GAUTENG PROVINCE
Department: Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

JUNE 2022

GRADE 9

ENGLISH
FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

TIME: **2 hours**

MARKS: **70**

12 pages

EXEMPLAR

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This paper consists of FOUR sections namely:

   SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

   SECTION B: VISUAL LITERACY

   SECTION C: SUMMARY

   SECTION D: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

2. Answer ALL the questions on ALL the sections.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully before attempting to answer.
4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Where one-word answers are required, write only the correct word.
6. For multiple-choice questions, write ONLY the correct letter (A – D) next to the question number.
7. Pay special attention to correct language use.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT A

Climate change has already hit Southern Africa. Here's how we know.

By **Jennifer Fitchett**, Associate Professor of Physical Geography, University of the Witwatersrand.

1. People still think of climate change as a phenomenon that we will only face in the distant future. That's partly because climate change projections about rising temperatures and extreme weather events are tied to future dates: 2030, 2050, or 2100.

2. We are already experiencing climate change and have done so for some time now. Over the past century, global temperatures have increased by approximately 1 °C. Sea level rise is already starting to affect certain low-lying coastal communities. The world is experiencing more frequent and intense extreme climate events.

3. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report: Physical Science Basis, released in September 2021, contains a comprehensive – and largely grim – assessment of the state of both recorded and projected climate change globally. The IPCC is the United Nations body for assessing science relating to climate change – a group of expert scientists from around the world, who author scientific reports on the state of the earth's climate and future climate change projections.

4. The 2021 conference was the 26th meeting of the parties, which is why it's called COP26. It's there that science is turned into policy. Such a policy is critical for the whole world – and urgent for Southern Africa. There's no avoiding the reality that Southern Africa is in the throes of a climate emergency.

5. Southern Africa has been experiencing high temperatures that last for three or more consecutive days known as a heatwave. It is already 2 °C warmer than a century ago.

6. A drought is defined as a prolonged period of low rainfall. The most severe, and best-known drought in Southern Africa was the "Day Zero" crisis in Cape Town. Although the increasing pressure for water in Cape Town played a role in this (approximately 3.7 million people were affected), a longer-term poleward displacement in the winter-rain-bearing westerlies, which bring the cold fronts and rain to Cape Town during the winter months, was a significant contributor to this drought.

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7. Southern Africa is also sensitive to El Niño induced droughts. During an El Niño event, East African countries tend to have heavy rainfall, while Southern Africa, usually experiences dry conditions. This was the cause of the 2015 – 2016 drought in South Africa's Kruger National Park, which resulted in the drying up of watering holes, and the widely publicised death of hippos and later, the culling of other large mammals.

8. Phenology, which refers to the timing of annually recurrent biological events, is affected by climate change. Scientists have recorded advances in the timing of fruit flowering and a delay in the sardine run along the KwaZulu-Natal coast due to warmer sea surface temperatures.

9. These shifts have an impact on agriculture and tourism, but more importantly demonstrate that climate change is influencing the natural environment.

[**https://theconversation.com/climate-change-has-already-hit-southern-africa-heres-how-we-know-169062**]

1.1 Who compiled this article? (1)

1.2 Choose the correct answer. Write only the correct letter (A – D) next to the question number.

What is "climate change"?

A The weather conditions outside right now in a specific place.
B A weather phenomenon we will experience in the future.
C A change in the usual weather found in a country.
D How hot or cold it is. (1)

1.3 Name two types of climate change projections. (2)

1.4 State if the following statement is TRUE or FALSE. Quote from the passage to prove your answer.

Climate change is already a reality. (2)

1.5 Refer to paragraph 2.

What is meant by "sea level rise"? (1)

1.6 How do you think the "sea level rise" is affecting communities? (2)

1.7 Refer to paragraph 3.

Quote ONE word which shows that the 6th Assessment Report is unfavourable/negative. (1)

1.8 What is the purpose of the IPCC? (1)

1.9 Who makes up the IPCC? (1)

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1.10 Why do you think it is important to write scientific reports on the state of the earth's climate and future climate change projections? (2)

1.11 Explain what the writer means by, "Southern Africa is in the throes of a climate emergency". (2)

1.12 Match the description from COLUMN B with the correct term in COLUMN A and write down only the number and correct letter on your answer sheet, e.g. 1.12.5 F.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1.12.1	Heat wave	A. El Niño
1.12.2	Drought	B. Killing of animals
1.12.3	Phenology	C. A period of dryness
1.12.4	Culling	D. High temperatures
		E. Plant flowering

(4)

1.13 What do you think 'Day Zero' refers to? (1)

1.14 Which TWO factors contributed to the "Day Zero" crisis? (2)

1.15 Discuss how "a delay in the sardine run" would impact agriculture and tourism. (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 25

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SECTION B: VISUAL LITERACY

QUESTION 2

Study the advertisement (TEXT B) below before answering the questions.

TEXT B: ADVERTISEMENT



[Source: https://www.google.com/search]

2.1 Who is the target audience in this advertisement? (1)

2.2 Choose the correct answer. Write only the correct letter (A – D) next to the question number.

The purpose of the text is to …

A convince people to buy Coca-Cola.
B convince people to drink Coca-Cola.
C convince people to enjoy Coca-Cola.
D convince people to recycle their Coca-Cola bottles and cans. (1)

2.3 Name TWO packing materials that can be reused. (2)

2.4 Identify the slogan in the advertisement. (1)

2.5 Identify ONE visual technique that the advertisement uses to support the message of the slogan. (2)

2.6 Explain what you think the “carbon footprint” refers to. (2)

2.7 Why should people reduce their “carbon footprint”? (1)

[10]

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TEXT C: CARTOON



[Source: www.google.com]

NOTE: In this text the young man's name is Archie and the older man is his father, Fred Andrews.

2.8 Quote ONE word from the text which indicates that there was a lot of paper. (1)

2.9 Identify ONE visual clue that the cartoonist uses to show Fred's shock at what he is seeing. (1)

2.10 Choose the correct answer. Write only the correct letter (A – D) next to the question number.

The intention of the cartoonist in the second frame is to …

A satirise.
B educate.
C entertain.
D inform. (1)

2.11 Do you agree that the cartoonist was able to achieve his objective? Motivate your answer. (2)
[5]

TOTAL SECTION B: **15**

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SECTION C: SUMMARY

QUESTION 3

Read the passage (TEXT D) below. Summarise what people can do to reduce greenhouse gases.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- List your SEVEN points in full sentences.
- Use your OWN words as far as possible.
- Number your sentences 1 – 7.
- Write only ONE point per sentence.
- Write each sentence on a new line.
- Your seven-point summary should not be more than 50 – 60 words.
- Indicate the total number of words you have used in brackets at the end of your summary.

TEXT D

There are several ways that governments, industries, and individuals can reduce greenhouse gases. Rather than driving your car to work every day, use public transportation, carpool, ride a bicycle or walk. We can also support the development of alternative energy sources, such as solar power and biofuels, that do not involve burning fossil fuels.

Plants take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Deforestation of rain forests is a large contributor to global warming and CO2 emissions, protecting existing forests and planting new ones can help balance greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Farms use large amounts of nitrogen-based fertilizers, which increase nitrogen oxide emissions from the soil. Reducing the use of these fertilizers would reduce the amount of this greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.

Recycling, repairing, and reusing items cuts down on greenhouse gas emissions associated with manufacturing and distribution. For instance, when we buy foods, we can use our own containers instead of plastic bags. Another example is after drinking the water from the bottle; we can reuse it or use our own bottle.

Besides turning off electricity when not in use, we can save energy by replacing old, failing appliances with more energy-efficient models and use compact fluorescent light bulbs.

Solid waste is any solid, discarded material, including what fills your garbage bags on garbage collection day. Solid waste is typically transported to a facility for incineration or burial. Burning waste also produces carbon dioxide, and waste that decomposes in a landfill, creates methane. Repair and reuse items when feasible. Compost your food and yard waste instead of sending more garbage to the landfill.

[Adapted from Home Guides, December 2018]

TOTAL SECTION C: **10**

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SECTION D: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

QUESTION 4

Read the text below before answering the questions.

TEXT E

South Africa's 'Reclaimers' Recycle 90% of Its Paper and Post-Consumer Packaging.

By Anita Powell

1. JOHANNESBURG — It's 6 a.m. on a chilly Johannesburg morning, and Luyanda Hlatshwayo is elbow-deep in a trash can, pulling out milk bottles, soda cans, the lid of a pot, a broken blender. His eyes light up as he hits pay dirt: a stack of used white paper.

2. Hlatshwayo, (35), has spent nine years sorting through Johannesburg's trash cans, making him a master of turning trash into treasure.

3. From the outside, his job looks easy. His tools are his hands and a homemade plastic dolly.

4. Hlatshwayo's job has a big impact: Academics estimate that reclaimers collect and recycle up to 90% of South Africa's post-consumer packaging and paper. As a result, SA has a recycling rate of just under 60%, a statistic that puts it on par with some European nations.

5. An average reclaimer would collect about 200 kilograms of waste a day. Multiplying that by 9,000 reclaimers, takes it to about 2 million tons.

6. Chairwoman of the African Reclaimers Organisation, Eva Mokoena learned the job from her mother and has been doing it, with great pride, for most of her life. "My area is clean because of me," said the mother of three proudly.

[**https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/reclaimers-recycle-up-to-90-of-south-africas-paper/**]

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4.1 Write the abbreviation ‘a.m.’ out in full. (1)

4.2 Match the part of speech in COLUMN B with the correct words from COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – F) next to the question numbers (4.2.1 to 4.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 4.2.6 G.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
4.2.1 chilly	A collective noun
4.2.2 collector	B proper noun
4.2.3 stack of papers	C common noun
4.2.4 through	D verb
4.2.5 Hlatshwayo	E adjective
	F preposition

(5)

4.3 Write down the meanings of the underlined prefixes in the sentence below.

Reclaimers collect and 4.3.1 **re**cycle up to 90% of South Africa’s 4.3.2 **post**-consumer packaging and paper. (2)

4.4 Identify the punctuation mark of the underlined word in the sentence below.

Hlatshwayo's job has a big impact. (1)

4.5 From the passage, provide a SYNONYM (a word similar in meaning) for **easy.** (1)

4.6 Refer to paragraph 1.

What does the idiom “***hits pay dirt*** “mean? (1)

4.7 Choose the correct answer from the options provided below. Write down the question number and the correct answer (A – D) next to it.

His tools are his hands and a homemade plastic dolly.

The sentence above is a … sentence.

A compound
B duplicate
C complex
D simple (1)

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4.8 Combine the following sentences into a single sentence.

Reclaimers collect glass bottles, for recycling.
Reclaimers collect plastic waste for recycling. (1)

4.9 Rewrite the following sentence in the past tense.

His eyes light up as he sees the stack of papers. (3)

4.10 Complete the following sentence by filling in the correct degree of comparison.

Luyanda is **proud** of the work he does but Eva Mokoena is _____. (1)

4.11 Rewrite the following sentence in the REPORTED SPEECH/INDIRECT SPEECH.

“My area is clean because of me," said the mother of three. (3)

TOTAL SECTION D: 20

TOTAL: 70

EXEMPLAR

END