

MARKING GUIDELINES

EXAMINATION		NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE	
GRADE		12	
DATE		NOVEMBER 2025	
SUBJECT		ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE	
PAPER		2	
MARK TOTAL		70	
DURATION (HOURS)		2½	
NUMBER OF PAGES		16	



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KOMPREENSIEWE ASSESSERINGSINSTITUUT

FINAL APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINES

DATE OF MEETING	
UMALUSI MODERATOR	
CHIEF MARKER	
INTERNAL MODERATOR	



INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Candidates are required to answer questions from **TWO** sections.
2. This marking guideline is merely a guide to assess learners' responses.
3. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.

MARKING GUIDELINES

- A candidate may not answer more than **ONE** question on the same genre.
- 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.
- If answers are incorrectly numbered, mark according to the marking guideline.
- If a spelling error affects the meaning, mark incorrect. If it does not affect the meaning, mark correct.
- If the candidate does not use inverted commas when asked to quote, **do not penalise**.
- 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.

SECTION A: NOVEL

QUESTION 1: *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD* by Harper Lee

- 1.1
- 1.1.1 D true goodness and innocence that should always be protected ✓
 - 1.1.2 C an unfavourable opinion formed based on limited knowledge ✓
 - 1.1.3 A a symbol of hope and beauty in the novel ✓
 - 1.1.4 B a cruel treatment over a period of time ✓ (4)
- 1.2 C. flower. ✓ (1)
- 1.3 Jem does not react immediately ✓ but later he flies into a rage/he destroys Mrs Dubose's camellia bushes. ✓ (2)
- 1.4 Mrs Dubose sent Jem a camellia as a symbol of her gratitude. ✓ He, however, thinks that she is still mocking him. ✓ (2)
- 1.5
- 1.5.1 Angry/outraged/indignant/resentful ✓
(Accept other synonyms.) (1)
 - 1.5.2 She called Atticus a 'nigger lover' ✓ and said he was 'trash'. ✓ (2)
- 1.6 It is something Atticus expected Scout to do, not Jem. / He thought Jem was more mature/had calmed down a bit. ✓ (1)
- 1.7 She wanted to rid herself of her morphine addiction even though she knew she was going to die. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.8 He knows he cannot win Tom Robinson's case because it is a case of black people against white people, but he takes the case and gives it his best because he believes Tom is innocent. He places himself and his family in jeopardy in his efforts to help Tom never shirking from what he considers is the right way of action. Many of the people in the town turn against him and his family because of this, but he perseveres. ✓✓✓ (Accept other suitable answers. This is a global mark – give one or two marks if poorly substantiated.) (3)
- [18]**
- 1.9 The sheriff ✓ (1)
- 1.10 Simile ✓ (1)



- 1.11 In both situations the people of the town are awaiting the outcome of a dramatic incident in their lives. Atticus is the principal actor in each of the dramas and Scout the spectator. ✓✓✓
(Accept other suitable answers) (3)
- 1.12
- 1.12.1 His actions in court are compared to the incident during which he killed the mad dog with one shot. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.12.2 He is said to have aimed a shot but this time to have had no bullet in the gun. ✓ (1)
- 1.13 Judge Taylor became alert and sat up straight. ✓ (1)
- 1.14 “moving like underwater swimmers” ✓ (Do not penalise for omission of quotation marks.) (1)
- 1.15 As a lawyer’s child she knew that a jury never looks at a defendant if he/she has been found guilty. ✓ (1)
- 1.16 1.16.1 Tom is guilty. ✓ (1)
- 1.16.2 Racial prejudice/racism/Tom is black and Mayella is white. ✓ (1)
- 1.17 Jem loses some of his childhood innocence, realising that fairness and justice are not guaranteed. ✓✓
(Accept other well-substantiated answers.) (2)
- 1.18 He maintains a quiet dignity, choosing not to show bitterness or anger.
He recognises the limitations of his world but never stops fighting for justice within those boundaries. ✓✓ (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]



QUESTION 2: CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY by Alan Paton

- 2.1
- 2.1.1 C murdered man ✓ (1)
- 2.1.2 D Gertrude's nephew ✓ (1)
- 2.1.3 A carpenter and politician ✓ (1)
- 2.1.4 B reverend ✓ (1)
- 2.2 Msimangu ✓ (1)
- 2.3 Figuratively ✓, it is not literally dark like it might be at night – it is the darkness of a lack of faith in God. ✓ (2)
- 2.4 B. the destruction of the tribal system. ✓ (1)
- 2.5 'these are tragic things.' ✓ (1)
- 2.6 'They are not all so' indicates that people are different. ✓ (1)
- 2.7 Msimangu believes that the breakdown of tribal structures ✓ has led to a loss of guidance and support, ✓ resulting in crime and lawlessness among the younger generation. ✓ (3)
- 2.8 Bitter/harsh/angry/sharp. ✓ (1)
- 2.9 Personification, ✓ fear rules the land like a person. ✓ (2)
- 2.10 Msimangu is expressing frustration over the minimal resources, rights, and support provided to black South Africans by the ruling white authorities. ✓✓ (2)
- [18]**
- 2.11 James Jarvis's son is killed by Absalom Kumalo, the reverend of Ndotsheni's son, **but** he does not hold a grudge and is willing to help the children of Ndotsheni by giving them milk. ✓✓ (2 or 0) (2)
- 2.12 God ✓ (1)
- 2.13 He builds a dam. ✓ /He brings the agricultural demonstrator to teach the people of Ndotsheni how to farm using modern agricultural methods/ ✓ how to restore the soil. He rebuilds the church. ✓
NOTE: Any TWO of the above responses are acceptable.
No credit will be given for 'he gives them milk'. (2)



- 2.14 The milk symbolises the compassion ✓ and generosity ✓ of Mr Jarvis, as well as his commitment to supporting the community ✓, especially the vulnerable children. Accept any TWO of the above responses. (2)
- 2.15 The small boy is kind/compassionate/caring. He realises the plight of the children of Ndotsheni which causes his grandfather (James Jarvis) to give milk to them. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.16 Kumalo stutters and stammers before finally pointing up to the sky, indicating his gratitude and blessing. ✓✓ (2)
- 2.17 The friend expresses his deep loyalty and respect for Jarvis, ✓ implying he would willingly sacrifice his life if Jarvis asked him to. ✓ (2)
- 2.18 The passage shows the beginnings of reconciliation between Kumalo and Jarvis's family, especially as Jarvis provides milk for the children. Despite the tragedy caused by Kumalo's son, Jarvis chooses to respond with compassion rather than resentment. ✓✓✓✓ (This is a global mark. Give full marks if well-substantiated.) (4)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]



QUESTION 3: LUNTU MASIZA TELLS THE TRUTH by Penny Lorimer

3.1

- 3.1.1 C the arrangement of events within a story ✓ (1)
- 3.1.2 D where the story takes place ✓ (1)
- 3.1.3 A a work of fiction or semi-fiction ✓ (1)
- 3.1.4 B the outcome of a situation ✓ (1)

3.2 Luntu and Bandi are scolded by Mr Bali for banging the furniture. ✓ Bandi nervously giggles in response which makes Luntu laugh at him. ✓ Mr Bandi tells them to share a joke and not laugh alone. ✓ (3)

3.3 3.3.1 You must pass a maths test, a reading test, a critical thinking test and an interview. (Any TWO) ✓✓ (2)

3.3.2 Luntu persuades his grandmother to visit the school with him ✓ where he tries to impress the principal and teachers by speaking, at which Luntu is very good. ✓ (2)

3.4 Luntu and Bandi react differently. Luntu is more aggressive and arrogant, ✓ while Bandi is keen to have the teachers like him, so he is polite and humble. ✓ (2)

3.5 A kicked cat makes an unpleasant sound ✓ and this reflects Luntu's negative feelings towards Unathi. ✓ (2)

3.6 She trapped a rat in her school jacket and beat it to death against the walls of the school. ✓✓ (2)

3.7 Unathi informs the learners that she has AIDS and has no parents. ✓ (1)

[18]

3.8

3.8.1 Metaphor ✓ (1)

3.8.2 Mr Bali also faced his own problems ✓ caused by the grief and loneliness he experienced after his wife's death ✓ and his fight with cancer which eventually caused his death. ✓ (3)

3.9 He had been in line to win the junior provincial division. ✓ (1)

3.10 C. 'I can't help giving a short laugh'. ✓ (1)



- 3.11 Luntu is responsible for exposing Unathi's HIV status and believing bad things about her **but** she still took his position on the SLC. / Unathi was not well liked, but took the position of the popular Luntu on the SLC (2 or 0). ✓✓ (2)
- 3.12 It shows that Luntu is aware of the promise he made to Mr Bali when he first committed to writing this assignment. He is fulfilling his commitment which shows that he is being responsible. Mr Bali is no longer alive, but Luntu realises that he is also fulfilling a commitment to himself by finishing the story. ✓✓✓ (Accept other well-substantiated answers.) (3)
- 3.13 Luntu comes to terms with the loss of Mr Bali. He finds out about the losses Mr Bali suffered in his life and realises that loss is experienced by everyone and that the way to deal with losses is to face them honestly and bravely. ✓✓ The fact that Luntu is coping with his sadness and the difficulty in his life shows that he has matured emotionally. ✓✓ (Accept other well-substantiated answers.) (4)
- 3.14 At the beginning, Unathi is reserved and uncertain. Through her journey, Unathi learns to confront her fears and insecurities, gradually becoming more open and honest with those around her. ✓✓ (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]

SECTION B: DRAMA

QUESTION 4: *MACBETH* by William Shakespeare

4.1

- 4.1.1 C beheaded ✓ (1)
- 4.1.2 D suicide ✓ (1)
- 4.1.3 A executed ✓ (1)
- 4.1.4 B murdered ✓ (1)

4.2

- 4.2.1 Inverness ✓ (1)
- 4.2.2 Doubtful/unsure//unsettled/unconvinced/undecided/tortured ✓ (1)

4.3 Duncan's murder ✓ (1)

4.4 If Macbeth does not have to face the consequences of murdering Duncan in this life on earth, he would murder Duncan. ✓✓ (2)

4.5 Duncan is a family member ✓ Macbeth's king ✓ and Duncan is his guest. ✓ (3)

4.6 B. Duncan's royal powers and abilities ✓ (1)

4.7

- 4.7.1 Simile ✓ (1)
- 4.7.2 Macbeth says Duncan is such a good man his goodness ✓ will plead like angels/heaven will plead for him. ✓ (2)

4.8 Yes. He realises there is judgement on earth: what you do to others will happen to you. / He is so convinced that he will have to face consequences that he decides against killing Duncan to avoid judgment. ✓✓

NOTE: Do not award a mark for YES. (2)

[18]

4.9

- 4.9.1 Macduff was not **naturally** born by woman but by caesarean. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.9.2 Appearance vs reality. ✓ (1)

4.10 Macbeth believes he has nothing to fear until Birnam wood marches up to the hill to Dunsinane. Trees cannot uproot themselves and march. ✓✓✓ (3)



- 4.11 The last king carries a mirror in his hand in which the line is reflected. ✓ (1)
- 4.12 Banquo's descendants will be kings. ✓ (1)
- 4.13 Yes. Now I see 'tis true; ✓
For the blood-boltered Banquo smiles upon me. ✓
NOTE: Do not award a mark for YES. (2)
- 4.14 To ask England for help to rid Scotland from Macbeth. / To ask England to raise an army against Scotland ruled by Macbeth. ✓ (1)
- 4.15 He gives orders for Macduff's family ✓ and household to be killed. ✓ (2)
- 4.16 Macbeth damns the witches and all those that trust them, but he trusts them and so damns himself. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.17 Macbeth changes from a respected nobleman to a ruthless tyrant. ✓✓
(Accept other applicable answers.) (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION B: [35]



QUESTION 5: *THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S WIFE* by Charles J. Fourie

5.1

- 5.1.1 C Prisoner ✓ (1)
- 5.1.2 D Protagonist ✓ (1)
- 5.1.3 A The lighthouse keeper ✓ (1)
- 5.1.4 B Assistant ✓ (1)

5.2 Lamprecht's tone is resigned/reflective/showing acceptance of his physical decline. / Concerned (about his own well-being). ✓ (1)

5.3 'Life changes course with the blink of an eye' ✓ "One moment you're drifting out in the calm, next moment you hit a storm and life takes a twist." (1)

5.4 Lamprecht acknowledges the harm of smoking and drinking but continues to indulge in it. ✓✓ (2)

5.5 C. William Shakespeare ✓ (1)

5.6 Lamprecht is very jealous and believes that Stella flirted with another man. ✓ (1)

5.7 Stella does not pay attention to what Lamprecht is saying. She is caught up in her own thoughts. ✓✓ (2)

5.8 The dialogue shows Lamprecht's dependency on small pleasures and memories to cope with the solitude, ✓ while Stella finds comfort in literature. ✓ (2)

5.9 Barney comments on Stella's beauty and brings her flowers when he comes to supper. Stella gives no encouragement, yet Lamprecht grabs Barney round the throat and threatens to kill him. ✓✓
Plaatjes has no romantic designs on Stella, yet Lamprecht attacks him twice, the first time unsuccessfully when Plaatjes dodges away before subduing Lamprecht in a wrestling hold, and the second 'successfully' when he cuts out his tongue. ✓✓ (4)

[18]

5.10 The words are written in italics. ✓ (1)

5.11 To build the boat. / To cope with the loss of his wife/his situation on the island. ✓ (1)

5.12 It reflects Plaatjes's emotional detachment and resistance to forming a personal connection. It creates distance between them. / Plaatjes knows they do not have the same status: he is a prisoner whereas she is the lighthouse keeper's wife. ✓✓ (2)

5.13 The boat symbolises escape ✓ and hope. / A return to his waiting people. ✓ (2)



- 5.14 He stole vegetables. ✓ (1)
- 5.15 Despite the warning light, many ships have struck the rocks and the heavy Atlantic Ocean surf has pounded them to pieces. It is the planks from these shipwrecks that Plaatjes collects on the rocky shore and uses to build his boats. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.16
- 5.16.1 Metaphor ✓ (1)
- 5.16.2 The emotion of being in love ✓ is compared to physical drowning. ✓ (2)
- 5.17 Both characters confront personal losses. ✓
Plaatjes with his wife Flora ✓ and Stella with her emotional distance from Adriaan. ✓ (3)
- 5.18 Stella is determined and has empathy with Plaatjes. She tries to connect with Plaatjes and understand his pain, even when he pushes her away. ✓✓
(Accept other well-substantiated answers.) (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION B: [35]

SECTION C: SHORT STORIES

QUESTION 6: *THE NEW TRIBE* by Buchi Emecheta

6.1

- 6.1.1 C a dreamer ✓ (1)
- 6.1.2 D teacher ✓ (1)
- 6.1.3 A dinner lady ✓ (1)
- 6.1.4 B protective ✓ (1)

6.2 Julia was left in a Tesco bag in a phone booth. ✓ Julian, the local paperboy, found her and brought her to the Arlingtons. ✓
One of the social workers brought Chester to the Arlingtons. ✓ His mother found out she was expecting twins and the father was not ready to accept another man's child. ✓ (4)

6.3 Catherine has followed Julia's progress in the press. ✓ Since the Arlingtons are Christians she knows that Chester will have a better chance in life with them. ✓ (2)

6.4

6.4.1 Personification/hyperbole ✓ (1)

6.4.2 Personification: The room is not silent. The people in the room are silent. This emphasises the shock when the Arlingtons realise that the baby will be a black child. ✓✓
Hyperbole: The shock of the Arlingtons, realising the baby will be a black child, is being exaggerated. ✓✓ (2)

6.5 B. get information and clarify inconsistencies. ✓ (1)

6.6 By making Ginny an elaborate Christmas card ✓ and giving her a pretty diary with a cover of roses and violets. ✓ (2)

6.7 Yes. Arthur is the emotionally stronger parent/he is gentle and seldom loses his temper/he is generous and loving/he is supportive and dependable. ✓✓
(Accept other well-substantiated answers.) (2)

[18]



QUESTION 7: VILLAGE PEOPLE by Bessie Head

- 7.1 The need for food. ✓ (1)
- 7.2 The old lady openly displayed her hunger, ✓ a vulnerability that made them uncomfortable. ✓
(DO NOT accept they were embarrassed.) (2)
- 7.3.1 She has been sent by the old woman's family to bring a pail of water to the narrator to thank her for her act of kindness/having given the older woman food when she collapsed earlier. ✓✓ (2)
- 7.3.2 'squatted' ✓ (1)
- 7.4 She does not want to show her feelings. ✓ (1)
- 7.5 The young woman's silence and avoidance of eye contact and reserved attitude confuse the narrator. ✓ The narrator feels unable to question her motives or presence. ✓ (2)
- 7.6 The story explores the suffering of village people and the ways in which these poverty-stricken rural people practise a form of Ubuntu (humanity), where they care for and support one another. ✓✓ (2)
- 7.7 The young woman is there to thank the speaker for her kindness shown to an elderly lady. She does not speak at all which makes it difficult for her to convey her purpose, but the intention is gratitude. She brings the speaker a pail of water, having nothing else to give. By this act she returns the warmth and love shown to the old lady. These actions show that the people of the village take care of each other. ✓✓✓ (Accept other well-substantiated answers.) (3)
- 7.8
- 7.8.1 Confused/uncertain/helpless/exasperation ✓ (1)
- 7.8.2 She does not know what the young woman wants ✓ because she says nothing. ✓ (2)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION C: [35]



SECTION D: POETRY

QUESTION 8: SONNET 18 by William Shakespeare

8.1

- 8.1.1 sonnet ✓ (1)
- 8.1.2 quatrains ✓ (1)
- 8.1.3 rhyming couplet ✓ (1)
- 8.1.4 change ✓ (1)

8.2 D. the beautiful youth is more mild and pleasant. ✓ (1)

8.3 Summer is too rough: the winds shake off the flower buds. ✓
 Summer is way too short; it does not last long enough. ✓ (2)

8.4 Everything pretty changes for the worse due to an accident/something unforeseen that happens ✓ or loses its looks in a natural way in the course of time. ✓ (2)

8.5 8.5.1 Personification ✓ (1)

8.5.2 The beauty of the beloved will last forever. Death will never be able to say it has claimed the beloved. ✓✓ (2)

8.6 The word 'But' indicates a change in the argument in this case from how summer, because it always changes, does not measure up to describing the beauty of the beloved to what the beloved's beauty is really like – eternal. ✓✓ (2)

8.7 Admiration/appreciation/enthusiasm/reverence ✓ (1)

8.8 Yes. In the case of Shakespeare, the lines of poetry are read to this day, and we still wonder about this person's beauty.

OR

No. The poem really is more about how Shakespeare's poetry will last than the beauty of the person is described. We also really learn more about summer than how beautiful this person is supposed to be.

DO NOT award a mark for Yes or No. Give credit for a well-substantiated answer. ✓✓✓ (3)

[18]



QUESTION 9: *INVERSNAID* by Gerald Hopkins

- 9.1 The importance of preserving the natural world. Hopkins emphasises the need to appreciate and safeguard the untouched beauty of nature from the destructive influence of industrialisation and human activity. ✓✓ (2)
- 9.2 Respectful/appreciative/reverential/contemplative/admiring ✓
(Accept other suitable answers.) (1)
- 9.3 Inversnaid is in Scotland and not in England. ✓ (1)
- 9.4 The colour and texture of the stream, ✓ likening its appearance to the smooth, glossy brown of a horse's back. ✓ (2)
- 9.5 The dark pool symbolises depth and mystery, ✓ and its 'fell-frowning' appearance conveys an emotional intensity, possibly reflecting despair or introspection. ✓ (2)
- 9.6
- 9.6.1 The line describes the relentless and circular motion of the water. ✓ (1)
- 9.6.2 The line suggests that despair is an emotion that can overwhelm an individual, much like the circular motion of the water. ✓ (1)
- 9.7 He describes 'the braes' (hillsides), degged (sprinkled) with dew covered in wiry vegetation and the ('beadbonny ash'), ash trees around the water's edge, and they contain beautiful 'bead[s]' or berries. ✓✓✓✓
(Any THREE of the above) (3)
- 9.8.1 Alliteration ✓ (1)
- 9.8.2 The repetition draws attention to the plea for preservation. It is a call to protect the 'wet' and 'wildness' that enrich the earth. ✓✓ (2)
- 9.9 The stream and the wild countryside give a rich quality to the world. This will be lost if the world loses places like these. He says 'Long live' such places. ✓ (1)

[17]

TOTAL SECTION C: [35]

GRAND TOTAL: [70]