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# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P1**

**NOVEMBER 2011**

**MARKS: 70**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 12 pages.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:  

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**

1	It's the national religion. Transcending race, politics or language group, sport unites the country – and not just the male half of it.	
2	When a South African team wins, a cacophony <sup>1</sup> of hooting, cheering, banging of dustbin lids, trumpeting on cow horns and fireworks reverberates across the largest cities. The national adrenaline goes into overdrive. Maybe even the Gross Domestic Product goes up. Just don't look too cheerful on the Monday morning after a dismal sporting weekend! Sport, like no other South African institution, has shown it has the power to heal old wounds. When the Springboks won the Rugby World Cup on home turf in 1995, Nelson Mandela donned the No. 6 shirt of the team's captain – Francois Pienaar, a white Afrikaner – and the two embraced in a spontaneous gesture of racial reconciliation which melted hearts across the country.	5 10
3	A single moment, and 400 years of colonial strife and bitterness ... suddenly seemed so petty.	
4	It wasn't always that way. During the apartheid era, racially segregated sport was a highly divisive issue, as exemplified by the case of Cape Town cricketer Basil D'Oliviera, a world-class talent who just happened to have the 'wrong' colour of skin. Disqualified from local first-class cricket on the grounds of race, D'Oliviera went to live in England in 1960, becoming one of the stars of the English team. When he was selected for a 1968 tour of South Africa, the apartheid government barred him – an act of folly that offended even the crustiest British conservatives, and turned South Africa into an international sporting pariah. <sup>2</sup>	15 20
5	But it was a sporting moment that first helped to heal the country's racial rift. In 1992, the country returned to the Olympics for the first time since it was barred 32 years earlier. In the women's 10 000 metre finals in Barcelona, two runners dominated the field, running shoulder to shoulder, lap after lap, way ahead of the field. One was South African Elana Meyer; the other was Ethiopian Derartu Tulu. With just metres to go, Tulu found the strength to 'kick' ahead of Meyer and become the first African woman to win a major Olympic title. But the big moment was to follow, when Tulu and Meyer embraced, then ran a lap of honour together, each draped in her country's national flag, a white Afrikaner and a black African together, cheered on by the crowds.	25 30
6	The major sports in which South Africa excels are the aristocratic British games of rugby and cricket. For over a century, the country has regularly fielded teams of world-beating class, playing chiefly against arch-foes England, Australia and New Zealand.	35

7	Thirty years of apartheid isolation did some damage, yet despite many international disappointments, both teams have risen to the occasion since South Africa's readmission to international sport in 1992, winning honours against the world's toughest opposition.	40
8	But it is football – or soccer, as it is universally called here – that has won the hearts of South Africa's black majority. South Africa is by no means a giant in the world of soccer, but for many black South Africans, the country's proudest sporting moment came when it won the African Nations Cup on home turf in 1996 – having failed to even qualify for the previous cup. Soccer is intensely followed, and the quality of the local game keeps improving – as is demonstrated by the increasing number of South African players-in-exile among the glamorous European clubs. The national team, nicknamed Bafana Bafana, which means 'The Boys', is extraordinarily erratic, beating giants, then succumbing to minnows.	45
9	Local teams, organised in a national league plus a plethora <sup>3</sup> of knock-out cups, are followed with the same passion as in many other countries, by paint-daubed, costumed, whistling and cheering fans. Mercifully, the country has been spared the spectre of football hooliganism.	55
10	The list of South African sporting achievements goes wider than the 'big three' sports, however. In a country of magnificent golf courses, for example, it is not surprising that South Africa has bred some world-beating stars, from Bobby Locke in the post-World War Two period to Gary Player – who walked away with more international trophies than arch-rival Jack Nicklaus – to new stars Ernie Els, Retief Goosen, Trevor Immelman and others. South Africa has also bred world champions among our swimmers, athletes, surfers, boxers, tennis players and more.	60

[SOURCE: Adapted from [www.safrica.info/about/sport/sportsa.htm](http://www.safrica.info/about/sport/sportsa.htm)]

<sup>1</sup> cacophany: harsh or discordant very loud sound

<sup>2</sup> pariah: an outcast; someone generally despised or rejected

<sup>3</sup> plethora: over-abundance; excessive number or amount

**AND**

## TEXT B

*Invictus* is an American feature film starring Morgan Freeman and Matt Damon.

In 1995, Nelson Mandela was unwavering in his determination to bring about unity in South Africa through sport. Together with Francois Pienaar, captain of the Springbok rugby team, he led South Africa to Rugby World Cup victory.

MORGAN FREEMAN MATT DAMON  
A FILM BY CLINT EASTWOOD  
**INVICTUS**

His people needed a leader.  
He gave them a champion.



[Source: [www.movieposter.com](http://www.movieposter.com)]

**QUESTIONS: TEXT A**

- 1.1 Refer to paragraph 1.
- 1.1.1 What do you understand by the reference to sport as a 'national religion'? (2)
- 1.1.2 Identify the stereotype referred to in line 2 **and** explain what is suggested about it. (2)
- 1.2 Refer to paragraph 2.
- 1.2.1 Describe how South Africans tend to react to sporting victory. (2)
- 1.2.2 Suggest why the writer issues the warning, 'Just don't look too cheerful on the Monday morning after a dismal sporting weekend!' (2)
- 1.3 Explain the significance of pointing out that '**400 years ... suddenly** seemed ...' (paragraph 3). (2)
- 1.4 Do you think that the placing of inverted commas around 'wrong' (line 18) is appropriate in context? Explain your answer. (2)
- 1.5 What does 'When he was selected ... crustiest British conservatives' (lines 20–22) suggest about the difference between British and South African conservatives at the time? (2)
- 1.6 What does the nickname of the South African national soccer team, 'Bafana Bafana' or 'The Boys' (line 51), imply about the attitude of soccer fans to the team? (2)
- 1.7 Is the order in which the various sports are dealt with in the passage as a whole significant? Justify your answer. (3)

**QUESTIONS: TEXT B**

- 1.8 Comment on the effect of the way in which the two men in the poster are presented. (3)
- 1.9 Discuss the significance of the words, 'leader' and 'champion' in the context of this film. (2)
- 1.10 The title, *Invictus*, is a Latin word which most readers would not understand at first. Comment on whether this is a wise or an unwise choice of title. (2)

**QUESTIONS: TEXTS A AND B**

- 1.11 Does the poster (TEXT B) support the writer's view of the value of sport as expressed in paragraph 5 of TEXT A? Motivate your opinion. (4)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 30**



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

Carefully read TEXT C below. It discusses the nature of positive thinking and people's attitudes to it.

**NOTE:** You are required to do the following:

- Summarise what the writer has to say about the **advantages of positive thinking** in 80–90 of your own words.
- You may write EITHER a fluent paragraph OR in point form.
- You are NOT required to include a title for the summary.
- Indicate your **word count** at the end of your summary.

**TEXT C****THE POWER OF POSITIVE THINKING**

Positive thinking is a mental attitude that admits into the mind thoughts, words and images that are conducive to growth, expansion and success. It is a mental attitude that expects good and favourable results. A positive mind anticipates happiness, joy, health and a successful outcome of every situation and action. Whatever the mind expects, it finds.

Not everyone accepts or believes in positive thinking. Some consider the subject to be just nonsense, and others scoff at people who believe and accept it. Among the people who accept it, not many know how to use it effectively to get results. Yet it seems that many are becoming attracted to this subject, as evidenced by the many books, lectures and courses about it. This is a subject that is gaining popularity.

It is quite common to hear people say: 'Think positively!' to someone who feels down and worried. Most people do not take these words seriously, as they do not know what they really mean, or do not consider them to be useful and effective. How many people do you know, who stop to think what the power of positive thinking means?

All of us affect, in one way or another, the people we meet. This happens instinctively and on a subconscious level, through thoughts and feelings transference, and through body language. People are affected by our thoughts, and vice versa. Is it any wonder that we want to be around positive people and avoid negative ones? People are more disposed to help us if we are positive, and they dislike and avoid anyone broadcasting negativity.

When the mind is negative, negative poisons are released into the blood, which causes more unhappiness and negativity. This is the way to failure, frustration and disappointment. Always visualise the favourable and beneficial situations. Use positive words in your inner dialogues or when talking with others. Smile a little more, as this helps one to think positively. Disregard any feelings of laziness or a desire to quit. If you persevere, you will transform the way your mind thinks.

[Source: Adapted from an article by Remez Sasson on [www.positivethinking.com](http://www.positivethinking.com)]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 10**



**SECTION C: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT****QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING**

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

**TEXT D**

**Leadership**  
is a verb

Being voted the leading private bank in both South Africa and Africa proves that for us the phrase 'entrepreneurial approach' is more than just words. It's the very essence of what we do, ensuring that our clients never have to settle for anything less than the extraordinary.

[www.investecprivatebank.co.za](http://www.investecprivatebank.co.za)

*Out of the Ordinary*

 **Investec**  
**Private Bank**

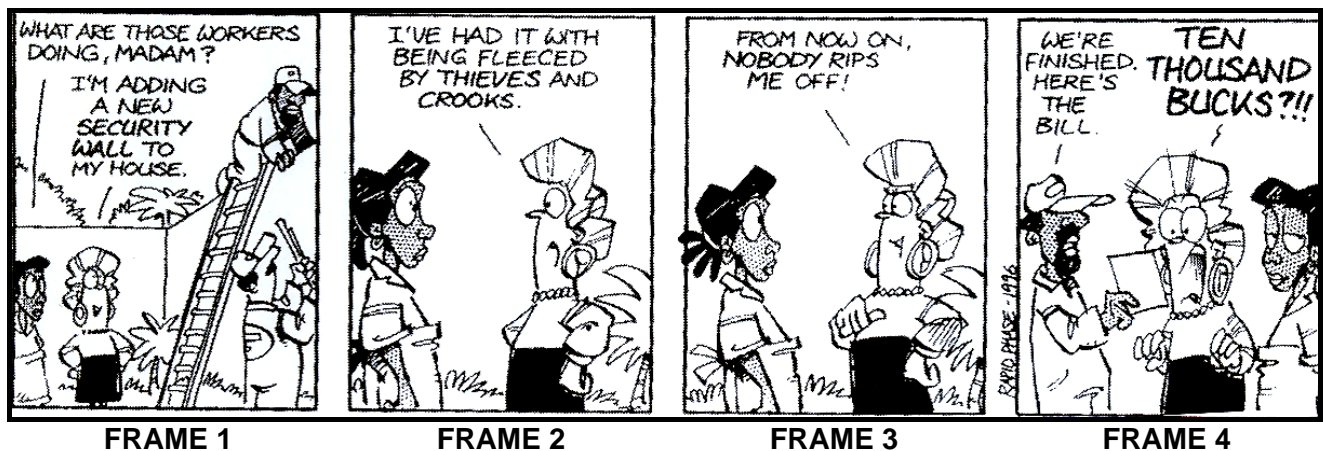
[Source: *Leadership*, June 2010]

**QUESTIONS: TEXT D**

- 3.1 Describe the kind of reader to whom this advertisement would appeal. Support your answer by referring to the advertisement. (2)
- 3.2 Explain whether the slogan, 'Out of the Ordinary', is justifiable in terms of a claim made elsewhere in the text about the service being advertised. (2)
- 3.3 Comment on the effectiveness of the statement, 'Leadership is a verb', as an advertising device. (3)
- 3.4 Do you think the visual image is suitable for the service being advertised? Justify your answer. (3)
- [10]**

**QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA**

Study TEXTS E and F and answer the set questions.

**4.1 TEXT E: CARTOON****Madam and Eve**

[Source: [www.cartoonstrips.co.za](http://www.cartoonstrips.co.za)]

**QUESTIONS: TEXT E**

- 4.1.1 What do Madam's facial expression and body language reveal about her feelings in frame 1? (2)
- 4.1.2 Refer to frame 2.  
What do the idiomatic expressions, 'I've had it' and 'being fleeced', convey about Madam's attitude towards crime? (2)
- 4.1.3 Explain how humour is created in this cartoon. (2)

4.2 TEXT F: CARTOON



FRAME 1

FRAME 2

FRAME 3

[Source: *The Star*, July 2011]

QUESTIONS: TEXT F

4.2.1 Refer to frame 2.

Why does the mother-in-law accuse Andy of 'sarcasm'?

(2)

4.2.2 The cartoonist does not show the mother-in-law in any of the frames. Do you think that this is an effective technique? Motivate your response.

(2)

[10]

**QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY**

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

**TEXT G****COMFY CLOTHING VERSUS STYLE**

- |   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | People who are fashion-conscious tend to prefer brand-name clothing. There is a large amount of people who prefer clothing that is loose and baggy. Clearly, they favour comfort.  |          |
| 2 | However, many others would sooner wear much tighter fitting clothes, even if they are uncomfortable. You could say that they are prejudiced against coats and pants that flap in the breeze. Because of the almighty power of fashion and peer group pressure, they do not care how ridiculous they look. What is more, they do not seem to care about how much they are suffering.  | 5        |
| 3 | When wearing their apparently sprayed-on outfits, it gives them a false sense of being stylish. Caruso jeans are an example of casual articles of clothing that is well-known for being both expensive and almost skin-tight. They are expensive because extensive advertising has made many youngsters think that they are superior to any other brand. Then again, this is typical of a generation given to materialistic and superficial behaviour. | 10<br>15 |
| 4 | One often wonders whether these giant advertisers could spend more money on promoting morality. This could be a means of encouraging comfortable dress codes – being really chilled and not just 'Yo, I'm cool, dude!'   | 20       |

[Source: Anonymous]

**QUESTIONS: TEXT G**

- 5.1 Rewrite the following in the passive voice:
- People who are fashion-conscious tend to prefer brand-name clothing (line 1). (1)
- 5.2 'There is a large amount of people who prefer clothing that is loose and baggy' (lines 2–3).
- Identify the incorrectly used word and correct it. (1)
- 5.3 'However, many others would sooner wear much tighter fitting clothes, even if they are uncomfortable (lines 4–5).
- Identify and correct the error of degree of comparison in this sentence. (1)

- 5.4 'When wearing their apparently sprayed-on outfits, it gives them a false sense of being stylish' (lines 10–11).  
Rewrite the above sentence so that it is grammatically correct. (1)
- 5.5 Identify and correct the error of concord in paragraph 3. (1)
- 5.6 Explain the ambiguity in the following sentence:  
They are expensive because extensive advertising has made many youngsters think that they are superior to any other brand (lines 13–14). (2)
- 5.7 Provide a noun form of 'materialistic' (line 15). (1)
- 5.8 Rewrite 'being really chilled' (line 19), using formal Standard English. (1)
- 5.9 'Yo, I'm cool, dude!' (lines 19–20)  
Is the above an example of a phrase or a clause? Give a reason for your answer. (1)  
**[10]**
- TOTAL SECTION C: 30**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 70**