

# JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

**ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE**

**1131/3**

PAPER 3 Listening Comprehension

Approx. 45 minutes

Marks 20

**2017**

**TEACHER'S TEXT**

This document consists of 7 printed pages.



Republic of Namibia

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE**

**PLEASE STUDY THE TEXTS AND READ THEM A COUPLE OF TIMES BEFORE THE EXAMINATION STARTS TO FAMILIARISE YOURSELF WITH THE TEXTS.**

These texts must be read to the candidates clearly and at a steady pace so that all can hear. All instructions are included in the texts. The teachers must carry out these instructions carefully. The length of each pause will be indicated, e.g. 5 seconds. Each text will be read twice and it will be indicated at the end of each passage, e.g. "Repeat from \* to \*\*". The teacher will start reading the texts after the booklets have been handed out to the candidates.

\* \* \* \* \*

Teacher : Have you all received your question papers?  
Do you have any questions?

*Pause 5 seconds*

Teacher: Good, let us start. No one will be allowed to speak during the examination. Write your candidate number and name on the cover page of your question paper.

*Pause 20 seconds*

Teacher: Read Section A, Exercise 1, questions **1 – 5**.

*Pause 20 seconds*

## SECTION A

**Exercise 1: Questions 1 – 5**

For questions 1 – 5 you will hear a series of short statements. Answer each question on the line provided. Your answer should be as brief as possible. You will hear each statement twice.

- 1 A psychologist talks about dreaming. When you have a recurring dream, what does it show about the dreamer?

**Psychologist:** \*A recurring dream can be a good thing. Dreams about an emotional experience that happen for up to a week after the event, prove positive emotions and that the dreamer is resolving issues.\*\*

Pause 10 seconds

Repeat from \* to \*\*

Pause 5 seconds

- 2 Listen to an interesting fact about noise. Apart from people exposed to very loud noises, who else suffers from poor hearing?

**Male:** \*Did you know that not enough noise can damage your hearing just as loud noise can? People exposed to very loud noises have poor hearing, but those living in quiet areas also suffer from poor hearing.\*\*

Pause 10 seconds

Repeat from \* to \*\*

Pause 5 seconds

- 3 Listen to the announcement of an upcoming concert. Who will join the main artist at this performance?

**Announcer:** \*Karyn White will perform at the Windhoek Theatre on 12 November. She will team up with some of Namibia's top performers.\*\*

Pause 10 seconds

Repeat from \* to \*\*

Pause 5 seconds

- 4 Here are some tips you can try at home. What should you use for smelly shoes?

**Female:** \*If fleas take over your house, sprinkle a packet of salt over the floors and within a couple of days there will be no more fleas. Use leaves from a lemon tree to keep bad odour out of your shoes.\*\*

Pause 10 seconds

Repeat from \* to \*\*

Pause 5 seconds

- 5 A teacher is explaining how learners should work together in a team. What is very important before they start the activity?

**Teacher:** \*People in teams think they already know how to work together. But they must remember that each person has a different style of working and therefore it is essential that they plan beforehand on who will work on what.\*\*

*Pause 10 seconds*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 5 seconds*

This is the end of Exercise 1. Read the questions for Exercise 2.

*Pause 20 seconds*

**Exercise 2: Questions 6 – 10**

Listen to a passage on Healing Power of Gossip and then indicate whether each statement is **true** or **false** by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. You will hear the passage twice.

**\*Healing Power of Gossip**

“I am telling everyone,” a friend of mine used to say when she had a particularly juicy piece of gossip to share. “But remember, you did not hear it from me.”

Most of us do not want to miss out on hearing the latest. But we also do not like to think of ourselves as gossips. Well, here is some information to put our minds at rest.

Psychologists say gossip is good for us. Gossip is a way to keep track of social status and to manage friendships. It helps us know who we are and how we fit in. That sense of belonging is key to sound emotional health.

Of course, not all stories we share are harmless. Experts distinguish between rumour (often unfounded and mean) and gossip (mostly factual news). But while gossip may be true, it is not always nice. When the subject is someone higher than us on the social ladder, we are most interested in the mean stories. The reasons are: Negative information could be useful in helping us move up a rung or two. When the gossip concerns someone we perceive as lower in status, good news makes us tune in; that is because fortune could raise our rival above us in social rank.

Exchanging tales over the garden wall also helps a community of people establish moral boundaries. We gossip when people do something as a way of understanding what is right and wrong. We all have to learn the ‘unwritten’ rules of our society or social group.

Critical gossip helps us to discover, negotiate, transmit and reinforce those rules. All that gossip lets us see ourselves more clearly. Gossip provides a means of social comparison, a way for us to compare ourselves to others.

And it may have an even higher purpose. Gossip allows us to exchange truths that might otherwise remain hidden, painting a truer picture of what it is to be human.\*\*

*Pause 10 seconds*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 5 seconds*

This is the end of Exercise 2. Read the questions for Section B, Exercise 1.

*Pause 20 seconds*

**SECTION B****Exercise 1: Questions 1 – 5**

Listen to advice on how to deal with examination stress and then answer the questions on the lines provided. You will hear the talk twice.

**\*Examination Fever**

We have all been there - late nights, bad tempers, sweaty palms and last minute cramming of facts before the dreaded examination. We are living in an age of information overload, and teenagers are under intense stress to secure a place in a very competitive job market.

It is therefore, natural to want to be as successful as possible, but how much pressure should you put yourself under? There are some tips to help you cope with examination fever.

Do not panic. Your attitude during examination time can make the difference between a period full of tension or a relatively trouble free time. Try to control your fears. Whether you have worked hard during the term or wasted your time on computer games, now is no time to panic. You must remain calm and focus on the task at hand.

You must remember to set some ground rules for yourself. Plan beforehand how many TV programmes you can watch and skip that party on Saturday night if your studying is not on track. It is important to keep a balance though. You cannot study day and night without some time for fun and light relief.

Keep in touch with your teachers. If you have trouble in a particular area, arrange with your teacher for a few extra lessons or ask for old examination papers you can use for revision purposes. Speak up and ask for help if you need it.

Prepare a work station for yourself. Find a quiet place, preferably at a desk or table, that has a good source of light, and a comfortable chair with enough back support. If your study environment is appealing, you will enjoy settling down to some constructive studying.

Always watch your diet during examination time. A good breakfast is essential. Make sure you get a lot of fresh air and to exercise every day, even if you just walk around the block. A good night's sleep before examination is vital, so set a time for yourself when you must go to bed. No one can write a proper examination when they are tired.

Once an examination has been written, there is nothing you can do about it. So stop worrying and rather focus on the next one. And remember, this stress will also eventually pass!\*\*

*Pause 10 seconds*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 20 seconds*

This is the end of Exercise 1. Read questions 6 – 10 for Exercise 2.

*Pause 20 seconds*

## Exercise 2: Questions 6 – 10

Listen to the research done on trees of Namibia and then answer the questions on the lines provided. You will hear the talk twice.

### **\*Meet the trees of Namibia**

#### **Black-thorn**

This article on the black-thorn will give some information on the uses of this plant and on the impact it has on farmland quality and groundwater recharge. It is mostly a shrub, but may form a tree.

The pods contain 15% protein and are eagerly eaten by small stock and game. The leaves also provide a very nutritious food. Birds like to nest among the curved thorns, which protect them from predators. The wood makes good fire wood with coals that remain hot for a long time. It is also used to carve pick- and axe-handles.

The gum is edible, stores well and is a highly valued product. Several medicinal uses have been recorded: the root bark is used to treat coughing; a tea of the leaves helps for stomach discomfort. Crushed roots, softened in hot water, are used to stop bleeding, while dried root bark can be used for the same purpose. The root bark is also chewed to treat colds and sore throats. In Kaokoland the root is added to milk to prepare the traditional drink known as “omaere”.

In Namibia 26 million hectare are bush-encroached, reducing the country’s beef production capacity by 30 - 50% as compared to the 1950s. Of the six species mainly responsible, black-thorn, covering large parts of the Windhoek, Okahandja, Omaruru, Outjo, Otjiwarongo and Gobabis districts, affects about one third of this area.

Excavated black-thorn bushes were found to have shallow root systems extending up to 30 metres in circumference of the shrub. They form a mat soaking up water and nutrients, thus preventing grasses from growing and preventing rain water infiltrating the deeper layers of the soil to recharge ground water reserves.

Consequently, bush eradication has the advantage of not only increasing the carrying capacity of farmlands, but also significantly increases groundwater refill.

However, it is critically important to remember that encroaching bush should be eradicated in such a way as to restore the former park-like savanna vegetation with large trees, clumps of shrubs and a ground cover of mainly grass and without causing erosion.\*\*

*Pause 10 seconds*

*Repeat from \* to \*\**

*Pause 20 seconds*

This is the end of Exercise 2 and the examination. Put down your pens and close your booklets. Make sure that your name and examination number are written on the cover page of the booklet.

Thank you.