



Hillcrest High School

Grade 9

ENGLISH HL P1 JUNE 2023

This exam consists of 14 pages.

MARKS: 70
TIME: 2 Hours

EXAMINER: Mrs A. Sebeikin
MODERATOR: Mrs N. Atkinson

Name: _____

Class: _____

Highlight, underline or circle your English teacher's name:

Miss Ramsout, Miss Boyce, Mrs Sebeikin, Mrs Gordon, Mrs Van Heerden

For markers' use only

Question 1	Comprehension */25	
Question 2	Summary */10	
Question 3	Visual Literacy */15	
Question 4	Language structures */20	
Grand Total	/70	%

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY <u>BEFORE</u> ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS
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1. Read and follow ALL instructions carefully.
2. Use your time carefully. Suggested time management:
 - Section A: approximately 40 minutes
 - Section B: approximately 25 minutes
 - Section C: approximately 25 minutes
 - Section D: approximately 30 minutes
3. This paper consists of four sections:

Section A:	Comprehension	25 marks
Section B:	Summary	10 marks
Section C:	Visual Literacy	15 marks
Section D:	Language Structures	20 marks
4. You are required to answer questions from all four sections.
5. Answer all the questions from section A.
6. Answer all the questions from section B.
7. Answer all the questions from section C.
8. Answer all the questions from section D.
9. **Write neatly and legibly.**

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 1**

Refer to **Text A** and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT A:

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The silent disco

1 A **silent disco** or **silent rave** is an event where people dance to music listened to on wireless headphones. Rather than using a speaker system, music is broadcast via a radio transmitter with the signal being picked up by wireless headphones worn by the participants. Those without the headphones hear no music, giving the effect of a room full of people dancing to nothing.

2 In the earliest days of silent discos, before 2005, there would be only one channel available to listen to music through. Over time, the technology moved along to where there were two, and later technology allowed for a third channel that three separate DJs could broadcast over at the same time.

3 Silent discos are popular at music festivals as they allow dancing to continue past noise curfews. Similar events are "mobile clubbing" gatherings, where a group of people dance to the music on their personal music players.

The history of silent discos.

4 An early reference in fiction is Astroboy's 1967 Japanese science fiction story *The Summer of 1993*, where the titular character attends a party where everyone wears headphones.

5 The concept was used by eco-activists in the early 1990s, utilizing headphones at outdoor parties to minimize noise pollution and disturbance to the local wildlife.

6 In 1994, the Glastonbury Festival linked its on-site radio station to the video screen sited next to the Main Stage, allowing festival goers to watch late night World Cup football and music videos on the giant screen after the sound curfew by using their own portable radios. The idea was the brainchild of the project manager from Proquip, who supplied the giant screen, and engineers from Moles Recording Studio in Bath, Somerset, who were working with Radio Avalon.

Mobile Clubbing

7 Another type of silent party, known as mobile clubbing, involves the gathering of a group of people in an unconventional location to dance to music which they provide themselves via a portable music device, such as an MP3 player, listened to on headphones. These flash mob gatherings may involve hundreds of people, transforming public spaces into temporary clubbing areas, in which dancers listen to their personal playlists. To an observer the participants are dancing for no apparent reason. Mobile clubbing events are organized using mass-emails, word-of-mouth or social networking websites such as Facebook, or a combination of these methods.

8 The first event, organised by London-based artists Ben Cummins (also founder of Pillow Fight Club) and Emma Davis, was at London's Liverpool Street Station in

9	<p>September 2003. Over the next five months there were a further five events at other London train stations including Waterloo, Charing Cross and London Bridge.</p> <p>An event in 2007 at Victoria Station, London involved 4,000 participants. The event was broken up by police two hours later.</p> <p>The above text was edited from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silent_disco</p>	
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Refer to paragraph 1

- 1.1 Explain what a silent disco is IN YOUR OWN WORDS. (2)

- 1.2 Why would a silent disco seem odd to someone who is not listening to music? (1)

Refer to paragraph 2

- 1.3 Discuss the limitations of the “earliest days of silent discos”. (3)

Refer to paragraph 4

- 1.4 Why is *The Summer of 1993* written in italics? (1)

Refer to paragraph 5

- 1.5 What are the benefits of a silent disco? (2)

Refer to paragraph 6

- 1.6 Explain the term “brainchild”. (1)

- 1.7 Why was a video screen erected at the Glastonbury Festival? (2)

Refer to paragraphs 1 and 7

- 1.8 Explain the difference between a silent disco and mobile clubbing. (3)

Refer to paragraph 7

- 1.9 Which word tells us that the mobile clubbing venue is not an ordinary place to dance? (1)

- 1.10 Quote THREE consecutive words which show that a mobile club is not permanent. (1)

- 1.11 List THREE ways in which participants are made aware of mobile clubbing events. (3)

Refer to paragraph 8

- 1.12 What do all three London mobile clubbing events have in common? (1)

1.13 Why do you think mobile clubbing could be an inconvenience for the general public? (2)

1.14 Why do you think the police had to break up the 2007 mobile clubbing event? (2)

Total = 25

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2**

Read the passage (TEXT B) below and summarise it in **SEVEN POINTS**.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Your summary should include **7 points** and NOT exceed **70-80 words**.
- Your summary must be in a well-written **paragraph**.
- You are NOT required to include a title for your summary.
- Indicate an accurate **word count** clearly at the end of your summary.

TEXT B

Are Fast-Food Advertisers Playing You?

By Julie Taylor

How teens can outsmart fast-food advertising to avoid obesity

- 1 Did you ever think that watching your favourite television show could be hazardous to your health?
- 2 It can be, when you consider what you are seeing during commercial breaks. A study of almost 100 000 food ads on television showed that 89% of advertisements that teenagers see are promoting products high in fat, sugar and sodium.
- 3 With the average teen seeing 15 food advertisements a day, commercials' influence on you can add up, especially when you consider that these advertisements can affect how you eat without you realising it. That is where the danger lies. A study by researchers at Yale University found that children eating a snack while watching television ate 45% more during and after food advertisements.
- 4 Advertisements push supersized meals, promising better value for bigger portions. 'These commercials remind you that you can get an inordinate amount of unhealthy food for a very low price,' says Cara Natterson, MD. That can make them hard to resist when you are hungry and strapped for cash. But the advertisements do not tell you that jumbo portions are not good for your health; they just add more calories, sugar and unhealthy fats.
- 5 Over the years, portion sizes – or the amount of food being eaten in one sitting – has grown a great deal. If you were served a cheeseburger 20 years ago, it likely would have weighed in at 333 calories. Order a cheeseburger today and you are likely to get something nearly double the size – 590 calories! That is too much to eat at once to be considered healthy, especially when paired with fries and a soda. Over time, mega-meals can add up to your waistline and take a toll on your health. To burn off the difference in calories between the old portion and today's jumbo sandwich, a 130 pound person would need to lift weights for an hour and a half.
- 6 'We know teens are going to eat fast food. It is unrealistic to tell them to stop eating it,' she says. 'It is more realistic to understand that they will eat it, and to help them to make good choices by themselves.'

(Adapted from <http://fit.webmd.com/teen/food/article/fast-food-advertising>)

SECTION C: VISUAL LITERACY

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING CARTOONS

TEXT C



<https://www.tickingmind.com.au/using-comic-strips-teach-inference/>

3.1 What is Garfield’s attitude towards John’s pain in frames 1 and 2? Refer to the text in your answer. (2)

3.2.1 How does Garfield feel in frame 3? (1)

3.2.3 Explain why Garfield feels this way. Refer to the text in your answer. (2)

Text D



3.3 Refer to frame 1. Identify the sound device in “BOOM POP POP POP”. (1)

3.4 How is the boy feeling in frames 1-3? Refer to a visual clue in your answer. (2)

3.5 How is the dog feeling in frame 4? Refer to a visual clue in your answer. (2)

3.6 What is the message of this cartoon? (2)

QUESTION 4: ANALYSING AN ADVERTISEMENT

TEXT E



<http://cramondprimary.co.uk/event/p7-firework-safety-talk-fire-brigade/>

3.6 Explain what the advertiser means in the text “USE YOUR HEAD OR LOSE YOUR HAND!” (2)

3.7 What is the link between the text and image in Text E? (1)

3.8 Do you think this advertisement is effective? Explain your answer. (2)

TOTAL = 15

SECTION D: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES**Study the texts below and answer the questions.****TEXT F**

FIREWORKS start over 19,000 fires and send over 9,000 people to the Emergency Room each year in the US. Don't be a statistic. Celebrate with **safe alternatives!**

Outdoor movie night. Set up a screen and projector.

Use glow sticks, they glow in the dark and are a safe alternative to a sparkler.

Red, white and blue silly string...fun for all ages.

<https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Seasonal-fire-causes/Fireworks>

Questions:

4.1 Write the abbreviation "US" in full. (1)

4.2 Quote the word that uses an apostrophe and state its function. (2)

4.3 What is the name given to the 3 dots used in “Red, white and blue silly string...fun for all ages.” (1)

4.4 Rewrite “Use glow sticks” in the negative form. (1)

TEXT G

Blue fireworks are the hardest to make

With all the colours you see in a firework show, blue is indeed the most difficult to make, according to Jim Souza, whose company puts on the Macy’s July 4 event. Souza told Parade.com, “It’s harder to make blue. It’s all about balancing heat and the chemical compositions.”

1

Aside from the history and the fun, fireworks can be extremely dangerous. Fireworks send approximately 180 people to the emergency room every Fourth of July. The most dangerous types of fireworks are perhaps the simplest—firecrackers account for 20 percent of firework-related injuries each year and sparklers account for 19 percent.

5

Remember that bystanders are also at risk when fireworks are around. Take precautionary measures this summer to ensure your own safety and that of your loved ones.

9

Source: <https://selecthealth.org/blog/2016/06/7-things-about-fireworks>

Questions:

4.5 Rewrite the text below in indirect speech: (2)

Souza told Parade.com, “It’s harder to make blue. It’s all about balancing heat and the chemical compositions.”

4.6 Name the following punctuation marks: (4)

a) Macy’s (line 2) _____

b) fun, fireworks (line 5) _____

c) simplest—firecrackers (line 7) _____

d) firework-related (line 8) _____

4.7 Rewrite “Blue fireworks are the hardest to make” as a question. (1)

4.8 Name the following parts of speech: (6)

a) and (line 3) _____

b) send (line 5) _____

c) dangerous (line 5) _____

d) fireworks (line 9) _____

e) your (line 10) _____

f) extremely (line 5) _____

4.9 Provide an antonym for “dangerous” in line 5. (1)

4.10 Provide a synonym for “extremely” in line 5. (1)

TOTAL = 20

GRAND TOTAL: 70 MARKS