



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SOUTH AFRICAN SIGN LANGUAGE HOME LANGUAGE P1

NOVEMBER 2023

MARKS: 70

TIME: 2 hours

**This English transcription consists of 14 pages.
This should be used by the invigilator ONLY
in conjunction with the signed version.**

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This transcription of the question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: Comprehension	(30)
SECTION B: Summary	(10)
SECTION C: Language Structure and Conventions	(30)
2. View all the instructions carefully.
3. Answer ALL the questions.
4. Create a NEW folder for EACH section when recording yourself.
5. Sign the number of each question correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper before you record your answer.
6. Pay special attention to fingerspelling and SASL structure.
7. Sign fluently and clearly.
8. The Booklet for Rough Work is intended for rough work only and will NOT be assessed. Candidates must hand it in at the end of the examination.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1: VISUAL READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

View TEXTS A AND B and answer the questions.

TEXT A

LET'S SAVE OUR RHINOS!

- 1 Poaching is the illegal killing or capturing of wildlife. Annually millions of rhinos, elephants and other wildlife are poached. In Asia, rhino horns are used in the preparation of traditional medicines. Owing to the belief that the rhino horn is effective in curing illnesses, the demand for poaching is unrelenting. Once poached, the rhino horns are transported to Vietnam and from here to other Asian countries.
- 2 Rhinos live in Africa and Asia, and the species have certain differences. African rhinos have two horns above the nostrils and the one horn is typically smaller than the other. The Asian types of rhinos have only one horn. It is believed that the Asian rhino horns are more prized because they are more potent in medicines than the African rhinos.
- 3 African rhinos use their horns to fight and defend themselves from predators; they can spear and then toss animals. Asian rhinos are generally less aggressive and tend to fight with their bottom teeth and not their singular horn. African rhinos eat plants that are found lower on the ground while the Asian rhino eats leaves and plants that are higher off the ground and that hang low from trees.
- 4 In Africa, there are two species of rhinos called the white rhino and the black rhino. Their names have nothing to do with the colour of their skin as all rhinos are grey but they differ in physical appearance. The white rhino's mouth is wide and flat, and designed for easy grazing of grass and low-growing plants. There is a distinct hump on the back and the larger heads are close to the ground to feed. The front horn is larger than the back horn and can grow up to more than one metre. Males associate with females mostly during breeding season. They will eat and rest throughout the day and night. During hot weather they will wallow in mud to keep cool.
- 5 The black rhino's mouth is pointed to pull leaves from branches and pick fruit. Black rhinos are smaller than white rhinos and also have two horns. The head is smaller and they forage from higher trees and bushes. Black rhinos are commonly found in South Africa. They are less social than white rhinos and are active during the day and night. There are an estimated 5 600 black rhinos today and they are considered to be seriously endangered.

6 Why do people poach rhinos? The ongoing poaching of rhinos is due to the demand for their horns in Asian countries. Rhino horns consist of keratin, which is also found in turtle beaks and horses' hooves. While the medical use of the horn has been illegal since 1993, poaching continues. The medicine is used for treating gout, rheumatism, fever, headaches, food poisoning and typhoid. The horn is ground into a fine powder, dissolved in boiling water and consumed. Asians have inherited the belief that rhino horn is medicinal and consumers of this potion need to be educated that there is no scientific evidence that the horn can cure illnesses.

7 Poaching is very destructive and Namibia was the first country to try dehorning as a solution. The rhino is first darted with an injection and then dehorned. Without horns, the rhino should be useless to poachers. But poachers continued killing hornless rhinos for the stub that remains due to its high value. In thick bush, poachers still shoot the rhino as they cannot see that the horn is removed. Rhinos remain in danger as they need their horns for protecting their calves and defending territories.

8 The International Anti-Poaching Foundation (IAPF) was founded in 2009 to protect wildlife and their habitats and to empower women who live in the local communities alongside the endangered wildlife. The foundation trains, educates and empowers women to become rangers. The women who work as rangers have steady employment and consistent income. This has a positive impact on the community as their children remain in school, health care improves, poverty and disease are reduced, life expectancy increases and family planning is encouraged. Most importantly, the country's rapidly diminishing rhino population will be stabilised.

[Adapted from <https://www.iapf.org/news/rhinos>]

QUESTIONS: TEXT A

1.1 POACH THIS
YOU UNDERSTAND MEAN WHAT
EXPLAIN

Explain the meaning of poaching. (1)

1.2 RHINO HORN
TAKE-TO SPREAD
WHERE

Where are the rhino horns transported to? (2)

1.3 POACHING THIS ONGOING
REASON WHY
EXPLAIN

Explain the reason for ongoing poaching. (1)

1.4 AFRICA HORN
ASIA HORN
THIS BEST
WHY

Why are rhino horns from Asia better than rhino horns from Africa? (1)

1.5 AFRICA RHINO
ASIA RHINO
THIS THIS
DEFEND SELF
DIFFERENT HOW

What is the main difference in how African and the Asian rhinos defend themselves? (2)

1.6 RHINO WHITE BLACK
THIS THIS
MOUTH COMPARE
DIFFERENT WHY
EXPLAIN

Compare the shape of the mouth between the white rhino and the black rhino and give the reason for this. (2)

1.7 RHINO SKIN COLOUR
WHAT

- A BLACK
- B WHITE
- C GREY
- D BROWN

The colour of rhinos' skin is ...

- (a) black.
- (b) white.
- (c) grey.
- (d) brown. (1)

1.8 POACH PERSON
CHARACTER-INSIDE HIS
SHOW WHAT

What does the act of poaching tell you about the character of the poacher? (2)

1.9 RHINO HORN THIS
SICK SOLVE CAN
FACT
OPINION
WHICH
REASON GIVE

Rhino horns can cure many illnesses. Is this a FACT or OPINION? Give (2)
reasons.

1.10 POACH
HORN-CUT
THIS THIS BAD-BAD
WORSE-WORSE
YOU THINK WHICH
REASON TWO GIVE-GIVE

Poaching and dehorning are bad. Which ONE do you think is more destructive? (2)
Give TWO reasons.

1.11 RHINO
HORN-CUT
SMALL THERE RISK
WHY
REASON TWO GIVE-GIVE

Explain why a dehorned rhino is still at risk. Give TWO reasons. (2)

1.12 RHINO HORN-CUT WANT
FIRST HELICOPTER SHOOT INJECT MUST
YOU THINK IMPORTANT
WHY
REASON TWO GIVE-GIVE

Why do you think rhinos should be injected before dehorning? Give TWO (2)
reasons.

1.13 WOMEN RANGERS TRAIN
THIS POSITIVE
WHAT

What are advantages of training women to become rangers? (3)

View TEXT B and answer the questions.

TEXT B



[Source: <https://www.kariega.co.za/blog/rhino-thembi-dehorned-will-it-protect-her-against-poaching>]

QUESTIONS: TEXT B

- 1.14 PICTURE YOU LOOK
RHINO THERE WHITE BLACK
WHICH
REASON GIVE

View TEXT B. Is this a white or black rhino? Give ONE reason. (2)

- 1.15 PICTURE LOOK
RHINO THIS
POACH LEAVE WILL
REASON TWO GIVE-GIVE

View TEXT B. Is the rhino useless to the poachers? Give TWO reasons. (2)

- 1.16 YOU THINK
RHINO THESE
PROTECT PROTECT PROTECT WELL
DISCUSS

Do you think that there is enough being done to protect the rhinos? Discuss. (3)

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B: SUMMARY

QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS

TEXT C is an article on conserving electricity. Summarise the presentation.

- NOTE:**
1. Your summary should include SEVEN points.
 2. Your summary should be 2–4 minutes.

TEXT C

CONSERVING ELECTRICITY

Electricity is an essential resource to the commercial sector and is needed in factories, restaurants, supermarkets, schools, offices and for traffic lights. As ordinary citizens, we also depend on a reliable supply of electricity in our daily lives to operate our household appliances such as kettle, TV, microwave, iron, fridge, stove and heater and lighting.

Lights are necessary only in spaces that are being occupied, such as rooms where the family is sitting, eating, cooking, working or just having conversations. Switch off lights in rooms that are not being occupied or where nobody is doing any work. Avoid leaving lights on in rooms where it is not required.

Most people love a hot shower. It takes a lot of electricity to heat water in the geyser. Do not shower for a long time. Quick showers require less water and less electricity will be required to reheat the refilled water. Once the water in geyser is heated, switch it off and the water will remain warm for many hours.

Since COVID many people are now working from home. It has been proven scientifically that laptops use less electricity than desktop computers, which draws electricity continuously as these remain plugged in. Desktop computers are outdated and should be replaced by laptops in order to save on electricity.

Stoves and ovens are reliable for preparing our favourite meals. The downside is that stoves require lots of electrical energy to get your meal ready. You can save on electricity by using a gas stove or a fire with wood and coal to prepare food.

Most people prefer using warm instead of cold water for laundry. To avoid draining the geyser of warm water, which is heated by electrical power, wash clothes in cold water to save electricity and keep clothing colours bright.

Home appliances such as kettle, TV, computer, microwave and geyser use electricity continuously while they are plugged in. You can save electricity by wearing warm clothing instead of using a heater, avoid boiling a full kettle if you only need a cup of water and unplug the appliances when not in use.

Electricity is expensive because there is a shortage and the cost continues to increase every year. The growing population also increases the demand for more electricity. Everyday there is load shedding and people are frustrated. Education and businesses are affected so it is every person's duty to use electricity responsibly to avoid load shedding when the demand is high.

[Adapted from

https://www.privateproperty.co.za/advice/property/articles/our_top_tips_on_how_to_save_electricity.2021]

SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURE AND CONVENTIONS

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

View TEXT D and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT D



[Source: www.youtube/watch?v=emPgg1q07_I]

QUESTIONS: TEXT D

- 3.1 ADVERT
SETTING SETTING
TWO
GIVE GIVE

Identify the TWO settings in the advertisement.

(2)

- 3.2 CLIP THERE
ADVERT SIGNING MATCH NO
SIGNING CHANGE CORRECT

View the clip (THE BEST THINGS COME IN GLASS). Correct the signing to match the context of the advertisement.

(2)

- 3.3 CLIP THERE
LIGHTING USE
HOW

View the clip. How does the advertiser use lighting to create effect?

(2)

3.4 CLIP THERE.
GRANDMOTHER FACE HAPPY
ZOOM
WHY

View the clip. Why does the camera zoom in on the grandmother's happy face? (2)

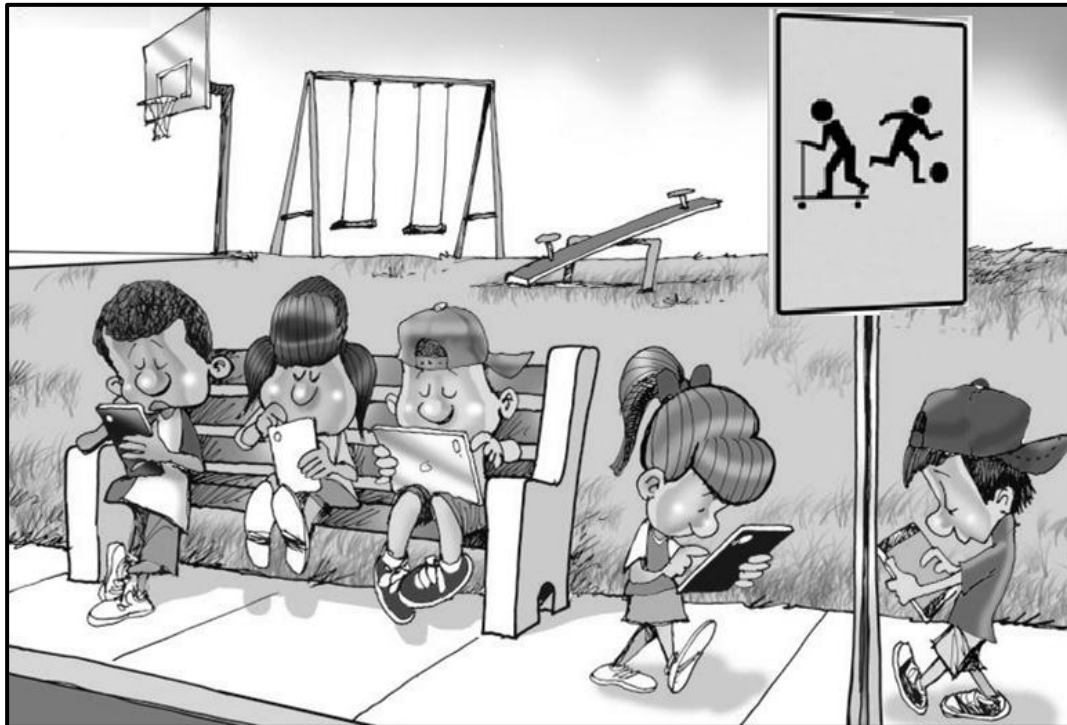
3.5 ADVERT
CHILDREN THERE
REASON GIVE

What is the advertiser's intention in using children in the advertisement? (2)
[10]

QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MEDIA

Study TEXT E and answer the questions.

TEXT E



[Source: <https://editorialcartoonists.com/cartoonists/varveg/cartoons/2015-72/varveg20150413/>]

QUESTIONS: TEXT E

- 4.1 CARTOON
CHARACTER SAME-SAME-SAME
HOW
EXPLAIN

State the similarities of the characters in the cartoon. (2)

- 4.2 CARTOON THERE
IRONY
EXPLAIN

Explain the irony in the cartoon. (2)

- 4.3 CARTOON PERSON THIS
MESSAGE THERE
WHAT

What message does the cartoonist want to portray? (2)

- 4.4 TEN YEAR AGO
PLAYGROUND LIKE-THAT
TODAY
PLAYGROUND LIKE-THAT
THIS THIS
COMPARE

Compare the cartoon with how the playground would have been 10 years ago. (2)

- 4.5 CARTOON PERSON
PHONE/TABLET
LARGE DRAW LIKE-THAT
YOU THINK
WHY

Justify why the cartoonist has enlarged the size of the phones/tablets. (2)
[10]

QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

View TEXT F and answer the questions.

TEXT F



[Story adapted from *God bless Africa*]

QUESTIONS: TEXT F

- 5.1 CLIP THERE
CLASSIFIER ONE FIND
CLASSIFIER THIS
GROUP
WHICH

View the clip. Identify ONE classifier and state in which category it belongs. (2)

- 5.2 DO HOW ADVERB
THERE THERE
DIFFERENT
HOW

View the clips. Explain how the adverbs of manner differ. (2)

- 5.3 CLIP THERE
NOUN WHICH

- A PROPER NOUN
- B COLLECTIVE NOUN
- C COMMON NOUN
- D ABSTRACT NOUN

View the clip. What type of noun is this?

- A Proper noun
- B Collective noun
- C Common noun
- D Abstract noun

(1)

5.4 CLIP THERE
MESSAGE THERE
NMFs INTENSIFY
HOW

View the clip. Discuss the non-manual features that intensify the message. (2)

5.5.1 CLIP THERE
SIGN CARRY
RIGHT NO
WHY
EXPLAIN

View the clip. Explain why the sign CARRY is incorrect in the context. (2)

5.5.2 SIGN CARRY
CHANGE CORRECT

Edit the sign CARRY to match the context of the story. (1)
[10]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30
GRAND TOTAL: 70