higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE
(First Paper)
NQF LEVEL 4

(4101124)

8 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 16 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 180

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.

2. Read ALL the questions carefully.

3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

4. This question paper consists of FIVE sections:

   SECTION A: COMPREHENSION
   SECTION B: PRÉCIS
   SECTION C: VIEWING
   SECTION D: LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE
   SECTION E: COMMUNICATION IN PRACTICE

5. Start each question on a NEW page.

6. Leave a line open between answers.

7. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1

Read the article below and answer the questions.

THE ROUTE UP THE MOUNTAIN THAT LEADS THROUGH AN ABYSS

Once they were the darlings of local mountain biking; then doping sank the careers of Kevin Evans and David George.

1. Kevin Evans and David George were on top of the world; they graced the covers of magazines, had groupies and were heroes in *An Epic Tale* – a goose bump-raising documentary about their crusade to be the first South African team to win the Cape Epic. The Epic, regarded as mountain biking's Tour de France, is a gruelling eight-day race that attracts the world's top cyclists.

2. The documentary, which followed the run-up to the 2011 Epic, portrayed the pair as the mountain-biking equivalent of Jamaica's 1988 bobsled team. Evans and George were the little team that could win it. They were rock stars. Evans was a multiple South African mountain-bike champion and George, who had a road-racing pedigree, had represented South Africa at the Olympics. Their 2011 mission to win the Epic ended abruptly when Evans crashed on stage one of the race, breaking his collarbone.

3. 'We didn't win the Cape Epic, but with this Cape Epic we won the hearts and support of South Africa,' said Evans shortly after they crossed the finish line in 2012. 'It's thanks to them that we get up each morning and keep on fighting.'

Riding for a fall

4. It was not meant to be. Six months after the screening of *An Epic Tale*, Team 360 Life unravelled with news that George had tested positive for erythropoietin – a hormone that increases red blood cells, boosting an athlete's oxygen-carrying capacity. In what may be a first in cycling, George did not try to shift the blame; he admitted guilt and was banned from the sport for two years.

5. But the ban was not the only fallout. He got the descriptions 'drug cheat' and 'disgraced cyclist' tagged on his name and was flamed in online forums. Nedbank pulled its sponsorship and the Epic drew a line in the sand: from then on any rider caught doping would not be welcomed at its race – ever. There would be no second chances for dopers, hence the little team that could have won, suddenly could not.

6. George disappeared into the cycling wilderness and Evans, who had expressed shock that his partner had doped, continued racing but his disappointing performances showed his heart was not in it. In 2015 he hung up his wheels.

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7. Seven months after Evans had retired from professional cycling, news broke that the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport had charged him with doping after identifying irregularities in his 'biological passport'. The biological passport, according to the World Anti-Doping Agency, aims at monitoring biological variables over a length of time which reveals if an athlete has been doping. Evans did not contest the findings and was handed a four-year ban.

A vicious circle

8. My reaction to George and Evans's fall from grace was similar to hearing cricketer Hansie Cronje was involved in match-fixing – denial, disappointment and anger. I felt betrayed by the people I had admired. I felt that they had deceived me and so many others that looked up to them. Evans decided to go out of radar to a nearby town close to his hometown, Plettenberg Bay.

9. A year after receiving his ban, he wrote a post on Facebook saying he had spiralled down a path of self-destruction and despair. 'I turned to drugs and alcohol to suppress emotions and feelings hoping that it would help me deal with the issues I was going through,' he wrote.

10. 'I was drinking and taking sleeping tablets, stimulants, uppers and downers – and I just went deeper and deeper into a pit of enslavement abuse. My marriage was in a mess and I had moved out of the house.'

11. He continued to say that 'I needed to hit where I was going to try to find myself again, and in sobriety I've found more than that. I'll never look at this colourful life of ours through the same eyes again, nor will I ever take all of my blessings for granted again'. Evans' post went viral and was met with an outpour of sympathy and support.

12. Then a crack of light penetrated the darkness. 'One morning after a particularly rough night I woke up and thought: 'Is this where I want to be?' I realised that if I didn't sort myself out I would lose everything. I knew I was one drink away from falling off the edge. I had to do something.' Fortunately he is now sober.

[Adapted from: *Sunday Times*, 14 January 2018]

1.1 Refer to the blurb of this article.

1.1.1 Summarise the meaning of the blurb in ONE sentence. (2)

1.1.2 What does the clause 'doping sank their career' imply? (2)

1.1.3 Is the meaning of the clause in QUESTION 1.1.2 literal or figurative? (1)

1.1.4 What does 'darlings' in the blurb mean? (1)

1.2 What is the main purpose of this article?

Choose the answer from the options given below and write only the correct letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK. Substantiate the answer.

A Cautions
B Summarises
C Persuades
D Entertains (3)

1.3 Who might benefit from this article? (1)

1.4 Refer to paragraph 2.

According to the writer, what ended the mission to win the Epic? (1)

1.5 Think of the assumptions that can be made about the writer's point of view of Evans and George.

1.5.1 Does the writer have a positive or a negative point of view? Substantiate the answer with evidence from the text. (3)

1.5.2 What does the statement 'we won the hearts' (paragraph 3) mean? (2)

1.5.3 Find synonyms for each of the following words from the article:

(a) Difficult (paragraph 1)
(b) Same as (paragraph 2)
(c) Suddenly (paragraph 2)
(d) Vanished (paragraph 6) (4)

1.6 Refer to the line 'the Epic drew a line in the sand' (paragraph 5).

1.6.1 Is the meaning of this line implicit or explicit? (1)

1.6.2 Quote from the passage to substantiate the answer. (2)

1.7 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.7.1–1.7.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.7.1 George admitted guilt and was banned from the sport for two years.

1.7.2 Evans was a South African mountain-bike champion.

1.7.3 There would be second chances for dopers.

(3 × 1) (3)

1.8 What is the literal meaning of the phrase 'he hung up his wheels' (paragraph 6)? (2)

1.9 Refer to paragraph 4.

1.9.1 What does erythropoietin do for an athlete? (1)

1.9.2 Why do you think it is banned? (3)

1.10 Refer to paragraph 8.

1.10.1 What is the assumption in the following statement:
'They had deceived me and so many others that looked up to them?' (2)

1.11 Refer to paragraphs 9 and 10.

1.11.1 What did Evans resort to in order to deal with his situation? (2)

1.11.2 What do you understand by the term, 'enslavement abuse?' (2)

1.11.3 Refer to the statement 'he had spiralled down a path of self-destruction and despair.'

How does this statement contribute to your understanding of Evans' state of mind? (3)

1.12 Refer to paragraph 11.

1.12.1 Comment on the reaction to Evans's post and its likely effect on him. (3)

1.12.2 Explain the meaning of the word *sobriety* in context. (2)

1.13 Refer to paragraph 12.

1.13.1 Refer to the statement 'Then a crack of light penetrated the darkness.'

Is this literal or figurative? Substantiate the answer. (3)

1.13.2 What was the pivotal question he asked himself? (1)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B: PRÉCIS
QUESTION 2

Read the passage 'Finding clarity' and write a précis of not less than 75 words and not more than 85 words.

Instructions:

- Write a paragraph of TEN points that tell us about **George's state of mind after the ban and how he took control of his life.**
- Give a heading different from the one used in the original text.
- Use your own words as far as possible. You will be penalised for copying facts verbatim from the passage.
- Do NOT exceed the number of words stated. Indicate the number of words used in brackets at the end of the précis.

FINDING CLARITY

1 Evans and George's friendship did not go up in flames; although Evans claims that he did not know that his former teammate was doping ('It's the type of thing that you keep close to your chest').

2 After George started serving his ban, he approached the Anti-Doping Institute and offered to help them plug holes in their control strategies. He gave them information about the timing of the tests, the importance of consistent testing and being less predictable, and testing riders in far-flung corners of the country.

3 It was one of his ways of seeking redemption; by trying to shake lose the 'disgraced' tag that had been attached to his name. George, three months into his ban, said that when he got the call that he had tested positive he put the phone down, went to his room, lay on his bed and sobbed.

4 'I've had some pretty dark days, but don't feel sorry for me, I made my own choices. I must be accountable because I wanted to be a champion and well, let's just say … it got murky,' he said at that time.

5 These days the 41-year-old George has embraced his second chance: he owns a successful bike shop in Cape Town and has started racing again, mixing it up in the sharp end of the field.

6 Last year he returned to the Epic. He was allowed to race because the Epic ban was introduced only after he was caught. He finished in the top 20 in a field of world champions and Olympic medallists.

7 A month earlier he and his new riding partner won the inaugural Knysna Bull MTB stage race. He has become a champion and this time without the help of drugs.

[Adapted from: *Sunday Times*, 14 January 2018]

Content	Layout	Grammar/Language/Style
10	3	7

[20]

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SECTION C: VIEWING

QUESTION 3

3.1

PICTURE A

3.1 Focus on the above picture and answer the questions:

3.1.1 What game is being played? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

3.1.2 Is this an indoor or outdoor game? Give a reason for your answer. (3)

3.1.3 What does the facial expression of the player in white suggest? (2)

3.1.4 What is the player in black behind him trying to do? (2)

3.1.5 The spectators are busy filming/taking pictures of the game.

Why do you imagine this is so? (3)

3.2 The man in white has all the characteristics of a basketball player.

Comment on the assumption being made about the appearance of basketball players. (3)

PICTURE B

3.3 Focus on the above picture and answer the questions.

3.3.1 Describe TWO emotions displayed by the man in the centre of the visual. (2)

3.3.2 Identify THREE body language clues that helped you to make the inferences in QUESTION 3.3.1. (3)

3.3.3 Why would he express these emotions? (2)

3.3.4 How do you know that this was a closely contested race? (2)

3.4 What is the name of this kind of sport?

Choose the answer from the options given below and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
Give a reason for your answer.

A Tour de France
B Cape Argus Cycle Race
C Cape Epic
D Paralympics (3)

3.5 In your view, is Picture A or Picture B likely to play on the emotions of readers?
Give a reason for your answer. (3)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D: LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

QUESTION 4

4.1 Use the correct form of the relevant words to complete the sentences in the passage below.

THE BOY WHO BEAT THE WORLD

1. The first cycling world championships were held in the USA in the year 1893. (4.1.1 …) unknown rider (4.1.2 come) from the ends of the earth and (4.1.3 walk) away with the title: Laurence Meintjes of South Africa. He was born on 9 June 1868 and details of his early life (4.1.4 to be) sketchy. He (4.1.5 to be) a skinny, sickly child, nicknamed 'Ribs' by his contemporaries.

2. At 14, Laurens was orphaned. For the next few years he (4.1.6 grow) up in the care of an uncle in Queenstown and (4.1.7 final) settled on the Reef, where he was (4.1.8 employ) in the firm Hubert Davis and Co. inspecting electrical lighting installations on the mines.

3. Laurens was (4.1.9 thrill) by the possibilities offered (4.1.10 …) the development of the (4.1.11 safe) bicycle in the late eighties. It was an exciting time; the bicycle was the (4.1.12 fast) thing on two wheels, (4.1.13 arising/arousing) the kind of passion that we experience when hand-gliding. The bike boom hit the Reef (4.1.14 ...) 1890 and cycle racing was introduced at the Wanderers' Easter Sports. By July athletics (4.1.15 to be) dropped.

4. For Meintjes, who was accustomed to riding his safety cycle from Nigel (4.1.16 …) Chamdor in the course (4.1.17 …) a day's work, the idea of competition came (4.1.18 natural). He soon became one of the (4.1.19 more) popular members of the Wanderers' Amateur Cycling Club.

5. Over the next 18 months, Laurens Meintjes (4.1.20 become) a household name. Out of 34 starts he had 19 wins, seven seconds and one third place to his credit.

[Adapted from: *English in context textbook,* J.O. Hendry; H.M. Gardyne; S.A. Burger]

(20 × 1) (20)

4.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

FREE EDUCATION: NSFAS, UNIVERSITIES & STUDENTS NEED TO WORK TOGETHER

The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) and Universities South Africa (USAF) are calling for co-operation between the two bodies and university students to ensure free education in the country is implemented smoothly. 1

There has been a number of protests by university students across the country who have called for funds to be given out more efficiently. Since the announcement of free education was made by former president Jacob Zuma, NSFAS has received over 420,000 requests for funding – with more than 200,000 students already being informed that they are being subsidised. 2

Additionally, more than 140,000 students have qualified for funding but have not received funding because NSFAS needs to confirm their university registration and income figures. Speaking to **EWN,** NSFAS spokesperson, Kagiso Mamabolo says more than R6 billion have been paid to tertiary educational institutions for stipends since January. He says payments for stipends went through in January, March and April. 3

Universities South Africa received R1.5 billion on 26 January 2018, another R1.1 billion on 20 March 2018. The latest payment was R2.3 billion on 2 April 2018. Additionally, TVET colleges received R386 million on 26 January 2018, another R542 on 20 March 2018. Mamabolo says each university distributes funds to its students based on its unique administration processes but NSFAS will be paying stipends to students directly from July. 4

[Source: News 24, 23 May 2018]

4.2 4.2.1 Find a synonym in paragraph 1 for the word *organisations*. (1)

4.2.2 Identify an adverb of manner in paragraph 1. (1)

4.2.3 Find your own antonym for the word 'co-operation' in paragraph 1. (1)

4.3 Change the following sentence in paragraph 2 into the passive voice:

NSFAS has received over 420,000 requests for funding. (2)

4.4 Refer to paragraph 3:
Additionally, more than 140,000 students have qualified for funding but have not received funding because NSFAS needs to confirm their university registration and income figures.

4.4.1 Change the above sentence into the past tense. (3)

4.4.2 Identify three conjunctions in the sentence. (3)

4.4.3 Change the above sentence into the future tense. (3)

4.5 Write the following acronyms in full.

4.5.1 NSFAS (1)

4.5.2 TVET (1)

4.6 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:

TVET colleges received R386 million on 26 January 2018. (2)

4.7 Change the above statement in 4.6 into a question by adding a tag. (2)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION D: 40

SECTION E: COMMUNICATION IN PRACTICE

QUESTION 5

Analyse the cartoons below and answer the questions.

5.1 Refer to Frame 1.

5.1.1 What does the body language of the two listeners suggest? (2)

5.1.2 Explain why the speaker uses the word 'Apparently'. (1)

5.2 Refer to Frame 2.

5.2.1 What does 'fumbled on the job' mean? (2)

5.2.2 'But who doesn't?'

What is the speaker claiming here? (2)

5.3 What does the body language of the speaker in Frame 3 suggest about his feelings? (2)

5.4 In Frame 4 the speaker uses language related to sport. Identify 2 sports that could be associated with this language. (2)

5.5 Give the figurative meaning of 'I may be down but I am not out!' (Frame 5) (2)

5.6 Explain the humour in: 'Never cared much for sports.' (Frame 6) (2)

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5.7 Read the following cartoon and answer the questions. Calvin is the boy and Hobbes the tiger.

5.7 Refer to Frame 2.

What do Calvin's words and body language suggest about his feelings? (2)

5.8 Refer to Frame 4:

5.8.1 Why is Calvin's mother's response unusual? (2)

5.8.2 What is Calvin's reaction? (1)

5.9 Refer to Frame 5.

What is Calvin implying about mums in general? (2)

5.10 Describe what you imagine is happening in Frame 7. (2)

5.11 Refer to Frame 8.

What prompts Hobbes to make this statement? (2)

5.12 Refer to Frame 9.

Comment on the effectiveness of the lesson that Calvin's mum taught him. (2)

5.13 Why is Frame 10 humorous? (2)

[30]

QUESTION 6

Study the advertisement and answer the set questions.

TEXT D

6.1 Who is the advertiser? (1)

6.2 What is the aim of this advertisement? (1)

6.3 Quote ONE word to show that this hospital is well known in South Africa. (1)

6.4 How does the picture of the girl wearing boots support the message of this advertisement? (2)

6.5 Discuss the effectiveness of the logo of the advertisement. (2)

6.6 In your view, is this advertisement successful? Substantiate your answer. (3)
[10]

TOTAL SECTION E: 40
GRAND TOTAL: 180

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