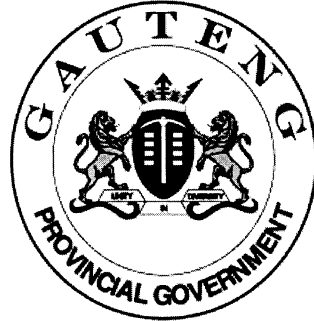


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**



**FEBRUARY / FEBRUARIE
MARCH / MAART**

2005

**ENGLISH PRIMARY
LANGUAGE**

**(First Paper: Comprehension
and Language)**

HG

104-1/1

ENGLISH FIRST/PRIMARY LANG HG: Paper 1

14 pages



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HG

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**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**ENGLISH PRIMARY LANGUAGE HG
(First Paper: Comprehension and
Language)**

TIME: 2½ hours

MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Your examination today is based on a broad theme of ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY.
- The paper consists of FIVE questions.
- It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes reading through the entire paper.

PLEASE NOTE:

- Pay attention to the mark allocation in determining the length of your answers.
 - Use your own words, unless asked to quote.
 - Number your answers in the centre of the page.
 - Use the same numbering as in the question paper.
 - Leave a line after each answer.
 - Rule off after each complete question.
-
-

**QUESTION 1
COMPREHENSION**

Refer to **TEXT A** in the Annexure, the article entitled **IT'S THE END OF THE WORLD AS WE KNOW IT**.

- 1.1 The heading of the article tells us **It's the end of the world as we know it**. After reading the article briefly sum up why this is so. (3)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Explain the meaning of the phrase **doom-mongering** in the sub-heading.
- OR**
- 1.2.2 Explain the meaning of the word **apocalypse** in the sub-heading and as it is used in the passage. (2)
- 1.3 Certain types of people are referred to as **the new horsemen of the apocalypse** in the passage. Briefly describe **THREE** of these types of people. (3)
- 1.4 What was the cause of the fear in the mid-1980s? (paragraph 1) (1)
- 1.5 The image **The Earth – refracted through the lens of movies, plays and songs** – (paragraph 2) is taken from the world of photography. Explain the meaning of this image as it is used here. (2)
- 1.6 According to paragraphs 1 – 3 of the article, explain the difference between the world outlook on the issue of an impending apocalypse in the decade-and-a-half before the millennium and the apocalyptic vision that has arisen since the millennium. (4)
- 1.7 What word would you use to describe Buffy's attitude towards apocalypses? (paragraph 3) (1)
- 1.8 The third paragraph begins with "And then, and then ..." Explain why this construction is grammatically incorrect, and why, in your opinion, the author uses it. (2)
- 1.9 Explain why the "9/11" explanation referred to in paragraph 4 is a "lazy explanation" and mention what alternative explanation is offered by the author. (4)
- 1.10 Why was the **AI** movie "horribly ironic"? (paragraph 5) (2)
- 1.11 Discuss the attitude towards humanity that is expressed by John Gray in **TWO** of the following:
- 1.11.1 "... Humans and Other Animals" (paragraph 9)
- 1.11.2 "a plague of people" (paragraph 10)
- 1.11.3 "homo rapiens" (paragraph 11) (4)
- 1.12 In terms of the article as a whole, why does the author view Gray's vision as "terrifyingly dangerous" (paragraph 12)? (2)

[30]

QUESTION 2
STYLE AND TEXTUAL EDITING

Refer to **TEXT B** in the annexure; the article entitled **The End of the Plastic Bag**.

- 2.1 Paragraphs one and two are distinctly humorous in style. With reference to the text, discuss how the humour is created. Give TWO points. (4)
- 2.2 Give Standard English equivalents to any TWO of the following words:
- 2.2.1 critters (paragraph 1)
- 2.2.2 sashaying (paragraph 1)
- 2.2.3 roach (paragraph 2) (2)
- 2.3 After paragraphs one and two, the style of writing in paragraphs three and four changes. State TWO differences in style. (2)
- 2.4 Paragraphs five and six use emotive language (carefully selected words that aim to manipulate emotions). Select an example of an emotive word or phrase from EACH of these paragraphs and discuss how it manipulates one's emotions. (4)
- 2.5 Discuss the effectiveness of ONE of the following metaphors:
- 2.5.1 "avalanche of polythene" (paragraph 7)
- 2.5.2 "tumbleweeds of polythene" (paragraph 8) (2)
- 2.6 Explain the use of the dash in paragraph 1, i.e. the punctuation mark after the word "cell". (1)
- 2.7 2.7.1 Explain why **die-hard** (paragraph 2) is hyphenated. (1)
- 2.7.2 Explain why **landfill** (paragraph 5) is not hyphenated. (1)
- 2.8 Explain why the apostrophe is placed after the s in "bags' " (paragraph 5). (1)
- 2.9 2.9.1 Why is the term **white pollution** (paragraph 7) in inverted commas in the text? (1)
- 2.9.2 Write down another term in this paragraph that should also be in inverted commas. (1)

[20]

QUESTION 3
SUMMARY

Read **TEXT C** and **TEXT D** in the annexure and summarise according to the instructions that follow.

Your summary will form the basis of a factual, objective short speech to a class audience on **Curbing Plastic Bag Pollution in South Africa**.

- Write the summary in TWO paragraphs; explain why there is a need for action in the first paragraph and briefly describe what action the government is going to be taking in the second paragraph.
- Your summary must be no more than 110 words long.
- Please include a word count at the end of your summary.
- Provide a heading.

[10]

**QUESTION 4
ADVERTISING**

Both advertisements in Question 4 (**TEXT E** and **TEXT F**) come from *EARTHYEAR*, which is described as *The Essential Environmental Guide*.

Refer to **TEXT E** in the annexure to answer questions 4.1 – 4.5.

- 4.1 This may not appear to be a typical advertisement, but it is promoting a product. Name the product that is being promoted. (1)
- 4.2 Why would the manufacturers of this product choose to advertise in *EARTHYEAR*? (2)
- 4.3 At whom is the product aimed? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 4.4 Discuss the effectiveness of the graphic in the cartoon’s 2 litre soft-drink bottle-man. Your answer must consider how appropriate the graphic is for the intended target audience. (3)
- 4.5 Select ONE of the logos of the sponsors at the bottom of the advertisement.
- 4.5.1 State which sponsor you have chosen and discuss why the logo is effective. (1)
- 4.5.2 What do these logos have in common, in relation to the product being promoted? (1)
- 4.6 Explain the meaning of the newly-coined word ‘ovenable’ in “Ovenable trays for take-away food”. (1)

Refer to **TEXT F** in the annexure to answer questions 4.6 – 4.9.

- 4.7 What is being advertised or promoted in this advertisement? (1)
- 4.8 Describe the image that this company is projecting of itself. Quote briefly to support your answer. (3)
- 4.9 Discuss the effectiveness of the visual composition of this advertisement, relating it to the purpose of the advertisement. (4)
- 4.10 Why is the SABS logo (South African Bureau of Standards) included next to the Hillside Mining logo? (1)

[20]

QUESTION 5
VISUAL LITERACY

Questions 5.1 – 5.4 are based on the *Calvin and Hobbes* cartoon by Bill Watterson. Hobbes is Calvin’s toy tiger and imaginary playmate. **TEXT G** in the annexure.

- 5.1 Compare the slogan offered by Calvin’s Dad and that suggested by his Mom and evaluate how effective each would be on a traffic safety poster. (4)
- 5.2 What tone of voice would Calvin’s Dad’s response have, in frame 3? (1)
- 5.3 What do Calvin’s expression and body language in frame 6 tell you about how he feels about his own slogan? (2)
- 5.4 5.4.1 What is Calvin’s **particular brand of illustration** (frame 7) going to be? (1)
- 5.4.2 What tone of voice does Hobbes use in his comment in frame 7? (1)
- 5.4.3 What does Hobbes’s expression in frame 7 tell you about his feelings regarding Calvin’s slogan? (1)

Questions 5.5 – 5.6 are based on the Gary Larson cartoon of the woodcutters. **TEXT H** in the annexure.

- 5.5 With reference to the irony, explain the humour of this cartoon. (2)
- 5.6 Give each woodcutter a name of your choice, then re-write the caption of the cartoon in **reported** or **indirect** speech. (3)

Questions 5.7 – 5.9 are based on the *Madam and Eve* cartoon by Steven Francis and Rico. This cartoon appeared when the value of the Rand was dropping rapidly. **TEXT I** in the annexure.

- 5.7 The first three protesters, from left to right, have similar values. What is their common concern? (1)
- 5.8 5.8.1 What profession is represented by the fourth man from the left? (1)
- 5.8.2 Explain the humour of his placard. (2)
- 5.9 Briefly describe the reaction of the three characters on the right: Eve, Madam and Granny Edith. (1)

[20]

TOTAL: 100

ANNEXURE

TEXT A

Adapted from an article by Johann Hari in the *Sunday Independent*.

IT'S THE END OF THE WORLD AS WE KNOW IT

Philosophers are doom-mongering. Filmmakers are at it too. Even pop stars are forecasting the end of the world. Forget the season of goodwill, says Johann Hari, here come **the new horsemen of the apocalypse**.

- 1 A funny thing is happening since the millennium: the apocalypse is back. In the mid-1980s, sweaty people across the globe lay awake at nights thinking of a nuclear holocaust. As former United States president Ronald Reagan denounced his enemy as "an evil empire", popular culture became dominated by visions of destruction.
- 2 But then, for a decade-and-a-half, radio silence set in. The Earth – refracted through the lens of movies, plays and songs – became safe again. Droughts, floods and Aids ravaged much of the developing world, but the destruction of humanity disappeared from the western popular imagination.
- 3 And then, and then ... This year's surprise hit at the cinemas, *28 Days Later* shows a Britain – and, it seems for much of the film, a world – destroyed by an apocalyptic disease. The wildly popular *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* ends each season with a narrowly averted apocalypse. In one episode, Buffy asks her mentor Giles, "How many apocalypses is this now?" "Oh, six at least," he replies. The best-selling fiction of Michel Houellebecq and Chuck Palahniuk is haunted by Revelation-style visions of mass destruction. One of the most popular US bands, Slipknot, has whole stadiums screeching along to numbers which evoke the apocalypse. This list could go on.
- 4 The lazy explanation for the recent sudden recurrence of these visions is 9/11. The *Daily Mail* headline on September 12 2001, after all, was simply "Apocalypse". To be sure, the West was suddenly revealed that day to be vulnerable to attacks that seemed random and designed to cause as many deaths as possible.
- 5 But, curiously, most of the current apocalypse narratives were written or in production before the attack on America, and indeed the trend towards artworks about the ultimate disaster story was already under way. The Spielberg movie, *AI*, for example, was withdrawn from circulation in US cinemas on the day of the tragedy, not least because it features, in a horrible irony, a post-apocalyptic New York City in which the only surviving human artefact is the World Trade Centre.
- 6 So what has caused this new wave of nightmares? Perhaps the answer lies not in a geopolitical event but in a more nebulous philosophical trend. The new wave of end-of-the-world-scenarios is markedly different from the 1980s variety, because there is now an attitude towards the end which is at best ambiguous and at worst openly welcomes mass destruction.
- 7 A significant chunk of westerners are afflicted by this new, trendy nihilism which sees the death of humanity as a blessed relief.
- 8 French novelist Michel Houellebecq is the most extreme example. His breakthrough second novel *Atomised* argued that the only solution to humanity's unbearably bleak existence is the total extinction of human life.
- 9 There are even more respectable and unabashedly highbrow sources of apocalyptic nihilism than this, however, no less an authority than John Gray, Professor of European Thought at the London School for Economics, in his extraordinary new work, *Straw Dogs: Thoughts on Humans and Other Animals*.
- 10 He approvingly quotes James Lovelock, the environmentalist thinker, who says that Gaia (the Earth and all the species which live on it) "is suffering from ... a plague of people." A species of "exceptionally rapacious primate" – that is ourselves – is destroying the globe.
- 11 This "homo sapiens" has become too numerous, and the looming global population of 8 billion people "can only be maintained by desolating the Earth".
- 12 Within 100 years, he predicts, the human population will fall to between 0,5 and 1 billion people, after an apocalypse which will wipe out 7 to 7,5 billion lives. He sees this as not only inevitable but actually a desirable situation. It's the end of the world as we know it, and he feels fine. This body of thought is tempting, intoxicating – but terrifyingly dangerous. The last time the apocalypse dominated popular imagination, there was not a constituency willing to sit on.

TEXT B

The End of the Plastic Bag, by Emma Brockes. Adapted from an article in the magazine ***EARTHYEAR***.

- 1 In old-fashioned visions of the apocalypse, it used to be the cockroach that was the ultimate symbol of survival. No doomsday scenario was complete without a swarm of the little **critters sashaying** across a nuclear wasteland, chatting on their cell – while busily inheriting Earth.
- 2 It is the cause of some celebration, then, that the **die-hard roach** is about to be unseated by a new and more powerful symbol of durability. After the vermin have died, after the uranium has dissolved, even after the last e-mail has fallen from the supercomputer's back-up drive, there will be one surviving remnant of civilisation. Human history will be carried through the next ice age in a plastic bag.
- 3 The need for 100% degradability of plastic bags is hotly disputed by bag manufacturers – who take the pro-gun lobby line of “it isn't plastic bags that kill, but people” – but even they can't deny that the world has a big bag problem.
- 4 The life expectancy of a plastic bag is not precisely known. Polythene was only invented in the 1930s and didn't become widespread in supermarkets until the 1970s. Figures for its durability range from a conservative 100 years to the recent claim made by Irish supermarket of “one million years”. Whatever the actual figure, the billions of bags used around the world each day will be in the soil long after their users have returned to dust.
- 5 The **landfill** space used up, thanks to the bags' longevity, is only part of the problem. Plastic bag detractors have a lot of material to play with. Next time you take a fresh bag to carry your one item of shopping in, think of the turtle that might one day mistake it for a tasty jellyfish and die a horrible asphyxiating death.
- 6 Or consider the stretches of coral reef in the Gulf of Aqaba, Jordan, which are being starved to death by the sunlight-blocking layer of plastic that drifts on its surface. Or, if the wildlife angle doesn't shame you, then what about the 10 m of bags that are dumped in the Bangladeshi capital of Dhaka every day and which, by clogging the city's drains, worsened the effects of recent floods?
- 7 Consumers are aware of all of this on a vague, emotional level, which manifests itself in something one might call bag-guilt: the sick feeling one gets on opening a kitchen cupboard to an **avalanche of polythene** that hits us where, in environmental terms, it hurts most – aesthetically. The term “**white pollution**” has been coined in China for **tumbleweeds of polythene** blowing on the streets. In South Africa there are so many bags hanging on fences and in the fields that the locals say it has become the national flower.

The following articles on South Africa's unofficial "national flower" appeared in an editorial in *THE STAR* newspaper (TEXT C) and *EARTHYEAR – The Essential Environmental Guide* (TEXT D).

TEXT C

TEXT D

The Star

Monday April 21 2003

Established 1887

47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg

NATIONAL FLOWER'S DEATH

In a few weeks' time, legislation will come into effect that could see the demise of South Africa's unofficial national flower. While we are all for conserving species, this one requires and deserves no such intervention. In fact, these "flowers" – which range in colour from the most delicate white and pink, to garish blue, red and even black – have become a blight on our beautiful landscapes. They invade gardens, rivers and streams. They are found lying discarded in our backyards, and along the country's highways and byways.

This species seems to breed faster than rabbits. Just when you thought you'd got rid of one lot, you spy another being blown in by the wind. No matter how far away you move from urban areas – you can be in the middle of the Karoo – and you are sure to stumble across one.

In Johannesburg's city centre, they are a menace. They clog drains and gutters, they spill out from rubbish bins, they fly across your windscreen when there is a slight breeze and they even manage to entangle themselves around the legs of some of the city's pigeons.

It cost South Africa approximately R2,7-million a year to get rid of these invaders. But they are tenacious – it takes decades for them to biodegrade.

By outlawing the species and introducing a much sturdier variety, Environmental Affairs Minister Valli Moosa is hoping to save the environment from this scourge.

It has already been done successfully in countries such as Sweden, Australia, Britain and the United States. It has been a long battle to get to a stage where South Africa can rid the environment of millions of tons of discarded plastic bags.

The low-income group will be adversely affected when they have to pay for the new, sturdier plastic bags when shopping. These bags, however, can be used again and again.

The advantages of Moosa's project far outweigh the drawbacks. It deserves everyone's support.

TAMING SA'S 'NATIONAL FLOWER'

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, business and labour signed a groundbreaking agreement on the management of plastic bags in September. The agreement effectively amends parts of the Plastic Bag Regulations, which were promulgated on May 9 2002 and come into effect in May 2003.

The agreement means the regulations will be amended to set a minimum thickness of plastic bags at 30 microns, with a maximum tolerance of 20% thickness allowed for a period of five years.

The regulations will further be amended to allow for printing on the bags of up to 50% when the type of ink used has no detrimental effect on the recycling potential of the plastic bag, and of up to 25% on other types of ink. This will help ensure that bags have recycling value, that jobs in the plastics industry are retained and that up to 4 000 new jobs will be created through a boosted recycling industry.

It was also agreed that a Section 21 company be established, to be funded by levies raised from the plastic bag manufacturers. This company will:

- Promote efficiency in the use, re-use, collection, recycling and disposal of plastic bags.
- Investigate and make recommendations to the government in respect of the development of new markets for recycled material.
- Manage and support the government in the removal of plastic bag litter from environmentally sensitive areas.

TEXT E

PLASTICS



PET bottles are ideal because they are strong, safe, do not shatter and are 100% recyclable

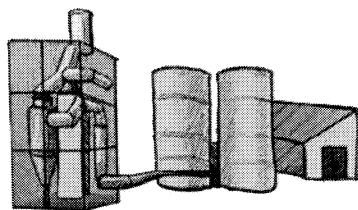
PET is fantastic!

Carothers pioneered the synthesis of polyesters in the period 1929 – 1931 whilst working at Du Pont.

The polyester PET was first developed in the laboratory by a small English company (Calico Printers Association or CPA) in 1941, but it only came into widespread use as a fibre for clothes and textiles in the 1950s, through developments by Du Pont (Dacron) and ICI (Terylene). In the 1960s and the 1970s, the use of polyesters for applications such as film, sheet, coatings and bottles was introduced.

What is PET?

PET stands for polyethylene terephthalate, a plastic resin and a form of polyester. Polyethylene terephthalate is a polymer that is formed by combining two monomers called modified ethylene glycol and purified terephthalic acid.



SANS polyester polymer plant is one of the major South African companies producing yarn and packaging grade polymers (raw material).

The advantages of using PET

- High gloss
- Transparency
- Impact strength
- Lightweight
- Less prone to leak
- Design innovation
- 100% recyclable
- Non toxic gases
- Does not rust

PET for a wide range of applications

PET PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

Fibres for:

- Clothing and other textile applications
- Shoe stitching and tyre belting
- Artificial hair extensions

Bottles for:

- Edible and Automotive oils
- Mineral water
- Dairy products
- Carbonated drinks
- Household detergent

Films for:

- Specialised packaging e.g. tea outer packs
- Sachet liners for aggressive chemicals used in beauty care
- Ovenable cooking bags

Other packaging:

- Blisterpacks
- Wide neck jars for peanut butter etc.
- Vending cups
- Ovenable trays for take-away food

Industrial applications:

- Strapping tapes
- Housings for floor cleaning equipment
- Automotive products
- Audio/video tapes
- Magnetic tapes on smart cards
- X-ray films
- Geo-textiles for soil retention
- Cigarette filters
- Tennis ball felt

Sponsored by:

The Plastics Enviromark
A Plastics Environmental Initiative

South African Polyester Recyclers

Nampak Petpak

SANS FIBRES

Life tastes good
Coca-Cola

TEXT F

"Aluminium, the metal of today and tomorrow in harmony with the environment."



Our vision is to be the world's leading aluminium smelter. Yet it's not an ambition we'll realise without taking responsibility. The kind of responsibility that recognises we are part of a bigger world, and how we treat our corner of the globe today will affect the environment we'll all share tomorrow.

And so while current operations and development must contribute to economic value, we recognise our obligation to conduct our business safely to minimise environmental risk and contribute in a manner sensitive to the needs and social values of the people affected.



TEXT G

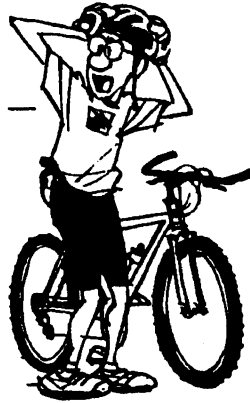


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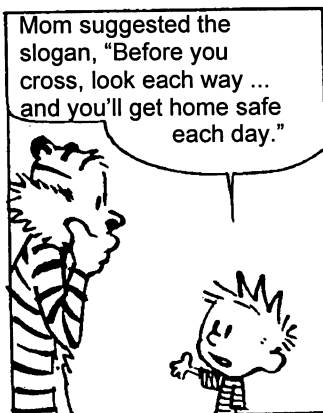
Sure! "Cyclists have a right to the road too, you noisy, polluting, inconsiderate maniacs! I hope gas goes up to eight bucks a gallon!"



2



3



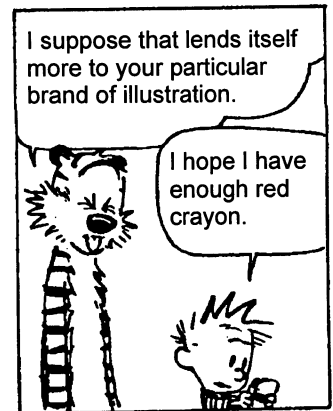
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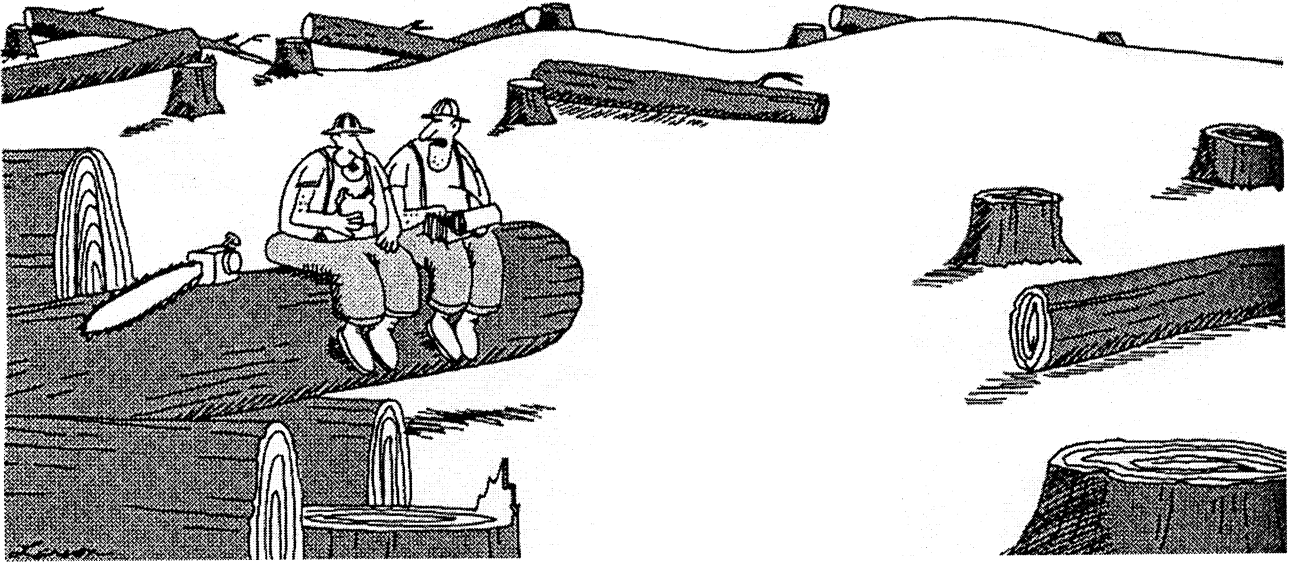


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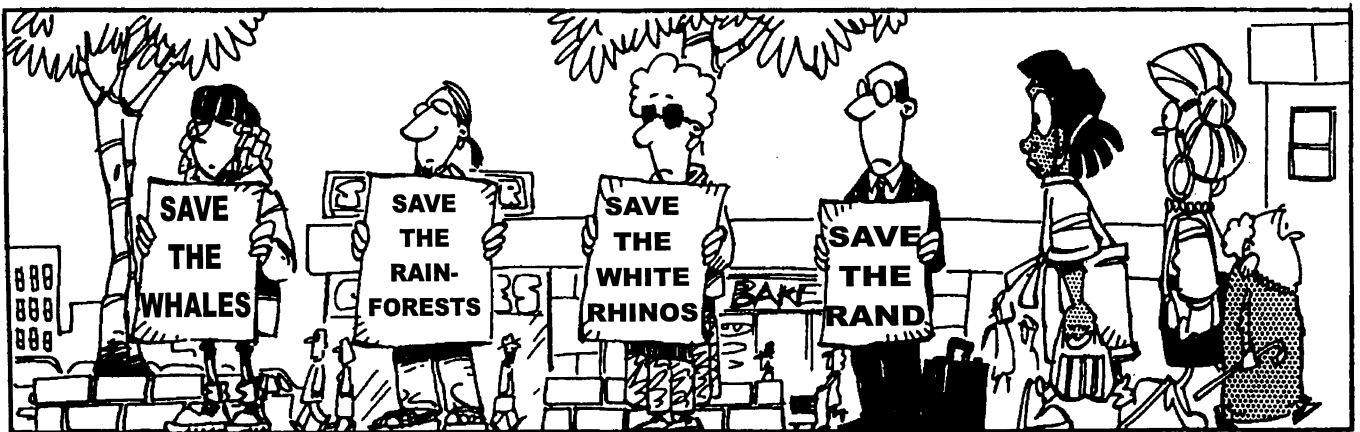
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TEXT H



“You know what I’m sayin’? Me, for example. I couldn’t work in some stuffy little office ... The outdoors just calls to me.”

TEXT I



END