



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND
Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

6873/01

Paper 1 Reading and Writing

October/November 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
Exercise 2	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Exercise 1

Read the following passage about caring for books and answer the questions on the opposite page.

CARING FOR BOOKS**Book Repairs**

Many simple book repairs can be attempted by an amateur, provided the book is still in a reasonably sound condition. But if the stitching that holds the book together has broken and the book is valuable enough to warrant the expense, get it repaired by a professional.

Dust and Dirt Removal

Before opening a book that has been standing for some time, blow along the head to remove any dust that may have settled. If necessary use a soft cloth to brush away loose dust from the edges of the corner. Surface dust on the pages can be removed with a soft India-rubber. Use it gently to avoid tearing the paper. Fresh bread is also useful for removing dirt. Knead the bread into a ball and rub it gently over the paper, picking up any dirt as you go. Make sure that all traces of bread are removed from the pages or the growth of mould will be encouraged. Ingrained dirt, including thumb marks is impossible to remove.

Mould can be removed by brushing with a soft cloth, but the discolouration of paper affected by mould is permanent. Once the cause of the trouble has been removed, there is rarely any recurrence. The more serious types of damage such as children's scribbling, damp and water stains are impossible to treat at home. If the value of the book warrants treatment leave the repair to an expert.

Maintaining the shape and appearance

Never open a valuable book quickly or force the covers back to make it lie flat, this may break the spine. When turning the pages, smooth them outwards from the hinge. For book repairs, use an appropriate waste paper. Do not use self-adhesive tape for any type of book repair. The glue from the tape stains the paper and makes it brittle. This distorts the original appearance of the book.

The repair of damaged corners depends on the quality of the binding. It is not possible, for example, to repair the corners of a paperback or cardboard cover. But when the cover is a board with a cloth covering the corners, it can be restored. To improve the appearance of the repair work, renew all four corners. Use a material similar to that on the binding, but it is preferable to use a contrasting colour.

If a hardback book cover is damaged, that it cannot be repaired by renewing the corners or the joints, remove the entire binding and fit a new one. The whole repair takes at least two days, to allow for drying. Do not try to cut down on the time. The cloth joints which join the two covers of a book are likely to break as the cloth becomes brittle with age. If this happens, remove the back strip on which the title is usually printed, and fit new joints. Replace the back strip when the repair has been completed.

- (a) When can a book repair be done by an amateur?
..... [1]
- (b) Why should books that have been standing for some time be blown along the head?
..... [1]
- (c) Why should traces of bread be removed after cleaning the pages?
..... [1]
- (d) What damage may be caused by the quick opening of a valuable book?
..... [1]
- (e) Why should the use of self-adhesive tape for book repair be avoided?
..... [1]
- (f) Why should the book repairer avoid cutting down on the time for repair?
..... [1]

[Total: 6 marks]

Exercise 2

Read the following passage about caged birds and answer the questions on the opposite page.

CAGED BIRDS

People cage birds from other continents or other countries when their own countries are full of birds – free flying and magnificent. In the wild, these beautiful creatures are never alone and, if separated even for just a moment, they call wildly to their flock mates. Flock-oriented, they preen each other, fly together, play and share egg-incubation duties.

It was in ancient Egypt that birds were first caged and prized for their beauty. The motivation for caging birds has not changed throughout the centuries – it is about fulfilling man's selfish desires at the expense of the birds' natural needs which are forgotten and denied them.

Taking birds from their natural habitats endangers individual birds and it jeopardises entire populations and ecosystems. It results in a drop in population of birds. Caged birds often exhibit destructive abnormal behaviours directly related to mental suffering such as feather plucking, excessive vocalisation, fear and aggression.

If you love birds, instead of caging them, set up a bird bath and feeding table with wild bird seed in your garden. This will attract the birds to come and feed. You can then enjoy the fascinating natural behaviours of birds which you cannot see in a miserable bird that is caged. You might as well buy a stuffed toy with a built in squeaker. Do not buy or sell birds, as this makes them prone to stress and neurotic behaviour. They are not commodities or house pets.

Caged birds are either heartlessly trafficked or hand-raised. Five million birds are illegally caught

every year, sometimes by poachers who smeared glue over a tree branch on which they have tied another bird as bait. These will be deprived of the natural companionship of their own kind. Anyone who buys a bird contributes to this shocking and inhumane misery.

The birds' flight feathers are cut, which means that even if they are intercepted and a sanctuary is found, they will lose two years of their life. They will have to wait for their flight feathers to grow and at least another year until they are strong enough to face the rigours of the next migration. The cutting deprives birds of the joy of free flight for which over one hundred million years of evolution prepared them. Hand-raised birds are removed from the parents as eggs to be artificially hatched and fed by human foster parents. This causes the bird to be unable to recognise its own species. This is sadistic and cruel. There is a possibility that the bird may become mentally deranged.

Often nest trees are chopped down to make capture easy, which is destroying nesting sites and future breeding potential. Old trees suitable for nesting are already in short supply from illegal logging and firewood collection. For every wild captured bird, the global population of the species is threatened and the original country is deprived of birds. It is a known fact that birds contribute to avitourism, one of the fastest growing industries in the world, which is already earning millions.

If you want to avoid this cruel act of caging birds, become a bird watcher. Join the birding section of the Natural History Society of Swaziland.

(a) What do birds do when separated from their flock?
..... [1]

(b) What is the motivation for caging birds?
..... [1]

(c) Mention the **four** abnormal behaviours that caged birds' exhibit.
..... [1]

(d) What can people do to attract bigger birds to their gardens?
..... [1]

(e) Which method is used to catch birds?
.....
..... [1]

(f) Mention **two** reasons why birds freed from caging have to wait for two years before flying.
..... [1]
..... [1]

(g) Give **two** ways by which birds are affected by the cutting down of trees.
..... [1]
..... [1]

(h) How can freeing birds help countries make money?
..... [1]

(i) What is the writer's attitude towards the caging of birds?
..... [1]
..... [1]

(j) Give **four** examples of the effects of caging on birds.
..... [1]
..... [1]
..... [1]
..... [1]

[Total: 16 marks]

Exercise 3

Read the following article about Lee du Pont.

Lee du Pont was born on 28 June 1984 in KwaMashu near Durban. Since her mother gave birth to her while she was also very young, Leanne was raised by her grandparents who live at H108 Gum Tree Road, Esikhawini Township, Empangeni. She never knew her father. She did both her primary and secondary school education at Good Shepherd. For further studies she enrolled at the University of Kwazulu Natal, studying supply chain management.

When the university decided to start a campus radio station and needed presenters, Leanne and a few of her friends went for auditions, more for fun than anything else. Leanne was chosen to be one of the people behind the microphone. Her husky voice was just what the manager was looking for. Soon she was receiving compliments from fellow students, management and top commercial radio disc jockeys.

This made her believe in herself and she started sending demonstrations of her work to community radio stations, hoping to get better offers. That was when she realised that Supply Chain Management wasn't really for her, so she dropped out of University. Things were not all plain sailing for Leanne. Some listeners hated her voice and strong views on matters. She was called names on social

media. At first she would cry but she later learned to grow a thick skin. Leanne joined the Durban based Radio Station Vibe 94.1 FM in 2009 as a Newsreader before moving to Inanda FM in 2010 as a Programmes Producer. In 2011, she joined Gagasi FM as a producer and a member of the on air crew of the Alex and the Morning Crew Show.

Leanne was named Best Radio Producer at this year's MTN Radio Awards for the work she does on Gagasi FM's Alex and The Morning Crew Show.

Leanne says she owes her success to her family and friends who have been very supportive through trying times. She said when she was surrounded by negativity they were her pillars of strength and that they kept her going. She now has her own on-air slot on Gagasi FM called Fresh Start from 4 am to 6 am. In one of her shows, she pointed out that hard work, respect and humility takes one to greater heights.

Despite not getting any support from her father, she has made it in life. Leanne later realised the importance of education. She enrolled for a degree in Mass Communication and Journalism at Rhodes University. She recently got married.

Imagine you are Leanne applying for the post of producer in the SABC Radio station. Fill in the application form on the opposite page.

APPLICATION FORM

SECTION A

Full Name: [1]

Place of Birth: [1]

Residential Address: [1]

Marital Status: married single widowed **{circle one}** [1]

SECTION B

Previous places of employment	Position held
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(i)
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(ii) [1]
------------	-----------

Achievements

(i)

(ii) [1]

SECTION C

(a) Write a sentence of between 12–20 words describing challenges you once faced and how you solved them.

.....
 [2]

(b) Write a sentence of between 12–20 words explaining why you were successful despite the problems you faced.

.....
 [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 4

Read the following article about emotional support and then complete the notes on the opposite page.

THE ESSENCE OF EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Emotional support is a key component of peer counselling. It comes in a variety of forms. It is about helping to lift someone to higher ground so that they can see their way through a difficulty. Having the desire and ability to support someone is very important.

People become upset for a number of reasons. Being with someone who is emotionally upset happens to most people at some time. Distress can be a reaction to a common but disturbing life experience. A common feeling is to want to help but sometimes one may not be sure of what to do. When someone experiences a pain-causing occurrence, like being injured in a traffic accident, those around him might be emotionally traumatized as well.

Receiving bad news is not good news, so a person needs tactics to deal with such a situation. No normal human being would be excited about an exceptional event such as a plane crash, or an accumulation of many events which cause emotional overload and anxiety. Whatever the cause of emotional upset, the principles of helping are broadly the same and they hold well whether you are helping a stranger in a first-aid situation or a friend, colleague or relative.

Some people think that a comforting embrace might show the person that you care, that you appreciate what they are going through and that you are there to help. Unfortunately, it is not that straightforward. Being awkward and anxious around someone who is distressed does not help much.

You might make someone feel physically awkward and restricted in moving around. They might be constrained from expressing themselves or even thinking properly. In other words, you are bringing added discomfort. A touch on the arm might show someone you care. But do not go further than that unless someone has indicated they would like it.

Good listening is a very good start. It is harder and rarer than a lot of people think. There are some mistakes that people need to steer clear of. These include trying to jolly people up and get them to look at the funny side. Even though they might do so later, your task is to respect how they are feeling at that moment and help them deal with it, not suppress it. Give people time to talk. Show empathy and do not tell them that you have gone through the same experience as this is very alienating and irritating. Give them space and do not crowd them. Remember that a person who is upset is vulnerable and probably not in a successful state of decision-making. So, do not hurry their next action.

Make eye contact appropriately, but do not stare. Be physically still and relaxed, not agitated or using sudden body movements. When you talk, do not shout but use a calm voice and do not interrupt. Offer non-verbal encouragement to show you are listening. Listen and learn from what they are telling you about how they are feeling. Knowing that you are being heard is very nurturing. It is also the best way to heal old wounds.

[Adapted from Swazi Hospice at Home Editorial, February, 2015]

You are a peer counsellor at your school with some information to share with your fellow peer counsellors on how to deal with distressed students at your school. Using the information from this article, make short notes under each heading as a basis for your talk.

Causes of distress

- [1]
- [1]
- [1]

Disadvantages of a comforting embrace

- [1]
- [1]
- [1]

What not to do

- [1]
- [1]

[Total: 8 marks]

Exercise 5

Read the following article on exam anxiety. On the opposite page, write a summary highlighting the advice given to parents on how to help their children who are about to write exams.

Your summary should be about 100 words (and no longer than 120 words). You should use your own words as far as possible. You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary and up to 4 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

BANISH EXAM ANXIETY

Support is vital when you are facing a challenge. Having someone who believes in you, who encourages you and who is willing to offer help, makes you feel like you really can get through it. It is no different for your children. Even if you have a hectic work schedule that makes it difficult for you to offer more than encouragement, just knowing you are behind your child can make all the difference as they tackle exams.

For some children, exams create a lot of anxiety. Instead of leaving it to the night before, encourage your child to start studying earlier. All-night study sessions are not a good idea. As a parent you cannot study for your child and it is important they remember it is their responsibility. You can provide help, though. Look at your child's exam timetable. If they have not done so already, help them plan their week so they know when and what they should be studying. Also, encourage short breaks in between studying and allow them time to exercise. This helps alleviate excess energy which can decrease anxiety. Primary school children's exams usually last only a few days, while high school exams are stretched out over two to three weeks. This means adequate preparation is important.

It is always best for children to have a comfortable, quiet place to study so anything you can do to provide this is helpful. Make sure your child eats a balanced diet and gets enough sleep. If possible, cut down on your child's chores so they have time to study. Keep in mind that load-shedding is a reality and have a plan for when the lights go out. For example, buy a solar powered or gas lamp for such times. Some students find it easier to study if there is music or other sounds in the background, while others prefer an environment free of distractions and interruptions. As far as possible, try to remove any emotional tension from your home environment. The calmer everyone is during study times, the better.

For some children, activities such as computer games, watching TV and socializing with their friends on their cellphones appear infinitely more interesting than knuckling down to study. Limiting the use of electronics to the weekend is useful. Most often than not, this is a self-discipline issue and the use of incentives and consequences could be helpful. It is most important for the child not to feel too stressed. Talk to your child about just doing their best, and try not to put extra pressure on them. Have a quiet chat with your child about what his or her goals are and what plans to put in place to achieve them. Help your child set realistic goals. To improve their results by 10% or 15% over previous results is less daunting and easier to achieve.

Low self-esteem and a lack of confidence can be negative factors in your child's attitude towards studying. Youngsters who do not feel good about themselves or their abilities can often get caught up in a lot of negativity about themselves. The thinking here is: 'What's the point of doing all this work if I'm going to fail anyway?' Have a gentle talk with your child and point out the successes and triumphs they have had in the past. If they have achieved it once, they can do it again and remember, no success is too small to deserve praise. Ask your child if you can help and step back if they say no. If they would like your assistance, you can let your child 'teach' you the work they have studied and you can ask them questions. This helps the child understand what they are learning on a deeper level.

[Adapted from True Love Magazine, December 2014]

[Total: 10 marks]

