

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR : ENGLISH PRIMARY LANGUAGE HG
(First Paper: Comprehension,
Summary and Language)**

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 To draw us into the text by using 'I'
The writer wishes to illustrate that he has no interest in sport per se – except for the gossip around the exploits of some sports stars. Also trying to convey the impression that those regarded by the public as sporting “greats” are far from great – that they are unjustifiably worshipped by sports fans.
Attempts to ridicule / demean sporting codes / to show sports is barbaric / primitive – e.g. by regarding soccer as an equivalent to marbles. (Credit any one explanation – well explained) grammatically acceptable answer for 3. quite well expressed 2. just a point 1. 2 points mod/well expressed 3. (3)
- 1.2.1 “Hordes” literally refers to a large group / gang of people or animals, such as wolves, while “howl” refers to the prolonged cry of an animal. These words are used to connote the spectators’ savage, uncouth behaviour – resembling animals. The alliteration of the ‘h’ sound emphasizes the howling and screaming of the spectators who, by implication, seem more like animals than humans. Linking device, links ideas. Emphasises hard h sound (1) (3)
- 1.2.2 Scathing, derisive, condemnatory, sarcastic (accept variations – depending on reasoning) 1 for identifying tone; 1 for reason. accept negative only if a good reason. Very good reason ✓✓ (no reason no marks) (2)
- 1.2.3 Yes – The spectators’ desire to have their team/sportsman win is so strong that they have no qualms about winning at all costs – even if it means that the opponent/s is/are to be seriously injured in the process.
No marks for saying yes or no.
- OR**
- No – The Romans were there to witness the brutal slaying of another human in the name of sport. This is far too extreme a comparison to make – soccer, or even rugby, is nowhere close to this kind of barbaric behaviour. (2)

- 1.2.4 It would then mean that only **one** gladiator is being referred to as opposed to **many**.√ Possessive plural √ as opposed to possessive singular √ (2)
- 1.3 The writer is trying to illustrate the sheer stupidity of some of the post – match analyses. The cited example is humorous since the logic is so flawed. The speaker here lost because his hands were cut off – now he claims that if that hadn't happened he would have won "hands down", or without having to use his hands. (Accept 'pun'. √) must have explanation for 2 (2)
- 1.4 The difference centres around **who** creates the interest.

As it stands it means government, big business and the media create the interest. If omitted – means that interest stems from the public themselves. It would make the population independent of media influence√√ (2)
- 1.5 It is probably true that a large portion of social communication is dominated by talk about sport. However, it is ludicrous to state that without sport there would be nothing for people to talk about. There's always our work, the weather, gossip, family, etc. Answer must make sense / only 1 side of answer may be given. Both view points not necessary (2)
- 1.6 Sport creates for us a sense of purpose. We look forward to the next game and discuss it in great detail beforehand.
Sport becomes a focal point around which we organise our routine activities. Sport gives meaning to a weekend. It provides us with the reason to have a weekend.
Sport also gives the media the opportunity to counter the bad news.
(Penalty for quoting directly from passage = 1) If only quotes from passage & no explanation given 1+1. (4)
- 1.7 No mark for yes or no.
For 3 marks need a well constructed answer
We obsess over sport
We worship the sports personalities
We engage in huge rituals around sports events
We have mass gatherings for sports events
We use sport as a means to escape from our problems
We use sport to make sense of our lives – to give meaning to our day-to-day routines.
We use sport to counter the bad news.
Opiate of masses - people passive 'new religion' which has seduced masses into unthinking escapism

OR

Religious worship is as strong as it ever was.
People who attend sporting events also attend their religious services and are committed to religious worship (3)

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|------------------------------|-----|
| 1.8.1 | Freebie | } spelt incorrectly no marks | (1) |
| 1.8.2 | Fervid | | (1) |

- 1.9 A heretic is one who holds a view contrary to accepted belief.
 The writer's friend claims that they have not made a religion out of sport – but then he accuses the writer of being a non-believer ('heretic') for not subscribing to their views of sport. It is this that is ironic – since a heretic is one who is seen by 'fundamentalists' as one who strongly opposes their beliefs.
 Writer is unorthodox in S A ∴ is a heretic
 candidate must make a statement about whether this is a suitable way of arguing or not.

(Allow for variations.) (3)
 [30]

QUESTION 2

Idea is to see whether child can summarise and to some extent change the register.
 Salient facts and correct register.

Must have a change in register for full marks.

If written in points even good sentences & doesn't seem appropriate to a brochure. mark down. Bulleted points must have an introduction, unless implied by title

Here are some guidelines. However, mark according to the grid below, taking into account summary skills, content, necessary register and word count.

- The school has achieved an increasingly impressive matric and exemption pass rate.
- There is a great lack of facilities; yet in spite of these disadvantages, they have continued to achieve academic success.
- The school has put into practice a programme aimed at achieving success in the final examination. This has included working all the year round.
- The principal feels that the success of the school is due to a policy of involvement by all.

In addition, pay attention to the heading. It should sum up in a few words the contents and writer's attitude to the subject. Name of school has to appear somewhere.

SUMMARY EVALUATION GRID

[10]

MARK	DESCRIPTOR
10	Outstanding! All criteria have been fulfilled. Fluent and interesting. Error free. IT SHINES. Register - aimed at learners / staff (not slang), motivational? promoting certain behaviours
9	Excellent! All criteria met. Flowing English. Clear. Relevant. Correct register according to intention & audience
8	Great stuff! Clear and fluid. Most facts included. Correct register
7	Very Good. Reasonable command of English. Most facts included. Correct register
6	Pleasing. A reasonable effort to meet the criteria. Pedestrian-level skills in writing and synthesis. Correct register
5	Mediocre. Limited understanding of task/passage. Pedestrian language.
4	Weak. Has not understood the question or the passage. An attempt.
3	Poor. Has not followed the instructions. Limited language skills.
2	Very Poor. Irrelevant information and/or limited language skills
1	Drivel. Irrelevant. Illiterate.
0	Question not attempted.

Penalties up to maximum of 3 .

–1 no title / inappropriate title.

–3 lying / dishonest

–1 over 70 words –80. Of over 80 words, put in irrelevant information & give 2-3

QUESTION 3

Many of the questions in this section required an intelligent response to both the visual and written texts. The following are suggestions of what might be possible answers. Use your integrity in deciding in how far the candidate has responded intelligently to the question.

3.1 Both ads stress our right to choice and the ability to control our circumstances. This assumes that we are able to empower ourselves by making decisions. Allow for variations. Making technology work for you . Must discuss both ads for 3.

(3)

3.2 *Scoreline* – makes the point that even in business we can be in control of our situation. To be in touch with sport merely involves a desktop – all this while still pretending to work. The irony is that the boss is accused of being equally inactive at work. We therefore empower ourselves to do what we want: watch live sport at work.

OR

Coke Light – although you might not be able to control some things eg get burnt by sun / get white patch from sunglasses / mask (whatever you the reader decide that is!), you can make the active choice to *live your life*. In this way we are empowered to do as we choose.

Allow for variations. (2)

- 3.3 The internet ad appeals to people who are interested in watching live sport – in all probability males, although this is not directly implied. It would also appeal to those who do have access to the Internet, probably during work hours. The reason is to be found in the address that is given and the emphasis on being able to log on during work hours. Appeals to those who are not hardworking (3)
- 3.4 The humour is to be found in the idea that you can 'fool' your boss by watching sport live during work. However, there is also the assumption that your boss is lazy in any case: he's also just pretending to work. This idea of a boss or worker who is essentially lazy might be construed as negative rather than amusing. (3)
- 3.5 The essential message is contained in the opening line. After that there are the humorous remarks, culminating in the short, pithy reference to the boss who is lazy. The text moves from informative to amusing. (2)
- 3.6 The message of the ad is that although here might be some things beyond your control, the choice of soft drink (*Coke Light*) is still your own. The text suggests that by making the choice (Coke) you are living your life. (Weight control). (3)
- 3.7 The ad appeals to our sense of being in control, of being able to make choices for ourselves – or similar / to be slim / vanity / (to be refreshed) (2)
- 3.8 The answer should use words "white space" This question requires a response that takes into account the use of unused space. In the *scoreline* ad the space allows the provocative statement to stand out more graphically, while in the *Coke* ad our attention is firmly focussed on what is happening in the bottom half of the page, framed on one side by the photograph and containing the essential text. Allow for personal opinions and well motivated ideas. Must refer to both texts.

OR

If both questions are attempted cross out second question

- 3.9 The use of bold text in the *scoreline* and helps make the impressive point that you can be free to watch live sport at all times. The *Coke* ad is more subtle, communicating a briefer and more subtle message – hence the smaller front size. Once again, allow for answers that show personal initiative. Both ads must be discussed (2)

[20]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Look for originality. Bear in mind that the passage relates to failure as a means to successful living. (2)
- 4.2 *anyone their* – should be *his* or *her* (1)
- 4.3 *get* = *achieve* (or similar) (1)
- 4.4 *incapacitated* = *incapable* OR *every* = *ever* (2)
- 4.5 *I'll* = omission of letter *wi* / contraction = *I will* (1)
- 4.6 Colon used to introduce direct speech / an example also follows. (1)
- 4.7 Inverted comma omitted at end of direct speech (*anything.*) (1)
- 4.8 Personalise / emphasise the importance of the message to the reader / highlight the fact that it will be you personally who will remain the failure. (1)
- 4.9 *deteriorate* and *decline* mean much the same. Either could be omitted without loss of meaning. (2)
- 4.10 Line 9: *occured* = *occurred*; line 13: *desinged* = *designed* (2)
- 4.11 No mark for yes or no. Word used emotively. The image suggests the letting go of something, setting free. Accept variations (2)
- 4.12 Strictly, it is used incorrectly here as a sentence should not begin with a conjunction (which is a linking word) OR although it should not be used to start a sentence, the writer has employed it here to make an impact, i.e. a stylistic device (or similar). Accept either, depending on explanation. (2)
- 4.13 The passage has to do with living positively – or then living with passion. It tells us how to avoid the negativity of failure and turn it instead into success. Accept well motivated explanations of the link. (2)

[20]**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 For the group in the queue, if their HIV test results are 'positive' it would mean that they will have to contend with a life-threatening illness. For the group that is marching, the word 'positive' is used to signify their optimistic outlook. (Sophisticated answer - Satirizing the way society ignores HIV and those who have it.) (4)
- 5.2 Group on left (in queue) are unsmiling, wide-eyed, rigid – showing fear, anxiousness. Other group – smiling, singing / chanting in unison, marching – showing optimism, joy. Must also comment on visual clues. Don't accept vague answers such as 'their facial expression' or 'their body language' (4)

5.3 Effective in that consumers are always attracted by something which is free – in this sign this word is emphasised by it being underlined – to ensure that it catches people's attention. (2)

5.4 No Part of coming to terms with a bad situation is being able to laugh at ourselves.

OR

Yes HIV/Aids is serious and life-threatening. People are suffering and dying because of this and it is insensitive to make jokes on this issue. (2)

5.5 Instead of being direct and telling the employee that he is fired and will have to go, the manager chooses to use a less 'offensive' way of expressing this by making reference to *an exit-level position*. (2)

5.6 We have come to expect this sign to appear on hotel doors. Here, instead of the time, the teenager's age is given. Curfew age (2)

5.7 The father seems to be enjoying what he sees as the reaction of his son / smug. You could say there is almost a look of anticipation on his face. Accept variations. (2)

5.8 The student explained that he **was** waiting until I **started** speaking English. 1+1=(2)
[20]

TOTAL: 100

END