



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Centre Number:	Candidate Number:	Candidate Name:
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE	101/01
Paper 1 Reading and Directed Writing	October/November 2013
Candidates answer on the Question paper.	1½ hours
No additional Materials are required.	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in **blue or black ink** to answer all questions.
Do **not** use staples, paper clips, high lighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.
Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
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Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Exercise 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the opposite page.

Unwind in splendour

The Dwaleni Farm Lodge is definitely not your typical get away place. It is found in a quiet landscape overlooking the beautiful Mphini hills. It is a rich oasis that combines leisure and business activities in a harmonious fashion, making visits here truly unique and memorable. This is where peacefulness blends with sounds of an abundant variety of creatures and the meandering Great Usuthu River echoing in the distance.

Accommodation

Our lodge has 12 luxury thatched air-conditioned cottages fitted with bathrooms. Each room has its unique decoration with luxurious twin beds and a television set with DSTV channels.

Restaurant

Treat yourself to a mouth-watering buffet. Wake up to the morning calls of creatures on the farm and have an early breakfast. Afterwards join us at our cosy Nyala Restaurant or our open air dining area, ideal for star gazing and late night cocktails.

Facilities

Business events, conferences, weddings and celebrations are catered for with all the necessary equipment and facilities in the most beautiful of settings.

Activities



Animal Interaction: Our farm is a mini Eden that hosts a variety of livestock and poultry. Visitors can enjoy the privilege of interacting with farm animals ranging from Nguni cattle to dairy cows, horses to goats and farm birds including peacocks, ostriches, turkeys, geese, guinea fowls and ducks. Visitors can also take part in milking cows making their stay memorable indeed.

Bird watching: A variety of bird species are a common sight on our trees. As you stroll along the banks of the Great Usuthu River you can enjoy more bird watching and admire indigenous flora perfect for the nature lover.

Getting There

From Manzini to Mbabane: Negotiate the roundabout under the overhead bridge in Matsapha and take the Mahlanya-Malkens road. Drive up for about 4 kilometres and turn off to Dwaleni Power Station Road. Follow the signs for about 7 kilometres leading to Dwaleni Farm Lodge.

Contact details:

Tel: 268 25550438 Fax: 268 255504693 Cell: 76903008 Email: dwalenifarmlodge@swazi.net

- a) Where is Dwaleni Farm Lodge found?
..... [1]
- b) Name two sounds that can be heard on a visit to the lodge.
..... [1]
- c) Which television channels can be viewed in the Dwaleni lodge?
..... [1]
- d) Mention two activities that can be enjoyed at the Nyala restaurant.
..... [1]
- e) Give three examples of events that can be held at the Dwaleni Lodge.
..... [1]
- f) Why is the farm said to be a mini Eden?
..... [1]
- g) What activities can visitors partake in at the farm that can make their visit memorable?
..... [1]
- h) Why is the visit to the lodge perfect for the nature lover?
.....
..... [1]
- i) After turning off at Mahlanya-Malkerns Road,how can one get to the Dwaleni Farm Lodge?
..... [1]
- j) By what two means can one contact Dwaleni Farm Lodge?
.....
..... [1]

Total [10 marks]

Exercise 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the opposite page.

How Shock Rock harms our youth.



Several eleven year olds at one primary school in Mbabane, asked their music teacher, about the meaning of some rock-music lyrics. The teacher gently tried to explain the lyrics. The next day, a host of parents phoned the principal, fuming that a teacher was discussing Satanism and with their children.

The very angry parents had probably never listened to the music their children were buying. Like many other adults, they didn't realise that some of today's rock music idolises everything from rape, incest to bestiality, in words too vulgar to be printed. Other lyrics glorify violent rebellion, ranging from hatred of parents and teachers to suicide. This makes it very important for parents to develop an interest in what their children listen to and accompany those under 14 to concerts.

Parents who are not aware of the content of some lyrics tend to accept their youngsters' insistence that no-one listens to the words, they just like the beat. They also think that only a minority of teenagers buy such music. Both beliefs are unfounded.

Teen Vision, a non-profit making group that evaluates music, found that offensive material was common in up to one third of all current rock music. In addition, Teen Vision found that primary school pupils not only know the words, but also often get the message. Parents can help by monitoring their radio and television broadcasts and write letters of protests to producers if offensive material and unpleasant words are aired.



Teen Vision aims at helping children make the right choices about what they will accept or reject. Once something is learnt at an early age, it may be difficult to unlearn. Repeated exposure to sarcasm and hatred without the balance of parental love and counsel makes children to be greatly and dangerously influenced. Parents should listen to the lyrics and discuss them with their children.

A matter that is increasingly receiving much attention in modern day rock, is suicide. This is linked to depression fuelled by rock music and lyrics that glamorise violence, drugs and suicide. Parental awareness of the problems must be encouraged. Parents have to start early to be involved in the lives of their children instead of shouting, "Turn down that noise!"

- a) Why were the parents angry with the music teacher?
..... [1]
- b) Mention two examples of violent rebellion that is glorified by some rock music lyrics.
..... [1]
- c) Pick a statement in the passage which shows that children deceive their parents when they say, "no one listens to the words."
.....
.....[2]
- d) Why does Teen Vision evaluate music?
.....
..... [1]
- e) Why is it important to teach good morals to children at an early age?
..... [1]
- f) Give **four** examples of what parents can do to protect children from the bad influence of rock music?
(i).....
(ii).....
(iii).....
(iv).....[4]

[Total 10 marks]

Exercise 3

Judo Manzi is 14 years old and attends Buhle International, an English medium school, at 418 Mimosa Road, Big Bend, a small town situated in the South-East of Swaziland, a tiny landlocked kingdom in Southern Africa. The school has a top-class computer laboratory that is well-equipped, and has internet access. The school's address, buhleinternational@gmail.com, and office telephone number (00268) 23234578 can be used if you want to contact it. The school also has an emergency number (00268) 23234678, which is directly linked to the head teacher's house. The school will be sending a group of matriculants to Richards's Bay in South Africa. They will be attending a research course on conservation.

The students and two teachers accompanying them will be staying at Richmond's Research Centre, which is on 41 Bay Street in the heart of the city. The whole class, 14 girls and 8 boys, with Ms Andrea Adams and Mr Hans Crews will depart on Thursday September 27 and be back on Saturday October 13. The students will be accommodated in pairs in double rooms, according to gender, and the teachers will each get a single room. The course will be held on 10 weekdays and the rest of the days will be used for recreation. The group can go bird-watching on the Lucia Island, not very far from the Research Centre; they can also visit the Tooranga Zoo (in the west of the city); or the seaport; the sugar packing factory; the log depot or even the Games Centre. There are also plenty of shopping malls that the group might try out. The restaurants in these malls serve delicious foods of all kinds and at very reasonable prices, for instance Thathu's Eatery, My Joint Restaurant and Step Ahead Foods.

The group has chartered a plane from Sawubona Airways and their flight number is SA 0034. On arrival at 7.30pm, they will be ushered into their rooms to refresh, and then join their host, represented by Ms Nora Moodley, in the dining hall. Otherwise, their daily schedule allows for breakfast at 7 – 8am, lunch is served from 1 – 2pm and supper at 7 – 8pm. Their classes will start at 8.30am and end at 4pm during the week. Since the centre is equipped with sporting facilities such as a tennis court, a swimming pool, a gymnasium and table tennis, it is expected that the students will use these after lessons, before supper time.

Imagine you are Judo, one of the organisers, fill in the form on the opposite page to help the Richmond Research Centre organizers prepare for your group.

RICHMOND'S RESEARCH CENTRE – INFORMATION SHEET

Section A

Name

Name of Institution.....

Physical address.....

Emergency telephone number.....

Duration of stay.....

Student accommodation required:

Number of female rooms..... Number of male rooms.....

Section B

To help us plan your leisure time:

Tick three activities at the Centre most suitable for your group during your stay

Art Tennis swimming gym dance

Suggest any other activity not listed above

Which one language should the tour guide use with your group during your tour of Richard's Bay?
(Please underline).

SiSwati English Zulu Afrikaans

Section C

To help our catering staff:

For each meal, circle the most convenient time for your group.

Breakfast: 6.00am 7.00am

Supper: 4.00pm 7.00pm

Any special dietary requirements.....

Section D

In two sentences of 12 – 20 words each, tell us what you are most looking forward to during your time in Richards Bay.

1.....

.....

2.....

.....

(Total 10)

Exercise 4

Read the following passage about the bamboo and palm.

Two Oddities: Bamboo and Palm



A forest without trees is like a city without buildings. Yet in warm, wet places there are many treeless forests – populated by bamboo. These plants, with their hollow, jointed stems divided by watertight partitions, are more closely related to grass than to trees.

The flowering of a bamboo is amazing. The intervals may be 20 years or more. A Japanese bamboo, known as a *madake*, blossoms only once in 120 years. Bamboo forests flourish not only in the tropics, but also in temperate zones. Palms share some traits with bamboo.

Although palms are classified as trees, they lack the branching habit and woody structure of ordinary trees. Like bamboo, they have only one growing point – a single bud at the centre of a crown. As long as the bud is intact, the palm tree will continue to grow. The transportation of nutrients is not confined to the outer part of the trunk, as in the pine or oak. It takes place throughout its interior. When a palm is cut its stump shows none of the growth rings shown by other trees.

Palms have no bark. They are protected by scars formed when fronds die and fall off. Because a palm tree grows upward, rather than outward, the skin does not expand. All palms are living storehouses for campers and hikers. The huge leaves provide material for both shelter and bedding. The hard mid ribs make good kindling and also skewers for holding food over a fire. Many kinds of fibre based products such as brooms, mats and ropes can probably be made from some parts of the leaves. Coconut oil is a good lotion to prevent sunburn and an effective insect repellent. Coconut shells can easily be made into utensils such as pots, spoons and scrapers.



A mature coconut yields a clear, sweet, sterile liquid which is safe and refreshing to drink. There is also flesh which is too rich for a steady diet but can also be made into a pulp and mixed with other foods. Coconut palms are great voyagers. They originated in the South Pacific but are now widely distributed.

You are going to make a presentation to a group of farmers about a bamboo and palm tree growing project. Make notes under the following subheadings for your presentation.

Description of bamboo plants:

-
-

How palms differ from ordinary trees:

- No branches
-
-
-

Other uses of palms rather than as a source of food

-
-
-
-
-
- Oil used as an insect repellent.

[Total: 10]

Exercise 5

Read the following article about wetlands.

On the opposite page write a summary, explaining how humans destroy wetlands and the effects of this destruction.

Your summary should be about 100 words (and not more than 120 words). You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary and up to 4 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Wetlands are defined as areas of marsh or water, whether natural or artificial, with water that is salty or fresh, static or flowing. Adequate good quality food is a must for healthy people and wetlands are key contributors, supplying us with, for example, fish and plants. One billion people in the world rely on fish as their main or sole source of protein. Wetland destruction reduces their capacity to provide food for human consumption.

All types of floods and storms have become more destructive in recent decades because human infrastructure is being built in wetlands. This has resulted in loss of life, injuries, diarrhoea, cholera and other life-threatening water related sicknesses. There is also a loss of the flood protection services of the wetlands. Marshes retain floodwaters but only if we do not build on floodplains. Wetlands filter and purify fresh water, rendering it clean for human consumption, but the wetlands can only provide us with clean water if there is effective management. Humans add much more toxic chemicals, antibiotics, untreated human sewage and pesticides, moving beyond the purifying powers of wetlands.

Unplanned settlements are fast covering many of the natural wetlands. These come with unplanned sanitation infrastructure which includes haphazard pit latrines scattered all over, polluting the ground water resources. Many wetland plants have been used in traditional medicines. Over-collection has destroyed the wetlands' capacity to continue to fulfil this role. The continued dependence of a large portion of the African population on naturally occurring medicinal plants cannot be doubted. Human beings are therefore deprived of resources in the form of traditional medicines.

The few remaining wetlands are usually a target for new development projects. Wetland plants historically used for making mats and a wide range of other handicraft items are also under threat due to wetland destruction. Putting an end to the deterioration of trans-boundary wetland ecosystems is crucial for securing a stable supply of valuable commodities.

