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JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE	1131/1
PAPER 1 Reading and Directed Writing	2 hours
Marks 50	2017
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	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	
<i>Marker</i>	
<i>Checker</i>	

This document consists of **16** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A: READING SKILLS**Part 1**

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

Seasons in the sun

It is odds on that the sun will shine on you whenever you visit Namibia as the country has an average 300 sunny days a year. One of the things that make Namibia such a great destination is that there are advantages to visiting in each of the seasons.

Namibia's 'summer' runs from November to April and includes the wet season. The rain transforms Namibia into a country very different from most people's image. The dunes come alive with grass and flowers, the pans fill with water and the bird life abounds. From May, temperatures start to drop and you might even find yourself reaching for your thermals if you are stargazing in the desert. This is a great time to go trekking in Namibia. From a five day arduous hike down Fish River Canyon through to the gentle Tok Tokkie trail in the Namib Rand, the country has a walk to suit you.

By August the pans have dried up and water is starting to become scarce, forcing wildlife to congregate around the few remaining waterholes. If you have not been on safari before, or if you have demanding children with you, this is the time to visit the game parks as you are assured good wildlife sightings.

Skeleton Coast

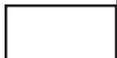
This desolate coast with cooling impenetrable fogs, fascinating wildlife and haunting shipwrecks is truly a year-round destination with almost constant moderate temperatures. If you fancy trying your hand at angling, a national obsession, the best time is between November and March.

Waterberg Plateau

This mountain park with its 200m sheer cliff is at its most beautiful in August and September when the clouds build-up in the afternoon giving spectacular shots for photographers. The plateau is a breeding area for endangered animals including rhino, sable and roan antelope and dik-dik.

(Travel Namibia, May 2008)

- 1 Why do visitors to Namibia have a guarantee of experiencing a chance of sunny days?
..... [1]
 - 2 How is the landscape transformed after it has rained?
..... [1]
 - 3 Why is it such a good time to go trekking from May?
..... [1]
 - 4 Why would August be a good time to visit game parks?
..... [1]
 - 5 How often can one visit the skeleton coast?
..... [1]
 - 6 Which tourist destination can be seen as a centre for photographers?
..... [1]
- [6]**



Part 2

Read the passage about the Maasai and OvaHimba people and choose the correct answer. Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer to complete each statement.

The Maasai and OvaHimba – Defying Cultural Colonisation

But how can two different cultures, with their countries separated by over 6000 km, several geographical and political borders, and different migration origins, share similar cultural values and resist foreign influence to continue cultivating and preserving their indigenous lifestyles that fascinate the world? With the end of colonisation and the wave of Western civilization sweeping across Africa, two of the most ethnically visible communities on the continent, the OvaHimba and the Maasai have resisted the outside pressure to keep their age-old-customs.

But why would the Maasais, with their hundreds of cattle, dare invaded the city with a population of over 2 million, brought traffic to a standstill, damaged residents' gardens and sent street vegetable hawkers running hurriedly for their lives while the authorities watched? The Maasais, just like the OvaHimbabas of Namibia, are constantly invaded by the rapid industrialisation that threatens the survival of their customs and their main source of livelihood – cattle.

These tribes live off their cattle almost exclusively. Their measure of wealth is in terms of cattle and the number of children. Any threat to cattle, which provide for their children, is a threat to the survival of the entire community.

When the Maasai took over the city, there was drought in their area and they were forced to travel long distances looking for pastures and water. To them, it does not matter where they got the water and pasture. In any case, the Maasais innocently believe that any vegetation is God-given for their cattle whether in the city, in the rural areas or in the lion's den.

Maasai oppression started with a 1904 treaty when their lands in Kenya were reduced by 60 percent by the British colonialists who evicted them from where Nairobi is and from the fertile Rift Valley. The Masaai were subsequently pushed to where they are now confined, government reserves next to game parks. The biggest problem is that they have to constantly fight roaming wild animals that are a threat to their livestock. In addition, their land continues to shrink due to industrialisation and commercial farming.

In Namibia, the OvaHimba history too, is wrought with disasters, including severe droughts and guerilla warfare, because of the civil war in neighbouring Angola and against Germans in 1904, the same year the British entered the Maasai ancestral land. The 1980s drought was a life threatening experience for their herds too. In the 1920s, South African rulers confined OvaHimbabas to a prescribed "homeland".

In both cultures, women take care of children and homes. Women tend to perform more labour-intensive work than men do, such as carrying water to the village and building homes. Men handle the political tasks and legal trials.

In both these cultures, body decorations and ornaments thrive. The OvaHimba women are always bare-breasted and wear animal skin skirts, their bodies covered in an auburn mixture of ochre and animal fat. The Maasai pierce and stretch their earlobes and wear large metal hoops at the tops of their ears. It is a sign of beauty for women to have long stretched earlobes. Decorative cuts are also made on their faces for beauty.

For a boy to enter adulthood, both tribes practise circumcision and elaborate rituals. Religiously, both tribes believe that there is only one god. Maasais worship the sun god, *Ruwa*, who lives on Mount Kilimanjaro, while OvaHimbabas worship the ancestral *holy fire* god, *Mukuru*.

(Prime focus, November 2010)

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

- 1 The strong Western influence in Africa has caused OvaHimba and Maasai to ...
 A adjust their age-old-customs.
 B disregard their age-old-customs.
 C maintain their age-old-customs.
 D reject their age-old-customs. [1]
- 2 The Maasai thought it was their right to enter big cities causing havoc because ...
 A it was their god-given right to claim their vegetation anywhere.
 B long distances were covered to find pastures and water.
 C semi-nomadic tribes had the right to do it.
 D threats to their cattle also threatened their survival. [1]
- 3 The major problem the Maasai people are facing is ...
 A the cities being established on ancestral farming land.
 B the other groups also occupying their farming territories.
 C the danger of predators attacking their cattle.
 D their land being reduced by British colonialists. [1]
- 4 Both Maasai and OvaHimba groups were ...
 A constantly excluded by other tribes.
 B forced to fight their own people.
 C restricted to unacceptable reserves.
 D threatened by drought killing their livestock. [1]
- 5 Females in both cultures suffer because they ...
 A have to work to satisfy their husbands.
 B have to tend to their livestock.
 C have to perform labour-intensive work.
 D are politically suppressed by the males. [1]
- 6 During initiation ceremonies both tribes ...
 A cut women's faces.
 B practice circumcision.
 C stretch their earlobes.
 D worship the same god. [1]

[6]

Part 3

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

Baby Fat

‘It is just puppy fat – she will grow out of it.’ ‘Children need to eat as much as possible to grow.’ ‘The extra kilos only mean he has a healthy appetite.’ These common misunderstandings about children who are overweight or obese just do not hold true anymore. In fact, the World Health Organisation, which monitors health matters worldwide, describes childhood obesity as one of the most serious public health challenges of the 21st century. Globally, in 2007, an estimated 22 million children under the age of five years were overweight. In South Africa, 17% of children between one and nine years are overweight. For these children, the risk of becoming overweight adults and catching various illnesses increases in a big way. In addition, overweight or obese children may struggle with emotional issues like discrimination and poor self-image, even when they are adults.

1

In some cases, what children inherit from their parents can be blamed for weight gain. However, lifestyle issues most often play a role in children becoming overweight, especially in recent times. According to the World Health Organisation, one of the main reasons for childhood obesity is the steady global shift in diet towards energy-dense foods which are high in fat and sugar, but low in nutrients. Another reason for weight gain is decreased physical activity levels. The World Health Organisation mentions that this is the result of the inactive nature of many forms of entertainment, changing forms of transport, and increasing urbanisation. In South Africa, safety concerns can be added to this list. Fearing for their children’s safety, parents may refuse to let them ride their bicycles or walk to school.

2

Parents need to manage their children’s weight: while inherited causes need to be managed medically, lifestyle factors can be changed or improved. ‘The sooner you start, the better,’ says Brad Bing, the driving force behind Sporting Chance which is a youth sports development agency. He says, “Research shows that children begin their lifestyle patterns by the age of 12. Therefore, it is important that children eat healthily and lead an active lifestyle as early as possible in order to adopt these practices later in life.”

3

‘Parents need to set a good example by eating the same healthy dishes as their children and also sharing mealtimes with them. They should aim to encourage healthy eating patterns and build a ‘healthful’ relationship with food in their children,’ says Celeste Naudé, a registered dietician. ‘Research has shown that starting with healthier eating habits could provide life-long benefits.’

4

Greasy fast food, unhealthy pre-packaged meals and sugar-laden tuck-shop treats have become a habit with most children. These eating habits contribute to children becoming overweight. ‘Childhood is an intensive growth and development phase. That’s why children need more nutritious food. To provide all the essential nutrients, a child’s meals and snacks should include a wide variety of foods from each group, in amounts suited to the child’s nutritional needs and appetite,’ advises Celeste. We live in a society where everything needs to be bigger and better, and that also applies to our meals. Celeste says meal serving sizes should increase with age. However, it is important that children are guided and taught about suitable meal portion sizes early.

5

The World Health Organisation suggests that parents make physical activity part of the family's daily routine. Parents should make time for family walks or playing active games together. In addition to increasing their physical activity, children should decrease the amount of time they spend on inactive activities like playing computer games and watching television. Children should be motivated to participate in an organised sport that they may enjoy. Not only will they become physically active, but also gain confidence and essential life skills. The approach to weight problems in children is important and should be done in a way that the child is not made to feel victimised or different. When it comes to children and obesity, it helps to remember that every action taken to prevent weight gain will pay off in the long run.

6

(Adapted from Oxygen, Autumn 2009)

- 1 What has been said to be the major serious health problem of the 21st century?
..... [1]
- 2 What risks do obese children face with regard to their health? Give **two** details.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 3 Apart from the intake of energy-dense food, what other factor contributes to obesity?
..... [1]
- 4 How can parents assist their children in controlling their weight? Give **two** details.
(a) [1]
(b) [1]
- 5 Say whether the following statement is **True** or **False** and give a reason for your answer.
In South Africa, the crime rate has no effect on childhood obesity.
..... [1]
.....
..... [2]
- 6 Brad Bing is being described as the driving force behind Sporting Chance meaning that he is ... (Tick (✓)the correct answer.)
 A sometimes supportive.
 B physically strong.
 C the inspiration.
 D the driver. [1]

7 Write down **two** things to show the writer's concern regarding tuck shop treats.

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

8 What **two** examples of physical activities for families are mentioned in paragraph 6?

(a) [1]

(b) [1]

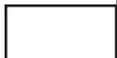
9 Why should children be encouraged to take part in organised sport?

..... [1]

10 Find a word in the text that has the same meaning as the following phrase:
"to be singled out for cruel or unfair treatment." (Paragraph 6)

..... [1]

[16÷2=8]



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Part 4 follows on page 10.

Part 4

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

The Great Cape Escape

In the park there are four tented camps, where the tents are more similar to those luxury, five-star, safari affairs at upmarket African bush lodges. I stayed at Smitswinkel Tented Camp. **(It's/Its)** a great place to base yourself if you want quick and easy access to the Cape of Good Hope. The camp is a very plush affair that **(consists/consist)** of six, luxury, two-man tents with comfortable beds. Each tent is private and has its own sheltered deck, leading to the communal braai area. Last but not (...), I travelled to Constantiaberg, past the Botanical Gardens, where I stayed in the self-catering, spacious and **(luxuriant/luxurious)** Wood Owl Cottage. Sadly, my night at Wood Owl, a night of forest scents, barking baboons and hooting owls, was the last of a stay that turned into a delightfully alternative way to enjoy.

(Country Life, May 2013)

1 Choose the correct word between brackets and write only the word in the spaces provided.

(a) (It's/lts) a great place to base yourself.

..... [1]

(b) The camp is a very plush affair that (consist/consists) of safari tents and comfortable beds.

..... [1]

2 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form.

Each tent has its own sheltered deck.

..... [1]

3 Write down the correct option of the words between brackets.

I stayed in the self-catering, spacious and (luxuriant/luxurious) Wood Owl Cottage.

..... [1]

4 Rewrite the following sentence starting with the underlined words.

Barking baboons scavenged the area for food.

..... [1]

5 Write down the correct form of the word between brackets. Do not rewrite the sentence. Write only the word in the space provided.

Boulders Beach is easily (access) to the Cape of Good Hope.

..... [1]

6 Rewrite the following sentence starting with: The tour guide said that ...

“This hiking trail is a lovely location from which to explore the Gardens.”

The tour guide said that

..... [2]

7 Find a word in the text that has more or less the same meaning as **big**.

..... [1]

8 Complete the following expression. Write down only the word.

Last but not

[1]

[10]



SECTION B: DIRECTED WRITING**Part 1**

Use the information below to complete the entry form.

Jolene Witbooi wants to enter the Young Photographers' Competition which is advertised in the National Geographic Kids magazine. The purpose of the competition is to motivate the young people to take up a career in photography. The competition is open to anyone under the age of seventeen. Jolene has turned sixteen at the beginning of this year.

She casually photographs plants and flowers with her Canon AE1 camera that she received as a birthday present. The overall winner will receive a Nikon Coolpix 5300 camera and the school that sends in the most entries will win a Nikon D5000 camera.

Jolene is a Grade 10 learner at J. A. Nel Secondary School in Keetmanshoop. She can either be contacted on 063-224165 or preferably at jwitbooi@gmail.com. Her letters and parcels can be sent to PO Box 467, Keetmanshoop.

Her mother, Elsie Witbooi, gave her permission to enter the competition and will post the entry form to the magazine. Jolene is especially interested in photographing animals and humorous incidents. For this competition however, she has decided to focus on animals because she has love for animals.

She has asked you to complete the form on her behalf as you have a very neat handwriting.

YOUNG PHOTOGRAPHERS' COMPETITION

Entry form

Please complete the following form in capital letters where applicable

Full Name: [1]

Address: [1]
.....

E-mail address: [1]

Name of school: [1]

Name of Parent/Guardian: [1]

Relationship: [1]

Telephone: [1]

Age Group: (Please circle) 9 – 11 12 – 14 15 – 17 [1]

For which category you want to enter? (Please tick (✓) the appropriate box.)

- (a) Animals
- (b) Flowers
- (c) People
- (d) Comical pictures [1]

Method for entering the competition (Please tick (✓) the appropriate box.)

- (a) Deliver entry
- (b) E-mail entry
- (c) MMS entry
- (d) Postal entry [1]

[10÷2=5]

Part 2

Read the text below and write notes on the negative effects of technology on society.

The Effects of Technology on Society

The more advanced technology becomes, the more it seems to have control over our lives. According to Lee Siegel, “we shop, work, play, love, search for information, seek to communicate with each other, and sometimes with the world online. We spend more time online than before, yet people are not arguing about this startling new condition.” I believe that people have too readily embraced technology, seeking only the benefits, and ignoring the many downfalls.

Recent developments in technology such as the internet also led to a decline in “normal” social behaviours. “The old-fashioned café provided a way to both share and abandon loneliness, but sitting in your screen world is a whole other story. You are socially and psychologically cut off from your fellow caffeine addicts.” In ages past, you could walk around town for a whole day without seeing all the people you know. Now, everyone you know is within arm’s reach, taking a certain psychological feeling out of seeing people. You see them every second of every day, and hear nearly every single thought of theirs as soon as they think them.

It seems that nearly everything is being assimilated into technology. Google Earth documented the entire map of the Earth; taxes, emails, chatting, shopping and work can be done over the internet; you can read on your Kindle; you can make home-made movies on Windows Movie Maker; and hundreds of other such ways.

In nearly every commercial and promotional advertisement, people encourage others to buy the latest gadget, or update to the latest new thing. “Like the car, the internet has been made out to be a miracle of social and personal transformation, when it is really a marvel of convenience, and in the case of the internet, one that has caused a social and personal upheaval.

“In 2008, just 16 percent of the world’s working population qualified as hyper-connected, but the study predicted that 40 percent of us would soon meet the criteria. The rate at which people are adapting their lives around technology is amazing, considering the early resistance to the concept. “Ultimately, it does not matter how many or how few different devices we use to connect. The question is whether the hyper-connected life is taking us where we want to go.” The majority of people own and regularly use computers, but most never question them when it comes to crashes, replacements, viruses, etc., and when it becomes time to replace them, they never question it.

“When we are accustomed to the amazing technological achievements of recent years, we forget to be thrilled and amazed. We lose that great sense of wonder, of awe. We take brilliance for granted and so we ignore the human elements of creativity and intelligence. We have all heard it: people whining about when a computer fails to do something promised. People seem to become all worked up about when something small goes wrong. What we all forget sometimes is that how amazing these technologies really are when used right.

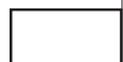
Modern technologies can very well be a double-edged sword, from safety to connectedness. They do have their advantages, but as with many revolutionary inventions, they can radically change our lives.

(Adapted from the internet)

Write notes on the negative effects of technology on society.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

[7]



Part 3

Read the article below and then answer the question that follows.

The Avenue to Academic Excellence

In order to do well in academic activities, there are specific things that one needs to take into consideration. Grade 12 is usually the primary destination of Namibian pupils. They also aim at passing it with flying colours. Now, what makes pupils fail to achieve such an amazing mission? There must be one or more things that such pupils are not aware of and need to consider during their academic lives. Taking into consideration what it takes to do well in school is the key to academic excellence.

Besides academic work, pupils are faced with tasks to accomplish at home and in some cases in school. When they are home, pupils are expected to carry out some chores, but are these hindrances to academic excellence? This brings us to the point of time management. As a pupil, one needs to make sure his/her time is effectively managed. This helps in making sure that academic activities are attended to. Good time management involves doing homework as soon as possible. This can be done as soon as arriving home or at any convenient time prior to leaving the school premises. It is important for one to visit his/her books before and/or after a specific topic is covered in class. This ensures good understanding and avoids too much work during the examination.

Discipline goes hand in hand with good academic and non-academic work. Respecting and behaving well towards everyone helps in maintaining a calm mind. This is done through avoiding disagreements and hostile relationships that would cause stress and lower concentration towards academic work. Trying to entertain fellow pupils through bad behaviour is the cause of total failure among pupils.

Extra-mural activities such as football, netball, singing, dancing, etc. are important for health purposes. It helps in avoiding stress and increases physical fitness. Studying is not only about reading to know what is in the book. It is also about figuring out possible questions and ensuring that they are answered. By consulting teachers and fellow pupils for questions, one would highly improve his/her knowledge of the topic. Believe me, there is no such thing as a stupid question. Extensive reading is important for improving general knowledge and language proficiency. It can involve reading novels, newspapers, but not just watching television.

Finally, high self esteem is important in academic achievement. What one plans to achieve and works towards achieving is what usually comes. It is important to accept that good academic results can be achieved as long as relevant procedures are followed. Planning helps in hard work especially by aiming high. Setting goals and working towards them results in success. As a pupil, just ask yourself: "Why not me?" Following all the above steps results in being best academically and in promoting a bright future for every Namibian.

(The Namibian, August 2014)

