

0014.1*

**ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE HG
(ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE)
(PAPER 1)**

NOVEMBER 2005

**MARKS: 80
2 HOURS**



education

Department of Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2005

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Start each section on a new page.
3. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.

This question paper consists of 11 pages.



SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 1**

Read the following two passages and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1***One in Eight Kids 'too fat'***

- 1 Experts say childhood obesity has reached epidemic proportions worldwide, with 155 million children of school-going age overweight or just plain fat. South Africa is no exception. According to the Heart Foundation, an alarming 12 percent of children in the country are obese. Obesity does not develop overnight and is a preventable disorder. It is caused when, over an extended period of time, a person takes in more kilojoules than can be burnt during the day's activities.
- 2 Part of the reason for increasing obesity levels is that today's children simply don't exercise, says the University of Cape Town's Medical Research Unit for Exercise Science. According to the research project manager, Karen Sherwood, a study has shown that less than a third of South African children are offered physical education lessons at school. The same study revealed that more than 40 percent of youngsters in Grades 4 and 5 did not regularly engage in vigorous physical activity. It was for this reason that the unit decided to adopt the Charter of Physical Activity and Sport for Children in South Africa that spells out the importance of giving children the opportunity to engage in physical exercise.

Adapted from, This Day, September 30, 2004

PASSAGE 2***Obesity Goes Global***

- 3 More and more countries around the world – even some that have been struggling to prevent starvation – are now struggling with the dangers of excessive nutrition. The U.S. continues to lead the way, with as many as 37% of its children and adolescents carrying around too much fat. Other countries are readily catching up. According to statistics, more than 20% of European youngsters between the ages of 5 and 17 are either overweight or obese. Children in North Africa and the Middle East are not far behind. Across Asia too, childhood obesity is on the rise. These figures should set alarm bells ringing in ministries of health across the developed and developing world. People who are obese as children are likely to become obese adults. This means that they run a much greater risk than their slender counterparts of contracting a broad range of diseases. These include heart disease, hypertension, diabetes and cancer. In short, the rise of obesity among children warns of a global explosion of illnesses that will drain economies, create enormous suffering and cause millions of premature deaths.



- 4 Until fairly recently, obesity was rare in Asia, but Thailand, Malaysia, Japan and the Philippines have all reported increasing numbers of obese people in recent years. In China, parents are only allowed to have one child. This has created millions of spoiled and over-nourished children. Up to 10% of China's 290 million children are believed to be overweight or obese, and that percentage is expected to double within the next decade.
- 5 Why are modern children becoming increasingly obese? The most common factor is unhealthy eating linked with a sedentary lifestyle. Obesity can sometimes be ascribed to a slow metabolism, hormonal problems or hereditary factors, but research indicates that these are seldom to blame. Parental involvement in managing children's weight is critical. Urban children often live in crowded conditions without parks and there are very few incentives to become physically active. This is exacerbated by the school environment where children, who already spend their days watching television and playing computer games, are tempted by soft-drink machines and tuck shops that sell unhealthy food. Fortunately, parents are finally becoming aware of the problem, and are willing to do something about it. Dr Philip James, chairman of the International Obesity Task Force, says that this is a very positive move. Unless parents act in much greater numbers, the steady increase in life expectancy that has marked the 20th century may reverse itself in the 21st, and far too many members of the next generation could end up dying before their parents.
- 6 Reaching and maintaining an appropriate body weight is important and parents can assist children by introducing a kilojoule-reduced diet. Highly restrictive diets that forbid favourite foods are, however, likely to fail. Parents should also create an environment that fosters physical activity and above all ensure that these activities are fun. Parents who model healthy eating and an active lifestyle can positively influence their children's health.

Adapted from TIME, July 7, 2003

- 1.1 Why is obesity described as having reached "epidemic proportions"? (paragraph 1) (2)
- 1.2 Quote a word from the first paragraph that suggests that people can ensure that they do not become obese. (1)
- 1.3 In your **own words** state the cause of obesity mentioned in the first paragraph. (2)
- 1.4 Why is obesity in children increasing in South Africa, according to the University of Cape Town's Medical Research Unit? (2)



- 1.5 Choose the best answer:
- The information in the passage suggests that the research done by Karen Sherwood is primarily aimed at:
- A. decreasing the obesity levels in children
 - B. establishing the link between health and exercise
 - C. finding out if school children get enough exercise
 - D. adopting a Charter of Physical Activity and Sport (2)
- 1.6 What does the term “excessive nutrition” (paragraph 3) mean in the context of the passage? (2)
- 1.7 In which country is obesity most common amongst the youth? (2)
- 1.8 Explain what is meant by the expression “set alarm bells ringing” (paragraph 3) in the context of the passage. (2)
- 1.9 The writer mentions that obesity in children can have serious socio-economic consequences (paragraph 3). Describe the **three** consequences in your **own words**. (3)
- 1.10 1.10.1 Is the expression “global explosion” (paragraph 3) used literally or figuratively? (1)
- 1.10.2 Give a reason for your answer. (1)
- 1.11 State how a “sedentary lifestyle” (paragraph 5) contributes to obesity. (2)
- 1.12 Is the following statement **true** or **false**? Quote **three consecutive** words to prove your answer. Medical problems very often cause obesity. (2)
- 1.13 Name **three** factors that make it difficult for city children to control their weight when they are at home. (3)
- 1.14 Mention a positive aspect of the 20th century stated in paragraph 5. (2)
- 1.15 Explain in your **own words** what a “highly restrictive” (paragraph 6) diet is. (2)
- 1.16 Give **two** positive ways in which parents can assist their children to lose weight. (2)



- 1.17 The theme of the two passages is:
- A. People are getting fatter and this will cause them to die young.
 - B. Most children eat too much junk food and do not exercise. This makes them fat.
 - C. Obesity among children is a worldwide problem that needs urgent attention.
 - D. Too many children in South Africa are overweight and this needs to be addressed.

(2)

TOTAL SECTION A: [35]

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2**

Read through the passage "STEPS TOWARD A MORE SATISFYING LIFE." In NOT MORE THAN 45 WORDS, list the SEVEN steps suggested by the author, towards living a more satisfying life.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- * List 7 facts in full sentences and in point form.
- * Number your sentences from 1 to 7.
- * Write down only ONE fact per line.
- * Use your own words as far as possible.
- * Indicate the number of words you have used in brackets at the end of your summary.
- * You will be penalised for exceeding the maximum number of words or failing to indicate the number of words used.

STEPS TOWARD A MORE SATISFYING LIFE

There are numerous ways of making your life more satisfying. Researchers are taking a close look at the new Science of Happiness. Research on this has been done by psychologist Sonja Lyubomirsky of University of California.

Keeping a "gratitude journal" in which you write down three to five things for which you are thankful – from the ordinary to the exciting – will help. Do this once a week, say, on Sunday night. Keep it fresh by changing your entries as much as possible. Being kind to others, whether friends or strangers, brings about many positive results. It also makes you feel generous and capable, gives you a greater sense of closeness with others and wins you smiles and approval. Pay close attention to small pleasures and wonders. Focus on the sweetness of a ripe strawberry or the warmth of the sun when you step out from the shade.

If there is someone whom you want to thank for guiding or helping you, don't wait to show your gratitude – if possible, in person. Writing a letter of forgiveness to a person who has hurt or wronged you, will allow you to let go of anger. If you are unable to forgive someone, you think of revenge, but if you forgive, this gives you peace of mind. Where you live, how much money you make, your job title and even your health have surprisingly small effects on your satisfaction with life. The biggest factor contributing to happiness appears to be strong personal relationships.

Getting plenty of sleep, exercising, stretching, smiling and laughing can all add to your physical and mental well-being. Consider both aspects in your search for happiness. There is no avoiding hard times. When developing strategies to manage stress, axioms like "This too shall pass" and "That which doesn't kill me, makes me stronger" help people cope.

Adapted from TIME, February 7, 2005

TOTAL SECTION B:

[10]



SECTION C: LANGUAGE USAGE**QUESTION 3**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

BOOK REVIEW**AFRICA IN MY BONES**

(Spearhead Publishers)

By David M Cumes

This is the fascinating story of a man who grew up in South Africa, qualified as a surgeon, and together with his wife and two children emigrated to America, where today he is a urologist in private practice. What's so fascinating about that?

Well, visit Cumes in his California home, and you'll probably find him throwing the bones in a hut in his garden, for he is a qualified sangoma too.

Straddling the parallel worlds of Western medicine and African healing, Cumes speaks about how he answered the call of the ancestors, venturing out of his "safe harbour of comfort" to be initiated as a sangoma.

This candid and thought-provoking book reveals how a modern suburban lifestyle can happily coexist with the rich beliefs and rituals of traditional African spirituality.

From Discovery Magazine 2004/issue 21

Complete the following passage by :

- giving the correct form of the words in brackets, or
- supplying the missing word, or
- choosing the correct alternative.

Write only the number and your answer.

Linda: I **(3.1 just finish read)** David Cumes' book, *Africa in my Bones*. It is the **(3.2 exciting)** book I have ever read. **(3.3 you like)** to read it, Amanda?

Amanda: Perhaps. What's it about?

Linda: Well, it's a story about a man **(3.4 ...)** grew up in South Africa, but is now **(3.5 live)** in America.

Amanda: So, what is so unusual **(3.6 ...)** that?



Linda: He has bridged the cultural gap (3.7 ...) African medicine and Western culture.

Amanda: How has he done this?

Linda: Not (3.8...) is he a Sangoma, but he is (3.9 ...) a qualified medical doctor. On (3.10 complete) of his studies as a doctor, he emigrated to America where he is a (3.11 practise) urologist and a Sangoma of African medicine. In this way he has the best of both (3.12...).

Amanda: Gosh, that is really (3.13 very much/ very/ much/ too) interesting.

Linda: Yes, he has proved that both cultures can coexist (3.14 happy) side by side. (3.15 Apparent) he went (3.16 ...) an initiation process in order to qualify (3.17 ...) a Sangoma. He as well as his wife (3.18 be) an asset to any community because she's very involved in alternative healing that (3.19 complements / compliments) his work.

Amanda: I (3.20 definitely go read) it!

[20]

QUESTION 4

Read the following explanation of the word 'ladder' from *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*. The meanings are numbered 1 to 6.

lă'dder *n. & v.* **1. n.** set of steps (called *rungs*) inserted usu. in two long supports of wood or metal or in two cords to serve as (usu. portable) means of ascending building etc.; SALMON- *ladder*; SNAKES *and ladders*; step²- *ladder*. **2.** || vertical flaw in stocking etc. caused by stitch(es) becoming undone through several rows; hence ~PROOF² *a.* **3.** (fig.) means of rising in the world or attaining object (**kick down the~**, abandon friends or occupation that have helped one to rise); see RUNG¹. **4.** ~ back, (chair) with back made horizontal bars between uprights: ~ **dredge**, (with buckets carried round on ladder-like chain); ~ - **stitch**, transverse bars in embroidery; ~ tournament (with contestants listed and each entitled to gain higher place if he can defeat one just above him). **5.v.i.** || develop ladder (sense 2). **6. v.t.** || cause ladder (sense 2) in. [OE *hlæ d(d)er*, = MDu. *lēdere*, OHG *leitara* f. WG* *hlaidr*-f. Gmc* *hli-*, **hlai-* (LEAN²)]

- 4.1 Read the sentence below and then select the appropriate meaning of the word 'ladder' from the dictionary definitions. Write down the number of the definition or the phrase which explains the meaning you have selected.

That man climbed the corporate ladder very rapidly because he worked very hard.

(1)

- 4.2 What does the letter 'n' immediately after the word 'ladder' stand for?

(1)

[2]



QUESTION 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Everybody will remember Mandela's first day as president of South Africa. He had waited his whole life and endured 27 years in prison for this moment. He entered his office. He found it deserted. The entire, mostly white staff, had stayed away afraid of the retribution that the Old Man might bring upon them. But Mandela patiently requested that they assemble the next morning, shook hands with every one of them and said: "I would like to ask you if you could work with me as you did with my predecessor". After that, the new President never had a more loyal staff. Today, in his retirement, Mandelas personal asistant was still a fiercely protective white afrikaans women who would probably lie down her life for him.

5

Adapted from *Time*, 7 July 2003

5.1 Rewrite Mandela's words beginning in line 6 in reported speech:

"I would like to ask you if you could work with me as you did with my predecessor."

Begin with: Mandela asked: ...

(2)

5.2 Give the correct form of the words in brackets:

5.2.1 Mandela's first day as president of South Africa (remember) by his staff as long as they live.

5.2.2 It (say) by most people that Mandela is one of the best presidents South Africa has ever had.

(2)

5.3 Rewrite the underlined sentence in the passage, correcting **six** errors in it. Underline the corrections you have made. Note: If you correct more than the required number, only the first six corrections will be marked.

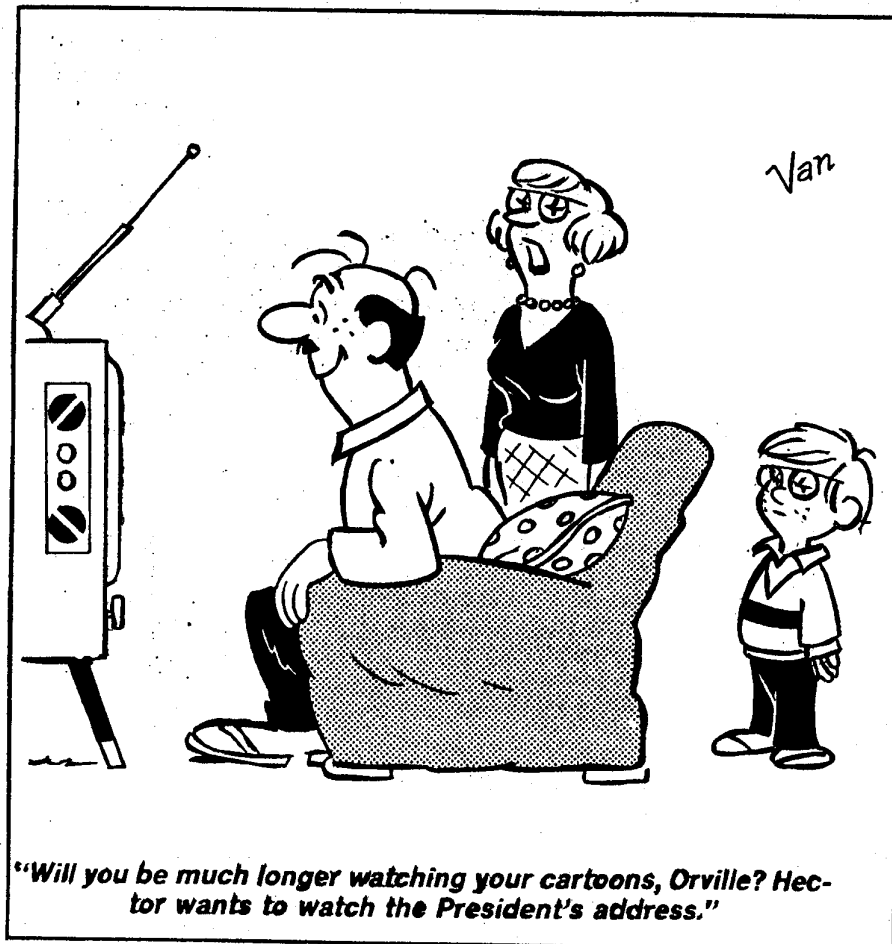
(6)

[10]

QUESTION 6

VISUAL LITERACY

Study the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions.



YOU 15 October 1987

- 6.1 Choose the best answer from the following alternatives. Write only the number and the symbol of your choice.

The body language of the father (Orville) shows:

- A. enjoyment
- B. curiosity
- C. interest
- D. impatience

(1)



6.2 The boy in the cartoon is wearing glasses and has a serious expression on his face. Why has the cartoonist drawn him like this? (1)

6.3 The tone of the mother's voice is:

- A. sarcastic and enquiring
 - B. humorous and pleading
 - C. commanding and humorous
 - D. enquiring and instructing
- (1)
[3]

TOTAL SECTION C: [35]

GRAND TOTAL: 80

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