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GR12 ENGLISH HL PRELIM EXAMINATION PAPER 1 2024 MARKING GUIDELINES

Model answers are suggested. Please refer to IEB descriptors

QUESTION 1 COMPREHENSION

Read the article, 'The Elegance of Typos' by Paige Nick (**TEXT 1**) and answer the questions that follow.

1.1. Do you think the word "typos" is more suitable for the title than "typing errors"?

Referring to the register of the article, explain your reasoning. (3)

"Typos" is a euphemism / abbreviation for "typing errors" – it does not sound so serious, so it fits with the informal register of the article (1). "Typing errors" uses the full words rather than an abbreviation / the word "errors" is quite harsh and serious, which would suggest a more formal tone (1 mark). The article is about the humour/poetry of everyday minor typing errors which happen by accident – not due to ignorance – thus article is not serious, so more informal "typos" is more fitting (1).

1.2. What is the effect of the list and subsequent phrase in paragraph 1(see the extract below)? (2)

Penicillin, Post-it Notes, Teflon, cornflakes. All invented by accident.

The effect is to emphasise how many useful things were created / invented unintentionally.

1.3. Why does the author regard "some typos" as "important", rather than "unimportant" (paragraph 1), accidents? Use your own words. (2)

Many of the typos sound very poetic and add to the richness of the english language as we experience it (1 mark). They often have some profound message – message worth consideration/ thinking about/ contains an accidental truth (1 mark).

1.4. Why do you think the author uses the intentional typos "soaping list" (paragraph 4) and "word for the trees" (paragraph 6)? Justify your reasoning.(2)

They fit the topic / message of the article and tongue-in-cheek style (1 mark). It creates humour in the same way that she is discussing typos (1 mark).

1.5. How would an inelegant typo such as "their/there/they're ... "help us manage our expectations of the sender's capabilities" (paragraph 5)? Explain. (3)

You would realise that the writer is limited to some extent in their understanding of English because he/she is unable to use the correct word. Thus one's expectations might then not be too high. The reader would make allowances for a limited understanding/knowledge on the part of the writer and adjust the communication/ expectations accordingly.

(Use IEB descriptors for 3-mark questions)

1.6. Name the figure of speech employed in: “You can read your own writing a gazillion times ...” (paragraph 6) and suggest why the writer has chosen to use it. (2)

Hyperbole – the exaggeration emphasises the point that no matter how many times you read your own writing, you may still miss a typo (1 mark for correct figure of speech, 1 mark for explanation).

1.7. Referring to paragraphs 10 to 13, explain the difference in response to typos in advertisements by first language English speakers compared to non-mother tongue speakers. (2)

Mother tongue speakers are more likely to notice errors and be distrustful of advertisements with typos as they are more familiar with the correct use of the language than those who are not mother tongue speakers.

(Use IEB descriptors for 2-mark questions) same as 1.5?

1.8. Referring to paragraphs 10 to 12, explain why typos could be a costly mistake. Use your own words. (2)

Research reveals that adverts with errors get fewer clicks because it's natural for humans to mistrust errors.

1.9. What is the purpose of the text? Justify your answer by referring to the text. (2)

Entertainment – some humorous, informal aspect to the writing – tongue-in-cheek style creates entertainment for reader, e.g. “buy beard” instead of “buy bread”

1.10. Discuss the tone of the narrator. Refer to the text in your response. (2)

Positive tone about all these accidental typos; they create “fingertip-sonnets”. She says they make sentences “more poetic” / “entertaining”.

Refer to TEXT 1b.

1.11. By referring to both visual and verbal elements, discuss **to what extent** the **supervisor** (who made a typo in his email) or the **assistant** (following his instructions in the laboratory) are **responsible** for the **outcome** of the research. (3)

Own opinion. Must show an understanding of the humour of the cartoon in response.

Sample answer: The bell jars containing gnomes placed all around the laboratory seem out of place in what is obviously a scientific environment. The assistant has been studying “gnomes” instead of “genomes”. We know that this is the error, as the word “genomes” is in capitals and underlined. It could be argued that the supervisor is ultimately responsible for whatever research is done in the laboratory, although surely the assistant should know what the focus of the research is and query such a glaring error.

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QUESTION 2

See IEB summary rubric.

QUESTION 3 SEEN POETRY

All seen poems are taken from: *Clusters: A Teaching Anthology of Poetry* ; Editor, G. E. De Villiers ; Publisher, Juta Gariep, 2006 ; ISBN, 1869034937, 9781869034931.

Study the poems below and answer the questions that follow:

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Touch - Hugh Lewin (1939 - 2019)	
When I get out I'm going to ask someone to touch me very gently please and slowly, touch me I want to learn again how life feels.	5
I've not been touched for seven years for seven years I've been untouched out of touch and I've learnt to know now the meaning of untouchable.	10 15
Untouched-not quite I can count the things That have touched me	20
One: fists At the beginning fierce mad fists beating beating till I remember screaming Don't touch me Please don't touch me	25
Two: paws The first four years of paws every day patting paws, searching - arms up, shoes off legs apart - prodding paws, systematic heavy, indifferent probing away all privacy.	30 35
I don't want fists and paws I want to want to be touched again and to touch. I want to feel alive again I want to say when I get out	40 45
Here I am please touch me.	50

3.1. Does the first-person point of view add to the impact of the poem? Motivate your answer.

(2)

YES: *victim given an identity = human to which reader can relate – evokes compassion /Point of view draws attention to the struggle of an individual who is attempting to recover his dignity/humanity after experiencing physical abuse in prison/he wants 'to want' meaningful human interaction again.*

The alliteration and repetition emphasize the action – thus emphasizing the relentless nature on the violence/abuse the prisoner had to endure – it creates empathy for the prisoner.

Or
is it their love
of darkness
holds them suspect?

The word 'hopeless' and the phrase 'helpless worry' give human attributes to the cockroaches. By doing this the poet forces the reader to think of them, not as vermin, but as creatures, as we are. Depending on the individual, the attitude could be one of pity for these victims of human behaviour OR a sort of sadistic delight, a pleasurable feeling of being in control and able to stamp them out.

3.5. Comment on the word “But” (line 12) and its placement on the line and in the poem. (1)

“But” is given a line on its own. This draws attention to it and creates an anticipation of some change to follow / It introduces something new and different. The word divides the poem into two parts.

3.6. Stanzas 3 and 4 each pose a rhetorical question. Paraphrase the questions and respond to what the poet is asking about human beings. (3)

The poet asks in stanza 3 who has given people the authority (commanded or decreed) to stamp out these creatures whose only characteristics given in the poem are their shyness and dislike of being in the light. In stanza 4 the poet is suggesting that humans are very suspicious and fearful of what happens in the dark. Creatures that hide in the day and only come out at night are, in a way, the unknown and thus to be feared. Moreover, cockroaches are thought to bring disease and must be eradicated as quickly as possible. He questions whether their ‘love of darkness’ is the main reason that humans have such a negative attitude towards them.

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QUESTION 4 UNSEEN POETRY

Refer to the poem *Faraway city, there* by Jeremy Cronin and answer the questions that follow.



Jeremy Cronin was a 27-year-old lecturer in the philosophy and politics department at UCT when he was arrested in July 1976, charged under the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. During this time, his wife died unexpectedly. This is one of the poems he wrote while in prison. Writing poetry was not permitted and poems had to be hidden and smuggled out.

<https://www.pa.org.za/person/jeremy-patrick-cronin/>

***Faraway city, there* – Jeremy Cronin (1949 -)**

Faraway city, there
with salt in its stones,
under its windswept doek,

There in our Cape Town where
they're smashing down homes
of the hungry, labouring people
-- will you wait for me, my love?

5

In that most beautiful,
desolate city of my heart
where if staying on were passive
life wouldn't be what it is.

10

Not least for those rebuilding
yet again their demolished homes
with bits of plastic, port jackson saplings
anything to hand – unshakeably

15

Defiant, frightened, broken,
and unbreakable are the people of our city.

--Will you wait for me, my love?

[https://www.academia.edu/62524271/A_poem_about_a_bird_can_be_a_picture_of_the_world_Reading_Heron_s_Place_by_Jeremy_Cronin]

4.1. Why is the city described as “faraway”? (1)

He is a political prisoner on Robben Island and can see the city (Cape Town) in the distance / He no longer feels part of where he is from, cut off from the world.

4.2. In Afrikaans, the word “doek” means “cloth”. It can mean a cloth covering that a woman would wear on her head, or it could be a tablecloth. With this in

mind, identify and comment on the effectiveness of the metaphor in line 3. (3)
“Windswept doek” refers to the cloud covering on top of Table Mountain, that is being compared to a tablecloth or a covering over a woman’s head. The image suggests a connection with the ordinary people living in Cape Town who might wear doeks on their heads and are also familiar with the idea of Table Mountain’s “tablecloth” of cloud.

4.3. With careful reference to stanza 4, discuss how the poet depicts the residents of Cape Town. (3)
“Rebuilding yet again” suggests the ongoing battle with the authorities; hardship and exposure to the elements, vulnerability in “bits of plastic” and “anything to hand”. They have to rebuild their houses with whatever they can find. It also suggests their resilience and willingness to work hard.

4.4. Account for the contradictions in lines 16 and 17, and explain the residents’ attitude to their plight. (4)
The people are “frightened” and “broken” by their homes being “smashed down”. They probably feel vulnerable and insecure, but that is the reality they are living with. They are also, however, “defiant” and “unbreakable”. They are not prepared to leave just because the government wants to move them out. They are determined and unshakeable.

4.5. With close reference to both **Touch** and **Faraway city, there**, compare and contrast the focus of the speaker in terms of **tone** and **message** in each of these poems. (4)
The speaker in ‘Touch’ is focused on the harsh reality of his life as a prisoner. He makes frequent use of personal pronouns like I’ and ‘me’ and longs for human touch in order to feel like a person again. His tone is one of loneliness and desperation. The speaker in ‘Faraway city, there’ longs for the city and people he left behind rather than on his own suffering – ‘Will you wait for me, my love’. He describes the city and the struggles of the people he left behind. His tone is longing and maybe a bit nostalgic.

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QUESTION 5

5.1

Composition: Kamilla is positioned next to the flag of the US and she is in the foreground (1). She is wearing a black suit. (1) This suggests that she is accomplished / learned (suit) which increases her credibility as one to run a country. Being at the foreground with the flag in the back suggests that she is the one chosen to lead the country. (1)

5.2 Two relevant – must explain how these show credibility

It mentions all her achievements while in office – this shows she is an active doer – get things done.>>>>>>>>>>>>>

5.4

5.5.1

5.5.2

5.6

Advert E is humorous and highlights the consequences of unprotected sex with the comparing kids to the little monsters from horror movies. They are trying to show the undesired consequences, as raising kids can be terrifying just as the kids in these films.

I think text(own, sound argument must make a choice, argue it and why not the other)(3)

5.7

5.8

See generic descriptor.

Governments do have the responsibility to protect their citizens, which one could argue includes health, by creating facilities and access to healthier living. So, advertising risks and facts around obesity and what causes it, or building into school curriculums this information, could assist people to make wiser choices. But, in a democratic society such as ours, a government should always ensure our rights are not violated and the right to choose (even what we consume), should be ours.

QUESTION 6

6.1.1

Homonyms are words that are identical, but have different meanings(1). Nature means flora and fauna(1/2). And nature – our character or who or what we are.(1/2)

6.1.2

Nature – common noun (1)

Nature – abstract noun (1)

6.2.1

It is a plural word only. (1)

6.2.2

A sentence needs a subject and a verb (1). It is a full sentence, as the subject here is implied.(1)

6.2.3

To not be so serious and do whatever it is you are asked to do. (1)

6.3

Hobbes asks Calvin whether (1/2)it is(1) a right to be ignorant. Calvin replies that he(1/2) doesn't know and that he refuses to find out.