

**ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**NOVEMBER 2016**

**ENGLISH**  
**SECTION A**

**1122/2**

**Question 1:** 10 marks (1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 1)

**1 (a) (i)** ... prevented the writer ...

ACCEPT: bush was too dense/  
It could not have been possible to approach noiselessly  
since the bush was too dense.

[1]

Give 0 – conditions were not favourable

(ii) ... 'noiseless approach'...

ACCEPT: The noise would alert the animal/ The noise would drive away the animal. [1]

(iii) 'sitting over the remains...'

ACCEPT: to kill the leopard [1]

(b) (i) '... not leaving its cover at this time of day...'

ACCEPT: It normally hunted at night.  
It was during the day = 0N [1]

(ii) '... various birds able to help ...'

ACCEPT: They kept him informed of the leopard's presence and movement./ They alerted him to the presence and movements of the leopard. [1]

(c) (i) OWN WORDS '...the writer's condition ...'

ACCEPT: Recast of, 'lay in a stupor'  
lay – rested / slept [1]

stupor – in a coma/ daze/state of unconsciousness [1]

OR The writer rested/slept in a coma/ state of unconsciousness. [2]

(ii) '... writer hopeful ...'

ACCEPT: The leopard would be hungry./ The leopard had not eaten any food for some time. [1]

And

so it would come to eat the goat [1]

(iii) ‘... danger ... on the branch...’

ACCEPT: The branch was hollow and rotten so he could have fallen/ it could have broken while he was on it. [1]

[Total 10 marks]

**Question 2:** 10 marks (1+1+1+2+5)

2 (a) (i) ‘... reason for precautions ...’

ACCEPT: He was sure/ convinced the leopard was the man-eater/ the Panar man-eater [1]

(ii) ‘... effect of precautions ...’

ACCEPT : It saved his life/ prevented his being killed. [1]

(b) (i) ‘Why signalled men to return to the village.’

ACCEPT: To make sure they were safe/ they would not be harmed by the leopard/ He was sure/ convinced the leopard was nearby. [1]

(ii) OWN WORDS ‘... description of the two types of birds ...’

ACCEPT: recast of reliable informants  
reliable: dependable/ faithful/ trustworthy/  
unfailing/ tried and tested/ regular [1]

informants: suppliers/ givers of news/ communicators/ those who put you in the picture/ those who notify/ notifiers. [1]

2 (c)

Word	Accept	Mark	Zero
1. consult	get advice/ ask for advice/ confer with/ discuss/ talk about/ seek information	[1]	

2. initiative	self-motivation/ drive/ enterprise/ personal responsibility/ dynamism/ push/ resourcefulness	[1]	
3. terraced	layered/ having different layers/ levels/series of levels/ having different tiers.	[1]	
4. jutting out	leaning over/ sloping/ projecting/ protruding/ sticking out// extending/ overhanging	[1]	
5. execution	doing/ carrying out/ put into effect/ performance/ accomplishment/ administer/ discharge/ enacting/ enforcement/ prosecution/ finishing/ implementing	[1]	
6. maintain	keep/ retain/ sustain/ uphold/ support/ provide for	[1]	
7. piercing	loud and sharp shrill/ penetrating/ ear-splitting/ high-pitched/ shattering/ high note noise	[1]	
8. initial	first/ starting/ opening/ beginning/ commencing	[1]	

[5]

NOTES

1. Mark only the first FIVE words attempted.
2. If more than FIVE are offered, cross out the rest and write RUBRIC.
3. For each word attempted, mark the first answer only when more than one answer is offered. A comma , a stroke or the word 'or' indicates a second attempt.
4. For two answers joined by 'and', allow one correct answer if the other answer is not wholly wrong but neutral, e.g. 'wildly and foolishly' for 'blindly'.

5. For a short phrase answer, mark the first seven words only and cross out the rest (RUBRIC). Credit a correct element within this limit despite the excess.
6. Ignore mis-spelling if the word is phonetically recognisable.
7. Ignore errors of tense and grammatical form but only if the meaning is correct.
8. If answers are numbered and the question-word has been given as well, accept the word if numbering does not agree.

QUESTION 3: 20 MARKS (15 + 5)

MARK TO A MAXIMUM OF 15 OUT OF 21 FOR POINTS. EACH POINT SCORES 1 MARK.

THE MECHANICAL ACCURACY MARK IS ALLOCATED TO A MAXIMUM OF 5(10 X  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

See Note 5 below, 'Standard Deductions'.

**NOTES**

1. Points to be rewarded and their marks are indicated on the next page.

2. Introductory Words

No penalty for omission; no penalty for any errors made in them or for incompleteness, but penalise with standard deductions any punctuation or grammatical error immediately following them.

3. Length

Highlight where the introductory words end, or should end.

Count to 150, the number of words used by the candidate after the tenth word and write down this number in the comment entry box.

DO NOT use the candidate's word-total without checking it.

STOP at 150 and highlight where the marking should end.

(N.B. This maximum takes into account the ten introductory words to tally with rubric of question, i.e. 160 words.)

4. Marking Technique

Indicate by a tick the scoring points.

5. Standard Deductions

Deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for each error listed.

Stop after ten, but for answers shorter than the 150 words apply the following maxima for the Mechanical Accuracy mark:

0–25 (0); 26–50 (1); 51–75 (2); 76–100 (3); 101 – 125 (4); 126 – 150 (5).

6. If the candidate uses note-form throughout the answer, give 0 for the Mechanical Accuracy mark, but allow the points where they are clearly made.
7. Sequence errors: in general, only withhold the mark for a point if it is wildly out of sequence or totally unsupported. Do not penalise the point that then follows.
8. **N.B. Penalise once only under Standard Deductions any shift from ‘he’ to ‘I’, or any inconsistency in the use of the personal pronoun.**
- N.B.** It will be helpful if examiners ring only the errors which are being penalised, i.e. no further error after the first ten (or the appropriate maximum for short answer), and no error under Section B on the Standard Deductions list.

### SUMMARY POINTS

After the writer had waited long, the first action by .....

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | The leopard was pulling the shoots <u>gently</u>                | [1] |
| 2 | The leopard got the (butt) ends of the shoots between his teeth | [1] |
| 3 | The leopard jerked the shoots <u>violently</u>                  | [1] |

4	The writer remained calm and expectant (Both needed to score)	[1]
5	The writer felt his courage at its lowest ebb	[1]
6	The leopard continued to tug at the shoots	[1]
7	The leopard growled <u>loudly</u>	[1]
8	The writer was not afraid of the growling (as it told him the leopard's position)	[1]
9	The leopard grew silent	[1]
10	The writer was terrified.	[1]
11	The leopard nearly unseated the writer by <u>pulling vigorously</u> and <u>suddenly letting go</u> . (Both needed to score)	[1]
12	The writer felt sure that the leopard could unseat him/ that if the leopard sprang up he would only need to touch him to send him crashing to the ground.	[1]
13	The leopard jumped down off the high bank	[1]
14	The leopard dashed towards the goat	[1]
15	The leopard attacked the goat	[1]
16	The writer waited	[1]
17	The writer took aim at the leopard	[1]
18	The writer pressed the trigger	[1]
19	The leopard grunted <u>angrily</u>	[1]
20	The leopard went over backwards	[1]
21	The leopard disappeared down another high bank	[1]

## STANDARD DEDUCTIONS

### A. Penalise every time – $\frac{1}{2}$

- i all spelling errors – but only once for each mis-spelt word
- ii all apostrophe errors, except error in the same word.
- iii use of small letter for capital (every time): use of capital for small letter (once only).
- iv all omissions of a word or words, even slips = I saw big bull.

- v wrong or superfluous prepositions = wrong prep = I live at Bulawayo. superfluous prep = He could not cope up with the work.
- vi use of wrong word for context (e.g. who for which) = The boys (which) were making noise.
- vii comma for full stop or semi-colon (or vice-versa) – She ran into the room, she saw a snake on the table.
- viii single comma at the beginning or end of a phrase or clause where there should be a pair = These men Lester and Frank, deserve praise.
- ix wrongly completed parenthesis, e.g. a dash at the beginning and a comma at the end or when a second bracket is omitted = The men – Lester and Frank, deserve praise.
- x omission of a comma after an initial adverb or adverb clause (e.g. However) = However I believe the man is honest. Unfortunately for the boys they were seen by the teacher.
- xi omission of comma(s) before participial phrase = My little brother being afraid of dogs started howling (only where meaning is distorted).
- xii omission of comma between adjectives = The evening fog had settled in heavy penetrating enveloping.
- xiii use of comma between subject and verb or between verb and object = The angry young man, stood up to denounce society. He provoked, the bull.
- xiv faulty sequence of tenses in the same sentence. He arrived home early but does not see his wife. N.B. Do not penalise shift of tense between two separate sentences.
- xv false concord everytime. = Mary (go) to see her mother every week.
- xvi complete breakdown = The elephant was darted nimbly charged flee.
- xvii absence of colon before list – Bring the following items pen, ruler and rubber.
- xviii penalise word division e.g. in order, a lot, can not.
- xix omission or wrong use of quotation marks in direct speech.

**B DO NOT penalise:**

- i misuse of shall, will, should, could = I will explain later for I shall explain later.
- ii use of ampersand
- iii omission of hyphen = He is a hardworking boy.
- iv omission of full stop (a) in abbreviations (b) at the end of a sentence if capital letter follows (c) at the end of a paragraph, an answer, or part answer.
- v omission of comma before ‘so’ = I had seen him so he was obliged to stop.
- vi omission of comma after participial phrases if meaning is clear = Walking down the road I saw a snake.
- vii omission of comma separating a list of adjectives = I saw an old red brick wall.  
If ambiguity arises, penalise as in xii above (A).
- viii omission of two parenthetical commas, including those for non-defining clauses = James the soccer star of the year got married yesterday. The Ozie satisfied that the harness was secure urged the elephant on.
- ix misrelated participles = Listening, closely, no sound was heard.
- x faulty sequence of tense where conditionals and subjunctives are concerned = I wish Jane were here. If it rains we will be cold.



**QUESTION 4: 10 marks (5 × 2)**

4 (a) (i) ACCEPT: He enjoyed it/ found it exciting/ liked it/appreciated it/  
was pleased by it.

[1]

(ii) ACCEPT: He thought it was dull/ uninteresting/ thought it was a

waste of time/ was unimpressed [1]

(b) (i) ACCEPT: members in the organisation dislike him/ are unfriendly to him/ hate him [1]

(ii) ACCEPT: he is unfriendly to other members/ he fails to show love/ concern to others/ He is unpopular/ uncooperative/ anti-social [1]

(c) (i) ACCEPT: cowardice/ fear/ timidity  
Give 0 to: agitation/ anxiety [1]

(ii) ACCEPT: 1. courage/ bravery  
2. he has a strange sense of humour/ comic relief [1]

N.B Any one scores.

(d) (i) ACCEPT: dense volume of traffic/ two many vehicles/ cars [1]

(ii) ACCEPT: potholes/ bad state of the road/ road very bumpy

(e) (i) ACCEPT angry/ impatient/ offended/ annoyed/ disappointed [1]

(ii) ACCEPT: tolerant/ patient/ understanding/ civil

[1]

[Total 10 marks]