



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

SENIOR PHASE

GRADE 9

NOVEMBER 2014

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P2

MARKS: 60

TIME: 2 hours



This question paper consists of 10 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (25 marks)

SECTION B: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT (30 marks)

SECTION C: SUMMARY (5 marks)

2. Answer ALL the questions.

3. Number the questions correctly, according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

4. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.

5. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (READING AND VIEWING)**QUESTION 1**

Read the text below and answer the set questions.

CELEBRATIONS OF LIGHT

1. Fireworks have been around in some form or another for more than a millennium, and are still one of the most spectacular ways to celebrate a grand event. If you think your cooking is bad, don't worry. Picture the mess made by a Chinese cook 1400 years ago who mixed together saltpetre seasoning with charcoal and sulphur. The dish went "bang!", and probably singed his eyebrows, because these ingredients form a basic version of gunpowder.
2. Actually, *Popular Mechanics* magazine disputes the fable and argues that he was in fact an alchemist, but I prefer the idea of a cook and some vigorously exploding prawn crackers. The Chinese already knew that chunks of bamboo would explode with a bang if you roasted them, and were using bamboo bangers to ward off evil spirits. So they began stuffing this newly discovered chemical concoction called "huo yao" (fire chemical) into bamboo stalks and throwing them into the fire to produce loud blasts. And voilà, the first fireworks were born.
3. We have grown a lot more sophisticated since then, and the New Year's countdown in Sydney, Australia, is stirring stuff. Sydney Harbour Bridge razzles, dazzles and shimmers in an amazing display of sound and light so spectacular that you will want to plan a New Year's holiday Down Under. But back to the Chinese, who soon stuffed rocks and metal into their firecrackers and fired them into the air towards their enemies, creating the first rockets. By the 13th century, scientists and military leaders in Europe and Arabia were making gunpowder to create cannons and muskets. Away from the battlefields, gunpowder was used to create fireworks to mark military victories and liven up public celebrations.
4. By the time of the Renaissance, pyrotechnic schools were exploding across Europe (pardon the pun) and Italy, in particular, became famous for its elaborate fireworks displays. In the 1830s the Italians discovered that by adding metals or chemicals, they could create bright, multi-coloured sparks instead of just the bangs and orange flashes of earlier efforts. They turned fireworks into an art form by developing shells that sailed upwards and then exploded in a starburst of colour.

5. England's earliest recorded fireworks display took place at Henry VII's wedding day in 1486. But by 1605, royalty had become the target, as Catholic rebels tried to blow up England's Houses of Parliament and assassinate King James I. One of their number, Guy Fawkes, had a decade of military experience and was put in charge of the explosives. But a whistleblower snitched and a search of the building revealed Fawkes guarding 36 barrels of gunpowder. The thwarting of the uprising has been celebrated ever since on 5 November, when an effigy of Guy Fawkes is thrown onto a bonfire and fireworks are let off across Britain (and many former colonies).
6. Americans have celebrated Independence Day on the fourth of July since 1776, when the first firework-fuelled celebrations were so successful that it has been repeated ever since. Indians around the world celebrate Diwali, the festival of lights, with fireworks, often using quieter varieties to enjoy the flash, rather than the bang.
7. But the mother of all firework displays is the one in Sydney, with the New Year's eve midnight fireworks attracting more than 1,5 million spectators. It is also televised to an estimated billion viewers around the world. The harbour is illuminated by seven tons of fireworks shooting up from the bridge and from barges on the river. It is certainly the best way to welcome the New Year with a bang.

[Adapted from an article in *Indwe* magazine December 2013]

1.1 Refer to paragraph 1. How long is a millennium?

- A 10 years
- B 100 years
- C 1000 years
- D 10000 years

(1)

Write down only the correct LETTER next to the corresponding question number.

1.2 Refer to paragraph 2.

1.2.1 Why is *Popular Mechanics* written in italics? (1)

1.2.2 What does the word "fable" tell you about the popular stories about the origin of fireworks? (2)

1.2.3 Why do you think the Chinese used "bamboo bangers" to ward off evil spirits? (1)

1.2.4 Why do you think the writer prefers the Chinese cook version of how fireworks were first discovered? (1)

1.2.5 Why is "huo yao" written in inverted commas? (1)

1.3 Refer to paragraph 3.

1.3.1 The writer refers to the experience of watching the New Year's fireworks display in Sydney as "stirring stuff". What does he mean by this? (2)

1.3.2 Identify a colloquialism used to refer to Australia. (1)

1.4 Refer to paragraph 4.

"... pyrotechnic schools were exploding across Europe (pardon the pun) ..."

Explain the pun in the above sentence. (2)

1.5 Refer to paragraph 5.

1.5.1 Guy Fawkes Day is celebrated on which day every year?

- A 4 July
 - B 1 January
 - C 5 November
 - D 25 December
- (1)

Write down only the correct LETTER next to the corresponding question number.

1.5.2 What is the purpose of the brackets used at the end of this paragraph? (1)

1.6 Refer to paragraph 6.

Why is "Independence Day" written in capital letters? (1)

1.7 Refer to paragraph 7.

1.7.1 What does the writer mean by "the mother of all firework displays"? (2)

1.7.2 "It is certainly the best way to welcome the New Year with a bang."

(a) What does the phrase "with a bang" mean? (1)

(b) Why is this a clever phrase to end the article with? (2)

1.8 Do you think the title of the article is effective? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

1.9 Find a word in the comprehension passage which has the same meaning as:

1.9.1 to burn slightly

1.9.2 to make by mixing different things together

1.9.3 brightened with light (3)

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

SECTION B: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT**QUESTION 2: IDIOMATIC LANGUAGE**

The words and phrases in COLUMN A below use words related to **fire** informally in different ways. Match them with their meanings in COLUMN B. Write down only the question (2.1–2.5) number and the letter (A–E) of the correct answer.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1 Baptism of fire	A Use against your opponent the same methods he or she is using against you
2.2 Get on like a house on fire	B To make a problem worse
2.3 Fight fire with fire	C To immediately start a good relationship with someone
2.4 Fired up	D A first experience of something, usually something difficult or unpleasant
2.5 Add fuel to the fire	E Excited, enthusiastic

(5 x 1)

(5)



QUESTION 3: CARTOON

Study the cartoon below and answer the set questions.



- 3.1 What is a “repeat customer”? (1)
- 3.2 How is the fireworks seller able to identify repeat customers? (2)
- 3.3 What point do you think the cartoonist is making about fireworks? (2)
- 3.4 Rewrite the following sentence in indirect/reported speech.
 The man said, “I can always spot the repeat customers”.
 Start your sentence as follows: The man said that ... (2)
- 3.5 Refer to the speech bubble used in the cartoon.
- 3.5.1 What is the name given to the three dots (...) used in the speech bubble? (1)
- 3.5.2 What is the purpose of this punctuation feature? (2)

[10]

QUESTION 4: ADVERTISEMENT

Study the advertisement below and answer the set questions.

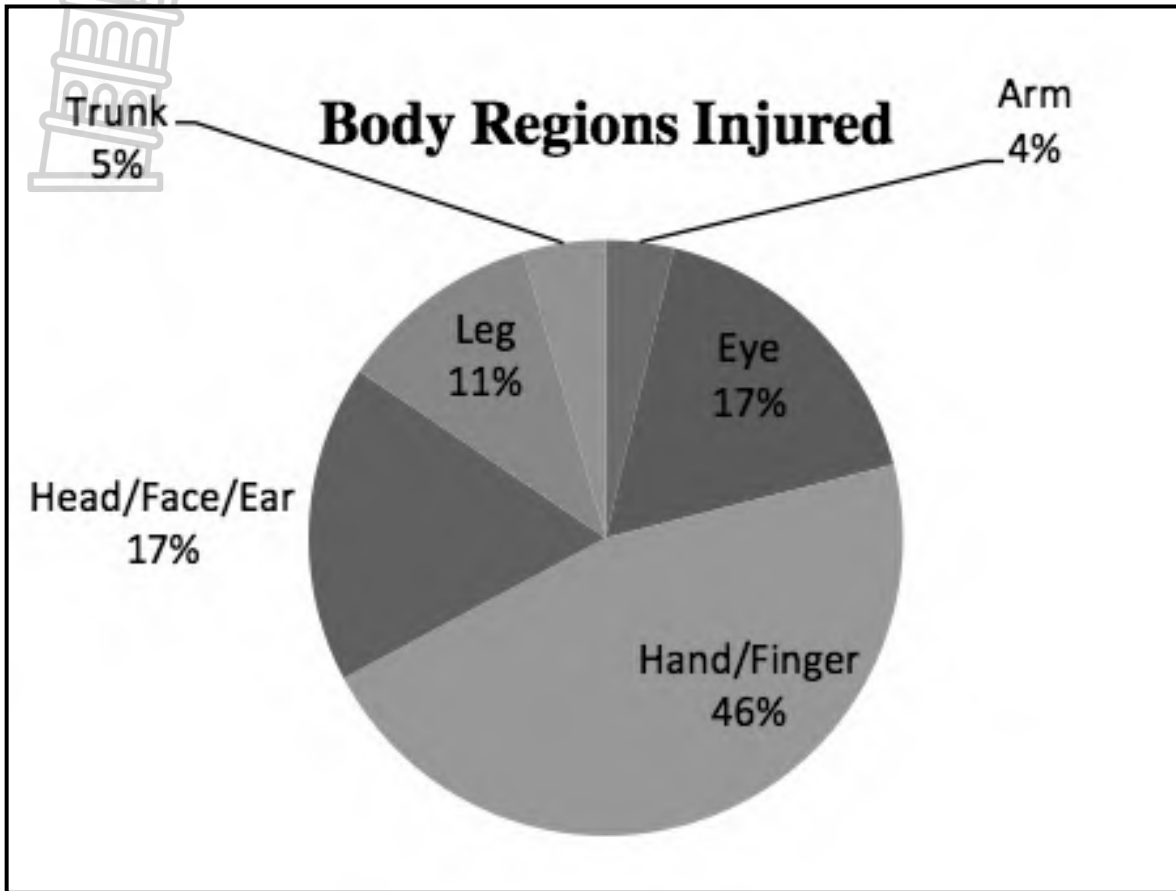


- 4.1 "On reflection" can have two different meanings.
- 4.1.1 Explain the two different meanings. (2)
- 4.1.2 What is this figure of speech called? (1)
- 4.2 Why do you think the advertiser has chosen to show the severely scarred face of the boy? (2)
- 4.3 Do you think this advertisement is effective? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 4.4 An apostrophe has been left out of the sentence: "On reflection throwing fireworks is an idiots game".
- Rewrite the sentence including the missing apostrophe. (1)
- 4.5 Comment on the two pieces of advice which the advertisement gives regarding fireworks safety. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 5: READING STATISTICS

Study the pie chart below (which shows **body regions injured by fireworks annually**) and answer the set questions.



- 5.1 Which body part is injured the most in fireworks accidents? (1)
- 5.2 Why do you think this body part is the most injured? (1)
- 5.3 What is the combined percentage for injuries to the head/face/ear and eye? (1)
- 5.4 What part of the body is the “trunk”? (1)
- 5.5 Who do you think would find these statistics useful? (1)

[5]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

SECTION C: SUMMARY**QUESTION 6****INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

Carefully read the text below. You are required to do the following:

- Summarise each of the seven points below **using your own words** as far as possible.
- Each point must be a full sentence.
- Number each point to match the number of the point in the passage.
- No point may be longer than TWELVE WORDS.
- Indicate the number of words used at the end of each point.

MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED IF YOU IGNORE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

SAFETY TIPS FOR GUY FAWKES

1. Fireworks can be spectacular, but are also dangerous. Traditionally Guy Fawkes is celebrated with an array of fireworks and sparklers. Although beautiful and spectacular to watch, fireworks are not without their dangers. If not used correctly, they can cause serious injuries and start fires.
2. Make sure of the municipal regulations on fireworks – in many urban areas it is illegal to light fireworks. You might have a nasty run-in with the law if you do. Check where the designated areas are and stick to them.
3. Keep a bucket of water nearby in case of a malfunctioning firework. Be sure to set off the fireworks in an area clear of people.
4. Fireworks should only be lit away from homes and other buildings, trees and cars. Never light fireworks on grass, but always on a smooth, flat surface such as concrete or the pavement.
5. Pet owners need to take special precaution in keeping their pets safe. Many pets are so traumatised by fireworks displays, they run away from home. So keep them locked up and away from the action.
6. Sparklers can be just as dangerous. Always light sparklers one at a time and wear gloves. Put finished sparklers with the hot end down in a bucket of water as soon as they have burnt out.
7. In an emergency do the following: Cool the burn with cold water for at least 10 minutes. Cut around material sticking to the skin – don't pull it off. Don't touch the burn or burst any blisters. Cover the burn with clean, non-fluffy material – cling film is ideal – to prevent infection.

[Adapted from <http://www.health24.com/Parenting/Child/Home/10-safety-tips-for-Guy-Fawkes-20131105>]

(5)

TOTAL SECTION C: 5
GRAND TOTAL: 60



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**ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE P2
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 60



This memorandum consists of 7 pages.

INFORMATION

1. This marking memorandum is intended as a **guideline** for educators. It is by no means prescriptive, exhaustive or complete.
2. Teacher discretion is advised where various interpretations/answers are possible.
3. This memorandum cannot list all specific responses offered by individual learners. All valid, well-motivated and well-explained answers must be accepted.




SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (READING AND VIEWING)

QUESTION 1

MARKING GUIDELINES FOR COMPREHENSION

- Where two or three facts/points are required and the learner gives a whole range, **only** the first two or three facts/points are marked.
- For multiple-choice questions BOTH the letter AND correct answer that is written out in full are accepted.
- For questions that require quotations from the passage, learners are NOT penalised for the absence of inverted commas.
- Where one-word answers are required and the learner provides a full sentence, a mark should be allocated as long as the correct word is highlighted or indicated in one way or another.
- For open-ended questions **no marks** are awarded if the learner only answers YES/NO/I AGREE/I DISAGREE without providing a reason. The reason/motivation must be considered.

- 1.1 C (1000 years) ✓ (1)
- 1.2 1.2.1 It is the name/title of a magazine. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.2 The word “fable” suggests that it is a story not based on fact. ✓
The real story/tale about the origin of fireworks is unknown or has been made up. ✓ (2)
- 1.2.3 They believed that the loud exploding sound would chase away evil spirits. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.4 It is more interesting/exciting. ✓ (1)
- 1.2.5 It is a Chinese word that has been translated into English / To give the meaning of the word in English. ✓ (1)
- 1.3 1.3.1 He means the experience of watching the fireworks is display is exciting/thrilling/emotive/rousing/magnificent. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.3.2 “Down Under” ✓ (1)
- 1.4 “Explode” has two meanings here. Firstly, it means that the pyrotechnic schools were spreading rapidly and suddenly across Europe. It also refers to the fireworks exploding. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.5 1.5.1 C (5 November) ✓ (1)
- 1.5.2 They have been used to add extra information. ✓ (1)

- 1.6 It is the name of a public holiday (a proper noun). ✓ (1)
- 1.7  1.7.1 The “mother of ...” means an extreme example of something which is the biggest, most impressive, or most important of its kind. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.7.2 (a) It means to start/begin something with a great deal of excitement / Something very successful and exciting. ✓ (1)
- (b) It is clever because the passage is about fireworks which produce a loud noise when they explode. “With a bang” can also mean to start something very successful and exciting. The writer has used a pun. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.8 Yes/No with a suitable reason/motivation. No mark awarded for saying Yes/No.
Yes, the article is about festivities involving fireworks which are beautiful to watch at night. ✓✓

OR

- No, the title only refers to “light” but an important part of a fireworks display is also the sound that they make when they explode. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.9 1.9.1 singed (paragraph 1) ✓ (1)
- 1.9.2 concoction (paragraph 2) ✓ (1)
- 1.9.3 illuminated (paragraph 7) ✓ (1)

TOTAL SECTION A: 25



SECTION B: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

QUESTION 2: IDIOMATIC LANGUAGE

- 
- 2.1 D ✓ (1)
- 2.2 C ✓ (1)
- 2.3 A ✓ (1)
- 2.4 E ✓ (1)
- 2.5 B ✓ (1)
- [5]**

QUESTION 3: CARTOON

- 3.1 A repeat customer is someone who buys again from a shop/company that they have used/bought from before. ✓ (1)
- 3.2 The repeat customers are the ones who have injuries (missing limbs/finger/eyes) they sustained while using fireworks. ✓ ✓ (2)
- 3.3 He is highlighting/emphasising that fireworks are very dangerous; they are explosives and the injuries they cause can be devastating. ✓ ✓ (2)
- 3.4 The man said that he ✓ could ✓ always spot the repeat customers. (2)
- 3.5 3.5.1 ellipsis/ellipses ✓ (1)
- 3.5.2 It is used to show where words have been left out of a sentence ✓ or at the end of a sentence to show that the thought expressed was not completed. (2)
- [10]**



QUESTION 4: ADVERTISEMENT

- 4.1 4.1.1 On reflection – after thinking carefully about it ✓
The second meaning would refer to the teenager viewing his reflection in the mirror. ✓ (2)
- 4.1.2 Pun ✓ (1)
- 4.2 The advertiser wants to reader to realise the danger of fireworks and show the terrible damage they can do. It is to shock the reader. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.3 Yes/No with a suitable reason/motivation. No mark for just saying Yes/No.

Yes, the advertisement is effective as it shows the danger and consequences of playing with fireworks.

OR

- No, people will still play irresponsibly with fireworks in spite of the warnings. (2)
- 4.4 On reflection throwing fireworks is an **idiot's** ✓ game. (1)
- 4.5 You should never throw a lit firework as it could explode in someone's face or burn part of their body. ✓
- You should never return to a lit firework as it could explode at any time. ✓ (2)

[10]

QUESTION 5: READING STATISTICS

- 5.1 Hand/finger ✓ (1)
- 5.2 People hold fireworks in their hands after they have been lit and they explode damaging their fingers and hands. (1)
- 5.3 $17\% + 17\% = 34\%$ ✓ (1)
- 5.4 The main part of the body, not including the head, arms, or legs. ✓ (1)
- 5.5 Municipalities, local government departments, fire departments, hospitals. ✓ (1)

[5]

TOTAL SECTION B: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY**QUESTION 6**

Use the following main points that the candidate should include in the summary, as a **guideline**.

- (1) Fireworks are dangerous and can cause injuries and fires. (9 words) ✓
- (2) Only light fireworks in areas where it is permissible. (9 words) ✓
- (3) Be careful when lighting fireworks and keep a bucket of water nearby. (12 words) ✓
- (4) Never light fireworks on grass or close to houses, trees or cars. (12 words) ✓
- (5) Keep your pets safe and locked inside for their protection. (10 words) ✓
- (6) Wear gloves when you light sparklers one at a time (10 words) ✓
- (7) Cool the burn with water for ten minutes and keep it clean. (12 words) ✓

MARKING GUIDELINES FOR SUMMARY

- Learners are required to present the summary in the prescribed format. A summary presented as a paragraph and **NOT** as seven points as required must still be marked. Look for seven points only. Subtract one mark at the end of incorrect format.
- Marks are only allocated for facts/points provided that are presented in full sentences.
- Learners must be able to write the summary in their own words as far as possible.
- Learners must indicate the correct number of words.
- Marks are allocated as follows:
 - 7 marks for 7 facts/points
 - 3 marks for style to be awarded as follows:
 - 3 marks – excellent interpretation, good use of own words, at least 5 of the points covered;
 - 2 marks – good interpretation, mainly uses own words, at least 4 of the main points covered;
 - 1 mark – fair interpretation, some copying from the original, at least 2 of the main points covered.
- Marks are deducted as follows:
 - If the summary is too long, only five (5) extra words are permitted. The rest of the summary is ignored.
 - If the summary is too short, but contains all the required information, the learner is not penalised.
 - Deduct 1 mark for omission of (or incorrect) word count.
 - Deduct 1 mark if summary is presented in paragraph format and not point-form. (10 ÷ 2) (5)

TOTAL SECTION C: 5
GRAND TOTAL: 60