

NORMAN HENSHILWOOD HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS



Grade 10

30 MAY 2011

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE
Exam - Paper 1

2 HOURS

70 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following carefully before answering the questions:

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections, namely SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.
 - SECTION A: Reading comprehension and Language
 - SECTION B: Summary
 - SECTION C: Language
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Start each section on a NEW page and rule off on completion of EACH section.
4. Leave a line after EACH answer.
5. Write neatly and legibly.
6. Follow the instructions carefully.
7. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
8. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.

10 Aug 15th 2011

DATE	30 MAY 2011
GRADE	10
SUBJECT	ENGLISH PAPER 1
TIME	2 HOURS
MARKS	70
EXAMINER	P.VARDAN
MODERATOR	J.LAWRENCE M.MOULT

Checked

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SECTION A

Read the following passage. The paragraphs have been numbered for ease of reference.

Madagascar menagerie

From an article by Keri Harvey

- 1 Madagascar is truly a world within the world. Madagascar was cast adrift into the Indian Ocean millions of years ago. This could account for why thousands of plant and animal species are found nowhere else on earth but in Madagascar. Six plant families and 1000 species of orchid, along with thousands of different succulents, over 300 frog species and another 300 different reptiles, 270 bird species and over 100 mammal types are unique to Madagascar. The numbers are boggling, but the reality is that Madagascar is a true nature lover's hot spot.
- 2 Lemurs are the reason many people visit the Red Island, so called for its red earth. There are 50 different lemurs that range in size from the pygmy mouse lemur, which can recline comfortably in an egg cup and is the world's smallest primate, to the quizzical indri weighing in at 7kg. Indris have a piebald teddy-bear appearance and a permanently startled look on their faces. They live their whole lives in the treetops, even giving birth up there. But what's most evocative about the indris is that they "sing", their calls bouncing across the forest canopy in the early morning and late afternoon. Indris sing to communicate their territories in a lilting mixture of whale song and city siren, but if there's danger the singing changes to alarmed screeching.
- 3 Sifakas, on the other hand, are the "dancers" of the lemur family. Also living mostly arboreal lives, these creamy-coloured lemurs have feet that are well designed for clinging to branches and tree trunks but not so well-intended for walking. So when sifakas need to change trees, they hop down onto the ground and skip across to the next tree, ending their sequence with a powerful jump-and-grab action onto a new branch. Babies enjoy the ride and cling tightly to their mothers' backs.
- 4 With over 60 species of geckos on Madagascar, leaf-tailed geckos are the ultimate mimic artists. Resembling tree bark, dry leaves or frilly moss, these geckos are completely invisible but for the occasional blink of an eye.
- 5 Virtually all Madagascar's 300 frog species are endemic. They range from quirky and colourful, such as the bright red Tomato Frog, to horror movie extras like the black and yellow patched Painted Mantella frog.
- 6 Chameleons are a great attraction for many people who visit Madagascar, and they come in all shapes and sizes. They range in colour from dull brown armour-plated attire to the bright green and blue stripes of the breeding panther chameleons. Interestingly, chameleons actually do not change colour to match their surroundings. Rather, colour change is chameleon body language to communicate territories and convey emotions. It's also a way of regulating their body temperature.
- 7 And if you've seen all these creatures, there are still 85 different snakes and a host of birds to enjoy. Madagascar's wildlife menagerie is seemingly endless.

Answer the following questions:

Refer to the title of the article

- 1.1 Choose the word closest in meaning to *menagerie*:
- A collection
 - B zoo
 - C treasure
 - D museum
- (1)
- 1.2 Choose the appropriate stylistic device used in the title of the article:
- A onomatopoeia
 - B assonance
 - C alliteration
 - D jargon
- (1)

Paragraph 1

- 1.3 'Madagascar is truly a world within the world'. Explain in your own words what this means. (2)
- 1.4 Provide a synonym for the word 'boggling' as used in context. (1)
- 1.5 Name three plant or animal types that are unique to Madagascar. (3)
- 1.6 Summarise, in your own words, how the author elaborates on the idea of a *menagerie* in the opening paragraph. (3)

Paragraphs 2 - 3

- 1.7 Why is Madagascar referred to as the 'Red Island'? (1)
- 1.8 Explain the use of inverted commas in "*sing*". (2)
- 1.9 The indri lemurs produce two distinctive sounds. Describe these two sounds, and state the function of each. (2 + 2 = 4) (4)
- 1.10 Write down **two** verbs from paragraph 3 which illustrate that sifaka lemurs are not adapted to walking on the ground. (2)

Paragraphs 4 - 5

- 1.11 'Gecko's are the ultimate mimic artists' Explain in your own words the meaning of the word 'ultimate'. (2)
- 1.12 The word *endemic* refers to animals or plants native to a specific area. Choose **two** of the following and explain their meanings:
- nocturnal, diurnal, exotic (2)

Paragraph 6

- 1.13 In your own words, provide **three** reasons why chameleons change colour. (3)

General

- 1.14 Pick out the word from the options below which best describes the tone of this passage:
formal, conversational, informative, bizarre (1)
- 1.15 Explain in your own words the type of reader this article is intended for. (2)

[30]Sentence structure

- 1.16 Explain in your own words the difference between a 'phrase' and a 'clause'. (2)
- 1.17 Look at the second sentence of paragraph 1, (Madagascar was cast adrift into the Ocean millions of years ago). Write down the :-
- 1.17.1 the main clause
1.17.2 the adverbial phrase of place
1.17.3 the adverbial phrase of time
1.17.4 the finite verb
1.17.5 the auxiliary verb (5)
- 1.18 Look at the first sentence of paragraph 6, (Chameleons are a great attraction for many people who visit Madagascar, and they come in all shapes and sizes.)
- 1.18.1 Is this a simple, complex or compound sentence? (1)
- 1.18.2 Give **two** reasons for your answer in 1.18.1 (2)

[10]

SECTION B

Read the following passage.

Good trees and bad trees

From an article by Gerald Schofield

Trees form the framework of the entire garden, getting continuously larger in stature with the passing of every growing season. This means that their impact increases steadily over time, necessitating careful consideration when selecting and positioning each and every tree. Many a tree is removed from a suburban garden long before it has reached its prime simply because it has outgrown the space available to it. Most trees can far outlive those who planted them so the anticipated functional lifespan of the garden must also be taken into account.

Trees serve both aesthetic and functional purposes, including providing shade and affording privacy to homes and their inhabitants. They provide protection from wind, absorb noise and hide undesirable views. From a landscape design perspective they are used to highlight or frame views and accentuate lines along pathways and roadways. Strategic positioning is all important for the long term functionality of every garden tree. Other reasons for holding garden trees in such high regard are the roles that they play in creating habitats for wildlife in the garden and providing shade for most forms of life.

Anyone tempted to plant quick-growing trees must always be aware of the fact that the faster a tree grows the shorter its lifespan is likely to be. Along with climate, the prevailing soil types and local growing conditions also have to be considered in order to ascertain what trees will be best suited to a specific garden.

Trees are planted today for many generations hence, so choose wisely with due consideration of the many factors that will determine whether the tree is ultimately seen as being good or bad for your garden. While the ultimate conclusion probably lies in the mind of the landowner, each and every one of us has a responsibility to plant good trees for the future of mankind.

Answer the following questions:

- 2.1 In one sentence summarise the one piece of sound advice you would give to someone planning on planting a tree in his or her garden. Use not more than 30 words. (2)
- 2.2 Indicate in point form the main functions of a tree in a garden. Use not more than 40 words. Use your own words as much as possible. (8)

[10]

SECTION C

Refer to the following.

Oke under the Oaks

Well actually it's a grass bank, but the veiw of the wicket is fantastic and you are slap bang in the middle of the historical Newlands Cricket Ground, now Sahara Park. Watch the batters go in – and go out, hopefully not in the same five minutes. If the sun is two hot, join the others and take off your shirt to tan (only if you are a man).

Tickets is for sale outside the ground – just ask for the oke selling the green tickets.

- 3.1
- 3.1.1 Correct the spelling error in line 1. (1)
- 3.1.2 Correct the spelling error in line 4. (1)
- 3.1.3 Correct the concord error in line 6. (1)
- 3.2 Choose two words which are slang, or close to being slang, and give more formal alternatives for each. (2)
- 3.3 Is the word *it's* correctly used here? Explain your answer. (2)
- 3.4 Why has the writer used '-' after *go in*, and to what effect? (2)
- 3.5 The phrase in parenthesis is not really necessary. Why, then, is it there? (1)
- [10]

4. Look at the cartoon below:



- 4.1 Rewrite 'Madiba's had a heart attack' in indirect speech. Begin with :- Theodore exclaimed . . . (2)
- 4.2 *Hard tack* in the cartoon refers to:
- A a cold drink
 - B something kitsch
 - C distilled alcohol
 - D wine
- (1)
- 4.3 *Madiba's had hard tack once or twice...*
- 4.3.1 Give a reason for the use of the apostrophe here. (1)
- 4.3.2 Provide **one** word which has the same meaning as three times. (1)
- 4.4 Explain how humour is achieved in the cartoon. (3)
- 4.5 JSE is an abbreviation for Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Choose any **two** of the following abbreviations and write them out in full:
- ANC, MP, VIP, COSATU (2)

[10]

TOTAL: 70

SECTION A

- 1.1 B (zoo) ✓ (1)
- 1.2 C (alliteration) ✓ (1)
- 1.3 array of unique plant/animal species on an island like nowhere else. (2)
- 1.4 astonishing, confusing (1)
- 1.5 Six plant families and 1000 species of orchid, along with thousands of different succulents, over 300 frog species and another 300 different reptiles, 270 bird species and over 100 mammal types are unique to Madagascar. (3)
- 1.6 In paragraph one, the author refers to the many different species of animal and plant life found on Madagascar. ✓ Much like a menagerie, Madagascar contains a collection of wild animals ✓ on display to the public. ✓ (3)
- 1.7 The soil is red, the red earth hence the name 'Red Island' (1)
- 1.8 The lemurs do not literally sing. ✓ The inverted commas imply that the animal calls of the lemurs remind us of song. ✓ (2)
- 1.9 Rhythmic sounds ✓: to define territories ✓
Harsh cries/screeches ✓: to alert others of pending danger ✓ (4)
- 1.10 Any two of the following:
- hop (✓)
 - skip (✓)
 - jump (✓) (any 2) (2)
- 1.11 furthest or highest in degree of order in terms of achievement, the best. (2)
- 1.12 Any two of the following:
- nocturnal: done or active by night (✓)
 - diurnal: of the day or daytime (✓)
 - exotic: introduced from a foreign country; not native; strange or unusual (✓) (2)
- 1.13 A chameleon changes colour for the following reasons:
- to indicate territorial boundaries ✓
 - to show its emotional state ✓
 - to control its body temperature ✓ (3)
- 1.14 informative ✓ (1)
- 1.15 nature lovers ✓, travellers ✓, researchers ✓ (any 2) (2)

[30]

- 1.16 Phrase cannot stand on its own where as a clause can, clause contains a finite verb.
/phrase group of words without finite verb, and having a function.✓✓ (2)
- 1.17.1 Madagascar was cast adrift into the Indian Oceans millions of years ago.✓ (1)
1.17.2 into the ocean✓ (1)
1.17.3 millions of years ago✓ (1)
1.17.4 was cast✓ (1)
1.17.5 was✓ (1)
- 1.18
1.18.1 compound✓ (1)
1.18.2 2 main clauses joined with a conjunction✓✓ (2)

[10]

SECTION B

- 2.1 A tree is a central element in a garden ✓ and careful consideration needs to be given to its positioning as it may outgrow its intended function and space. ✓ (2)
- 2.2 Functions of a tree:
- provides shade for all forms of life ✓
 - creates a windbreak ✓
 - creates privacy from neighbour's property ✓
 - lowers noise pollution ✓
 - screens off unsightly views ✓
 - used to highlight and frame views ✓
 - provides a habitat for all forms of wildlife ✓
 - used as a landscaping tool to define or accentuate lines ✓ (8)

SECTION C

- 3.1
3.1.1 view✓ (1)
3.1.2 too✓ (1)
3.1.3 are✓ (1)
- 3.2 Accept any **two** of the following:
- *okes*: folk (✓)
 - *fantastic*: superb (✓)
 - *slap bang*: right there (✓)
 - *hopefully*: with luck (✓) (2)

-
- 3.3 Yes, *it's* here is the abbreviation of *it is* ✓ which is correct. *Its* is the possessive, for example *the lion sprang on its prey.* ✓ (2)
- 3.4 The dash indicates the danger of an early dismissal ✓ so that the journey out to the wicket and the journey back would follow each other closely. ✓ (2)
- 3.5 It is an attempt to introduce humour. ✓ (1)
- 4.
- 4.1 Theodore exclaimed, "Madiba's had a heart attack!" ✓✓ (2)
- 4.2 C (distilled alcohol) ✓ (1)
- 4.3.1 To indicate omission of letters ✓ (Madiba has had = Madiba's had) (1)
- 4.3.2 thrice ✓ (1)
- 4.4 A conversation between Mandela and a waiter is overheard and related to a number of individuals but vital information is changed and misinterpreted. ✓ A seemingly innocent comment pertaining to the fact that Mandela rarely drinks distilled alcohol (*hard tack*) ✓ is misinterpreted as the fact that he has had a mild heart attack. ✓ (3)
- 4.5 Any two of the following:
- ANC: African National Congress (✓)
 - MP: Member of Parliament (✓)
 - VIP: very important person (✓)
 - COSATU: Congress of South African Trade Unions (✓) (2)

[10]