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Department:
Basic Education

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS/ NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1

2019

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 question number and the letter (A–D) of the correct answer.
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**THE PRICE OF HAPPINESS**

- 1 When one was a child, the promise of money as a reward was both exciting and tempting. Being handed a shiny coin or a note for a piggy bank was worth tidying up one's room for, even if one did not want to. From a young age, people learn that money offers immediate satisfaction and this feeling never stops – even if they do not fully understand why. Author, Claudia Hammond describes it as a 'magical' experience. 5
- 2 Hammond's book, *Mind Over Money: The Psychology of Money and How to Use It Better*, explores the scientific aspect behind people's relationship with money and includes 263 different social experiments. These experiments investigate the way in which money plays psychological tricks and how people can control money, rather than have it control them. 10
- 3 Claudia Hammond claims that money acts like a psychological drug, producing similar effects to that of **dopamine**¹ on people's brains. Dopamine is all about immediate reward, rather than delayed satisfaction. It is not specifically the love of money that causes the dopamine effect, but rather what money can buy. It is buying shoes or a car, or whatever else we desire, which gives us that wonderful feeling. 15
- 4 Cape Town-based financial planner, Charné van der Walt, claims that there is nothing wrong with wanting money. She says, 'Having money means that we are able to take care of our immediate needs. Not having it can cause anxiety, but if we respect money and are grateful, it will take us further and afford us better opportunities.' 20
- 5 Research shows that only one to three per cent of the population want to make money in order to grow it. The rest of the population want to make it to spend it. It is up to the individuals to make careful decisions regarding how they spend and save money. 25
- 6 Money can act as both a tool to accomplish the things people want, as well as a drug, where people do not use it wisely and instead allow it to control them. It is also suggested by researchers that buying experiences is better than buying objects. People look forward to experiences much more than they do to purchasing new items. After all, new possessions are not new for very long – after a month, a pair of shoes loses its shine. By contrast, pleasurable experiences give people emotional satisfaction and memories which can last a lifetime. 30

7	Many South Africans also believe in the power of spending on experiences and memories, rather than on material things. Experiences with friends and family can also improve relationships because people engage in an emotional way. However, while spending money on experiences is great, it is important not to do so to the point of recklessness or getting into debt.	35
8	So, can money buy happiness? Research findings show that some lottery winners still have not found happiness. Two years after their win, most of them are actually worse off financially than they were before they won. That is because they did not earn the money the hard way, so they do not really understand the importance of spending it wisely. They spend it on immediate pleasure and are often overwhelmed by friends or family asking for help. It is important to invest money and look after it.	40 45
9	However, financial planner, Charné van der Walt, suggests that money can be well spent to bring true fulfilment, happiness and financial freedom. We may earn more, but that does not mean we should spend more. We can find real happiness by spending money on things like education, which could bring the joy of achievement.	50
10	It seems that money on its own is not the key to satisfaction. However, using it wisely, conserving it for what really matters in people's lives and building financial security, can be a pathway to a happy life.	
[Adapted from <i>destinyconnect</i> , August 2018]		

Glossary:

*dopamine: a chemical that is responsible for controlling the pleasure centre of the brain

- 1.1 Refer to paragraph 1.
- 1.1.1 Using your OWN words, explain how money was used to tempt a child. (2)
- 1.1.2 Why is the following statement FALSE? Use your OWN words.
- People are born with the belief that money offers instant happiness. (1)
- 1.2 What do the words, '263 different social experiments' (paragraph 2) suggest about Hammond's research? (2)
- 1.3 Explain why Hammond compares money to dopamine in paragraph 3. (2)
- 1.4 Refer to paragraph 4.
- 1.4.1 Explain why one can become anxious if one does not have money. (2)
- 1.4.2 Which word in this paragraph means the same as 'appreciative'? (1)

- 1.5 Refer to paragraph 5.
- 1.5.1 What does 'one to three per cent' indicate about the population's attitude towards money? (1)
- 1.5.2 Explain what is meant by 'make money in order to grow it' (lines 23–24). (2)
- 1.6 Using your OWN words, give TWO reasons why the writer does not encourage people to buy objects (paragraph 6). (2)
- 1.7 Refer to paragraph 7.
- Quote NINE consecutive words which suggest that spending money on experiences can be a risk. (1)
- 1.8 Using your OWN words, give TWO reasons why some lottery winners do not manage their finances well (paragraph 8). (2)
- 1.9 Explain why the writer refers to Claudia Hammond and Charné van der Walt in this article. (2)
- 1.10 Do you agree with the writer's views in the last paragraph? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- 1.11 Discuss the suitability of the title, 'The Price of Happiness'. (2)

TEXT B

INFLUENZA IS A VIRUS THAT INFECTS MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WORLDWIDE – AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR 250 000 to 500 000 DEATHS PER YEAR

THAT'S ONE PERSON A MINUTE

EVERYONE IS AT RISK, ESPECIALLY . . .

LET'S

TAKE A STAND AGAINST FLU

[Source: *LifeHealthcare*, Autumn 2018]

- 1.12 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:
The words 'per year' in this text mean ...
- A nationally.
 - B annually.
 - C globally.
 - D locally.
- (1)
- 1.13 Why are the words, 'A MINUTE' written in a larger font? (1)
- 1.14 Study the visuals below the words, 'EVERYONE IS AT RISK, ESPECIALLY ...'.
Identify TWO types of people who are at risk of contracting influenza. (2)
- 1.15 Discuss whether the inclusion of the two people wearing white coats is relevant in this text. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 2**

There are many benefits of growing your own vegetables.

Read TEXT C below and list SEVEN benefits of **growing your own vegetables**.

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**GROWING YOUR OWN VEGETABLES**

There is nothing like biting into a ripe tomato as you work in the garden. The taste of a tomato bought at a supermarket cannot compare to one that is freshly picked from your own garden.

There is no need to use chemicals and pesticides in your vegetable garden. If you have problems with disease or pests, you can use natural remedies. Diseased plants can also be removed.

Salmonella and Listeria are the most common diseases found in vegetables bought from stores. Growing and using the vegetables from your garden reduces the chances of contracting such diseases. Approximately 48 million people get infected with Salmonella and Listeria each year.

Most vegetables found in supermarkets are picked, delivered to warehouses and stored until you buy them. These vegetables are no longer as fresh as when they were picked. Freshly picked vegetables from your garden taste better, and are also good for your health.

A packet of vegetables at a supermarket can easily cost approximately twenty-five rands. This is usually enough for only one meal. Home-grown vegetables will cost you far less. You will also have more vegetables for a longer period.

Vegetable gardening allows you to spend time outdoors. There are different movements in gardening such as digging, planting and weeding, which are excellent forms of exercise.

Planting a seed and watching it grow to produce food is one of the most satisfying feelings. This simple effort and direct reward of gardening can help you feel better and improve your well-being.

[Adapted from <https://growagoodlife.com>]

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

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

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

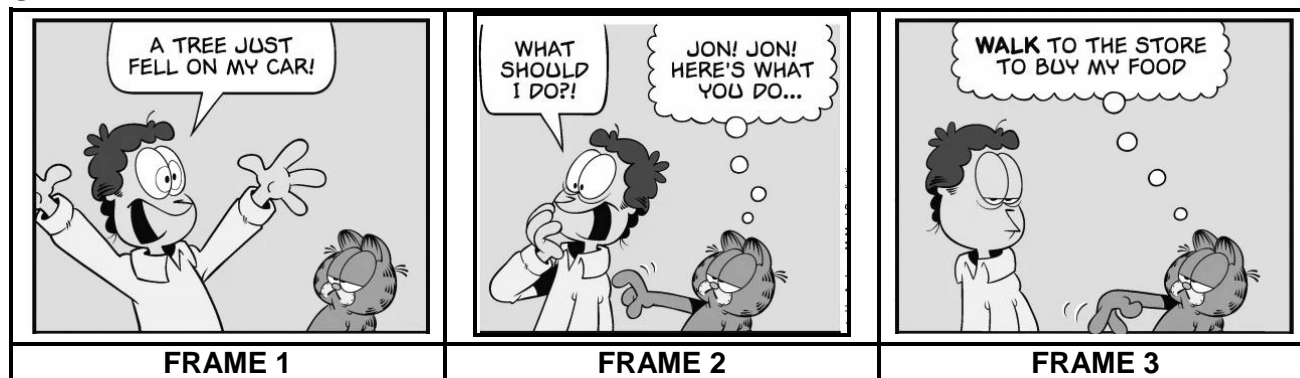
TEXT D

[Source: *Fresh Living*, Jan./Feb. 2019]

- 3.1 Who is the target audience of this advertisement? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 3.2 How does the headline, 'ENERGY ON THE GO', capture the reader's attention? State TWO points. (2)
- 3.3 Why are the words, 'Loved Since 1920' included in this advertisement? (1)
- 3.4 How are the words, 'light and portable' intended to influence the reader? (1)
- 3.5 Refer to the body copy. Name any TWO ingredients that are used in the advertised product. (2)
- 3.6 In your view, is the visual of a tiger effective in conveying the message of the advertisement? Substantiate your answer. (2)
- [10]**

QUESTION 4: ANALYSING A CARTOON

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

TEXT E**GARFIELD**

[Source: www.google.com]

NOTE: In this cartoon, the man's name is Jon and his cat's name is Garfield.

4.1 Refer to FRAME 1.

4.1.1 Describe Garfield's body language. (1)

4.1.2 Why would the reader NOT necessarily believe Jon? (2)

4.2 Refer to FRAME 2.

Why does the cartoonist use ellipsis? (1)

4.3 Refer to FRAME 3.

4.3.1 Why is the word, '**WALK**' written in bold? (1)

4.3.2 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:

Garfield's tone in this frame is ...

- A friendly.
- B gentle.
- C sarcastic.
- D angry. (1)

4.3.3 How does Jon's facial expression in FRAME 3 change, in comparison to FRAMES 1 and 2? (2)

4.4 Do you think Garfield's behaviour is acceptable in this cartoon? 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

THE GIFT OF LIFE	
1	<p>Giving blood is one off the easiest ways to contribute to society. Blood donation safes lives and helps people recover from illnesses, injuries and operations. Like many countries, South Africa has a shortage of blood donors. As a result, the South African National Blood Service (SANBS) works hard to increase the number of donors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5</p>
2	<p>'Giving blood cost you nothing but is absolutely priceless for the patient in need of blood,' says Silungile Mlambo, chief marketing officer for SANBS. 'Nobody can make a greater impact than saving someone elses life and that is what you do when you donate blood.'</p>
3	<p>Health institutions use donated blood for blood transfusions. This is done in cases of serious injury, surgery, blood disorders, cancer treatments and many other illnesses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>
4	<p>Blood Donor Month, held in June every year, raises awareness about donating blood to increase supply. 'One of the aims of the month is to encourage younger people to start donating, so that the donor population stays strong,' says Mlambo. 'We encourage the whole society to donate blood'.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">15</p>

[Adapted from: *Healthy Times*, Winter 2018]

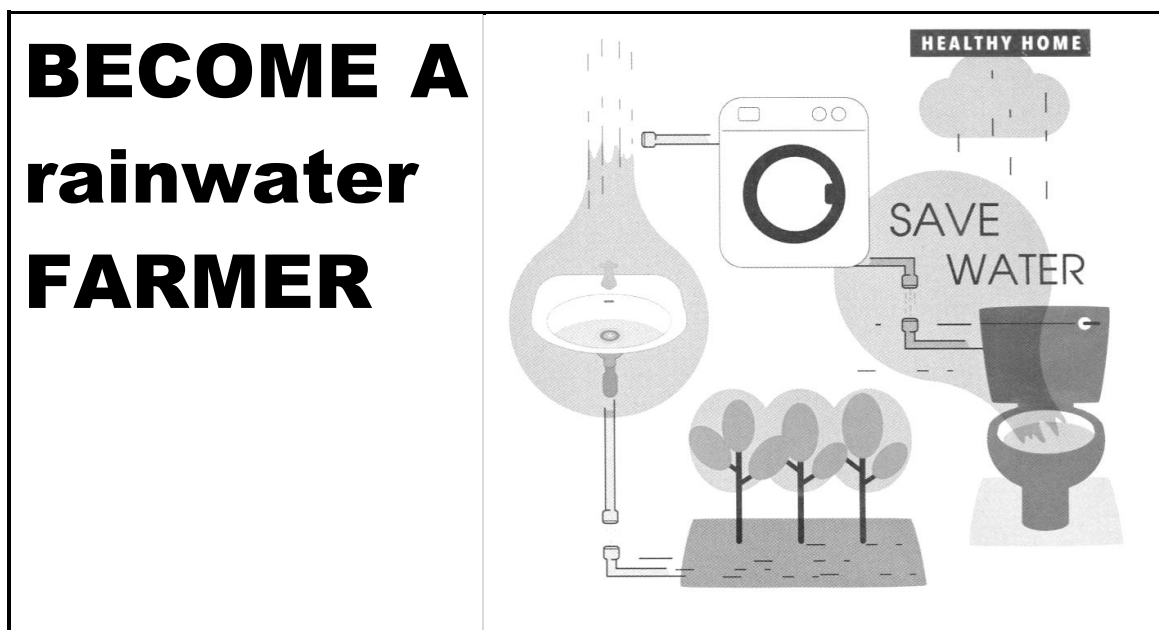
- 5.1.1 Correct the SINGLE error in EACH of the following sentences. Write down ONLY the question numbers and the words you have corrected.

- (a) Giving blood is one off the easiest ways to contribute to society. (1)
- (b) Blood donation safes lives and helps people recover from illnesses, injuries and operations. (1)
- (c) 'Giving blood cost you nothing but is absolutely priceless for the patient in need of blood.' (1)
- (d) 'Nobody can make a greater impact than saving someone elses life and that is what you do when you donate blood.' (1)

- 5.1.2 Rewrite the following sentence in the simple future tense:
- The South African National Blood Service works hard to increase the number of donors. (1)
- 5.1.3 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:
- SANBS is an example of a/an ...
- A homonym.
B abbreviation.
C acronym.
D contraction. (1)
- 5.1.4 Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:
- Health institutions use donated blood for blood transfusions. (1)
- 5.1.5 Complete the following tag question. Write down only the missing words.
- This is done in cases of serious injury,? (1)
- 5.1.6 Combine the following sentences into a single sentence:
- Blood Donor Month raises awareness about donating blood.
Blood Donor Month encourages younger people to donate blood.
- Begin with the following words: Not only ... (2)
- 5.1.7 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:
- The donor population stays strong. (1)
- 5.1.8 Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:
- 'We encourage the whole society to donate blood,' said Mlambo. (3)

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

TEXT G



[Adapted from *Healthy Times*, Winter 2018]

5.2.1 Choose the correct word from the words within the brackets.

She uses rainwater for everything (accept/except) cooking and drinking. (1)

5.2.2 Study the following sentence:

Become a rainwater farmer.

State the part of speech of EACH of the underlined words as used in this sentence. (2)

5.2.3 Provide the correct degree of comparison in the following sentence:

Smaller tanks are (expensive) than larger tanks. (1)

5.2.4 Give the correct form of the word in brackets:

If you are not (consume) rainwater, you can use it for household cleaning. (1)

5.2.5 Give the plural form of the underlined word in the following sentence:

Harvesting rainwater increases water supply in the households. (1)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 80