

HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL



SEPTEMBER 2015

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

Grade 12

PAPER 1

Time: 2 hours
Examiners: Miss S. Ramsout
Mrs B. Meiring
Mrs P. Schwarz
Mrs N. Atkinson

Marks: 70
Moderator: Mrs N. Atkinson

N.B. This question paper consists of 12 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS

1. The question paper consists of **THREE** sections.

SECTION A:	COMPREHENSION	30 marks
SECTION B:	SUMMARY	10 marks
SECTION C:	LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT	30 marks

2. You are required to answer **ALL** questions.

3. Draw a 2cm wide margin on the right-hand side of each page of your answer booklet.

4. Start each question on a new page and rule off on completion of EACH section.

5. Number each response as it is numbered on the question paper.

6. Write neatly and legibly.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: Comprehension (30 marks)

SECTION B: Summary (10 marks)

SECTION C: Language in context (30 marks)

2. Read ALL the instructions.

3. Leave a line after each answer.

4. Pay special attention to spelling, punctuation and sentence construction.

5. Use the following time frames as a guideline:

SECTION A: 50 minutes

SECTION B: 25 minutes

SECTION C: 45 minutes

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION
QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

Carefully read the passage below and answer the questions.

TEXT A SECTION A
QUESTION ONE: COMPREHENSION

TEXT A:

The Importance of Travelling

Yii-Huei Phang (Age 16)

1

I've been travelling since I could basically walk. My first trip was to Washington D.C., a place huge and foreign to a little Malaysian girl, who discovered her profound love for McDonalds, simply because of the free toys (oh advertising, this is why I blame you for the rise of obesity). My parents have always been, and still are, avid travellers. Their wanderlust is helped by the fact that my mother works for an airline company. As a result of this, I feel so privileged that they've given me the opportunity to travel. I've been to about 15 or so countries, from touring around the grand Neuschwanstein Castle in Germany to walking the Great wall of China.

2

I believe that there are many important benefits of travelling. I know that not everyone has this opportunity, but if you do, embrace it. Travelling can develop a person's character, helping you to become more open-minded. You aren't enclosed in your bubble; you get outside of your comfort zone. Travelling is something you can't learn in a classroom.

3

For example, poverty is not something I had been exposed to living in Australia. The most I'd see is a homeless person in the city, busking with a guitar. I hadn't been really exposed to it, until I was on a trip in southeastern Europe in 2010, and we were in Sarajevo, Bosnia. As a 13-year-old, I had never even heard of the country. I saw many walls with gunshot holes, as a result of the Bosnian war in '90s.

4

While in Bosnia, My dad and I were walking with the tour group, and we saw these young girls; the oldest carrying a crying baby with her little sister following. They were begging tourists for money. I had never seen beggars as young as them. I could see their distressed expressions, and the sight made a profound impact on me. To actually experience seeing poverty, is much different than hearing about it. Nowadays, some people wouldn't be caught buying a pair of \$5 shoes that isn't branded or "in style." But in some countries, many children are barefooted and are exposed to many health diseases and cuts. They would consider shoes to be a luxury and a simple pair of shoes would bring them joy.

5

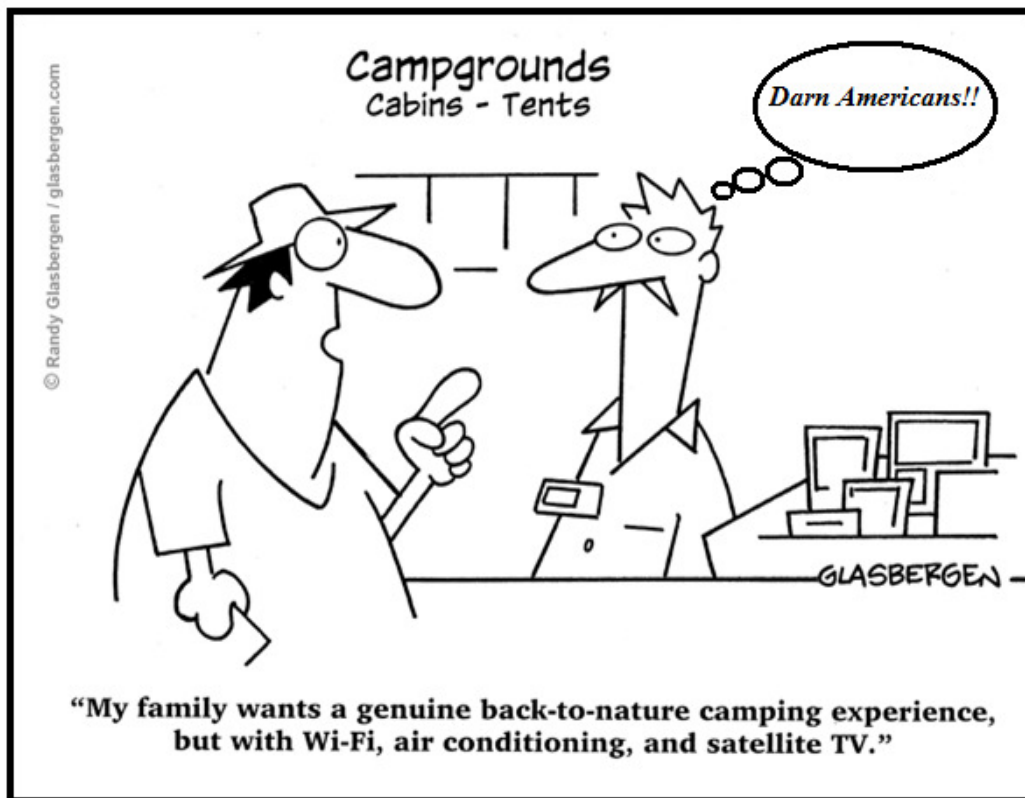
As a traveller, you discover new beautiful, interesting places that make you want to come back and you experience different cultures that you weren't aware of. The Thai locals have a reputation for providing superb hospitality. When I visited Chiang Mai, they bowed to me and to the other travellers, greeting with a warm welcome "Sawadee Ka." Even in Turkey, I visited one of the leather shops in the Grand Bazaar with my parents. While my mother was trying on a few leather jackets, the Turks tried to make us feel comfortable, seating us and served us apple tea. (A marked contrast to the elegantly unfriendly French)

6 Maybe in a way, travelling can be perceived as an excellent opportunity to "escape" from reality, from our busy daily lives. At the start of a vacation, all my worries and problems begin to disappear. But then, after time is spent away from my comfy bed, home-cooked food, friends, and Starbucks, you realize how much you miss all that regularity, and realize the importance of the littlest things. As the saying goes, "We never know what we have until we lose it."

7 Travelling has always been a part of me, and I'm determined to keep on travelling for the rest of my life, as there is so much more to see. I'm also determined to encourage travelling, especially to my own generation. Instead of staying home during the entire summer, maybe look into your travelling options. It doesn't necessarily have to be out of the country, or an expensive trip, even a road trip is a good idea. Travel as much as you can throughout your life, to broaden your horizons. As the trending phrase rose to fame last year, I'll say, "You only live once."

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/yiihuei-phang/the-importance-of-traveling_b_3652548.html

TEXT B:



QUESTIONS: TEXT A

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 1

- 1.1. How do you know that the writer has been travelling from a young age? Quote to support your answer. (1)
- 1.2. The writer states, “oh advertising, this is why I blame you for the rise of obesity.” Do you think it is fair to blame advertising for people’s food choices? Explain. (2)
- 1.3. Name two continents the writer has visited. (1)

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 2

- 1.4. Explain the phrase, “you aren’t enclosed in your bubble” in your own words. (1)

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 3

- 1.5. What, do you think, is a major contributing factor to the difference in quality of life between Bosnia and Australia? Explain your response fully. (3)

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 4

- 1.6. “...the sight made a profound impact on me.”
- 1.6.1. Explain the phrase, “profound impact” in your own words. (2)
- 1.6.2. Why does this sight make such an impact on the writer? (2)
- 1.6.3. What observation does the writer make regarding the materialistic society we live in? (3)

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 5

- 1.7. Is it important to become aware of different cultures? Explain your response. (3)

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 6

- 1.8. Re-write the words, “comfy” and “littlest” in correct English. (1)

REFER TO PARAGRAPH 7:

- 1.9. The writer says, “I’m also determined to encourage travelling, especially to my own generation.”
Has the writer convinced you of the importance of travelling? Refer to the article in your response. (3)

QUESTIONS: TEXT B

- 1.10. What stereotype do the words, “Darn Americans” reinforce? (2)
- 1.11. What is ironic about this cartoon? Refer to the text in your response. (2)

QUESTIONS: TEXT A AND B

- 1.12. Discuss the different views on travelling as portrayed in texts A and B. Refer to BOTH texts in your response. (4)

SUB-TOTAL SECTION A: 30 MARKS

SECTION B

QUESTION TWO: SUMMARY

You are writing an article on the evolution of writing. Summarise the following passage to include in your article.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Use your own words
- Summarise the passage in a **FLUENT PARAGRAPH** containing 7 points and not exceeding 90 words.
- You are **NOT** required to provide a title for the summary.
- Indicate your word count.
- Marks will be deducted for failure to follow instructions.

TEXT C:

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

Today, with just twenty-six letters, we can write a letter to our friends or answer an examination question. Thousands of years ago, there was no writing system at all. News, knowledge and information were passed on from one person to another by word of mouth. If you ever played the game where a message is passed down the line from one person to the next, the inefficiency of this system becomes obvious. Oral messages are unreliable as the messenger may mix up or lose part of the information.

The first written language was invented by the early cave men. They tied bits of animal hair together to form brushes and painted pictures on the cave wall, telling their friends about their hunts. It was after several centuries that different writing systems such as the Chinese characters and Egyptian hieroglyphics were invented. The alphabetical system that we are currently using also came about only after many decades of development.

Besides alphabets, the invention of writing tools is another major transition. In olden times, the kind of writing tools used depended on the material they wrote on. For example, in the Middle East, where clay is abundant in supply, the early people used hollow reed 'pens' to carve into the wet clay tablets, after which, these clay pieces were baked until rock hard to make the writings permanent.

It was only in the 1880s, that fountain pens were invented. Before that, most people used either quill pens – sharpened bird feathers – or nibbed pens, which were dipped into ink before writing. Fountain pens invented later have both positive and negative points. With tiny ink tanks in them, fountain pens are superior to quill or nibbed ones as the ink in them does not run out as quickly. The disadvantage is that sometimes fountain pens break, causing the ink to leak.

The flaw in fountain pens has led to further investigation and the successful invention of the first 'ballpoint' by a Hungarian, Ladislao Biro. There were many people after him who tried to improve upon the appearance of his ballpoint pens. Today ballpoint pens are conveniently and widely used in the world.

Writing has certainly evolved over the centuries, but that is only to be expected, as the human race is one in which the only acceptable movement is forward.

[10]

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

Study the following advertisements (Texts D AND E) and then answer the questions set:

TEXT D:



- 3.1. Who is the target market of this advertisement? (1)
- 3.2. How is the visual linked to the text? (2)
- 3.3. Discuss the impact of the visual and the minimal use of text. (2)

TEXT E:



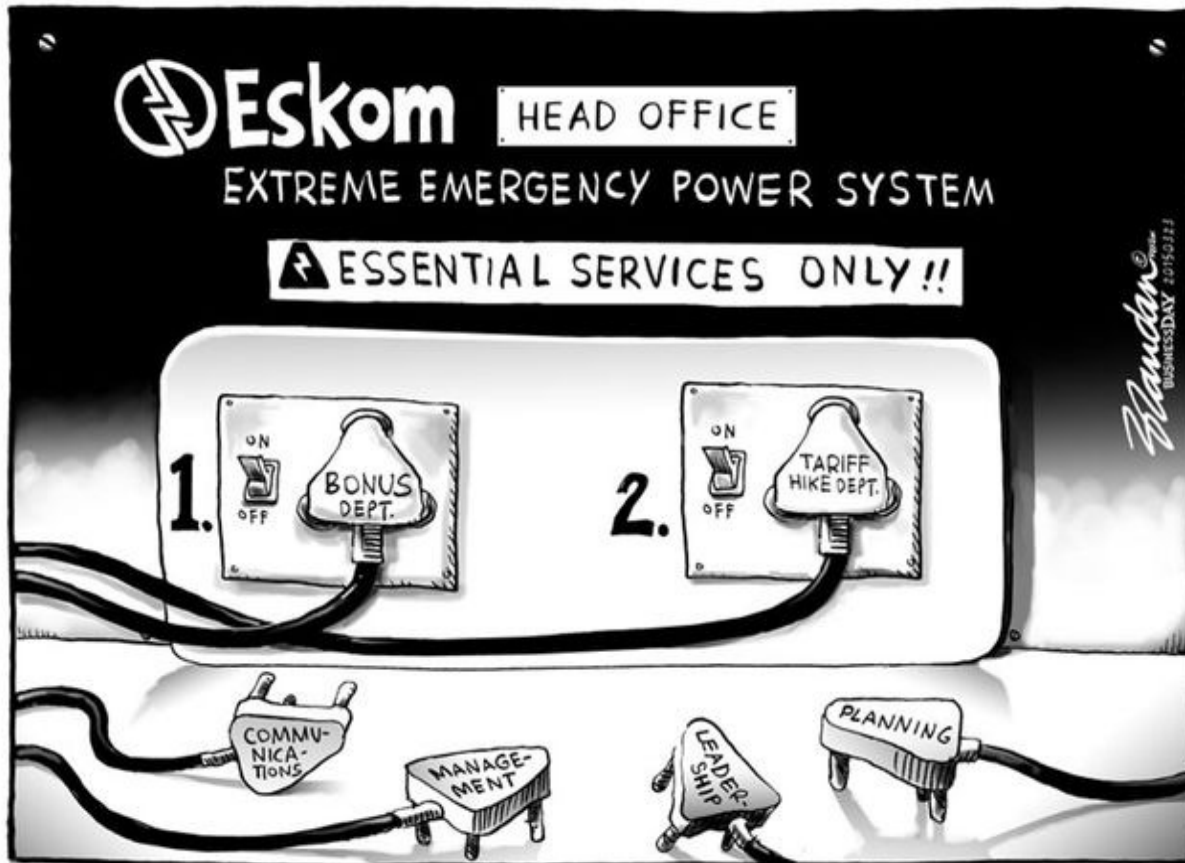
[Text reads : Fashion claims more victims than you think . WWF]

- 3.4. What is the aim of this advertisement by the WWF (World Wildlife Foundation)? (2)
- 3.5. Discuss the effectiveness of this advertisement, by referring to both the visual and the text. (3)

[10]

QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF MEDIA
OPINION AND ANALYSIS

TEXT F:



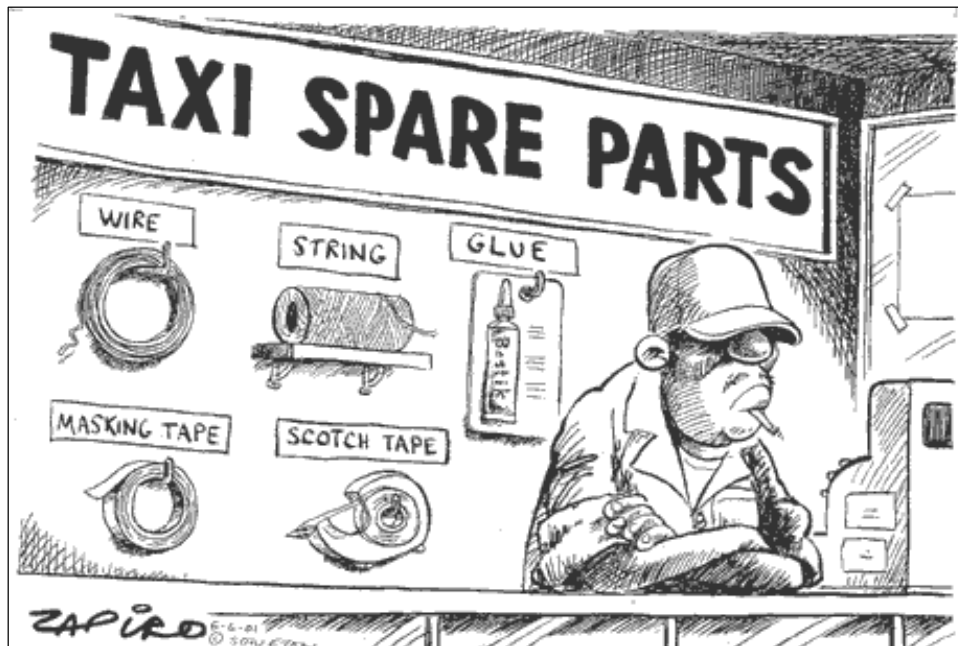
4.1. What comment is this cartoonist making about Eskom? (3)

TEXT G:



- 4.2 Using your background knowledge on the subject, and with reference to the cartoon, discuss why this cartoon is amusing. (3)

TEXT H:



- 4.3.1 Discuss how the person in the cartoon is a stereotype. (2)
- 4.3.2 By referring to details in the visual, explain what the cartoonist is implying about taxis. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

TEXT I:

VALUE NEGATIVITY TO BE HAPPY

The most powerful strategy for achieving happiness is to give up trying to be happy, writes Brock Bastian.

1 To pose the question of whether we can love happiness in today's world feels a bit like asking whether the Pope is Catholic. Most of us believe we not only can love happiness, but that we should. Unfortunately, it is this very love of happiness that is leading many of us to experience more sadness.

2 Why, I hear you ask? Let me start with an example. Imagine you have a goal and it is to become smarter. You decide to enrol in a science degree and major in astrophysics (being an astrophysicist is clearly going to make you smarter), you spend every spare minute playing Sudoku and purchase the latest 'get smart quick' brainpower gimmick.

3 Over time you notice that you are becoming smarter. You are winning more often at Scrabble and Trivial Pursuit and can amaze your friends with complex theories of black holes and dark energy.

4 Yet, you would still like to be smarter. You feel disappointed that you are not as smart as you thought you might be. This feeling motivates you to learn more and try harder until eventually you reach your goal.

5 Now imagine that your goal is to be happy. You buy the latest books on how to be happy, repeat positive sentiments to yourself in the mirror each morning and spend at least 10 minutes a day holding a pencil between your teeth (it's true, it does work).

6 On reflection, however, you are not as happy as you would like to be. Now the disappointment, rather than motivating you to try harder, tends to make you feel less happy. As a result, you are now further removed from your desired state of happiness.

7 The nature of goal pursuit predicts this ironic outcome. Aiming for a goal often involves feelings of disappointment, which means that trying to be happy may be counter-productive.

8 The aim of this illustration is to show that the act of trying to be happy ironically pushes happiness further away. The most powerful strategy for achieving happiness is to give up trying to be happy.

9 Consistent with the above insights, current approaches within psychotherapy have begun to challenge how people relate to their own emotions. People walk out of these sessions more accepting of their negative emotions and holding less tightly to the need to be happy.

10 As they walk out of the therapist's door, however, they are confronted with a world that is beset with happiness. From advertising on billboards and TV screens to national campaigns designed to raise national levels of happiness, the value of happiness is promoted everywhere.

11 On the flipside, our Western world values sadness differently. In some cases even everyday malaise is quickly pathologised and medicalised and treated with drugs designed to return people to 'normality'. Indeed, there is an eerie similarity between our current approaches to our emotional worlds and the kind of dystopian society that Aldous Huxley envisaged in his book *Brave New World*.

[Adapted from the *Sunday Tribune*; July 19 2015]

Questions:

- 5.1. What part of speech is “Unfortunately” (paragraph 1)? (1)
- 5.2. Identify a function of the apostrophe and quote an example from the text to illustrate your answer. (2)
- 5.3. What part of speech is ‘counter-productive’ (paragraph 7)? (1)
- 5.4. Correct a spelling error in paragraph 4. Write the incorrect word and your correction next to it. (2)
- 5.5. Give a synonym for ‘complex’ in paragraph 3. (1)
- 5.6. Change the sentence, “On the flipside, our Western world values sadness differently” in the final paragraph into the passive voice. (2)
- 5.7. Account for the use of italics in *Brave New World* in the final paragraph. (1)

[10]
TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 30

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS