



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2013

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P1

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 14 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections, namely SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (30 marks)
SECTION B: SUMMARY (10 marks)
SECTION C: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT (30 marks)
2. Read ALL the instructions carefully.
3. Answer ALL the questions.
4. Start each SECTION on a NEW page.
5. Rule off after each section.
6. Number the answers correctly, according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Leave a line after each answer.
8. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
9. Use the following time frames as a guideline:

SECTION A: 50 minutes
SECTION B: 25 minutes
SECTION C: 45 minutes
10. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING**

Read TEXTS A and B below and answer the set questions.

TEXT A**E-READERS THE ANSWER TO TEXTBOOKS by Keith Breckenridge**

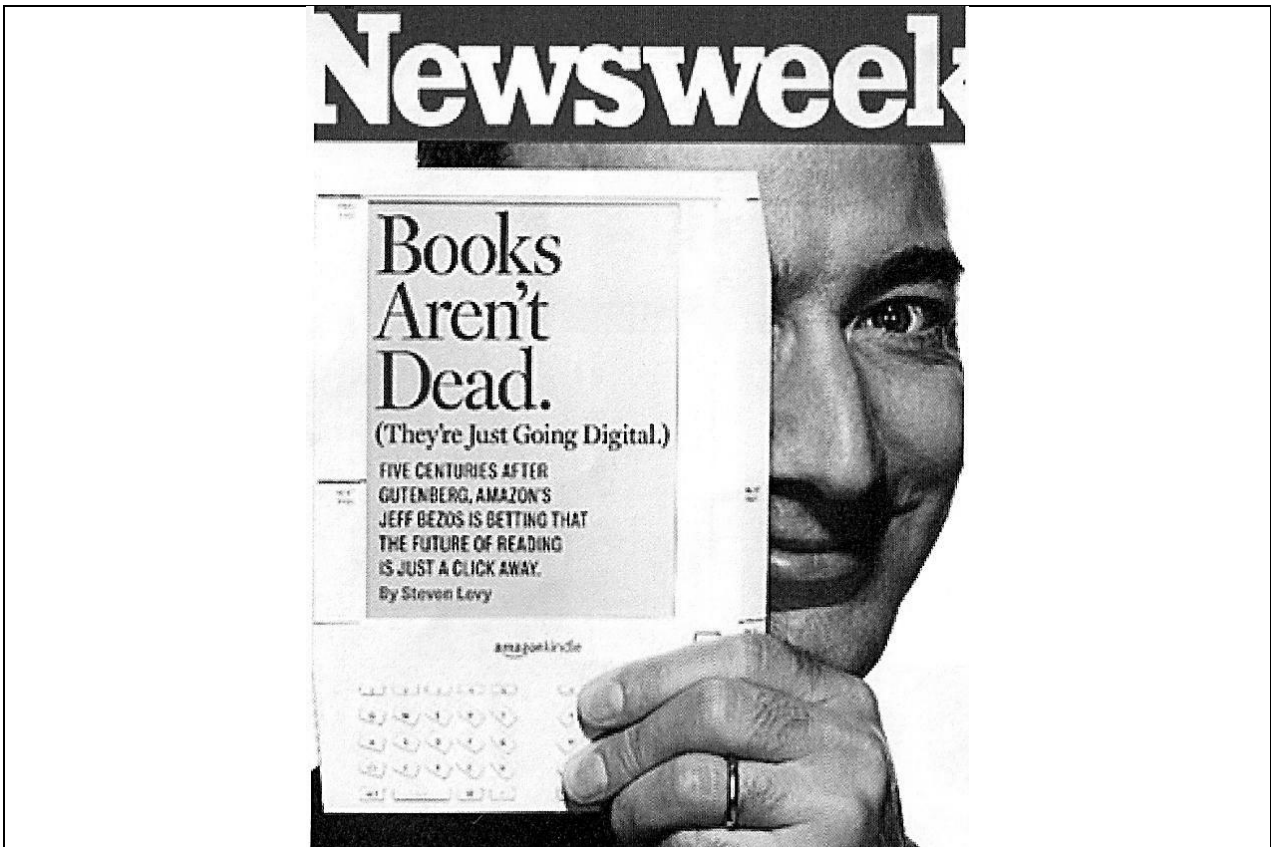
1. I should start by saying that I own many books and I love reading with a Jesuitical passion. My daughter was one of four children from Manor Gardens Primary School in Durban who dominated the International Kids Lit Quiz in New Zealand last year. I do not think that there is anything as liberating or as beautiful as a child reading a book.
2. I am a historian and I know that books have been amazingly powerful agents of world history over the past 500 years. The world we now live in is the product of the 16th-century printing press and the objects it has produced. Yet it is also obvious that the book has become an anachronism, an obstacle to the development and distribution of knowledge. Nowhere is this seemingly more true than in South Africa. It is time that we acknowledge the fact and start trying to do something about it.
3. It is an almost open secret that all the books you might ever want to read or study are available for free on the internet. In South Africa, meanwhile, the book has become an object of conspicuous consumption, so expensive and difficult to access that only the very richest South Africans can get their hands on them. Recently I was looking for an essay in a book published in South Africa last year. My local, very good library did not have a copy and neither did the nearest bookshop. So I contacted the publisher directly and then visited its offices in person. It had to search for the book for 20 minutes and it required another 20 minutes to charge my credit card. The whole exercise took me two hours of determined searching and cost me R200. By contrast, if the book had been available as an Amazon Kindle book I would have downloaded it in five minutes at a fraction of that cost.
4. The recent textbook debacle in Limpopo should alert us to the fact that book publishing and purchasing, especially for the national school curriculum, has for a long time been much more about profit and capital accumulation than it has been about learning. Added to the frantic scramble for the state-funded textbook trough is the simple fact that we have no reliable administrative or infrastructural tools to ensure that pupils actually get their books. Books as they are currently produced, distributed and sold are actually obstacles to the expansion of learning.

5. Yet an obvious and entirely practical alternative is staring us in the face. Consider the Kindle (an electronic reading device). Amazon sells a Kindle with permanent, free 3G connectivity for about R1 100. That is the total, ongoing cost for access to millions of the finest books ever published. Kindles also have some technological features that match them particularly well to the constraints of our schools. The most important of these is that they require charging only about once a month. When they do, they use the same mini-USB charger that is commonly available for BlackBerries. Even the cheapest Kindle, which has only wi-fi networking and is priced online at less than R500, can store 2 000 books. And, perhaps most importantly, each Kindle comes with its own email address, which would mean that teachers, schools and the basic education department could distribute content directly to the pupils.
6. Issuing every high-school child with a Kindle would provide a silver-bullet remedy to many of the most pressing problems of our education system. If, as the government and most experts insist it must, the department finally gets around to developing the kinds of textbooks that can compensate for the appalling teaching that is common in poor schools, a universally distributed Kindle would give every child in the country equal access, for the first time, to the resources they actually need to learn. The same can be said of African-language writing, which is even more difficult to find than conventional books.
7. I am not sure how Amazon would react to the idea that every schoolchild in South Africa should be equipped with a state-funded Kindle. I suspect it would be delighted. But if not, there are many other similar e-readers that can do that job. And the state, or the Competition Commission, would need to insist (and regulate) that the Kindle platform should be properly available to South African publishers.
8. Bookshops are wonderful, but they are expensive and inaccessible mechanisms for distributing knowledge. And people who read on a Kindle are likely only to expand the tiny market for real books. It is time to abandon the lament of the death of the book and move to the instrument that can actually save us money, solve our perplexing distribution problems and deliver the finest works of our civilisation. It is time to nationalise the Kindle.

[Source: *Mail and Guardian*]

AND

TEXT B



The relevant text in the graphic reads: Books Aren't Dead. (They're Just Going Digital.) Five centuries after Gutenberg, Amazon's Jeff Bezos is betting that the future of reading is just a click away. By Steven Levy

QUESTIONS: TEXT A

1.1 Refer to paragraph 1.

1.1.1 Jesuits were known for their great religious enthusiasm. Therefore, "a Jesuitical passion" implies that the author ...

- A is lukewarm about reading.
- B thinks books belong in church.
- C is fanatical about books.
- D thinks reading is useful. (1)

1.1.2 Why does the author feel it necessary to mention his love of reading and of seeing children read? (2)

1.2 Refer to paragraph 2.

1.2.1 In what way can books be seen as an "anachronism" today? (1)

1.2.2 How does paragraph 2 contradict paragraph 1? (2)

- 1.3 Refer to paragraph 3.
- 1.3.1 “**Open secret**” is an oxymoron. Clearly explain the concept of an open secret. (1)
- 1.3.2 With so many books being available on the internet, why do South Africans still collect so many books, according to the author? (Remember to use your own words.) (2)
- 1.4 Refer to paragraphs 4 and 5. The author makes a strong case for the use of the Kindle in the classroom. Mention FOUR advantages. (4)
- 1.5 Refer to paragraph 6. The author feels that issuing every child with a Kindle would provide a “silver-bullet remedy”. Clearly explain the meaning of this metaphor. (2)
- 1.6 Refer to paragraph 7. Why do you think would Amazon probably be delighted to supply a Kindle to all South African learners? Give TWO reasons. (2)
- 1.7 How can the final sentence of TEXT A (“It is time to nationalise the Kindle”.) be taken as a rallying call? (1)
- 1.8 Refer to the dictionary entry below:

<p>kin-dle¹ 🔊 (kɪnˈdl̩)</p> <p>v. kin-dled, kin-dling, kin-dles</p> <p>v.tr.</p> <p>1. a. To build or fuel (a fire). b. To set fire to; ignite.</p> <p>2. To cause to glow; light up.</p> <p>3. To arouse (an emotion, for example).</p> <p>v.intr.</p> <p>1. To catch fire; burst into flame. 2. To become bright; glow. 3. To become inflamed. 4. To be stirred up; rise.</p> <p>[Middle English kindelen (influenced by kindelen, <i>to give birth to, cause</i>), probably from Old Norse kynda.]</p>
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Based on this entry, do you feel that the Kindle e-reader is aptly named? Give reasons for your answer. (3)

QUESTIONS: TEXT B

- 1.9 Explain the paradox contained in the words, “Books aren’t dead. They’re just going digital”. (2)
- 1.10 How can the future of reading be “just a click away”? (1)
- 1.11 Comment on any TWO features of the graphic in TEXT B which enhance the message of TEXT A. (2)

QUESTIONS: TEXTS A and B

- 1.12 The Kindle has a realistic place in South African schools.
Provide TWO points for and TWO points against this argument. (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS**

The passage below (TEXT C) is titled **How to Shop Online Safely**. Your mother wants to shop online, but she is nervous about the safety of shopping this way. Read the text below and then, in NO MORE THAN NINETY WORDS summarise the main points for her. Your summary may be presented as a fluid paragraph OR as a point-form summary, consisting of SEVEN points. Please note:

- You must use your OWN words, as far as possible.
- You must write in FULL sentences.
- You need not supply a heading.
- State the correct number of words used, at the end of your summary.

TEXT C**HOW TO SHOP ONLINE SAFELY**

There are many online companies whose brand name is instantly recognizable, such as Amazon.com. Additionally, many real life stores now include an online retailing arm as part of their retail services and you already know their reputations. It is important, however, to also establish the identity of lesser known online companies who do not have instant recognition or external store status.

After looking for these signs of identification, it is a good idea to also ensure that the company has a good online reputation. Do not assume that just because a store in the real world sells things one way that their online service will be as good. Reputation can be checked via searches of the internet for comments from others on consumer review sites. Always look for the additional costs and payment details prior to sending credit card details.

Once you're happy with the company you are purchasing from, ensure that your credit card details are going to be processed using a secure connection. The most common form of secure encryption is known as Secure Sockets Layer, or SSL for short. Be sure to enter the correct details when typing in your order. Always review the information before pressing send.

Use a credit card with online fraud protection. Just in case all else fails it pays to know the policy for online fraud protection offered by your credit card company. Many credit card companies offer protection against purchases made without your consent and have special clauses to include online purchases.

After purchasing your item, always record the details of the time, date, receipt number and order confirmation. If you cannot print one off, take a screenshot as a form of proof of purchase.

E-mail scams that are designed to gather personal information such as passwords and credit card details are known as phishing e-mails. The idea is that thousands or hundreds of thousands are sent out in the hope of reeling in unsuspecting victims and getting them to part with confidential information. The e-mails appear to be from well-known companies and can look quite convincing.

[Source: *Fair Lady* magazine]

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

SECTION C: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

Study the following advertisement (TEXT D) and answer the set questions.

TEXT D: ADVERTISEMENT

WORK • STUDY • VOLUNTEER ABROAD

LET'S GO GLOBAL!

TRAVEL WITH PURPOSE
verge presents


go global expo

WORK ABROAD
international internships
teaching positions
overseas jobs

VOLUNTEER ABROAD
volunteering abroad for all ages
international development
placements for professionals
gapyears and career breaks

STUDY ABROAD
international graduate schools
undergraduate degrees
exchanges
summer and semester programs


PLUS



SEPTEMBER 24–25, 2011
Sat. 11am–5pm; Sun 11 am–4 pm
Toronto Westin Harbour Castle
www.letsoglobal.ca
FREE ADMISSION!

Opportunities in more than 100 countries, seminars by experts in the field, travel photo exhibit, draw prizes, everything you need to get packing!

START YOUR ADVENTURE HERE »



Keynote speaker
SOL GUY is 4REAL!
International activist,
National Geographic
Emerging Explorer, K'naan
manager/producer - don't
miss him! Sat. 11am.

produced by
TRAVEL WITH PURPOSE
verge
metro

INGLE
INTERNATIONAL
th INTERNATIONAL STUDY

Projects broad
TRAVEL CUTS

The Go Global Expo™ is proud host of the **What Now? Student Re-entry Conference** in partnership with:
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
RYERSON UNIVERSITY
YORK U
redefine the POSSIBLE

QUESTIONS: TEXT D

- 3.1 This advertisement promises FREE ADMISSION. To what is free admission promised?

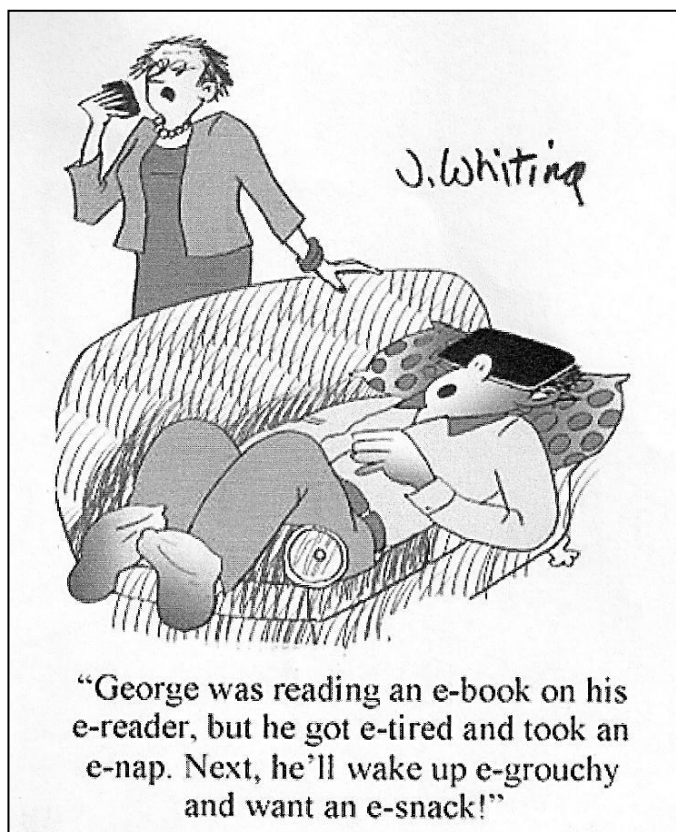
(1)

- 3.2 Comment in detail on the effect of the graphic. Pay attention to the figure in the foreground and to the background. (2)
 - 3.3 The logos of firms or businesses which endorse this advertisement are displayed at the bottom of the page. Why would they want their logos to appear here? (2)
 - 3.4 Why would a keynote speaker make an appearance? (Refer to the insert towards the bottom left-hand corner.) (1)
 - 3.5 Would such an advertisement appeal to you? In your answer, make clear reference to the heading and to information provided in the advertisement. (4)
- [10]**

QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA

Study TEXT E AND TEXT F and answer the set questions.

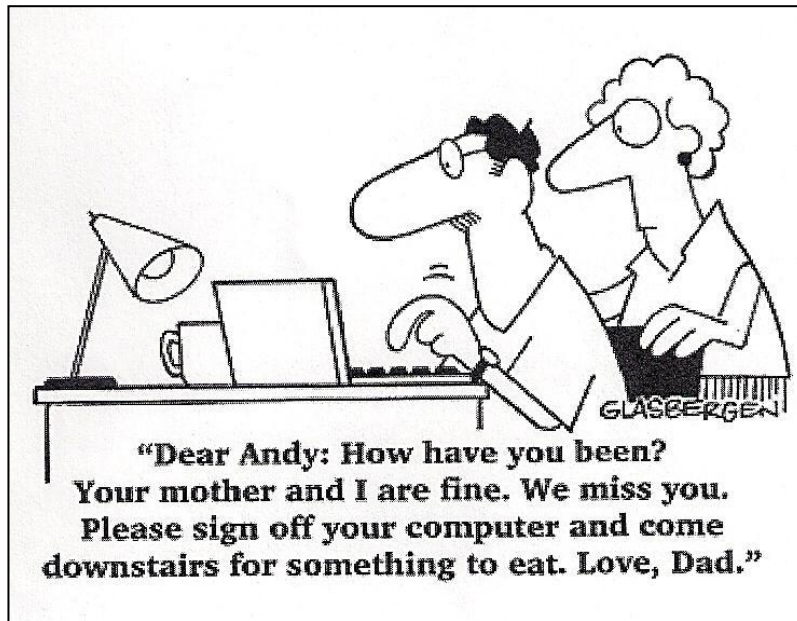
TEXT E: CARTOON



QUESTIONS: TEXT E

- 4.1 How can you tell that George is extremely relaxed? (2)
- 4.2 Give ONE word to describe the look on his wife’s face. (1)
- 4.3 Comment on the irony of the fact that she is talking on a cellphone as she criticises her husband. (2)

TEXT F: CARTOON



QUESTIONS: TEXT F

- 4.4 What does this cartoon say about family relationships and this family, in particular? (2)
- 4.5 How can you tell that Andy’s dad is probably not used to using a computer? (1)
- 4.6 Rewrite Andy’s dad’s words (from “How ...” to “... fine”) in reported speech. Begin: Andy’s dad asked him... (2)
- [10]**

QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

Read TEXT G below, which contains some deliberate errors, and then answer the set questions.

TEXT G

1. I was lucky; I found what I loved to do early in life. Woz and I started Apple in my parents garage when I was 20. We worked hard, and in 10 years Apple had grown from just the two of us in a garage into a \$2 billion company with over 4000 employees. We had just released our finest creation – the Macintosh – a year earlier, and I had just turned 30.
2. And then I got fired. How can you get fired from a company you started? Well, as Apple grew we hired someone who I thought was very talented to run the company with me, and for the first year or so things went well. But then our visions of the future began to divert and eventually we had a falling out. When we did, our Board of Directors sided with him. So at 30 I was out. And very publicly out. What had been the focus of my entire adult life was gone, and it was devastating.
3. I really didn't know what to do for a few months. I felt that I had let the previous generation of entrepreneurs down - that I had dropped the baton as it was being passed to me. I was a very public failure, and I even thought about running away. But something slowly began to dawn on me - I still loved what I did. The turn of events at Apple had not changed that one bit. I had been rejected, but I was still in love. And so I decided to start over.
4. I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could ever of happened to me: what had been apart of my life was gone.

[Source: Steve Jobs, reflecting on his life, career and mortality in a well-known commencement address at Stanford University in 2005 – article adapted.]

- 5.1 Name the part of speech (word class) which could replace the semi-colon in line 1. (1)
- 5.2 An apostrophe has been omitted in paragraph 1. Write down the word, correctly punctuated. (1)
- 5.3 Clearly explain why the question in paragraph 2 is NOT rhetorical. (1)
- 5.4 Why is it stylistically correct to place a comma before “and” at the end of paragraph 2? (1)
- 5.5 “Entropeneurs” (paragraph 3) is spelt incorrectly. Rewrite this word, correctly. (1)

- 5.6 “Dropped the baton” (paragraph 3) is an example of ...
- A irony.
 - B euphemism.
 - C litotes.
 - D malapropism. (1)
- 5.7 Why is Apple written with a capital letter? (1)
- 5.8 Rewrite paragraph 4, correcting TWO obvious errors. Underline your corrections. (2)
- 5.9 What is a “commencement address” (mentioned in the source of article information below paragraph 4)? (1)

[10]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 70