

Candidate Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Candidate Name
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# JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

**ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE**

**1131/1**

PAPER 1 Reading and Directed Writing

2 hours

Marks 50

**2019**

No additional materials are required.

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

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

For Examiner's Use	
<b>Section A</b>	
<b>Section B</b>	
<b>Total</b>	
<i>Marker</i>	
<i>Checker</i>	

This document consists of **15** printed pages.



**Republic of Namibia**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE**

**SECTION A: READING SKILLS****Part 1**

Read an advertisement about bursaries for art students and answer the questions on the next page.



## National Arts Council of Namibia

Established to unlock the creative potential of the nation

C/o Dr. AB May and Garten Streets

P.O. Box 149 Windhoek, Namibia E-mail: [nacn@iway.na](mailto:nacn@iway.na)

Tel: +264 61 307451 Fax: +264 61 307450

### ARE YOU AN ARTIST? DO YOU NEED FUNDS?

Do you have a viable, creative and artistic idea?

The National Arts Council of Namibia (NACN) is calling all artists to submit for grant proposals. The NACN is calling for proposals from individuals, organisations and groups active in the disciplines of theatre, dance and craft. Requests for once-off or funding up to a three year period will be considered.

All proposals will be scrutinized by expert committees and support will be based on merit and availability of funds. The decision of the NACN will be final.

The following documents should be submitted as part of the application:

- A proposal outlining the project
- Artistic profile of the individual/organisation
- Outreach and development plan
- Certified ID copies
- Media reviews
- Application can be sent by post, couriered or ideally by hand.

**The main focus in this funding cycle will be job creation which is in line with the government's economic growth path.**

**Grants for the execution of projects which enhance the use of Arts for the following means will also be considered:**

- Innovative use of raw materials and value adding
- Fostering community cooperation and networking
- Projects promoting cooperation between artists and art genres
- Arts Therapy
- Promotion of Namibian arts/artists and cultural identity
- Research into Namibian arts practices
- Development of arts educational materials
- Unique use of Namibian folklore in all art forms

Applications should be sent to:  
National Arts Council of Namibia  
(NACN) P.O. Box 149, Windhoek  
Closing date: 31 May

**Successful grant applications will be notified by 30 June**

1 Why was the National Arts Council of Namibia created?  
..... [1]

2 Who is the advertisement aimed at?  
..... [1]

3 Name **two** fields which applicants can apply funds for.  
..... **and** ..... [1]

4 What funding options do the National Arts Council of Namibia give to applicants? (Mention **one**)  
..... [1]

5 What is the most preferred way to submit the application?  
..... [1]

6 When is the due date of the application?  
..... [1]

**[6]**

## Part 2

Read the article below and choose the correct answer by putting a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

### The Wodaabe

In the Niger, on the southern edge of the Sahara, live the Wodaabe, a 125 000-strong tribe wandering from oasis to oasis. They are always on the move in search of greener pastures, and usually do not stay longer than a few days in one given place. For them, muscle and brain do not matter, but beauty – and that too, male beauty! In a cut-throat world where men often contest for status with the power of their guns or the size of their cars, the peaceful Wodaabe have decided looks are all it takes to get on in life. They estimate them among the most stunning: “To be ugly is to be unforgiven,” a Wodaabe proverb says. “It is our heritage. Even our ancestors are handsome.”

Beauty contests are held similar to the Miss Universe competitions where contestants groom, sing, charm and dance to be chosen. In this case, it’s the young men that compete for the envious Mr Sahara or Mr Oasis title. Two or three of the prettiest maidens in the community do the judging, and the reward after that is usually their hand in marriage to the winners. The pageants are played out under palm trees across the far reaches of the Sahara in December after rains bring relief from the year-round search for fodder or grass.

Wodaabe carry with them little more than shepherd’s sticks, sleeping mats and for the men, pocket mirrors entrusted to them soon after birth. Women of the family coach toddling boys how to use the mirror to check for dirt on their face or ugly leftovers in their teeth. Starting from babyhood, mothers and sisters pull the limbs of boys to make arms and legs long and lean. They also pull their noses sharply trying to mould them to a point. Beauty is so important that a homely man will not mind his wife having a child by another man – as long as it comes out looking good. The Wodaabe allow men to have several wives, but on the other hand the Wodaabe women can only have two husbands.

At the beauty pageants, it’s survival of the cutest. If they are fat, they don’t come to the pageant. Men with big stomachs cannot win. Generally standing at 1.8 meters, the men use milk of white cows for a good complexion, black eyebrow pencil to bring out the eyes, and the powdered bones of a roasted white baby eagle to accent their lips. The judges pick the top three winners with a tap on the shoulder. The losers disappear into the bush alone or try winning a bride the old-fashioned way – with the gift of cattle.

Friendly and courtly, the Wodaabe have escaped West Africa slave raids of centuries past thanks to their isolation. Unlike other tribes who got caught up in conflict, the Wodaabe have kept their rich tribal traditions unspoiled.

*(Adapted: Native Eye)*

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

- 1 The Wodaabe are actually [1]  
 A farmers.  
 B nomads.  
 C inactive people.  
 D simple village folk.
- 2 Which of these best describes the Wodaabe's perspective? [1]  
 A Beauty is most important.  
 B Muscle and brain are important.  
 C Our ancestors are handsome.  
 D To be ugly is to be forgiven.
- 3 Why are the beauty pageants held in December? [1]  
 A It is raining.  
 B It is cooler with the rains.  
 C There is plenty of water and food for everyone.  
 D They are not pressured to look for fodder or grass.
- 4 Social customs have been adapted allowing for [1]  
 A more male children to be born.  
 B the cutest to survive.  
 C the prettiest baby to be born.  
 D women to have only one partner at a time.
- 5 Why have the Wodaabe not lost their cultural traditions and lifestyle? [1]  
 A They have been cast out by other tribes.  
 B They have successfully kept to themselves.  
 C They have not been at war with anyone.  
 D They have not been conquered by other tribes.
- 6 From the article, what do one learn about the nature of the males? [1]  
 A They are excessively vain.  
 B They are moderately vain.  
 C They compete for status with guns.  
 D They view each other as equal.

**[6]**

### Part 3

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

#### Krafting

Michael Kra moved onto jewellery design almost by accident, but his unquestionable talent and artistic skill have made his designs to be notable.

Born and raised in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, of a French mother and a father from Ivory Coast, Kra left Africa for France and graduated in Art History and Interior Design in Paris. After that he went to New York and acquired a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Fine Arts from the Parsons School as an interior decorator of television sets and runways for fashion shows.

“I am part of the Ashanti tribe from Ghana and I am inspired by the natural materials Africa has, but back in the Ivory Coast there is no budget for television sets and most of the people who can afford it, import their furniture. I decided to try and combine African jewellery with a more European style and I presented a collection to a gallery in New York and from jewellery I was asked to make beads, bracelets, hairbands, etc. I learnt from scratch. I take the material, I play with it and then jump in and do the work,” said Kra in an interview with *The Weekender*.

His designs have to date added that magical finish to the outfits of many famous designers and entertainers. Kra’s wide portfolio bears testimony to this adjustability(able to be changed) and innovative creativity. He left Namibia after sharing some of his valuable knowledge with jewellery-making San women from the remote areas in the Kalahari. Together with Kra they workshopped and developed their skill at jewellery-making, an act that made his visit worthwhile.

“They worked like slaves. You would not believe it. When they are making necklaces from the ostrich egg shells, they first crush the eggshells with their feet and then they cut the pieces of eggshells into square pieces with nail clippers. Their hands are like cardboard because they use them to smooth the edges of the eggshells against a stone and use a homemade implement, made of a broom and a sharp nail, to cut a hole into the centre of the pieces of eggshell. It is **painstaking work**,” said Kra.

Kra explained that making jewellery is the main source of income for the women he workshopped with and that they had little opportunity to develop skills to enhance the finishing of their work and thereby increase their sales. “They rely on sales to tourists mainly and they make jewellery and craft that people from the craft centre come out and buy,” he said.

Kra’s world-wide and comprehensive knowledge of the western market and his own African tradition proved to be an important asset to the process as he was able to transfer some of his knowledge and present the participants with new techniques and approaches to their material. “Some of the women resisted at first because, for example, the Namibian women liked to use really bright colours like blue, red, yellow etc. and they resisted using neutral colours because it was not the way they knew. I had to explain to them that some tourists do not like bright colours and by using neutral colours such as black, white, silver and gold in their beadwork, they would be able to sell to more tourists. They resisted at first, but then we made some necklaces using only two neutral colours and they agreed that they were very beautiful,” said Kra.

*(The Namibian, June 2002)*

1 What made Michael Kra's designs so noteworthy? Give **two** details.

(a) ..... [1]

(b) ..... [1]

2 From which institution did he obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree?

..... [1]

3 What served as an inspiration for his designs?

..... [1]

4 How can Kra be connected to famous designers and entertainers?

..... [1]

5 What became evident of his designs in his portfolio?

(a) ..... [1]

(b) ..... [1]

6 How did Kra's visit prove useful to Namibian women?

..... [1]

7 What tool do the women use to make a hole in the centre of an eggshell?

.....

..... [2]

8 Painstaking work refers to work that... [1]

Circle the correct answer.

(a) causes a lot of pain.

(b) is haphazardly done.

(c) is carefully done.

9 What made it difficult for the women to sell their products?

.....

..... [2]

**10** Say whether the following statement is **True** or **False** and give a reason for your answer.

The jewellery-making women only sell their jewellery and craft to tourists.

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

[2]

**11** Why did Namibian women like to use bright colours in their craft?

.....

[1]

**[16 ÷ 2 = 8]**



**Part 4**

Read the following short article about Cheetahs and answer the questions.

Cheetahs **(a) (may be; maybe)** fast, but the question that Wildlife Biologists ask is, are they fast enough to outrun extinction? Once a common animal found **(b) (in;on)** five continents, the cheetah is now **(c) (a, an)** endangered species. Only about 1000 cheetahs remain in the wild, of which about 3000 cheetahs are in Namibia, the **(d) (larger/largest)** remaining population in the world. Over 95% of **(e) (Namibians/ Namibia's)** cheetahs live on commercial and communal livestock farmland, due to pressures from other predators in reserves and protected areas.

Read the text above and choose the correct option. Write your answers in the space provided.

- 1 (a) ..... [1]
- (b) ..... [1]
- (c) ..... [1]
- (d) ..... [1]
- (e) ..... [1]

2 Change the following sentence starting with the underlined part.

Wildlife Biologists are saving cheetahs from extinction.

..... [1]

3 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form.

Cheetahs live on communal livestock farmland.

..... [1]

4 Combine the following two sentences using: although.

Cheetahs live on commercial farms. They are still hunted.

..... [1]

5 Find a word in the text that has the opposite meaning of "rare".

..... [1]

6 Change the following question into a statement.

Are cheetahs on the verge of extinction?

..... [1]

**[10]**

**SECTION B: Directed Writing****Part 1**

Adam Forbes is an eighteen-year-old student at Dunes High School. He is doing very well in commerce subjects, especially in Accounting and Business Studies. He lives with his parents, Peter and Margret at 17 Kuseb Road, Usakos. Everyone in the house has a cellphone, but they can be reached at home on 064-319 426. Adam's cellphone number is 085 4532108. He can also be reached at P.O. Box 137, Usakos.

Adam wants to apply to attend a course at Roliette College, studying Financial Management. He would like to enrol for the Diploma in Financial Accounting. If he is not successful in his first option, he would like to study for a Certificate in General Management.

Adam applied for a few bursaries because he would like to study full-time. However, he was not successful. His father offered to pay for his studies if he would get a part-time job. He therefore, opted for a part-time study course.

His father will pay cash for his studies with monthly instalments.

Adam requested that the college informs him about the status of his application via email to adam@network.com

**Complete the attached form on Adam's behalf.**

**APPLICATION FORM**

(Please complete this form in CAPITAL LETTERS where applicable.)

**Section A****Title:** Mr / Mrs / Miss (circle the appropriate option) [1]**Full Names:**..... [1]**Postal Address:**..... [1]**Tel:**.....**(home)**.....**(cell)** [2]**E-mail address:** ..... [1]**Section B** (Tick (✓) the appropriate boxes)

I am interested in studying:

**First Choice:**

- Diploma in Management
- Diploma in Financial Accounting
- Certificate in General Management
- Certificate in Marketing and Sales Management  [1]

**Second Choice:**

- Diploma in Management
- Diploma in Financial Accounting
- Certificate in General Management
- Certificate in Marketing and Sales Management  [1]

All learning programmes are available via:

1. Correspondence with contact services
2. Full-time  [1]

How will you pay for your course?

**electronically**  **cheque**  **cash**  [1]**[10÷2 = 5]**

**Part 2**

Read the following article and complete the notes that follow.

**Just how heavy is your school bag?**

All over the world, parents, doctors and educationists are worrying about the weight that children have to carry, and the effect it has on their backs, shoulders, and general health. Children leave home in the morning carrying books, stationery, water, lunch, sometimes a change of clothes—whew!

A recent study found that half of the schoolchildren had pain in the back or shoulders because of school bags which are too heavy. The researchers also found that children in lower grades carried heavier bags. Carrying heavy weighted and oversized school bags full of heavy books can cause young children to develop serious spinal deformities. The spine is made up of 33 bones which can be compressed unnaturally if your child's bag is too heavy or worn incorrectly.

Doctors and physical therapists recommend that children carry no more than 10% to 15% of their body weight in their bags. But many carry a lot more than that. Children like to wear their bags over just one shoulder, because they think it looks better or just feels easier. School bags need to be worn with both straps in order to evenly distribute weight. Otherwise, it can cause neck and back pain for the wearer who has to compensate for the weight of the bag and adjust their hips and shoulders unevenly.

Also, bags with tight, narrow straps that dig into the shoulders, can lead to tingling and numbness in the arms and hands. And bulky or heavy bags don't just cause back injuries. Carrying a heavy pack changes the way children walk and puts them at risk of falling, particularly on stairs or other places where a school bag puts a student off balance.

Despite the potential problems, school bags are great when used properly. When buying a bag, the decision should not be based on the favourite colour or the superhero on the bag. Buy a school bag that fits properly. From the shoulder blades to the waist makes a rectangle, and that's where it should sit. Comfort is king, so choose a school bag with broad, padded straps. Narrow straps can squeeze nerves or blood vessels and also scratch the skin.

*(www.methachildcare.com / www.kidshealth.com)*

**Problems caused by heavy bags**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

[4]

**Recommendations**

- .....
- .....
- .....

[3]

[7]

### Part 3

Read the following text about ways to boost your child's education and complete the task that follows.

#### **Boost your child's education**

Organisational skills are important for school performance, and a homework diary is a great asset in helping them manage their time as well as keep track of assignment deadlines and test dates.

'The key is to create a structured and predictable homework routine early on,' says educational psychologist Catherine Radloff. 'If not, homework can become a long and frustrating process.' 'There are two reasons that going over homework with your child is so effective: it forces them to revise the work and it shows you are interested in their schoolwork.' says Alexa le Chat, Head of Life Orientation at Camps Bay High School. It's an empowering process, because your child is able to 'teach' you what they have learnt.

'Communication between school and home is an essential element of academic success,' agrees Catherine. 'It ensures that teachers have vital knowledge of any family-related issues that might be affecting your child's behaviour.' If your child's grades begin to fall, you're more likely to be able to pinpoint the cause and come up with a strategy to correct the problem.

'I cannot stress how incredibly important it is that children read,' says Alexa. It improves spelling, vocabulary, general knowledge, fine motor coordination and concept acquisition. If your kids are older and you can stomach teen literature try reading the same books and discussing them together.

'Parents serve as role models for their children.' 'If you're enthusiastic about learning, your child will be too. On the other hand, if you're negative about a specific subject, your fears and anxieties are easily transferred to your children. Take care not to label an activity or subject as boring or difficult.'

There has been so much warning about the evils of video and online games, that most parents' reaction is to assume they're bad news for a child's development and should be avoided.

'Most children love technology, so this is a good way to boost academic skills, as they have fun while learning. Moderation is key, though.' You could watch a YouTube clip or read the news on Twitter together and discuss it. Most children benefit from developing their vocabulary. Why not introduce a word of the day, which can be discussed over dinner? 'When introducing new words, give a child-friendly definition before using it in a sentence to illustrate the meaning.'

Set small, realistic, achievable goals for your children. Praise and reward your children when they reach these goals, but rewards should be along the lines of quality time spent as a family. 'A good idea might be to allow your child to choose the restaurant for a family dinner to celebrate their achievements,' suggests Alexa.

*(Fair Lady; March 2014)*

