**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE**

**TASK 5 – LANGUAGE TEST**

**GRADE 12 – TERM 1**

**2012**

**TIME: 45 Minutes**

**Total: 40**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Draw a margin on the right hand side of the page.
3. Leave a line open between answers.
4. Answer each section on a new page.
5. Staple your questions to the back of your answers.

**Section A – Comprehension**

**Read the following passage before you answering the questions.**

**Passage A**

**Africa’s aged left to look after themselves**

*The magnificent tradition of respect and caring by children has almost vanished,* writes Stephen Buckle. (Adapted from the *Los Angeles Times,* May 1995)

1. A Ugandan, Zaria Nakanwangi (60), did not plan to be the sole provider for her five grandchildren. She did not plan to be trudging through 10-hour workdays at this age. Nor did she plan to spend her last days weary, worried and bitter.
2. When AIDS killed her two sons died in the late 1980s, Nakanwangi’s dream of a peaceful, joyful old age died with them. Her sons’ wives could not care for the children because the women were battling AIDS too. Other relatives could not afford to take them in. AIDS, which has killed thousands of African couples, has made many elderly people full-time parent again, particularly in areas of East Africa.
3. ‘It was my obligation to take them in,’ said Nakanwangi, who lives in Kawaala outside Kampala, the Ugandan capital. ‘I was expecting a lot from my children in my old age. I expected to have peace. Now I spend my last days working.’ Nakanwangi’s lament is echoed throughout sub-Saharan Africa, where the elderly, once a highly protected class in most of the continent’s societies, today find their privileged status endangered for various reasons.
4. The results of urbanisation have also taken their toll. Removed from their parents, children feel less obligated to the aged in the family, most of whom live in the rural areas. Increasing poverty is ruining a time-tested system that once compelled adults to provide financial support for elderly relatives. These factors, combined with weakening governmental social security systems, mean that many of Africa’s elderly are left without a safety net.
5. ‘The tradition of supporting and caring for the elderly has become weaker and weaker,’ said the director of Help Age, a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that works with the elderly. ‘They were once guaranteed respect and honour. Today that is not longer true.’ Researchers estimate the elderly at 5% to 10% of the continent’s 720 million people, increasing every year; 80% reside outside urban centres.
6. Historically, African societies have conferred great prestige on the aged. They were wiser. Their blessing – and their curses – were thought to hold enormous force. They helped rear grandchildren. Young people sought their advice. It did not matter whether they had earned riches or owned much land or were in frail health. Respect was their prize fro having survived.
7. The aged once lived near, or sometimes with, their children and grandchildren, creating a situation in which young people could not ignore the needs of the elderly. Nursing homes were, and are still, virtually unheard of in rural areas. But during the 1970s, young adults flooded African cities, with their promise of jobs and the aster pulse of urban living. The ties that bound them to their elderly have loosened. Basically the elderly are being left behind.
8. Then, as many of the continent’s economies sagged, jobs dried up. Suddenly, even children committed to caring for elderly relatives could no longer afford to . Today that means that Hezikiah Musima (58), a cook in Nairobi, finds himself supporting his grandchildren, because all but one of his adult offspring are jobless. Musima recalls caring for his mother until she died at 83. He now worries that when his grandchildren grow up, he and haw wife will be left alone after they retire to their home village.
9. ‘I am afraid that the grandchildren and the children will forget about us,’ Musima said. ‘The young people of today do not have the desire to help us in the way we used to help our parents. They do not respect us any more. They would rather see us die.’
10. All of Africa has to formulate an appropriate social welfare polity to take care of the elderly as a matter of the greatest urgency. This problem seems to have received very little policy attention.

**Question 1**

The following questions test the understanding of the passage as a whole:

* 1. Write only the number of the question and the letter of the answer.

The passage is mainly about

1. How urbanisation affects young people
2. The terrible spread of AIDS in East African countries
3. The financial situation of the aged in Africa
4. How the aged in African countries are losing their privileged status in the community.

(1)

* 1. To answer, write down only the correct letter of the answer.

The use of the word ‘trudging’ in paragraph 1 suggests that…

1. Zaria works to earn a living
2. She works hard and is well paid
3. She finds working a burden.
4. She walks to work every day.

(1)

* 1. Which two of the following statements are **true** according to the information given in paragraph 2?
1. Nakanwangi’s daughters-in-law were critically ill.
2. Nakanwangi was one of the few grandparents influenced by AIDS.
3. It is the duty of grandparent to help rear children.
4. Nakawangi died peacefully in her old age.
5. Nakanwangi’s relatives were not rich people.

(2)

1.4 To answer, write only the question number (1.4) and letter.

 Nakanwangi’s feelings, as expressed in paragraph 3, can best be described as…

1. Disillusioned
2. Sad
3. Angry
4. Obliging

(1)

1.5 Indicate whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE, and quote a phrase from paragraph 5 to prove your answer. (Do not quote more than five words.)

 Most aged in Africa live in the rural areas.

(2)

1.6 Why was there no need for nursing homes in a traditional rural society? Give a brief sentence answer.

(2)

1.7 Which **two** of the following statements are **true** according to the information given in paragraph 8?

 A. None of the young people in the cities care about their parents’ needs.

 B. One of Musima’s children has a job.

 C. A poor economy leads to unemployment.

 D. Musima cannot afford to look after his grandchildren.

 E. Musima lives in Nairobi and will stay there when he gets old.

(2)

1.8 For each of the words or phrases below, find **one** **word** with the same meaning in the paragraphs indicated.

 1.8.1 tired (paragraph 1 or two)

 1.8.2 duty ( paragraph 3)

 1.8.3 threatened (paragraph 3)

 1.8.4 forced (paragraph 4)

 1.8.5 assured (paragraph 5)

 1.8.6 weak (paragraph 6)

 1.8.7 remembers (paragraph 8)

 1.8.8 wish (paragraph 9 or 10)

(8)

1.9 Name one thing that Nakanwangi expected from his children in his old age. (Paragraph 3)

(1)

[20]

**SECTION B – SUMMARY**

**Question 2**

These questions will test your ability to summarise information. The summary is based on the passage A.

2.1 The writer thinks that there are two main reasons for the problems faced by the aged in Africa. What are these two reasons? Quote only one word from the passage that summarises each reason and write them down.

(2)

2.2 According to the paragraph 4, urbanisation has influenced the relationship between children and their aged parents. Give the two reasons given for this breakdown. Use your own words, and give a short sentence answer for each reason.

(4)

2.3 Name two ways in, mentioned in paragraph 6, in which the aged could make a contribution in a traditional African society. Complete the sentences using your own words.

The aged could…

They could also

(4)

(10)

**SECTION C – LANGUAGE**

**QUESTION 3 – Visual literacy**

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3.1 What did the little boy say to the sleeping dog in frame 2?

Begin: He said that….

(2)

3.2 Write out correctly the two misspelled words in the cartoon.

(2)

* + 1. Re-write the following words written by the dog in frame 5.

( I ) Saw a cat on a fence

 Begin : A cat…

(2)

3.4 In frame 4 the dog’s response to the boo is…

 A. mocking

 B. rude

 C. apologetic

 D. professional

(1)

3.5 The use of inverted commas in frame 6 means that the word is…

 A. a title

 B. very important

 C. unknown

 D. spoken

(1)

[8]

**Question 4 – Editing**

Look at the following Microsoft Powerpoint slide prepared by your teacher for the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird.* There are many language mistakes in this slide because your teacher types 280 words per minute and at that speed you will hit a few speed bumps.

**Aunt Alexandra**

1. Owns a bright green square Buick
2. They decided she should come and stay with them.
3. Her missionnary society refreshmints added to her reputation as a hosstess.
4. She joined and became Secretary of the Maycomb Amanuensis Club
5. She had riverboat, boarding-school manners.
6. She upheld all morals. She always pointed out the shortcomings of other tribal groups to the greater glory of our own.
7. Said every family in Maycomb had a streak.
8. She was preoccupied with heredity
9. The longer a family squatted on a peace of land the finer the family was.
10. She was an incurable gossip.
11. She did not doubt herself.
12. She was never bored.
13. If given the chance she would arrange, advise, caution, and warn.

4.1 Correct fact no. 1. You do not need to change the word order.

(1)

4.2 In nr. 3 there are three misspelled words. Correct the three words. Only write down the correctly spelled words.

(3)

4.3 In fact nr. 9 an incorrect word is used. Write down the correct word that should have been used.

(1)

4.4 All the sentences seem to be written in the past tense except for one. Find the sentence that is not written in the past tense and write it in the past tense.

(2)

[7]

**Total: 45**

Memorandum

* 1. D
	2. C
	3. A and E
	4. A
	5. True. ‘80% reside outside urban centres’.
	6. The children of the elderly looked after them because they lived near to or with them.
	7. B & C

1.8.1 weary

1.8.2 obligation

1.8.3 endangered

1.8.4 compelled

1.8.5 guaranteed

1.8.6 frail

1.8.7 recalls

1.8.8 desire

1.9 Peace

[20]

**SECTION B – SUMMARY**

**Question 2**

2.1 AIDS, Urbanization, Poverty

(2)

2.2 Adult children no longer feel responsible for their aged parents because they live far away from them in urban cities

Poverty prevents many people from supporting their aged parents as they have to move to the towns to find work.

(4)

2.3 The aged could help bring up the children

They could also give advice OR They could also give their blessings.

(4)

(10)

**Question 3**

3.1 He said that he had heard him barking again the previous night.

3.2 burglar, thought (2)

3.3 A cat on a fence was seen by me.

3.4 D

3.5 C

**Question 4**

4.1 She owns a bright, green, square Buick. (1)

* 1. missionary, refreshments, hostess. (3)

4.3 piece (1)

4.4 Owned a bright green square Buick (2)