



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

OPTIONAL SPEED/ACCURACY QUESTION

FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013

MARKS: Not applicable

TIME: 5 minutes reading time PLUS 10 minutes keying-in time PLUS printing time

This question paper consists of 4 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Time: FIVE MINUTES will be allowed for READING the speed/accuracy text.
TEN MINUTES will be allowed for the KEYING IN of the text.

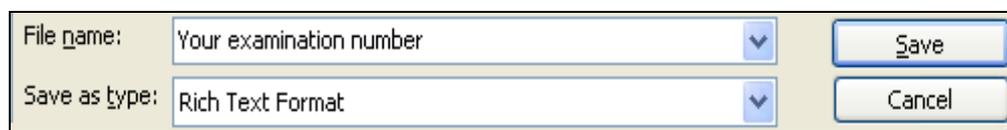
2. Default settings:

LANGUAGE	SA English or UK English
UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	Centimetres (cm)
JUSTIFICATION	Left
FONT AND FONT SIZE	Courier New 12 or Courier 12
MARGINS	2.54 cm
HEADER/FOOTER	1.27 cm
LINE SPACING	1½ (1.5 lines) or double-line spacing

3. Insert a header containing the following:

CAT Speed February 2013	(Left aligned)
Examination number	(Right aligned)

4. Provision has been made for speeds up to 70 words per minute.
5. Insert an extra line space before the start of a new paragraph.
6. You may not edit your answer after the 10-minute keying-in time has elapsed.
7. Use your **examination number** as the file name to save your document. Save the file in Rich Text Format, as shown below. Make a printout of your answer and submit it to the invigilator. You may submit **only ONE printout of this question**.



File name: Your examination number

Save as type: Rich Text Format

Save Cancel

NOTE: Invigilators must ensure that all candidates' optional speed questions are saved to CD for the purpose of marking. Printouts must be handed in with the electronic copies on the CD.

Key in the following paragraphs as fast and as accurately as you can.

[Adapted from the environmental article 'Killing Fields' in *Time Magazine*, June 2011]

Unlike its elephant cousin, the rhinoceros has little of the majesty to evoke worldwide sympathy. It is shy and seriously nearsighted. It does not dazzle with its intelligence. Yet, for millennia, these bulky lawnmowers have entranced humans with their horns. Ancient Arabs carved dagger handles from them. Western colonialists in Asia and Africa lined their parlours with the rhino horn trophies and sometimes fashioned ashtrays from the feet of the rhinos. Most of all, though, rhino horn was prized in Asia for its purported medicinal value. Ancient traditional Chinese medicine texts recommended the powdered horn for ailments like fever and arthritis, and modern-day practitioners have prescribed it for high blood pressure and even cancer.

Not long ago, the Asian passion for the rhino horn was, in the greater scheme of things, manageable. But now that newly moneyed nations like China and Vietnam are part of trade networks that move products at jet speed, the fate of the rhinoceros hangs in the balance. This is the story of an animal under threat.

20 wpm

There are five species of rhinoceros in the world: two in Africa and three in Asia. Two of the three Asian populations, the Sumatran and Javan varieties, are on the brink of extinction. The story in Southern Africa is more heartening. Back in the nineteen sixties, the African black rhino numbered about one hundred thousand, but its population waned to just two thousand four hundred in the early nineteen nineties. Today its numbers have doubled to about four thousand eight hundred - still low, but heading in the right direction. The real conservation success story has been the dramatic rebound of the African white rhino. A century ago, there were as few as fifty of the beasts alive. Now, because of field conservation efforts, relocation of the animals

to safer regions and expanded wildlife refuges, the population has reached around twenty thousand.

But over the past few years, the news from Africa has not been good. Poaching was once restrained, but is now out of control. Although the current poaching levels are not high enough to suppress the natural population growth of rhinos in southern Africa, they are edging ever closer to the tipping point.

Today's illicit rhino horn trade is not just small-time poachers picking off a stray beast or two. Instead, law enforcement officials say, global syndicates are organising the lucrative business. By weight, rhino horn can be worth more than gold, fetching tens of thousands of dollars a kilogram in China or Vietnam, by far the two biggest markets for the illegal material, according to environmental watchdog groups. Individual horns can be transported easily as they are compact.

The value of rhino horn explains why poachers often use expensive equipment like light aircraft, helicopters, tranquiliser guns and night vision goggles to pursue their quarry. African game rangers, safari guides and wildlife officials have been caught dabbling in the trade. A continent away, Chinese business interests are investing in a shadowy rhino farming scheme that threatens to contravene international law.

Wildlife crime is linked to a host of other criminal syndicate pursuits. When Interpol organised a two-day operation to nab ivory and rhino horn smugglers across six countries in Southern Africa two years ago, only a handful of rhinoceros horns were recovered, but forty-one arrests were made.

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