



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1

NOVEMBER 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 frame 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**SOLE-SEARCHING**

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Sneakers are casual shoes also known as 'takkies'. Today, these shoes are a popular choice of footwear worn by all types of people throughout the world. | |
| 2 | The first sneaker was introduced in the 1860s in the form of a specialised running shoe made of leather and spikes. By 1892 the United States Rubber Company modified the design to include a rubber sole. These shoes were mass-produced and nicknamed 'sneakers', because of their soft, noiseless rubber soles. | 5 |
| 3 | Today, the sneaker culture is worth billions of rands worldwide. The market continues to grow rapidly. A 2017 report released by Transparency Market Research expects the global footwear market to reach over 3 trillion rands in value by 2020. It is impossible to deny that what was once street culture has turned into a mass consumer movement. | 10 |
| 4 | The market is driven by people known as sneakerheads, who collect, trade or admire sneakers as a hobby. It is also promoted by hip-hop culture and ordinary people who love this type of footwear. The sneaker culture has risen from humble, functional beginnings to the fashion trend it is today. | 15 |
| 5 | Converse, a sneaker manufacturer, was the first company to get celebrities to endorse their products. They set a marketing standard in the world of athletic footwear by adding the name of celebrity basketball player, Chuck Taylor, to the ankle patch of their All Star sneakers. | 20 |
| 6 | What began as a subculture is now universal and the sneaker industry's growth can be plotted alongside the rise of a music culture from the 1950s, when famous musicians wore this type of footwear. It exploded with the commercialisation of hip-hop. A turning point was the release of rapper RUN-DMC's track, <i>My Adidas</i> . This signified the beginning of sneaker endorsement ¹ deals for non-athletes and what rappers wore started to become popular among the youth. | 25 |
| 7 | 'From a young age it has always been about having the coolest sneaker but now it is also about the culture,' explained Thabo and Thabiso Modiselle, founders of culture and sneaker site, <i>YoMzansi</i> . 'We were influenced by streetwear, music and hip-hop movies, and started studying the culture and educating ourselves on major sneaker brands.' | 30 |

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 8 | Sneaker culture continues to be influenced by basketball and hip-hop music with no signs of slowing down. Teenagers look up to a lot of musicians who can be seen on television wearing these brands. Most teenagers wear what they see on television. They will buy a pair of sneakers because they saw one of their favourite artists post it on social media, or wearing them in a new music video. | 35 |
| 9 | As streetwear devotee, Naledi Radebe, puts it, 'At the most basic level, sneakers are a form of transport. At the highest, they are a symbol of character and status. All these shoes say something about the people who own them. They are a representation of the energy and spirit you, as an individual, want to send to the world.' | 40 |
| 10 | Sneaker brands have changed their business model only a decade ago and now rely on the internet to promote their products. One can always find out about fresh trends on Instagram or use specific websites to order directly. Technology has made it infinitely quicker to share sneaker information and to sell them across the globe. | 45 |
| 11 | The online shopping for sneakers has been made easy. Some people still enjoy the culture of walking into the store and trying on a pair of sneakers. However, others are moving towards online shopping because of the wide range available, regardless of where they are in the world. | 50 |
| 12 | The sneaker culture is serious business. Today sneakers go way beyond fashion or functionality; they signify who you are through the choices you make. | 55 |
| 13 | Sneakers have the unique power to transcend boundaries of gender, age and socio-economic standing, positioning them as the footwear of choice for millions of people. | |

[Adapted from *Sunday Tribune*, 24 September 2017]

Glossary:

endorsement¹: showing one's public approval or support of a product or a brand.

- 1.1 Refer to paragraph 2.
- 1.1.1 Quote TWO consecutive words which indicate that sneakers were first used by athletes. (1)
- 1.1.2 Using your OWN words, explain why this type of footwear was named sneakers. (2)
- 1.2 What does the writer mean by, 'turned into a mass consumer movement' (line 12)? (2)
- 1.3 Explain why the following statement is FALSE:
- Sneakerheads is a brand of footwear. (1)

- 1.4 Refer to paragraph 5.
Give TWO reasons why Converse added the name of celebrity basketball player, Chuck Taylor, to their sneakers. (2)
- 1.5 How did the music industry make sneakers popular (paragraph 6)? (2)
- 1.6 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:
The word 'coolest' (line 28) means ...
- A calmest.
 - B trendiest.
 - C coldest.
 - D youngest. (1)
- 1.7 Name TWO types of media used to influence the sale of sneakers (paragraph 8). (2)
- 1.8 Refer to paragraph 9.
- 1.8.1 Which word in this paragraph means the same as 'follower'? (1)
 - 1.8.2 What does Naledi Radebe mean by 'sneakers are a form of transport' (line 40)? (2)
- 1.9 Refer to paragraph 10.
- 1.9.1 How do you, as the reader, know that the promotion of sneakers on the internet is a fairly recent practice? (1)
 - 1.9.2 Identify a social media app (application) mentioned in this paragraph. (1)
- 1.10 What are the benefits of buying sneakers online? State TWO points. (2)
- 1.11 Briefly discuss whether you agree with the writer's view expressed in paragraph 13. (2)
- 1.12 Discuss the suitability of the title, 'Sole-searching'. (2)

TEXT B

[Source: *Investing in Road Safety*, 2018]

- 1.13 What is the woman doing? State TWO actions. (2)
- 1.14 How do the actions of the boy support the words, 'What's your kid picking up from you?' (2)
- 1.15 In your opinion, does this text succeed in conveying its message? Substantiate your response. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2**

Oral hygiene is important for overall good health.

Read TEXT C below and list SEVEN tips on **how to keep your teeth healthy**.

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**KEEPING YOUR TEETH HEALTHY**

Healthy teeth require a commitment to a strict daily routine. It is important to brush your teeth in the morning and again before you go to bed.

However, brushing alone does not effectively clean the teeth as food particles can get stuck in the hard-to-reach areas between the teeth. Therefore, flossing before brushing is important.

Brushing your tongue is also necessary to help remove bacteria and prevent bad breath. Use mouthwash after brushing your teeth. It is a great cleaner, because if you rinse well, it may pass through the tiniest spaces between your teeth. This gives added protection to your teeth during the day.

Your toothbrush is often moist and kept in an enclosed storage space that creates an environment for bacterial growth. A good habit would be to change your toothbrush every three or four months or when you notice that the bristles are spreading or changing colour.

Eating large amounts of sugar-loaded foods like sweets, cookies, cakes, pastries, fizzy drinks and dried foods causes tooth decay. Bacteria, which feed on these sugar-loaded foods, damage the tooth enamel.

Water does not stain the teeth, therefore, consume large quantities. It helps prevent cavities by washing away sugars and acids that can linger on your teeth. It can prevent damage and decay of your teeth. Adding mint to your water will freshen your breath.


You should have regular dental check-ups to detect the early signs of tooth decay. Early treatment will prevent the loss of teeth.

[Adapted from *B-Living*, Issue 1, 2018]

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

A moment of indulgence
from Hulett's to you!

Hulett's
MORE THAN
125
YEARS OF SWEETNESS

f Hulett's SA **t** @Hulett's_SA **ig** hulett's_sa
www.hulettssugar.co.za

[Source: *Equinox*, June-July, 2018]

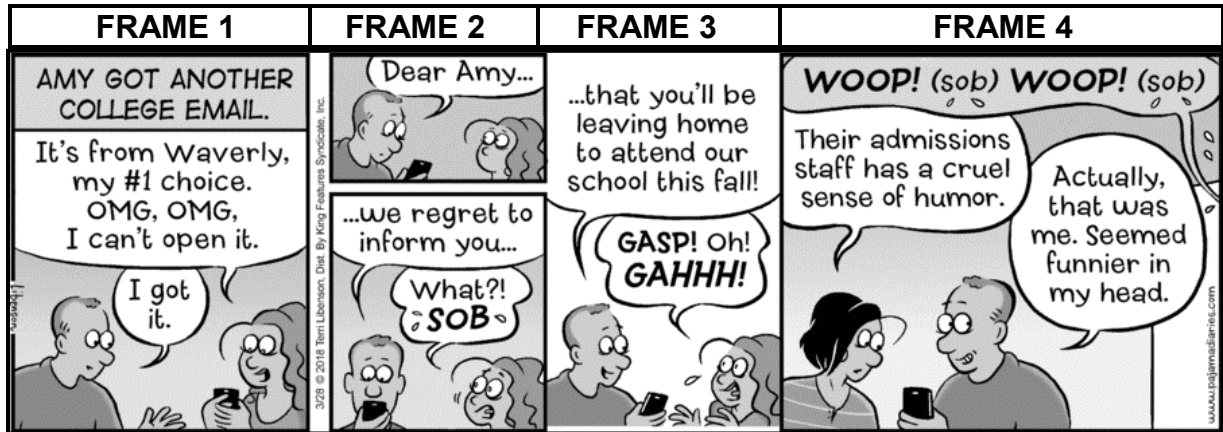
- 3.1 To whom would this advertisement appeal? (1)
- 3.2 The box to the right of the cup contains sachets of sugar as well as artificial sweeteners. Why has the advertiser included artificial sweeteners? (1)
- 3.3 Refer to the headline, 'A moment of indulgence from Hulett's to you!'
- 3.3.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:
- In the context of the advertisement, the word 'indulgence' means ...
- A tolerance.
B sympathy.
C understanding.
D enjoyment. (1)
- 3.3.2 How do the visual aspects support the headline, 'A moment of indulgence from Hulett's to you!'? (3)
- 3.4 Why has the advertiser included the words, 'MORE THAN 125 YEARS OF SWEETNESS'? State TWO points. (2)
- 3.5 Does this advertisement convince you to purchase Hulett's products? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- [10]**

QUESTION 4: ANALYSING A CARTOON

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

TEXT E

THE PAJAMA DIARIES



[Source: www.the pajama diaries.com]

NOTE: In this cartoon, the girl in the first three frames is Amy, the man is her father and the woman in frame 4 is her mother.
 * '#1' in frame 1 means number 1.
 * The word 'fall' in frame 3 refers to autumn.

4.1 Refer to FRAME 1.

4.1.1 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:

Amy's facial expression indicates that she is ...

- A angry.
- B anxious.
- C annoyed.
- D aggressive. (1)

4.1.2 Give TWO reasons for your answer to QUESTION 4.1.1. (2)

4.1.3 Write the abbreviation of 'OMG' in full. (1)

4.2 Why is the word '**SOB**' written in bold font in frame 2? (1)

4.3 Refer to FRAME 4.

4.3.1 How does the cartoonist use a verbal clue to convey the mother's feelings in this frame? (2)

4.3.2 Rewrite the word 'humor' as it is spelt in South African English. (1)

4.4 Refer to the cartoon as a whole. Do you think that this cartoon is humorous? Substantiate your answer. (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		
1	What is the difference between emoji's and emoticons? Emoticons such as the smiley or crying face is formed from typographical marks. Emojis, however, are images.	
2	Emojis are the first truly global form of communication. Over 90 per cent of social media users communicate using emojis, with more than six billion exchanged daily. 3,2 billion people use the internet, three-quarters via smartphones equipped with emojis.	5
3	There are around 1 900 images to choose from. Emojis are also fast replacing textual forms of internet slang. Take the photo-sharing platform Instagram. Smileys have nudged out abbreviations with similar meanings, such as 'lol'. Unlike many abbreviations, which can be language specific, emojis are instant recognisable to Instagram users worldwide.	10
4	A language is not constituted by emojis. They have no grammar so we cannot combine them into more complex units of meaning. But they are perfect for enhancing text-based messages. We convey meaning not just with words but with gestures and facial expressions. Emojis help us navigate the personal relationships we conduct online.	15

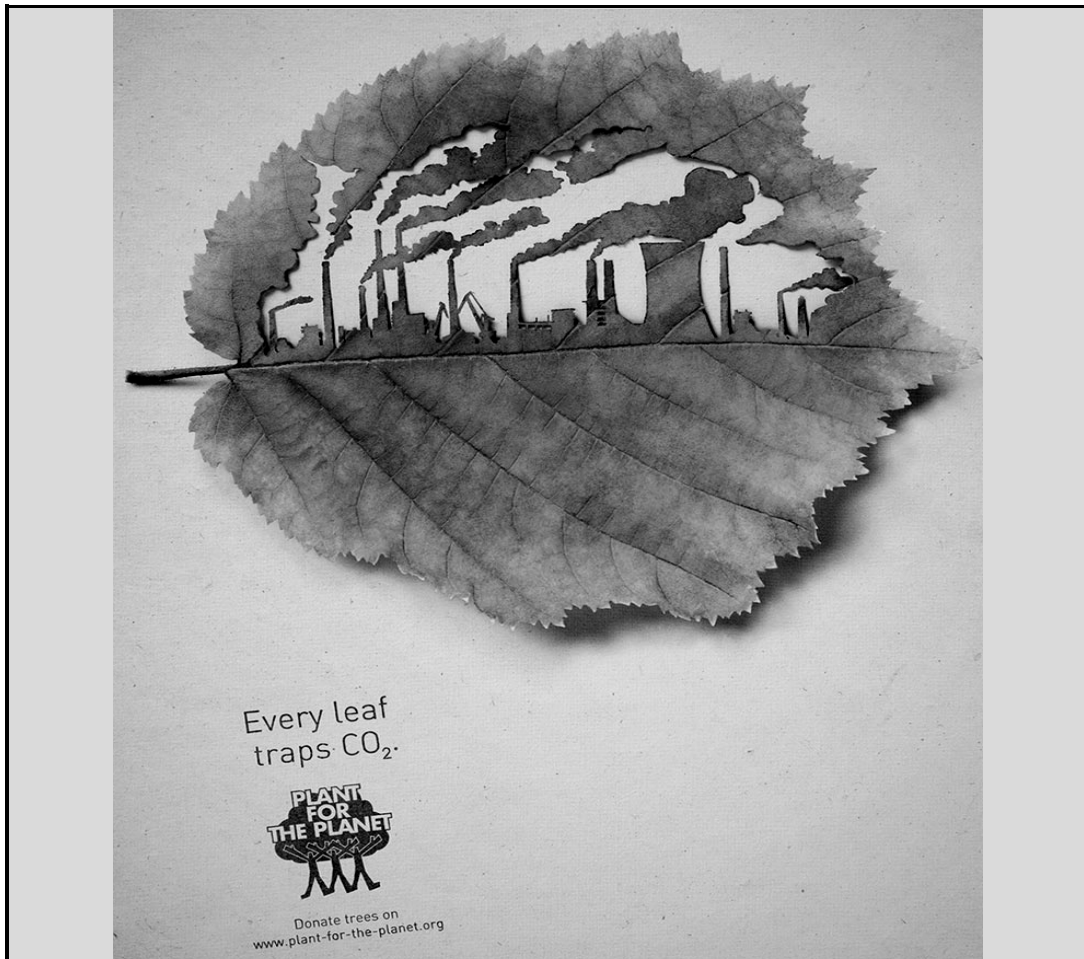
[Adapted from www.newscientist.com]

- 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) What is the difference between emojis and emoticons? (1)
- (b) Emoticons such as the smiley or crying face is formed from typographical marks. (1)
- (c) Smileys have nudged out abbreviations with similar meanings, such as 'lol'. (1)
- (d) Unlike many abbreviations, which can be language specific, emojis are instant recognisable to Instagram users worldwide. (1)
- 5.1.2 Write '1 900' in words. (1)

- 5.1.3 Rewrite the following sentence in the active voice:
A language is not constituted by emojis. (1)
- 5.1.4 Give an antonym for the underlined word in the following sentence:
They have no grammar, so we cannot combine them into more complex units of meaning. (1)
- 5.1.5 Complete the following tag question. Write down ONLY the missing words.
Emojis help us navigate the personal relationships we conduct online,? (1)
- 5.1.6 Combine the following sentences into a single sentence:
Siyabonga sent his mother a smiley emoji. His mother responded with a heart emoji.
Begin with the following word: When ... (2)
- 5.1.7 Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:
Elize said, 'I used emojis yesterday.' (4)

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

TEXT G



[Source: www.google.com]

NOTE: CO₂ refers to carbon dioxide.

- 5.2.1 Rewrite the following sentence in the present continuous tense:
Every leaf traps CO₂. (1)
- 5.2.2 Study the following statement: Plant for the planet.
State the part of speech of each of the underlined words. (2)
- 5.2.3 Provide the correct degree of comparison in the following sentence:
Air pollution is (bad) now than what it was a decade ago. (1)
- 5.2.4 Give the correct form of the word in brackets:
The learners are excited about the (donate) of trees to the school. (1)
- 5.2.5 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:
The leaves fell off the tree during autumn. (1)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 80



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GRADE 12

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1

NOVEMBER 2018

MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 80

These marking guidelines consist of 10 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARKERS

1. Candidates are required to answer ALL the questions.
2. This marking guideline 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 dialectal 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 'running shoe' ✓ (1)
- 1.1.2 These shoes do not make any noise ✓ as their soles are soft. ✓

OR

These shoes allow a person to sneak up on someone noiselessly ✓ because of the soft soles. ✓

NOTE: Candidates must use their OWN words. (2)

- 1.2 The purchase/buying and selling of sneakers have become widespread. ✓
The sneaker industry has grown extensively. ✓ (2)
- 1.3 Sneakerheads are people (who collect/trade/admire sneakers as a hobby). ✓ (1)
- 1.4 To advertise/promote their brand. ✓
To increase sales. ✓

OR

People who admire Chuck Taylor as a famous football player will be interested in buying *All Star* sneakers. ✓✓ (2)

- 1.5 Famous musicians/rappers/hip-hop artists wore the sneakers. ✓
A rapper, RUN-DMC, released a song, '*My Adidas*'. ✓ (2)
- 1.6 B/trendiest ✓ (1)
- 1.7 Television. ✓
Social media. ✓
Music videos. ✓

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

- 1.8 1.8.1 devotee ✓ (1)
- 1.8.2 Sneakers allow people wearing them ✓ to walk/move (from one point to another with ease). ✓ (2)
- 1.9 1.9.1 The writer states that this practice was introduced just a decade/10 years ago. ✓ (1)
- 1.9.2 Instagram ✓ (1)

- 1.10 Information (about sneakers) is easily available online. ✓
There is a wider choice (of sneakers) available online. ✓
One can shop (for sneakers online), from anywhere in the world. ✓
Sneakers can be delivered directly to you. ✓

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

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

Agree.

Sneakers appeal to people from all walks of life regardless of their gender, age and social status. Sneakers are a popular choice for many people around the world.

OR

Disagree.

There are people who consider sneakers as a form of sportswear. Some people cannot afford to buy sneakers. There are many people who do not even wear sneakers.

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

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

The title is suitable because the passage is about sneakers which have soft rubber soles and buyers go online searching for soles (sneakers). The pun on the word sole in relation to soul-searching, reflects the cleverness in which the title has been written.

OR

The title is not suitable because it is misleading. There is a pun on the word sole; sole-searching could refer to searching for a type of fish called sole and the passage has nothing to do with fish/sole refers to individual or singular ownership/mandate etcetera, however, this passage has nothing to do with individual/singular ownership or mandate.

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

- 1.13 Driving ✓
Using a cellphone (e.g. texting, taking a selfie, talking, etc.) ✓ (2)

- 1.14 The boy's actions of controlling the toy car while using a cellphone, are similar to those of his mother who is using her cellphone while driving. ✓ These actions indicate that he has picked up this bad habit from his mother. ✓ (2)

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

The text succeeds in conveying the message that children pick up bad habits from their parents. The toy that crashes sends a warning that using a cellphone while driving can be disastrous. ✓✓

OR

As much as there are similarities in the woman's and the boy's actions, there is no proof that the boy is the woman's son. /The boy's actions are not posing any danger to him; he is just playing with a toy car and a cellphone./The text does not succeed in conveying a warning against using a cellphone and driving as there is no evidence that the woman's car could have crashed or that she is driving. The car could be stationary. ✓✓

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

(2)
[10]

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 brush your teeth in the morning and again before you go to bed. '	1.	Brush your teeth in the morning and at bedtime.
2.	'Therefore, flossing before brushing is important.'	2.	Floss before brushing your teeth.
3.	' Brushing your tongue is also necessary to help remove bacteria and prevent bad breath.'	3.	Brush your tongue (when brushing your teeth).
4.	' Use mouthwash after brushing your teeth.'	4.	Rinse with mouthwash (after brushing your teeth).
5.	' Your toothbrush is often moist and kept in an enclosed storage space that creates an environment for bacterial growth. '	5.	Store your toothbrush in an open space.
6.	'A good habit would be to change your toothbrush every three or four months or when you notice that the bristles are spreading or changing colour. '	6.	Replace your toothbrush regularly or when the condition of the bristles deteriorates.
7.	' Eating large amounts of sugar-loaded foods like sweets, cookies, cakes, pastries, fizzy drinks and dried foods causes tooth decay. /Bacteria, which feed on these sugar-loaded foods, damage the tooth enamel. '	7.	Reduce the amount of sugar you consume.
8.	' Water does not stain the teeth, therefore, consume large quantities. '	8.	Drink large amounts of water.
9.	'You should have regular dental check-ups to detect the early signs of tooth decay.'	9.	Visit your dentist regularly.

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 a 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 a candidate has quoted verbatim:**
 - 6–7 quotes: award no language mark
 - 1–5 quotes: award 1 language mark

NOTE:

- **Word count:**
 - Markers 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.
- Where an abbreviation is tested, the answer must be punctuated correctly.

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING AN ADVERTISEMENT

3.1 To people who enjoy sweet foods/cake/hot beverages. ✓ (1)

3.2 To offer a/an healthier/alternate option. (1)

3.3 3.3.1 D/enjoyment ✓ (1)

3.3.2 Huletts provides the opportunity to have moments of enjoyment through a slice of cake/a cup of coffee/biscuits/the presentation. ✓✓✓

OR

The picture of the box of sugar and artificial sweeteners shows that these products from Huletts make the enjoyment of a slice of cake/a cup of coffee/biscuits possible, even for the health-conscious. ✓✓✓ (3)

3.4 To emphasise how old the company is. ✓
To emphasise how reputable the company is. ✓ (2)

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

Yes.

The advertised products can be used in different ways e.g. coffee. The company has been in existence for more than 125 years and is therefore, reliable. The advertiser has also included artificial sweeteners which are the alternate to sugar for people who are health-conscious/have diabetes.

OR

No.

Sugar and sweeteners are health hazards and can cause harm/diseases to the body. Products with large amounts of sugar can cause diseases, e.g. diabetes.

NOTE: Do not award a mark for Yes or No. The above are merely examples. A candidate can score 1 mark for an answer that is not well substantiated. (2)

QUESTION 4: ANALYSING A CARTOON

- 4.1 4.1.1 B/anxious✓ (1)
- 4.1.2 Amy is reluctant to open the email ✓she receives from Waverly University/College as she does not know whether her application is successful or not./Amy uses the expression, 'OMG' to show her anxiety. ✓
- OR**
- Amy's eyes are wide open.✓
Amy's mouth is wide open.✓
Amy is clutching the phone with both hands. ✓
- NOTE:** Accept any TWO of the above answers. (2)
- 4.1.3 Oh My Gosh/Goodness/God✓
- NOTE:** Accept any other suitable response. (1)
- 4.2 To emphasise that Amy is crying (loudly). (1)
- 4.3 4.3.1 By using the word 'cruel',✓ the cartoonist conveys that the mother does not approve of the way in which the response to Amy's application was supposedly worded.✓ (2)
- 4.3.2 humour✓ (1)
- 4.4 Open-ended. Accept a suitable response, e.g.

No.

In frame 2, Amy's father plays a cruel trick on her when he creates the impression that her application is unsuccessful by saying, '... we regret to inform you ...'. What he expects to be funny upsets Amy causing her much anxiety. Therefore, playing with someone's emotions is not humorous/funny.

OR

Yes.

The father creates an expectation that Amy has received an unfavourable response by saying the words, '... we regret to inform you ...'. The ellipsis indicates the strategic pauses he makes to build suspense. /The humour lies in the fact that the father creates undue anxiety for both Amy and her mother by saying '... we regret to inform you ...' (frame 2) only to reveal later that Amy's application to university has been successful.

NOTE: Do not award a mark for Yes or No. 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) difference✓ (b) are✓ (c) as✓ (d) instantly✓	(1) (1) (1) (1)
	5.1.2	One thousand nine hundred/nineteen hundred✓	(1)
	5.1.3	Emojis do not constitute a language.✓	(1)
	5.1.4	separate/split/divide✓	(1)
	5.1.5	don't they/do they not✓	(1)
	5.1.6	When Siyabonga sent his mother a smiley emoji,✓ she responded with a heart emoji.✓	(2)
	5.1.7	Elize said that <u>she/he</u> ✓ <u>had used</u> ✓ emojis <u>the previous day/the day before</u> ✓.	
		NOTE: Award ONE mark for each underlined change and ONE mark for correct punctuation.	(4)
5.2	5.2.1	Every leaf is trapping CO ₂ .✓	(1)
	5.2.2	for – preposition✓ planet – (common) noun✓	(2)
	5.2.3	worse✓	(1)
	5.2.4	donation✓	(1)
	5.2.5	The leaves did not/didn't fall off the tree during autumn.✓	(1)
		TOTAL SECTION C:	40
		GRAND TOTAL:	80