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basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

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ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P1

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: Comprehension	(30)
SECTION B: Summary	(10)
SECTION C: Language structures and conventions	(30)

2. Read ALL the instructions carefully.
3. Answer ALL the questions.
4. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
5. Rule off after each section.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Leave a line after each answer.
8. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
9. Suggested time allocation:

   SECTION A: 50 minutes
   SECTION B: 30 minutes
   SECTION C: 40 minutes

10. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

Read TEXTS A and B below and answer the questions set.

TEXT A

HITCHHIKING: THE ALTERNATIVE FORM OF TRANSPORT THAT NOBODY USES

– Adam Weymouth

1 Petrol prices and youth unemployment are on the rise. So, why are people not thumbing it?

2 A recent survey published by the Automobile Association (AA) found that only 9 per cent of drivers would be likely to pick up a hitchhiker, compared to 25 per cent two years ago. The media took this as clear-cut confirmation of the death of hitchhiking. Yet, while it is true that there are fewer of us thumbing on the roads than there used to be, in my many years of hitching, I have never once been left stranded.

3 Last week I hitched a lift for a two-hour drive and chatted with a technician about economic woes, encouraged someone to take to the road themselves, and had a lecture on how to make my own diesel from potato fat. There are not many forms of transport where one can find such conversation, but regardless of this pleasure, hitchhiking should be thriving. With increasing petrol prices, people struggling to make ends meet, record-high youth unemployment and an urgent need to cut carbon emissions, a revival of hitchhiking seems to be long overdue. It has happened in other countries – part of Cuba's solution to its oil crisis was a boom in hitching.

4 In the eighties, a rash of horror movies is partly credited with the demise of hitchhiking. The best known is *The Hitcher*, starring Rutger Hauer as a psychotic and motiveless hitchhiker, pursuing a suitably tight-jeaned and wind-swept young man. It is his very lack of motive that makes him terrifying. The idea is that strangers are unknowable. You cannot risk trusting them because you cannot understand them.

5 But are we more scared of strangers than we used to be? It seems more complex than that because hitchhiking is not dead, just woefully under-practised. Perhaps the hitchhikers are more fearful of strangers than the drivers are. What if young adults – the supposedly tough and fearless twenty-somethings – are too scared to relinquish their control? According to the AA, 93 per cent of 18- to 24-year-olds surveyed have never hitched a ride. This is understandable from a generation that has grown up in a more controlled and ordered environment than any other generation. Perhaps, we cannot bear uncertainty and see strangers less like bringers of joy and more like Rutger Hauer. Certainly, I am picked up less by young drivers than by anyone else, and not because young people are less likely to own cars.

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6 Undoubtedly, there is a risk in hitchhiking; pretending otherwise is facile[1]. However, hospitality can only be rendered risk-free by assessing one's guests carefully. We live in a world in which we attempt to control as much as possible. We do this, perversely[2], by destroying the things – like a sense of community and openness to strangers – that truly keep us safe. One should take precautions, as one would with any travel, for example hitching with a friend, or only in the daytime, or only in countries where one speaks the language. But we should avoid living in a world where there is no trust in strangers and be mindful of the implications of creating such a world.

7 During the Second World War there was a boom of goodwill towards the servicemen and women hitching home on leave. The baton was taken up by the culture of the sixties, and those who had hitched through the wars now had cars and a debt to repay. Many of those who pick up hitchhikers were themselves hitchers in the sixties and seventies, and are looking to reciprocate the hospitality shown to them. They were strangers once, and they now open their doors to the strangers of today. So, the cycle continues, for the moment. Yet I wonder who will pick up the next generation of hitchhikers as they stand by the road for weeks on end with their signs dissolving in the rain. If this generation does not hitch, this cycle of hospitality slows to a halt, and fear of the stranger will know no bounds. Hitchhiking is not a dead art, but it may well be one generation away from extinction.

8 This is not an intellectual argument, but a practical one. Stick out your thumb and see what happens. Take a car off the roads, save yourself some money, and give drivers the opportunity to show their hospitality. Hitch to work one day or accompany someone who has hitchhiked before. And, if you are a driver, find a hitchhiker, stop and pick up a hitchhiker. Without beginning to cultivate a deep empathy for the stranger, and without learning to trust the unpredictable nature of the world, it would be hard to see what else humanity can achieve.

[Adapted from theecologist.org]

GLOSSARY:

[1]facile: superficial/ignoring the complexities of an issue
[2]perversely: rebelliously or irrationally

AND

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TEXT B

IF YOU ACCEPT RIDES FROM STRANGERS ...

- **Let someone know where you are going, when you expect to get there and that you have arrived safely.**
- **Carry a mobile phone and identification with you at all times.**
- **If you hitchhike, use roads that are heavily travelled.**
- **Always note the description of anyone who offers you a ride, including their vehicle.**
- **Share information about suspicious persons with the police – you could SAVE a life!**

TRUST your INSTINCTS.
If someone makes you feel uncomfortable, DON'T GET IN!

[Adapted from thenorthernview.com]

QUESTIONS: TEXT A

1.1 Provide the meaning of the expression, 'thumbing it' in paragraph 1. (1)

1.2 What is indicated by the statistics in lines 4–5? (1)

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1.3 Refer to lines 5–6: 'The media took this as clear-cut confirmation of the death of hitchhiking.'

What comment is the writer making about the media? (2)

1.4 Explain why the writer has made reference to his experience of hitchhiking in paragraph 2. (2)

1.5 Refer to paragraph 3.

In your own words, explain how hitchhiking can benefit society. (2)

1.6 Refer to paragraph 4.

Discuss the impact of the emotive adjectives, like 'psychotic', 'motiveless' and 'unknowable', on the reader. (2)

1.7 Refer to lines 26–28: 'What if young … relinquish their control?'

Suggest why the writer poses this rhetorical question. (2)

1.8 Comment on whether the writer's views, as presented in paragraph 5, are objective. (3)

1.9 'Hitchhiking is not a dead art, but it may well be one generation away from extinction' (lines 54–55).

Critically discuss this assertion in the context of paragraph 7. (3)

1.10 In your view, is the writing style of paragraph 8 effective? Substantiate your answer with reference to ONE example. (3)

QUESTIONS: TEXT B

1.11 What atmosphere is created by the picture? Give a reason for your response. (2)

1.12 1.12.1 Choose the most appropriate response from the list of options provided.

'THIS RIDE MAY TAKE YOU TO A PLACE YOU DON'T WANT TO GO' is an example of …

A litotes.
B metaphor.
C hyperbole.
D irony. (1)

1.12.2 Critically discuss the above expression in the context of this poster. (3)

QUESTION: TEXTS A AND B

1.13 Refer to paragraph 6 of TEXT A, and TEXT B.

Does TEXT B reinforce the writer's view expressed in paragraph 6 of TEXT A? Justify your answer. (3)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B: SUMMARY

QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS

TEXT C discusses the value of living frugally. Summarise, in your own words, **how people can adopt a frugal lifestyle**.

NOTE:
1. Your summary should include SEVEN points and NOT exceed **90 words**.
2. You must write a fluent paragraph.
3. You are NOT required to include a title for the summary.
4. Indicate your word count at the end of your summary.

TEXT C

THE UNIQUE WORLD OF FRUGAL LIVING

Being frugal means using less and performing many tiny tasks in a very inexpensive way to save more money, resources, and live a lower wastage lifestyle. It's also about choosing quality over quantity.

For years, frugal ideas have been popular, and some people enjoy discovering how to save money and resources. It has sometimes been associated with the assumption that the frugal lifestyle is usually achieved cheaply; however, this is not the case! It is about taking the time to care for your products and assets properly so that they last long past their expiration date.

In our new reality of recycling and up-cycling, it is a better alternative to choose to keep valuable items for charity, or to recycle. There is a wealth of information on the internet about repurposing, recycling and repairing things yourself, particularly in the do-it-yourself business.

Frugal living does not only focus on saving on material goods. Health is also an area to be explored. Going out every day to consume fast food and junk food is neither frugal nor healthy. Home-cooked meals are certainly more nourishing and less expensive than eating out, and planning meals and grocery budgets can help you save a significant amount of money monthly. Whenever you can, try to freeze items that freeze well, so that you have less wastage.

Keeping an eye out for discounts or promotions is another popular money-saving strategy and buying in bulk can save you money in the long run. Being frugal with your money means only buying what you need and sticking to that single rule. Unwanted goods can be sold online to make a few rands while also giving those items a second chance to be in their life cycle for a longer period.

Car-pooling means that more people become invested in saving. If your commute is not too far, walking or cycling to work might save you a lot of money, especially given the current fuel prices.

Frugal living does not imply being stingy; rather, it entails being extremely prudent and observant about where and how you spend your money.

[Adapted from wonga.co.za]

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

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SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

Study the advertisement (TEXT D) below and answer the set questions.

TEXT D

[Source: twitter.com]

The text in small font reads as follows:

You see an abandoned chair on the street and you think 'It has the potential to be something beautiful.'
You see a homeless youth on the street and you think 'Don't make eye contact.'

RAISING THE ROOF HOMELESS YOUTH HAVE NOTHING, BUT POTENTIAL.

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QUESTIONS: TEXT D

3.1. Refer to 'RAISING THE ROOF'.

3.1.1 What is the meaning of the above expression? (1)

3.1.2 Explain how the expression is both literally and figuratively suitable, in the context of the advertisement. (2)

3.2 Refer to: 'You see an … make eye contact.'

How does the font on the right-hand side reinforce the advertiser's message? (2)

3.3 Is the visual image effective in conveying the message of the advertisement? Justify your response. (3)

3.4 Provide a contextually correct synonym for the word 'abandoned'. (1)

3.5 What is the root word of 'potential'? (1)
[10]

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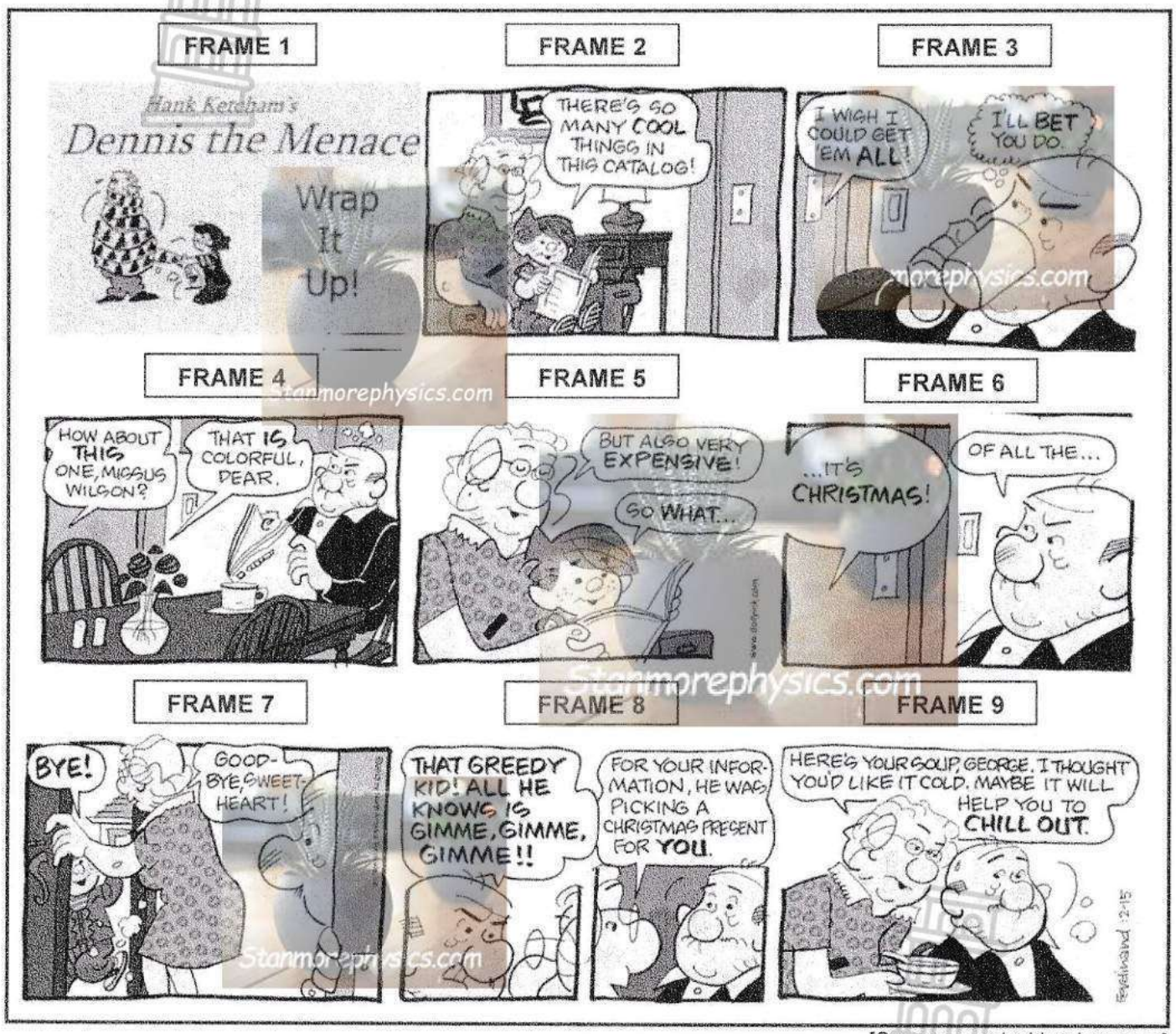
QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA

Study the cartoon (TEXT E) below and answer the set questions.

TEXT E: CARTOON



[Source: comicskingdom.com]

CHARACTERS:

Woman:	Mrs Wilson
Boy:	Dennis
Man:	Mr Wilson

QUESTIONS: TEXT E

4.1 Why is Mr Wilson angry in FRAME 3? (1)

4.2 Refer to FRAMES 2, 5 and 7.

Explain what is revealed about Mrs Wilson's attitude towards Dennis. (2)

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4.3 Discuss Dennis's tone in FRAMES 5 and 6. (2)

4.4 With close reference to FRAME 9 and the cartoon as a whole, critically discuss how humour is conveyed. (3)

4.5 Rewrite Dennis's words in FRAME 2 so that the sentence is grammatically CORRECT. (1)

4.6 Various options are provided as possible answers to the question below. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.6).

Mrs Wilson's statement in FRAME 8, written in indirect speech, is:

A Mrs Wilson said (to Mr Wilson) that Dennis had been picking a Christmas present for himself.
B Mrs Wilson said (to Mr Wilson) that Dennis was picking a Christmas present for him.
C Mrs Wilson said (to Mr Wilson) that Dennis had been picking a Christmas present for him.
D Mrs Wilson said (to Mr Wilson) that Dennis had picked a Christmas present for you. (1)

[10]

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QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

Read TEXT F, which contains some deliberate errors, and answer the set questions.

TEXT F

HOW HAS TIPPING CULTURE IN THE CITY CHANGED?

1 A few Decembers ago, a heart-warming trend emerged where patrons challenged each other to tip double their bill to give waitrons a Christmas bonus. Since then, Covid-19 along with rising inflation has seen a change in tipping culture.

2 While waitrons say their regulars religiously and faithfully tip the regulated 10% – or more if in a generous mood – others simply don't tip at all. A number of establishments have now introduced the practice of waitrons sharing their tips with the kitchen and cleaning staff.

3 While waitrons now earn a basic wage supplemented by tips they receive, many waitrons said they keep their basic wage for 'rainy days' when tips run dry. Snethemba Gwala, a waitron, said, 'The more experienced you are the better: you are able to serve many tables at once and correctly, which helps you to get good tips and you will find your customers come back and ask for you.'

4 Wendy Alberts, the CEO of Restaurants Association of South Africa (RASA) said the restaurant industry is well-supported, and good tips are dependent on good service.

[Adapted from citizen.co.za]

5.1 Refer to lines 1– 2.

'A few Decembers ago, a heart-warming trend emerged where patrons challenged each other to tip double their bill to give waitrons a Christmas bonus.'

5.1.1 Identify the part of speech of 'heart-warming'. (1)

5.1.2 Provide the verb form of 'patron'. (1)

5.1.3 Why can the above sentence be classified as a complex sentence? (1)

5.2 Provide the function of the dashes in lines 4–5. (1)

5.3 Remove the redundancy in paragraph 2. (1)

5.4 What does the idiomatic expression 'rainy days' (line 9) mean, in context? (1)

5.5 Supply the prefix required to form the antonym of 'experienced' (line 10). (1)

5.6 '… which helps you to get good tips …' (lines 11–12)

Explain how the above clause creates ambiguity. (2)

5.7 Write out *CEO* (line 13) in full. (1)

[10]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 70

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SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/
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ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P1

MAY/JUNE 2025

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 70

These marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

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NOTE:

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARKERS

Marking the comprehension:

- Because the focus is on understanding, incorrect spelling and language errors in longer responses should not be penalised unless such errors change the meaning/understanding. (Errors must still be indicated.)

- If a candidate uses words from a language other than the one being examined, disregard those words, and if the answer still makes sense, do not penalise. However, if a word from another language is used in a text and required in an answer, this will be acceptable.

- For **open-ended questions**, no marks should be awarded for YES/NO or I AGREE/I DISAGREE. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.

- No marks should be awarded for TRUE/FALSE or FACT/OPINION. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.

- When one-word answers are required and the candidate gives a whole sentence, mark correct provided that the correct word is underlined/highlighted.

- When two/three facts/points are required and a range is given, mark only the first two/three.

- Accept dialectal variations.

- For multiple-choice questions, accept BOTH the letter corresponding to the correct answer AND/OR the answer written out in full.

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SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

1.1 'Thumbing it' means asking for a lift/hitching a ride/hitchhiking. (1)

1.2 The statistics indicate that the number of drivers willing to offer others a lift has decreased/very few people are willing to offer hitchhikers a lift/there is a decrease in hitchhiking. (1)

1.3 The media misrepresented the information (1) provided by the Automobile Association, by making the claim that hitchhiking is dead (1). (2)

1.4 The writer is convincing us that despite the statistics/the media's pessimistic attitude towards hitchhiking (1), he has always secured a lift (1). (2)

1.5 By hitchhiking, people reduce the impact on the environment (1) and the economic costs involved in travelling (1). Hitchhiking also leads to interesting conversation (1).

[Award only 1 mark for lifting.]
[Award 2 marks for two distinct points.] (2)

1.6 The use of these adjectives creates a sense of panic and fear of strangers./ The diction reinforces the idea that strangers may not be trusted.

[Award 2 marks for two distinct points.] (2)

1.7 The writer challenges/engages the reader to consider the notion that young people should overcome their fear of losing control/embrace the opportunity to hitchhike.
OR
The rhetorical question allows the reader to consider whether young people are really as fearless and adventurous as they claim to be.

[Award only 1 mark for a generic response.]
[Award 2 marks for two distinct points.] (2)

1.8 The writer quotes statistics to create an impression of objectivity. However, he is subjective because he speculates ('It seems more complex …') about the cause of the decline in hitchhiking among young adults. Furthermore, through his repeated use of the word 'perhaps', he finally presents anecdotal evidence to round off his argument which confirms his subjectivity.

[Award 3 marks only if a comment is made.] (3)

1.9 By elevating hitchhiking to an 'art', the writer reiterates that it is enriching to both the hitchhiker and the driver. Earlier generations continued the practice of hitchhiking as an act of 'goodwill' and the need to 'reciprocate the hospitality' shown over time. However, due to generational differences, this practice is under threat ('one generation away from extinction'). Now, people are more cautious and this threatens the 'cycle of hospitality'.

[Award 3 marks only if there is a critical discussion.] (3)

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1.10 **YES**

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

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

[Credit mixed responses.]
[A 'NO' response is unlikely. However, assess each response on its own merit.]
[Award 3 marks only if the effectiveness of the writing style has been discussed.] (3)

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

[Accept valid synonymous words/phrases.] (2)

1.12.1 D – irony (1)

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

[Credit valid alternative responses.] (3)

1.13 **YES**

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

OR

NO

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

[Credit mixed responses.]
[Award 3 marks only if reference is made to paragraph 6 of TEXT A and TEXT B.] (3)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B: SUMMARY

QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS

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

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

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

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

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PARAGRAPH FORM

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

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

[89]

Marking the summary

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

The summary should be marked as follows:

- **Mark allocation:**
  - 7 marks for 7 points (1 mark per main point)
  - 3 marks for language
  - Total marks: 10

- **Distribution of language marks when candidate has not quoted verbatim:**
  - 1–3 points correct: award 1 mark
  - 4–5 points correct: award 2 marks
  - 6–7 points correct: award 3 marks

- **Distribution of language marks when candidate has quoted verbatim:**
  - 6 to 7 quotes: award no language mark
  - 4 to 5 quotes: award a maximum of 1 language mark
  - 2 to 3 quotes: award a maximum of 2 language marks

NOTE:

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

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

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SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS

Marking SECTION C:

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

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

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

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

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

[Credit valid references made to the bold font versus normal font.] (2)

3.3 **YES**

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

OR

NO

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

[Credit valid alternative/mixed responses.]
[Award 3 marks for a well-developed response.] (3)

3.4 discarded/dumped

[Accept valid alternative synonyms, in context.] (1)

3.5 potent (1)
[10]

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QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA

4.1 Mr Wilson is distrustful of Dennis's motives./Mr Wilson believes that Dennis is trying to manipulate Mrs Wilson/benefit himself. (1)

4.2 Mrs Wilson treats Dennis lovingly. He is sitting on her lap./She speaks to him in a gentle tone of voice./She refers to him as 'SWEETHEART'.

[Credit valid alternative responses.]
[Award 1 mark for identification of the attitude and 1 mark for the explanation.] (2)

4.3 Dennis's tone is nonchalant/blasé/excited/demanding/entitled. He is comfortable/enthusiastic about sharing his views on how the Christmas season should be celebrated.

[Award 1 mark for the identification of tone and 1 mark for a discussion.] (2)

4.4 In FRAME 9 Mrs Wilson gently mocks Mr Wilson and his overreaction by suggesting that he needs to 'CHILL OUT'. She is referencing the irony of Mr Wilson's misinterpreting what he believed was Dennis's efforts to enrich himself – not realising that Dennis was searching for gifts to please Mr Wilson. The cartoon is humorous as Mr Wilson's preconceived ideas about Dennis fuel his anger/rage. He is still dumbfounded in Frame 9 as Mrs Wilson sarcastically offers him cold soup to literally cool off.

[Candidates may also make reference to the pun in 'Wrap It Up!']
[Award 3 marks for a critical discussion.] (3)

4.5 **THERE ARE** SO MANY COOL THINGS IN THIS CATALOG.

[Do not award marks for the correct spelling of 'CATALOG'.] (1)

4.6 C – Mrs Wilson said (to Mr Wilson) that Dennis had been picking a Christmas present for him. (1)
[10]

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QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

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

TOTAL SECTION C: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 70

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