



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P1

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 70

These marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

NOTE:

- These marking guidelines are intended as a guide for markers.
- The guidelines are by no means prescriptive or exhaustive.
- Candidates' responses should be considered on merit.
- Answers should be assessed holistically and points awarded where applicable in terms of decisions taken at the standardisation meeting.
- The marking guidelines will be discussed before the commencement of marking.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARKERS**Marking the comprehension:**

- Because the focus is on understanding, incorrect spelling and language errors in longer responses should not be penalised unless such errors change the meaning/understanding. (Errors must still be indicated.)
- If a candidate uses words from a language other than the one being examined, disregard those words, and if the answer still makes sense, do not penalise. However, if a word from another language is used in a text and required in an answer, this will be acceptable.
- 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.
- No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.
- When one-word answers are required and the candidate gives a whole sentence, mark correct provided that the correct word is underlined/highlighted.
- When two/three facts/points are required and a range is given, mark only the first two/three.
- Accept dialectal variations.
- For multiple-choice questions, accept BOTH the letter corresponding to the correct answer AND/OR the answer written out in full.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING**

- 1.1 'Thumbing it' means asking for a lift/hitching a ride/hitchhiking. (1)
- 1.2 The statistics indicate that the number of drivers willing to offer others a lift has decreased/very few people are willing to offer hitchhikers a lift/there is a decrease in hitchhiking. (1)
- 1.3 The media misrepresented the information (1) provided by the Automobile Association, by making the claim that hitchhiking is dead (1). (2)
- 1.4 The writer is convincing us that despite the statistics/the media's pessimistic attitude towards hitchhiking (1), he has always secured a lift (1). (2)
- 1.5 By hitchhiking, people reduce the impact on the environment (1) and the economic costs involved in travelling (1). Hitchhiking also leads to interesting conversation (1).
[Award only 1 mark for lifting.]
[Award 2 marks for two distinct points.] (2)
- 1.6 The use of these adjectives creates a sense of panic and fear of strangers./ The diction reinforces the idea that strangers may not be trusted.
[Award 2 marks for two distinct points.] (2)
- 1.7 The writer challenges/engages the reader to consider the notion that young people should overcome their fear of losing control/embrace the opportunity to hitchhike.
OR
The rhetorical question allows the reader to consider whether young people are really as fearless and adventurous as they claim to be.
[Award only 1 mark for a generic response.]
[Award 2 marks for two distinct points.] (2)
- 1.8 The writer quotes statistics to create an impression of objectivity. However, he is subjective because he speculates ('It seems more complex ...') about the cause of the decline in hitchhiking among young adults. Furthermore, through his repeated use of the word 'perhaps', he finally presents anecdotal evidence to round off his argument which confirms his subjectivity.
[Award 3 marks only if a comment is made.] (3)
- 1.9 By elevating hitchhiking to an 'art', the writer reiterates that it is enriching to both the hitchhiker and the driver. Earlier generations continued the practice of hitchhiking as an act of 'goodwill' and the need to 'reciprocate the hospitality' shown over time. However, due to generational differences, this practice is under threat ('one generation away from extinction'). Now, people are more cautious and this threatens the 'cycle of hospitality'.
[Award 3 marks only if there is a critical discussion.] (3)

1.10 **YES**

The writer's use of stylistic devices strengthens his stance.

- He begins by **asserting** that his argument is 'practical' as hitchhiking will allow the hitchhiker to save money and give people an opportunity to be generous.
- This is supported by the use of **imperatives** – 'Stick out your thumb ...', 'Take a car ...', 'Hitch to work ...' – to encourage the practice of offering a stranger a lift.
- The use of **emotive phrases** such as 'deep empathy' and 'trust the unpredictable' appeals to humanity's goodwill to take the risk.
- The use of **personal pronouns** ('your thumb', 'yourself', 'you') engages the reader to participate in the act of hitchhiking, as either a hitchhiker or a driver.

[Credit mixed responses.]

[A 'NO' response is unlikely. However, assess each response on its own merit.]

[Award 3 marks only if the effectiveness of the writing style has been discussed.]

(3)

- 1.11 A sense of desolation/foreboding/uneasiness (1) is created by the single figure/long road/approaching vehicle/surrounding forest (1).

[Accept valid synonymous words/phrases.]

(2)

- 1.12.1 D – irony

(1)

- 1.12.2 The young woman chooses to hitchhike and willingly places herself in the hands of a stranger. However, while she believes that she has a destination in mind, it is not under her control, as the driver chooses where to go. This can lead to other dangerous consequences beyond her initial choice/intention.

[Credit valid alternative responses.]

(3)

1.13 **YES**

TEXT B cautions people about being too trusting of a stranger and provides a list of precautions to consider. This supports paragraph 6, where the writer advocates that one should take measures to ensure one's safety like 'assessing one's guests'. Furthermore, both the writer of TEXT A and the poster advise hitchhikers to be very cautious ('TRUST your INSTINCTS') about accepting the kindness of 'strangers', since to ignore the risk is naive ('facile').

OR

NO

TEXT B presents a negative view of hitchhiking, where one instinctively avoids this practice. A menacing atmosphere, created by the emphatic conclusion ('TRUST your INSTINCTS ... DON'T GET IN!'), prevails in TEXT B. Yet, in paragraph 6 of TEXT A the writer encourages one to trust strangers and not to accept a world that promotes mistrust. The writer's blind faith/idealistic view of the goodness of humanity contrasts with the message of the poster.

[Credit mixed responses.]

[Award 3 marks only if reference is made to paragraph 6 of TEXT A and TEXT B.]

(3)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS**

Use the following main points that the candidate should include in the summary as a **guideline**.

Any 7 valid points are to be credited in paragraph-form.

(Sentences and/or sentence fragments must be coherent.)

NO.	QUOTATIONS	NO.	POINTS
1	'It's also about choosing quality over quantity.'	1	It is more cost-effective to purchase quality products.
2	'It is about taking the time to care for your products and assets properly so that they last long past their expiration date.'	2	People who live frugally take care of their possessions.
3	'In our new reality of recycling and up-cycling, it is a better alternative to choose to keep valuable items for charity, or to recycle.'/... repurposing, recycling, and repairing things yourself.'	3	Thrifty people repurpose, recycle and do their own repairs.
4	'Home-cooked meals are certainly more nourishing and less expensive than eating out ...'	4	Money can be saved when one prepares meals at home, rather than eating out.
5	'... planning meals and grocery budgets can help you save a significant amount of money monthly.'	5	Careful planning and saving reduces one's monthly grocery budget.
6	'Whenever you can, try to freeze items that freeze well, so that you have less wastage.'	6	Frugal people freeze their left-overs to prevent wastage.
7	'Keeping an eye out for discounts or promotions is another popular money-saving strategy ...'	7	People who want to save money purchase goods at discounted prices.
8	'... buying in bulk can save you money in the long run.'	8	Bulk purchases are more economical.
9	'Being frugal with your money means only buying what you need and sticking to that single rule.'/...using less and performing very tiny tasks in a very inexpensive way to save more money ...'/...it entails being extremely prudent and observant about where and how you spend your money.'	9	They consistently only buy what is needed.
10	'Unwanted goods can be sold online to make a few rands ...'	10	Living frugally encourages people to sell unwanted goods online.
11	'Car-pooling means that more people become invested in saving.'	11	Travelling together in one car allows more people to save.
12	'If your commute is not too far, walking or cycling to work might save you a lot of money ...'	12	Frugal living motivates people to walk or cycle to work to save money.

PARAGRAPH FORM

NOTE: What follows is merely an example. It is not prescriptive and must be used very carefully.

People who live frugally take care of their possessions, repurpose unwanted items through recycling and up-cycling and repair their damaged goods. They save when they prepare meals at home, and they freeze their left-overs. Careful planning and saving reduce their monthly grocery budget. People who want to save money purchase goods at discounted prices, buy in bulk and only buy what is needed. Living frugally encourages people to sell unwanted goods online. Furthermore, travelling together in one car, or walking or cycling to work allows more people to save.

[89]

Marking the summary

Marking is on the basis of the inclusion of valid material and the exclusion of invalid material.

The summary should be marked as follows:

- **Mark allocation:**
 - 7 marks for 7 points (1 mark per main point)
 - 3 marks for language
 - Total marks: 10
- **Distribution of language marks when candidate has not quoted verbatim:**
 - 1–3 points correct: award 1 mark
 - 4–5 points correct: award 2 marks
 - 6–7 points correct: award 3 marks
- **Distribution of language marks when candidate has quoted verbatim:**
 - 6 to 7 quotes: award no language mark
 - 4 to 5 quotes: award a maximum of 1 language mark
 - 2 to 3 quotes: award a maximum of 2 language marks

NOTE:

- **Word Count:**
 - Markers are required to verify the number of words used.
 - Do not deduct any marks if the candidate fails to indicate the number of words used or if the number of words used is indicated incorrectly. If the word limit is exceeded, read up to the last sentence above the stipulated upper limit and ignore the rest of the summary.

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS**Marking SECTION C:**

- Spelling:
 - One-word answers must be marked correct even if the spelling is incorrect, unless the error changes the meaning of the word.
 - In full-sentence answers, incorrect spelling should be penalised if the error is in the language structure being tested.
 - Where an abbreviation is tested, the answer must be punctuated correctly.
- Sentence structures must be grammatically correct and given in full sentences/as per instruction.
- For multiple-choice questions, accept BOTH the letter corresponding to the correct answer AND/OR the answer written out in full as correct.

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

3.1.1 The expression means to make a noise/shout out. (1)

3.1.2 In the context of the advertisement, the organisation builds housing for homeless youth (1) and it makes people aware of the plight of these young people (1). (2)

3.2 The bold font used by the advertiser draws the reader's attention, and this gives the inanimate article (chair) more value than the homeless youth, who is referred to in normal font./Minimal attention is given to the homeless youth because there are so many of them that they fade into the background (like the normal font); whereas seeing a chair on the pavement is unusual and therefore, more noticeable – like the bold font. (2)

[Credit valid references made to the bold font versus normal font.]

3.3 **YES**

The discarded chair is foregrounded and is the focus of the visual. No homeless youth appear in the image, emphasising the point that they are unseen/ignored/not worthy of being seen/saved. The advertiser thus highlights how material objects receive greater recognition than homelessness.

OR

NO

The absence of the homeless youth makes the advertisement ineffective as their situation is not visible to the reader. The small font of the slogan, 'HOMELESS YOUTH HAVE NOTHING, BUT POTENTIAL' takes away the important message that the advertiser is trying to convey. The discarded chair becomes the focus instead of the homeless youth.

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]

[Award 3 marks for a well-developed response.] (3)

3.4 discarded/dumped (1)

[Accept valid alternative synonyms, in context.]

3.5 potent (1)

[10]

QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA

- 4.1 Mr Wilson is distrustful of Dennis's motives./Mr Wilson believes that Dennis is trying to manipulate Mrs Wilson/benefit himself. (1)
- 4.2 Mrs Wilson treats Dennis lovingly. He is sitting on her lap./She speaks to him in a gentle tone of voice./She refers to him as 'SWEETHEART'.
[Credit valid alternative responses.]
[Award 1 mark for identification of the attitude and 1 mark for the explanation.] (2)
- 4.3 Dennis's tone is nonchalant/blasé/excited/demanding/entitled. He is comfortable/enthusiastic about sharing his views on how the Christmas season should be celebrated.
[Award 1 mark for the identification of tone and 1 mark for a discussion.] (2)
- 4.4 In FRAME 9 Mrs Wilson gently mocks Mr Wilson and his overreaction by suggesting that he needs to 'CHILL OUT'. She is referencing the irony of Mr Wilson's misinterpreting what he believed was Dennis's efforts to enrich himself – not realising that Dennis was searching for gifts to please Mr Wilson. The cartoon is humorous as Mr Wilson's preconceived ideas about Dennis fuel his anger/rage. He is still dumbfounded in Frame 9 as Mrs Wilson sarcastically offers him cold soup to literally cool off.
[Candidates may also make reference to the pun in 'Wrap It Up!']
[Award 3 marks for a critical discussion.] (3)
- 4.5 **THERE ARE SO MANY COOL THINGS IN THIS CATALOG.**
[Do not award marks for the correct spelling of 'CATALOG'.] (1)
- 4.6 C – Mrs Wilson said (to Mr Wilson) that Dennis had been picking a Christmas present for him. (1)
- [10]**

QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

- 5.1.1 compound adjective/adjective (1)
- 5.1.2 patronise (1)
- 5.1.3 The sentence has a main clause and a subordinate clause./The sentence comprises two clauses. (1)
- 5.2 The dashes enclose additional information/parenthesis/an aside. (1)
- 5.3 Remove religiously **or** faithfully (1)
- 5.4 days of struggle/difficulty/challenges/strife/need
[Accept valid alternative responses, in context.] (1)
- 5.5 in-/**in**experienced
[Accept un-/**un**experienced.] (1)
- 5.6 'Tips' could refer to more money (1) or more information/points/advice (1). (2)
- 5.7 Chief Executive Officer (1)
- [10]**

TOTAL SECTION C: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 70