worry/concern. He sleeps not because he is tired but because he is drugged. ✓✓ (2)

- 5.2.9 Yes.
There are orphanages and centres for street kids but they run away and prefer using drugs. They want to do as they please. Social workers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) assist communities with social projects.

No.

The boy is looked down on and no one cares. People pass him as if he is not human. Few people are involved in social projects that will keep youngsters off the streets. ✓✓✓

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 text of the poem.

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70