



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

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Confidential

MARK SCHEME

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MARKS: 60

This document consists of 14 printed pages.

General Descriptions

The general descriptions are an attempt to guide Examiners to an understanding of the qualities normally expected of, or 'typical' of work in the band. They must not be interpreted as hurdle statements, and form a means of general guidance. Photostats taken from work produced in the examination will be the principal means by which we shall standardise the marking.

A Descriptors for essays/passage-based tasks.

0 – 1	The answer does not meet the criteria for a mark in the next band.
2 – 3	Candidates will – Show a little awareness of... Make some comment about...
4 – 5	Candidates will – Make straightforward points about... Show a few signs of understanding... Make a little reference to aspects of the text... Make a simple personal response to...
6 – 8	Candidates will – Make some relevant comment about... Show some understanding of... With a little support from the text/reference to language.
9 – 11	Candidates will – Begin to develop a response... Show understanding of... With some detail from the text/reference to language. Begin to demonstrate an awareness of how the writer uses language.
12 – 14	Candidates will – Make a reasonably sustainably/extended response... Show understanding of... Show some thoroughness in the use of text for support. Make some responses to the way language works.
15 – 17	Candidates will – Make a convincing response... Show clear, sustained understanding of... Make careful and relevant reference to the text. Respond with some thoroughness/detail to the way language works.
18 – 20	Candidates will – Sustain a perspective, convincing response... Demonstrate clear critical/analytical understanding Show some originality of thought. Make much well-selected reference to the text. Respond sensitively and in detail to the way language works. Responses will be deeply rooted in the text. The very best will achieve all the above, with flair, imagination and sophistication in addition

B Band descriptors for Empathic Questions (imaginative/creative tasks)

There are three key elements to be looked for in responses to these questions:

- Sound knowledge of what happens in the text
- An understanding/interpretation of this
- The use of an authentic voice or voices

It is possible that some candidates will shy away from assuming the voice and phrasing of some tasks, particularly those referring to the character's thoughts, may perforce allow this. Responses of this sort can sometimes show insight despite not entering fully into the imaginative challenge. They should be assessed on the strength of that insight rather than the band descriptors below.

0 – 1	The answer does not meet the criteria for a mark in the next band.
2 – 3	Candidates will show a little knowledge of what the character does.
4 – 5	Candidates will show some knowledge of what the character does and express some view about the reasons for action
6 – 8	Candidates will show some understanding of character through aspects of the text referred to. There will be little mentioning of feelings and ideas.
9 – 11	Candidates will show a basic understanding of what the character does and thinks. These ideas will show a little evidence of being expressed in an appropriate way.
12 – 14	Candidates will have a sound working knowledge on which to base their writing, which will have features of expression which are suitable and appropriate to the character or occasion.
15 – 17	Candidates will have a good knowledge and understanding and be able to use this to produce writing expressed in a way which is largely fitting and authentic. The character will be clearly recognisable through the voice assumed.
18 – 20	Candidates will use a full and assured understanding of the text to write in a manner which expressed the thoughts, feelings and attitudes of the character with assurance and insight. The voice assumed will be entirely appropriate for the character.

Marking Notes

In this syllabus, we aim at encouraging candidates to make some personal response to their reading. This means that, while we may have legitimate expectations as to the ground most answers may occupy, we must at all times be prepared to meet the candidates on their chosen ground. It is to be hoped that candidates will on occasion see other possibilities. In this exam, rigid demands for what must be in a good answer must be guarded against. The Photostat scripts circulated during coordination will be crucial to maintain the standard throughout the marking.

We must try at all times to tease out what that candidate is trying to say to us. It is possible for a candidate whose technical command of English is limited, but whose language still manages to communicate understanding, to receive high marks nor should we reward fluency and display of knowledge of literary terms if we feel there is little evidence of understanding. Remember that we are assessing literary responses, not language skills.

The notes that follow on the questions are for general guidance only, and are not rigid prescriptions of required content. They need to be used in connection with the generic band descriptors.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

SECTION A**DRAMA****J.B PRIESTLEY: An Inspector Calls****1 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.**

The question has two parts; Gerald's personality as well as his relationship with Sheila. The candidates may not separate the two parts so expect that. Gerald seems like a normal young man, who like most young men, likes going to clubs, have a drink and meet young women. He is very much aware which club is favourite 'of the women of the town'. He does seem picky. He is not into the 'hard-eyed dough-faced' type. He fell for Eva Smith because she was different; soft and pretty. Gerald seemed to genuinely feel sorry for Eva when he offered her temporary accommodation. That makes us think that he has a soft and caring personality. His act of rescuing Eva from the clutches of the womaniser, Old Joe Meggarty makes him a good person to the readers. However, this does not take away the fact that he used this girl, when it suited him. As for his relationship with Sheila, the passage definitely shows some cracks. They do not seem to trust each other. Gerald admits to having lied that he was busy at work. At the moment, Sheila is very angry and bitter and she is very sarcastic towards Gerald. For example she is offended by Gerald's interest in women let alone mentioning to her face that the town has a favourite haunt of women.

2 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

Eric has been portrayed in a manner that a lot of readers can identify with so do expect that he will draw a lot of sympathy from a lot of candidates. However, the question does give room for dissenting views so accept candidates' responses on their own chosen ground. Eric might come from a rich family but he is a humble young man. He feels sorry for Eva Smith and tries to support her from stolen money. The way he was so crushed and miserable by the Inspector's revelation about Eva Smith will no doubt make candidates sympathise with him. He is genuinely sorry about what happened to Eva even when Gerald comes up with a theory that the Inspector might have been fake. He rightfully realises that no matter who the Inspector might have been; the fact is that he used Eva Smith. He has learnt a very bitter lesson. The fact that he drinks a lot may be used against him. He may seem like a spoilt brat who has money to spend willy-nilly. The fact that in his drunken stupor he imposed himself on Eva Smith might also make candidates not to sympathise with him. However, some good responses may even argue that with the sort of parents that Eric has, his drinking is very justified. As usual the strength of such responses lies with giving relevant detailed arguments.

3 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

After viewing that photograph, Sheila is very shocked. She is very sorry about the way things turned out. She may be vain and somewhat appear as a spoilt brat but she is a very nice person. So at this moment her thoughts should reflect the horror she is feeling. She may as well have feelings of bitterness at her stupid and jealous behaviour. Feelings of regret may also surface, after all she had been warned even by her own mother that the dress would not be suitable for her body. Her thoughts should also reflect the emotional state she is in; she genuinely feels sad about having caused Eva Smith so much grief simply on the basis of how prettier she looked. No doubt the candidates will have other interesting thoughts. It is important to bring out Sheila's voice of a shocked young person who is genuinely sorry and repentant about her actions.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *Romeo and Juliet*

4 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

The candidates are tasked to interpret the actions of the members of the two families and generally say what type of families they seem to be. This passage is at the beginning of the play and it seems to introduce the ancient feud between the two families. The servants also think it is their duty to keep the feud going, so they start unnecessary fights. Sampson, on seeing Tybalt approach gets more confident to say he serves better masters than Abraham who serves the mantgues. This is enough provocation to start a fight. One gets the picture of the two families that fight at the slightest provocation Benvolio calls the fighting servants fools, whilst Tybalt is all for the fighting. There is no love lost between the two families. Hatred prevails .The officer, who is there to uphold the law seems to have had his patience run out in as far as the unruliness of these two families are concerned. He thinks they must be beaten. Ironically, even old people like Capulet who should know better, want to join the fight. The wives realise the danger of such fights and try to restrain their husbands. The passage also shows how even the Prince's patience has run out. He thinks they behave like animals, who have no regard for the word peace. He feels they deserve stiff sentences for their behaviour. Good candidates should note that there are some members that show a contrary behaviour. Romeo and Benvolio seem to be peaceful people. This type of question requires that candidates pay close attention to the writing.

5 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

This question is wide ranging, and good knowledge of the nurse's character and involvement in the play is key. Her character is believable. She has a lot of flaws but that is exactly what endears her to the readers because she is a reflection of so many people. Candidates are expected to bring out these flaws and yet still find a reason to forgive her. This means her good character must be able to balance things up or even tip scales to her favour. Her relationship with Juliet brings out the best in the nurse. She has nothing but love and fondness for Juliet, who to her is more like a daughter. In this light, the mistake she makes of colluding with Juliet to arrange a marriage in secret seems like a thing readers can forgive. Her genuine grief at Juliet's death leaves readers very emotional as well. Expect but do not demand that candidates will compare Juliet's relationship with her parents, especially the mother and feel that the nurse was justified in keeping them in the dark. Good responses will be ones that discuss ideas with relevant details from the text.

6 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

At this moment, Romeo's mind is made up. He wants to die. His thoughts should reflect his willingness to die and lie next to Juliet. He is very emotional as he feels that fate is playing tricks on him. His thoughts may reflect his misery at the news of Juliet's death. He has already been surprised that Fria did not send him the message himself but maybe the thought of surprise will still linger on. His impulsive nature should also be reflected in his thoughts. Mostly, his thoughts will reflect on his grief at the loss of his love Juliet. Weaker responses might find themselves concentrating on the passage where Romeo describes the apothecary, yet the apothecary is just a solution to Romeo's miserable condition and therefore should not be that much of an issue. The strength of such a question lies on the use of the correct voice as well as the relevant emotions as warranted by the moment.

WOLE SOYINKA: *Trials of Brother Jero*

7 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

This question suggests that while readers may find certain aspects of the passage amusing, there are some serious implications particularly relating to the relationship between Amope and her husband. Candidates are expected to strike the balance between the amusing and serious aspects of the passage. Do not expect candidates to deal with these two aspects separately. It is amusing that Amope plays the victim in this relationship. She thinks she is the one that does everything. She is the breadwinner, who gets troubled by debtors simply to put food on Chume's table. Equally amusing is Chume's response to this. He takes things literally, going as far as sucking his fingers after a so called 'good meal'. He seems oblivious of the fact that his wife seems to think that he is not pulling his weight as the man of the house. This may also be viewed as serious because it brings out the tension that is in this family. The way Amope treats Chume like a naughty child who cannot follow simple instructions such as bringing back some clean water may seem amusing but the truth is, it shows how much she looks down upon her husband and that is a serious marital issue. Chume's new found confidence is indeed very amusing to the reader. We know that earlier on he had not had the guts to stand up to his wife's bullying. What is amusing is that a fake Jero has brought this confidence. It is also amusing that Amope does not understand where the confidence is coming from, so she is baffled by it! No doubt the candidates will find the passage very helpful. Good responses will pay close attention to the writing in the passage.

8 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

Even though the question does not necessarily require the candidates to admire Brother Jero, it must be said that intelligence is a positive characteristic and we should not be surprised if they view Jero's intelligence positively. The candidates are required to show how Jero's intelligence is outstanding. This means they need to show how he outsmarts other characters. Some examples are the other prophets. Jero makes sure that he sets himself from what he calls different types of eggs. He dresses more smartly, speaks more eloquently and over and above that; is more cunning than the other prophets. His mentor, the old prophet is testimony to such. The way he deals with his weakness for what he calls the 'daughters of Eve' shows intelligence. The way he outsmarts Chume, and the aspiring minister may seem negative but it does bring out his cunning intelligence. He is always looking out for one person, and that is himself. No doubt the candidates will have other ideas. Good responses will not only be detailed, but will also be relevant to the question. Weaker responses may just give a character sketch of Jero without showing his outstanding quality.

9 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

No doubt she feels devastated immediately the Senior Inspector informs her that the whole place is due for slum clearance. Amope feels part of the slum herself; like she is trash, with her belongings, thus feeling uneasy and angry towards this man for she feels insulted. She will recall the abuse and manipulation from brother Jero that has exposed her to this. However, irrespective of such offence she threatens to camp there until she gets her money. Amope's anger, disappointment and shock towards the words uttered by the Sanitary Inspector, as being part of the slum that needs to be cleared comes with great hurt. She blames her husband, Chume for failing to protect her and exposing her to hailing insults. Her annoyance and ridicule of Chume in failing to make their lives better is evident in her utterances. Better candidates will capture the correct voice of discontentment.

SECTION B: POETRY

JACK HYDES (ed.): *Touched with Fire*: Section C

10 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

There is instant sympathy for the Zulu girl who despite being underage is made to work under deplorable conditions. The girl is made to work under oppressive heat and this elicit our sympathy. The fact that the field she is labouring on is 'Down' gives the impression of a cauldron or hell hole. This simply means the heat is concentrated in the area and is therefore unbearably hot. As readers we cannot help it but sympathise with the poor girl. Our sympathy grows as the girl appears to have no identity and is described in the collective demeaning term 'gang'. We are further made to pity the girl because she appears to be exhausted by the hard labour she is subjected to and what exacerbates her situation is that she is carrying a baby on her back. We also feel sorry for the girl that at her age she has a baby and the baby is exposed to such hazardous conditions. We also sympathise with the girl because there is no comfortable place which she can use to nurse the baby. In the fourth stanza the poem brings hope as the baby's thirst for freedom is not smothered by its mother's milk. The hope is further reinforced by the description of the mother as a cloud that is heavy with rain. This symbolizes the change that was looming from the horizon and therefore carries the hope of the Zulu nation. Better candidates will show how the poet has used language to bring out the strong feelings of hope and sympathy in the poem.

11 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

In the poem the snakecharmer candidates are expected to realize the beauty that lies in the world the snake charmer conjures with his piping/music out of nowhere. He plays his pipe and green snakes emerge from the 'green' river. The synchronized movements of the snakes is a spectacle to behold and adds to the beauty of the setting. Candidates are expected to realize that words like 'undulating', 'coiling' and 'swaying' depict the beauty of the movement. The beauty of his surroundings is compared to the garden of Eden and the poet himself is compared to God during the creation, 'let there be snakes!'. Again the ability of the snakecharmer to undo the world he has created adds to the beauty of the poem as the background return to the original beauty created by the gods. In Fernhill candidates are expected to realize that setting is everything for the speaker of the poem. The pastoral beauty of the countryside around the farm where he spent his childhood preoccupies the entire poem. That means the poet fills in plenty of details about what Fern Hill looked like. He says he was, "famous among the barns about the happy yard and singing as the farm was home." Later, he says, "I was huntsman and herdsman, the calves Sang to my horn, the foxes on the hill barked clear and cold." In stanza 3, the speaker says, "it was lovely, the hay Fields high as the house, the tunes from the chimneys, it was air And playing." So basically, this is the best, greenest, most awesome place ever. Moreover better candidates are expected to realize that the beauty expressed in this poem go with being young and is portrayed through the surroundings seen through the boys eyes: the apple boughs, liling house, grass was green, golden in the heyday of his eyes. Better candidates will respond sensitively to the way the poet has used language to depict the beauty in both poems.

12 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

This is an open question and candidates should be allowed to choose which ever poem tickles their fancy. This though must be done with the question in mind. From the selection of poems learners could probably go for a poem like 'On His Blindness' to answer this question. This poem makes us aware that in the world we live in there are people who live in total darkness-cannot see. These are people who one would expect to be bitter and even angry towards God but in the poem the blind persona has a positive outlook to life. This makes us aware that in this world there are people who are handicapped but they do not whine and lament they do

their best to serve their creator and thus fulfil their purpose on this planet. Another poem that has the ability to make us aware of the world around us is 'A Poison Tree'. This poem makes us aware of the fact that we live in a world that is a melting pot of good and evil. This poem make us aware of the evil nature of some people around us. The persona in the poet had an altercation with a friend and he forgave his friend but he was angry at his friend and he fed his wrath. The poet hid his resentment behind smiles while his wrath grew day and night. The poem warns us of the hypocrisy of people around us. Obviously candidates have a wide selection of poems to choose from and what is important is the learner's personal response to the poem-how the poem has made the learners to think deeply about something they were not necessarily aware of before. Better candidates will show how the poets have used language to convey their message.

BRIAN WALTER and FELICITY WOOD (eds.): *Groundwork***13 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark**

The poem is dominated by strong feelings of disappointment. From the beginning the poet remembers with a tinge of sadness the days they used to spend together with his lover. 'With faces full of smiles' and eyes full of joy and loving. Most disappointingly the poet says, 'But now it's over'. What makes the disappointment so great is that the poet insinuates that the break up was sudden and unexpected like a bolt from the blue. The poet repeats the phrase, 'I remember' in the beginning of the second stanza to show that his remembrance of the lost precious moments is torturous. What makes the feelings of disappointment so intense is the memory of the great time they spent together. For example, 'When we used to talk and never stopped.' The refrain is over now at the end of the stanza serves to highlight the bitter disappointment of the separation and creates a gloomy feeling. In the third stanza the poet continues to remember the moments they spent enjoying the beauty of nature and feeling like they owned the world but he then cautions his lover not to remind herself of it not because it's over but simply because it belongs to the past. It's like there is a disappointing finality to this separation that simply says there is no way back for the lovers. The poet then brings in an intensely disappointing aspect to the poem that the lover is the one who wrecked his life apart. He then also reveals his inability to accept that the relationship has ended which exacerbates his disappointment. The way the poem ends it is like the poet still harbours hopes of a reunion. Better candidates will engage sensitively with the language of the poem.

14 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

Change in life is inevitable this fact is revealed in the poem *The Dry Season*. In the poem change comes in the form of the passage of time which manifests itself in the seasonal changes. The summer season has vanished with its beauty to be replaced by the dry winter season. This is evidenced by the leaves being blown down because they are dry. The change has brought cold dry wind which torments the people. We see men running for shelter/cover and even the glorious beauty of nature is gone, 'half bare trees'. In as much as this change appears undesirable the poet observes the beauty that accompanies it, 'Straw-gold hues of dryness'. Candidates must realize that even this season too will soon come to pass and soon a new season will be upon us. In this poem the change appears to be cyclical and a necessary part of life. In the poem *Wind A Change*, the poet compares political change to wind which blows soft but steadfast meaning that change though delayed surely comes. In this poem workers in sugarcane plantations are yearning for change that will set them free from exploitation. The poet suggests that the oppressed should bring change and revolt against white monopoly capital. The slaves are discreet in their quest for change such that the slave owner in his 'big house' is not aware of the insurrection that is brewing outside. 'Keep your fire coming secret'. The change in this poem is therefore a clarion call for emancipation from slavery. At the end the poem ends with one word line emphasising that the cry for change must be handled discreetly. Better candidates will respond sensitively to the way language has been used in this poem to convey meaning.

15 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

The poet in the *Letter from a Contract Worker* writes of his sadness evoked by the fact that he is longing to see his lover but cannot because they are a great distance apart. He dearly misses his lover and desperately wills to write her a letter. He is going through an emotional

roller-coaster as he longs to see his love on the other hand he has a gnawing fear of losing her. The fear of losing his lover adds to the sadness of the poet. This he says leaves him with 'a nameless pain which pursues me' and his life is wrapped in sorrow. This creates so much sadness for the poet and for the reader. His sadness is deepened by his remembrance of the time they spent together and the beauty of his lover. The remembrance of the beautiful exciting times shared together piles up his sadness because of his being away. Candidates are expected to note that right through the poem the poet feels melancholic and at the end the sadness is magnified by the fact that the poet's lover cannot read. What then puts the nail in the coffin is that even the love-sick poet cannot write 'and I – 'oh the hopelessness – cannot write.

In the poem *Boy on a Swing*, the innocence of the boy towards the difficulty in understanding what is happening around him is very sad. He is very confused as his thoughts are troubled and increasingly causes sadness. The boy's poverty brings sadness as his torn shirt is likened to a tattered kite. He asks big questions to which he cannot get clear answers. Life poses a danger to him because his childhood is tainted by the society he lives in. Better candidates will show how apartheid affected the innocent life of the boy's desperation to know his father.

ELISE VARGA (ed.): *UNBROKEN CHAINS: An Anthology of Poetry*

16 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

The poem is obviously mournful as the persona is lamenting her imminent death. Rossetti repeats the word 'remember' throughout the entire poem, as if she fears that her beloved will not heed her request. She feels that the people she loves will forget her thus keep reminding them to 'remember' her. This brings emptiness and sadness and it also reflects the bitterness that separation imposes on one's life. What makes death such a dreaded occurrence is its finality – permanence. The "silent land" is a symbol of death, emphasizing the poet's loneliness without her beloved rather, which is stronger than her fear of death itself. It is very touching that she leaves good and bad memories to her loved ones; however she wishes she is remembered in a good way. Basically death is not an acceptable separation for it is permanent –thus making it very painful and unforgettable. The poet can finally be at peace because she has renounced her desire for earthly pleasures, such as the physical presence of her beloved. She is even accepting of death, content to exist only in her beloved's memory. However, she has not yet made peace with the possibility that her lover will forget her; this form of death would be more painful than her physical expiration. The poet even renounces the need to be remembered, which is ironic because the poem is titled "Remember." She wishes for her beloved to be happy, even if that means forgetting her. The narrator sacrifices her personal desire in an expression of true love. 'Remember' ultimately deals with the struggle between physical existence and the afterlife. Rossetti grapples with the idea of a physical body, which is subject to decay and death, and how it relates to an eternal soul. Better candidates will engage with the language of the text

17 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

In the poem Sonnet 109, the poet's intention is to persuade a beloved that he is the right person for him or her. The poet is trying to persuade his beloved to forgive his infidelity. He is also trying to convince his beloved that he remains true in his heart even though he may have wandered in the past. He justifies his infidelity by blaming his being away but begs his lover to stay because he has repented from his promiscuous ways and she is the only beloved one in the whole universe. In Sonnet 101 the poet persuades his beloved to understand that even though she has ideals of truth and beauty they still depend on him for their existence and her dignity as she is inspired by him. He persuades her to stay with him for he has the ability of making his beloved eternally young and beautiful, forcing her to be with him for he is responsible for taking care and maintaining her beauty. Better candidates will make use of words or the language used by the poets to show how a beloved persuades another in order to stay in their relationship.

18 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark

This is an open question where candidates will be met at their chosen ground. What is of utmost importance is that candidates must respond to the question in a way that will clearly show the element of being surprised. Candidates could possibly opt for Holy Sonnet X: "Death be not proud" by John Donne. This poem addresses a much feared subject 'death' and the way the poet expresses his thoughts and feelings towards death renders it powerless. This brings the idea of surprise because the persona undermines death, he is not petrified or shaken by the prospect of dying because it is his belief that death is not final. He believes that there is after death life. What further creates surprise in the poem is how the poet belittles death and points out other factors that have the same effect as death or even better. The poet opines that death is temporary and therefore should not boast and people should not tremble before it because at the end death will be vanquished when the dead wake eternally. Better candidates will show how the poets have used language to convey the idea of surprise.

SECTION C

PROSE

HARPER LEE: *To Kill a Mocking Bird***19 Refer to the Photostats and descriptors in arriving at your mark.**

The question demands that candidates tackle the two aspects of the passage; amusing as well as serious one. This passage reveals some serious conflict in Atticus' family. Aunt Alexandra's mission is to correct what she feels Atticus has done wrong; that is not teaching his children about family pride and gentle breeding. She is of the idea that Atticus has failed in raising his children, in fact she thinks that he himself is not coping, that is why he is now defending niggers. The amusing aspect of the passage includes Alexandra's attempt at introducing Scout to Maycomb's 'fine ladies' only to regret when Scout appears dirty and having nothing on her resembling fine breeding. Also her attempt to teach the children about the Finch family only to find that Atticus has already told them real things, negative and all, instead of the rosy picture that Alexandra is trying to stamp to the minds of the children. The amusement comes with how horrified she becomes that the children were told the truth. Atticus' attempts at trying and failing dismally to change his children to this new thing may seem amusing but has a serious implication. They are being changed into what they are not and as a result there is conflict; Atticus is very uncomfortable and so are his children. A good response will closely use the writing to show this.

20 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

This is a wide-ranging question. Candidates are challenged to show a positive side of Calpurnia which makes her a lovable and valuable member of the Finch Family. With Atticus not having a wife, Calpurnia plays a very important role of being 'their mother'. Atticus is very pleased with the way she handles the children. She does not spoil them. She disciplines them when necessary. There was a time when Scout said she hated Calpurnia with a passion, simply because she felt she was being hard on her. Calpurnia is proud of these children and is also very protective of them. Such pride and protectiveness can be seen when she takes them to her church. Alexandra might think otherwise but Atticus feels that without Calpurnia he would not have coped and therefore no one is good enough to replace Calpurnia. No doubt the candidates will have other ideas; as examiners should accept them as long as they are relevant.

21 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

This indeed was a very difficult moment for Bob Ewell. His sordid life and lies were laid bare by Atticus for all in the courtroom to see. Atticus had made it obvious that the left handed Bob Ewell had beaten Mayella, and that he had failed to get Mayella to the hospital despite all the running around that he seems to have done that afternoon. Although Bob Ewell had been mug and rude during the questioning, he was however very humiliated. His thoughts should therefore reveal some anger at Atticus. Revenge may as well be part of his thoughts. He may want to show Atticus who Bob Ewell really is; a smug, rude, vulgar individual who will not be humiliated in public. Candidates should bring out this vindictive voice.

WILLIAM GOLDING: *Lord of the Flies*

22 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

The key to this response lies in the word 'contrasting'. Candidates will be expected to present differing pictures of Ralph and Piggy. Ralph is portrayed as more physical and more daring than the other boy. Even though Piggy thinks he cannot half-swim, he gets in the water anyway and Piggy gets envious at this show of freedom and carefree attitude. Piggy is still bound by his auntie's orders that he should not swim because he has asthma, to which Ralph says 'sucks to your auntie!' Whilst Ralph dives care freely in the water, Piggy is said to 'carefully take off his shorts' and sit in the water as it comes up to his neck. Besides the physical difference between the boys; their background also contrast. Ralph has a father whom he is proud of; he brags that he taught him how to swim, and he is a commander in the Navy and soon enough, he will rescue them. Piggy on the other hand has no father to brag about, just an aunt who has a sweet shop and by the look of things, having had to eat as many sweets as he liked had a negative effect on his body. There is another contrast between Piggy and Ralph: Piggy seems more intelligent. He is clever enough to realise that it will not be possible for Ralph's father to rescue them. A fact that seemingly Ralph was not aware of. Good responses will pay particular attention to the language used and its effects.

23 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

A boss is someone who is in charge. Someone who gives orders in a domineering manner. The responses must show if Ralph deserves to be called the boss. This being a wide ranging question allows the candidates to use any material they deem fit. Expect that a lot of candidates will agree that Ralph deserves to be the leader or the boss. Some ideas that they might use are; his physical appearance. He might make a boxer; he has a commanding presence but has a 'mildness about his mouth and eyes that proclaimed no evil' such is a positive description and it sets him apart from the other boys. His good breeding and easy charm also makes him a good leader. He is able to maintain some order in the tides of the boys. For instance he pursues the ideas of having shelters, and of the boys not relieving themselves anywhere. He is sensible enough to realise that only keeping a fire burning might get them rescued. However, other views may point out that he at times got confused by Jack and his hunting gimmicks and that without Piggy, Ralph would not have been a proper boss. They may point out that Ralph seemed powerless when Jack took all the bigger boys into his camp. Allow the candidates to respond at their own chosen ground. Relevance and detail remain key to producing a good response.

24 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

At this moment, Simon tries to find answers about the beast or the snake thing that seems to spoil the boys' happiness at being all alone in an island, with no adults to nag them. He had been with Jack and Ralph when they first went to find out more about the place on which they had landed. It had been so exciting to see such a beautiful island and that it was their own. Lately though talks of the beastie or snake thing dominated the boys talk especially in the night. Such talk created a lot of fear amongst them. The shelters now served a dual purpose; to keep the cold and rain away as well as to hide from the beast. Simon is now determined to get to the bottom of all this. He is a very quiet and humble person. His thoughts should reflect his determination to prove that the beast is not real. The other boys do not understand him. They say he is 'queer and funny'. His good intentions, sensibleness should dominate his thoughts. Good responses should bring out Simon's voice of reason and care.

**BARRIE WADE (ed.): *Into the Wind: Contemporary short stories*
*In English***

25 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

From the way Lellie has been described as a dumb Martian at the very beginning when we learn of her, yet she is far from being dumb and wins our admiration. She has educated herself through reading and her learning has brought about an intelligent woman who understand the way of life on Jupiter. She has also learnt ways to cope with Duncan's ill-treatment without him realising her plans. The way she gets her revenge and sets herself free from Duncan's abusive nature makes one admire her for the skills she has attained through reading books and gaining vast knowledge, even more than Duncan. She tricks Duncan in a way that he becomes trapped in the dome and freezes to death. Her unmoving reaction makes us further admire her, even at a time when Duncan was desperate to be saved, she kept still and indifferent. Better candidates will engage with the way he goes about tricking him, without him being suspicious, and will acknowledge her interest to know more even about her life after Duncan's death when she becomes a widow.

26 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

The candidates have not been told the unpleasant side of life in the two stories. However there are some prominent issues in both stories. In the *Lemon Orchard* for instance racism is the main idea. We witness a man brutalised by others simply because he is of a different colour from the other four men. They think he has no rights at all. He should accept whatever treatment the so called white men find appropriate. They call him all sorts of names and promise to beat him into submission. He must learn who his 'bosses' are. No doubt this is a very dark and unpleasant side of life and the candidates should refer to the text to support their ideas. In the *Sniper* we witness another unpleasant side of life. War. The story presents war as such a futile exercise, which turns the young and the old into animals who kill without mercy. The candidates will be expected to use the details in the story i.e. how the war turns people against one another, even harmless old women are killed, and brother turns against brother. Good responses will not just recall the unpleasant incidents but will attempt to explain why they are unpleasant.

27 Refer to the Photostats and band descriptors in arriving at your mark.

Jane has had a very traumatic experience. Her encounter with Collier has left her disappointed and sad. Earlier on when she volunteered to be an umpire she had not bargained for the exchange she has had with her crush, Collier. No doubt candidates will capture the appropriate voice of great disappointment, embarrassment and hurt for Jane as Collier openly defies her interest in visiting him to play tennis at his home. Her voice became woolly and her eyes teary as she felt everybody laughing at her. Better candidates will echo Jane's self-pity, sadness and anger towards Collier's rejection.