GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

JUNE EXAMINATION
GRADE 12

2023

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

PAPER 1

TIME: **2 hours**

MARKS: **70**

12 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION:

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

   SECTION A: Comprehension (30)
   SECTION B: Summary (10)
   SECTION C: Language structures and conventions (30)

2. Read ALL the instructions carefully.

3. Answer ALL the questions.

4. Start EACH section on a NEW page.

5. Rule-off after each section.

6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

7. Leave a line after each answer.

8. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.

9. Suggested time allocation:

   SECTION A: 50 minutes
   SECTION B: 30 minutes
   SECTION C: 40 minutes

10. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

Read Texts A and B below and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT A

HOW LOAD-SHEDDING IS TEARING THROUGH SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMY

1. The latest high-level rolling blackouts in South Africa are taking its toll on various fundamental sectors of the economy. Eskom announced further load-shedding on Wednesday at stage 5. The power utility said that it is necessary to continue at stage 5 to limit the use of the emergency generation reserves.

2. The country's economy is facing an unprecedented scenario with load-shedding not only impacting food security and mobile networks, but business sectors and industries at large.

3. Earlier this month (6 September), Statistics South Africa reported that the country's gross domestic product (GDP)[1] decreased by 0,7% in the second quarter of 2022 – much of this decline was attributed to rolling blackouts which hobbled economic output.

4. The Bureau of Economic Research (BER) noted this week that the current round of load-shedding is likely to have a similar impact on the nation's GDP in the third quarter. "The intensity of the current power cuts threatens the GDP recovery from the 0,7% quarter-on-quarter contraction experienced in the second Quartile[2] of 2022. It also serves as another reminder of the urgency to fast-track increased private sector power generators, including securing funding for this," said the Bureau of Economic Research.

5. Alex Forbes' chief economist Isaah Mhlanga said Eskom's prolonged stage 6 load-shedding has already caused significant damage to the country's economy, with over R4 billion wiped from the GDP for each day it continues.

6. Speaking to The Money Show on 702, director at Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies, Saul Levin said that small businesses in the country are being heavily impacted by load-shedding – more so than their larger counterparts. "Small businesses are usually on the municipal grid, not Eskom's grid, so they can't even negotiate special deals like big businesses can," he said. He noted that the small and mid-size enterprises (SME) sector experiences load-shedding "with the rest of us", and typically can't afford backup generators or the solar system installations that bigger businesses can install to mitigate the impact of power outages. On top of this general vulnerability, Levin said that load-shedding also carries a huge cost for SMEs.

7. Large-scale network providers are also being hit in all directions by severe load-shedding and related battery theft – threatening their reliability and elevating costs. Speaking to eNews Channel Africa (eNCA), Stuart Perry, a science and technology engineering specialist, said that mobile towers need roughly 12 hours to recharge their batteries, but load-shedding is making it more difficult for them to keep up connectivity. Perry noted that above stage 2, it becomes difficult for mobile networks to manage as their battery backups and emergency reserves are relied on further. He said large-scale network providers like MTN are burning 400 000 litres of fuel to keep their towers running and ensure they have time to charge emergency backups. Network towers are interlinked; you may get a signal from a neighbouring one, but if they are susceptible to further load-shedding, connectivity could take a hit, said Perry.

8. Christo van der Rheede from AgriSA, an agricultural policy group, told eNCA that there are now serious concerns about the availability of fresh and consumable food in South Africa because of the recent load-shedding. Farms across the country have been forced to adapt to a 'new normal', with workers sometimes having to irrigate farms at night, rescheduling time slots for operations and trying to maintain cold storage systems that are crucial for preserving the freshness of foods.

9. Van der Rheede specifically stressed the issue of cold storage both within local and export markets. He said regions such as Joburg and Pretoria have big ripening facilities that harvest various fruits – if there is no cold storage, farmers might as well throw their produce away.

10. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) at Pan-African Investments and Research Services, Dr Iraj Abedian told Radio 702 that load-shedding also carried a host of 'silent' costs to the economy. "There is no way to quantify the damage done by load-shedding," he said, because the numbers and models simply cannot estimate what could have been, had load-shedding not existed or had been dealt with expeditiously. Some of these 'silent' costs to the economy include tens of thousands of jobs that are lost as a direct result of load-shedding; hundreds of thousands of jobs could have been created had load-shedding not happened; South Africa's reputation globally; a loss of confidence by the citizens in the government; the loss of skills and expertise due to emigration.

11. "It's not just energy that has been allowed to degenerate to this level of dysfunctionality and disruption and damage," Dr Abedian said. "Increasingly, our ports, rails, businesses and households have been negatively affected. That's disastrous. A turnaround is needed badly, and there should be absolutely no talk – only action."

[Adapted from: South Africa's Business Times]

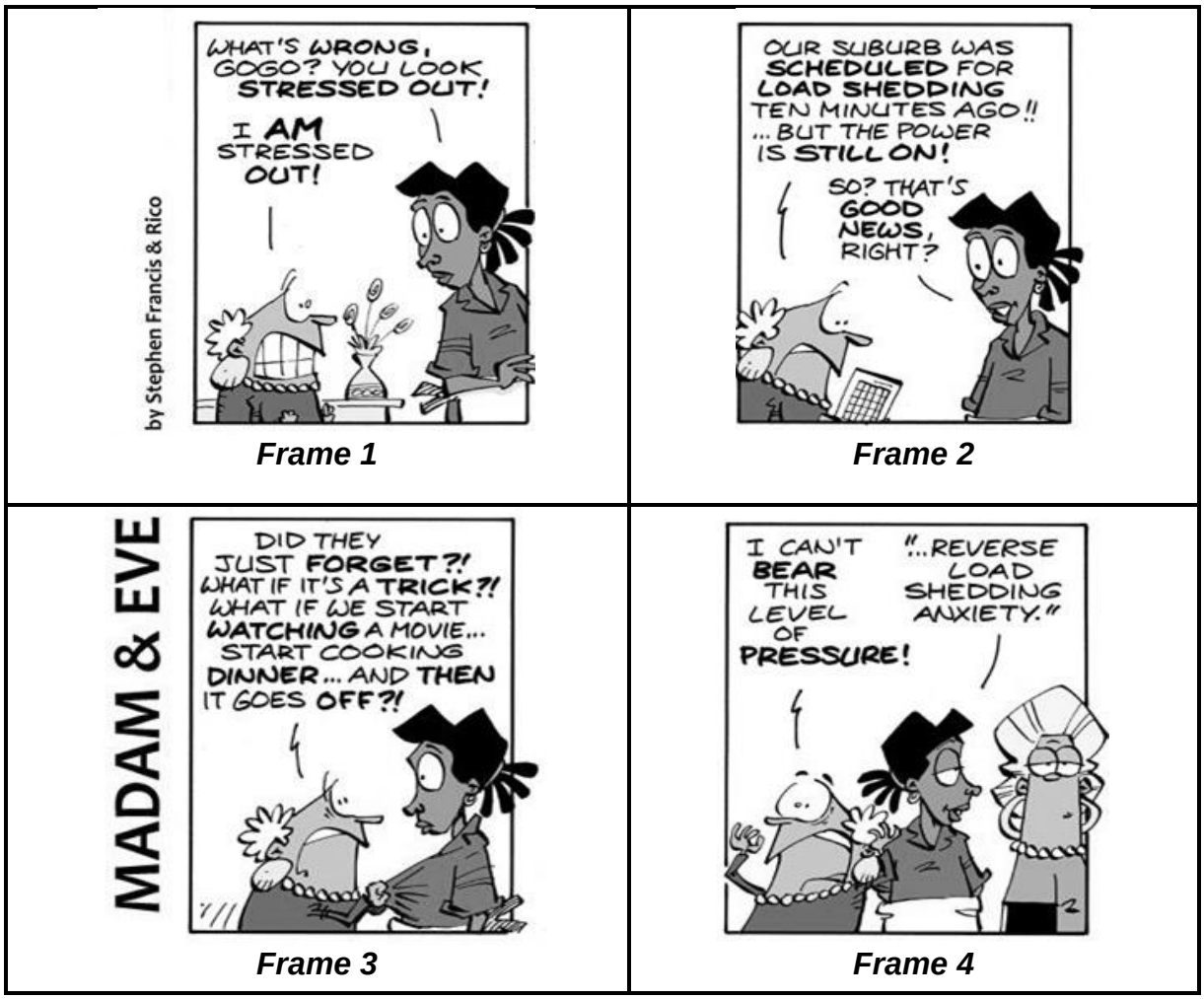
GLOSSARY:

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The value of goods and services produced in a country during a certain period

2. Quartile: Divided into four parts or quarters

AND

TEXT B



Frame 1 ***Frame 2***

Frame 3 ***Frame 4***

[Africatoons: Madam and Eve]

QUESTIONS: TEXT A

1.1 Refer to paragraph 1.

What message does the writer convey in the opening sentence? (2)

1.2 Refer to paragraph 2.

Indicate what the term “unprecedented scenario” reveals about the load-shedding crisis. (2)

1.3 Refer to paragraph 2.

Discuss the importance of mentioning the aspect of ‘food security’ in the context of load-shedding. (2)

1.4 Refer to paragraph 3.

Discuss how the diction in paragraph 3 illustrates the impact of load-shedding in South Africa. (3)

1.5 Refer to paragraph 4.

Comment on the writer's style with close reference to the text in paragraph 4. (3)

1.6 Comment on the writer's tone in paragraph 5 with close reference to the text. (3)

1.7 Evaluate the claims made by the writer in paragraph 6 in relation to the title of the article. (3)

1.8. Critically discuss how the writer develops his/her argument in paragraph 7. (3)

QUESTIONS: TEXT B

1.9 What does FRAME 3 reveal about Mother Anderson? (2)

1.10 Comment on the irony evident in the cartoon. (3)

QUESTIONS: TEXT A and TEXT B

1.11 Refer to both Text A and Text B.

To what extent does Frame 4 in Text B reinforce the ideas expressed in paragraph 11 of Text A? Justify your answer. (4)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY

QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS

TEXT C below, discusses how to plan a solar farm in South Africa. Summarise, in your own words, **the benefits of a solar farm in South Africa**.

NOTE:
1. Your summary should include SEVEN points and NOT exceed **90 words**.
2. You must write a fluent paragraph.
3. You are NOT required to include a title for the summary.
4. Indicate your word count at the end of your summary.

Text C

Planning A Solar Farm in South Africa

In recent years, the cost of solar photovoltaic panels has fallen dramatically, making them a much more viable option for large-scale power generation. Solar farms are now being built in many countries around the world, including South Africa. There are factors to consider when planning to build a solar farm, including the size of the farm, the type of PV panels, the amount of land available, and the climate. South Africa is a good location for solar farms due to its high levels of sunlight and relatively low cost of land.

The first step in planning a solar farm is to determine the size of the farm. This will depend on the amount of power that is required and the amount of land available. There are different types of PV panels to choose from, each with its own advantages and disadvantages.

The next step is to find a suitable location for the solar farm, preferably close to a power grid so that the electricity generated can be fed into the grid.

The best way to get started in the solar energy business is to hire a solar energy consultant. Solar projects are frequently designed to benefit educational institutions or large corporations. When you hire someone, you will need an employment tax identification number to file the employee's taxes correctly. If a tax board deems the panels and equipment to be permanent, the asset may be taxed as real estate.

Investing R1 million will help you start a solar farm. The return on investment is worthwhile because recurring revenue will pay dividends for years to come. The funds assist in the development of clean energy goals and in providing affordable energy to communities.

Some solar farms will be able to generate electricity for at least 30 years after they have paid for their systems in five to ten years. They help communities meet their energy goals while also providing access to affordable energy. With winter approaching, South Africans are increasingly turning to alternate power sources and heating sources.

[Adapted from *Future Solar Bright*, 21 March 2019]

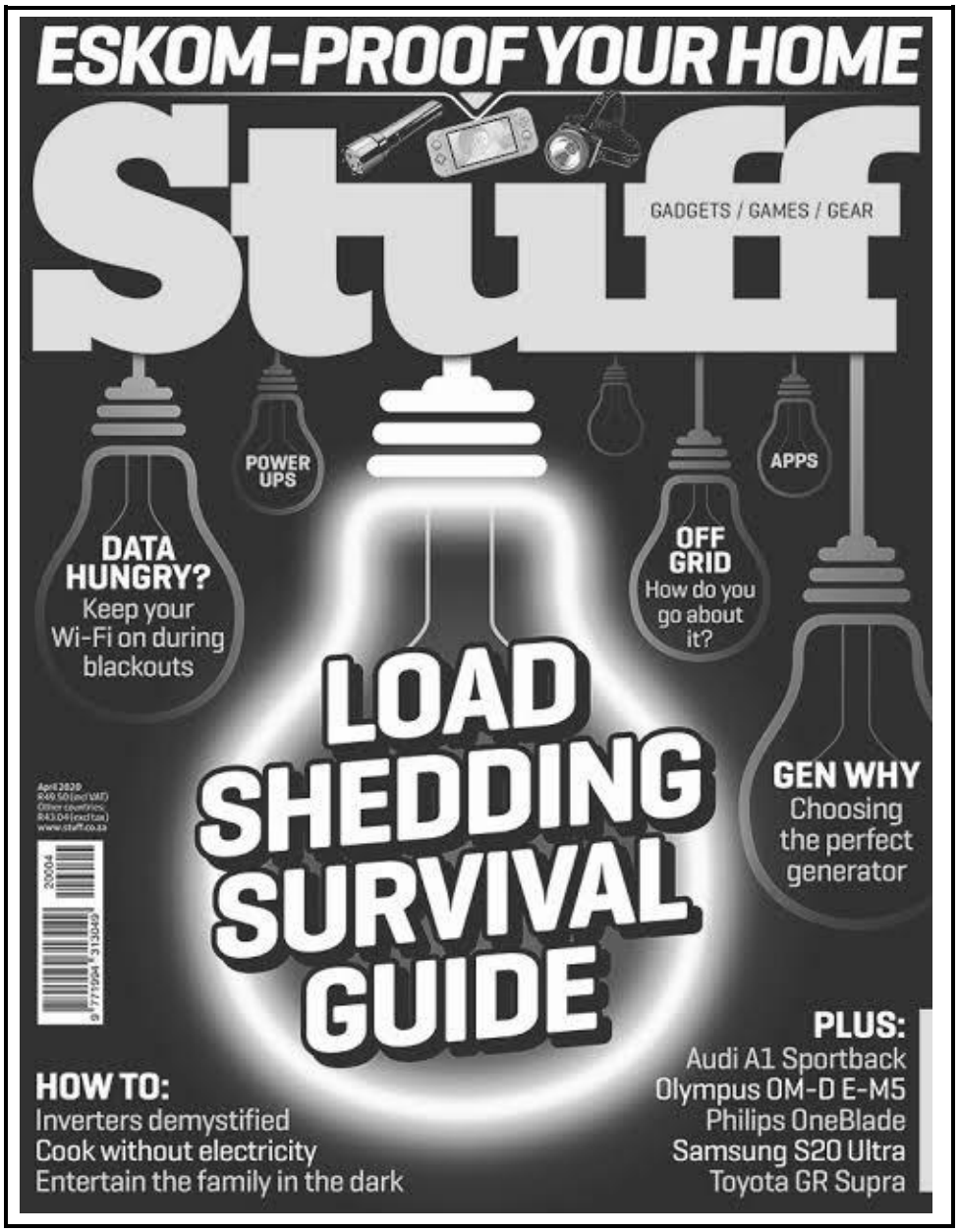
TOTAL SECTION B: 10

SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

Study the advertisement (TEXT D) below and answer the questions that follow.

Text D



[Source: Tm South Africa]

QUESTIONS: TEXT D

3.1 Account for the tone in the headline. (2)

3.2 Critically discuss the suitability of the illustration in conveying the message of the advertiser. (3)

3.3 Comment on the effectiveness of TWO advertising techniques (textual and/or visual) used in the advertisement. (3)

3.4 The words, 'power ups' and 'apps' are examples of …

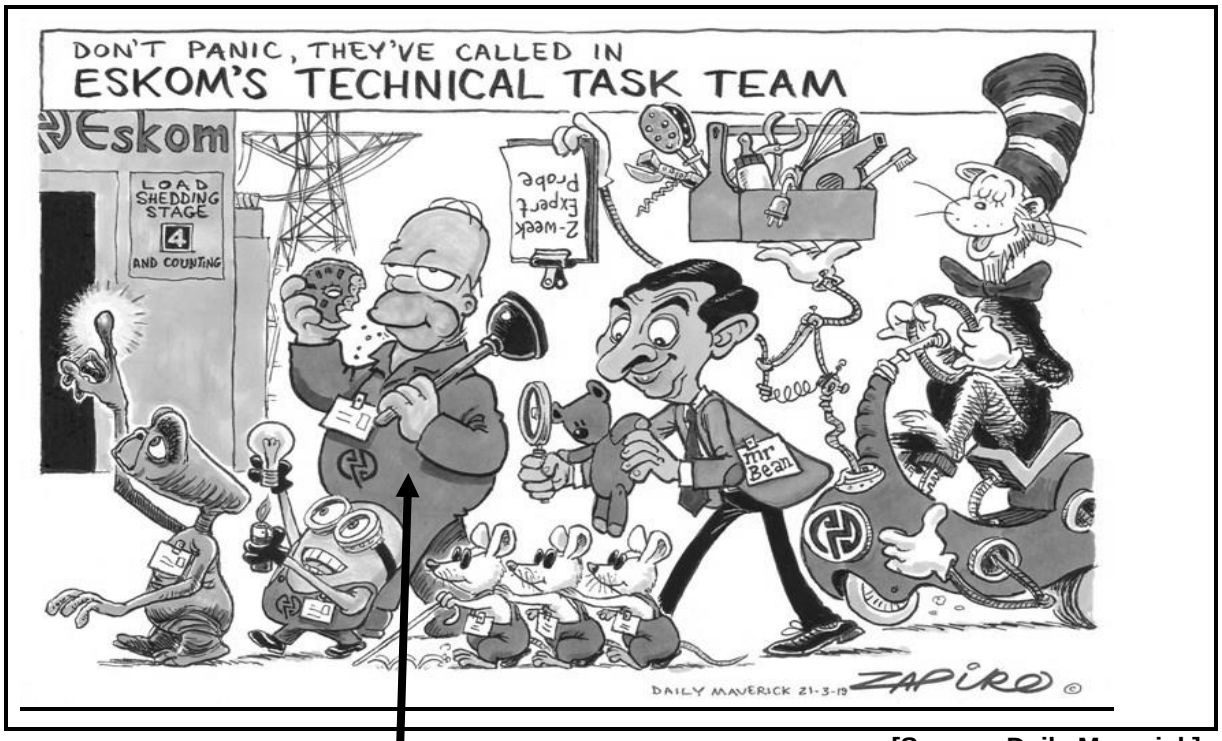
A spoonerism
B paradox
C jargon
D malapropism (1)

3.5 Provide a synonym for *demystified*. (1)
(10)

QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA

Study the cartoon (TEXT E) and answer the questions that follow.

Text E



[Source: Daily Maverick]

Homer Simpson

QUESTIONS: TEXT E

4.1 Describe how Homer Simpson's body language conveys his attitude towards the task at hand. (2)

4.2 Discuss how humour is created in the context of the cartoon as a whole. (3)

4.3 Evaluate the effectiveness of the notice on the Eskom building using visual and textual clues. (3)

AND

TEXT F



QUESTIONS: TEXT F

4.4 'Eskom drops festive season load shedding bomb.'

Rewrite the sentence above in the passive voice. (1)

4.5 Identify the part of speech of the underlined word:

'I'm dreaming of a LIGHT Christmas.' (1)

(10)

QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

Read TEXT G below, which contains some deliberate errors, and answer the questions that follow.

Text G

1. In a statement published in mid-November, Eskom said prolonged load-shedding would continue to be implemented over the “next few months” as the utility takes a large amount of generation offline.

2. “Due to the vulnerability and unpredictability of the power system, coupled with the prominent and paramount capital projects, maintenance and major repairs to be executed starting during the next few months, the risk of continued load-shedding remains quite high,” said Eskom COO Jan Oberholzer.

3. When MyBroadband asked the utility whether this forecast applied to this year’s holiday period, Eskom would only refer us back to the statement.

4. “Regarding any load-shedding outlook for the next 6-12 months — including the period you have mentioned — kindly refer to the statement Eskom published on 15 November 2022,” Eskom said.

5. My Broadband followed up and asked whether the utility could not be more specific regarding the outlook for the two - weeks, which include Christmas and New Year’s, as it had been able to in the past.

6. But Eskom did not reply again.

7. Based on it’s feedback, one can only conclude that Eskom does not know whether it will be able to supply enough power to the country in the festive season.

5.1 Account for the use of the quotation marks in the phrase “next few months”. (1)

5.2 Remove the redundancy in paragraph 2. (1)

5.3 Rewrite the abbreviation COO in full. (1)

5.4 What is the function of the hyphen in ‘load-shedding’? (1)

5.5 Provide the part of speech of the word ‘Christmas’. (1)

5.6 Correct the grammatical error in paragraph 7. (1)

5.7 Correct the prepositional error in the final paragraph. (1)

5.8 Rewrite the word ‘season’ in its adjectival form. (1)

5.9 Provide a homophone for ‘whether’. (1)

5.10 Correct the punctuation error in paragraph 5. (1)
(10)

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

TOTAL: 70