ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE
MARKING GUIDELINE
GRADE 9 Paper 1 November 2022

SECTION A COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1

QUESTIONS ON TEXT A

Refer to paragraph 1

1.1 Provide a less formal synonym for the phrase “prior to”. (1)
Before *L1*

1.2 Restate, in your own words, the point the author is making in the first sentence of this paragraph. (2)
Answer must take account of formal language being ideal and informal language being flawed in own words -1 mark for quoting). *L2+L3*

Refer to paragraph 2

1.3 Briefly summarise the analogy (comparison) given in this paragraph. (2)
Formal clothes are useful for fancy occasions but they would not work for a game of rugby (consider alternative phrasings). Not penalising for lifting. Accept if analogy restated: formal language is appropriate in some circumstances, but it isn't appropriate in all. *L2*

Refer to paragraph 3

1.4 Name one place where one would not use informal language. (1)
An academic paper (would also accept a job interview). *L1*

Refer to paragraph 4

1.5 Why is informal English not always inappropriate, according to the writer? (1)
It allows us to express ourselves better. *L1*

Refer to paragraph 5

1.6 Explain what the author means **in context** when saying, “but my hands are tied.” (2)
The author means that there is nothing she can do about the rule of not using contractions in formal language (consider alternative phrasings). *L3*

1.7 Explain the effect of the rhetorical question in this paragraph. (2)
The rhetorical question gets the reader to consider whether the impact of the phrasing has been reduced. *L1+L3*

Refer to paragraph 6

1.8 Explain why the author refers to the writing of Prof. Pullum. (2)

Prof. Pullum is an academic at a respected university so including his writing helps to support her position on formal and informal language. For one mark: because Pullum writes about formal and informal / normal language. L1+L3

1.9 In your own words, briefly summarise Prof. Pullum's view of informal language. (2)

Pullum believes that informal language is normal because virtually all of us use it. L2+L3

Refer to paragraph 7

1.10 Explain the simile in your own words. (2)

The writer compares formal language to tying a tie because at first, it is difficult, but if you do it more often, you get better at it. In the same way, the more you use formal language, the less unnatural it will feel. L3

Refer to the entire article and the title

1.11 Discuss the effectiveness of the title of this article. (2)

The title is effective because it includes a contraction and so prominently shows the author's opinion that formal language is not the ideal.

Accept answers that look at other aspects of the title: it states something unusual and so catches attention. Or it is boring as not many people are interested in formal and informal language. L5

QUESTIONS ON TEXT B

1.12 Comment on the register used in TEXT B. (2)

The register is informal, but it does not really suit the age of the speakers. L1+L3

1.13 Do you agree that this is a "glimpse of the future"? Motivate your answer. (2)

Yes, I agree because young people set the trends and this is the way young people speak. When they grow older, they will probably still speak this way. [VAR]

No, I do not agree because this is not the way older people speak. They might have spoken this way when they were younger, but they will not continue. [VAR] L4

QUESTION ON TEXTS A AND B

Refer to the entire article of Text A and Text B

1.14 With which view of informal language do you agree? Motivate your answer. (2)

In Text A, the view is that informal language is 'normal' language and should not be seen as inferior to formal language. In Text B, informal language is presented in a humourous way where older ladies are using language not appropriate for their age, but more for teenagers. I agree with the view in Text A that it is normal to use informal language when it suits the context. [VAR] L3+L4

[25]

SECTION C LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT
QUESTION 2 VISUAL LITERACY Advertisement

TEXT C

2.1 With reference to the body text, who could the target market be? (1)
Vegetarians/Possibly people who prefer chicken over meat.

2.2 Discuss the effectiveness of the pun (wordplay) on the word "beef". (Hint; Think about the product for which Nando's is known.) (2)
It could mean meat or to have a problem with someone. It is effective because Nando's is known for chicken and not beef, so people would not come to Nando's for literal or figurative beef.

2.3 Comment on the impact of the emotive language in the text below the advertisement. (2)
Learners can comment on "delicious"; "sharing"; "good karma" or "promise", e.g. it has an impact on the reader to influence them to go to Nando's for burgers.
Would also accept reference to the direct address of the reader/viewer: "you", i.e. a personal appeal.

2.4 Identify and write out the contractions in the above advertisement. (2)
Don't – do not
You'd – you would

QUESTION 3 Cartoons
TEXT D

3.1 For which formal English word is "bruh" slang? (1)
Brother

3.2 Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:
The Wright Bruhs take their maiden flight. (1)
Their maiden flight is taken (by the Wright Bruhs).

3.3 Rewrite the following in more formal English:
"You're totally flying! Check it out." (1)
Look, you are flying! [accept other variations]

3.4 Explain the humour in the cartoon. (2)
When the Wright Brothers took their maiden voyage, the word 'bruh' was not in use. This cartoon makes fun of our frequent use of the word 'bruh' instead of brother. [VAR]

TEXT E

Refer to frames 1 and 4

3.5 Discuss the implication of the change in the father's attitude as shown in his body language. (2)

In frame 1, he is listening attentively – his hand is under his chin and he is looking at Calvin. In frame 4 he is not paying attention – looking at his book and showing the peace sign. Difference+ Implication, e.g. his body language changes because he is proving Calvin wrong. [accept responses that consider the father is agreeing with Calvin]

Refer to frame 4

3.6 "Marvy" and "fab" are short for which two words? (1)

Marvy = marvelous *Fab = fabulous*

[15]

SECTION B: SUMMARY **QUESTION 4**

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 or point form.

NB: Sentences and/or sentence fragments must be coherent.

	QUOTATIONS		**OWN WORDS / POINTS**
1	how deeply we desire **social acceptance** // how deeply we desire **belonging** // bind people together	1	They desire to feel part of a group.
2	how **defiant // cheeky** we can be	2	It allows us to be rebellious.
3	designed to be **confusing**	3	It confuses adults.
4	'improper' discussion topics (sex, drugs, crime, insults, etc.) which slang '**disguises** // to playfully disguise true meaning // slang can be mean, uncaring and even disgusting	4	Slang hides true meaning // Slang allows us to discuss unsuitable topics // Slang allows us to be unkind or inappropriate.
5	determines **who is in the know** and who is out // define the **boundaries** of the gang	5	Slang shows who is in the gang and who is not.
6	used to **form bonds** in subcultures, in-crowds and amongst the youth // we are the **marginal** folk	6	Slang forms relationships between people on the fringes of society.
7	**criminal groups** centuries ago as a way to keep their communication from being **understood** by authorities	7	Criminals use slang to keep authorities from understanding them.

Marking the summary

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 <u>not</u> 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:**
  - 6-7 quotations: award no language mark
  - 4-5 quotations: award maximum of 1 language mark
  - 2-3 quotations: award maximum of 2 language marks

NOTE:

- **Format:**
  Even if the summary is presented in the incorrect format, it must be assessed.
- **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 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.

Summaries that are short but contain all the required main points should not be penalised.

QUESTION 5 LANGUAGE USAGE

TEXT G

Refer to paragraph 1

5.1 Correct the concord error in paragraph 1. (1)
The Oscar winner <u>has</u> spoken out…

5.2 Provide a synonym for the word 'sloppy'. (1)
Careless // slapdash // disorganised

5.3 Name the figure of speech found in the sentence below. (1)
"Actress Emma Thompson says young people make themselves sound stupid by speaking slang outside of school."
Alliteration/Sibilance

Refer to paragraph 2

5.4 Rewrite the following sentence into Indirect/Reported Speech:
"Many uses of 'like' originate in America," says Dr Robert Groves, editor of the Collins Dictionary of The English Language. (2)
Dr Robert Groves, editor of the Collins Dictionary of The English Language, said that many uses of "like" originated in America.

5.5 Explain why the abbreviation "Dr" (paragraph 2) does not need a full stop. (1)
If the abbreviation starts and ends with the same letter as the start and end of the full word, then the abbreviation does not require a full stop.

5.6 Correct the grammar mistake in paragraph 2. (1)
english – English

Refer to paragraph 3

5.7 Abbreviate the word "Professor". (1)
Prof.

5.8 Give your own example of an Acronym. (1)
Aids // UNESCO // SARS // AIDA // etc.

5.9 Correct the spelling mistake in paragraph 3. (1)
Specailist – specialist

Refer to paragraph 4

5.10 What is the meaning of the prefix "dis-" in the word "disadvantage"? (1)
Opposite // antonym // negative // not

5.11 Identify and rectify the malapropism in the above paragraph. (1)
Quiet – quite

5.12 Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:
'Young people use slang in formal settings.' (1)
Slang is used in formal settings by young people.

Refer to paragraph 5

5.13 Correct the comma splice error in paragraph 5. (1)
Everyone wants to fit in and // ; // .W // we all do that in our professional lives as well.

Refer to paragraph 6

5.14 'Thompson just isn't part of the "like" club.'

What type of sentence is the above quoted sentence?

a.) Complex

b.) Simple

c.) Compound (1)

Refer to the passage as a whole

5.15 Match the following words with the relevant parts of speech.
Write the part of speech and number next to the appropriate letter.

a.)	themselves - 4)	1.)	proper noun
b.)	outside – 5)	2.)	adjective
c.)	professor – 3)	3.)	common noun
d.)	professional – 2)	4.)	reflexive pronoun
e.)	Thompson – 1)	5.)	adverb (5)

[SECTION D TOTAL: 20 MARKS]

[GRAND TOTAL: 70]