

SUGGESTED ANSWERS FOR:

ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE HG (Second Paper: Literature)

QUESTION 1

POETRY

- 1.1 The cab-horse, the lighting of the lamps, sawdust trampled streets. (2+2) (4)
- 1.2 1.2.1 To emphasise the importance of the lighting of the lamps/
Emphasises the line and its meaning/draws attention to the change (2)
- 1.2.2 (Repetition of the 'l' sound) creates a rhythm/ flow/reinforces the
loneliness/ dreariness of the scene. (2)
- 1.2.3 Lights should illuminate/ bring brightness but in fact here only
reveal/ emphasise/ highlight the poverty/ dreariness. (2)
- 1.3 People/ a person awakening/ waking up/ coming to their senses. (2)
- 1.4 The answer should give a visual picture or description of the soundtrack,
eg. very faint, grey light, dreariness, monotony, rain, wind, gloomy
weather, coffee stands bring some heat.
People crowded, 'pressed' together for warmth, jostling, apathetic.
Dreariness or urgency could be conveyed through relevant sound effects/ music.
(Anything of relevance) (4)
- 1.5 'At four and five and six o' clock' (line 42) (2)
- 1.6 Theme: The sordidness of life in a modern city and its impact on one's spirit.
The struggle of the poor has gone on for a long time/ age-old/ futility/
universality/ nothing is going to change it, nor can we do anything about it/
vacant lots; emptiness, poverty, monotony. 3 points x 2 each. (6)
- 1.7 C (2)
- 1.8 to listen to him
protect/ preserve
comfort/ nurture
supply/ give what it needs
forgive
teach/ coach
strengthen
abort (2)
- 1.9 It suggests total involvement/ completely covered/ helplessness/lack of control
being forced/ unwillingly. (2)
- 1.10 (Repetition) reinforces the idea of walls/ entrapment/ imprisonment/
restriction/ repetition of the sound achieves unity. (2)
- 1.11 1.11.1 precious
1.11.2 waste
1.11.3 unique
1.11.4 carelessly (4)
- 1.12 He accepts that it is necessary/ would rather not live (2)
- 1.13 sloping lines suggest loss of power/weakness/ sense of urgency increases
the last line makes a strong statement/ uterus/ birthing process (2)

QUESTION 2: MARU

- 2.1 She has come to teach at the school/ job (2)
- 2.2 No(1) She cries when the truck driver is kind to her. She asks 'Was that really true...' 'did many people behave like him...' / She is a Masarwa and is used to being treated badly. (2) (3)
- 2.3.1 Onomatopoeia/ alliteration/ assonance. (2)
- 2.3.2 The light/ smart sound of Dikeledi walking/ quick/ sharp/ her elegance/ dignity/ confidence (or similar). (2)
- 2.4 She is very attractive, smart, provocative, dignified, independent, modern, sophisticated, assertive, coy, calm (accept sexy).
Three for 1 mark each. (3)
- 2.5 She is puzzled about Margaret: her appearance and voice are unusual. She can't decide about Margaret's race/background. (2)
- 2.6 She was named after the missionary woman who brought her up/ her adopted mother/ the white woman/ Margaret Cadmore Snr. (2)
- 2.7 '(No), I am a Masarwa'. 1 for 'No' only. (2)
- 2.8 Her honesty/ courage/ pride in herself (2)
- 2.9 He does not realise that she is not a Masarwa./ not coloured (2)
- 2.10 No. 'That was unusual too...' / Such children always worked in the shops of their white fathers...' 1 + 2 (3)
- 2.11 He is prejudiced against people of other races/ thinks of 'us' and 'them' (2)
- 2.12.1 Metaphor (1)
- 2.12.2 He is going to watch carefully/ monitor strictly. (2)
- 2.13 The Africans/ Batswana/ Totems (2)
- 2.14 He himself is guilty of racialism. (2)
- 2.15 It comes and goes/ he 'switches it on and off'. (2)
- 2.16 He is prejudiced/ hypocritical/ self-centred/ malicious – he judges her because she says she is Masarwa. He is afraid of what people will say. He treats her harshly, tries to force her to leave. He is weak and mean. A liar(Two qualities with reasons) (4)

QUESTION 3: JULIUS CAESAR

- 3.1 Antony is offering Caesar a crown/ any reference to the crown (2)
- 3.2 No (1). He wants Rome to remain a democracy .(1)'I do fear the people /Choose Caesar for their king' OR 'I would not'(1) (3)
- 3.3 No. (1) He believes in democracy/ governance by the people/ does not want any one man to be too powerful.(2) (3)
- 3.4.1 Metaphor. (1)
- 3.4.2 He would rather die than lose honour. (2)
- 3.5 A (Pride) (2)
- 3.6 Wearing all his equipment/ fully clothed/ dressed/ attired (2)
- 3.7 Scornful/unbelieving/ mocking/disdainful/contemptuous/sarcastic derisive/ (or similar) (2)
- 3.8 He wants to show Brutus that Caesar is not so powerful.(1) Wants to convince Brutus that he should join the conspiracy.(2) (3)
- 3.9 The conspirators have killed Caesar.(2) Antony has come to see the body.(1) (3)
- 3.10 Sad/ shocked/ regretful/ angry/ bitter/ grieving/ heartbroken (any ONE). (2)
- 3.11 Caesar has lost all his glory. Caesar's greatness has come to nothing. 1 for the idea of greatness; 2 for lie low = come to nothing. (3)
- 3.12 It would be an honour to die at the same time as Caesar (and by means of the same weapons) because Caesar was so great . (shows his respect for Caesar) 2 for his respect for Caesar / honour/ greatness. 1 - dying at the same time would bring Antony honour. (3)
- 3.13.1 Metaphor. (1)
- 3.13.2 Red and hot with blood (3). Covered in blood. (2)/suggests royalty. (3)
- 3.14 He feels sad and regretful/ sorry. (2)
- 3.15 They allow Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral/ let him live. (1)
- 3.16 He stirs up the crowd to mutiny/ revolt/ turns the commoners against the conspirators. (2)

**QUESTION 4
MACBETH**

- 4.1 He committed treason/ he has been sentenced to death.
Accept: has been executed. (2)
- 4.2 Banquo (2)
- 4.3 The character voices his thoughts aloud for the benefit of the audience/
Moves aside and speaks so that audience know his thoughts. (1)
- 4.4 Robes represent the title. He thinks the title still belongs to the Thane
of Cawdor (2) and is questioning why they are giving it to him.(2) (4)
- 4.5 4.5.1 surprise/ wonder/ excitement/ anticipation (2)
4.5.2 the best title is yet to come/ or the most difficult is behind me
2/3 of the prophecies have come true. (2)
- 4.6 That he will have a barren throne/ that it will trouble him later/ he will
have to plan to murder Banquo and Fleance. (2)
- 4.7 Banquo is sceptical, realises they are evil, challenges them, warns Macbeth,
does not act on the prophecies. (3 points for 3 marks)
Macbeth is shocked and speechless. He is curious, almost obsessed. He
believes in them, acts on their prophecies, becomes more under their
influence as the play progresses, ignores Banquo's warnings. (3) (6)
- 4.8 He uses the words 'prologue' 'act' and 'theme' which indicate that the
two titles that he already has are an introduction to the theme, or story of
his kingship. 2+2 (4)
- 4.9 Macbeth (2)
- 4.10 For Macbeth. She would not have planned the murder on her own. She
never says she wants to be queen. (2)
- 4.11 Macbeth is responsible for the choices he makes.
He knows what is right and wrong but allows himself to be persuaded
by Lady Macbeth.
Questions the witches but chooses to believe in them as he wants the crown.
Ignores Banquo's warnings about the witches.
Does not stop after killing Duncan. Does not need to kill Banquo and Macduff.
Any 3 points x 2 marks. (6)
- 4.12 4.12.1 host/ kinsman/ subject
4.12.2 kinsman/ host/ subject
4.12.3 subject/ host/ kinsman
4.12.4 admiration/ respect
4.12.5 respect/ admiration (5)

QUESTION 5: FOCUS

- 5.1.1 A (Anxiety) (1)
- 5.1.2 She is **worried** about her son/ the farm/ the drought/ the jackal. (2)
- 5.2 He was killed in a tractor accident. (2)
- 5.3 He says grace at meals. He checks on/looks after the sheep. 2+2 (4)
- 5.4 There is a drought. A jackal is killing the sheep. The father has died.(two) (4)
- 5.5 The jackal has killed a lamb. The ewes did not protect the lamb. (4)
- 5.6 He finds jackal cubs. (1)
- 5.7 He finds them loveable. He begins to see the jackal as one of 'God's creatures'/ wants to protect the cubs (or similar). (2)
- 5.8 hot, sweltering, oven, scorching, sweating, (any three). (3)
- 5.9.1 onomatopoeia. (1)
- 5.9.2 It suggests the 'throb' suggests the beating sound of the engine, 'roar' suggests how loud it is. (2)
- 5.10 He is worried that trucks are going to replace mules. He is able to drive mules but not trucks. In his dreams he is being pushed off the road. (any suitable explanation referring to the mules and the trucks and his fears) (3)
- 5.11 He analyses/ thinks about why he is worried/ having bad dreams. He Decides to buy the Plymouth. (2)
- 5.12 His son. (1)
- 5.13 He means it is Corrie who is making him feel unhappy/ threatened. (2)
- 5.14 He is jealous/ feels threatened because Corrie can drive the truck and he cannot. This is causing friction/ a distance between them. (2)
- 5.15 He buys himself a motor car/ Plymouth. (2)
- 5.16 He realises that he must not try to keep up with progress/ he cannot drive a car/ he must give his car to Corrie/ prefers to go back to his old ways/ it's not a disgrace if he can't drive a car. (2)

QUESTION 6: STORIES SOUTH AFRICAN

- 6.1 Sienie (1)
- 6.2.1 Oom Karl / her husband (1)
- 6.2.2 he controlled all aspects of her life (2) (1)
he made her dependent on him by not allowing her anything of her own. (2) (4)
- 6.3 'rattle of the bunch of keys'
'creak as the bolt'
'final click of the latch' (6)
- 6.4 Emphasises her loneliness. / departure of Michael. (2)
- 6.5 The silence (sea mist) is difficult to penetrate – she is shut in / enclosed (2)
- 6.6 It indicates that Michiel wanted to interrupt her / stresses his options / a pause (2)
- 6.7 Yes she is more persuasive as she plays on his weakness; a lack of money. (3)
- 6.8 On the one hand we find a Sienie who is weak and allows other people to control her; like oom Karl and Michiel. Weak and a reason (2 + 2)
On the other hand we see a Sienie who can be hard and unfeeling when her own well-being is at stake; after the death of oom Karl / she marries to rid herself of loneliness hard and reason (2 + 2) (8)
- 6.9 The spoor is filled with sand / tracks are covered (2)
- 6.10 He would be able to survive for a while. (2)
- 6.11 '... the heat was like Hades' (2)
(Hades) is another word for hell; it is very hot. (2) (4)
- 6.12 He looks exhausted and terrified (2)
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