

Candidate Name	School Name
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JUNIOR SECONDARY SEMI-EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE **2131/1**

PAPER 1 Reading and Directed Writing 2 hours

Marks 40 **2018**

No additional materials are required.


INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your Candidate Name and School Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Candidates answer on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- 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.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	

Marker	
Checker	

This document consists of **14** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A: READING SKILLS**Part 1**

Read the following text and then answer the questions on the next page.

Magical places where there are no cars

Tourists who love hiking and fresh air will be happy to know that there are still a few car-free cities out there to visit.

Venice, Italy

The winding, narrow streets of Venice would not be the same if cars were allowed. It is situated across a group of 118 small islands that are separated by canals and linked by more than 400 bridges which makes travelling on foot possible. Water buses transport Venetians and tourists around the island of Venice to nearby islands.

Hydra, Greece

With a picture perfect location of the Aegean sea, Hydra is basically paradise. No wheeled vehicles are permitted, leaving the paved streets totally open to pedestrians and donkeys. Tourists drive to Metochi, leave their cars in the secure car park and take the 20-minute passenger ferryboat across the Hydra. Rubbish trucks are the only motor vehicles on the island.

Fes-al-Bali, Morocco

The medina of Fes-al-Bali is home to more than 156 000 people and is considered one of the largest adjoining car-free urban areas in the world. Its narrow street design is the result of its ancient heritage - with some sections only sixty centimetres wide. Not only are cars unable to navigate through the medina, but riding a bike is also limited.

Zermatt, Switzerland

Zermatt sits beneath some of Switzerland's highest peaks, including a pretty famous one, Matterhorn. The alpine town is beyond charming and the mountains are a destination for skiing and water sports. The lack of cars allows the air to be free of pollution, which lead to a clear view of the Matterhorn from Zermatt.

(Adapted from: Huffpost: Travel & Internet)

- 1 What makes it possible to walk from place to place in Venice?
..... [1]
 - 2 How will a tourist travel to Hydra?
..... [1]
 - 3 For which practical reason are cars not allowed in Fes-al-Bali?
..... [1]
 - 4 How does Zermatt's scenery benefit from not having cars?
..... [1]
- [4]**



Part 2

Read the following article and then answer the questions that follow.

On The Road

The invention of the motorcar (or automobile as it is also known) profoundly changed our world and it is difficult to imagine life without it. Motorcars have been around for just more than a century and have undergone huge technological developments. 1

There are about 600 million passenger cars in the world, which means one car for every 11 people. Passenger cars are defined as motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for the transport of passengers and consisting of no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat. 2

The French word "automobile" comes from the Greek word "auto", which means self, and the Latin word "mobilis", which means moveable. An automobile is therefore a vehicle that moves by itself without being pulled or pushed by an animal or another vehicle before the discovery of the engine. 3

First cars

It took decades and more than 100 000 patents to create the modern car. Frenchman Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot is credited with being the first man to build a car that was self-powered. In 1769 he built two steam-powered tractors, which the French army used to lug heavy cannons. His tractor could reach human walking speed (about 5 km an hour) and carry four tons. 4

British inventor and engineer Richard Trevithick improved on Cugnot's steam-propelled engine by making it smaller, lighter and stronger. In 1801 he attached a new, more compact engine to a carriage that he named the Puffing Devil. This was the first horseless carriage to carry passengers. 5

Although these experimental steam powered cars were nothing more than adapted carts or carriages with a steam engine attached to them, they inspired inventors to create better engines and motorcars. 6

From steam engines to combustion engines

The problem with engines powered by steam (also called external combustion engines) was that they could not maintain steam pressure, meaning they could not power vehicles for a long time. 7

The invention of the internal combustion engine changed this. Less fuel is used because, unlike in the external combustion engines, the fuel is burnt inside a cylinder or vessel. In 1807 French brothers Nicéphore and Claude Niépce were the first to build such an engine but chose to power a boat with it, using an experimental fuel made of moss spores, coal dust and resin. 8

In the same year, Swiss inventor François Isaac de Rivaz built an internal combustion engine and connected it to a cart. Unfortunately his engine - which used hydrogen as fuel - could not generate enough power to keep a vehicle moving for long. In the years that followed, internal combustion engines made by other inventors such as Samuel Brown, Samuel Morey and Étienne Lenoir suffered the same problem - they were unable to generate enough power.

9

Electric cars

Steam was not the only type of power used during the early development of the car. Between 1832 and 1839 Scottish inventor Robert Anderson made the first electric car. Not to be confused with the modern electric cars of today, Anderson's invention was clumsy, heavy, slow and very expensive. These first electric cars used rechargeable batteries to power a small electric motor. The car had to stop often to recharge, which made it unsuitable.

10

(You magazine: 2013)

Answer questions 1 - 3 by putting a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

1 Who made the two steam-powered tractors?

- A Nicéphore and Claude Niépe
 B Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot
 C Richard Trevithick
 D Robert Anderson

[1]

2 In what way was the invention of the internal combustion engine a solution to the external combustion engine problem?

- A It burnt fuel outside the engine.
 B It could maintain steam pressure.
 C It enabled the engine to use less fuel.
 D It used fuel made of moss spores.

[1]

3 What is this text about?

- A Different inventors of modern cars.
 B How to invent electric cars.
 C How to invent steam cars.
 D The technological development of cars.

[1]

4 How did vehicles manage to move before the invention of the engine?

.....

[1]

5 From which country is the man who built the first self-powered car?

.....

[1]

6 In what way was Trevithick's engine better than the previous counterpart?
..... [1]

7 Which word in **paragraph 7** has more or less the same meaning as "sustain".
..... [1]

8 Say whether the following statement is **true** or **false** and give a reason to support your answer.

The first electric car was designed in the current century.
..... [1]
..... [1]

9 Why was the use of the first electric cars impractical?
..... [1]

[10]



Part 3

Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Hooray for Hollywood

When I was 20 years old, I dropped out of college and got a job as a chauffeur to an old-school Hollywood producer. My main responsibility was to drive him around town, but he would take me to **he's** meetings and introduce me as his associate and he would encourage me to speak up.

He had a script that he was developing at 20th Century Fox. We had many meetings there. After two years of chauffeuring, I wrote to the Fox executive I had grown to know during those script meetings and told him I am looking for something new. Not realising that I was this producer's driver, the executive set up an interview for me with the president of the studio as a candidate for a job as the newest studio executive.

To my surprise, when the president of the studio found out I had dropped out of college, we got a debate about the importance of college degrees. It ended with me telling him, "You kind of sound like my mother." And he hired me.

(Taken from: Reader's Digest, 2015)

- 1 Correct the single error in the sentence below. Write only the word you have corrected.

He would take me to he's meetings.

..... [1]

- 2 Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive voice**:

He introduced me as his associate.

..... [1]

- 3 Rewrite the sentence below in **reported speech** by starting with: Carlos said that ...
"I am looking for something new."

..... [1]

- 4 Identify the adjective in the following sentence. Write only the correct word.

I was a chauffeur to an old-school producer.

..... [1]

- 5 Correct the spelling mistake in **paragraph 3**. Write down only the correct word.

..... [1]

- 6 Complete the following sentence by filling in the missing word.

We got a debate about the importance of college degrees.

[1]

[6]



SECTION B: Directed Writing**Part 1**

Thomas Leppan, born 15 August 2002, would like to subscribe to a new magazine, Teen Techno, he was introduced to by his friend, Carl. He is very excited to subscribe and is looking forward to receive the magazine every month and to build on his poster collection with the free gift offer. As a new subscriber he will also be spoilt every year on his birthday.

His father promised to pay for the subscription electronically every month. Thomas plays rugby for the school's A team, collects posters, but his true passion lies in computers and video games. Thomas' personal details are: P O Box 4368, Rehoboth; tlep@hotmail.com and can be contacted at 062-524664.

Complete the subscription form on his behalf.

Magazine Subscription

Complete this form in CAPITAL LETTERS where applicable and tick (✓) where necessary.

Subscription: New Renewal [1]

I would like to subscribe to:

TeenLifestyle TeenTechno Teen Sport [1]

Free gift:

T-shirt Poster Cap [1]

Where did you hear about this magazine:

Advertisement Friend [1]

Personal Details:

Name: [1]

Address:
..... [1]

Email address: [1]

Date of birth:..... [1]

Method of payment: Electronic Transfer
Debit Card
Credit Card [1]

Payment: Yearly Every six months Monthly [1]

[10÷2=5]

Part 2

Read the following text and then write notes **about how to control your weight during Christmas**. Use the headings to guide your writing.

Turkey without the “stuffing”

Instead of worrying about having enough to eat on Christmas, many of us have a different challenge - how to survive the day without gaining unwanted kilograms. The whole holiday season can feel like a minefield of overindulgence, and it is almost impossible not to eat more than we want to.

I am pretty disciplined about my diet, yet at holiday parties, like everyone else, I find myself reaching for that extra biscuit. After all, it is the time of year to eat, drink and be merry. But it is not very difficult to enjoy the perk without bloating up as big as a ship.

Knowing that you are going to indulge makes it easier to eat more mindfully in the weeks before the holiday. Try to cut back on fat, refined carbohydrates and kilojoules, and exercise a little more. Some tips for Christmas: have a low kilojoule, filling snack before the big feast - an apple, a whole-wheat bagel, cereal or a small bowl of soup – so you do not arrive very hungry and lose control. Put 20% fewer high-kilojoule foods and 20% more fruit and vegetables on your plate. Studies show you probably won't notice. Eat healthier foods first. They will fill you up somewhat, so you will be less likely to overeat the other stuff. Serve yourself instead of allowing your sister-in-law or spouse to heap your plate full.

Choose foods that leave evidence: keep those shrimp tails and chicken wing bones on your plate when you are done. Studies show that if you see how much you have already had, you will eat less. Go slow. If you wolf down your food, your plate may be clean while others are still eating. That invites seconds. Take a sip of water every bite or two to slow yourself down.

Indulging a little on Christmas makes it easier to get back on track the next day. The same strategies that help control overeating work even better the day after, when there is less social pressure to go overboard. Start by stepping on the scale. If you have gained weight, that can motivate you to avoid devouring a fridge full of leftovers.

At breakfast, instead of eating a muffin, try a bowl of whole-grain cereal or oats with fruit and fat-free milk. Get out of the kitchen and go shopping.

Exercise more. Many people do not have to work the day after Christmas, so it is easier to schedule a long walk or sign up for a class at the gym. If nothing else, take the stairs instead of the lift and park a bit further away from your destination.

(Readers Digest, September 2011)

Write notes about how to control your weight during Christmas.

Before Christmas Day

-
-
-

[3]

After Christmas Day

-
-
-
-

[4]

[7]



Part 3

Read the text below and complete the task that follows.

Soda (soft drinks) drinking

Most of us drink soda, some more than others. Many regular soda drinkers are aware that soft drinks are bad for their health. We need to know more about this drink that we love so much.

The taste could be one thing that gets us drinking soda, it is delicious. In fact, it is so good, that many people drink it with every meal! Even if you wanted to drink something else, you would be hard-pressed to find it as prominently displayed in vending machines, at fast-food chains, and supermarket checkouts. You might not realise how everywhere Coke, Pepsi, and the likes are in our society until you try to stop drinking soda. Soft drinks are heavily consumed in part because companies promote them vigorously - billions of dollars are spent on advertising sodas - and market them everywhere - in shops, restaurants, and even schools. Soda may be inexpensive when compared with fruit juice and milk. Many soft drinks contain caffeine, which is addictive. This fact is part of the reason soda is such a hard habit to break. If you are addicted to the caffeine in soda, you are really having two habits - the soda habit and the caffeine habit.

Do you know the extent to which drinking carbonated, caffeinated or artificially sweetened beverages harms your body? Giving up soft drinks is one of the best things you can do to improve your health. There are no nutritionally beneficial components in soft drinks. Soft drinks mostly consist of filtered water and refined sugars. Yet the average person drinks about 211 litres of soft drinks each year. Drinking a single 330 millilitres can of sugary drinks a day translates to more than 0.5 kg of weight gain every month. The relationship between soft drink consumption and body weight is so strong that researchers calculate that for each additional soda consumed, the risk of obesity increases 1.6 times. According to the results of a high quality study, reducing consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages helped reduce body mass index.

Drinking soda stresses the body's ability to process sugar. Some scientists now suspect that the sweet stuff may help explain why the number of people with type 2 diabetes has tripled. Rapidly absorbed carbohydrates like high fructose corn syrup put more strain on insulin-producing cells than other foods. Interestingly, women who consumed a lot of fruit juice were not at increased risk of diabetes, leading researchers to speculate that naturally occurring sugars may have different metabolic effects than added sugars. Frequent consumption of soft drinks may also increase the risk of osteoporosis, especially in people who drink soft drinks instead of calcium-rich milk. High soda consumption in children poses a significant risk factor for impaired calcification of growing bones. In the 1950s, children drank 3 cups of milk for every 1 cup of sugary drinks. Today that ratio is reversed.

Soda eats up and dissolves the tooth enamel. Researchers say that soft drinks are responsible for doubling or tripling the incidence of tooth decay. The acidity can dissolve the mineral content of the enamel, making the teeth weaker, more sensitive, and more susceptible to decay. Soda's acidity makes it even worse for teeth than the solid sugar found in candy. There is evidence that consumption of too many soft drinks puts you under increased risk of liver cirrhosis similar to what chronic alcoholics have. Another problem with soft drinks is that they act as dehydrating diuretics. Both caffeine and sugar cause dehydration.

High concentration of sugar is drawing off water because your kidneys try to expel the excess sugar out of the blood. When you drink a caffeinated soda to quench your thirst, you will actually become thirstier.

(<http://www.emedexpert.com>)

