

## GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH PRIMARY LANGUAGE SG  
(Second Paper: Literature)**SECTION A****POETRY**

Answer Question 1 and ONE prescribed poem from Questions 2 to 4.

**QUESTION 1*****JOURNEY TO ETERNAL DARKNESS***

- 1.1 Sense of sight to describe their clumsiness in the dark.  
Hearing: describes the scary sound of the gunshot  
Touch (kinaesthetic): they can feel the mud; can feel the bodies of the other soldiers.  
Appeals to the senses to provide an accurate description of what it looks, smells and feels like to the soldiers on the battlefield. (3)
- 1.2 Draws attention to the use of the senses. They are focused on staying alive and do not have time or opportunity to watch what is happening to the other soldiers. They need to watch out for danger, cannot use their eyes to look at other, dying soldiers. (2)
- 1.3 The soldier has no control over what is happening. He is suffering and does not even have the ability to express his suffering. The pain intensifies and he loses more and more strength until even breathing becomes a laborious, futile mission. (2)
- 1.4 solidified: eyes cannot move; fixed deathly stare; no vision  
monotonous: no change, will have the same stare forever  
glare: 'hard', cold expression in his eyes, no focus, mirrors the hard struggle against death 1 mark each (3)
- 1.5 No, he fights against death to the end. Expression in his eyes shows that he is terrified of death, he does not give in. (unyielding, also struggles desperately to breathe). (2)
- 1.6 Journey ends in death. (1)

**[13]****AND**



**QUESTION 2**  
**ULYSSES**

- 2.1 Ulysses loves him very much but they are completely different. Ulysses admires his son's abilities but is very aware of their differences. (2)
- 2.2
- 2.2.1 He wants his son to rule the island so that he (Ulysses) can be free to explore the world and conquer "distant lands". (2)
- 2.2.2 His son is more 'civilised', more refined than himself. He will fulfil his duties ably and responsibly. He will be more just than Ulysses. He will serve the household gods more dutifully as he conforms to the expectations of his society. (2)
- 2.3
- 2.3.1 This image effectively conveys that the sails are blowing in the wind, the ship seems eager / ready to depart for Foreign lands. (2)
- 2.3.2 It beckons him to the sea, makes him eager to leave the island and explore the parts of the world which are still unknown to him. Also frustrates him that he is still here on the island from which he is yearning to escape. (2)
- 2.4 Exploration; conquering and experiencing different countries and cultures; fighting when necessary; enjoying new experiences where possible. (2)
- [12]**

**OR**

**QUESTION 3**  
**DO NOT GO GENTLE INTO THAT GOOD NIGHT**

- 3.1 He advises them to fight death with their last breath. They must not allow death to conquer them easily and must fight to the end. (2)
- 3.2 defiant / pleading / passionate (1)
- Poet uses words with strong, emotive connotations: 'burn' / 'rave' to support the message that one mustn't succumb passively to death. (2)
- 3.3 They have not achieved their aims. They have not discovered any new wisdom which will change people's lives or change the world. They want to live longer so that they may have the opportunity of gaining this new knowledge. (2)
- 3.4
- 3.4.1 Blazing of blind eyes is compared to meteors. (1)
- 3.4.2 Serious, learned men who have not had much fun / enjoyment in life realise that they need time to be happy and joyful. (2)



- 3.5 Yes. In the first 5 stanzas he refers to different people and describes them according to the void they realise as their death approaches. In the last stanza he addresses his father directly, he begs him to fight death – not because of something he still has to fulfil in life, but because he is his father. He does not mind what methods his father uses to defy death as long as he does not succumb to death willingly.

(2)  
[12]

OR

**QUESTION 4**  
**MENDING WALL**

- 4.1 Unhappy, does not want to build the wall as it does not seem to serve a purpose. Feels that it is now redundant. Walls were used to keep cows in or out but they do not have any cows in their vicinity so there should be no need for walls.

(3)

- 4.2  
4.2.1 Compares his neighbour to the savages or uncivilised human beings who lived centuries ago. They were always fighting and so were always armed. They used weapons like stones with which to attack their enemies and defend themselves.

(2)

- 4.2.2 His neighbour seems to share the sentiments of these savages. He also believes in having walls to keep other people out and thinks that this is a way of staying safe. He does not think, like the speaker does, that walls are unnecessary since there are no cows to keep in or out. His mentality is like that of people who lived many centuries ago, in conditions different to those of our present society.

(2)

- 4.2.3 He refuses to change his reasoning and still reasons like people who lived in the Dark Ages.

(1)

- 4.3  
4.3.1 If people are separated there is less chance of them fighting. They isolate themselves to ensure that other people do not intrude. Each keeps to himself.

(2)

- 4.3.2 No, this adage is outdated. In our modern world it is necessary to communicate with one's neighbours and to have good relationships and support from them. We must adapt our lifestyles to the present conditions and cannot dwell in the past.

OR

Yes, the neighbour grew up like this and his father's ways probably worked for him. Consequently, the son wishes to live his life in a similar fashion and perpetuate his father's behaviour.

(2)  
[12]

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [25]**



**SECTION B****WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

Answer ONE question from this section.

**QUESTION 5**  
**MACBETH**  
**ESSAY**

- The weird sisters certainly played a role in bringing about the diseased state:
- They saw a weakness in an otherwise good man and played on that weakness to bring about his own destruction.
- They lured him into their web with “honest trifles”.
- Gladly showed him horrible apparitions
- And equivocated so much that Macbeth failed to see their betrayal
  
- Lady Macbeth too saw the weakness mixed with desire in her husband
- She knew he wasn’t without ambition, but “without the illness that should attend it”
- She knew she wasn’t strong enough, so she called on spirits to “unsex” her and “stop up th’ passage and access to remorse”
- Then she began manipulating Macbeth, challenging his sense of manliness; encouraging him to “look like th’ innocent flower”
- She meticulously planned the murder and ensured that Macbeth carried it through (even though she couldn’t do it herself)
  
- Macbeth is the final cause of disease in Scotland.
- He trusted the witches – despite Banquo’s warning.
- He knew he had no reason to kill Duncan – other than “vaulting ambition”.
- But he was willing to “jump the life to come” for success on earth
- In full knowledge of the consequences, he destroyed man’s link with God – bringing chaos and destruction to Scotland.
- He then continued his reign of terror – even after acknowledging that he was “so far stepped in blood”.
- The longer he reigned, the more terror he brought to his country.
- Until his subjects deserted and Malcolm and the English forces eradicated the source of the disease.

*(Candidates do not need to mention all of the above. Bear in mind that the memo is merely a guide for the marker. Please use your discretion in adding to the memo.)*

**[25]**

**OR**



**QUESTION 6  
MACBETH  
CONTEXTUAL**

- 6.1 \* One of the apparitions prophesied about Birnam wood  
\* That Macbeth would never be beaten till it moved to Dunsinane  
\* That is where the soldiers cut down branches to create a "moving grove" (3)
- 6.2 \* He has ruled through terror  
\* Shed the blood of King, friend and innocent women and children  
\* Consorted with evil  
\* and lead Scotland to destruction  
(Mark globally; look for a full answer) (5)
- 6.3 *"He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause within the belt of rule."*
- 6.3.1 \* It describes Macbeth's rule as diseased  
\* Suggesting the putrid swelling (evil rule) has caused his "belt of rule" to tighten uncomfortably  
\* As if it's become too much for him and that he can no longer continue ruling Scotland  
(Or similar) (3)
- 6.4 \* *There must be a feeling of terror and fear / lack of trust or allegiance / restlessness*  
\* We are told that revolts are breaking out all over Scotland  
\* His subjects hate him  
\* They move "only in command, nothing in love"  
(Or similar) (4)
- 6.5 "To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd"
- 6.5.1 \* To Malcolm (2)
- 6.5.2 \* He was named "Prince of Cumberland"  
\* when Duncan was still alive (2)
- 6.6 \* Malcolm, Macduff and Edward the Confessor will be the medicine  
\* By killing Macbeth they will root out the sickness  
\* The purging process will require bleeding  
\* And they are prepared to shed whatever blood is necessary  
(Mark globally) (4)
- 6.7 \* Once Duncan was killed, man lost his link with God  
\* Only when Malcolm is back on the throne will the chaos turn to harmony and the balance in the universe be restored. (2)

[25]

OR



**QUESTION 7**  
**JULIUS CAESAR**  
**ESSAY**

He is well respected by the general populace which is aware that everything he does he does because he sincerely believes it is the right and a good thing to do. See him as a leader. Agree that he will be the leader of the conspirators when he joins them. Does what he believes the citizens want to do because it is the right thing for Rome. Even though the citizens later turn against the conspirators, they still think of Brutus as an honourable man 'the noblest Roman of them all'.

Believes that it might be necessary to kill Caesar before it is too late and because it would be for the public good. Brutus is a Republican – he strongly believes that it would be wrong if only one man held all the power in the country like a king.

The true Roman is an honourable person. Idea of suicide does not sit well with him. Suicide is viewed as an impious attempt to avoid the date ordained by the gods, and is a sign or weakness in admitting that external events can have power over a man; all that matters is his own virtue. He is devoted to honour, power, and his duty to Rome. Accepts Portia's death with calm fortitude. Considers it even worse to be taken prisoner and be paraded through the streets of Rome to be taunted by the citizens. Wishes to die an honourable death.

He is a natural leader. He is a man of reason is and not passionate. He warns against asking Cicero to join the conspiracy and says they must not kill Antony. He says they are not butchers. This shows that he is reluctant to have people killed and does not want to be involved in unnecessary deaths. Believes that if he reasons with people, they will understand his motives but does not consider the effect Antony may have on the crowd. Very fair, allows Antony to speak once he has addressed the crowd. He even convinces them to stay and listen to Antony's speech when they want to leave. May be considered to be somewhat naive. Takes things at face value. Believed that the citizens wanted him to join the conspirators, this was the main reason for him joining. Believed that Antony would keep to his agreement but does not count on him using rhetoric to turn the crowd against the conspirators. Good moral standards. Unhappy about Cassius taking bribes from the citizens. Aware of his true feelings. Realises he is bad tempered with Cassius. Studies and adheres to the philosophies of stoicism. Believes in the fundamental principle that nothing is of value except virtue. Disciplines himself to despise worldly pleasures and to ignore the calamities that fortune may bring. The high esteem in which he is held blinds him to his own human fallibility. Split between Brutus and Cassius. Tension builds, they attempt to defuse it but the citizens of the country have turned against them and most now support the triumvirate. Cassius has much to do with this, extorting money from the citizens with which to pay the soldiers. Brutus sees the bodies of Cassius and Titinius and thinks that Caesar is getting his revenge but is still hopeful that they will win. When Cato is killed and Lucilius is captured, he realizes that there is no hope. He finally convinces Strato to hold his sword which he then runs into, preferring this to being taken prisoner.

[25]

OR



**QUESTION 8**  
**JULIUS CAESAR**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

- 8.1.1 Calphurnia dreams that Caesar is murdered. Decius interprets her dream as a positive one which shows that the Romans are in favour of Caesar that he will revive Rome. (3)
- 8.1.2 Wants to convince Caesar to go to the Senate so that he can accept the crown. His personal motive is to get Caesar to the Senate so that the conspirators can kill him. (2)
- 8.2.1 She wants him to stay home, not go to the Senate as she fears he will be murdered. (1)
- 8.2.2 A lioness has whelped in the streets; graves have opened up; warriors have fought upon one cloud, it has drizzled blood. Storms. Any 2 (2)
- 8.3.1 He does not value her judgement / fears / concerns. He is almost cruel in his dismissal of her fears. Has no faith in her intuition. (2)
- 8.3.2 Anger / Disrespected 'foolish' 'ashamed' (3)
- 8.4
- 8.4.1 Yes. His earlier interpretation of Calphurnia's dream was that it was a good dream now he is referring to 'better dreams'. If he believed that it was good, there would be no reason to wait for a better dream. He is being sarcastic, but there is a slight inference that he is not being sincere. (3)
- 8.4.2 Susceptible to flattery; very ambitious; eager to be thought of as 'brave' and 'mighty'. Almost considers himself to be superhuman or 'godly'. Use of third person. (3)
- 8.4.3 Feel sorry for him. Know that he is being set up by Decius. Victim of rivals for reasons of both envious greed as well as those with honest motives. Accept other points of view. (3)
- 8.5 \* Calphurnia in background  
\* Caesar eager to hear Decius' words  
Credit sensible responses. (3)

**[25]**

**OR**



**QUESTION 9**  
**A TALE OF TWO CITIES**  
**ESSAY**

Candidates should concentrate on a character analysis of Madame and Monsieur Defarge to arrive at the conclusion that Monsieur Defarge is not weak, so much as the fact that Madame Defarge is vengeful beyond imagining. Their motives and actions should be investigated.

Defarge wants revenge, wants political and social change in France, but not to the point of cruelty and irrationality. He is a calmer version of his wife – he has a far greater capacity for pity e.g. although he wants to see Evrémone beheaded, he doesn't want the same for Lucie and Little Lucie, and certainly not for Dr Manette. Defarge is a strong and imposing man, yet dominated by his wife. He is respected by the other revolutionaries.

Madame Defarge on the other hand, goes beyond reason and fairness, to the point of sadism. In her opinion, her husband is “weak” but only because he tries to halt the executions and blood lust before their actions become inhumane. She goes beyond pity and humanity and is dominated by revenge and hatred of the Evrémondes. (This is because of what the Evrémonde family had done to her own ...).

Madame Defarge is an extremely imposing creature who is feared more than she is respected – (e.g. the Mender of the Roads is terrified of her). We can empathise with what has happened to her family, but we cannot condone her extremism. It is therefore fair that Miss Pross, in extreme love for Lucie, kills Madame Defarge.

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 10**  
**A TALE OF TWO CITIES**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

- |        |  |     |
|--------|--|-----|
| 10.1   | Lucie hears footsteps on the stairs and has a moment of terror as she feels some impending doom. (2)<br>She is correct because Darnay is about to be rearrested. (2)           | (4) |
| 10.2   | Terrified. Horrified. Vulnerable (or other)  | (2) |
| 10.3   | He believes that he secured Darnay's release and that he is now safe.  | (2) |
| 10.4   | The clattering of their feet is described as 'rude'. They are depicted as rough and insensitive. They are heavily armed.   | (3) |
| 10.5   | It suggests the coming tide of the revolution and its inevitability.   | (2) |
| 10.6   | Further evidence (i.e. Dr Manette's letter), has been found. This new evidence secures his re-arrest and a new trial.  | (3) |
| 10.7.1 | Dr Manette suffers a 'mental breakdown' as he realises that he is powerless and that his son-in-law will be thrown back into prison. This reminds him of his own imprisonment. | (2) |
| 10.7.2 | Elsewhere, in the novel he has suffered relapses e.g. when Lucie married Darnay; when he was first released etc.   | (2) |



- 10.8 Dr Manette is a hero to them because of his own unjust imprisonment for 18 years at the hands of the Evrémonte brothers. He is also well known for his kindness to prisoners, and his work amongst them as a doctor. Citizen Defarge especially knows him because of his connection to Madame Defarge's family. Monsieur Defarge knows him because after his release he gave him lodging. [Global marking]

(5)  
[25]

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [25]**

**SECTION C  
NOVEL**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

**QUESTION 11  
JULY'S PEOPLE  
ESSAY**

- Maureen is used to being the "mistress" of the household
- She has had a relatively easy and affluent upbringing as well as marriage
- The turmoil she is thrown into in July's village ends up being more than she is able to endure
- She DOES try to fit in by insisting on doing things for herself and for her family – like doing her own washing, using the same "muti" the villagers use for Royce, doing her own cooking, or gathering spinach with the women to use in meals
- The problem is that July is equally adamant that she should NOT do these things herself: he still makes their fire (not trusting her to do it herself); he feels that the "muti" is not for white people; still brings them tea in the morning; and tries to prevent her from joining the women
- This takes away her sense of self-worth, leaving her with little of the independence she had in JHB
- She finds it difficult to accept the children's' adoption of the village ways – sometimes referring to them as "disgusting"
- One can almost feel her losing herself as the children grow away from her, and as her and Bam's relationship deteriorates
- She is constantly aware of herself and her body – the stubble growing on her previously smooth legs; the dirty cracked fingernails that were previously beautifully shaped.
- She feels out of place here and knows there is resentment from July's family about their presence.
- Added to this is the growing tension between her and July – much of the antagonism is over the reversal of roles, which neither of them can get used to
- In one of the arguments over the bakkie and its keys, she is forced to re-examine her values and the "liberalism" she always assumed she had
- Suddenly she discovers that July is actually resentful of the "small concessions" she had made, seeing her "cast-offs" as "rubbish"
- By this point she sees no purpose in fighting, what for her has become, a "losing battle"
- Bam, by the end of the novel, has lost all her respect; her children no longer seem to need her, so when she hears the helicopter, she sees it as her only way out of this hell



- She abandons her family to at least try to salvage the pieces of her life; or at least to find something that is better than this.
- She doesn't stop to think about what might be out there – all she can consider at this point is the desperate need to be gone – clearly she cannot adjust.

(Candidates do not need to mention all of the above. Bear in mind that the memo is merely a guide for the marker. Please use your discretion in adding to the memo.)

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 12**  
**JULY'S PEOPLE**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

- 12.1 \* She needs to do something to keep her busy  
\* Working with the women will make her feel useful  
\* To restore her self-worth  
Or similar (3)
- 12.2.1 \* That they were poisonous like a snake's venom  
\* And hurtful to July (2)
- 12.2.2 \* spiteful / cruel / malicious / nasty (1)
- 12.2.3 \* That she might tell July's wife about Ellen – his town woman (2)
- 12.3 \* She allowed him to have a night visitor  
\* Ignored that fact that he had a wife back home  
\* Gave him privacy and dignity in his secret / personal life  
Or similar (3)
- 12.4 \* Little love left between them  
\* They don't communicate – unless to argue or bicker over the radio / bakkie / keys  
\* She has no respect for him anymore – reducing him to a "man without a vehicle"  
\* Her feelings seem to have died in the new environment – as if she'd "left him behind"  
\* all that is left is a "botched imagining" of what he used to be
- Do not necessarily look for each point – rather mark globally. Assess each answer on its completeness of response. (5)
- 12.5 \* July has taken the vehicle for himself  
\* He has been receiving driving lessons and has even kept the keys  
\* Although he claims to use it for their benefit (shopping), in essence it has become his  
\* This transfers the power Bam once had – to July.  
Or similar (4)



- 12.6 \* She battles to accept that her children are adapting to and even adopting the ways of the villagers (Royce's loo habits; Gina's exclusive friendship etc.)
- \* She can't get used to the filth and dirt (rain-cleansing episode)
- \* She feels powerless, useless and unwanted

Or similar – (use discretion in adding to memo.)

(3)

- 12.7 \* Open answer – mark each on its own merits  
E.g. Yes – she clearly couldn't adapt, while the others did; thus there was no purpose to her staying.

**OR**

No – she still had a family to look after; even though they seemed not to need her, it would probably be quite traumatic nevertheless.

(2)  
[25]

**OR**

### QUESTION 13

#### **MARU ESSAY**

- Although Margaret does make some friends in Dilepe village, she still faces the racial prejudice that her people have endured for years in Botswana
- As soon as the school administrators discover that they have a Masarwa in their midst, they set about a path of humiliation and destruction:
- Pete even “coaches” the children in her class to make racist comments
- Despite the fact that Margaret is not “ashamed” of her heritage, she is still angered and humiliated by the event
- When she was young, her life was based on “social isolation” and it hasn't changed much in Dilepe village
- She is still relegated to the library at the top of the hill – far away from the Batswana people.
- Although she is relatively happy there, she never becomes a fully integrated member of their society
- Instead her real “friends” are her paintings and her goats
- She is happy in the knowledge that Moleka loves her, but is happy to accept that nothing will come of it
- All her life she has been taught to think “I am not that important” or “I only seem to say goodbye to things”
- Even Dikeledi seems to think she looks as though she doesn't want “anyone or anything”
- Maru orders Moleka to remove the bed he lent her – this in itself is humiliating
- But as Maru says, he does not want to marry a “pampered doll”
- As far as he is concerned, this event will further humble her and prepare her for a future of hardship and social rejection
- Ironically, she has *always been* rejected and isolated!
- She lives her life as if she constantly “expected blows only from other people”



- She endures further pain when her final painting is removed – this serves to remind her that she has never owned anything
- Then she hears that Dikeledi and Moleka are to marry, and finally that the nanny-goat has been slaughtered
- These blows reduce her will to survive, and she feels the last threads “snap”
- It is only after she has been reduced to less than nothing that Maru can approach her, begin to build her up again, and begin their true purpose together: to set in motion the “wind of freedom” for the Masarwa people.

Bear in mind that the memo is merely a guide – add to it at your discretion. Pupils do not need to mention all of the above; these are merely some ideas to consider.

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 14**  
**MARU**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

- 14.1 \* “sarcastically” / “contemptuously” / “vehemently”  
(Any TWO) (2)
- 14.2 \* He knows that Moleka will marry Dikeledi  
\* He also already has a plan to ensure his own marriage to Margaret. (2)
- 14.3.1 \* The text states that Maru actually “revelled in” this story.  
\* He knew they were “half truths”, but that didn’t matter.  
\* His intention was to use these rumours to “achieve his goals”. (3)
- 14.3.2 \* He sent Ranko to prevent Moleka from approaching Margaret.  
\* It was out of revenge that Moleka then went to Dikeledi.  
\* But this was all part of Maru’s plan to acquire Margaret for himself. (3)
- 14.3.3 \* It is over the “possession” of Margaret  
\* Moleka has fallen in love for the first time – he finds himself changing and discovering his inner kingdom as a result.  
\* Maru however, wants this “gold” for himself; he even states that he will fight for what is his “own”. (3)
- 14.4 \* He comes across as manipulative and scheming.  
\* He actually engineered this whole “tangle and confusion”.  
\* More than that he actually enjoys watching the scene play out – he “revelled” in it all.  
\* He seems deceitful and ruthless; and “never cared about the means towards the end and who got hurt”.  
\* He even uses his own sister, Dikeledi, as part of his “games”.  
(Mark globally) (5)



- 14.5.1 \* She battles to understand how anyone can be friendly with her.  
 \* She was always socially isolated; only her adoptive mother alone formed her "universe".  
 \* The prejudice she's faced has led her to believe that nobody could love her.  
 (Or similar) (3)
- 14.5.2 \* She agrees to take the art materials to Margaret on Maru's behalf  
 \* When questioned by Margaret, she lies and says she bought them  
 \* This suggests that she doesn't really have Margaret's interests at heart  
 \* But that she is as manipulative as Maru  
 (Mark globally; look for a full answer; accept other valid points.) (4)  
 [25]

OR

**QUESTION 15**  
**NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR**  
**ESSAY**

Winston's life is difficult and unhappy; the Prole woman seems to be carefree and content and Winston envies her.

Life as an ordinary Party member is difficult. One is continually watched and monitored as if one is on continual parade. One wrong move can spell death or arrest. One has therefore to live guarding one's face and emotions. This is stressful and soul destroying, as we can see in Winston. He suffers from a varicose leg ulcer. He is unhappy where he lives; there is only one small escape in his entire house where he can be alone. This is achieved if he crouches in a tiny space made for a bookcase, but even then he cannot remain long without the telescreens demanding his presence. He cannot have a private thought or a private moment. Keeping a diary is highly illegal; in fact one is not permitted to commit thoughts to paper.

At work there is no respite either. Although he enjoys his work, there is not much opportunity to associate freely with others, to do as one pleases. Although he works closely alongside people such as Tillotson and Syme, they are not friends. As Winston says "You did not have friends nowadays, you had comrades".

The Prole woman by contrast seems carefree and content. She is presented as hanging her washing, singing as she does so, happy in her life bearing children. She is a picture of domestic bliss. Winston envies her even though there is an air of ignorance and stupidity about her. Indeed the songs she sings are created by a machine (a versificator) and her life is probably as controlled as a Party member's. The point is she has freedom as she does not know better, and this is what Winston prefers.

The Proles are also able to visit pubs and drink beer. They can gossip, speculate on the lottery and do not live with the constant pressure of being watched. The shops in the Prole quarter are different too and Winston is much happier wandering around the Prole quarter amongst the Proles.

[25]

OR



**QUESTION 16**  
**NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

- 16.1 He uses Comrade Ogilvy to reinforce and clarify a speech Big Brother had made previously. This is part of what Winston does at the Minitrue. (3)
- 16.2 The Party does not hold truth and accuracy as important values. The Party rather wishes to exercise extreme control, even if this means lying and re-writing facts. (4)
- 16.3 The speak-write is an instrument used to dictate into. The words are then written by someone who follows the dictation. The function is to do away with paper (which can be used as evidence). Winston's diary keeping is therefore in direct contrasts to what he should be doing. It is highly illegal. (4)
- 16.4.1 Military and pedantic = aggressive, assertive, pompous (or other) (2)
- 16.4.2 Big Brother appears stupid because his style is not difficult to imitate. It is also easy to see through what he says, which questions BB's credibility. 2+2=(4)
- 16.5 Any THREE details and an explanation of the ideology;  
 e.g. his toys show his patriotism  
 his early career in the Spies and League show early devotion and loyalty  
 his denunciation of his uncle shows devotion to duty  
 his invention of the hand grenade shows loyalty and superior intelligence  
 his death proves ultimate sacrifice etc. (6)
- 16.6 satirical; ironic; mocking; scathing; scornful etc. (2)

[25]

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [25]

TOTAL: 75