STUDY Mate

SPECIAL 48 - PAGE EDITION

Learning channel
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100 DAYS before final exams!

GRADE 12

Edition 1 - August 2008

Dear Learners

This is the first 48-page special edition of Study Mate and, as you know, time is flying so you should be well ahead in your preparation for the final examinations.

I am proud to once again offer our Grade 12 learners this wonderful opportunity for study and preparation. The hard work and effort you put in today will help you to succeed at the end of the year.

Study Mate will continue to provide you with tests and examination questions so that you can track your progress. It will also provide tips and hints on how to study. So keep a lookout for the next 48-page special edition of Study Mate next month.

Make sure you have a study timetable, somewhere to study, textbooks and resources as well as stationery. Maintain a healthy diet and find time to relax in between all the studying.

Work hard and keep focused on the road ahead. I wish you well as you work towards a successful 2008.

Mrs Naledi Pandor, MP
Minister of Education

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ENGLISH FAL

EXAMPLE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION:
ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE P1

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1

Read the passages in ADDENDUM A and answer the questions that follow: see page 4

Refer to passage 1.

1.1 Why should players and fans not be the only people "looking forward" to the World Cup in 2010? (paragraph 1) [1]

1.2 "prospective job hunters will be affected positively" (paragraph 2) means:
A Unemployed people will get jobs.
B People who are looking for a job will feel better about themselves.
C Unemployed people will have more chances in the job market. [1]

1.3 Write down at least THREE varieties of entertainment. [3]

1.4 Which of the following statements is TRUE:
A South Africa expects to host less than 500 000 tourists.
B South Africa expects to host more than 500 000 tourists.
Write out only the statement that you think is true in full. [1]

1.5 How many fields of employment does the writer of the passage mention?
A Four
B Seven
C More than seven [1]

1.6 Refer to paragraph 3.
1.6.1 Describe the sort of work an "artisan" does. (2)
1.6.2 Why will artisans not be neglected? (2) [4]

1.7 "Guides will be needed to cater for the foreign visitors" (paragraph 3).
What does "cater" mean in this context? (Choose one answer.)
A To look after the foreign visitors.
B To supply the foreign visitors with food.
C To help the foreign visitors to understand. [1]

Refer to passage 2.

1.8 Refer to paragraph 1. Explain in your own words why the writer describes soccer as "a language". [2]

1.9 Refer to paragraph 2.
1.9.1 Was "parking the bus" used literally or figuratively by Jose Mourinho? (1)
1.9.2 Copy out the part of the sentence that shows that the journalists did not understand what Mourinho meant. (1) [2]

1.10 What are the problems in trying to understand soccer language? [2]

1.11.1 Which country has given the most words to soccer language? (1)
1.11.2 Give an example from passage 2 that proves that the country mentioned in 1.11.1 has given the most words. (1) [2]

1.12 Refer to paragraph 3. Explain in your own words why Ronaldinho's way of kicking the ball ahead is called "a chiclet". [3]

1.13 Why are some players who fall down called "cheats"? [2]

1.14 "an Oscar-winning performance" (paragraph 3). Choose one answer.
The commentators who use this expression are using it:
A Truthfully
B Ironically
C Angrily [1]

Refer to both passages.

1.15.1 Which passage do you think is more serious? (1)
1.15.2 Motivate your answer by giving a reason for your choice. (3) [4]

/30/

Total for Section A: [30]

SECTION B: SUMMARY

QUESTION 2

Read through the passage "The art of CV writing". In not more than 60 words, list the seven steps suggested by the author in preparing a good CV. See below

INSTRUCTIONS
- List seven facts in full sentences in point form.
- Number your sentences from 1–7.
- Use not more than 60 words.
- Write only ONE fact per line.
- Use your own words as far as possible.
- Indicate the number of words you have used in brackets at the end of your summary.
- You will be penalised for exceeding the maximum number of words or for failing to indicate the number of words used.

The art of CV writing

Of course, your CV must be well written (preferably typed) and must include your personal details, qualifications, relevant skills or experience and contactable references, but to get an interview, you're going to have to include more.

A covering letter is vital. You should address the letter to the particular person or department in the advertisement and explain what attracts you to this company. You should highlight your strengths for the particular job and mention your availability for an interview. Do not make your letter longer than a single page.

It is worthwhile to do some research to find out exactly what skills are required and then to emphasise these particular skills to adapt your CV to the job. You need to convince the employers that you have got what it takes to do the job efficiently *and* that you can add value to *their* organisation.

The best candidates for a job are chosen not only for their qualifications but also for their attitudes and "soft skills" such as being able to build relationships. Employers, after all, want a happy working atmosphere. So work on your personal attitudes and include some evidence of these in your CV such as proof of long-term successful volunteer work or of leadership positions.

Your CV and covering letter are "attention grabbers": reread them to ensure there are no mistakes. After all, you don't want the prospective employer's attention to be grabbed by simple language errors.

/10/

Total for Section B: [10]

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SECTION C: LANGUAGE USAGE

QUESTION 3: BOOK REVIEW

Read the following book review and answer the questions that follow.

The Wrath of the Ancestors
Author: A.C. Jordan
Publisher: Jonathan Ball Publishers
Price: R149,95
2006 marks the centenary of the birth of the writer and lecturer, Archibald Campbell (A.C.) Jordan. To celebrate this, his renowned novel – *The Wrath of the Ancestors* (isiXhosa: *Ingqumbo Yeminyanya*), first published in 1940, has been reissued.

The Wrath of the Ancestors is a love story, has a political message and is a history of the Mpondomise people. It tells the story of a Mpondomise prince (Zwelinzima) who had to leave his studies at Fort Hare to reclaim the kingdom which had been taken over by his uncle. His claim is contested by the "traditionalists" in the kingdom who question his ideas about modernising Mpondomise culture. For example, his father had wished him to marry a Baca princess but Zwelinzima is faithful to his true love and marries a non-royal university girl. More and more, Zwelinzima's ideas are too radical for the traditionalists and his reign eventually ends in civil war: modernists compete with traditionalists and many people die including the prince, his wife and their children. Their deaths appear to be a sacrifice to "the wrath of the ancestors".

The book teaches us about the importance of bringing together modernisation and traditional customs and the importance of human relationships. And it speaks to us today just as it did for its earliest readers over 60 years ago.

Complete the following dialogue by:
- giving the correct form of the words in brackets (questions 3.1; 3.2; 3.4; 3.8; 3.11; 3.12; 3.13; 3.14);
- supplying the missing word (questions 3.3; 3.9; 3.16);
- and by choosing the correct alternative (3.5; 3.6; 3.7; 3.10; 3.15).

Write only the number and your answer.

JOE: I (**3.1 just finish read**) a book by A.C. Jordan
LINDI: What is it (**3.2 call**)?
JOE: *The Wrath of the Ancestors* or if you prefer to read it (**3.3 …**) Xhosa it's called *Ingqumbo Yeminyanya*.
LINDI: It sounds like an old-fashioned book.
JOE: Well it was first (**3.4 write**) in 1940 but because it has a (**3.5 too/very/so much**) modern theme, it is relevant even today.
LINDI: All right, then. What's it about?
JOE: It's a sort of South African Romeo and Juliet – marrying someone (**3.6 in/for**) love, you know …
LINDI: No, I hate love stories and I thought you weren't keen on them (**3.7 either/neither**).
JOE: But there's much more to the book. The hero is a modern Xhosa prince who has to fight to reform his people's (**3.8 superstition**) ideas.
LINDI: And does he have any luck? It's very hard to change people's customs!
JOE: It certainly is, but I'm not going to tell you the ending. You must read it (**3.9 self**).
LINDI: OK, but (**3.10 whose/who's**) this A.C. Jordan?
JOE: He was a writer and university (**3.11 lecture**).
LINDI: Why "was"?
JOE: If he were alive now, he (**3.12 will be**) over 100 years old. In fact, he (**3.13 die**) in 1968.
LINDI: And why has the book (**3.14 republish**) after (**3.15 so much/so many**) time?
JOE: Because A.C. Jordan was born a hundred years (**3.16 …**) this year.
LINDI: Great to be remembered after all this time!

/16/

QUESTION 4: HOMOPHONES

Read these jokes. They all have double meanings because they use words which *sound* the same as other words but have different *spellings* (homophones).
Rewrite the sentences to get rid of the double meanings by replacing the underlined words with their correct homophones.

4.1 A bicycle can't stand alone because it is <u>too tired</u>. [2]

4.2 When she married she got a new name and <u>a dress</u>. [1]

4.3 She felt so ill when she saw her first grey hairs that she thought she'd <u>dye</u>. [1]

/4/

QUESTION 5: DICTIONARY ENTRY

Study the following dictionary entry from the *Oxford Student's Dictionary* below and answer the questions that follow.

scandal *noun* **1** an act that is regarded as morally wrong and causes widespread public disapproval. SYNONYMS: outrage, sensation. **2** gossip or disapproval about people's behaviour. [from a Greek word *skandalon* meaning 'stumbling block']

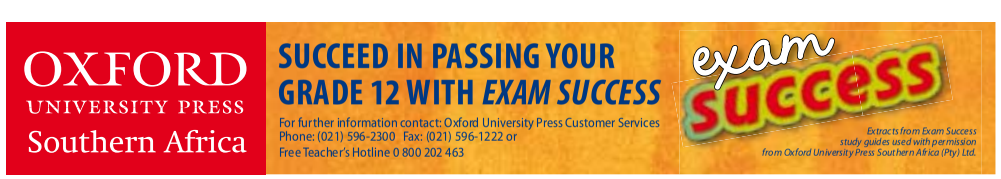
5.1 Read the sentence below and then choose the appropriate meaning of the word "scandal" from the dictionary definitions. Write down the number of the definition you have chosen.
There was a lot of scandal in the school about all the drinking that took place at the matric function. [1]

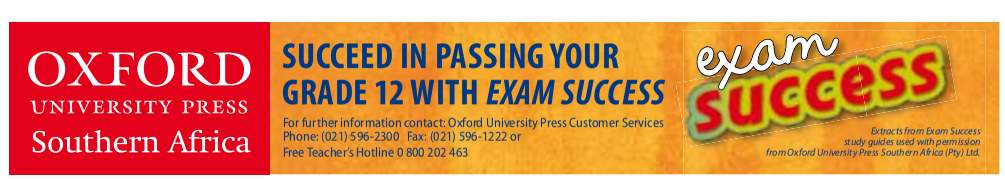
5.2 Look at the dictionary entry again and explain why the word "scandaling" in the sentence below is incorrect.
The two women were *scandaling* outside the supermarket. [1]

5.3 From which language did English borrow the word "scandal"? [1]

5.4 Rewrite the sentences below. Use a synonym for the word "scandal" in each sentence. Use a different synonym in each sentence. Do not change any other words in the sentences.
It is an absolute scandal that the municipality has spent so much money on a statue of a dog.
There has been a lot of scandal about this foolish action. [2]

/5/





QUESTION 6: CARTOON

Look at this cartoon and answer the questions that follow.

6.1 What point is the wife making by dressing herself up like this? [1]

6.2 Write down the words that indicate that there has been a previous argument about heat between the couple? [1]

6.3 The wife does not look angry. How has she chosen to win her argument? [2]

6.4 What is the implication of the husband's words and the resigned expression on his face? [1]

/5/

QUESTION 7: ADVERTISEMENT

Study this advertisement and answer the questions that follow.

7.1 Write down an expression from the advertisement which shows that the advertisement is aimed at fashionable, wealthy people who want to be a little different from "ordinary people". [1]

7.2 Why is the sentence "We know you're special" obviously untrue? [1]

7.3.1 Write down one personal pronoun that is used in the advertisement. (1)
7.3.2 Explain why the advertiser uses personal pronouns. (1) [2]

7.4 Explain why the bottle of wine is right at the front of the picture. [1]

/5/

QUESTION 8: PROOFREAD AND EDIT

The learners in the Grade 11 class have written this notice to the matric class. Proofread and edit it. Use the questions below to guide you. Write only the number of the question and your answer.

BEST WHISHES FOR THE EXAMS!

To all the Grade 12 learners

The time for your finall exams have come! Take this opportunity to make your name appearing on the list of successful matriculants by achieving good results. Well miss you!

8.1 Find TWO spelling mistakes and write the words correctly. [2]

8.2 Find TWO mistakes in the use of verbs and write them out correctly. [2]

8.3 Find ONE punctuation mistake in a word and write the word correctly. [1]

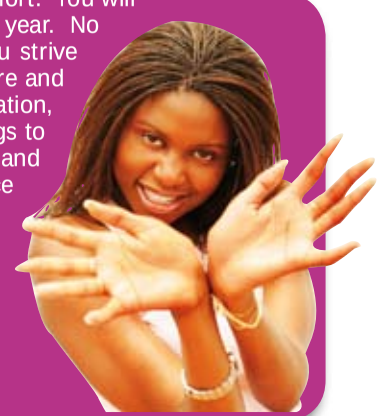
/5/

Total for Section C: [40]
TOTAL FOR PAPER 1: [80]

Stay motivated

TIP

Doing your best all day, every day and all year needs a lot of effort. You will need to keep yourself motivated, especially during your matric year. No one else can do this for you. Motivation is what will help you strive to achieve your goals. Motivation will give you the push, desire and resolve to make plans and to take action. To boost your motivation, try using positive self-talk. Say uplifting and encouraging things to yourself throughout the day. Give yourself 'pats on the back' and 'nods of approval'. By doing this, you will create a driving force and energy to help you to make the most of all opportunities that come your way.



Motivated people are:
- Enthusiastic
- Willing to learn
- Keen to contribute
- Able to make things happen.

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(ADDENDUM A)

Passage 1

Prepare for the 2010 kick off!

[1] South African soccer players and fans should not be the only people looking forward to the 2010 World Cup. It also promises to bring numerous opportunities to South Africans as a whole.

[2] SAFA's chairperson for Women's Football says that prospective job hunters will be affected positively and she advises young people to start preparing themselves. "We are looking at employing many young people in various administrative positions such as marketing, media liaison and communications. There's also going to be a lot of entertainment and we're looking for variety in terms of that."

[3] Most of the work will come from offices in the different provinces. These offices have been set up to liaise with SAFA and will be looking for young people with excellent communication skills. There will be over 300 FIFA officials who need accommodation and transport as well as at least half a million tourists. The youth should start getting experience in tourism skills as well as in the fields of catering and accommodation. Furthermore, artisans will not be left behind. Opportunities for employment will start early with the building of stadiums and transport facilities such as roads. Additionally, Eastern Cape Sports, Arts and Culture media liaison officer, Manzi Vabaza, emphasises that young South Africans should also sharpen their language skills as many translators and guides will be needed to cater for the foreign visitors; "We want to make the visitors to our beautiful country feel comfortable when they are here and the best way of doing this is to make sure that they understand what is said."

Passage 2

Learn to speak soccer

[1] Brush up your soccer language before the next World Cup and then you'll really enjoy and understand it all. It's time now to learn to speak soccer! How well do you understand this sentence?
"Early doors but the boy's given him a nutmeg and they've shut up shop."
Early doors simply means that it's early in the game; to give a nutmeg means to kick the ball through an opponent's legs and to shut up shop means to pack more players around the opposing goal mouth. Easy isn't it? If you know the language!

[2] The problem with soccer language is that it changes from time to time and from country to country. The phrase "to shut up shop" is also called "to park the bus". At an after-match press conference Jose Mourinho, Chelsea's manager, accused another team of "parking the bus" and the journalists wondered if he shouldn't rather be complaining to the traffic police.

[3] Brazilians have given more words than most to the new soccer language. One sports writer has written a book of soccer words and for the word "ball" alone he came up with 37 new expressions! The great footballer, Ronaldinho, kicks the ball ahead in a special way called a "chiclet". The name for his movement comes from the name of a sort of American chewing gum and it describes the way Ronaldinho moves the ball from foot to foot as though it's joined to his boots by gum. Germany has its own words as we saw in the 2006 World Cup. Look out for the "vacuum cleaners" in midfield: these are the players who suck up loose balls. As for cheats – those players who dive to the ground as if they've been seriously hurt in the hope of getting a penalty kick – the Germans call them "swallows" (after a type of bird) and the Spaniards describe them as "going swimming". An English commentator will say "there's an Oscar-winning performance!" meaning that the player is acting so well that he could win one of the famous movie awards for his play-acting.

AFRIKAANS FAL

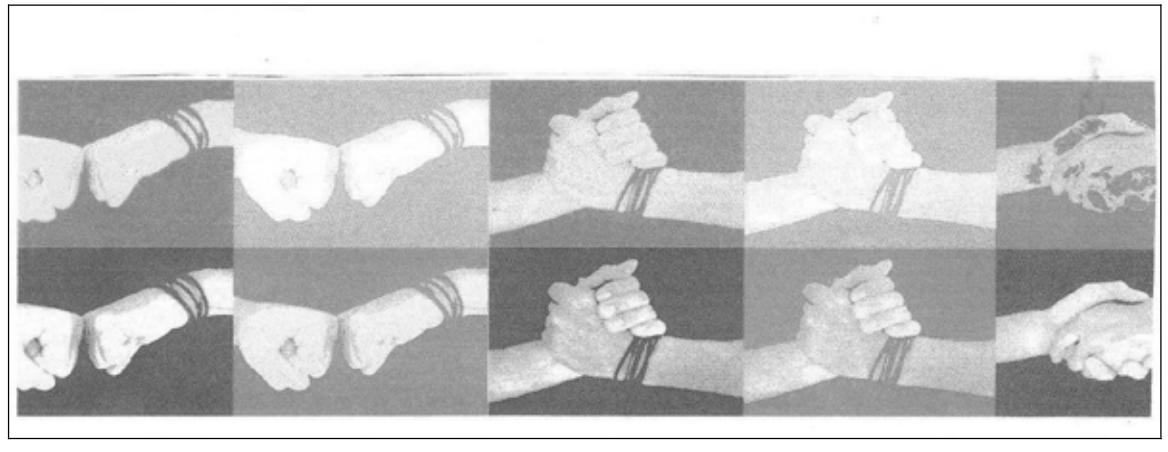
INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Beantwoord AL die vrae.
2. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit DRIE afdelings, naamlik AFDELING A, AFDE-LING B en AFDELING C.

   AFDELING A: LEESBEGRIP
   AFDELING B: OPSOMMING
   AFDELING C: TAAL
3. Lees AL die instruksies en vrae aandagtig deur.
4. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is, in die MIDDEL van die bladsy en laat 'n reël oop tussen antwoorde.
5. Trek 'n lyn na elke voltooide afdeling.
6. Begin elke afdeling op 'n NUWE bladsy.
7. Gee besondere aandag aan spelling en sinsbou.
8. Skryf netjies en leesbaar en gebruik slegs blou ink.

AFDELING A: LEESBEGRIP

VRAAG 1



Raak kultuurslim!

Wie groet eerste en hóé? Watter soort handdruk? Moenie so bekommerd lyk nie, hier's 'n gids om jou te help met kulturele kopsere.

Om in 'n land te woon met soveel uiteenlopende kultuurgroepe is 'n voorreg en skep alledaagse geleenthede om ander tradisies beter te ken. Daar is nog baie wat groepe van mekaar kan leer. Maar die terme "kultuur" en "tradisie" kan verwarring skep en mense dink soms dat dit dieselfde beteken. Wat is die verskil dan? Tradisies is al die opinies, oortuigings en gewoontes wat van een geslag na 'n volgende oorgedra word, verduidelik Hein Geldenhuys. Terwyl kultuur eienskappe eie aan 'n groep is. Dit sluit faktore soos godsdiens, ekonomiese en regstelsels, taal, politiek, sport en kuns is.

By die werk, jou kind se skool of in jul woonbuurt is waarskynlik mense van ander kultuurgroepe wat dinge anders doen as waaraan jy gewoond is. Weet jy...

...HOE OM TE GROET?

'n Stewige handdruk vir mans en 'n piksoentjie vir vroue. Hoe moeilik kan 'n groetery nou wees? Dit is nie so eenvoudig nie. Volgens Hindoetradisie word die vingerpunte voor die bors teen mekaar gedruk en die kop effens vorentoe gebuig.

Hindoemans groet met die hand, maar moet liefs nie 'n Hindoevrou met 'n uitgestrekte hand stormloop nie. 'n Kopknik en 'n vriendelike groetwoord sal gepas wees.

Moslemvroue sal ook nie sommer handskud met enige man nie en fisieke aanraking moet vermy word. Mans skud hand en goeie vriende sal mekaar vlugtig omhels.

In die Moslemgemeenskap groet mense mekaar deur *assalamu alaykum* te sê. Dit beteken: "Mag vrede met jou wees."
Meeste swart kultuurgroepe groet met 'n handdruk wat effens langer duur as die Westerse bladskud. Dié handdruk is ook minder ferm as die ystergreep waaraan meeste Afrikaners gewoond is. Die meer tradisionele handdruk het deesdae gewild geword. Dit begin met die tradisionele Westerse handdruk, dan word die pols effens na onder gebuig om die ander persoon se hand om sy duim vas te vat, en dit eindig met nog 'n Westerse handdruk.

Verwerk uit: *Taalgenoot*, Februarie 2007

VRAE:

1.1 Verduidelik kortliks wat beteken die opskrif:" Raak kultuurslim!" (1)

1.2 Watter voordeel bied ons multikulturele land aan ons? (1)

1.3 Met watter TWEE terme raak mense deurmekaar? (2)

1.4 Pas die korrekte woorde in KOLOM B by die inligting in KOLOM A.
Skryf slegs die vraagnommer en die korrekte letter neer.

KOLOM A	KOLOM B
1.4.1 Hindoemans	A. 'n Kopknik en 'n vriendelike groetwoord.
1.4.2 Moslemmans	B. Groet met die hand.
1.4.3 Hindoevroue	C. Skud nie met die hand nie en fisieke aanraking word vermy.
1.4.4 Moslemvroue	E. Skud hand en goeie vriende sal vlugtig omhels.

(4)

1.5 Wat beteken die Moslems se manier van groet? (1)

1.6 Watter woord in die laaste paragraaf beteken dieselfde as handdruk ? (1)

1.7 Watter woord sê vir jou dat Afrikaners gewoonlik 'n stewige handdruk gee?
Skryf slegs die woord neer. (1)

1.8 Wat dink jy is vandag die algemene manier van groet? (2)

[13]

EN

VRAAG 2:

Lees die volgende gedeelte en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

As j sukel om te vrstan wt hi stan ia j 10 t1 1 deel vd gnerasi wt soner smse, epos & mxit grootgewrd ht. Terwyl sommige mense nog vasskop teen die skynbare brabbeltaal in baie SMS'e lei nuwe maniere van kommunikeer toenemend tot die ontwikkeling van 'n nuwe kitstaal.

Die blitsvinnige ontwikkeling van rekenaar- en selfoontegnologie het die afgelope paar jaar gelei tot 'n nuwe soort digitale snelheid wat deesdae algemeen in e-posse, internerkletskamers en SMS'e gebruik word. Sedert die eerste SMS (Short Message Service) in Desember 1992 in Brittanje gestuur is, het Suid-Afrikaners volgens 'n 2004 verslag van die Telekommunikasie-unie ontwikkel tot die grootste gebruikers van SMS'e ter wêreld. Suid-Afrikaners stuur gemiddeld 17 boodskappe per maand, teenoor die gemiddeld vier in die res van die wêreld.

In Engels word na die sogenaamde SMS-taal as *chatspeak,txtspk,of tzttalk* verwys. Hierdie SMS-sleng is veral gewild onder tieners. Tegnologie soos die gewilde Mxit-geselsforum stel gebruikers boonop in staat om langer boodskappe teen spotgoedkoop tariewe te stuur – wat beteken dat meer jongmense dit kan bekostig om ure lank te teksklets.

Maar die vlytige vingers en vinnige tegnologie wat saam met selfoon-teksboodskappe gekom het, het ook 'n verandering in kinders se skryfwyse meegebring. Taalonderwysers moet deesdae gereeld die rooi pen inlê om te waarsku teen SMS-taal in opstelle. Dié soort taalgebruik word op die oog af, nes internetkletskamertaal, 'n tipe "kode" wat deel vorm van jongmense se groepsidentiteit en wat beskou kan word as 'n soort rebellie teen dit wat as formele Afrikaans (die "taal van volwassenes") beskou word. Maar die feit bly staan dat sommige jong taalgebruikers eenvoudig nie meer kan onderskei tussen SMS-taal en gewone, goeie Afrikaans nie.

Verwerk uit: *Taalgenoot*, Maart 2007

VRAE:

2.1 Hoekom sukkel sommige mense om die brabbeltaal in SMS 'e te verstaan? (1)

2.2 Waarvoor staan die afkorting SMS? (1)

2.3 Sê of die volgende stelling WAAR of ONWAAR is.
In vergelyking met die wêreld, stuur Suid-Afrikaners baie SMS'e . (1)

2.4 Motiveer jou antwoord in 2.3 deur TWEE woorde uit die stuk neer te skryf. (1)

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2.5 Drie van die volgende woorde hieronder beantwoord die vraag KORREK. Skryf slegs die nommer van die VERKEERDE woord neer.

In Engels word verskeie benamings aan SMS'e-taal gegee.

A chatspeak
B SMS-sleng
C txtspk
D tvttalk (1)

2.6 Noem TWEE voordele van die gewilde mxit-geselsforum. (2)

2.7 Waarom moet onderwysers deesdae gereeld die "rooipen" inlê? (1)

2.8 Noem nog 'n gewilde taal wat deur jong mense gebruik word. (1)

2.9 Wat is die nadeel van die SMS-taal ? (1)

2.10 Voltooi die volgende stelling: Die gebruik van SMS-taal kan ook gesien word as opstandigheid teen _____. (1)

2.11 Wat is jou afleiding uit die leesstuk oor die skrywer se houding teenoor SMS-taal? Motiveer jou antwoord in een sin. (2)

[13]

VRAAG 3: VISUELE GELETTERDHEID

Bestudeer die onderstaande prentjies en beantwoord die daaropvolgende vrae:

Raampie 1 Raampie 2

Geneem uit *Beeld publikasie* oor Letterkunde onderrig.

VRAE

3.1 Wat sê die lyftaal van Maans se vrou in Raampie 1 en Raampie 2 vir jou? (2)

3.2 Kyk na Maans se lyftaal in Raampie 2. Hoe dink jy voel hy? Kies die woord wat NIE PAS NIE en skryf slegs nie letter neer.

A Verheug
B Kwaad
C Sarkasties
D Vermakerig (1)

3.3 Hoekom dink jy verskyn maand in vetgedrukte letters? (1)

[4]

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 30

AFDELING B: OPSOMMING

VRAAG 4:

- Lees die wenke in die artikel ***SMS-ETIKET*** aandagtig deur.
- Skryf SEWE wenke vir die korrekte SMS gebruik.
- Jy mag slegs EEN sin oor 'n wenk skryf.
- Skryf jou sinne onder mekaar en puntsgewys van nommer 1 tot 7 neer.
- Laat 'n reël tussen die sinne oop.
- Jou opsomming mag NIE langer as 70 woorde wees nie.
- Dui die aantal woorde aan die einde van die opsomming aan.
- Jy sal gepenaliseer word as jy meer as 70 woorde skryf of as jy NIE die getal woorde aandui nie.

SMS-ETIKET

SMS' e is 'n vinnige en goedekoop kommunikasiemiddel. Maar as jy nie SMS-etiket ken nie, kan jy 'n pyn vir jou gespreksgenote en ander mense om jou wees.

Monie laatnag SMS nie. Die meeste menses al nie links en regs telefoonoproepe begin maak wanneer hulle drie-uur in die oggend sukkel om te slap nie. Maar om een of ander vreemde rede voel baie mense dat dit sulke tye heeltemal in orde is om SMS"e te stuur. 'n Laatnag-SMS is net so steurend soos 'n telefoonoproep. SMS-taal is nie geskik vir alle situasies nie. Jy kan vir jou vriendin SMS "jamr, k gan biki lat wees", maar beslis nie vir jou toesighouer by die werk nie.

Dit is ongeskik om in geselskap te sit en SMS'e stuur of SMS-gesprekke te voer. Verskoon jouself uit die geselskap en stuur jou boodskappe waar jy niemand pla nie. Sekere plekke is taboe vir SMS'e stuur. Dit is 'n verkeersoortreding en boonop gevaarlik om te SMS terwyl jy bestuur. Moenie SMS'e sit en stuur as die fliek – jou selfoon se liggie plafiekgangers rondom jou. En skakel jou selfoon in vergaderings af.

Wees versigtig wat jy se. onthou, SMS'e lei maklik tot misverstande. Omdat jy nieverbale aanduiders soos jou stemtoon, lyftaal en gesigsuitdrukkings kan gebruik nie, kan jou boodskap verkeerd geinterpreteer word.

SMS'e is slegs vir kitsklets bedoel. Dit is nie voldoende vir belangrike reelings of uitnodigings nie. Bel eerde.

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: 10

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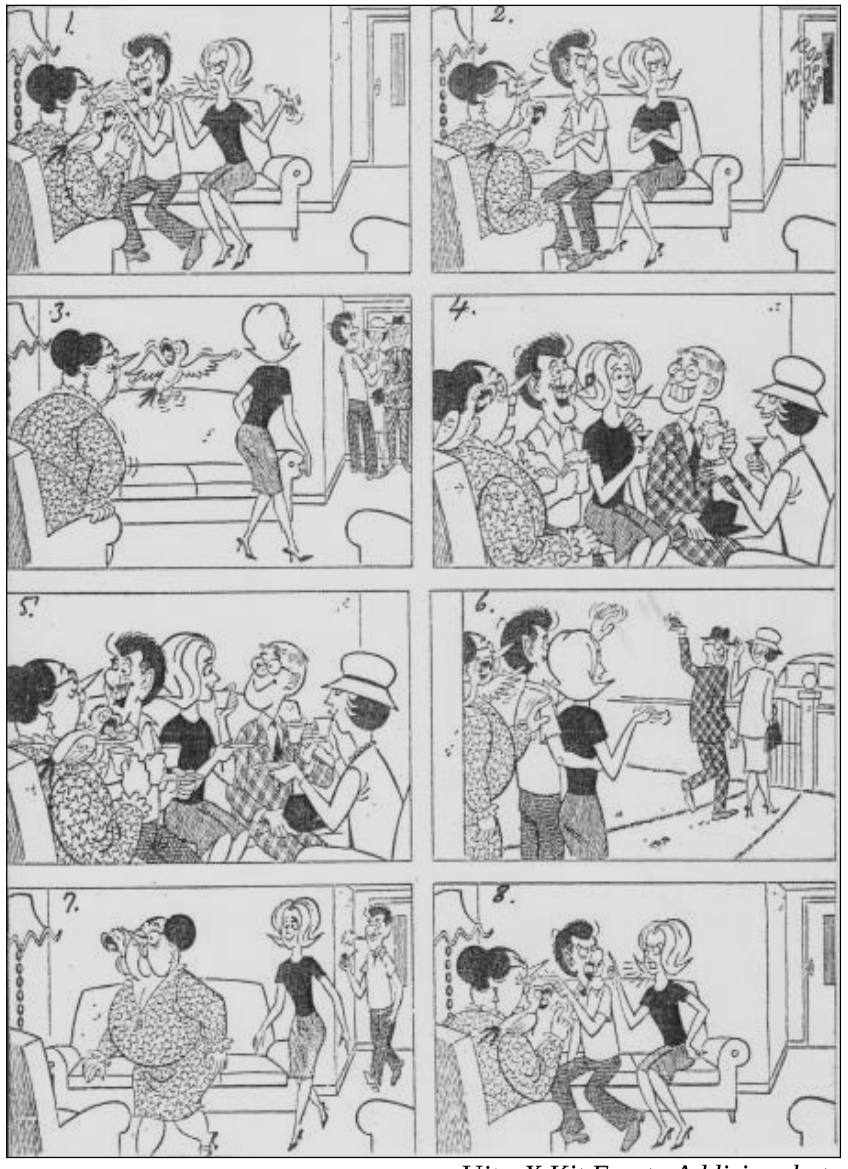
AFDELING C: TAAL IN KONTEKS

VRAAG 5 : WOORD- EN SINSTRUKTURE

Lees die onderstaande strokiesprent aandagtig deur en beantwoord die vrae wat volg



Uit: *X Kit Eerste Addisionele taal*

WOORDSTRUKTURE

Die besoekers het (5.1 op/aan) die deur geklop. Ben en Basie lyk albei (5.2 opgewek/omgekrap) oor die (5.3 besoekers).	5.1 5.2 5.3	Kies die korrekte voorsetsel. Kies die korrekte woord. Gee 'n sinoniem.	(1) (1) (1)
Tant Minnie het 'n (5.4 baie skerp) tong en sy (5.5 argument) graag met haar familie. Die drie is ewe kwaad. Een is nie (5.6 kwaad) as die ander nie.	5.4 5.5 5.6	Gee die intensiewe vorm Gee die korrekte vorm van die woord. Gee die vergrotende trap Kies die korrekte woord.	(1) (1) (1)
Daar sit 'n (5.7 papagaai/pappagaai/ papegaai) op die ou vrou se skouer. Hulle (5.8 vriende) kuier nou gesellig saam met hulle. Daar is altesaam	5.7 5.8	Gee die antoniem Skryf die telwoord uit.	(1) (1)
(5.9 [5]) mense teenwoordig. Die een besoeker is 'n klein (5.10 man) en hy dra 'n pak klere. Nadat die besoekers (5.11 verlaat/vertrek) het, het almal se gesigsuitdrukkings verander. (5.12 d.w.s.) die atmosfeer was nou wees (5.13 gespanne/ ontspanne). Almal is nog steeds (5.14 baie kwaad) vir mekaar met 'n bietjie (5.15 saam+werk) behoort hulle egter probleme te kan oplos. Tot die voël op tant Minnie se skouer kan 'n groot (5.16 lawaai) maak. Babsie het blonde hare. Sy is 'n(5.17 blond). Ou Minnie het 'n (5.18 lank) skerp neus. Ben weer het 'n (5.19 rookgewoonte /rook gewoonte). Die spreekwoord lui: (5.20 Oos, wes, ___, bes), maar in die geval lyk dit nie so nie.	5.9 5.10 5.11 5.12 5.13 5.14 5.15 5.16 5.17 5.18 5.19 5.20	Gee die verkleiningsvorm. Gee die sinoniem. Skryf die afkorting uit. Kies die korrekte woord. Gee die intensiewe vorm. Gee een woord. Gee die sinoniem Gee die korrekte vorm van die woord. Gee die korrekte vorm van die woord. Kies die korrekte woord. Voltooi die idiomatiese uitdrukking. 	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

[20]

SINSTRUKTURE

- Voltooi ook die volgende paragrawe met die hulp van die leidrade in die regterkantste kolom.
- Skryf slegs die antwoorde langs die vraagnommer in die antwoordeboek neer.

5.21	Die drie mense stem altyd oor dinge saam. Ben steek sy vinger na Tant Minnie uit.	5.21	Skryf in die ontkennende vorm Skryf in die toekomende tyd.	(2)
5.22	Hulle vriende besoek hulle tuis.	5.22	Skryf in die passiewe (lydende) vorm.	(1)
5.23	Babsie vra: "Is dit Linda en Bill?	5.23	Skryf in die indirekte rede.	(2)
5.24	Tant Minnie voel Ben behoort (hou sy opinie vir homself.)	5.24	Skryf die sin in die infinitief	(2)
5.25	Die drie hou aan om(te vlieg, mekaar, in die hare)	5.25	Gee die korrekte woordorde	(1)
5.26	Ben het ook vir Babsie beledig.	5.26	Skryf in die passiewe (lydende) vorm.	(1)
5.27	Daar is 'n saak. Hulle stry oor die saak (waaroor) Gister (Ben en Babsie baklei soos kat en hond).	5.27	Verbind die twee sinne met die voegwoord.	(2)
5.28	Ben en Babsie loop (deur die huis, die hele dag, baklei-baklei)	5.28	Skryf in die verlede tyd. Gee die korrekte woordorde	(1)
5.29		5.29		(2)
5.30		5.30		(1)

[15]

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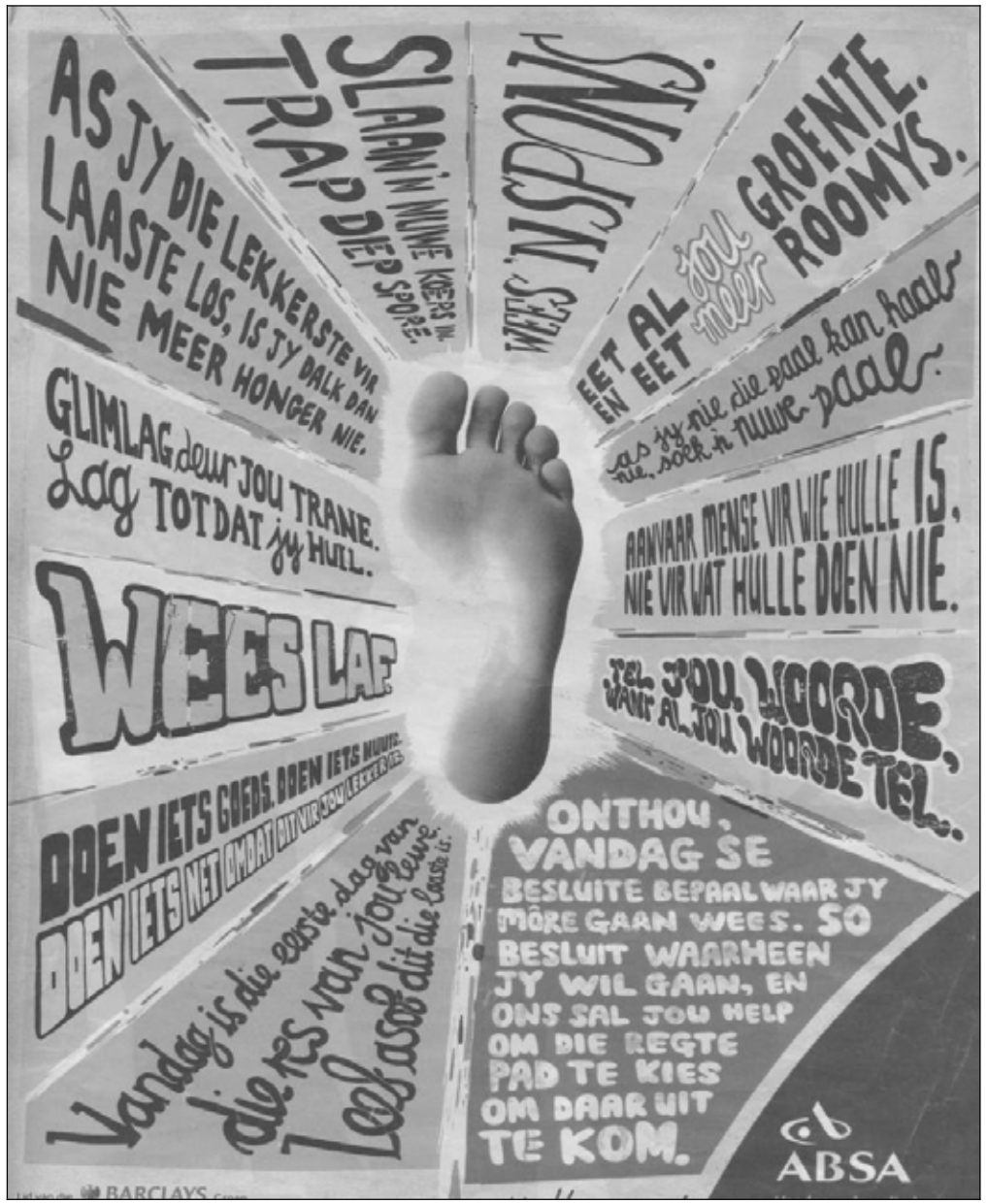
VRAAG 6: KRITIESE TAALBEWUSTHEID



Lees die onderstaande advertensie van ABSA en beantwoord dan die vrae.

6.1 Wat dink jy beteken die sin "Slaan 'n nuwe koers in. Trap diep spore." in die advertensie. (1)

6.2 Gebruik die woord "spore" sodat die letterlike betekenis daarvan duidelik is. (1)

EN

6.3 Kies die regte antwoord en skryf net die vraagnommer en antwoord neer: (1)

Die stelling " Tel jou woorde" beteken in die advertensie:

A Jy moenie baie woorde gebruik nie.
B Jy moet versigtig wees wat jy sê.
C Jy moet presies sê wat jy bedoel.
D Jy moenie deurmekaar praat nie.

6.4 Wat wil ABSA vir jou sê met die sin: "Vandag is die eerste dag van die res van jou lewe"? (1)

6.5 Die sin "Wees 'n spons" beteken: (1)

A Jy moet alles om jou skoonhou.
B Jy moet inneem wat vir jou gesê word.
C Mense kan jou gebruik.
D mense kan jou misbruik.

[5]

TOTAAL AFDELING C: 40
GROOTTOTAAL: 80

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: CHEMISTRY EXEMPLAR PAPER

SECTION A

QUESTION 1
Give ONE word/term for EACH of the following descriptions. Write down only the word/term, next to the question number (1.1-1.5) on the ANSWER SHEET.

1.1 It lowers the activation energy of a chemical reaction.

1.2 A series of compounds in which each differs from the previous one by a common difference.

1.3 An organic compound, which contains only single bonds and has a least one halogen atom bonded in it.

1.4 Compounds that readily decolourise bromine water.

1.5 The electrode in an electrochemical cell at which reduction occurs. **(5)**

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QUESTION 2

Match the items in COLUMN B to a description in COLUMN A.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1 The reaction that occurs in an electrochemical cell	A Substitution reaction
2.2 Compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen only	B Carbohydrates
2.3 Method used to make chlorine industrially	C Decrease temperature
2.4 Increases the yield of an endothermic reaction	D Iron oxide
2.5 Catalyst used in the Haber process	E Ostwald process
	F Redox reaction
	G Vanadium pentoxide
	H Hydrocarbons
	I Increase temperature
	J Membrane cell

(5)

QUESTION 3

3.1 For a certain equilibrium reaction

$$\mathbf{A + B \rightleftharpoons C + D}$$

The equilibrium at a particular temperature lies far to the right. The best value for the equilibrium constant at this temperature is…

A 10^{-2}
B 0
C 1
D 10 (3)

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3.2 Which one of the following is a primary battery?

A A lead plate accumulator
B A Leclanché cell
C A lithium/lithium ion cell
D A nickel cadmium cell (3)

3.3 Two organic substances react to form water and a product with the following formula:

$$\mathbf{CH_3COOCH_2CH_3}$$

These two substances are probably…

A methanol and methanoic acid.
B ethanol and methanoic acid.
C ethanol and ethanoic acid.
D methanol and ethanoic acid. (3)

3.4 Which one of the following processes is not involved in the manufacture of fertilisers?

A The contact process
B The Ostwald process
C The Haber process
D The mercury cathode cell (3)

3.5 The following equation represents an organic reaction:

$$\mathbf{X + HC\ell \rightarrow C_3H_7C\ell}$$

X is most likely to be an…

A alkane.
B alkene.
C alcohol.
D alkyl halide. (3)

(15)

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

QUESTION 4

Esters are sweet smelling compounds which are found in many foods and fruits. They can be made in the laboratory by the reaction of an alcohol with a carboxylic acid.

4.1 Draw the structural formula of ethanol. (2)

4.2 Draw the structural formula of methanoic acid. (2)
4.3 By means of structural formulae, write down the chemical equation for the reaction between ethanol and methanoic acid. (6)
4.4 Give the name of the ester that is formed. (2)
4.5 What is the function of the non-organic substance that is added to the reaction mixture? (1)
4.6 Draw the functional group of the esters. (2)

(15)

QUESTION 5

5.1 List four types of compounds that have the carbonyl group as part of their functional group. (4)

The alcohols contain the –OH group, which is responsible for their chemical properties.

5.2 Draw the structural formula for the compound 2,3 dimethyl hexan-1-ol. (2)

5.3 Draw the structural formulae for the following compounds:

5.3.1 propan-1-ol

5.3.2 propan-1,2-diol

5.3.3 propan-1,2,3-triol (6)

5.4 Explain why the boiling point of the alcohols mentioned in question 5.3 increases in the order 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3. (3)

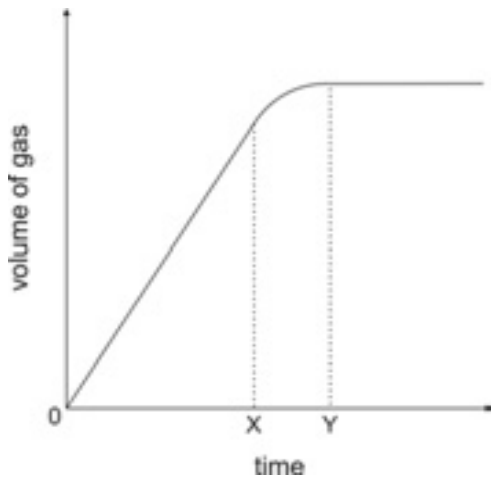
5.5 Write down the chemical equation showing structural formulae for the preparation of ethanol by the dehydration of ethene. (3)

5.6 What type of reaction is this? (1)

(19)

QUESTION 6

2 g of magnesium ribbon is placed in a conical flask with some dilute hydrochloric acid. The gas that is given off is collected in a gas syringe and a graph of volume of gas against time is plotted. The following graph is obtained.



6.1 Describe the rate of the chemical reaction in the following intervals:

6.1.1 0 and X (2)

6.1.2 between X and Y (2)

6.1.3 beyond Y (2)

6.2 What effect would each of the following changes have on the rate of the reaction?

6.2.1 Magnesium powder is used instead of ribbon. (2)

6.2.2 Very cold hydrochloric acid is used. (2)

6.2.3 5 g of magnesium ribbon is used. (2)

6.3 Redraw the given graph in your answer book and label the graph A. On the same axes, draw graphs to show what happens in questions 6.2.1, 6.2.2 and 6.2.3. Label the graphs B, C and D respectively. (6)

(18)

QUESTION 7

The following system has reached equilibrium in a sealed container at 600 K.

$$2A(g) + B_2(s) \rightleftharpoons 2AB(g) \qquad \Delta H < 0$$

7.1 When does a system reach chemical equilibrium? (2)

7.2 The temperature of the system is increased. What effect will this have on the equilibrium quantity of AB? (1)

7.3 Explain your answer in terms of Le Chatelier's principle. (3)

7.4 The pressure of the system is increased. What effect will this have on the equilibrium quantity of AB? (1)

7.5 Explain your answer in terms of Le Chatelier's principle. (3)

7.6 Draw a sketch graph of rate of reaction against time, from the start of the reaction to the time the system reaches equilibrium. (3)

7.7 Write down the equilibrium constant expression for the reaction. (2)

7.8 What effect would the changes mentioned in questions 7.2 and 7.4 have on the value of the equilibrium constant? (2)

(17)

QUESTION 8

Electrochemical cells either convert electrical energy into chemical energy or vice versa. Both types of processes are extremely useful to us, both in generating portable electricity and in electrolytic processes.

8.1 What energy change occurs in Galvanic cells? (2)

A Galvanic cell is made up of Zn/Zn^{2+} and Pb/Pb^{2+} half-cells.

8.2 Which electrode is the anode? (2)

8.3 Write down a chemical equation for the half-reaction that occurs at the anode. (2)

8.4 Write down a chemical equation for the half-reaction that occurs at the cathode. (2)

8.5 Write down a chemical equation for the overall cell reaction. (2)

8.6 Calculate the cell emf under standard conditions. (3)

8.7 In which direction do electrons flow in the external circuit? (1)

8.8 What substances must be dissolved to obtain the electrolyte for each cell? (2)

8.9 What does the salt bridge contain? (1)

8.10 What purpose does the salt bridge serve? (2)

(19)

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QUESTION 9

During the extraction of aluminium from its ore (bauxite), the first step is to extract aluminium oxide from the bauxite. The second step is the electrolytic reduction of aluminium oxide to give to produce aluminium metal. Before this can occur the aluminium oxide (m.p. about 2 000°C) is dissolved in molten cryolite at 900°C.

The following half-reactions will be useful:

$$A\ell^{3+} + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons A\ell$$

$$O_2 + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2O_2^-$$

9.1 Why is the aluminium oxide dissolved in cryolite? (2)

9.2 What are the anodes made of in the aluminium extraction process? (1)

9.3 Write down the equation for the half-reaction that occurs at the cathode. (2)

9.4 Write down the equation for the half-reaction that occurs at the anode. (2)

9.5 Write down the equation for the overall cell reaction. (2)

9.6 What are the disadvantages of the aluminium extraction process? (4)

9.7 The largest aluminium smelter in South Africa is at Richards Bay? Why do you think it is located there? (2)

(15)

QUESTION 10

It is necessary to manufacture artificial fertilisers in order to produce enough food to feed the world's population. The most common fertilisers are ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate and phosphates.

10.1 What compounds are ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate made from? (4)

10.2 In the contact process for manufacturing sulphuric acid, one stage of the process involves the following reaction:

$$2SO_2(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2SO_3(g) \qquad \Delta H < 0$$

10.2.1 Predict the conditions of temperature and pressure that would produce a high yield of product. (2)

10.2.2 These conditions are not actually employed. Discuss why it is necessary to change them. (6)

10.2.3 What catalyst is used in the reaction? (1)

10.3 Nitric acid is produced by the Ostwald process.

10.3.1 What are the raw materials for this process? (2)

10.3.2 The raw materials react in the first stage of this process. What is the name given to this first stage? (1)

10.3.3 What catalyst is used at this stage? (1)

10.4 Indiscriminate use of fertilisers leads to the destruction of water resources. Explain how this can happen. (5)

(22)

TOTAL SECTION B: 125

GRAND TOTAL: 150

PHYSICAL SCIENCES: PHYSICS EXEMPLAR PAPER

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Give ONE word/term for EACH of the following descriptions. Write down only the word/term, next to the question number (1.1-1.5) on the ANSWER SHEET.

1.1 The quantity given by the gradient of a position versus time graph.

1.2 The rate of change of momentum.

1.3 The effect that describes the change in pitch of a sound when the source moves relative to the observer.

1.4 Radiation that travels through a vacuum at 3×10^8 m·s^{-1}.

1.5 The minimum frequency required to eject electrons from the surface of a metal using radiation. **(5)**

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QUESTION 2

Match the items in COLUMN B to a description in COLUMN A.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1 The energy that a body has, due to its motion	A interference pattern
2.2 Three colours which added together give white light	B electric motor
2.3 Evenly spaced, alternating bright and dark bands of light	C a photon
2.4 A device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy	D primary colours
2.5 The whole range of electromagnetic radiation	E electric generator
	F kinetic energy
	G complementary colours
	H spectrum
	I potential energy
	J diffraction pattern

(5)

QUESTION 3

3.1 A person sits in car X moving northwards at 60 km·h^{-1}. He passes car Y, which is moving southwards at 80 km·h^{-1}. How can the motion of car X, relative to car Y, be described?

	Magnitude of velocity of car X (m·s^{-1})	**Direction of velocity of car X**
A	20	N
B	20	S
C	140	N
D	140	S

(3)

3.2 Which ONE of the following is INCORRECT regarding the photoelectric effect? The emission of photoelectrons depends on…

A the colour of the light.
B the intensity of the light.
C the work function of the metal.
D the frequency of the light. (3)

3.3 The North Pole of a magnet is moved towards a solenoid. A galvanometer connected to the solenoid indicates a reading. Which one of the following indicates what can be used to determine the direction of the current in the solenoid?

A Faraday's law and Lenz's law
B Faraday's law and the right-hand rule for a solenoid
C Lenz's law and the right-hand rule for a solenoid
D Lenz's law and the left-hand motor rule (3)

3.4 Which one of the following photons of electromagnetic radiation will carry the most energy? One with a wavelength (in m) of…

A 1×10^{4}
B 2×10^{-4}
C $3{,}1 \times 10^{-7}$
D $1{,}2 \times 10^{-9}$ (3)

3.5 The term ' plastic deformation ' refers to materials…

A made of plastic.
B that do not regain their original shape after deformation.
C that do regain their original shape after deformation.
D that do not undergo deformation. (3)

(15)

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

TIP

A useful tool – the 'to do' list

Organised people use 'to do' lists to keep them focused and on top of everything that needs to get done each day. The following suggestions will make these lists work for you:

- Make your list first thing in the morning or last thing the previous night before going to bed.
- Be careful of writing notes on small pieces of paper that can easily get lost.
- Keep the list handy throughout the day.
- Prioritise what needs to be done. Use a colour-coding system or number the items in order of importance.
- Tick off items as you do them – this will show your progress and give you a sense of achievement.
- Add new items as you think of them.
- Put items left over from today's list onto tomorrow's list.

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