



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1

2018

MARKS: 80

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 13 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: Comprehension (30)
SECTION B: Summary (10)
SECTION C: Language (40)
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Read ALL the instructions carefully.
4. Start EACH section on a NEW page.
5. Leave a line after each answer.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. For multiple-choice questions, write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number in the ANSWER BOOK.
8. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
9. Use the following time frames as a guideline:

SECTION A: 50 minutes
SECTION B: 20 minutes
SECTION C: 50 minutes
10. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 1**

Read BOTH TEXT A and TEXT B and answer the set questions.

TEXT A**NOT SO SWEET, AFTER ALL**

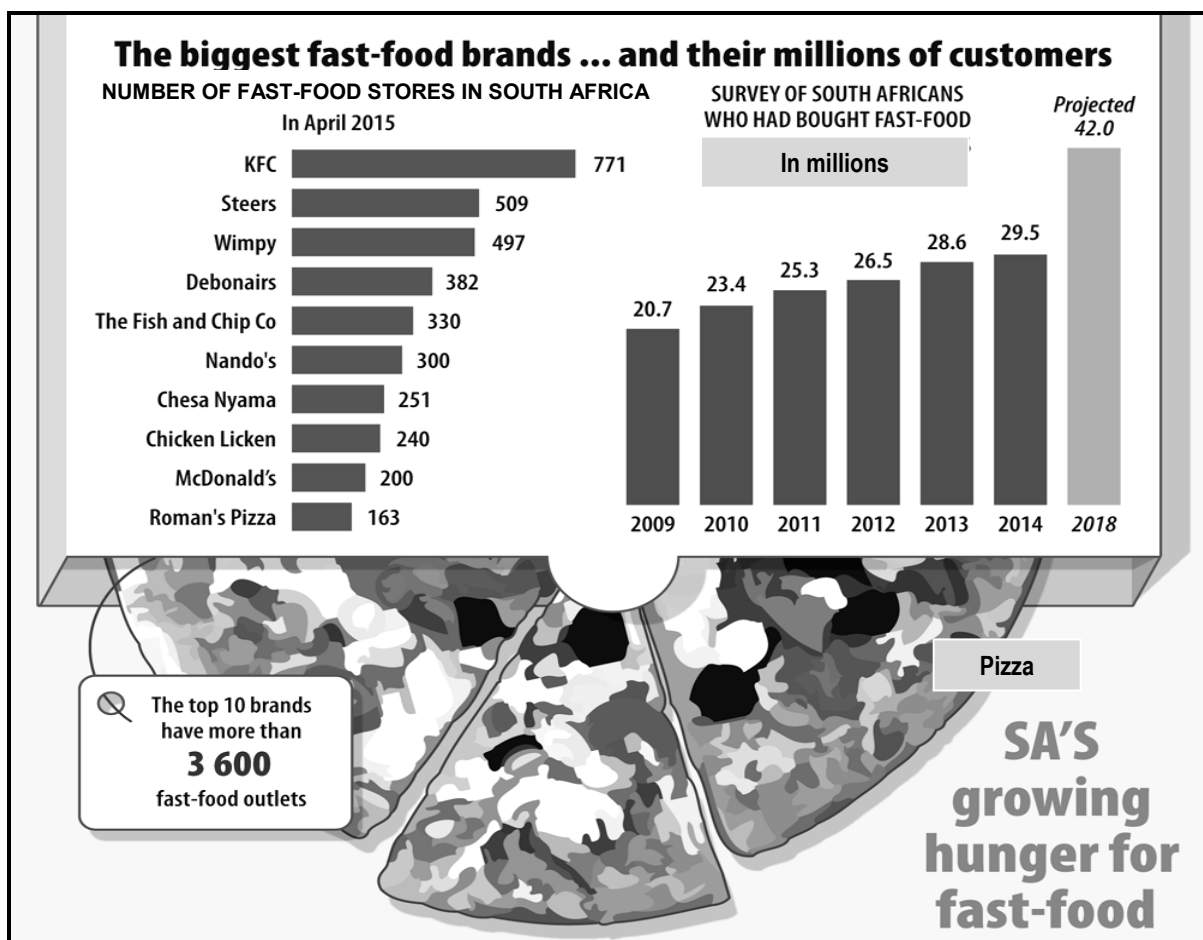
- | | | |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | The thought of a cupcake, skilfully frosted with fluffy vanilla icing, may put a smile on your face. However, research suggests that – in the long term – a sweet tooth may turn that smile into a frown. | |
| 2 | In a new study, published in <i>Scientific Reports</i> , a link has been found between common mood disorders like depression and a diet high in sugar. Sugar in its natural form is found in fresh fruit, vegetables and milk, while added sugars are found in sweet food and beverages, such as cakes and soft drinks. Other processed foods such as tomato sauce also contain added sugar. Many people consume double and triple the amount of added sugar than they should. The World Health Organisation recommends that people reduce their intake of added sugar to less than five percent of their total energy intake. | 5
10 |
| 3 | Could there be a link between high sugar consumption and a person's mood? Research published in 2002 examined the link between depression and sugar consumption in six countries. Researchers from Baylor College found that higher rates of refined sugar intake are associated with higher rates of depression. They found that one in six people worldwide suffer from a common mood disorder. | 15 |
| 4 | In 2011, researchers conducted a survey on a group of participants who ate factory-baked foods. It was found that those who ate mostly factory-baked foods had a thirty-eight percent chance of developing depression compared with those in the group with the lowest intake. | 20 |
| 5 | A few years later, researchers studied the association between sweetened beverages in a large group of people. They found that sugar-sweetened and artificially-sweetened drinks or diet drinks could increase a person's risk of developing depression. A 2015 study of nearly 70 000 women found that there were higher chances of depression in those people with a high added sugar intake. However, this was not the case for those people with a high intake of naturally occurring sugars, such as those found in fruit. | 25 |
| 6 | There is still no absolute certainty about what causes depression, but some researchers believe that biological changes are at the root of this mood disorder. Some of these biological changes could be influenced by sugar and a sweet taste. For example, a study in rats found that diets high in sugar and fat can reduce a protein that influences the growth and development of nerve cells in the brain. This protein is thought to be involved in the development of depression and anxiety. Furthermore, another study using rats suggests sweet foods could be as addictive as cocaine. Addiction is, in itself, associated with a higher risk of developing a mood disorder. | 30
35 |

7	Ongoing research suggests that mood disorders could be linked with inflammation in some cases. High sugar diets can also worsen inflammation which results in low energy levels and a reduction in one's ability to concentrate. This may contribute to feelings of depression.	40
8	Finally, sugar intake could be the cause of other health problems, such as obesity, which itself is related to mood. But these associations could also reflect a reverse effect: low mood could make people change their diet. They choose to consume sweet foods which soothe negative feelings in the short-term by providing a mood boost. Low mood and anxiety could make simple tasks, such as grocery shopping or cooking so difficult and exhausting for the sufferer that they might start to avoid them. Instead, they eat junk food, takeaways and ready meals – all of which have high sugar content.	45 50
9	Despite these research findings, a number of questions remain about whether sugar leads to depression, other mood disorders and illnesses. What is certain, though, is that cutting down on sugar is a good idea.	55

[Adapted from *Daily News*, 24 August 2017]

- 1.1 Refer to paragraph 1.
- 1.1.1 Using your OWN words, state what kind of cupcake may 'put a smile on your face'? (1)
- 1.1.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:
The term 'sweet tooth' refers to a ...
- A tooth that is decayed.
B tooth that is false.
C craving for sweet foods.
D craving for fast-foods. (1)
- 1.2 Refer to paragraph 2.
- 1.2.1 Explain the difference between sugar found in fresh fruit and sugar found in tomato sauce. (2)
- 1.2.2 Why does the World Health Organisation recommend that people reduce their consumption of added sugar? (1)
- 1.3 Quote ONE word from paragraph 3 which suggests that mood disorders are experienced internationally. (1)
- 1.4 Explain why researchers chose to conduct their study on participants who ate 'factory-baked foods' (lines 20–21) and not on participants who ate home-baked foods? (2)
- 1.5 Explain why the following statement is FALSE:
'Diet drinks' (line 25) are good for your health. (2)
- 1.6 Using your OWN words, discuss the findings of the study conducted in 2015. (2)

- 1.7 Refer to paragraph 6.
- 1.7.1 What is meant by 'at the root'? (1)
- 1.7.2 How are sweet foods similar to cocaine? (1)
- 1.7.3 In your opinion, should rats have been used to determine the link between sugar consumption and mood disorders? Discuss your view. (3)
- 1.8 Refer to paragraph 8.
- Explain the meaning of 'They choose to ... a mood boost' (line 47–48) in the context of this paragraph. (2)
- 1.9 Consider the passage as a whole. Discuss why the writer makes reference to several research studies. (2)
- 1.10 Discuss the suitability of the title, 'Not So Sweet, After All'. (3)

TEXT B[Adapted from www.citypressnews.co.za]

Refer to the graph above (TEXT B).

- 1.11 Which fast-food outlet has the second lowest number of fast-food stores in South Africa? (1)
- 1.12 What do the vertical bar graphs indicate about the purchase of fast-food from 2009–2014? (1)
- 1.13 Why does the bar graph for 2018 appear in a different shade to the rest? (1)
- 1.14 State why the figure 3 600 is written in a darker and larger font than the rest of the figures in this text. (1)
- 1.15 Explain why the illustration of pieces of pizza is appropriate to this text. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2**

You have recently read an article on how to prevent your eyes from straining when using different electronic devices. You would like to share this information with your family members.

Read the passage (TEXT C) below and list SEVEN points on **ways to reduce eye strain**.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Your summary must be written in point form.
2. List your SEVEN points in full sentences, using no more than 70 words.
3. Number your sentences from 1 to 7.
4. Write only ONE point per sentence.
5. Use your OWN words as far as possible.
6. Indicate the total number of words you have used in brackets at the end of your summary.

TEXT C**VISION FOR THE DIGITAL AGE**

We live in a digital, screen-heavy age, where most of our time is spent in front of a screen. Over-reliance on screens could cause eye strain. Just as we wear sunglasses to protect our eyes from sunlight, we need to take the same level of care to protect our eyes from a screen-heavy world.

It is important to look away from the screen at regular intervals. This gives your eyes a chance to change position and relax the eye muscles.

Most people tend to blink about a third as often as they would away from the screen, resulting in dry eyes. Make a conscious effort to blink more to keep your eyes moist.

Ruahan Naudé – CEO at Dynamic Vision – says, 'It is good to keep exercising your eyes by moving them from side to side, up and down and in a circle.' If your career demands long periods of time seated in front of a computer, make sure you also keep fit and active by spending time outdoors.

Eye strain is often caused by excessively bright light. Ensure that curtains or blinds are closed. You should also check your screen's lighting intensity ensuring that it is as bright as your surroundings.

Your eyes work the hardest when you are viewing something up close. Sit at arm's length from the computer screen. Avoid tilting the screen below eye level. Enlarge the font size to allow for easier reading.

Having regular eye tests will help to identify problems before they become major.

[Adapted from *Indwe*, October 2017]

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

SECTION C: LANGUAGE**QUESTION 3: ANALYSING AN ADVERTISEMENT**

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

TEXT D

It's almost as if Mother Nature planned it this way.

At Rhodes, we believe that perfection takes time, and superior taste only comes naturally. That's why we work in harmony with Mother Nature to bring you premium-quality corn. First, we hand-pick the finest local farms, where the top cobs are chosen. And only once we're completely satisfied with our selection, are our corn kernels prepared to perfection and packed with absolute care. It's the way we've brought you the best that nature has to offer from soil to shelf for over 100 years, and it's the way we'll continue to do so, naturally!

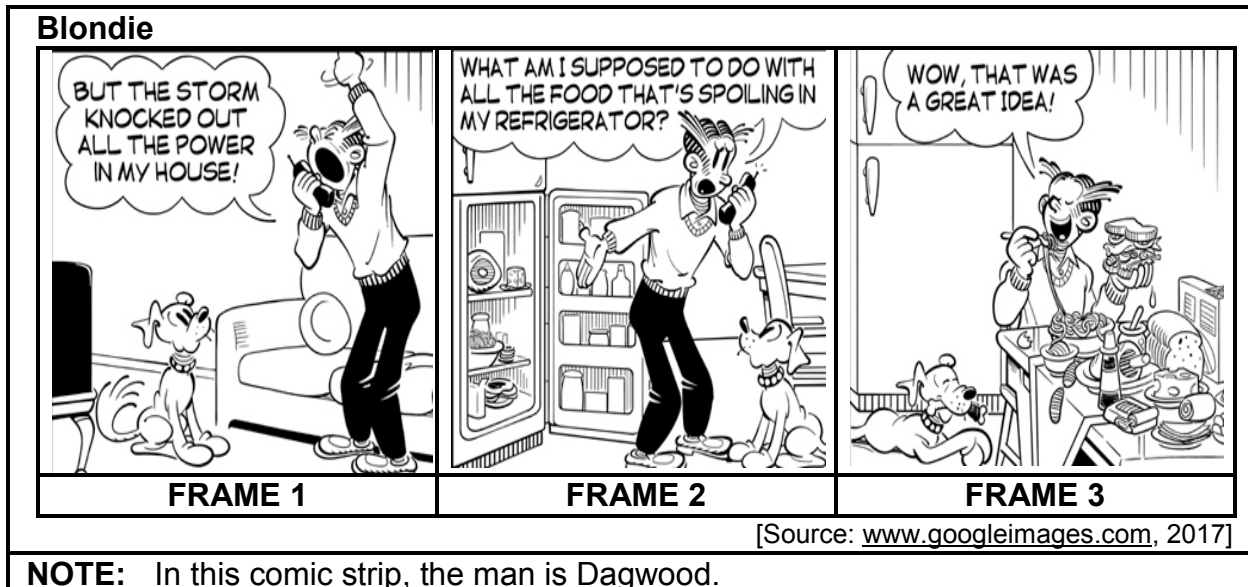

from Nature to you

[Adapted from *The Oprah Magazine*, March 2016]

- 3.1 What product is being advertised? (1)
- 3.2 To whom would this advertisement appeal? (1)
- 3.3 Identify the slogan used in the advertisement. (1)
- 3.4 What technique does the advertiser use to draw the reader's attention to the headline? (1)
- 3.5 Refer to the following words: 'First, we hand-pick the finest local farms ...'
- 3.5.1 What do these words suggest about the Rhodes brand? (2)
- 3.5.2 Name the punctuation mark used in **hand-pick** in this advertisement. (1)
- 3.6 How does the advertiser inform the reader that this product is a well-established brand? (1)
- 3.7 Discuss whether the advertiser succeeds in conveying the message of the advertisement through the visual. (2)
- [10]**

QUESTION 4: ANALYSING A CARTOON

Read the cartoon (TEXT E) below and answer the set questions.

TEXT E

- 4.1 Refer to FRAME 1.
- 4.1.1 Which TWO visual clues indicate that Dagwood is angry? (2)
- 4.1.2 What is meant by 'knocked out'? (1)
- 4.2 What is the difference in setting in FRAMES 1 and 2? (2)
- 4.3 Refer to FRAME 3.
- 4.3.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:
The word, 'WOW,' suggests...
- A distress.
B delight.
C despair.
D desire. (1)
- 4.3.2 How does the dog's body language in this frame support the suggestion made to Dagwood? (2)
- 4.4 In your opinion, is the solution that was suggested to Dagwood over the telephone a good one? Substantiate your response. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 5: LANGUAGE AND EDITING SKILLS

- 5.1 Read the passage (TEXT F) below, which has some deliberate errors, and answer the set questions.

TEXT F

EMOJIS COULD LAND YOU IN HOT WATER		
1	Whoever thought that sending a smiley face or thumbs-up emoji could land you in legal trouble.	
2	Seemingly innocent emojis in a instant message or email could potentially lead to you being bound by unwanted contracts and held liable for damages. This is a warning with Johannes du Plessis, a legal advisor.	5
3	'Many individuals negotiate lease agreements with landlords or agents, or make purchase and sale agreements with sellers they found in newspaper or website classifieds,' said Johannes du Plessis.	
4	'Placing an emoji like a thumbs-up or a heart which creates the impression of positivity and agreement in the mind of the reciever, might result in the conclusion of a legal contract.'	10
5	Du Plessis explained that this could result in the sender being bound 'as if he had the will and intention to enter into the contract'. 'Should one then breach the contract, you may become liable to the other party for possible damages.'	15
6	Section 22 of the <i>Electronic Communications and Transactions Act</i> (ECTA), states that contracts, concluded wholly or partly by a data message, are valid in law.	
[Adapted from www.timeslive.co.za]		

- 5.1.1 Correct the SINGLE error in EACH of the following sentences. Write down ONLY the question numbers and the words you have corrected.

- (a) Seemingly innocent emojis in a instant message or email could potentially lead to you being bound by unwanted contracts and held liable for damages. (1)
- (b) This is a warning with Johannes du Plessis, a legal advisor. (1)
- (c) Placing an emoji like a thumbs-up or heart which creates the impression of positivity and agreement in the mind of the reciever, might result in the conclusion of a legal contract. (1)
- (d) Many people uses emojis to convey messages. (1)

5.1.2 Refer to paragraph 3.

(a) Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:

Many individuals negotiate lease agreements with landlords or agents. (1)

(b) Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:

'Many individuals negotiate lease agreements with landlords or agents, or make purchase and sale agreements with sellers they found in newspaper or website classifieds,' said Johannes du Plessis. (4)

5.1.3 Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:

The legal advisor warned the man not to use certain emojis in responding to messages. (1)

5.1.4 Rewrite the following sentence correctly:

Should one then breach the contract, you may become liable to the other party for possible damages. (1)

5.1.5 Refer to paragraph 6.

(a) Why is *Electronic Communications and Transactions Act* written in italics? (1)

(b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets.

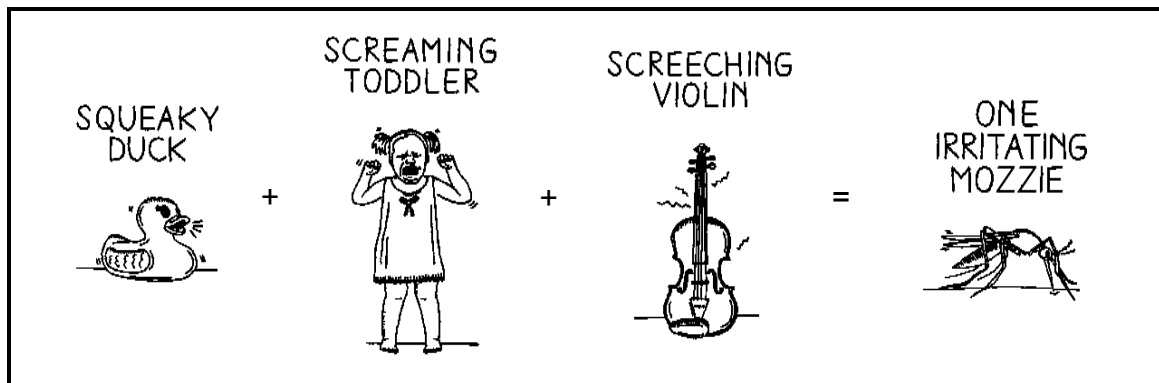
ECTA is an example of an (acronym/abbreviation). (1)

5.1.6 Rewrite the following sentence as a question tag:

Contracts, concluded wholly or partly by a data message, are valid in law. (1)

5.2 Study the text (TEXT G) below and answer the questions.

TEXT G



[Adapted: Peaceful Sleep Advertisement, *Woman and Home*, March 2016]

5.2.1 Refer to the following sentence:

The screaming toddler disturbed the audience at the concert.

(a) Identify the part of speech of the underlined word. (1)

(b) Rewrite the sentence in the present tense. (1)

5.2.2 Rewrite the word 'mozzie' in formal English. (1)

5.2.3 Rewrite the following sentence and provide the correct degree of comparison:

The sound of the screeching violin is (annoying) than the sound of the squeaky duck. (1)

5.2.4 Give the correct form of the underlined word in the following sentence:

The insect bite caused an irritating. (1)

5.2.5 Provide an antonym for the underlined word in the sentence below:

The toddler had a restless sleep. (1)

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 80



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SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1

2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 80

These marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARKERS

1. Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.
2. This memorandum serves as a guide to markers. Some responses may require a marker's discretion, while others may be expanded at the national marking guideline discussion.
3. Candidates' responses should be assessed as objectively as possible.

MARKING THE COMPREHENSION

- Because the focus is on understanding, incorrect spelling and language errors in responses should not be penalised unless such errors change the meaning/understanding. (Errors must still be indicated.)
- If a candidate uses words from a language other than the one being examined, disregard those words, and if the answer still makes sense, do not penalise. However, if a word from another language is used in a text and required in an answer, this will be acceptable.
- For **open-ended questions**, no marks should be awarded for YES/NO or I AGREE/I DISAGREE. The reason/substantiation/motivation is what should be considered.
- When one-word answers are required and the candidate gives a whole sentence, mark correct **provided that** the correct word is underlined/ highlighted.
- When two/three facts/points are required and a range is given, mark **only** the first two/three.
- Accept dialectical variations.
- For multiple-choice questions, accept BOTH the letter corresponding with the correct answer AND/OR the answer written out in full.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 A beautifully iced/vanilla flavoured cupcake.✓ (1)
- 1.1.2 C/craving for sweet foods.✓ (1)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Natural sugar/unrefined/organic sugar is found in fresh fruit. ✓
Added sugar/refined sugar is found in tomato sauce.✓ (2)
- 1.2.2 The World Health Organisation has found that high sugar intake can lead to mood disorders. /They want to decrease the number of people experiencing mood disorders. ✓ (1)
- 1.3 worldwide✓ (1)
- 1.4 The amount of sugar in factory-baked food is regulated/consistent ✓which makes the research more reliable.✓.

OR

The nutritional information of factory-baked foods is available on the packaging✓ which makes the research more reliable. ✓ (2)

OR

The nutritional information✓ of home-baked food is not that readily available which makes the research unreliable.✓

- 1.5 Diet drinks/artificially contain sweetened drinks✓can cause mood disorders/lead to health problems/risk of depression is increased.✓ (2)
- 1.6 The 2015 study found that people, who consumed high amounts of added sugar, had a higher chance of suffering from depression✓compared to those who consumed natural sugars.✓ (2)
- 1.7 1.7.1 The main cause/reason/source.✓ (1)
- 1.7.2 Sweet foods can be as addictive as cocaine.✓ (1)
- 1.7.3 Open-ended. Accept a suitable response, e.g.

Yes.

If the research will help to reduce mood disorders, then it is acceptable to use rats. Humans should not be subjected to these tests without experiments having been carried out first. Many breakthroughs in the past were possible because of experiments that had been carried out on animals.

OR

No.

Although rats are vermin, they should not be subjected to experiments. It is cruel to experiment on animals. /Rats are not the same as humans, therefore, the findings of such research may have different results when humans are involved.

NOTE: Do NOT award a mark for 'Yes' or 'No'. Accept other suitable responses. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for an answer that is not well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer. (3)

1.8 Consuming sweet foods provides only a short-term relief. ✓ Thereafter, it worsens or aggravates the mood disorder and depression. ✓ (2)

1.9 To prove ✓ that sugar consumption can lead to mood disorders. ✓ / To persuade the readers to believe ✓ that the findings are reliable. ✓ (2)

1.10 Open-ended. Accept a suitable response, e.g.

The title is suitable because the article is based on reducing sugar intake as it leads to mood disorders. Sweet food is tempting; however, the intake should be reduced. 'Sweet' is associated with something good but too much sugar intake may cause health problems.

OR

The title is unsuitable because there is an uncertainty about the link between sugar intake and mood disorders. The title provided sounds conclusive while the article conveys the opposite.

NOTE: Accept other suitable responses. A candidate can score 1 or 2 marks for an answer that is not well-substantiated. (3)

1.11 McDonald's ✓ (1)

1.12 There has been a/an (steady) increase in the buying of fast-food. ✓ (1)

1.13 2018 is only an anticipated/projected figure and not the real total. ✓ (1)

1.14 It stands out to emphasise the large number of fast-food outlets that the top ten brands in South Africa have. ✓ (1)

1.15 Pizzas are also fast-food. ✓ The round shape of the pizza, together with the cut slices, represents another type of graph / resembles a pie graph. ✓ (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2**

The following points form the answer to the question:

	QUOTATIONS		FACTS (NOTE: Candidates may phrase the facts differently.)
1.	'It is important to look away from the screen at regular intervals.'	1.	Take frequent breaks from the screen.
2.	'Make a conscious effort to blink more to keep your eyes moist.'	2.	Blink more often to prevent dry eyes.
3.	'It is good to keep exercising your eyes by moving them from side to side, up and down and in a circle.'	3.	Engage in different types of eye exercises regularly. /Exercise your eyes regularly.
4.	'Ensure that curtains or blinds are closed.'	4.	Keep curtains or blinds shut.
5.	'... check your screen's lighting intensity ensuring that it is as bright as your surroundings.'	5.	Ensure that your screen's lighting is similar to that of the environment in which you are.
6.	'Sit at arm's length from the computer screen.'	6.	Sit a reasonable distance away from the screen.
7.	'Avoid tilting the screen below eye level.'	7.	Keep the screen at the same level as your eyes.
8.	'Enlarge the font size to allow for easier reading.'	8.	Use a larger font size on computer screens.

MARKING THE SUMMARY

Marking is on the basis of the inclusion of valid material and the exclusion of invalid material.

The summary should be marked as follows:

- **Mark allocation:**
 - 7 marks for 7 points (1 mark per main point)
 - 3 marks for language
 - Total marks: 10

- **Distribution of language marks when candidate has not quoted verbatim:**
 - 1–3 points correct: award 1 mark
 - 4–5 points correct: award 2 marks
 - 6–7 points correct: award 3 marks

- **Distribution of language marks when candidate has quoted verbatim:**
 - 6–7 quotes: award no language mark
 - 1–5 quotes: award 1 language mark

NOTE:

- **Word count:**
 - You are required to verify the number of words used.
 - Do not deduct any marks if the candidate fails to indicate the number of words used or if the number of words used is indicated incorrectly.
 - If the word limit is exceeded, read up to the last sentence above the stipulated upper limit and ignore the rest of the summary.

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

SECTION C: LANGUAGE**NOTE:**

- One-word answers must be marked correct even if the spelling is incorrect, unless the error changes the meaning of the word.
- In full-sentence answers, incorrect spelling should be penalised if the error is in the language structure being tested.
- Sentence structures must be grammatically correct and given in full sentences/ as per instructions.
- For multiple-choice questions, accept BOTH the letter corresponding with the correct answer AND/OR the answer written out in full as correct.

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING AN ADVERTISEMENT

3.1 (*Rhodes*) whole kernel corn/canned corn. ✓ (1)

3.2 Mothers/Fathers/Chefs/People who prepare meal. / People who prepare meals. /Chefs ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above answers. (1)

3.3 'from Nature to you'. ✓ (1)

3.4 The headline is written in a larger font/The words 'Mother Nature' are written in a much larger/bold font. ✓ (1)

3.5 3.5.1 The *Rhodes* brand is manufactured locally ✓ from crops grown on the best farms/ farms that have been carefully selected. ✓

Farms are carefully selected ✓ to ensure that the *Rhodes*' products are the best. ✓ (2)

3.5.2 hyphen ✓ (1)

3.6 By stating that this product has been on the market for over a 100 years. ✓ (1)

3.7 Open-ended. Accept a suitable response, e.g.

The advertiser succeeds because the message of the advertisement is that the product is very close to being natural. The visual shows a can of whole kernel corn with the leaves/husk of a fresh corn. This conveys the message that the content of the can is as natural as the fresh cob.

OR

The advertiser does not succeed because the contents of the can would contain preservatives which are artificial/not natural. Canned products are processed and can never be as natural as a fresh cob.

NOTE: Accept other suitable responses. A candidate can score 1 mark for an answer that is not well-substantiated. Accept a combination answer.

(2)
[10]

QUESTION 4: ANALYSING A CARTOON

- 4.1 4.1.1 Dagwood's mouth is wide open. ✓
 There are movement lines around his hand. ✓
 His arm is raised. ✓
 He is waving his fist. ✓
 His hand is clenched in fist. ✓
- NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above answers. (2)
- 4.1.2 The storm struck out the electricity. ✓ (1)
- 4.2 Frame 1 is the lounge/sitting room/living room/television room ✓ and frame 2 is the kitchen. ✓ (2)
- 4.3 4.3.1 B/delight (1)
- 4.3.2 The dog is lying with its front legs folded which indicates that it is relaxed. ✓ ✓

OR

The dog's eyes are closed which shows that it is happy/content/satisfied. ✓ ✓

NOTE: Accept any ONE of the above answers. (2)

- 4.4 Open-ended. Accept a suitable response, e.g.

Yes

If Dagwood eats all the food then it will, at least, not go to waste. The dog also benefits as it is given some of the food to eat.

OR

No

Dagwood will never be able to eat all the food, so some will go to waste. The problem is not resolved as they are still without electricity.

NOTE: The above are merely examples. A candidate can score 1 mark for an answer that is not well-substantiated.

(2)
[10]

QUESTION 5: LANGUAGE AND EDITING SKILLS

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) an✓ (1)
 (b) from✓ (1)
 (c) receiver✓ (1)
 (d) use✓ (1)

5.1.2 (a) Many individuals do not/don't negotiate lease agreements with landlords or agents. ✓ (1)

(b) Johannes du Plessis said that many individuals negotiated✓ lease agreements with landlords or agents, or made✓ purchase and sale agreements with sellers they had found✓ in newspapers or website classifieds.

NOTE: Award 1 mark for each underlined change and 1 mark for correct punctuation. (4)

5.1.3 The man was warned by the legal advisor not to use certain emojis in responding to messages.✓ (1)

5.1.4 Should **you** then breach the contract, **you** may become liable to the other party for possible damages.✓

OR

Should **one** then breach the contract, **one** may become liable to the other party for possible damages.✓ (1)

5.1.5 (a) It is the name of the act/law.✓ (1)

(b) acronym✓ (1)

5.1.6 Contracts, concluded wholly or partly by a data message, are valid in law, aren't they?✓

OR

Contracts, concluded wholly or partly by a data message, are valid in law, are they not? ✓ (1)

5.2 5.2.1 (a) Adjective✓ (1)
 (b) The screaming toddler disturbs/is disturbing the audience✓ (1)

5.2.2 mosquito.✓ (1)

5.2.3 The sound of the screeching violin is more annoying than the sound of the squeaky duck.✓ (1)

5.2.4 irritation.✓ (spelling must be 100% correct) (1)

5.2.5 peaceful/restful✓ (1)

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 80