

## GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH PRIMARY LANGUAGE SG  
(Second Paper: Literature)**POSSIBLE ANSWERS OCT / NOV 2006**SECTION A  
POETRYQUESTION 1  
ULYSSES

- 1.1
- 1.1.1 They do not understand his wandering spirit/They have different priorities in life. / Ulysses keeps himself isolated; Ulysses has been away for long. (2)
- 1.1.2 He is an adventurer who pursues knowledge and experience while they are satisfied to lead slothful lives. (2)
- 1.2 Telemachus will be a good king. Telemachus is patient, kind, wise, understanding, discerning. (1)
- 1.3 Ulysses is less patient than his son who is long-suffering.  
Ulysses – self-centered  
Telemachus – puts his people first (2)
- 1.4 Excitement, anticipation, adventure etc. The wind is favourable for the mariners to sail and the sea is dusky + dark foreboding adventure + new discoveries. if only reason = 1 (2)
- 1.5 Wrought + thought, words are linked in sound-pattern in the same way that there is a mental link between Ulysses and his mariners. Also a physical link. (2)
- 1.6 Ruling over the people of Ithaca does not constitute suitable work for him (“idle king”) but suitable for his son (line 16). The toil he prefers suggests struggle and travail.  
Ulysses sees toil on island as negative while toil at sea is positive – he is doing what he wants. (2)

**[13]**

OR

**QUESTION 2**  
**ANTHEM FOR DOOMED YOUTH**

- 2.1 An anthem is a song of praise, it is a solemn hymn. Candidates may regard it as appropriate because it is a requiem to the deceased.  
anthem – song sung by a choir – links to “choir of walling shells”  
If only ‘song of praise’ ù  
anthem – praise but poet is not praising men’s deaths / tone of bitterness not praise

**OR**

They may feel it is inappropriate because it is used ironically. The poet focuses on the brutality of war and not on lauding the heroic deaths of the young men.

Do not award any marks for “Yes” or “No”. Award marks for logical reasoning. Candidates must show that they know what an anthem is. (2)

- 2.2 Dramatic impact. Reader becomes intimately involved as though the question is put to him and he has to consider the issue of soldiers being slaughtered like cattle to answer the question.  
Draws attention and makes reader interested / highlights the tragedy of their deaths / personalises poem. (2)

- 2.3 THOSE suggests distance; THESE accentuates horror because it denotes personal / immediate loss.  
“Those” – less impact / men not named – impersonality of their deaths – like cattle  
Tense – “those” – past tense  
“these” – killing ongoing (2)

- 2.4 Men are compared to cattle being slaughtered

**OR**

Youths are not named but are “them” or “those”.  
No proper funeral, but a suggestion of abrupt annihilation. (2)

- 2.5 The volley of gunshots / noise of guns and rifles. (2)

- 2.6 Undertone of insanity / lunacy that links with Owen’s theme that war is madness. (2)

- 2.7 Pallor – 1 word or 0 (1)

**[13]**

**AND**

**QUESTION 3**  
**MENDING WALL**

- 3.1 Not how speaker feels about Neighbour  
Condescending / friendly but superior (or similar) – a relevant implied negative attitude. (2)
- 3.2 Stresses issues speaker regards as important, viz that “something” in life does not approve of a wall + the neighbour repeatedly uses the same cliché. / stresses Neighbour’s argument / highlights Neighbour’s lack of insight. (2)
- 3.3 Stating that his apple trees will not eat his neighbour's pine trees  
Referring to elves breaking down the wall / compares stones to loaves / idea of a spell to make stones stay in place. (2)
- 3.4
- 3.4.1 Wistful / wishful / contemptuous / mocking / tongue-in cheek / irritated / sarcastic / frustration. (1)
- 3.4.2 Conviction / determined / assured / confident / emphatic / proud. (1)
- 3.5
- 3.5.1 Identification + explanation of what a simile or metaphor is /  
Metaphor: comparing shapes of boulders to loaves of bread and balls. (2)
- 3.5.2 Simile: Neighbour looks like primitive man armed with two huge stones, walking as though on the attack.  
Alliteration: harsh sounds highlight idea of savagery. (2)

[12]

#### QUESTION 4 DEATH, BE NOT PROUD

- 4.1 Death as a person – speaker more confident in demeaning it.  
Death as a person – can listen to the argument – humanises it therefore less fearful.  
It immediately diminishes the fear that is usually associated with death. One can come to terms with another person far easier than one can with an abstraction (like death). By making death a weak, despicable and pretentious person, Donne can express his contempt for it more easily. / Show death not immortal and can die. (3)
- 4.2 His faith is secure and supremely confident / unbreakable / Christian. (2)
- 4.3 Death is usually associated with the end (stop, cessation) of life, whereas flow suggests a continuance - the opposite to something ending.  
'overthrow' – violent  
'flow' – calm (2)
- 4.4 That they have the utmost authority even to the point of having people executed. (2)
- 4.5 Eternal life / not 'rest' (1)

- 4.6 Desperate men commit suicide / murder / death must wait for desperate men to deliver the victims.

(2)  
[12]

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [25]

SECTION B  
SHAKESPEARE

**MACBETH – William Shakespeare**

QUESTION 5  
ESSAY

Having read Macbeth's letter, Lady Macbeth is determined that her husband shall be king. Encouraged by the fact that the king is coming to spend the night in their home she starts planning for Duncan's death.

**She is responsible only for the death of Duncan** because Macbeth tells her while they are still at dinner that he has changed his mind. / He is not prepared to go through with the murder. / He does not tell her the real reasons he has for not wanting to murder Duncan. / He talks about 'golden opinions' and wanting to enjoy them in their 'newest gloss' / He wants to enjoy his titles.

He does not tell her about the witches' prophecy for Banquo / i.e. his children would be kings though he would not be one himself.

She does not see his reasons as being good enough to go back on his word /— she is angry that he appears to be cowardly, / one who cannot keep his word, one who cannot seize the opportunities offered. / She is scornful./

He fears her scorn./

Encouraged by her confidence he decides to go ahead. / She does not force him but she does make it difficult for him to refuse to do as she suggests/ – he allows himself to be manipulated./ She is a good talker; / she has everything planned; /she makes everything sound so easy / and so she fools him into doing as she says. Earlier on she admits he has not the courage to see things through if there should be something slightly wrong./ She deliberately persuades him to do as she says./

**Once Macbeth is king he seems to withdraw from her.** / He keeps to himself. He no longer consults her. / 'Be innocent of the knowledge...'

She knows nothing of Banquo's death until after the deed/. She may suspect he is up to something but she has no proof. //Yet she could have done something to prevent him from carrying out the murder if she wanted to./

**Macduff's family's murder shocks her.**/ She may have sent the messenger to warn Lady Macduff. By the time she speaks of this murder she is sleepwalking./

OR

**QUESTION 6  
CONTEXTUAL**

- 6.1 Cawdor (1)
- 6.2 He has trusted Cawdor ü completely and Cawdor has betrayed ü him by joining forces with ü Sweno. He had no idea what Cawdor had been up to. Did not expect it of him. (3)
- 6.3 Macbeth will betray Duncan ü more than the late Cawdor ü did. He will murder the king ü while Duncan is a guest in his home. 3 valid points. (3)
- 6.4 He says all the right things and shows he is fully aware of his responsibilities to his king who represents the nation./ Says he enjoys doing his duty for the sake of loyalty to King / country. (2)
- 6.5 (Unexpected.) He had been expecting to be the Prince of Cumberland. Duncan had promised him that more promotion was in the offing. / Malcolm is now an obstacle. Ref. to witches prediction of his initial thoughts of murdering Duncan and subseq decision to allow fate to take its course. 3 points req. (3)
- 6.6 An aside means that all the other characters are on stage but they can't hear him although they can see him and his reactions./ This speech makes him appear more wicked (evil) because while everyone (others present) is smiling on him we know what he is planning. (2)
- 6.7 He is everything they are not – he is a murderer, a usurper (2)
- 6.8 Every time Macbeth wants to sit he finds that Banquo's ghost is there. / It is as if to remind us and Macbeth that Banquo's descendants will be the legitimate heirs and he Macbeth has no business trying to sit there. / It makes the scene more dramatic – adds to Macbeth's confusion. (3)
- 6.9 His reactions to the ghost's presence are going to arouse the suspicions of his thanes who are soon going to want to get rid of him. It is also the thin edge of the wedge that will bring about the end of Macbeth's reign as King of Scotland. (3)
- 6.10 She is trying to get him to pull himself together by accusing him of being a coward. She does not want the other characters to hear her. (2)
- 6.11 Macduff accept Malcolm / Donaldtain. (1)
- [25]**

**OR**

**JULIUS CAESAR – William Shakespeare****QUESTION 7  
ESSAY**

**Cassius** is the leader of the conspirators and he initiates the conspiracy against Caesar both for political and personal reasons.

Cassius – less noble

Like Brutus and other senators he does not want Rome to be ruled by one man. But unlike Brutus his **motives** for planning the assassination of Caesar is his **envy, jealousy and his sense of inferiority**. He is **envious** of Caesar's quick rise to power which gives Caesar total control and a superior/arrogant attitude. When he **decides on the conspiracy** he is **shrewd** enough to realise that without Brutus, he will be unable to carry this out - he requires Brutus' honour which he is well known and respected for. Cassius also recognises Brutus' gullibility – he is easily manipulated, easily flattered and has a great sense of patriotism towards the ruler, but mostly to the Roman people. In trying to win Brutus over to his side and way of thinking, Cassius is very **cautious in developing his argument, trying not to raise Brutus' suspicion of his true motives**. He **disparagingly recalls Caesar's weaknesses** – his challenge to Cassius to swim the Tiber and then almost drowning till he is rescued by Cassius, epileptic fits he has, his childlike behaviour when he has a fever – all these examples are meant to **make Caesar look insignificant and weak**. Knowing Brutus' loyalty to the Romans, Cassius impresses on him the danger that Caesar poses to Rome "upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he is grown so great." In this way he **insidiously works on Brutus' conscience** and fear of Rome losing its Republican status.

Cassius having better judgement:

Cassius **works on other conspirators** specially **selected on the basis of their personal differences with Caesar**, e.g. Metellus Cimber, whose brother was banished from Rome by Caesar. On the night/morning of their meeting with Brutus in his garden, **suggestions made by Cassius are rejected by Brutus** – directly leading to the failure of the conspiracy after Caesar's assassination e.g. Brutus' refusal to take an oath, his **total rejection of the idea that Antony too must be assassinated** or that he will prove dangerous to their safety. **Cassius' shrewd nature** recognises the qualities of Antony – that far from being a playful, fun-loving, frivolous person, should he choose to, Antony can be extremely dangerous to their plot – "we shall find of him a shrewd contriver", "his means, if he improve them, may well stretch so far as to annoy us all", "yet I fear him, for in the ingrafted love he bears to Caesar." Later in the play, **we see the truth of Cassius' words unfolding** when Brutus impulsively and naively permits Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral – Antony is able to manipulate the mob and incites a mutiny against the conspirators forcing them to flee Rome. Here too **Cassius begs Brutus not to allow Antony the podium** but again Brutus is unable to sense the danger Antony poses. **Cassius also recognises that he is disliked by Caesar** – he is the only one of the conspirators who does not go to Caesar's house to fetch him the day Caesar was assassinated.

When the two armies have to face each other, **Cassius advises that their armies remain in Sardis** – their men will be fresh and not tired, they will wait for the enemy to come to them thus having the element of surprise. Brutus insists they march on to Phillipi. Although **Cassius knows that this is a costly error of judgement**, he relents as he has just come out of a terrible argument with Brutus and does not wish to risk his friendship. He is also at his lowest point – not the strong, confident Cassius we know him to be. During the parley with Octavius Caesar and Antony, **Cassius reminds Brutus** that they would not have had to face Antony's acid tongue **if Cassius' advice had been taken**.

Thus it is clear that whilst Brutus is nobler, the conspiracy would have been successful only if Brutus accepted the more **perceptive and wiser decisions** of **Cassius**.  
Use grid – Content: 20; Style: 5

[25]

OR

### QUESTION 8 CONTEXTUAL

- 8.1
- 8.1.1 The peasants / plebeians are insensitive fools / unfeeling idiots / unthinking lumps / like stones. (Any 1 description) (2)
- 8.1.2 Yes – later in the play we see how they are manipulated/incited into mutiny against conspirators (OR)  
how they are easily deceived by Caesar into believing that he does not want the crown (OR)  
how they turned their loyalties so quickly from Pompey to Caesar/ Brutus to Antony.  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = (3)$
- 8.1.3 insulting / contemptuous/angry / argumentative or similar (1)
- 8.1.4 Marullus is angry with the common people as they have abandoned their daily jobs/occupations in favour of celebrating the victory of Caesar over Pompey's sons. The punctuation (commas and exclamation mark) indicates his anger. Strong emotive language (negative) (3)
- 8.2 Pompey is also a Roman General and a leader. (2)
- 8.3 He plans to chase other commoners from the streets who are also celebrating Caesar's victory and to remove all decorations and ornaments adorning statues in honour of Caesar. (2)
- 8.4 During the feast of Lupercal, the soothsayer warns Caesar thrice to be careful of the Ides of March. (2)
- 8.5 Caesar's arrogance, his absolute confidence that nothing can harm him, the fact that the soothsayer is a low person in terms of status. He wants to prove to the soothsayer that he is still alive and safe on the Ides of March. (2)

- 8.6 Caesar would be at the centre of the stage surrounded by all the senators / conspirators. Artemidorus would be directly in front of Caesar and Decius to Caesar's right trying to wedge in between the two üü– to prevent Caesar from reading the letter as it can possibly implicate the conspirators and reveal their plans to assassinate Caesar. ü (3)
- 8.7
- 8.7.1 That which concerns Caesar would be attended to last. ü (1)
- 8.7.2 He considers himself to be very powerful/uses the royal plural “we”/ indicates his arrogance/superiority/pride. (Any 2 answers) (2)
- 8.8 No – Cassius is jealous of Caesar – the others including Cassius have planned Caesar's assassination ü after they arrive at the Capitol. Their plan succeeds and Caesar is killed. ü (2)
- [25]

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

SECTION C  
NOVEL

QUESTION 9

**A TALE OF TWO CITIES – Charles Dickens  
ESSAY**

**Both Mr Cruncher and Miss Pross help the family escape from France./**

Both **are eccentric and comic characters** who seem to provide the only real humour in the novel./ It is **through them that the plot reaches its climax./**

**Jerry** who sets himself up as an '**honest tradesman**' is a **grave robber** at night and a **porter at the bank** by day. /His appearance /– the spiky hair and close set eyes – and his belligerent manner /make him a perfect bodyguard to accompany Mr Lorry to France where his assistance is greatly needed. It is he who recognises Barsad for what he is / and it is he whose knowledge of Cly's supposed funeral /forces Barsad to help Sydney Carton rescue Damay./

His use of euphemisms/ in connection with his trade and his great horror of his wife's prayers /add to the grim humour of the novel.His extreme interest in all funerals adds to the sense of mystery in the novel./



Miss Pross on the other hand is a big red woman /— a spinster who has had the care of Lucie for many years./ She guards Lucie jealously and does not like anyone to steal her affections away from her./ Although a bad judge of character where her brother is concerned she is prepared to sacrifice her life to ensure Lucie's happiness./ Her recognising Barsad as her brother /and Mr Cruncher recognising him as someone from the Old Bailey/ help Sydney to persuade Barsad to accompany him and Jerry to Mr Lorry's rooms/ where Carton can work on him to help him save Darnay for Lucie./ It is Miss Pross who prevents Madame Defarge from discovering whether Lucie is behind the door or not. /In the ensuing struggle Madame Defarge dies/ and Miss Pross becomes deaf. Her locking the door and throwing away the key though amusing helps buy all of them a little more time./

Jerry like Dr Manette has two lives / is a parody of the good doctor. Miss Pross on the other hand is the very opposite of Madame Defarge/ who hates the Manette/Darnay family as intensely as Miss Pross loves them./ When Jerry and Miss Pross are on their way out of Paris their conversation makes the reader smile for neither knows what the other is talking about but neither wants to admit it or show it.

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 10  
TALE OF TWO CITIES**

**CONTEXTUAL**

- 10.1 A method of keeping track /of who among the aristocracy must be punished./ Madame Defarge keeps the records in the patterns she knits (3)
- 10.2 She has the most reason for revenge. / She is the youngest child of the family that had been wiped out by the Evremonde family whose lusts were/are insatiable. / (2)
- 10.3 She is absolutely unmoving and implacable. / No-one will escape their revenge once she has them listed. (2)
- 10.4 To report Gaspard's death to the group/ A trip to the metropolis might also be a way of rewarding him and ensuring that he will continue with his activities./ (2)
- 10.5 **Caricatures** him as the man with the craving. / He is always gnawing and hungry. / or Dickens **focuses** on an aspect / and describes that aspect in many ways using different words which emphasise that aspect./ (2)
- 10.6 To ensure he will want revenge / when he sees the luxurious coaches and exquisite clothes compared to his poverty./ (2)
- 10.7 The false / fake funeral of Roger Cly in England/ (2)
- 10.8 He knows that no mercy will be shown him especially by Madam Defarge / who had registered him when he had arrived to spy for the French Government. / He is a coward (3)

- 10.9 To see if he can do anything to help Darnay so that Lucie will have her husband restored to her and she will be happy/ He loves Lucie and will do anything to ensure her happiness / (2)
- 10.10 To arrange for him to visit Darnay / so that he can exchange places and so allow Darnay/ to leave the prison and join his wife and child (3)
- 10.11 Has witnesses present until Barsad admits what his game is. / Once Sydney has that established then he seeks a private word with him. / (2)

[25]

***JULY'S PEOPLE – Nadine Gordimer***

**QUESTION 11  
ESSAY**

In the opening pages of the novel, **Maureen is confident in her power** and ability to continue her parental role in the village as she has in the city.

**Maureen** knows little about July's world, his thoughts, and his relationship to his wife and the woman with whom he lived, his society at home. After coming to the village she **attempts to become part of the village community** and to claim a special relationship with July. This is rebuffed and she **remains an outsider**.

Her role as a mother

When July suggests that they go to his house, **Maureen's concern is for her family** – taking oranges, the radio, toilet paper, stealing malaria tablets from the pharmacy, she **worries about the children** falling ill from drinking water from the river, she is repulsed by the thought that they are defecating anywhere and are using stones instead of paper, **she admonishes Victor** for kicking at July's zinc bath warning him to respect July's property. Even at the end of the novel, we see Maureen repairing the tear on the boys' pants and when she runs towards the helicopter, **she lovingly folds the half-stitched pants**, places them on the bed and caresses them. She **abandons the children in the confidence that they will be well-cared for by July** and have blended into the African household.

Her role as a wife

Dutiful, loving wife in the **city**. In the **village**, in her **relationship with her husband** we see how she slowly **starts losing respect for him** as their condition in the village changes and their possessions are gradually taken away from them. Maureen and Bam are **no longer talking to each other**. July's appropriating the bakkie is the beginning of **the antagonism between Maureen and Bam** and culminates when the gun is stolen by Daniel. Whilst Bam is accepted by the Black males, invited to drink with them, Maureen remains an outsider, not welcome to join the ladies when they go to pick spinach, wash clothes or pick grass. In a way she forces her company on to them. She tries to read a novel whilst Bam helps erect a water tank. She is trapped and disorientated by day - the novel provides no escape. Bam appears to be satisfied with his life for the time being – he and his children adjust to their new life and Maureen seems determined not to be absorbed into this society. Bam and Maureen drift apart. In fact, **she does not need Bam**. The **other area of conflict between Maureen and Bam** is the decision as to whether or not they should have gone to Canada, and then to the coast, thereby escaping political upheaval in South Africa. She feels he is manipulated by July into coming to the village. Maureen feels he is to blame for their recent predicament.

Her role as an employer

Maureen considers herself to be the **perfect employer**. July has worked for her for 15 years. She has always sent gifts for his family on his bi-annual trip home. In her two confrontations with July, she is forced to admit that her knowledge of July is inadequate. He **vents his resentment on her**. She is shown to be a **distrustful employer** when he accuses her of following him around the house to make certain his work is done properly. When they go on holiday, she gives him extra work to keep him occupied. He feels that **he was treated harshly and unreasonably** and he dumps his anger on her by his repeated use of the word "boy". After the second confrontation with July over the stolen gun, she does not hesitate to be **open in her insults to July** as he is with her. She has nothing to lose. She is fighting for her own survival. The children and Bam have found a new life – she runs towards hers.

By the end of the novel, her desire to be rid of her children is clear; she runs "like a solitary animal at the season when animals neither seek a mate nor take care of the young."

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 12  
CONTEXTUAL**

- 12.1 There is civil unrest and a revolution in the city. The lives of white people are in danger. July suggests to the Smales that they can go to the village as they have nowhere else to go. (3)
- 12.2 July always told them on many occasions about the white man's lifestyle – the number of rooms they had, the hot water so easily obtained. Now she finds it difficult to understand how they could be displaced. (Mark globally) (3)

- 12.3 Bitter/angry. ü+ 1 reason üü July has taken from her a bed, a primus stove and her lovely pink cups to give to the Smales / July also takes his mother's hut away from her for the Smales' use/and she now has to share with Martha who is expected to make a sacrifice for the whites. (3)
- 12.4 He is concerned for their welfare/feels sorry for them ü+and that is why he suggests his village as a refuge/He still considers that he is the servant/the way he brings the tea, lights the fire, warms water/ concern is for the comfort of the family. üü(2 reasons x 1) (3)
- 12.5 The gun has disappeared üand Maureen comes to confront July about its disappearance. ü (2)
- 12.6 The gun is the only possession the Smales haveü after July takes the bakkie. It's important as it's a means of Bam ensuring his family's safety. ü (2)
- 12.7 The Smales children drag the parents to watch the setting up of the gumba-gumba. Most of the villagers too are present. It is at this time that the gun is stolen. (2)
- 12.8 When the riots start and people dash for safety, ü Maureen lootsü the pharmacy for malaria tablets. She has done precisely what she's accusing July of doing – stealing. ü (3)
- 12.9 His relationship with Maureen deteriorates. During their arguments, they vent their anger and insult each other with July showing Maureen his resentment of her treatment of him over the years. With the children, he has a very good relationship – they turn to him more than to Bam. With Bam there is no relation. Bam has surrendered in defeat and cannot fight for ownership of bakkie/gun. (Mark globally. candidates answer should focus on all members of the family. (4)

**[25]****OR**

## MARU

### QUESTION 13 ESSAY

How Margaret Cadmore snr succeeded in her “experiment” and how Margaret jnr indeed helps her people.

- Margaret junior’s academic achievements and decorum prove the success of the “experiment”: “environment everything, heredity nothing”  
Learners must elaborate on the experiment.

How does she actually help her people?

- Indirectly
- Maru had dreams and visions where “all humanity could evolve”(p.106) Maru “set the tone, seemingly, for a new world”(p.45) Maru says: “If I have a place it is to pull down the old structures and create the new” (p.62)
- Margaret herself has no direct contact with Masarwa in Dilepe.
- She helps her people through her exemplary conduct; She acts with dignity which elicits respect p.46: “The next day people noticed that the new mistress had dignity and respect for everyone” – i.e. slowly prejudice against Masarwa begins to crumble.
- People in Dilepe sensed the need for tolerance: “Prejudice is like the old skin of a snake. It has to be removed bit by bit” (p.48)
- “She was the teacher of their children and deserved some respect”
- Through her conduct she wins the affection and love of prominent people in the village.
 

|          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| Ranko    | – | besotted, carries her parcels   |
| Dikeledi | – | close friend, publicly condemns racism in school  |
| Moleka   | – | pg 71: In awe of Margaret the night he wanted to visit her. He entertains his Masarwa slaves and sets the tone for social reform                  |
| Maru     | – | most prominent person in Dilepe, marries her. This elevates her to top hierarchy in their society which in turn gives the Masarwa tribe eminence. |

[25]

OR

**QUESTION 14**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

- 14.1 He instructed Moleka to collect and return the bed that had been lent to Margaret. (2)
- 14.2 She is flabbergasted / shocked and gives a hysterical laugh (1)
- 14.3 He does not want to conform to the demands placed on him by society / He wishes to marry a woman unacceptable to others / through his marriage he hopes to create a new social order and break down barriers of racial prejudice (3)
- 14.4 Aware of social prejudice, places Maru on a pedestal, concerned about her friend's happiness. (2)
- 14.5 Enraged, furious, wants revenge, provoked, wrathful (2)
- 14.6 Sarcastic / sardonic / malicious / mocking (1)
- 14.7 She is in love with him but has been subjected to his wrath (2)
- 14.8 He told her how Moleka had entertained the slaves and how he had treated them as his equals. (2)
- 14.9 She has a romantic love / physical attraction for Moleka. She is aware of his relationships with other women, yet pursues her own sentimental dream. She has the utmost respect for Maru, admires him for his formidable disposition in their society. They have a close relationship, "their bloodstreams were one". (4)
- 14.10 He is often reckless / callous / heartless / insensitive and treats people disdainfully, e.g. Illegitimate children / driving recklessly / the way he imposes on Dikeledi to spite Maru, etc. (3)
- 14.11 Moleka's mother disclosed that she was terrorized into forcing the issue because Dikeledi was pregnant and Maru was irate about the abuse of his sister. Cold, calculated undertone. (2)
- 14.12 He does not trust Maru / he fears he may go off to the old library where Margaret lives. (1)

**OR**

**[25]**

**NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR** – George Orwell**QUESTION 15  
ESSAY**

Candidates must agree with the **criticism of indifference** by Orwell. They may only refer to the **minor characters** in the novel.

**Agree**

Mrs Parsons – colourless, wispy thirty-year-old, unkempt home, ill-disciplined children of whom she is afraid, spineless mother – does nothing to try and improve her situation

Parsons – listens to Two Minutes Hate Speech with rapt attention, believes what he is told, is compared to an animal, proud of his children when they betray him and others (The children burn a woman's skirt when she wraps sausages in a poster of BB, someone is betrayed for wearing different shoes)

Syme – also described as an animal, doesn't question the Party's motives for changing words to *Newspeak*, in fact is proud of his job, knows what he is doing, described as "orthodox", talks with "gloating satisfaction" about raids, trials, confessions and hangings

Katherine (Winston's wife) – blindly accepts and follows Party policy on sex in a marital relationship ie. For procreation, breeding children who will also follow principles of *Ingsoc*, no warmth or love

Proles in general – only concern is day-to-day living, hand-to-mouth existence, pub owner can't remember the past, woman who sings does so mindlessly

If a candidate also disagrees with the statement:

Jones, Aaronson and Rutherford – afraid of torture, they confess to "crimes" they most likely did not commit, difficult to rise up against brutal torture, like the other prisoners in the cell before they are taken to Room 101

**[25]****OR**

**QUESTION 16**  
**CONTEXTUAL**

**Extract A**

- 16.1 It promises abundant and increased supplies and yet it constantly reduces rations. (Candidates must show a clear understanding of irony) (2)
- 16.2 Open mouthed, listening closely, in awe (Must use own words, so not “bored”) (2)
- 16.3 So that the tobacco doesn’t fall out. (1)
- 16.4
- 16.4.1 Metaphor. (1)
- 16.4.2 Outer Party members accept indoctrination without question. Reader can clearly understand that Parsons does not think for himself **OR** Parsons lacks the intelligence to question **OR** Parsons is gullible (2)
- 16.5 He refers to “the past” suggesting that it has been changed. (2)
- 16.6 Candidates must show clear understanding that simply **thinking** rebellious thoughts against the Party is a crime. It is not necessary to physically commit the crime. One good example of Winston’s **thoughtcrime** is required. (3)

**Extract B**

- 16.7 It is an imaginary organisation created by the Inner Party in which the Outer Party members might show an interest, thereby indicating their tendency to rebel. This would then help the Inner Party to identify dissidents. (3)
- 16.8 Winston would have seen the regular propaganda films of the Brotherhood during the ‘Two Minutes Hate’ and the ‘Hate Week’. As a worker in the Ministry of Truth, he has had glimpses of the eradication of the real facts and created his own opinions. (2)
- 16.9 He wants them to betray themselves. He also wants to give them the book which outlines the principles of the Brotherhood so that they (particularly Winston) will provide conclusive proof of their rebellion. (2)
- 16.10 O’Brien is able to switch off his telescreen. He has a luxurious apartment. He has a domestic worker. (Any two) (2)
- 16.11 He works for the Ministry of Truth, which is concerned with getting rid of history that doesn’t suit the Party. Winston knows this and knows it’s wrong. (3)

**[25]****TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [25]****TOTAL: 75**