

ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

MARKING SCHEME

NOVEMBER 2017

ENGLISH
SECTION A

1122/2

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

1 (a) 'effect of Cyclone Eline on Mutoko Communal Lands'

ACCEPT: flooding.

[1]

(b) Why various creatures started to appear

ACCEPT: The rains had stopped/ They had been freed from the devastating storm [1]

- (c) (i) Example of what the eagle hoped to find as food after the devastating storm

ACCEPT: 1. dead sheep
2. dead rabbits [1]

Any **one** scores
Give 0 for 'sheep' or 'rabbits' alone

- (ii) **Own words** for 'sodden paddocks'

ACCEPT: sodden - very wet/ soaked/ saturated/ water logged/ soaking wet/ flooded [1]

paddocks - small fields in which animals are kept or allowed to graze [1]

OR

These are very wet/ water-logged small fields in which animals are kept or allowed to graze [2]

- (d) Phrase of two words for eagle is an experienced hunter

ACCEPT: 'practised eyes' [1]

N.B. Excess material or wrong spelling denies the mark. If the phrase is in a sentence, this may be by position, underlining or highlighting using quotation marks.

- (e) Word repeated to show a gloomy picture

ACCEPT: 'dead' [1]

N.B. Excess material or wrong spelling or form of the word denies the mark. If the answer is given in a sentence the word may be shown by position, underlining or highlighting using quotation marks.

- (f) (i) Why the eagle was desperate and weak.

ACCEPT: It was hungry/famished [1]

Give 0 for: The sun was a fire on its famished body.

(ii) Why the food increased the eagle's appetite.

ACCEPT: The mouse was too small to satisfy the eagle/ The food was too little to satisfy the eagle. [1]

(g) Why the author uses the word 'speck' to refer to the kitten on the ground.

ACCEPT: The eagle was high up in the sky and the kitten appeared to be very small [1]

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

(a) Why the kitten's safety depended on the eagle.

ACCEPT: It was only the eagle which could prevent it from crashing to the ground/ it was only the eagle which could take it back to the ground. [1]

(b) (i) Why the eagle intended to drop its prey from that height.

ACCEPT To let it fall to death. / To kill it. [1]

(ii) In terms of height or distance: 'a whistle in space'

ACCEPT: Very high up in the sky [1]

(c) Referent of 'its passenger'

ACCEPT: the kitten/kitten

(d) Own words for feeling of the eagle
Focus is on paraphrasing 'rage'

rage - violent/ extreme anger/ fury/agitation/
anger (alone) [1]

OR The eagle, in violent anger/fury/agitation/ tried to lift
itself [1]

(e)

	Word	Meaning	Mark	Zero
1.	torrential (line 1)	downpour, heavy, pouring	1	
2.	searching (line 8)	combing, looking high and low, looking closely, scouring	1	
3.	scrutinised (line 12)	examined, explored, inspected, scanned, studied, searched, looked at <u>closely/carefully</u>	1	
4.	rasped (line 17)	rubbed, scratched, scraped	1	
5.	ravaged (line 21)	demolished, devastated, laid to waste, left in ruins, shattered, wreaked havoc on, wrecked, destroyed	1	
6.	perched (line 27)	alighted, landed, rested, settled, sat on	1	
7.	swooped (line 31)	dived, dropped, lunged, plunged, quick and sudden movement	1	
8.	fell away (line 50)	disappeared, vanished	1	

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

1. The kitten spat and twisted/the kitten struggled against the power that was lifting it [1]

N.B: Both limbs needed to score.

2. The kitten wailed in terror [1]

3. It squirmed frantically
[1]

4. It howled in infinite terror [1]

5. The kitten gave a sudden and desperate twist/ suddenly twisted [1]

6. It cried with a new note [1]

7. The kitten blinked at the pulsations of beaten air [1]

8. The kitten completed its twist
[1]

9. It slashed at the eagle’s legs
[1]

10. It buried its claws in the eagle’s flesh
[1]

11. The kitten consolidated its position/ secured its hold
[1]
12. The kitten was jabbing in every claw
[1]
13. It dug its claws into the breast of the eagle
[1]
N.B: Lift of: Then, the claws on that foot were dug into the breast of the eagle = 0.
14. The kitten blinked
[1]
15. It clung onto the eagle's breast [1]
16. The kitten stared down at the winding earth
[1]
17. The kitten mewed in terror
[1]
18. The kitten miaowed in a frenzy of fear [1]
19. It secured a foothold again
[1]
20. The kitten cried at the silver glare of the roofs/expanding earth/ brush of the grass
[1]
21. It rolled with the eagle on the ground
[1] [20
marks]

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. inorder, alot, 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) | <u>ACCEPT</u> : discouraged/insulted/disheartened/ demotivated/
dampened | [1] |
| | | (ii) | <u>ACCEPT</u> : encouraged/heartened/reassured/supported/motivated | [1] |
| | (b) | (i) | <u>ACCEPT</u> : resigned/giving up on my sister/ no longer cares about her | [1] |
| | | (ii) | <u>ACCEPT</u> : too angry to talk/ disgusted/very angry/angry (alone) | [1] |

N.B: Answers can come in any order.

- (c) ACCEPT:
- (i) conscience-stricken/ touched/ remorseful/ sorry/ unhappy about it/
self-reproaching/ self accusing/ feel guilty [1]
- (ii) humiliated/ belittled / ashamed/ embarrassed/ diminished/ angry [1]
- (d) ACCEPT:
- (i) Father: ACCEPT: disbelief/ surprise / incredulity/scepticism/cynicism/
doubt /amazement/astonishment [1]
- (ii) Mother: ACCEPT: excitement/appreciation/great happiness/great
pleasure/delight [1]
- (e) (i) ACCEPT: too excited/ alarmed [1]
- (ii) ACCEPT: in doubt/ confused/no longer interested/ no longer sure/
wants to opt out/ is regretting [1]
- [Total:10]