



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2017

**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 70

This memorandum consists of 15 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

3. MARKING GUIDELINES

- 3.1 A candidate may not answer more than ONE question on the same genre.
- 3.2 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 rest.
- 3.3 If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, do not penalise.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FALSE/OPINION. The reason/substantiation is what should be considered.

SECTION A: NOVELS**QUESTION 1: THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE**

- 1.1 1.1.1 (a) B / Known for his decency and charitable works. ✓
 (b) E / A lawyer, and trusted friend of Henry Jekyll ✓
 (c) D / He goes for walks on Sundays with Utterson ✓
 (d) C / A member of parliament ✓ (4)
- 1.1.2 The butler does not ask any questions. He certainly knows him; he takes him straight to Dr Lanyon. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.1.3 Utterson wanted to know if Dr Lanyon has any information regarding Dr Jekyll.
 The three men are good friends therefore he felt comfortable in sharing his concerns with Dr Lanyon. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.1.4 'shock of hair prematurely white' ✓ (1)
- 1.1.5 (a) A / elated to see Utterson ✓ (1)
 (b) Utterson leaped from his chair and welcomed Utterson with both hands. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.6 'After a little rambling talk, the lawyer led up to the subject which so disagreeably pre-occupied his mind.' ✓ (1)
- 1.1.7 Dr Lanyon was a man of science and a firm believer in logic. He does not agree with the supernatural deed of Dr Jekyll. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.1.8 Open-ended.
 Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:
 Yes.
 As Dr Jekyll's lawyer, Utterson has the right to be concerned as he (Jekyll) has written a will that leaves all his money to his new partner, Mr Hyde.
 Utterson has heard bad things of Hyde and disliked him at first sight. The lawyer (Utterson) thinks his friend is being blackmailed. ✓✓✓

OR

No.
 Utterson is merely Dr Jekyll's lawyer. His concern is not who will inherit the money of Dr Jekyll. His sole responsibility is the lawfulness of the will.
 Utterson cannot allow his judgement of Hyde to influence the decision of his client. ✓✓✓

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 interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

AND

1.2 1.2.1 Poole is Dr Jekyll's butler. ✓ (1)

1.2.2 It is a clear night with a full moon and transparent clouds.
It was cold and windy.
The strong wind contributes to the emptiness of the street. ✓✓✓ (3)

1.2.3 (a) Utterson was carrying a heavy burden/he had a feeling that something terrible was going to happen. ✓✓ (2)

(b) Utterson has been afraid that the evil Mr Hyde has influenced Dr Jekyll. Mr Poole's terrible state of mind contributes to the feeling of Utterson. ✓✓ (2)

1.2.4 Intelligent / split personality / mysterious / gentlemen / coward (3)

NOTE: Accept any THREE.

1.2.5 The theme of mystery/supernatural.
The quiet, cold windy evening.
Poole is scared and he is sweating.
The mention of blood and the movement of the trees. ✓✓✓ (3)

1.2.6 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:

He creates an atmosphere of horror by referring to:

- The weather conditions
- The deserted streets
- The mention of the word 'blood'
- The scary movement of the trees
- It was cold and Poole was sweating. ✓✓✓✓

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 or 3 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (4)
[35]

OR

QUESTION 2: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY

- 2.1 2.1.1 (a) D / representing good moral values and Christian ethics ✓
(b) A / killed Arthur Jarvis ✓
(c) B / ignorant of the injustices in South Africa ✓
(d) E / a politician who enjoys the spotlight ✓ (4)
- 2.1.2 (a) Stephen Khumalo ✓ (1)
(b) He received a letter which informed him that his sister, Gertrude was sick. He went to Johannesburg to fetch his sister. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.3 She is a good and generous/Christian who believes in helping others / she not a racist / she takes in priests of all races in her house. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.1.4 The modern lavatory was new to him.
He was nervous of the many plates, knives and forks on the dinner table.
He did not know how to use the cutlery, he copied the other priests. ✓
Accept any ONE of the above. (1)
- 2.1.5 The church did not adhere to apartheid laws/separation/grouping/ racism. ✓ (1)
- 2.1.6 'priest from England' ✓ (1)
- 2.1.7 The land is over-grazed/dry/it not suitable for farming/barren/leads to poverty, therefore people leave for Johannesburg in search of work. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 2.1.8 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:

Yes. Stephen Khumalo is an upright and honest man. He makes sacrifices. He is brave because he ventured the unknown Johannesburg. He is forgiving/he forgives his son. He marries his son and the woman in order for the child not to be born illegitimately.

No.
He leaves his wife alone in Ndotsheni. He spends money which was saved for a new stove. He occasionally gives into temptation to hurt people by using harsh words. He brings home a pregnant woman. He tried to plead for his son's life by going to Jarvis/a coward act. ✓✓✓✓ (4)

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 or 3 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel.

- 2.2 2.2.1 C / squatter camp ✓ (1)
- 2.2.2 (a) They felt pity for the homeless people/too many people living in one house therefore they started building houses for them. ✓ (1)
- (b) People from other townships (Alexandra/Pimville / Sophiatown) came in during the night and built houses using grass, sacks and poles on illegal grounds. ✓✓ (2)
- (c) There was a huge shortages of houses.
The houses were not properly built.
They houses did not protect them against the fierce weather. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 2.2.3
- | Stephen Khumalo | John Khumlo |
|--|--|
| Quiet gentleman
Strong morals
Abiding faith in God | Womaniser
He was not an honourable man/leaves his wife
Powerful black politician |
- (4)
- 2.2.4 'Men come, and machines come, and they start building rough houses for us.' ✓ (1)
- 2.2.5 Injustice/racial tension.
Black South Africans are allowed to own limited quantities of land. The soil in Ndotsheni is exhausted by over-planting and over-grazing, the land becomes sharp and hostile. For this reason, most young people leave the villages to seek work in the cities. Overcrowding in Johannesburg in the townships lead to crime and diseases. Houses of bad quality are built for these people. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 2.2.6 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:
- Yes.
The population grew and there was not enough land for everyone to make a living. People were looking for jobs elsewhere to use their skills. They wanted to earn enough money to send home to the rural areas. Poverty drove them to Johannesburg. ✓✓✓
- OR**
- No.
People should not leave the rural areas. They should educate themselves and learn not to over-graze their lands.
People need to develop their resources to the best of their ability. It is difficult to adapt to city life. ✓✓✓
- 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 interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

[35]

SECTION B: DRAMA**QUESTION 3: THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH**

- 3.1 3.1.1 (a) E / challenges the witches to speak but is startled by their predictions. ✓ (4)
- (b) A / Thane of Fife ✓
- (c) D / brave, noble and honest ✓
- (d) C / has better judgement than his father ✓ (4)
- 3.1.2 They have choppy fingers ✓ and skinny lips. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 Banquo will never become King. He is murdered by Macbeth. His sons/descendants will become King of Scotland. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.4 Macbeth is no longer noble. He kills the King. After their encounter with the witches, Macbeth saw Banquo as a threat/obstacle to be King of Scotland. In the end Banquo is also killed. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.5 Banquo was stunned/shocked because he realises that the witches' first prediction comes true. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.1.6 The witches appear to be women, yet they have male features as well. Macbeth is reflecting on the weird meeting with the witches and their prophecies, which seem to have been fanatical, yet true. The 'borrowed clothes' in which Ross dresses Macbeth when he tells him he is the new Thane of Cawdor hide a person's true personality – there is a difference between the outer appearance and the inner truth. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 3.1.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:

No.

The witches' knowledge of future events clearly indicates that they have supernatural powers, and they also clearly enjoy using those powers to cause chaos and confusion among mankind. But it is important to realise that the witches never force anyone to do anything. Instead, they tell half-truths to trap people into giving into their own dark desires. The witches do not have the power to kill or murder anyone.

Yes. The witches can be blamed for their prophecies. Macbeth did not consult them for a reading of his future. They approached him and created greed and obsession in him. Unnecessary murders took place and Scotland was brought to its knees. ✓✓✓

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 interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

AND

- 3.2 3.2.1 The three witches ✓ (1)
- 3.2.2 Lady Macbeth should have a very determined tone. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.3 Banquo is suspicious of Macbeth. He has more reasons to as he was present when the witches predicted Macbeth's future. Banquo claims to be an honourable and principled man but does not take a stand against Macbeth like Macduff does. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2.4 (c) Soliloquy ✓ (1)
- 3.2.5 Macbeth and Lady Macbeth were about to enter as King and Queen/ Macbeth and Lady Macbeth were just crowned as King and Queen. ✓ (1)
- 3.2.6 Macbeth and Banquo are both ambitious. Unlike Macbeth, Banquo resist putting selfish ambition above his honour for his country (Scotland). ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2.7 The 'bloody cousins' are Malcolm and Donalbain, the sons of King Duncan. After the King was murdered they fled in fear of their lives. Macbeth blames them for murdering their father, the King. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 3.2.8 These visions and hallucinations are figments of his guilty imagination. /Macbeth has seen or heard strange things like the floating dagger/the blood / the voice that says he is murdering sleep and Banquo's ghost. Macbeth is not only at war with others, but with himself as well. ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2.9 Open-ended.
- Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:
- Yes.
The drama is still relevant today because there are still people like Macbeth. Macbeth did not wait for the predictions of the witches to come naturally. He became greedy when the first prediction came true. He became dishonest and killed innocent people to achieve what he wanted. Status made him disloyal to his counterparts and friends. He became an undeserving leader.
- No.
The drama is not relevant today because people are more educated/enlightened today and do not adhere to predictions of the witches. Hierarchy in royalty is followed honourably. They do not use swords anymore. ✓✓✓
- NOTE:** For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 or 3 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (4)

[35]

OR

QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN, MY AFRICA

- 4.1 4.1.1 (a) B / a semi-desert plateau in South Africa ✓
- (b) D / a township on the outskirts of a town ✓
- (c) E / a Chinese philosopher ✓
- (d) A / a religious movement ✓ (4)

4.1.2 Isabel regards her life at school as the happiest years. ✓ (1)

4.1.3 Isabel needs to walk around the desk. Pointing to the names on the desk. Frowning because she finds it difficult to pronounce the name(s). ✓✓ (2)

4.1.4 Tense/nervous/anxious/frustration ✓ (1)

4.1.5 They are both in the same grade.
 They regard each other as equal.
 They are both intelligent.
 Isabel knows what she wants to do after school because of her advantaged situation.
 Thami is uncertain of his future due to his disadvantaged situation.
 Thami comes from a poor black family. Isabel’s family is rich. ✓✓✓✓

NOTE: TWO differences and TWO similarities MUST be mentioned. (4)

4.1.6 Learners/students of affluent schools are normally well-prepared for debates because they have resources. They get well-prepared for after school (career orientated). They are ignorant of the situations at the previously disadvantaged schools. ✓✓ (2)

4.1.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:

Yes.

Thami is also one of the deprived learners is eligible for better education. The education was inferior at the time. The protest was predominantly against Afrikaans. Thami and his peers deserved equal education.

No.

It was dangerous for him to take part in the protest. It is not necessary for protests. The problem can be solved peacefully through negotiations. ✓✓✓✓

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 or 3 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (4)

- 4.2 4.2.1 (a) The protestors/comrades of boycotts and stay-aways. ✓ (1)
- (b) Isabel is angry/troubled/confused/sad.
She does not want to let the change interfere. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.2 All the protestors/comrades disapprove contact with white people.
Thami could be killed/tortured if he is caught visiting Isabel. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.3 B / Traitor ✓ (1)
- 4.2.4 Thami was angry/aggravated with Isabel because she did not understand what he was trying to say. ✓ (1)
- 4.2.5 (a) Mr M is Thami's teacher and helps Thami and Isabel prepare for the poetry quiz/competition. ✓✓ (2)
- (b) Mr M is shocked at what he heard from Thami. He is angry and disappointed. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2.6 Racism / Separation
Thami is a black boy and is not allowed to visit in the white area during the apartheid era. It was unlikely for Whites and Blacks to be friends. Thami would have been seen as a traitor if he frequents the white area. Isabel was ignorant of the situation in the black schools. Her life was also in danger in the township school. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 4.2.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:

Yes.

The drama is still relevant today because like the students are protesting, because of inadequate education. Affluent schools, similar to the one Isabel attends, are still above township schools in terms of resources and education. Teachers, like Mr M, still encourages racial interaction, as well as twinning schools.

Just like Mr M was killed, teachers today also sacrifice their lives due to violence in schools.

OR

No.

The drama is not relevant today because education in the South African schools has improved and Afrikaans is not a compulsory medium of instruction anymore. Thami was forced to stay in a separate township, not like Isabel. Today people can choose to live in any suburb or township. Previously disadvantaged school get supplied my excellent resource equipment from the Department of Education and other stakeholders. ✓✓✓✓

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 or 3 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel.

(4)
[35]

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES**QUESTION 5****THE DOLL'S HOUSE**

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) D / She gives the Burnell girls a doll house. ✓
 (b) A / Her age gives her better privileges than her sisters. ✓
 (c) B / She has no respect for the less fortunate. ✓
 (d) C / She always holds her sister's skirt. ✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) 'I' refers to Isabel. ✓ (1)
 (b) She is the eldest of the three sisters/authority ✓ (1)
 (c) They might feel insecure/less important **OR** admiration ✓ (1)
- 5.1.3 It portrays the consciousness of their economic status.
 Their focus is on materialistic possessions. They are snobs / They think they are better than the rest of the people. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 5.1.4 They are both the youngest.
 They have limited say in things/decisions because of their age and social circumstances respectively.
 They are both attracted to the lamp which symbolises hope for them in different ways. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.5 The doll house smelled horrible because it was newly painted. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.6 The Burnell family, with the exception of Kezia, consider themselves better/above others.
 When the Burnell children receive the doll house, they were given permission to invite friends to view it, but not the Kelveys.
 Kezia does not get her mother's permission to invite the Kelveys because of their lower class status.
 Ms Kelvey is a working class woman/cleans the homes of well-off people, and Mr Kelvey is in jail.
 The Kelveys are poor. Mrs Kelvey collects pieces old clothes from people she works for to make dresses for her children. (2)
- 5.1.7 Open-ended.
 Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:
 Yes.
 Kezia is innocent, she ignores the instructions of her mother and invited the poor girls to see the doll house. She is gentler/kinder and more sensitive than her sister/friends. She takes risks for the benefit of the poor girls. ✓✓✓

OR

No.

Kezia tries to turn the focus of attention to herself. She wants to experience authority and popularity like her sister, even if it is from those who are not accepted in their social circles.

She is disobedient. She ignores the instructions of her mother. ✓✓✓

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 interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

AND

A CHIP OF GLASS RUBY

- 5.2 5.2.1 (a) Three Bedrooms ✓ (1)
 (b) Eleven people ✓ (1)
 (c) It symbolises the economic status of the non-white people who lived under poor/disadvantage conditions. ✓ (1)

5.2.2 Mrs Bamjee assisted political activists during the struggle. She used the duplicating machine to assist in distributing pamphlets. She brought in activists and helped them more and more which lead to her arrest. ✓✓✓ (3)

5.2.3 D / Girlie ✓ (1)

5.2.4 Mrs Bamjee is radical/kind/dutiful/caring/political activist/considerate/woman of integrity. ✓✓ (2)

5.2.5 LITERAL: A chip of glass ruby refers to the jewellery that Indian women wear in their nose. This highlights the Indian traditional way of life. FIGURATIVE: Mrs Bamjee can be referred to as a chip of glass ruby. She is delicate and she is precious. ✓✓ (2)

5.2.6 He changes from being apolitical to one of understanding and appreciation of what his wife is doing. His wife remembers his birthday. He becomes appreciative; he brings her flowers to prison. ✓✓✓ (3)

5.2.7 Open-ended. Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:

Yes. The reader has sympathy for Mr Bamjee who has been left with the household responsibilities of a woman. The children are left stranded without a mother. Jimmy and Girlie are left outside the prison for hours only to be informed that Mrs Bamjee had been moved to another prison.

No. Mr Bamjee could have supported his wife instead of distancing himself from her activities. The children were irresponsible to spend time outside the prison for such a long time. They were too young to be involved in politics. (They shared the same political views as their mother.) ✓✓✓✓

NOTE: For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 or 3 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (4)

[35]

SECTION D: POETRY**QUESTION 6****6.1 STILL I RISE by MAYA ANGELOU**

- 6.1.1 (a) B / lyric ✓ (1)
- (b) 'You' refers to the oppressors. ✓ (1)
- (c) Simile ✓ (1)
- (d) The poet is adamant not to be pushed into dirt/gutters any longer. They will challenge their oppressors and they will raise their heads. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.2 She is confident/strong personality. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.3 (a) Confidence/determination ✓ (1)
- (b) She compares herself to the sun and the moon. She raises herself emotionally to stay strong, just as the sun and the moon rise everyday no matter what. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.4 The repetition signifies how victorious and triumphant she is. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.1.5 The message that the poet wants to bring home to the readers is her strength to strike back against the discrimination of races and gender. This offers hope and courage for others who suffer from the same ordeal. ✓✓✓ (3)
- 6.1.6 Open-ended.
Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:
- She wanted her voice to be heard for the unheard/voiceless/
degraded/oppressed.
She is fighting and resenting racism. ✓✓✓
- 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 interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel. (3)

AND

SONNET 18 by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

- 6.2 6.2.1 (a) Shakespearian/English/Elizabethan/Miltonic Sonnet
OR
 Italian/Petrarchan/Miltonic Sonnet ✓ (1)
- (b) It is divided into three groups of four line/quatrains.
 The rhyme scheme abab cdcd efef and end with rhyming couplet gg.
- OR**
- The first eight (8) lines/octave make a statement.
 The word 'but' introduces the sestet.
 It suggests a shift in the argument. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.2.2 (a) Personification. ✓ (1)
- (b) The wind is portrayed as having human qualities.
 It is violent toward the delicate buds. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.2.3 Sometimes the sun is too hot and other times it is hidden, perhaps by the clouds.
 He calls the sun the 'eye of heaven' and gives it a complexion which generally refers to the skin of the face. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.2.4 A / everlasting ✓ (1)
- 6.2.5 (a) The poet believes that his lover's beauty is eternal/immortal. ✓ (1)
- (b) Death will not be able to brag about its power because it will be powerless.
 Coming near to death is compared to someone who walks in the shadow of someone else. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.2.6 In the couplet the poet refers to the victory over death.
 He says that even if the poet and his lover must die, they will remain alive in the hearts of those who read the poem. ✓✓ (2)
- 6.2.7 Open-ended.
 Accept a relevant response which shows and understanding of the following aspects among others:
- The poem is unrealistic.
 Her beauty cannot literally last forever because she is not immortal.
 The poet is exaggerating, no one is eternal. The lasting beauty is implied in the memory of the poet. She died a long time ago. ✓✓✓

The poem is realistic.
Shakespeare successfully wrote a beautiful love poem. The poet paints a beautiful picture of his lover's outer beauty. He refers to the everlasting beauty as the inner beauty that can last forever. Even if the person is dead, her inner beauty can still be spoken about and therefore live forever in the hearts and memory of people. ✓✓✓

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 interpretation must be grounded in the text of the novel.

(3)
[35]

TOTAL SECTION D: 35
GRAND TOTAL: 70