INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Candidates answer on the Question Paper in the spaces provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write in the margin For Examiner’s Use.
- Answer all questions.
- Dictionaries are not allowed.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
PART 1

Exercise 1: Questions 1 – 7

Read the following information about Oprah Winfrey and answer the questions on the opposite page.

**OPRAH**

**Leaving behind a legacy**

The interview of a lifetime

It was one of the greatest honours of my career to talk to Nelson Mandela. He emerged from 27 years behind bars with such grace and forgiveness. As he was leaving Harpo, hundreds of staffers lined the corridor just to shake his hand. Since then we’ve called it “The Nelson Mandela hallway”.

**The show changed me.**

Oprah: Years after the premiere, I told Maya Angelou that opening a school in South Africa would be my greatest legacy. She corrected me: “Your legacy will be the woman who decided to leave an abusive relationship, or the mother who finally went back to school.” Putting that energy into the world for 25 years is what makes me most proud. And it’s an incredible tribute to the team who worked with me.

**Air Force One has landed in Chicago!**

In May 2011, the US President and First Lady talked with Oprah about the challenges of parenting at the White House, the strength of their marriage and their concern for the future. “The American dream, for too many people, is slipping away,” Barack Obama said. He also thanked and honoured Oprah. “Nobody knows how to connect better than you do,” he said. “We are just blessed and grateful to have you in our lives.”

**The Indian Ocean Tsunami**

It was one of the deadliest natural disasters in a century, claiming more than 200 000 lives, including Nate Berkus’s partner, Fernando Bengoechea. When disaster struck in December 2004, he and Nate were on holiday in Sri Lanka. Two weeks after surviving the tragedy, Nate shared his story with Oprah. He said a subsequent visit to Sri Lanka a year later turned out to be the biggest gift that he would receive.

**Jay-Z**

So much for a simple chat. In a 2009 episode, an admittedly rhythm-challenged Oprah asked lyrics genius and hip-hop mogul Jay-Z to get her into the flow with an impromptu rap. After delivering a custom-made verse on the spot, Jay-Z (raised in Stuyvesant, US) asked Oprah to join him in repeating the line he’d created for her. “Little boy from Brooklyn made it from the Stuy/Girl from out the South…” “Made it to Chi!” echoed Oprah as the audience cheered. “That’s all I’ve got!” But there was much more to their chat: The host told Jay-Z he’d left her with a big realisation about the unifying power of rap music. “You believe that rap has done more to help fight racism than anything else in our culture,” said Oprah, recalling a previous conversation she’d had with the rapper. “There’s no white or black club,” he responded. “The music is the thing that brings everyone together.”
1 Name two characteristics that make Nelson Mandela such a memorable figure.

........................................................................................................................................... [1]

2 What did Oprah think would be her greatest legacy?

........................................................................................................................................... [1]

3 Why was the Indian Ocean Tsunami such a huge tragedy?

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4 How did Nate find healing after he lost his partner?

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5 In which town did Jay-Z grow up?

........................................................................................................................................... [1]

6 What did Oprah realise about rap music after her interview with Jay-Z?

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7 How can someone who has only internet subscribe to the Oprah Magazine?

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Exercise 2: Questions 8 – 13

Read the article below and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

WHAT’S IN A NAME?

Naming trends

After analysing 325 million baby names (recorded by the Social Security Administration between 1880 and 2007), researchers have found that parents are becoming less and less inclined to choose the most popular names. The study, which was published in Social Psychological and Personality Science, found that:

• About 40% of boys were given one of the 10 most common names in the 1880s. Now, less than 10% are.

• For girls, the percentage with a top 10 name dropped from 25% in 1945 to 8% in 2007.

• About 50% of girls received one of the top 50 names until the mid-20th century. Now, just one in four has one of these names.

“The biggest decrease in the use of common names started in the 1990s”, said study researcher Jean Twenge. “There’s been this cultural shift towards standing out and being unique as opposed to fitting in with the group and following the rules... I think it is an indication of our culture becoming more self-centred,” Twenge told LiveScience.

Popularity contest

• Pop culture has always had a huge influence on baby names. In 2010, for the first time since 1954, Elvis didn’t make the top 1000 baby names in America list, while two of the Twilight main characters (Isabella and Jacob) now hold the top spots. The teen heartthrob werewolf isn’t entirely responsible though, as Jacob has been in the top 10 for the past 12 years, but it wasn’t until Taylor Lautner appeared on the scene that Jacob climbed to number 1. Britney Spears’s son Jayden also makes an appearance at number 4.

Names in the news

• A New Zealand judge ruled that the parents of 9-year-old Talula Does The Hula From Hawaii had to change her name, as it “makes a fool of the child and sets her up with a social disability and handicap.”

• Tired of sharing a name with his father, then 27-year-old Douglas Allen Smith Jr. from Oregon legally changed his name to Captain Awesome. Someday, if things get serious, his girlfriend doesn’t mind becoming Mrs Awesome.

• According to Brian Clarke, the registrar-general of Births, Deaths and Marriages in New Zealand, the law does not allow names that “would cause offence to a reasonable person, that are more than 100 characters or that include titles, military ranks, punctuation or numerals.” Names that were rejected by the office include Fish and Chips, Yeah Detroit, Stallion and Twisty Poi.

• Earlier this year, when Dan and Sara Cannon’s beloved Bernese mountain dog Molly went missing, the Canadian couple offered up a very strange reward: they promised to name their first-born child after the person who ensured her safe return.

(Adapted from: Fairlady, October 2011)
8 Why can the research done on baby names be considered reliable?
............................................................................................................................................. [1]

9 What evidence is there to suggest people are moving away from giving their girls the most popular names?
.................................................................................................................................................... [1]

10 What is the difference between how society viewed itself before 1990 and after 1990?
.................................................................................................................................................... [2]

11 The name Jacob has always been popular. What or who made it even more popular in recent years?
.................................................................................................................................................... [1]

12 Why did a judge from New Zealand rule that parents had to change their daughter’s name?
.................................................................................................................................................... [1]

13 Instead of money what did Dan and Sara promise to the person who found their dog?
.................................................................................................................................................... [1]
**Exercise 3: Questions 14 – 19**

Read the article below and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

**WORLD’S WARRIOR**

A fearless fighter for her people and planet, Wangari Maathai will never be forgotten.

She was too educated, too strong, too stubborn, too successful and too hard to control. That is how the ex-husband of Wangari Maathai described Africa’s first female Nobel Prize winner, who died on 25 September at the age of 71 after a long battle with ovarian cancer. The remark may have been meant as an insult, but it also sums up the virtues by which the iron-willed Kenyan lived, and why she was globally acclaimed for her efforts to save the planet.

Her admirers and champions include world leaders, dignitaries and celebrities, among them Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu and Oprah Winfrey.

Wangari’s determination became clear during her frequent and sometimes violent confrontations with the government of former Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. She and her supporters withstood beatings, tear gas, jail terms and death threats as they fought to save Africa’s forests and root out the corruption that was behind their destruction.

“The first time I met her was in 1992, when she led the campaign for the release of political prisoners in the run-up to our country’s first pluralist elections in three decades,” remembers Manoah Esipisu, a journalist for Reuters news agency in Kenya at the time.

“She was a firebrand. She was beaten unconscious by police on that occasion. It’s a path she was to tread many more times, but one she didn’t depart from until she felt she had been heard. She was a pioneering woman,” Manoah told DRUM.

Her work eventually won her the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 and many asked why the award was given to an environmentalist rather than to a peace activist. But her track record speaks for itself. As she herself regularly pointed out, protecting our natural resources is the key to peace, since it’s often the reason people go to war. She said her work was “a matter of life and death” for Kenya.

“When resources are degraded, we start competing for them, whether it’s at the local level in Kenya, where we had tribal clashes over land and water, or at the global level, where we are fighting over water, oil and minerals,” she said. “One way to promote peace is to promote sustainable management and equitable distribution of resources.”

And in this battle for the survival of the planet’s resources, Wangari herself nearly met her end on a number of occasions. In 1989, her protests forced Moi to scrap plans to build an office tower in Uhuru Park, a popular park in the centre of the Kenyan capital, Nairobi.

She took her first steps out of rural Kenya when she was seven, when her eldest brother convinced her parents to send her to school. She excelled and in 1960 earned a scholarship to study in the United States, where she achieved a master’s degree.

Wangari’s activism was sparked on her return to Kenya when she was horrified to see the changes that her homeland had undergone during her absence. That is why, with the aim of overcoming these problems, she started the Green Belt Movement in 1977.

*(Drum, 6 October 2011)*
14 Name **two** characteristics mentioned in the article that describe how the world saw Wangari Maathai.

(i) ...................................................................................................................... [1]

(ii) ...................................................................................................................... [1]

15 For what did Wangari Maathai fight so viciously?

............................................................................................................................ [2]

............................................................................................................................

16 Why was it unusual that she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004?

............................................................................................................................ [1]

............................................................................................................................

17 What, according to Wangari Maathai, is often the main cause of local and global wars?

............................................................................................................................ [1]

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18 What evidence in the passage shows that her campaigns in Kenya were successful?

............................................................................................................................ [1]

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19 What was the main motivation for her efforts to save the planet?

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............................................................................................................................ [8]
PICK UP STICKS
Western lowland gorillas don’t swim. So Leah, (a) adult female gorilla, hesitates when she comes to an unfamiliar pond in a national park in the Congo. To join her family on the other side, Leah could risk taking the shortcut through the water, or she could walk all the way (b) the pond.

Leaving her baby safely on land, Leah straightens up and (c) (to wade) into the water which rises to her waist. Afraid to continue, the gorilla returns to shore. But she doesn’t quit. She grabs a stick and she does what a human might do. Before every step Leah pokes the stick into the water and measures (d) depth.

“Chimps use tools a lot,” says primatologist, Thomas Breuer, of the Wildlife Conservation Society. “But this is the first time a gorilla has been seen using tools in the wild.”
20 (a) ...................................................................................................................... [1]
(b) ...................................................................................................................... [1]
(c) ...................................................................................................................... [1]
(d) ...................................................................................................................... [1]

21 Find a word in the text which means the opposite of “fearless”.
............................................................................................................................ [1]

22 Change the following sentence into the negative:
Chimps use tools a lot.
............................................................................................................................ [1]

23 Rewrite the following sentence starting with the underlined word:
The gorilla grabs a stick to help her find her way.
............................................................................................................................ [1]

24 Fill in the missing words:
The gorilla was ........ clever ........ her own good. [1]

25 “This is the first time a gorilla has been seen using tools in the wild.”
Rewrite the above sentence starting with:
Thomas Breuer said .......................................................... [1]

26 Underline the correct words in the sentence:
It is a (waist, waste) of time trying to keep the gorillas (quiet/quit). [1]
Exercise 2: Questions 27 – 31
Read the following article written by a NASA astronaut, Dan Thomas, and answer the questions based on it.

This was the moment I had been waiting for since I was six years old. I was lying on my back, strapped inside my seat in the space shuttle Columbia, it was minutes before launch and my first trip into space. Six seconds before lift-off, the three main engines roared to life. My seat rattled wildly. If I hadn’t been strapped in, the rumbling would have tossed me to the floor. Columbia blasted skyward. At that moment, I felt like there was a hand on the middle of my back. The hand was pushing me straight up into the sky. Columbia sped upward. I was yelling inside my helmet: “Yahoo! Let’s go!” No one could hear me over the engines. Eight-and-a-half minutes later everything went silent. The main engines shut down. Another wave of excitement hit me as I realised I’d made it. I was in space. Now I was eager to get my first view of Earth from space.

Sunrise, sunset
I unstrapped myself and floated to a window. Nothing could have prepared me for what I saw. As I pressed my nose to the glass, I gasped. The view took my breath away. The velvety blackness of the sky jumped out at me. It was darker than any colour I had ever seen. The inky darkness seemed like it was glowing black. A bright blue layer of Earth’s atmosphere touched the blackness of space. Before long I saw the first of many sunsets from the shuttle. Sunset and sunrise are much different in space. On Earth we can see one sunrise and one sunset each day. This is caused by Earth’s rotation, or spinning on its axis. It takes 24 hours for Earth to complete one rotation. The shuttle orbits, or goes around, Earth every 90 minutes. That means I could see 16 sunrises and sunsets each day. During my trip I must have seen more than a hundred.

Our star, the sun
The space shuttle whips around Earth at 28 000 kilometres per hour. At that speed, sunsets seem to happen much faster than they do on Earth. They happen so quickly, you could easily miss one. In only 13 seconds I saw Earth’s atmosphere change from daytime blue to orange to deep red to night-time black. From Earth or the shuttle the sun is the brightest object in the sky. It is also the largest object in our solar system. One million planets the size of Earth could fit inside it. Yet the sun is just an average star. Stars are giant balls of hot gases. These gases are a star’s fuel which is changed into energy. We see and feel some of this energy as heat and light. Most stars have enough fuel to make heat and light for billions of years. Light flows from the sun and travels through space. It takes a little more than eight minutes for the sun’s light to reach Earth. That means the sunlight you are seeing right now left the sun about eight minutes ago. From Earth the sun looks quiet and calm. However, using a telescope you can see how fiery storms rage across the hot surface. One kind of storm, called sunspots, looks like dark blotches. The number of spots follows an 11-year cycle. Right now, we should be able to see more and more spots. Solar flares form when gases and energy explode from the sun’s surface. When the jet of energy shoots into space it can reach the Earth’s atmosphere where it causes gases in the atmosphere to glow green, blue, red and even pink. These are called auroras.

(National Geographic Kids, October 2011)
27 Name two things the astronaut experienced when the space shuttle was launched.

(i) ...................................................................................................................... [1]
(ii) ...................................................................................................................... [1]

28 How does the astronaut describe the sky when he looks out of the window?
............................................................................................................................ [2]

29 How long does a sunset last when you see it from a space shuttle?
............................................................................................................................ [1]

30 What causes the phenomenon known as auroras?
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............................................................................................................................ [2]

31 Explain why there is a difference between sunset from the shuttle and sunset from Earth. You should not write more than 35 words.
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............................................................................................................................ [3]

[10]
Exercise 3: Question 32
Read the following advertisement about table sugar, then write a summary about why table sugar is not the reason we get fat and refer to the advantage of adding it to our diet. Your summary should be between 80 and 100 words long.

TWO DOUBLE CHEESE BURGERS AND A LARGE PORTION OF CHIPS, PLEASE. OH, AND SUGAR-FREE SODA.
Don’t laugh now. You’d be surprised at how many perfectly sane folk have uttered similarly illogical orders with a poker face. You may even know someone who smokes 30 cigarettes a day, yet still feels perfectly justified to lecture you on the dangers of drinking tap water. It’s called selective scapegoating and it’s so recognisably human. It’s how we ease our guilt about the many vices we conveniently choose to overlook. The truth is that there is seldom a single culprit to blame for our sorry states. More likely, our well-being and wellness are the result of many different factors all working in synergy. We are the products of our lifestyles, our genetics, our attitudes, our environments and our diets. And when it comes to those diets, there are no good or bad foods. Only good or bad eating habits.

No single food is likely to cause our demise or our unhappy waist size. A successful diet is one that is as varied as possible and one through which we are ultimately able to achieve that most enlightening of states: balance. The lack of it may explain why South Africans are getting fatter, even though, on average, we’re consuming less than 60 calories per day from table sugar. Being half glucose and half fructose, table sugar is just a natural carbohydrate, nothing more, nothing less. So it can no sooner be the cause of the many evils of which it stands accused than can potatoes, pasta, rice, maize or bread.

In fact, studies show that table sugar in the diet can actually help one adhere to low fat diets for longer, without cravings or bingeing episodes. In addition, the process of metabolising table sugar in the body actually uses up quite a lot of calories to boot. This is besides the fact that table sugar has half the calories of fat. Combined with high-fibre food, it can even help us balance our energy levels, since it is almost in the middle of the Glycemic Index, neither high nor low.

Add a sprinkling of balance to your life.

To find out more about how table sugar can play a more balanced role in your life, visit our website on www.sugarfacts.co.za, or write to us at Sugarfacts, P.O. Box 700, Mount Edgecombe, 4300. Together with your preconceptions, you may find that you’ll lose some weight too.
Exercise 1: Question 33
EduNews has launched an essay competition in which you can win N$1000.00.

CALLING ALL CREATIVE MINDS!

You must write an essay of approximately 150 words in which you tell what you will do to help someone in your community overcome a difficulty. Your essay must include –

• who you will help
• how you intend to help the person
• why you want to help, and
• how helping someone will make you feel.
Exercise 2: Question 34

Your friend wrote you a letter. A part of it read: “My life is falling apart! It feels as if I am going to fail Grade 12. I don’t know what to do or where to start!!”

Write a letter of encouragement to your friend, giving advice on how he/she can manage examination stress better. You should include –

• advice on how to deal with examination stress
• ideas on how to plan his/her timetable/afternoon activities/leisure activities, and
• some encouragement to guide him/her.

Your letter should be about 150 words in length.
Exercise 3: Question 35

Bullying at school seems to be a growing problem. Many people argue that we must let our children fight their own battles.

- Children can’t concentrate in class because they are bullied.
- The world outside school is hard and children must learn to stand on their own feet.
- Bullies are criminals and must be punished.
- Children must learn to fend for themselves.
- Children who are bullied drop out of school.
- Often a bully is just a child asking for help.

Write an article for your school magazine, giving your opinion. You may use some of these ideas as well as your own ideas. Your article must be approximately 200 words in length.