

Centre Number	Candidate Number	Candidate Name
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**NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE**

**ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE ORDINARY LEVEL**

**4116/2**

PAPER 2 Reading and Directed Writing (Extended)

2 hours 30 minutes

Marks 90

**2017**

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 each question or part question.

<b>For Examiner's Use</b>		
<b>Part 1</b>	Exercise 1	
	Exercise 2	
	Exercise 3	
<b>Part 2</b>	Exercise 1	
	Exercise 2	
	Exercise 3	
<b>Part 3</b>	Exercise 1	
	Exercise 2	
	Exercise 3	
<b>Total</b>		

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

This document consists of **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE**

**PART 1****Exercise 1: Questions 1 – 7**

Read the interesting facts and statistics on health issues and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

**A SUMMARY OF LOCAL AND WORLD HEALTH FACTS AND STATISTICS**

1-6 cups of green or black tea will boost your antioxidant levels within about an hour of drinking them.

If you wait for 5 hours between meals, eating a snack may stop you from over-eating at your next meal, so keep your snack nutrient-dense and fewer than 200 calories if you are watching your weight.

70-90 minutes after you fall asleep, you enter the Rapid Eye Movement (REM) stage, where dreaming occurs.

On average adults need to eat 0.8 grams of protein per one kg of body weight each day to reach their protein requirement.

32% decreased risk of hospitalisation or death from heart disease has been noted in vegetarians compared with those who eat meat and fish.

The risk of developing depression is three times higher among heart attack survivors during the first six months after the heart attack than among those without heart disease.

Prevent eye strain by blinking frequently and looking away from your computer screen for at least 20 seconds every 20 minutes.

Women in their 50s are more likely than any other age group to offer empathy to those who seem upset.

The main health problems motivating people to book an appointment at the doctors are: skin problems and joint disorders. Other reasons include: back problems, cholesterol issues, upper respiratory conditions, mood disorders, chronic brain disorders, high blood pressure, headaches and diabetes.

*(Adapted from Health Intelligence, 2013)*

- 1 When do people start dreaming?  
..... [1]
  - 2 How can you stop your eyes from getting tired when working on a computer?  
..... [1]
  - 3 What is important about a snack when you are dieting? Give **two** details.  
(a) .....  
(b) ..... [1]
  - 4 What is the recommended daily protein intake for an adult?  
..... [1]
  - 5 What may heart attack survivors experience within the first six months after their heart attack?  
..... [1]
  - 6 Which age group shows good understanding of other people's feelings?  
..... [1]
  - 7 What are the **two** most common reasons why people visit the doctor?  
..... **and** ..... [1]
- [7]**

**Exercise 2: Questions 8 – 13**

Read the following passage about curry and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

**TANTALISING TASTE OF INDIA**

“Namaste!” I am greeted in the traditional Indian style as I nervously approach the counter of a small fast-food café in New Delhi. I am the only Westerner in the café, and as spicy, sharp smells hang all around me, I watch anxiously as children, women in colourful saris and men in turbans gather around tables, eating from stainless-steel trays with their fingers. They break what looks like bread and dip it into bowls of curry, chutney, pickle and rice.

“Namaste, madam!” Again, the man behind the counter asks for my order. Understanding little on the menu, I take a deep breath and order the food. Soon a feast of curry is laid before my eyes. Grateful to be offered a spoon and fork, I cautiously begin to eat. Like India itself, this delicious food is also filled with exotic, colourful flavours.

Curry! Ever since, as a young child, I watched my mother spoon golden madras-curry powder to make curried chicken or sausages, I’ve loved eating it. Now in my home city of Auckland, there are 100-odd Indian restaurants and takeaway outlets, and whenever I can, I go out for curry. I love the ritualised way it is served with different dishes, breads and spices. And after a good Indian meal, I always have a sense of well-being and satisfaction.

“Curry is addictive,” says Pat Chapman, a guide to Britain’s 1 000 best curry restaurants. He knows of several small-scale surveys showing that most Britons’ blood pressure and pulse rates rise at the mere mention of their favourite curry dish. “But a lot of curry served in the west is not authentic”, Chapman cautions. What then, is really curry in India? Until the early 1980s, the only place to find good curry was in India as a home-cooked meal. The women used recipes and methods handed down from generation to generation and that’s what made the curry unique. In most city hotels and restaurants across the world, chefs served an English Indian curry and not the real deal.

Now, however, there’s a widespread revival of India’s food culture and the pride of creating genuine cooking. In some modern kitchens, chefs are even researching old recipes and ancient manuscripts dating back thousands of years to recreate original examples of one of the best cooking styles in the world. Today, curry is eaten all over the world, and in Britain it is now one of the most popular meals. “True curry belongs in the hall-of-fame of the world’s great foods,” says Chapman.

Curry, represents nothing less than “the art of cookery”. There are hundreds of different dishes and regional styles of cooking in India, but common to all this curry are spices.

*(Reader’s Digest March 2002)*

- 8 What were the writer's first feelings when he entered the café?  
(a) ..... [1]  
(b) ..... [1]
- 9 Why did the writer take a deep breath when he ordered the food?  
..... [1]
- 10 What do India and its food have in common?  
..... [1]
- 11 What proof is given that curry is addictive?  
.....  
..... [1]
- 12 Why were the home-cooked curry dishes special?  
.....  
..... [1]
- 13 How do some chefs ensure that their curry dishes taste authentic?  
.....  
..... [1]
- [7]

**Exercise 3: Questions 14 – 20**

Read the following article about a life-changing cycle challenge and answer the questions on the opposite page.

**A LIFE-CHANGING CYCLE CHALLENGE**

“We cycled in the Namib Desert, saw its beauty and experienced Namibia intensely. And I want more.”

Seven times champion of the exhausting Dusi Canoe Marathon in South Africa and a multi-disciplined extreme sportsman, Martin Dreyer, says he underestimated what Namibia had to offer, and will surely be back for another helping of adventure.

Dreyer was one of 67 top South African business executives who traded their boardrooms and the hustle and bustle of city life to cycle 500 kilometres in three days through the Namib Desert – for charity! It was an experience that left these hardcore business leaders in admiration of Namibia’s unique beauty, and of what the country has to offer.

At the beginning of September, 57 men and ten women boarded a flight in Johannesburg, destination Windhoek, from where they were transported to Karibib along the B2. After a night under the stars, the first cyclists headed westwards just before sunrise for the first leg, a distance of 208 kilometres. As they approached the Karibib surroundings, the sun started peeping over their shoulders, transforming the plains, with their covering of tall, wavy grass, into a valley of gold.

While slowly finding their way through the Erongo Mountains on their way to Usakos, the heat started rising and temperatures shot up. After the first two tea stops, the cyclists made their way up the western side of the Khan Valley, leaving Usakos behind. And so – with the grass plains of Vergenoeg turning into the rocky plains of the rich uranium fields east of Swakopmund – their journey to explore the real Namib Desert started.

Despite the exhausting heat in the desert, the ride was made easy with strong winds blowing from behind, helping to push the cyclists into Dorob National Park, close to Swakopmund. At the last tea stop, about 30 kilometres before reaching the outskirts of the coastal town, the temperature had risen to 43 degrees Celsius. But once the cyclists started their descent, the crisp sea breeze increased their strength and energy.

This lovely sunny day was, however, exchanged for a misty and very cold morning when the cyclists took off for the second day of cycling on the salt road northwards towards Henties Bay.

After a U-turn heading back to Swakopmund, the business leaders tackled the gravel road behind the dune belt heading for Walvis Bay, with the ever-shifting sand of the dunes as their riding partner. After a stop next to the lagoon in Walvis Bay, they cycled along the B2, the sea spray in their faces and the fog blocking their view of the Atlantic Ocean.

On the final day of cycling, the participants took on the Amazing Race challenge, an exhausting test of endurance consisting of several stages. In the Amazing Race the cyclists were divided into pairs and given eight GPS waypoints. They criss-crossed the desert in the Dorob National Park just north of Swakopmund and had plenty of fun with Go Karts and sand-boarding down the dunes. The final challenge in the

Amazing Race was to catch a fish for dinner.

“The 208 kilometres we cycled on day one was the greatest distance most of us had ever covered. And every single cyclist finished the first stage”. And after that first stage, they all wanted more.

(Flamingo, October 2011)

- 14 Who participated in the life-changing cycle challenge that took place in Namibia?  
..... [1]
  - 15 Where did the cyclists sleep the first evening?  
..... [1]
  - 16 Describe how the sun rising changed the countryside.  
.....  
..... [1]
  - 17 Name **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of cycling through the desert.  
Advantage:..... [1]  
Disadvantage:..... [1]
  - 18 What were the weather conditions like at the start of the second day of cycling?  
..... [1]
  - 19 Why could the cyclists not enjoy the sight of the Atlantic Ocean?  
..... [1]
  - 20 Explain why the Amazing Race is more than just an exhausting experience?  
..... [1]
- [8]**

**PART 2****Exercise 1: Questions 21 – 25**

Read the article below and answer the questions on the opposite page.

**CARMINE RESCUE**

We're about to set out to visit one of the largest flocks of carmine bee-eaters that visit Namibia annually to breed.

We (a) (to climb) on board the flat-bottomed boat with all our camera gear and settle down for the ride. We've barely pulled away from the riverbank when something (b) (to catch) our attention in the river. Hearing the desperate call of a tiny creature in the water, we see a small reddish bird swimming frantically towards the boat. As we approach, the little bird's head and open (c) (to squeak) beak, pink body and wings become visible just under the water surface. This is a member of the enormous flock of bee-eaters we've come to visit, and it's exhausted and close to drowning.

The boatman pulls the boat closer and Martin instinctively and quickly (d) (to offer) his open hand to the little creature, which clambers gratefully aboard. Its feathers are completely (e) (to soak) and all it can do is lie there with its eyes closed in the friendly stranger's hand.

*(Flamingo 2011)*



**21** Write the changes you would make in the spaces so that the passage reads correctly.

(a) ..... [1]

(b) ..... [1]

(c) ..... [1]

(d) ..... [1]

(e) ..... [1]

**22** Rewrite the following sentence in a question form:

We see a small reddish bird swimming towards the boat.

..... [1]

**23** Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:

The little head and wings become visible.

..... [1]

**24** Rewrite the following sentence starting with: We agreed (that) ...

Martin has had the best experience on his birding trip.

.....  
..... [1]

**25** Use the following words in proper sentences to clearly show their meanings:

incident: .....  
..... [1]

accident: .....  
..... [1]

**[10]**

**Exercise 2: Questions 26 – 31**

Read the following article about the extinction of species and answer the questions based on it.

**PAVING THE ROAD TO EXTINCTION**

Signs that warn us of the acceleration of species becoming extinct.

Millions of plants and animals disappeared during five great mass extinctions between 440 and 65 million years ago. Since then humans have colonised continents and islands throughout the world. Their actions, such as destruction of habitats and overhunting, have dramatically increased the rate of extinction. Before the arrival of humans, natural losses caused by factors such as climate change, averaged roughly one species per million each year. The rate is now 10 000 times higher, largely due to human influence.

Scientists speculate that an estimated 27 000 species of all kinds, mostly insects and plants, disappear in rainforests alone. Worldwide, pollution and the introduction of non-native species also take a rising toll.

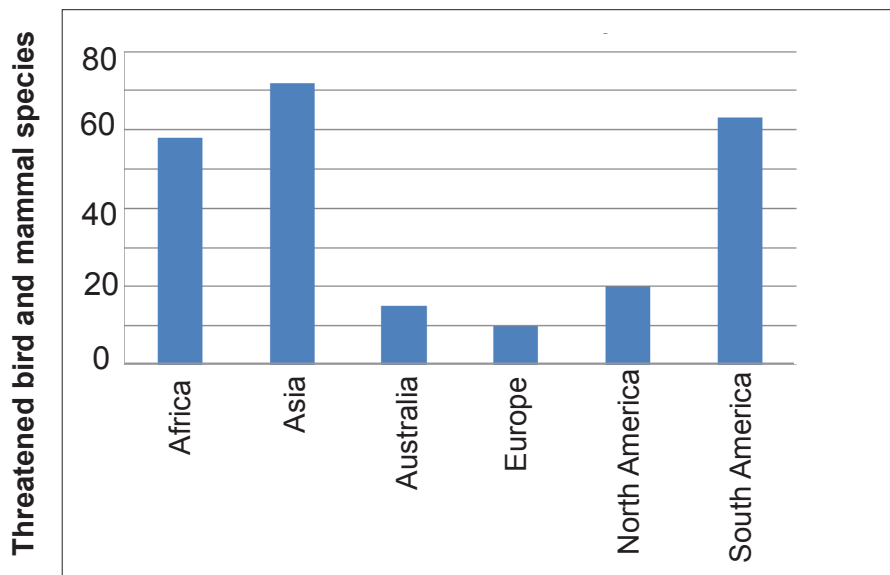
The study conducted by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has concluded that more than 11 000 plant and animal species face extinction in the near future. While another study carried out by IUCN which assessed less than 0.1 percent of known insect species, also states that a quarter of all mammal species and an eighth of bird varieties, including the Spix's Macaw, are at risk. Since 1996 the number of critically endangered ape species has grown from 13 to 19.

Several species of animals have already become extinct. The Passenger Pigeon, probably the most abundant bird on Earth in the 19th century, was slaughtered for food by commercial hunters. The last known Passenger Pigeon died in captivity in 1914.

The Javan tiger is another species that was wiped out because of human interference. One of eight original sub-species of tigers, these beautiful animals lost their habitat to deforestation on the Indonesian Island of Java, becoming extinct some 20 years ago. The critically endangered South China tiger may be next.

Sadly, humans do not stop the activities that harm the environment and the animals residing there. The Miss Waldron's Red Colobus, 20-pound monkeys that live in Ivory Coast and Ghana, were the first monkeys to become extinct in 200 years. They were doomed due to hunting and habitat loss.

The bar graph on the next page highlights the trouble spots where the greatest losses occur. This information, based on World Wildlife Fund and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) data, compares bird and mammal species at risk around the world. Factors contributing to the greatest losses are high human population and consequent habitat loss. Since the last global assessment by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1996, the number of known threatened animal species has risen from 5 205 to 5 435.



(Adopted from National Geographic, October 2001)

- 26 What caused the mass extinctions before the arrival of humans on the planet?  
..... [2]
- 27 What kinds of species are at the highest risk of extinction?  
(a) .....  
(b) ..... [1]
- 28 What conclusion did the IUCN reach after they studied plant and animal species?  
.....  
..... [2]
- 29 What is the most depressing truth about human interference with the environment?  
..... [1]
- 30 According to the bar graph, which places in the world have the highest and the lowest number of threatened species?  
(a) .....  
(b) ..... [1]
- 31 Refer to the article and list **three** different ways in which humans have contributed to the rate at which extinction occurs.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

[10]

**Exercise 3: Question 32**

Read the article below and then write a summary on how to prepare and decorate a typical Namibian Easter egg basket. Your summary should be between **80** and **100** words in length. Use your own words as far as possible.

**OSTRICH-EGG BASKET FOR EASTER?**

My kids are grown up and at college now, so I no longer do the holiday decorations and fun and games I used to when they were younger.

I grew up in the States with all the usual holiday stuff, such as Easter egg hunts, dyeing and decorating eggs, and stocking up on multi-coloured jellybeans, chocolate bunnies and yellow marshmallow candied baby chicks. My siblings and I loved it.

After moving to Namibia I found interesting ways of making my childhood Easter holiday traditions fit right into my life here. My favourite addition to an Easter basket became a huge, decorated ostrich egg!

In Namibia, baskets come in a huge variety of qualities, colours and styles. People still use them for necessary everyday things. I use the Oshiwambo-speaking people's baskets for my Namibian-style Easter basket. This kind of basket is usually used for sorting mahangu (a kind of pearl millet) in the very sandy northern farming areas. These baskets are not very deep, but are very wide, dipping towards the middle.

To decorate the basket, I use the dried grass that is sometimes used for thatching roofs on the huts in traditional areas. But you must first check carefully that the bugs and other 'residents' of the dried grass are out of town before you put it into your Easter basket!

In Namibia, a considerable range of chocolates is produced locally. The small squares, circles, triangles and rectangles of sweet chocolate are covered in aluminium foil in many different bright colours. I buy as many as I need, freeze them overnight and put them into the basket. Then I sprinkle dried fruit instead of candy on top. As there are many sugary sweets on sale in the shops in Namibia, you could add some of these too. Fudge that is sold in a shop in a mall in Windhoek, is also great for an Easter basket. Your hips and thighs will thank you if you go there and indulge!

To decorate the basket further, I add a few of the beads and shells used for making necklaces in the traditional ways. Then I scatter the baskets with glitter left over from old Christmas decorations. And for the kids, I add a couple of small toys that I buy at the Namibia Crafts Centre in Windhoek.

Instead of using a chocolate bunny as a centrepiece in the basket, I use hollowed-out ostrich eggs, and these are great! The eggs are readily available locally from traditional people. Otherwise there are shops in most cities and towns in Namibia where you can buy a plain one already prepared.

We cannot use the watercolour dyes to make them different colours by dipping them into small pots as we did with the boiled chicken eggs we used to paint for our baskets. Since ostrich eggs are so big, we paint them or add glitter, sequins or whatever we want; and, of course, use only one egg per basket.

*(Flamingo 2011)*



**PART 3****Exercise 1: Question 33**

You have recently been invited to the birthday celebration of an important person in your community. You bought a suitable birthday present and attended the celebration.

Write a letter to your friend in which you tell him/her about the invitation, the gift and the celebration.

Your letter must include

- who the person was and how you felt about the invitation
- how you managed to find the right birthday present and what it was
- what you enjoyed most about the celebration

Your letter should be about **150** words in length.



**Exercise 2: Question 34**

Your school recently held its annual prize-giving ceremony. The guest speaker was amazing and contributed to the success of the evening.

Write an article for your school magazine about this event.

You must include

- when and where the prize-giving was held
- who your guest speaker was and some background information regarding him/her
- one highlight of the evening

Your article should be about **150** words in length.





**Exercise 3: Question 35**

## Fast Food

The popularity of fast food meals has increased lately. Some people believe that fast food is the best solution for good meals in a fast living society, while others feel it is unhealthy.

Write an article for your school magazine in which you give your opinion on fast food.

The comments below may give you some ideas, but you are free to use your own ideas.

Your article should be approximately **200** words long.

When I am busy, fast food is quick and easy to get.

I need to eat food that is nutritionally balanced and healthy, but fast food is not.

It is convenient and saves time when I am in a hurry.

I might end up being fat or obese, as they serve more than the required quantity of fast food for one person.

I enjoy eating fast food as it is tastier than homemade meals.

I don't like fast food, it is not always fresh.



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