



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

101/01

Paper 1 Reading and Directed Writing

October/November 2021

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided.

Write in **blue** or **black ink**.

Do **not** use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
Exercise 2	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Exercise 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the opposite page.

Bright-Hearted Hospitality

The new Helium Boutique Hotel, located in the heart of the country's capital, Mombasa, possesses the quality and service you expect from over 500 Helium Group hotels worldwide. The property is owned by Public Service Fund and managed by Helium Group Inc.

Suitably located for both business and leisure, the Hotel rests within walking distance of all the services of the city. The iconic business has quickly become a recognisable landmark. As you step inside you enter a spacious hall to be greeted by welcoming, helpful staff ready to ensure that you quickly become part of the Helium experience.

Enjoy a pre-dinner drink at the lobby bar before being escorted to your table in the in-house restaurant to enjoy world-class food, where you will experience the famous Helium service and attention to detail. Accommodated guests can delight themselves in round the clock snacks, grab-and-go items as well as room service. On top of that, a buffet breakfast is served from 0630 hours. As part of their job creation

effort, the food and beverages are sourced locally from accredited suppliers.

You will find everything under one roof: top facilities for meetings and special events and a relaxing swimming pool. You will indeed get an experience that will remain with you long after you return home.

The property's accommodation has been carefully allotted the highest degree of comfort and convenience. The 124 guest rooms offer complementary Wi-Fi, a microwave, coffee/tea maker and mini refrigerators. The rooms also provide extra beds if you are travelling with children. To ensure that you are entertained throughout your stay, each room also has a 32-inch TV with DSTV. For the working traveller, there is a spacious work area with a desk, a comfortable office chair and remote printing services. When booking more than five rooms you automatically qualify for a special offer.

For more information you can visit our website at www.heliumboutiquehotel.com or contact us at +234 3402 6800.

- (a) Who manages the Helium Boutique Hotel?
..... [1]
- (b) How many Helium Group Hotels are there world-wide?
..... [1]
- (c) Why is the hotel's location attractive to visitors?
..... [1]
- (d) How does the hotel make visitors feel at home?
..... [1]
- (e) Where does the hotel buy their supplies?
..... [1]
- (f) How long will the visitor remember the Helium experience?
..... [1]
- (g) Why is travelling with children not stressful for the visitor?
..... [1]
- (h) Name **two** things that ensure a comfortable working environment.
..... [1]
- (i) How does one qualify for a special offer?
..... [1]
- (j) How can one contact the hotel?
..... [1]

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 2

Read the following passage and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED COTTON

The first genetically modified (GM) cotton in the country was grown by Nisela Farms at Nsoko. It is usually ready for harvest in April every year. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) website, GM organisms are plants or animals whose genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating or combination. They go on to explain that it allows selected individual genes to be transferred from one organism to another through a process called genetic modification.

The GM cotton grown at the farm currently covers about 100 hectares. They are the largest growers and the project started in mid-November 2018. The 100 hectares was planted as a trial and if the expected results are yielded, they might go on to plant 700 more hectares. It is still too early to tell whether the desired results will be yielded but it will be exciting to get about 400 tonnes per hectare as that would maximise profits.

The growing of GM cotton was prompted by the drought that affected the country for about 3 years. This made Nisela Farms to think outside the box as sugar cane and maize were no longer viable in the region due to water scarcity. Growing GM cotton has its advantages: it does not need a lot of water and the weather conditions in the area are ideal. Conventional cotton on the other hand, gave problems until the new technology was discovered. However, some people were against the idea of growing this cotton in the country but the farmers felt it was the way to go. They

thought there was nothing wrong in growing this cotton but agreed that there were certain conditions which had to be adhered to. They followed all regulations to avoid undesirable environmental consequences.

There were other challenges associated with growing GM cotton but the farmers had to learn to deal with them. They also learnt how to prevent outbreaks and any accompanying factors. Environmental issues were on top of their agenda and taken seriously. Some measures were put in place, for example, there is a car disinfectant by the gate for the purpose of ensuring that no foreign material is brought into the farm and none is carried out as well. On top of that, the exact number of GM seeds brought into the farm is accounted for: both planted and not planted. The unused seeds are stored safely and there are proper controls in place to ensure they are not misplaced.

Research carried out revealed that planting GM cotton within the proximity of conventional cotton is risky and should not be done. It was also established that pesticides used for GM cotton were harmful to the environment. However, this was not true because the pesticides used are the same as those used for conventional cotton. This therefore means they are not harmful to the environment. Even then, the farmers ensured that there were no conventional farms anywhere close to their farm as residents of the area had stopped growing cotton.

- (a) How does genetic modification happen?
..... [1]
- (b) What would be the expected yield if they planted 700 hectares more?
..... [1]
- (c) What encouraged the growing of GM cotton?
..... [1]
- (d) What conditions favour the growing of GM cotton?
..... [2]
- (e) What proof is there that pesticides are not harmful to the environment?
..... [1]
- (f) What precautions do GM farmers need to take? Give **four** details.
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 3

Read the following passage about Zuzani Bengu and fill in the form on the opposite page.

Better known for her SABC1 show, Trends and Legends, Zuzani Bengu generally identifies herself as a South African model, radio presenter, and a TV personality. She was born on December 12, 1988, in Transkei, in South Africa. The media sensation grew up in a loving family whose care and support helped her to lay a solid foundation and find direction early in life.

At a tender age, Zuzani developed an interest in several hobbies, and this tremendously improved her personality. So outgoing was the girl that she once emerged top in a beauty contest and was crowned Miss Teen South Africa. Zuzani attended the Clarendon Girls High School in East London. Her hobbies included debating and drawing, which, to her admission, played a significant role in shaping her character.

Zuzani ventured into the media industry with little besides her talent and passion for the game, and today, her achievements are out for all to see. Sometimes, a passion for something is all that matters for

someone to get started. After a brilliant four-year stint at SABC1, she left to pursue her studies in journalism at Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

Why did Zuzani leave SABC? Well, that was all inspired by her personal belief in dynamism. She firmly believes that life is all about someone moving from one level to another so that you do not look back later and regret at the opportunities that were lost due to the fear of breaking new frontiers.

Ordinarily, Zuzani prefers to keep her personal life as private as possible. However, on a session at Kaya FM, she opened up and shared a bit about her husband and her son. She said that she first met her husband in Durban while attending a friend's 24th birthday party. They soon became friends and eventually their friendship advanced into a lifelong commitment. On December 11, 2015, they tied the knot in a glamorous western wedding at the Preston Manor venue in East London. Soon after, they had a son, Simengaye.

Imagine that you are Zuzani Bengu, fill in the form on the opposite page.

SECTION A (Use block letters)

Full Name: [1]

Date and place of birth: [1]

High School Attended: [1]

Show you presented: [1]

SECTION BHobbies (**circle two**)

Modelling drawing radio-presenting debating [1]

Pageant won: [1]

SECTION C

1. Write **one** sentence of **12 to 20 words** explaining how you got to where you are right now in life.

.....
 [2]

2. Write **one** sentence of **12 to 20 words** advising the youth about pursuing new ventures.

.....
 [2]

Exercise 4

Read the following passage about dreams and answer the questions on the opposite page.

Dreams

For centuries, people have questioned the meaning of dreams. Early civilisations thought of dreams as a medium of communication between humans and the gods. The Greeks and Romans were convinced that dreams could predict the future. Since then, times have changed. Now there are many different theories on dreams and their meanings.

In general, researchers divide sleep into two principal phases: rapid eye movement (REM) and non-rapid eye movement (non-REM). Dreaming occurs during the rapid eye movement cycle of sleep. The body and brain are in a unique state during rapid eye movement sleep. The eyes move back and forth under the closed lids, hence the name. Brain waves are in many ways similar to those during the waking state. At the same time, the major muscles of the body are in a kind of paralysis, so that they move a little, if at all. Usually, rapid eye movement sleep happens 90 minutes after falling asleep.

While we often enjoy recalling our dreams the following day, it is important to know if there is any significance in dream meanings. Different theories try to offer different insights to that. One theory states that dreams are merely electrical brain impulses that pull random thoughts and imagery from our memories. This theory suggests that humans construct dream stories after they wake up to make sense of the dream.

Another theory describes dreaming as some form of defence put in place by our

brains to prepare us for scary events. If this theory is to be believed, it could be assumed that we dream more often when in a state of fear or anxiety.

To add to that, another theory suggests that they help in cognitive processes. For instance, a lot of research has shown that dreams help us absorb new information and there is mounting evidence that it strengthens people's memories.

If you believe your dreams are revealing something to you, there are certain things you can do to interpret them. You may want to do a comparative analysis between the imagery and actions in the dream to the events of your previous day. You can achieve that by keeping a daily journal of your dreams. Hopefully, you will start noticing connections between your dreams and your daily struggles and achievements.

While it may be difficult to interpret dreams, more can be said about the benefits of dreaming. Dreams may help us self-examine our emotions, thoughts and actions. Our dreams are full of information, advice, guidance and even warnings we need to know about ourselves and about our lives. Apart from the emotional benefits, dreams can also aid creativity and many ideas for famous songs, paintings and films came from them. Finally, according to a recent study, psychologists have discovered that dreams may actually influence one's daily mood in a positive way.

You are going to present a talk on dreams. Prepare notes for your talk. Make notes under each heading.

Ancient beliefs about dreams

-
-

What happens during REM sleep

-
-
-
-

Theories about the meaning of dreams

- Help with cognitive processes
-
-

Benefits of dreams

-
-
- positively influence our mood

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 5

Read the following passage and write a summary about the uses of sand and the adverse consequences of sand mining. Your summary should be about 100 words long (and not more than 120 words).

You will receive up to 6 marks for content and up to 4 marks for style and accuracy of language.

The Sand Wars

Sand is the world's second most consumed natural resource. It may seem trivial but, sand is a critical ingredient of our lives. It is the primary raw material for modern construction and is used in the production of high tech equipment such as silicon chips in our cellular phones and computers. But believe it or not, the world is facing a shortage of sand. How can we possibly be running out of a substance found in virtually every country on earth and that seems essentially limitless?

The main driver of this crisis is rapid urbanisation. Every year there are more people on the planet, with an ever growing number of them moving from the rural countryside into cities, especially in the developing world. Creating buildings to house all those people, along with the roads to knit them together, requires extraordinary quantities of sand. Infact, there is so much demand for certain types of construction sand that Dubai, which sits on the edge of an enormous desert, imports sand from Australia.

However, sand is not only used for buildings and infrastructure. It is also used to manufacture the very land beneath our feet. From California to Hong Kong, ever-larger and more powerful dredging ships vacuum up millions of tonnes of sand from the sea floor each year, piling it up in coastal areas to create land where there was none before. Dubai's palm-tree shaped islands are perhaps the most famous artificial land

masses that have been built from scratch in recent years.

This new real estate is valuable, but it often incurs steep costs. Ocean dredging has damaged coral reefs in Kenya, the Persian Gulf and Florida. It tears up marine habitat and muddies waters with sand plumes that can affect aquatic life far from the original site. In some countries, there are livelihoods destroyed by dredging. In China, land reclamation has wiped out coastal wetlands, annihilated habitats for fish and shorebirds, and increased water pollution.

Mining sand to use in concrete and other industrial purposes is, if anything, even more destructive. Sand for construction is most often mined from rivers. It is easy to pull the grains up with suction pumps or even buckets, and easy to transport once you have got a full boatload. The churned-up sediment can cloud the water, suffocating fish and blocking the sunlight that sustains underwater vegetation.

The competition for sand has grown so intense that in many places, criminal gangs have gotten into the trade. They dig grains up by the megatonne to sell on the black market. In parts of Latin America and Africa, children are forced to work as virtual slaves in sand mines. The gangs get away with all this the same way organised crime does everywhere – by paying off corrupt police and government officials to leave them alone.

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