

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:

<p>ENGLISH FIRST LANGUAGE, HIGHER GRADE PAPER ONE: COMPREHENSION, LANGUAGE and WRITING</p>
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QUESTION ONE (COMPREHENSION)

30 MARKS

- 1.1 POSITIVE: suggest that one is desirable, attractive, an object of lust
NEGATIVE: demeaning, only recognised for physical qualities (2)
- 1.2 Men feel belittled and inferior when confronted by such images. This makes men feel angry and frustrated as they compare themselves to these images and realise that they cannot measure up to these ideals of physical perfection. MARK UP GOOD EXPRESSION. (4)
- 1.3.1 Almost 70 per cent (greater than two thirds). (1)
- 1.3.2 Men who had secure relationships and realistic expectations about women and their priorities in selecting a partner. (2)
- 1.4 Gay men are attracted to other men and appearances are important. Just as heterosexual men want to look at attractive females, gay men want to look at handsome men. This puts pressure on gay men to look desirable themselves. (3)
- 1.5.1 Men are now portrayed in a deliberately sexy and sexist way, whereas before they were portrayed simply as handsome. The emphasis is not just on natural good looks but on intentional attempt to be more attractive. (3)
- 1.5.2 Up until now women only have been portrayed as sex objects. Traditionally men (chauvinist and heterosexual) have determined the images society sees. (2)
- 1.6.1 The word 'lookist' is not a proper word (yet) and the inverted commas reflect the writer's awareness of this.
(Indicates quoting = 1 mark.) (2)
- 1.6.2 'Lookist culture' = one in which the emphasis is on physical appearance, superficial - more judgemental about looks and/or physical defects/virtues. (2)
- 1.7 'inspirational' = motivate and spur people on to improve, etc.
'aspirational' = wanting/desiring to be like
The first is vaguer and more positive while the second suggests a drive to become something one is not. (3)
- 1.8 Men we see in these images have the right genes for enhanced muscle development and/or low body fat. Their job also demands special diets/drugs/exercise programmes to build and maintain such bodies. (4)
- 1.9 Pun on bear/bare (nakedness): men are now insecure about baring their bodies because of the changing notions of the male form. (2)

[30]

QUESTION TWO (STYLE)

20 MARKS

- 2.1 'Pop quiz.' No finite verb/predicate. (2)
- 2.2 'Who are more likely...' Who is more likely...' or dictates that the subject is singular. (2)
- 2.3 Topic sentence: 'They have become more obsessed with their bodies.'
Short statement sums up all that has gone before. (2)
- 2.4.1 adjective (gerundive) (1)
- 2.5.1 Dashes = parenthesis
2.5.2 brackets could be used. (2)
- 2.6 Round numbers and estimates usually in words, numerals are used when the word alternate would be unwieldy or lead to miscommunication. (2)
- 2.7 Dessert = final course of a meal, usually sweet - pudding
Desert = either to leave or a vast expanse of inhospitably arid terrain.
Liqueurs = alcoholic delicacy, often with outrageous flavourings.
Liquors = referring to any form of alcoholic beverage (4)
- 2.8 Italics: indicates titles of books/films, etc. Also used to show usage of foreign terms or to indicate a change in tone/emotion. (2)
- 2.9 Indicates an explanation/further information to follow. A dash. (1)
- 2.10.1 'harder' = refers to physical toughness or strength, not to something burdensome or inaccessible, etc. (1)
- 210.2 '...it may be **more difficult** for men...' (1)

[20]

QUESTION THREE (HUMOUR)

20 MARKS

- 3.1 The writer sets up stereotypical and exaggerated male and female images and behaviour. He is mocking himself and encourages us to laugh with him, rather than at him. (3)
- 3.2.1 The focus of the article is the blood test he chose to go for. It both inspired the article and indicates (for him) his great sacrifice. (2)
- 3.2.2 He was afraid of the blood test which in itself indicates a lack of 'manly' courage - therefore he could predicted a low result. (2)
- 3.3.1 A stereotype is a conventional and prejudicial notion/image about a particular group, place, situation or object. (2)
- 3.3.2 He mocks them to a great extent. The images he conjures up are not really to be aspired to by thinking people. The images are of crass, chauvinistic and violent 'macho' type men. Quote to prove. (4)
- 3.4 He is building towards a climax. The repetition indicates his rising hysteria. (2)
- 3.5 He is being ironic/self-critical/slighting/. He is feeling angry/inferior. (2)
- 3.6 TWO OF:
'pick up women': attract/seduce women
'kick some ass': literally fight but more generally to impress
'to freak out': become emotionally stressed/outraged (2)
- 3.7 TEXT ONE & TWO: combination of plain prose style, journalistic, mostly factual with little anecdotal or irrelevant information. There is an element of colloquialism in order to involve the reader directly.
Tone of concern.
TEXT THREE: Very colloquial, racy prose, engaging and frank.
Tone of outrage and self-deprecation.
References to support. (4)

[20]

QUESTION FOUR (SUMMARY)

10 MARKS

REPORT

TITLE OF REPORT: An investigation into the crying habits of men and women.

AIM: To discover why adults cry.

METHODOLOGY:

100 men and women were surveyed.

FINDINGS

For both sexes the main causes of tears are grief or a failed relationship. Both sexes felt better mentally after crying, although women often feel physically drained afterwards.

Men cry from happiness or from being touched more than women, while women tend to cry after an argument or from feeling inadequate as well as crying more regularly.

CONCLUSIONS

It is still more acceptable for women to cry than for men.

Crying is a response to great emotion for both sexes. Women, however, place greater emphasis on crying.

(107 words)

The above is obviously only a guide. A more statistical approach would also be acceptable. The style is to be formal and some attempt must be made to achieve flowing synthesis of information. Not every fact need be recorded.

5 marks: quality of information and synthesis

5 marks: adherence to instructions - format and register

PENALTIES:

-1 no word count

QUESTION FIVE (CARTOON ANALYSIS)

10 MARKS

- 5.1 The language of love/affection. (1)
- 5.2 Satire consists of the use of humour to expose or highlight human weakness or faults. This cartoon **mocks** the fact that men often struggle to express emotion. A strong social concern is treated in a light-hearted manner. (3)
- 5.3 The high angle is effective as it allows for a greater number of men to be seen at one time. It enables the viewer to see how the laboratory works. (2)
- 5.4 A gym/health club. Exercise machines, clothing, etc. (2)
- 5.5 The humour is derived from irony/hypocrisy. The man speaking has high expectations for an ideal mate but he expects her to love him for himself. Also he is concerned about his fitness/appearance which is also ironic in terms of the above. (2)

QUESTION SIX: (ADVERTISING)

10 MARKS

- 6.1 Target audience: young, mostly single males, earners/professionals. (3)
- 6.2 excuuuusse – pronunciation guide/expressive & exaggerated, etc. (2)
- 6.3 Desires: lust/appetite/vanity... + substantiation. (3)
- 6.4 The last sentence suggests that it is one's best interests to buy the magazine, that they are earnest about helping people/we are in need of their advice. (2)

[10]

TOTAL FOR PAPER : 100 MARKS