

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name
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NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY LEVEL

8202/1

PAPER 1 Reading and Writing

2 hours

Marks 50

2022

No additional materials are required.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Candidates answer on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin *For Examiner's Use*.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of the question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	Marks
Part 1	
Part 2	
Section B	

Total	
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<i>Marker</i>	
<i>Checker</i>	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A**Part 1: Multiple-Choice Questions**

Read the following article and then answer **Questions 1 – 5**.

Slaying Cecil the lion: from outrage to complacency

- 1** It's just over four years since a lion was shot in Zimbabwe by Walter Palmer, a dentist from Minnesota in the USA, in a drama that became known as "Cecilgate". The lion's death sparked heated debates around the world about trophy hunting. And the fallout was hailed as a turning point for the wildlife tourism industry because trophy hunting was shown to be morally untenable for many people, particularly those living in developed countries. The incident became a teachable moment and people were made aware of Africa's wildlife conservation crises and the declining lion numbers – from over 200 000 a century ago to about 20 000. The issue of canned hunting, where wild animals are bred on farms to be shot by rich foreign trophy hunters, became a topic of contention. Poaching was highlighted as another huge problem.
- 2** The outcry led to some policy changes in developed countries. For example, the UK demanded that African countries improve their hunting practices as a condition for continued support while France banned lion trophy imports altogether. Companies also took action: a number of airlines, led by Virgin's Sir Richard Branson, pledged not to carry hunting trophies from Africa.
- 3** However, I found that the Cecil movement didn't lead to any deep-seated changes. The sad reality is that trophy hunting persists in many parts of Africa, as does the even more abhorrent practice of canned hunting. In the Southern Africa region, Botswana is the exception, but its ban on trophy hunting was imposed well before Cecilgate. Hunting companies are still thriving, offering a long list of "safari specials". The Cecil movement has not resulted in any tangible contributions to wildlife conservation in Africa. Conservation remains under-funded, poaching is rife, and lion numbers are still on the decline.
- 4** Furthermore, in response to the Western media frenzy around Cecilgate, Africans felt that the West cared more about animals than they did about people. This undermined the Cecil movement's moral authority. It didn't help that the lion was called Cecil after one of Britain's prominent imperialists, Cecil John Rhodes.
- 5** The Cecil movement also failed to propose an economically viable alternative to trophy hunting. Suggested alternatives like photographic tourism has not generated enough revenue to match the USD\$200 million that Africa receives from trophy hunting annually. Hunters also remain unrepentant about their sport. Walter Palmer himself still posts defiant tweets: I just wanted to say I killed "an African lion".

- 6** Unless the West is prepared to devise a new funding model for conservation, calls to ban trophy hunting are futile. African governments need stronger support in finding alternative revenue streams. Crucially, the people who live alongside wildlife must not be forgotten. The Cecil movement can strengthen its moral authority by demonstrating equal compassion for people who live in poverty. They might then have a chance of shifting attitudes and advancing their conservation cause. With a new funding model, and grassroots support, the movement might one day be able to say that Cecil, as a symbol of all of Africa's beautiful megafauna, didn't die in vain.
- 7** Sadly, as a final note, Xanda, one of Cecil's cubs, was shot in 2017, and the incident went largely unnoticed. For now, nothing has changed.

*(<https://theconservation.com/outrage-over-cecil-the-lion-slaying-three-yeras-ago-left-little-in-its-wake-99163>,
21 September 2020)*

For **Questions 1 – 5** encircle the letter **A, B, C** or **D** to indicate the answer that fits best.

- 1** The killing of the lion caused ...
- A** Africans to realise that trophy hunting was morally wrong.
 - B** the number of lions to drop significantly.
 - C** a huge controversy regarding trophy hunting.
 - D** people to become involved in a campaign against poaching. [1]
- 2** What dismayed the writer most after the killing of Cecil was ...
- A** the overwhelming support for trophy hunting.
 - B** the reaction shown by the hunter.
 - C** the decline in donations for animal preservation.
 - D** the fact that hunting practices continue to thrive. [1]
- 3** What is significant about the name of the movement?
- A** It demonstrates public interest in protecting lions.
 - B** It has a negative colonial connotation.
 - C** It suggests more sympathy for humans than for wildlife.
 - D** It underlines the virtue of the cause. [1]
- 4** What contributed to the decline of the Cecil movement?
- A** Photo safaris have proved less popular than anticipated.
 - B** Hunters are unaware of the arguments against hunting.
 - C** Other business ventures have not been sufficiently developed.
 - D** Replacement activities for big-game hunting are less profitable. [1]

- 5 What should Western countries do according to the writer?
- A Make trophy hunting an illegal practice.
 - B Create a different strategy for generating income.
 - C Introduce more controls on hunting as a source of income.
 - D Raise public awareness about the issues of poverty.

[1]

[5]

Part 2: Comprehension Questions

Read the article below and answer **Questions 6 – 15**.

Why reading is crucial for economic growth

- 1** Reading is a stepladder out of poverty, not only for individuals, but also for entire countries. Developing an all-embracing culture of reading in their societies has been a crucial development trigger that has lifted many countries from indigence. Reading is not only essential to increase knowledge, broaden people's range of opportunities, and expand their personal growth, but it also is pivotal for the overall development of countries. Societies in which people do not read are bound to remain locked in underdevelopment. This has sometimes led to thoughtless acts such as setting fire to public libraries during community protests against lack of public service.
- 2** Many countries that in the post-Second World War were transformed into sophisticated economies, such as South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, had already successfully introduced an expansion programme of reading among their citizens. Africa can take a leaf out of that book while we also have the problem of illiteracy, which has crippled not only individual, but also national development. Many of us who can read do not and most of our reading is often done for essential tasks. Even some leaders from across the spectrum from politics to religion do not appear to read widely either and often, when they do read, they read very narrowly. This lack of reading contributes to a poverty of ideas, imagination and policy, which can often be seen in a country's empty public debates, contradictory decisions and flawed strategies.
- 3** Sadly, the benefits of reading for society are not always recognised and therefore, it is important that this issue is tackled by developing a culture of reading through encouraging young children to read from an early age. However, if adults do not read, children are unlikely to read either. Children are more likely to read if there are books around them: at home, in schools, and in the spaces they frequent. In fact, both mothers and fathers could read aloud while their children are still in the womb. Grandparents, parents and siblings should regularly read to younger children and reading should be incorporated into play, whether at home or at school. Children should be encouraged to read in everyday situations, such as when parents do the shopping and children should be encouraged to read grocery labels, ingredients and road signs.
- 4** Furthermore, we need a reading culture in government schools instead of reading simply to pass tests. Reading should be made part of every facet of the curriculum although public schools often do not even have simple basics of a library. Sometimes, where libraries do exist, they are often marginal to the life of the school whereas school libraries should become the centre of school life. School libraries also need to adapt to the times through the use of the internet and interactive learning, combining with traditional books, and visits from writers to meet and engage with children.

- 5** Moreover, many community libraries across the country appear to be in disrepair, empty and soulless. Community libraries must be revived. They should be turned into one-stop resource centres, operating almost like Internet Cafes, where youth can study, access online resources, and borrow traditional books. Libraries also have the potential to serve as safe spaces, where people from broken families can seek refuge in reading. There should be regular community-based public reading with local influencers, writers, and public figures.
- 6** Apart from that, every country needs a civil society movement for reading - bringing together volunteers, local cultural organisations, businesses and government, to lead a national campaign to motivate everyone to read. Those with skills and time could volunteer to read in community libraries or donate books and technological resources. There has to be much more reading of books on public media, especially radio, which is still the medium with the largest reach in the country. Public reading should also take place on social media platforms and reading 'streaming' events could be regularly organised.
- 7** Reading is the missing ingredient to lift a country out of poverty, unemployment, and social breakdown.

(<https://www.wits.ac.za/news/latest-news/opinion/2020/2020-11/why-reading-is-crucial-for-economic-growth.html>)

Answer the following questions in **your own words** as far as possible.

- 6** From paragraph 1, identify the word or phrase that means the following:
- (a) including every person
..... [1]
- (b) a crucial turning point
..... [1]
- 7** Explain what the writer means by the metaphor 'Reading is ...'
- (a) a stepladder out of poverty.
..... [1]
- (b) Consider the idiom 'can take a leaf out of that book' and identify the idea to which the idiom refers.
..... [1]
- 8** How does Africa differ from the countries that are mentioned in the article?
.....
..... [2]
- 9** Using your own words, state **two** ways in which a poor reading culture can hamper national development.
.....
..... [2]

10 Give any **three** ways in which parents can promote their children's ability to read from paragraph 3.

.....
.....
.....

[3]

11 In paragraph 4, what do learners mainly use their reading for, according to the author?

.....

[1]

12 According to the author, how should school libraries make use of technology?

.....
.....

[2]

13 In paragraph 5, how can community libraries become a 'one-stop resource centre', according to the writer? Give **three** details.

.....
.....
.....

[3]

14 How can community reading facilities make difficult personal circumstances more bearable?

.....

[1]

15 In paragraph 6, why does the author believe that the radio is still relevant and how does he want to use it?

.....
.....

[2]

[20]

SECTION B: Directed Writing

16 Read the article below.

You and your classmates have recently attended a bush survival course with a youth club. Your teacher has asked you to write a report for the management of your school. **Use the information from the article to help you write that report.** Share your experience with the management of your school in order to motivate more similar experiences for all learners, by relating to:

- why you enrolled for the course;
- the knowledge and skills you acquired;
- why you would or would not recommend the course to others.

Your report should be between **220 – 260 words** and you can also use your own ideas for the report.

You will receive up to **15 marks** for the content and up to **10 marks** for language.

Survival in the Namibian Bush

The field of survival psychology is still in its infancy, but there are plenty of proven ways to develop the adaptability, patience, and brainpower needed to overcome the trials from adverse conditions. In other words, the moment you let negative thinking seep in or the moment your calm gives way to panic, you have lost a precious survival resource. No matter the quality and quantity of your food, water, and shelter, it must always be remembered that optimism is the most crucial resource in a survival situation. Knowing the importance of survival psychology and the way fear affects survival chances, will help you develop a survival mind-set.

Your very first, ultimately important priority is water. I cannot stress this point enough. The human body can only survive for two to three days without water and in the bush you will be sweating a lot, which will dehydrate you even further. You need to find a source of safe, drinkable water. What you can do is find a set of animal tracks and follow them until you reach water source. Streams and river beds work too. Even if they are dried, find the deepest curve of the river and start digging. An underground water source will start pooling at some point. Also find something to keep your head and shoulders covered because you need to try to avoid heatstroke and sunstroke. Try to avoid standing pools, as these may be filled with parasites and bacteria. By all means, do not drink salt water, blood or urine! This will dehydrate you and poison your system which will make you sick and let's not think about that too much.

Practising spacial orientation is another important skill. If you lose your way there is a variety of ways to orientate yourself regarding directions. For instance, if you are navigating during the day, find a termite mound, as these trusty little insects (which also double as a protein-rich snack) always build their homes facing north. You can also use the sun and the direction of its movements to orientate yourself. Ultimately, when you find yourself lost in the dark, look to the sky for guidance - excuse the cliché - the North Star can point you into the right direction and if you do manage to find a running stream or river, you can follow the direction of the water as villages are often built on river banks.

Safely spending time in nature has proven benefits for well-being, introspection, and self-knowledge. Survival training is a great way to find inner truths, and everyone who ventures into nature should know some ancestral skills that have kept humanity alive for centuries. The mentality of people who take survival courses is typically high-functioning and geared towards teamwork. Therefore, survival schools are great places to make friends and bring family. The people you meet will be interesting, and stories around the campfire are always a great reprieve from unhealthy screen time. If you're somewhat ready for adventure, you will have a good time.

(<https://www.gondwana-collection.com/blog/how-to-survive-in-the-namibian-bush/#comment-101531>)

(<https://thesurvivaliniversity.com/10-reasons-to-take-a-survival-class/>)

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