



# education

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Department:  
Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2006**

**ENGLISH SECOND/ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1**

**HIGHER GRADE**

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2006**

**105-1/1**

**COMPREHENSION, SUMMARY AND LANGUAGE**

**Marks: 80**

**2 Hours**

**This question paper consists of 10 pages.**

ENGLISH ADDITIONAL/SECOND LANG HG: Paper 1



105 1 1

HG

**X05**





**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Start each section on a new page and rule off after each section.
3. Leave a line between your answers.
4. Write neatly and legibly to assist the markers.
5. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.

**SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION****QUESTION 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

**WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS AND MEN FROM MARS**

- 1 The battle of the sexes has ranged for centuries and it has come to be generally accepted that men and women are from different planets. In an attempt to disentangle truths from popular myth, Sandy Tasman has extracted statistically verifiable facts about gender differences from research studies.
- 2 Men have approximately 6,5 times that amount of grey matter related to intelligence than woman. Grey matter represents information processing centres in the brain, which may explain why men are typically better at spatial tasks than women. Males have a superior ability to see the position of things in relation to other objects and to visualize three-dimensional objects. Women have nearly 10 times the amount of white matter related to intelligence than men. White matter represents the networking of or connections between the processing centers in the brain, which may explain why women excel at verbal tasks that require integrating and assimilating information. These two very different neurological pathways and activity centers in the brains of women and men, however, result in the same overall performance on intelligence tests.
- 3 In general men talk to give information or to report. They talk about things – business, sports and food – rather about people. They convey facts, not details. They are goal-orientated and focus on solving problems. Women, on the other hand, talk to get information and to connect with others. They talk about people rather than things, convey feelings and details and are relationship-oriented. Women also seem to have a strong awareness of emotionally relevant details, visual cues, verbal nuances and hidden meanings. Being more gifted at detecting the feelings and thoughts of others, they are better equipped to build relationships with others. Women make use of facial expressions to send and receive messages, while men's facial expression tend to indicate more reservation and control. When communicating face to face, women, however, use fewer and more restraining gestures than men but engage in more eye-contact.
- 4 Men and women respond differently to stress. Negative influences seem to have a greater impact on women, who pour out higher levels of stress hormones. The male species is usually more aggressive than the female species and males are more likely to get physical in a conflict situation. In nature, the female species is likely to fight, as the female cannot risk being injured, and leaving the dependent young to fend for themselves. Studies by psychologist Rena Repetti in the late 1990s showed that after a hard day at work, women were much more nurturing towards their children whereas men often withdrew from family contact.

Looking after their young and making contact with friends dramatically reduce stress in humans and other animals, resulting in an improved immune function, mood and many of other rewards. The effect of social support in relieving stress is so great that lack of social network is as serious a risk factor as smoking.

- 5 Men seem to have more trouble in letting go at the end of a serious relationship. A women will cry and pour her heart out to her friends, but once she has dealt with her feelings, she will get on with her life. Six months after the break-up the forlorn lover may still be battling to deal with the rejection, probably because he is too proud to talk about his feelings.
- 6 Men and women who are in close relationships keep quite for different reasons. For many men, keeping quiet is often a calculated way to maintain power in a relationship – when they don't talk their partner is left guessing. Other men simply keep quiet because they never picked up the vocabulary to express how they feel. Women often hold things back for a different reason. Many learn that to foster closeness, they must put their partner's needs first. To protect their partner's feelings they hide their own.
- 7 The debate continues but anyone who has been in a relationship will agree that Women are from Venus and Men from Mars!

**Adapted from *The Sunday Independent* 3 July 2005**

- 1.1 1.1.1 Judging from the first paragraph, does the information given by Sandy Tasman provide fact or opinion? (1)
- 1.1.2 Quote part of a sentence that **best** proves your answer. (1)
- 1.2 Explain how the title reflects the main idea of the passage. (2)
- 1.3 Use your **own words** to explain the writer's purpose in writing the passage (paragraph 1). (2)
- 1.4 Research has found that men are more intelligent than women.
- 1.4.1 Is the statement **true** or **false**? (1)
- 1.4.2 Quote a phrase of **no more than 8 words** to prove your answer. (1)
- 1.5 1.5.1 What is the function of the grey matter in the brain, according to the passage? (1)
- 1.5.2 What is the function of the white matter in the brain, according to the passage? (1)

- 1.6 Quote **one word** from paragraph 2 that describes the ability to see the size, shape and position of things. (1)
- 1.7 If you were to read the comprehension passage aloud to an audience so that the meaning is clear, which two separate words would you stress (say louder) in the following sentence? (paragraph 3) Quote these two words.
- They talk about things – business, sports and food – rather than about people. (2)
- 1.8 In a short sentence of your own, give the main idea of paragraph 3. (2)
- 1.9 1.9.1 Give your **own example** of a 'visual cue' in real life that would indicate that a person is nervous. (1)
- 1.9.2 Why are women more likely to notice visual cues than men? (1)
- 1.10 Explain how the body language of men and women differ, according to paragraph 3. Give TWO facts. (2)
- 1.11 In your **own words** explain why women are less likely than men to become aggressive in a conflict situation. (2)
- 1.12 Use the information in paragraphs 3 and 4, and state why women are better equipped to handle stress than men. (2)
- 1.13 Using the information in paragraphs 3 and 4 say which sex is most likely to excel in the tasks listed below. Write only the number of the task and 'male' or 'female'.
- 1.13.1 Addressing a conference on how government manages the water resources in South Africa. (1)
- 1.13.2 Doing public relations for an HIV Aids conference. (1)
- 1.14 Name **TWO ways** in which men react negatively to stress, according to paragraph 4. (2)
- 1.15 Name **TWO** advantages of keeping stress levels low (paragraph 4). (2)
- 1.16 Give the reason why women deal better with emotions than men after a relationship has broken up. (2)
- 1.17 What is the meaning of the word 'pour' as it is used in paragraph 5? (1)

1.18 In your **own words** give **TWO** reasons why men don't talk to their partners. (2)

1.19 In your **own words** explain why women do not always tell their partners exactly how they feel. (1)

[35]

**TOTAL SECTION A: [35]**

**SECTION B: SUMMARY****QUESTION 2**

Summarise in no more than 45 words the SEVEN tips given in the passage below on how to prevent your house from catching fire.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- List 7 facts in full sentences and in point form.
- Number your sentences from 1 to 7.
- Write down only ONE fact per sentence.
- 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 if you exceed the number of words or if you do not indicate the number of words used.

**Fire safety in the home**

We sometimes read in newspapers or hear of people's homes that have been burnt down. Most of us don't even give a thought to the possibility of our home catching fire. You would be surprised how often ordinary homes go up in smoke – ask any short-term insurance risk assessor and you will hear some tragic stories - but do you know what to do to prevent this from happening in your own home?

Many fires start in the kitchen. Remember that a fire could be started by fat or oil in your kitchen so we need to be extra careful when cooking with them. Particular care should be taken when working with paraffin or methylated spirits. These are both highly flammable and one must be extra careful when storing or working with these liquids. Keep electric cords in a good condition at all times. Do not allow them to wear out and renew them when they start fraying. Always remember that most kids are fascinated by fire and they find a box of matches or a lighter very hard to resist.

During winter a fire is the way to keep warm. But where do we make these fires? Everyone needs to be aware of the danger of a fire that is too close to a home. Fire also plays an important part in entertaining in South Africa. Braaivleis is one of our national dishes. Sometimes friends come around and meat is cooked on the open fire while we enjoy the company of friends and family. If the fire is not extinguished completely and the wind carries a spark onto a thatched roof or some dry grass, the consequences could be too awful to contemplate.

If someone in your household smokes, make sure that they extinguish their cigarettes properly. A cigarette butt should never be thrown into the rubbish bin unless it has been doused with water. It is also a good idea to keep a fire extinguisher handy in your kitchen.

Adapted from *Skyways* June 2005

**TOTAL SECTION B: [10]**



**SECTION C: LANGUAGE****QUESTION 3**

Read the following passage by

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

**The magic of chocolate**

The next time you eat chocolate, spare a thought for the craftsmen and women whose expertise have all contributed towards making this confection so delicious.

Most of us enjoy the smooth feeling **(3.1...)** our tongues as a piece of chocolate melts in our mouth. In fact, there are some people who are **(3.2 addict)** to chocolate. Some say that chocolate is the **(3.3 delicious)** sweet on earth! But have you ever given thought to how this wonderful substance **(3.4 make)**? Chocolate **(3.5 consist)** of cocoa butter, milk, sugar and cocoa powder which **(3.6 blend)** together in a mysterious process by the chocolatier. Some types of chocolate need **(3.7...)** many **(3.8...)** 300 different ingredients to make. There are people who spend a lifetime **(3.9 perfect)** the art of making chocolate.

Chocolate is a saturated fatty acid and also hydrophobic. This means that if a drop of water **(3.10...)** its way **(3.11...)** melting chocolate, the texture will become gritty. It **(3.12 can never call)** chocolate after this **(3.13 happen)**. The only way this chocolate can be salvaged is by **(3.14 use)** it as fudge sauce. If chocolate cools too **(3.15 quick)**, the texture is also spoilt. White chocolate, which is made of cocoa butter, milk and sugar, but **(3.16...)** no cocoa powder, is difficult to work **(3.17 ...)** and does not melt well.

Adapted from *Intelligent Life* 2005

[17]

**QUESTION 4**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

**If it weren't for dumb luck...**

I pulled up to a parking meter recently, only to realise that I didn't have any coins. As I got out of my car, I saw a traffic warden heading my way.

"I'm just going to get change," I called out to her.

"If there's no money in the meter by the time I get there, I'll have to give you a ticket," she yelled back to me.

Quickly running into a nearby coffee shop, I ordered a coffee. The waitress, seeing the R50 note in my hand, asked if I had anything smaller.

"I'm sorry I don't."

"It's your lucky day, then," she said, handing me the coffee. "We don't have any change, so your coffee is on the house!"

*Cindy Cleveland Reader's Digest, June 2005*

- 4.1 Write the underlined words of the waitress in reported speech. (3)

Begin with: The waitress said that...

- 4.2 Write down the correct form of the verb in brackets. Write down only the number and the answer.

If she **(4.2.1 not need)** money for the meter she **(4.2.2 will not go)** into the coffee shop that morning. (2)

- 4.3 Combine the following sentences using "neither...nor".

The waitress was not responsible for Cindy's problem.  
The traffic warden was not responsible for Cindy's problem. (2)

- 4.4 Choose the correct option. Write down only the number and the answer.

The traffic warden should have **(4.4.1 hanged / hung)** his head in shame for forcing Cindy to rush into the coffee shop. (2)

In the past, **(4.4.2 many a / many)** traffic warden fined people who forgot to put money into their parking meters. (2)

**[11]**

**QUESTION 5**

Rewrite the following passage and correct **five** errors in it. Underline the changes you have made. If you correct more than five errors, only the first five will be marked.

She explained me what the problem was. If she left her car unattended, she thought the traffic warden would give her a ticket. She just wanted to go inside of the coffee shop to get some few coins. What would you have done in the same situation.

**[5]****QUESTION 6**

The following are extracts from *The Oxford Dictionary of South African English*.

A number of definitions are given which use the word 'red'. Select the correct expression to complete the sentences given below:

<p><b>red-faced</b> • adj. embarrassed; ashamed <b>red flag</b> • n. a warning of danger <b>red-handed</b> • adj. in or just after the act of doing something wrong <b>red herring</b> • n. a misleading clue or distraction <b>red-letter day</b> • n. a noteworthy or memorable day</p>
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It is a real (6.1 ...) when a traffic warden only warns you and doesn't give you a fine.

When you get back to your car and you have been fined, you are left feeling (6.2...).

**[2]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: [35]**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 80**