



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo  
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Departement van Onderwys  
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjhabela: Lefapha la Thuto

# **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

## **GRADE 12**

### **SEPTEMBER 2025**

## **ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P2 MARKING GUIDELINE**

**MARKS: 70**

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This marking guideline consists of 20 pages.

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## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from TWO sections.
2. These marking guidelines are merely a guide to assess learners' responses.
3. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.
4. **MARKING GUIDELINES**
  - 4.1 A candidate may not answer more than ONE question on the same genre.
  - 4.2 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 next.
  - 4.3 If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the marking guidelines.
  - 4.4 If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
  - 4.5 If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise**.
  - 4.6 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.
  - 4.7 No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.

**SECTION A: NOVEL**

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer **ONE** question **on the novel they have studied.**

**QUESTION 1: *CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY***

**Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 1.1 and 1.2.**

- 1.1 1.1.1 (a) B/kills Arthur ✓  
 (b) E/Arthur's father ✓  
 (c) A/John's ex-wife ✓  
 (d) C/Gertrude's brother ✓ (4)
- 1.1.2 This takes place when Stephen and Msimangu visit John while searching for Absalom ✓ at John Khumalo's shop/place. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.3 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as the sound of a bull or lion is loud, so is John Khumalo's voice, ✓ emphasises the loudness and intensity of his voice. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.4 John Khumalo is frustrated/bitter/resentful/dissatisfied, ✓ he is frustrated by the systemic injustice at the mine, knowing that even when new gold is found, the workers won't benefit. ✓

**OR**

- He resents the exploitation of mine workers, highlighting their poor living conditions despite being the ones digging gold. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.5 When gold is found white man gets extremely excited/ enthusiastic ✓ and irrational just like someone who cannot think straight. ✓ (2)
- 1.1.6 Stephen is Msimangu's **friend**. ✓ (1)
- 1.1.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- John champions equality by shedding light on the injustices and exploitation faced by mine workers.
- He advocates for the rights and interests of mine workers.
- He expresses some nationalist sentiments and criticises the injustices of the system.

**OR**

No.

- John Khumalo is a selfish person who pretends to be advocating for mine workers while pursuing his own interests.
- He becomes involved in corrupt dealing with white man to gain wealth.
- John is a greedy person, and this makes his care for mine workers superficial.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO.

Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

(3)

**AND**

1.2 1.2.1 (a) Reassurance/calming/gentle/polite ✓ (1)

(b) Jarvis would use this tone to comfort and alleviate the old man's fears and anxieties of sharing the news. ✓

**OR**

To create a sense of safety and trust, allowing the old man to feel more at ease. ✓

(1)

1.2.2 B/confused ✓ (1)

1.2.3 (a) It is ironic that after the old man's confession, James claims to harbour no anger towards him, despite the old man's son being responsible for the death of his (James) son. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks.

(2)

(b) James is calm/compassionate/forgiving ✓ even when he is hurting because of the tragedy of losing his son he is not angry; he just accepts the old man's confession. /He remains calm and composed in the face of tragedy. ✓

(2)

1.2.4 Stephen Khumalo ✓ (1)

1.2.5 He wants to enquire about the whereabouts of Sibeko's daughter, ✓ as she might possess valuable information because Sibeko's daughter once worked for her. ✓

(2)

1.2.6 Absalom is released from the reformatory due to his good behaviour, which earns him a position of head boy. ✓  
He is considered over-age and his girlfriend is expecting/pregnant, prompting authorities to give him the opportunity to take responsibility of raising his child. ✓

(2)

1.2.7 The discussion of the theme of the cycle of poverty and crime should include the following points, **among others**:

- In Johannesburg, Absalom is confronted with crippling poverty, forcing him to resort to theft in order to survive.
- Absalom and his friends break into Arthur Jarvis' house because of desperation for money.
- Gertrude resorts to selling liquor and prostitution to provide food for her child.

**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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

(3)

1.2.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Reverend Khumalo's initial motivation for traveling to Johannesburg is to search for his sister, with the search for his son being a secondary consideration.
- Stephen Khumalo struggled to provide for Absalom while he was in Johannesburg.
- He does not do a good job to guide or groom Absalom, hence he ends up mixing with the wrong crowd.

**OR**

No.

- Stephen genuinely cares for his son and wants to reconnect with him, he searches for him when he gets to Johannesburg.
- As a responsible father Stephen supports and visits Absalom during the trial.
- He takes care of Absalom's girlfriend and child.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's response must be grounded in the novel.

(3)

[35]

**QUESTION 2: STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE**

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 2.1 AND 2.2.

- 2.1 2.1.1 (a) D/hosts a dinner party ✓  
 (b) C/entrusted with the will ✓  
 (c) A/eyewitnesses a girl trampled ✓  
 (d) E/lives a reckless life ✓ (4)

- 2.1.2 The extract takes place when Enfield shows Utterson the door that was used by an abnormal man called Hyde ✓ in a by-street in London. ✓ (2)

- 2.1.3 Enfield claims that he does not know why he dislikes Hyde and yet he has seen him trampling a girl and left her screaming. ✓✓

**OR**

It is ironic that Enfield claims to strongly dislike the man (Hyde), yet he can't quite explain why he feels this way. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)

- 2.1.4 C/unpleasant ✓ (1)

- 2.1.5 Enfield means that Hyde's appearance is so striking ✓ that it leaves an everlasting image that cannot be easily erased from his mind. ✓ (2)

- 2.1.6 (a) Surprised/shocked/disbelief ✓ (1)

- (b) Utterson is shocked that the person described by Enfield has used a key to enter Dr Jekyll's door. /He is surprised that the abnormal person described by Enfield is linked to Dr Jekyll because he used a key to open the door. ✓ (1)

- 2.1.7 **Hyde** is Dr Jekyll's dark side. ✓ (1)

- 2.1.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints **among others**:

Yes.

- When Utterson hears that Hyde used a key to open Dr Jekyll's door he is concerned and worried that the reckless character might be linked to Dr Jekyll.
- He hesitates to share his suspicions about Jekyll's connection with Hyde with others fearing that it might damage Jekyll's reputation.
- Mr Utterson does not tell the police of his suspicion about Sir Danver's murder to protect his friend, Dr Jekyll.

**OR**

No.

- Mr Utterson does not care about Dr Jekyll rather he wants to fulfil his curiosity when he digs deep to Enfield's story which link Hyde to Dr Jekyll.
- As a caring friend he should have asked Dr Jekyll to dissolve Hyde as he was going to affect his reputation.
- Utterson is more focused on his job as a lawyer rather than assisting his friend who uses science wrongly.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's response must be grounded in the novel. (3)

### AND

2.2 2.2.1 Utterson/his lawyer ✓ (1)

2.2.2 He invents Hyde in order to offload the burden of being dual and to rejuvenate himself. ✓  
 Dr Jekyll believes that humans have a dual nature, and he wants to isolate his darker impulses to a separate entity. ✓  
 He wants to explore the human mind/psyche. ✓  
 He is bothered that he is getting old. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above. (2)

2.2.3 The maid's description of the murderer matches Mr Hyde. ✓  
 The discovery of the other half of the broken stick behind a door at Hyde's residence, which matches the half found at the crime scene directly links Hyde to Sir Carew's murder. ✓ (2)

2.2.4 Dr Jekyll is materialistic/possessive/practical/cautious, ✓ he drafts a will to ensure his alter ego, Edward Hyde, is financially secure, showing foresight /he does not want to lose his belongings in the event that he dies as Dr Jekyll and remains as Hyde. ✓ (2)

2.2.5 Dr Jekyll is confident ✓ that his position as a scientist benefited him above the consequences of the experiment. ✓ (2)

2.2.6 (a) Personification ✓ (1)

(b) Just like a person would sit under a shelter to protect himself from harm, so is the reputation, ✓ emphasising how one can safeguard and protect his/her reputation from damage or scandal. ✓ (2)

2.2.7 The discussion of the theme of unethical science should include the following points, **among others**:

- Dr Jekyll uses science unethically when he creates a transformative potion that unleashes his dark side, this exemplifies the dangers of unethical scientific experimentation (He prioritises personal curiosity over moral responsibility).
- Dr Jekyll's experiment harms and terrorises the community as Hyde who is a result of science lives a reckless life.
- Even Dr Lanyon, a doctor and friend to Dr Jekyll does not approve of Dr Jekyll's scientific views, he is skeptical of them and dismisses them and highlights the dangers of this unchecked scientific ambition and the blurring of moral boundaries.

**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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the novel.

(3)

2.2.8 Open ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Dr Lanyon and Dr Jekyll are good friends who share a passion for scientific experimentation and intellectual pursuit.
- He visits Jekyll's house and engages in discussions about the nature of humanity, morality and human condition.
- As a good and loyal friend, he helps Jekyll by running his errands even though he does not like Jekyll's scientific conduct.

**OR**

No.

- He allows a scientific experiment to get between his friendship with Dr Jekyll.
- Dr Lanyon distances himself and regards Jekyll as dead because of his strange behaviour.
- When Utterson tells him about Dr Jekyll's illness, he does not show any care instead he says he does not want to hear Jekyll's name.

**NOTE:** Do not award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is well substantiated. The candidate's response must be grounded in the novel.

(3)  
[35]

**TOTAL SECTION A: 35**



**SECTION B: DRAMA****QUESTION 3: *MACBETH***

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer ONE question **on the drama they have studied.**

Candidates are required to answer BOTH questions, i.e. QUESTIONS 3.1 AND 3.2.

- 3.1 3.1.1 (a) B/Duncan's younger son ✓  
 (b) A/an army general ✓  
 (c) E/a Sottish nobleman ✓  
 (d) C/King of Scotland ✓ (4)

- 3.1.2 This takes place when lady Macbeth persuades Macbeth to kill Duncan ✓  
 at Macbeth's castle. ✓ (2)

- 3.1.3 (a) Impatient/urgent/anxious ✓ (1)  
 (b) Lady Macbeth is invested in the plan to eliminate King Duncan and is anxious about its success, which contributes to her impatient tone when Macbeth leaves the chamber. ✓

**OR**

Lady Macbeth expects Macbeth to be resolute and focused, and him leaving the chamber suggests hesitation and this irritates Lady Macbeth. ✓ (1)

- 3.1.4 Indecisiveness/uncertainty, ✓ Macbeth is torn between his ambition and his sense of loyalty and morality, revealing his inner conflict and hesitation. ✓ (2)

- 3.1.5 (a) Personification/metaphor ✓ (1)  
 (b) In the same way a person is drunk, so is Macbeth's hope, ✓ highlighting that Macbeth's initial confidence and boldness have become disordered (much like a person's judgment is affected by alcohol). ✓ Just as the clothes can be taken off, so is Macbeth's hope easily lost, ✓ highlighting its fakeness. ✓ (2)

- 3.1.6 Lady Macbeth is devious/ruthless/heartless/ambitious/manipulative, ✓ Lady Macbeth is willing to push Macbeth to commit murder, showing her ruthlessness and ambition for power./She takes charge, providing rationalisations and justifications for the murder and this demonstrates her manipulative nature. ✓ (2)

## 3.1.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Banquo is a loyal friend to Macbeth and an honest individual. He is not swayed by personal gain or ambition, and his integrity is evident.
- Banquo serves as a moral compass, providing a voice of reason and conscience.
- Banquo is selfless and protective of his son. Fleance, He tries to shield Fleance from harm, even in death, showing his paternal love and devotion.

**OR**

No.

- Banquo's character is marked by indecision. He is hesitant to confront Macbeth about his role in the murder, and his inaction leads to his own demise.
- Banquo's trusting nature makes him vulnerable to Macbeth's manipulation. He is too quick to trust Macbeth and underestimate his ambition, which ultimately leads to his downfall.
- Banquo's initial reaction to the witches' prophecies is one of curiosity and interest, which could suggest that he is not entirely immune to the temptation of greatness.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

**AND**

- 3.2 3.2.1 B/Macbeth ✓ (1)
- 3.2.2 Macbeth's strange behaviour is triggered by the appearance of Banquo's ghost (to him). ✓ (1)
- 3.2.3 Macbeth toasts to Banquo's health and presence, saying "whom we miss, would be here", while knowing that Banquo is murdered by his own order. ✓✓

**OR**

Macbeth claims Banquo is not present, when in fact Banquo's ghost is indeed present at the table. ✓✓

- NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)
- 3.2.4 Step back (conveying his fear) ✓  
Point at the ghost ✓  
Flip his hands (as a sign of sending the ghost away) ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any other relevant actions. (2)

- 3.2.5 Fleance is **Banquo's** son. ✓ (1)

3.2.6 Macbeth is afraid that Banquo's descendants will become kings, as prophesied by the witches, threatening Macbeth's own claim to the throne. ✓  
Macbeth is haunted by guilt over King Duncan's murder and is paranoid that Banquo, who shared his suspicion will expose him. ✓ (2)

3.2.7 Macbeth means that now that Banquo's ghost is gone, ✓ he can regain his composure or courage/come to his normal self. ✓ (2)

3.2.8 The discussion of the theme of betrayal of order and its consequences should include the following points, **among others**:

- Macbeth's murder of King Duncan is the most appalling act of betrayal. Macbeth, a trusted general and kinsman betrays the king.
- Macbeth's decision to have Banquo killed is another act of betrayal. Banquo, a fellow general and friend is seen as a threat to Macbeth's power.
- Macbeth's betrayal of his own values and conscience is a significant aspect of the play. He compromises his own moral principles and values to achieve power and status.

**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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

3.2.9 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Banquo's descendants are prophesied to be kings, posing a threat to Macbeth's newly acquired power. By killing Banquo, Macbeth attempts to secure his own position.
- Macbeth believes that Banquo suspects him of murdering King Duncan and may expose him. Killing Banquo can be seen as a means of self-preservation.
- Killing Banquo is necessary to protect his own family's future and legacy.

**OR**

No.

- Killing Banquo is a morally reprehensible act, regardless of circumstances. Macbeth's actions are driven by ambition and paranoia, rather than justice.
- Banquo is a close friend and ally to Macbeth. Killing him is gross betrayal of friendship and loyalty.
- Macbeth's belief that Banquo poses a threat is largely unfounded and driven by his own paranoia. Banquo has shown no intention of harming Macbeth and his family.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

[35]

**QUESTION 4: MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!**

- 4.1 4.1.1 (a) C/a committed teacher ✓  
 (b) E/mayor of Camdeboo ✓  
 (c) A/wins the debate ✓  
 (d) B/joins the boycott ✓ (4)
- 4.1.2 C/exceptional ✓ (1)
- 4.1.3 Mr Dawid Grobbelaar pays a visit to Zolile High School to deliver a motivational/pep-talk to standard ten students. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.4 (a) Simile ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as the stone is numb or hard ✓ so is Thami's heart when Mr Dawid Grobbelaar talks about the future (that includes learners of Zolile High) to show that Thami is sceptical about the possibility of a bright future for Zolile High learners. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.5 Despair/sceptical/disheartened/ hopelessness ✓ because he does not see the future, but hopeless men and women, trapped in a cycle of poverty and oppression, with little hope for escape or respite. /Thami is sceptical as he observes the contrast between promise and reality, although Mr Dawid Grobbelaar promises a 'wonderful future' but Thami sees only despair and hardship, indicating scepticism towards the promise. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.6 Thami comes to a realisation that the suffering of his people is not primarily due to illness, ✓ but rather a crippling lack of freedom. ✓

**OR**

He understands that the root cause of his people's pain and struggle is not something that can be solved by medical treatment alone, ✓ but rather by achieving freedom and empowerment. ✓ (2)

- 4.1.7 Lilian Mbikwana is Amos' wife. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Despite differing opinions on methods, Mr M remains loyal and supportive of the pursuit for freedom.
- Mr M believes that education and knowledge (the power of words) are essential and effective weapons in the fight for freedom, rather than violence.
- Mr M empowers Thami to be a critical thinker so that he can be able to fight for freedom.

**OR**

No.

- Mr M fails to understand the issues from the comrades' perspective, instead he imposes his ideas through Thami.
- Mr M criticises the comrades' approach to fighting for freedom, which creates tension and division between him and Thami.
- By leaking the list of boycotting comrades to the police, Mr M commits a betrayal that puts the comrades in danger.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

### AND

4.2 4.2.1 This takes place when Thami says goodbye to Isabel after Mr M's death ✓ at Brakwater/Camdeboo. ✓ (2)

4.2.2 Isabel is stubborn/courageous ✓ she refuses to label Mr M's death as an "unrest-related incident" as it distorts the truth and conceals the systemic injustice or brutal act by the mob. /She is direct and straightforward in her words and willing to confront Thami and challenge his views. ✓ (2)

4.2.3 It is ironic that Thami claims the mob's murder of Mr M was a form of self-defence (which suggests Mr M was attacking the mob, when in fact Mr M did not pose any physical threat to the mob. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)

4.2.4 (a) Anger/frustration/disgust/disbelief ✓ (1)

(b) She is shocked and appalled by Thami's attempts to justify and downplay the brutal killing of Mr M by the mob. ✓

### OR

Thami's justification of mob's action as self-defence is absurd and morally detestable to her. ✓ (1)

4.2.5 Thami should point his finger at Isabel. ✓  
Put his finger to his lips or Isabel's lips. ✓  
Hold Isabel with both hands. ✓  
Raise his hand, palm facing Isabel (emphasising stop). ✓  
Thami's hands clenched into fists. ✓

**NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above or any other relevant actions. (2)

4.2.6 Isabel honours Mr M by going to Wapadsberg Pass (a place that held great significance to Mr M). ✓ She makes a promise to carry Mr M's legacy, ensuring that his values, wisdom and impact continue to inspire and guide her. ✓ (2)

4.2.7 The discussion of the theme of education as means of empowerment should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:

- Education is portrayed as means of empowerment, allowing individual to challenge the status quo and demand change.
- Mr M believes that education can equip his students with knowledge and critical thinking skills to resist the oppressive apartheid regime.
- Mr M goes out of his way to ensure that he educates Thami and empowers him with knowledge which will develop the great leader he is. Thami's involvement in the debate and literature quiz practise is Mr M's way of empowering Thami through education.

**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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

4.2.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints **among others**:

Yes.

- Thami is kind and warm towards Isabel, showing a genuine interest in her life and feelings.
- Thami does not feel intimidated by Isabel who wins the debate but instead he welcomes her and helps her to be comfortable around Mr M.
- Thami finds time to meet with Isabel, and they forge a connection over conversations about family, school, and literature. As he plans to skip the country, he takes a moment to say goodbye to Isabel, showcasing him as a caring friend.

**OR**

No.

- Thami disregards Isabel's feelings and concerns, prioritising the fight for freedom over their friendship.
- Thami's reluctance to be seen with Isabel by the comrades suggests that he prioritises his reputation and political affiliations over his friendship with Isabel, revealing a lack of genuine loyalty and commitment to their friendship.
- Thami's abrupt withdrawal from the literature quiz competition, despite their intensive joint preparation, constitutes a betrayal of Isabel's trust and friendship.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit response where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the drama. (3)

[35]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 35**

**SECTION C: SHORT STORIES****QUESTION 5**

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer **BOTH** questions set on the **TWO** short stories they have studied i.e. **QUESTIONS 5.1 AND 5.2.**

**5.1 'THE GIRL WHO CAN'**

- 5.1.1 (a) C/grateful that Adjoa has legs ✓  
 (b) E/lends Nana a pressing iron ✓  
 (c) A/proud of her granddaughter's success ✓  
 (d) B/runs for the junior team ✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 (a) Hyperbole/exaggeration ✓ (1)
- (b) It is unlikely that Nana and her mother discussed her legs from the day she was born, ✓ instead she uses hyperbole to emphasise that the discussion about Adjoa's legs has been ongoing for a very long time, likely since childhood. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 According to Nana, a woman needs sturdy legs and hips. ✓  
 She believes that Adjoa's thin legs will not allow her to be able to bear children. ✓ (2)
- 5.1.4 (a) Frustration/(mild) annoyance ✓ (1)
- (b) She is tired/ frustrated of Nana constantly criticising Adjoa's legs. / She is hinting that Nana's complaints are unwanted and unhelpful. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.5 The narrator means that Nana has different tones or ways of speaking that she uses in various situations, ✓ she has a specific, authoritative tone that she uses to silence or command attention from others (effectively shutting everyone up). ✓ (2)
- 5.1.6 Adjoa was born in a village called Hasodzi. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Nana's actions, such as washing and ironing Adjoa's uniform, carrying the cup on her back, and showing Adjoa's mother demonstrate a significant change in her perception of her.
- Nana's previous criticism of Adjoa's legs has given way to praise and admiration, as evident from her muttering that "saa" thin legs can also be useful.
- Nana's emotional display, crying softly and carrying Adjoa on her knee suggests a deep-seated change in her perception towards Adjoa.

**OR**



No.

- Nana's change in behaviour might be superficial, driven by Adjoa's success rather than genuine change in perception.
- Nana's acceptance of Adjoa's thin legs might be conditional, dependent on Adjoa's continued success and achievements.
- Nana's changed perspective on Adjoa remains implicit, as she never explicitly expresses her newly found appreciation, unlike her previous vocal criticism.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the story.

(3)

**AND**

## 5.2 'A BAG OF SWEETS'

5.2.1 This takes place when Kaltoum reflects on Khadija's efforts to reconcile with the family (and how she would reject her), ✓ at Kaltoum's home/ the family shop ✓

(2)

5.2.2 B/cruelty ✓

(1)

5.2.3 Khadija is a determined/optimistic/emotional/resilient person, ✓  
She continues to initiate conversations despite being ignored to show her optimism or determination to reconcile with her family. ✓

**OR**

She takes no offence at being ignored, ✓ indicating she is not easily rattled (showing emotional stability). ✓

(2)

5.2.4 (a) Kaltoum as the closet family member to Khadija is expected to facilitate reconciliation between her and the rest of the family, yet she has become the biggest obstacle to the rest of the family forgiving her. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks.

(2)

(b) Kaltoum is guilty/regretful/remorseful ✓ because she feels that her reluctance to relent contributed to Khadija's continued isolation by the rest of family. She regrets that as the closest one to Khadija she never tried to vouch for her to be forgiven by the family, instead she was an obstacle. ✓

(2)

5.2.5 Kaltoum ✓

(1)

5.2.6 Khadija's sister gives her a bag of sweets as a condescending gesture, ✓ to humiliate and dismiss her. ✓

**OR**

By giving Kadija a 'treat' typically reserved for children, the sister aims to belittle and patronise her, ✓ making her feel unwelcome and unvalued. ✓

(2)



5.2.7 The discussion of the theme of unforgiveness should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:

- After Khadija married a Christian man, her family is unable to forgive her; when she knocks at her home's door; her parents shut the door on her face not welcoming her.
- After the death of their parents Kaltoum continues to resent Khadija by not talking to her and by giving her a cheap bag of sweets to send her away when she visits the family shop.
- Kaltoum is unable to forgive Khadija because of the consequences of her freedom.

**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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the story. (3)

5.2.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- Kaltoum feels betrayed by Khadija's decision to marry a Christian without discussing it with her, despite being closest to her.
- Khadija's actions seem insensitive to Kaltoum's feelings, pretending nothing happened for the past three years, especially after their parents' passing.
- Kaltoum sees Khadija as unapologetic for the difficulty she has put the family through.

**OR**

No.

- As the closest and eldest sister, Kaltoum should find it in her heart to forgive.
- Kaltoum missed the opportunity for reconciliation, if Kaltoum had accepted Khadija, the rest of the family may have followed suit, but Kaltoum's hostility denies Khadija this opportunity.
- Kaltoum's hostility ultimately gets the better of her as she waits for Khadija past closing time, indicating a deeper emotional struggle.

**NOTE:** Do not award marks for YES or NO only. Credit response where a combination is given. For full marks, the response must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's response must be grounded in the short story. (3)

**TOTAL SECTION C: 35**

**SECTION D: POETRY**

**NOTE:** Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.

**QUESTION 6.1: “Inversnaid” by Gerard Manley Hopkins**

- 6.1 6.1.1 (a) stream ✓  
 (b) fluting ✓  
 (c) froth ✓  
 (d) fleece ✓ (4)
- 6.1.2 This takes place when the poet appreciates the movement of the stream and nature ✓ near a stream. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.3 The speaker uses the word horseback because of the stream’s turbulent flow/ fast movement which is similar to a horse. ✓  
 The colour of the stream is brownish/dark just like the horse’s back. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.4 (a) Personification ✓ (1)
- (b) Just like a person would give in to drowning, the movement of water in the stream is compared to a person drowning ✓ to create the picture of a circular flow of water. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.5 The speaker contemplates/is apprehensive/wandering ✓ what the world would be without the beauty found from nature. ✓ (2)
- 6.1.6 The speaker advocates that weeds and wilderness should not be destroyed yet weeds and wilderness are unwanted and mostly have no one to care for them. ✓✓

**NOTE:** Both parts must be included to earn marks. (2)

6.1.7 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints **among others**:

Yes.

- The poem’s rich descriptions of nature creates a sense of wonder and awe, inspiring the reader to appreciate and protect the natural world.
- The speaker appeals to the reader’s emotion when he asks what the world would be without nature which therefore instils a sense of appreciation for nature.
- The poem ends with a sense of urgency and importance, urging the reader to let these areas ‘be left’ and to preserve their beauty for future generations.

**OR**

No.

- The poem's overly poetic language, and limited appeal may hinder its ability to convince the reader to preserve the natural world.
- The poet does not offer specific, actionable steps for preserving the natural world, leaving the reader without a clear sense of how to make a difference.
- The poem's dense, poetic language like 'Long live the weeds ...' may confuse readers as there is nothing admirable about weed.

**NOTE:** Do NOT award a mark for YES or NO. Credit responses where a combination is given. 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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the poem. (3)

**AND**

**QUESTION 6.2: 'You laughed and laughed and laughed' by Gabriel Okara**

- 6.2 6.2.1 B/unpleasant ✓ (1)
- 6.2.2 This refers to a supposed ability to have/comprehend ✓ diverse perspectives or ideas. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.3 (a) Disappointed/hurt/humiliated ✓ (1)
- (b) The speaker feels deeply wounded by the listener's ridicule and dismissal of his or her expressions. (1)
- 6.2.4 (a) Metaphor ✓ (1)
- (b) Just as the ice is cold, so is the listener's laughter equally cold and unfeeling, ✓ highlighting the harsh and unemotional nature of the listener's laughter. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.5 The speaker's laughter is warm/real/genuine, ✓ but the listener's laughter is mean and makes fun of the speaker. ✓ (2)
- 6.2.6 The listener laughs at the speaker's walk. ✓ (1)
- 6.2.7 The discussion of the theme of rejection should include the following viewpoints, **among others**:
- The speaker describes how the listener laughed at the speaker's song, walk and dance, implying a deep sense of rejection and ridicule.
  - The listener's laughter is portrayed as dismissive and unkind, suggesting that they are rejecting the speaker's cultural expressions and identity.
  - The use of imagery such as "motor misfiring" and ice-block laughter emphasises the harsh and mocking nature of the listener's rejection.

**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 candidate's interpretation must be grounded in the poem.

(3)

#### 6.2.8 Open-ended.

Accept a relevant response which shows an understanding of the following viewpoints, **among others**:

Yes.

- The phrase "you laughed and laughed and laughed" is repeated throughout the poem, emphasising the listener's dismissive and ridiculing behaviour. The title effectively captures this repetitive phrase, drawing attention to the central theme of rejection.
- The title is direct and confrontational, immediately conveying the speaker's vulnerability. This title effectively set the tone for the rest of the poem, preparing the reader.
- The title is simple and straightforward, yet it effectively conveys the complexity of emotions and themes explored in the poem. The simplicity makes the title memorable and impactful.

**OR**

No.

- The title focuses primarily on the listener's actions, potentially limiting the reader's perspectives on other aspects.
- While the listener's ridicule is a significant aspect of the poem, the title might overemphasise this element at the expense of other themes, such as cultural identity, connection with nature, and the transformative power of laughter.
- The title provides little context for the reader, potentially leaving the reader unclear about other themes. A more descriptive title might better prepare the reader.

**NOTE:** Do not award marks for YES or NO only. Credit response where a combination is given. For full marks, the responses must be well-substantiated. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for a response which is not well-substantiated. The candidate's response must be grounded in the poem.

(3)

**[35]**

**TOTAL SECTION D: 35**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 70**