

# education

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**NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

**NORTH WEST PROVINCE  
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION**

**GRADE 10**

**ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE  
PAPER 1 (LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT)  
JUNE 2018**

**TIME : 2 HOURS**

**MARKS : 70**

This question paper consists of 13 pages (including this cover page).



**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of THREE sections:

SECTION A: Comprehension (30)

SECTION B: Summary (10)

SECTION C: Language in context (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 set.

**TEXT A**

**PEDAGOGY<sup>1</sup> OF TRAINING IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS  
TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHERS AND BEYOND...**

- |   |  |                                  |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | A German television programme on SAT3 posed questions such as: suppose you die, who will become the owner of your web site. In the following article we try to unravel the implications of these developments for the pedagogy <sup>1</sup> , content and planning of teacher training for ICT in education.   |                                  |
| 2 | Helping pupils and students to learn to know is not easy when we are dealing with ICT. The introduction of ICT has changed both the process of learning and the content to be learned in many ways. ICT is not only a matter of equipment, computers and informatics; we are also moving towards an information and communication society, affecting all aspects of life, work, and play.  | 5                                |
| 3 | Also, the disciplines taught in schools and universities are changing as a consequence of these new technologies; depending on the domain new tools have been developed that are instrumental to the domain and to working in that domain. For instance, ICT has brought new tools for analysis as is the case in DNA research and remote sensing, new tools for documentation such as word processors, databases and spreadsheets, and new tools and strategies for searching databases such as the visible web (using search engines and subject directories) or the invisible web (by consulting specific databases like <i>Librarians Index</i> , <i>AcademicInfo</i> and <i>Infomine</i> ). Also, ICT is changing the scale of analysis both in breadth and depth (e.g. the increasing amount of data that can be dealt with has changed the face of astronomy or DNA research), it has changed the process of text composition from linear writing to parallel text processing, it has given rise to new metaphors like the information processing metaphor that has changed psychology, and it has given birth to new methods (such as in mathematics). These changes all influence the way these disciplines develop and how they are being taught. The introduction of the graphical calculator in mathematics education has changed the face of high-school maths from an elegant science grounded in theorem proof to a toolbox grounded in processing power. | 10<br><br>15<br><br>20<br><br>25 |
| 4 | Developments like these also have indirect and unexpected influences on other domains of life, such as the cold cases in crime that are now being reanalysed using large databases and DNA technology. Many of these effects are unexpected and unintended and have both desirable and undesirable aspects. It takes some time before these indirect effects become apparent.  | 30                               |

5	Not only do disciplines and their applications change, but the resources that are available to study also change due to ICT. This is especially the case with respect to the privilege of access to knowledge. At first, knowledge could only be found at 'protected sites' such as libraries and teachers' heads, which were protected in more than one way. Access was often regulated by school enrolment or membership cards, while the quality of what was offered was controlled by inspection agencies and councils. Think of school boards in the United States that determine what books are fit to be part of a school library collection. These resources remain available, but are complemented by open Internet sites, which are available from everywhere for everyone.	35
6	This means that learning may change in two ways: the answer to learning goals is no longer only found by asking an authority (either in person or in the form of a recommended book) but also on the Web; as a consequence students must learn how to search, and maybe more importantly, they must learn how to determine the relevance and the quality of the information found (Marchionini, 1999; McKenzie, 1998; Shapiro & Hughes, 1996).	40
7	The implications that these developments will have for educating and raising new generations are hard to keep track of, let alone predict. The faster things develop, the fewer ready-made products, procedures or teaching principles will be available.	45
8	Things are even more complicated because present learning generations have their own stake in this process. The Internet, with its easily accessible resource repositories <sup>2</sup> , is heavily used for school and hobbies (for downloading music files, book summaries and all kinds of reports, all of unknown quality and through legal and illegal services).	50
9	Finally, students are increasingly using facilities such as chat rooms, communities, SMS (short message service) sites, etc. In this respect they may have more experience than their teachers.	54
	[Adapted from <a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rtp20">https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rtp20</a> ]	60

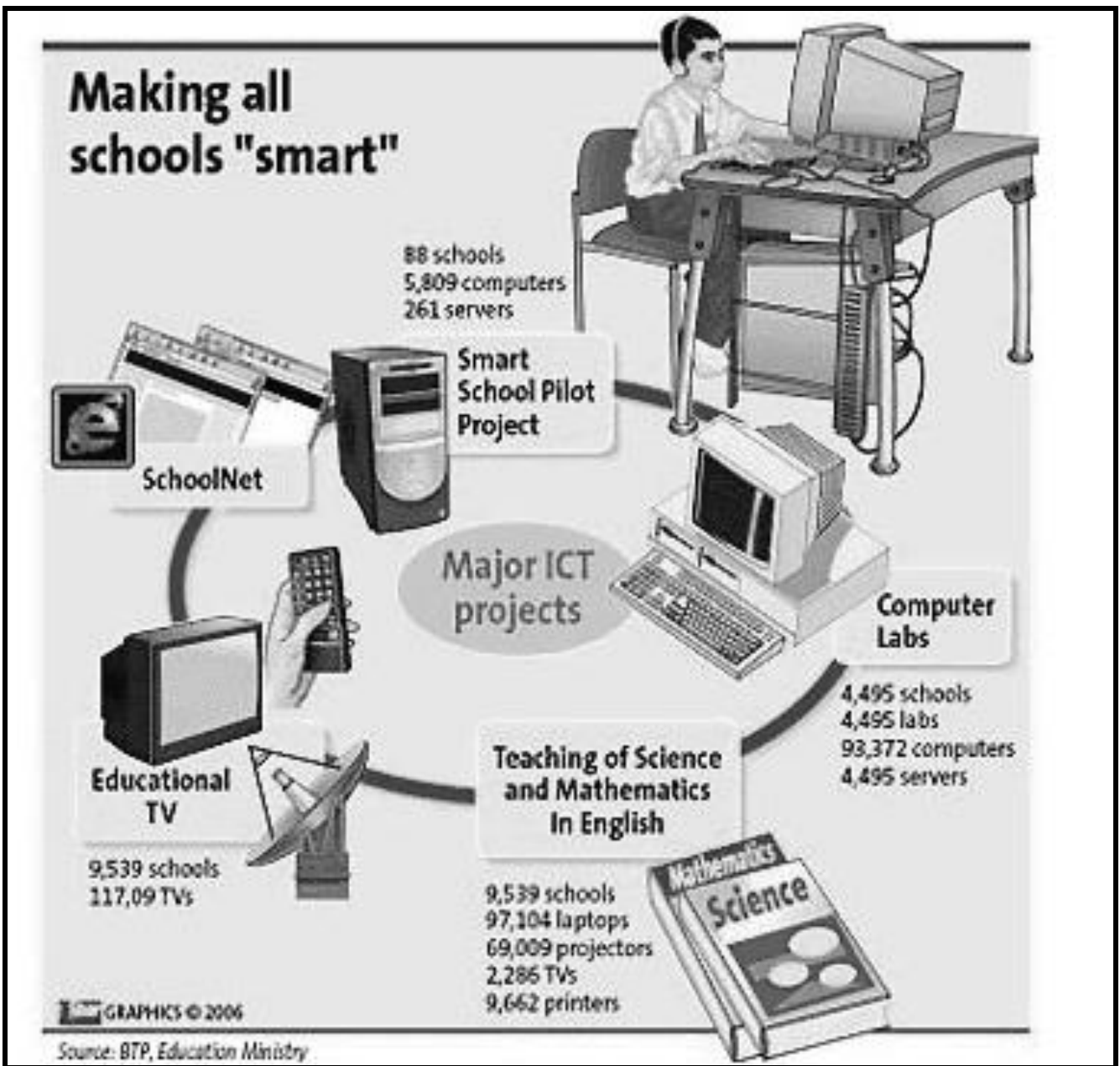
## GLOSSARY

<sup>1</sup>pedagogy – the study of the methods and activities of teaching

<sup>2</sup>repositories – formal places where things are stored and can be found

AND

**TEXT B**



**QUESTIONS: TEXT A**

- 1.1 What do you understand by the expression 'to unravel the implications of these developments' (line 3)? (2)
- 1.2 Explain what the writer means by 'Helping pupils and students to learn to know' (line 5). (2)
- 1.3 The acronym ICT appears several times in the passage.  
What does it stand for?

Choose the correct answer by writing ONLY the LETTER corresponding with the right answer next to the question number.



- A Internet Communities Training
- B Internal Computer Translation (1)
- C Information and Communications Technology
- D Informal Communication Technology

- 1.4 Refer to paragraph 3.  
Mention TWO positive changes brought about by the usage of ICT at schools and in universities. (2)
- 1.5 Refer to paragraph 4.
- 1.5.1 What is the change brought by the prefix re- in the word 'reanalysed' (line 30) as used in this paragraph? (2)
- 1.5.2 What is the probable reason for the 'cold cases' to be 'reanalysed'? (2)
- 1.5.3 How do the prefixes un- and in- affect the words on which they are used in this paragraph? Refer to two words that use these prefixes respectively. (2)
- 1.6 Refer to paragraph 5, line 37.  
Give a reason for the writer's use of inverted commas in line 37. (2)
- 1.7 Refer to paragraph 8, line 56.  
'...is heavily used for school and hobbies...'
- 1.7.1 Refer to what the writer says in this paragraph and mention an example for each use of ICT as cited in this line. (i.e. Give an example wherein it is used for school and wherein it is used for hobbies.) (2)
- 1.7.2 Choose whether you would use ICT for school or for hobbies and give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 1.8 Refer to paragraph 9.  
Do you agree with the writer in what s/he says in this concluding paragraph?  
Justify your response with reference to the text as a whole or to your general experience. (3)

**QUESTIONS: TEXT B**

- 1.9 What is your understanding of the caption 'Making all schools 'smart''? (2)
- 1.10 Mention ONE major ICT project highlighted on TEXT B. (1)
- 1.11 What is your understanding of a 'pilot project'? (2)

**QUESTION: TEXTS A AND B**

- 1.12 In your view, does TEXT B support the views expressed in paragraphs 5 and 6 of TEXT A?  
  
Justify your response. (3)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 30**

**SECTION B: SUMMARY****QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS**

TEXT C provides a discussion on the use of technology in education. Summarise in your own words, **the advantages of using technology in education.**

- 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 the title for the summary.
  4. Indicate your word count at the end of your summary.

**TEXT C****THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION**

Technology that is made use of in the classroom is very beneficial in helping the students understand and absorb what they are being taught. For instance, since there are a number of students who are visual learners, projection screens connected to computers could be put in classrooms to let the students see their notes as opposed to simply sitting down and listening to the instructor teach.

There is a number of very good software that can be used to supplement the class curriculum. The programs make available to students quizzes, tests, activities and study questions that could help the students continue with the learning process when they are out of the classroom.

Today, technology has been incorporated into a good number of curriculum even those that do not belong to the technology and computer classes. Students make use of computers to come up with presentations and also make use of the internet to carry out research on a variety of topics for their essays and papers.

Students also get to know how to use the technology available in the world today through the tech and computer classes. This gives the guarantee that following their graduation, the students will not have any difficulties with using technology when they are out there in the work place, which might serve to make them more competitive compared to an individual who has no access to a certain software or technology in school.

With the continuing advances in the technological world, students are getting improved access to such educational opportunities. Every time something 'better' and 'new' is brought into the market, the price of the existing technology is decreased which makes it much more accessible in the educational setting even to those schools that might not have a lot of financial resources available to them.

Technology has greatly grown to the point that it is also available today to assist those kids who are yet to begin school. There are a number of educational systems and video games for the small children that assist them in getting ready for school and in a number of situations also give them a head start on their education.

[Adapted from <http://myessaypoint.com/the-importance-of-technology-in-education>]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 10**



**SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS****QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING**

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

**TEXT D: ADVERTISEMENT**


**R·I·T** Rochester Institute of Technology

*Prepare  
for Success*

*Cutting-edge career education for  
deaf and hard-of-hearing students*

- *Dynamic, high-tech learning environment*
- *Hands-on experience in your field*
- *Outstanding access and support services*

*For more information,  
call 585-475-6700 (voice/TTY)  
or email [NTIDadmissions@rit.edu](mailto:NTIDadmissions@rit.edu)  
[www.rit.edu/ntid/asdce](http://www.rit.edu/ntid/asdce)*

**QUESTIONS: TEXT D**

- 3.1 Choose from the options below to identify the target audience for this advertisement. Write **ONLY** the LETTER for the correct answer next to the question number.
- A high school principals
- B prospective students with hearing disabilities
- C beautiful women
- D educated successful women (1)
- 3.2 What does the abbreviation 'R. I. T.' Stand for? (1)

- 3.3 Mention TWO different ways in which the advertised may be reached. (2)
- 3.4 How would you differentiate between the 'deaf and hard-of-hearing students'? (2)
- 3.5 How has the advertiser used visuals to support the intended message of the advertisement? (2)
- 3.6 In your opinion, is this an authentically reliable advertisement? Elaborate. (2)

[10]

**QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF MEDIA**

Study both TEXT E AND TEXT F below and answer the set questions.

**TEXT E: CARTOON****QUESTIONS: TEXT E**

- 4.1 How is humour achieved in this cartoon? (2)
- 4.2 Comment on why the word 'THERE' is written in capital letters and repeated. Mention TWO different reasons. (2)

**AND**

**TEXT F: CARTOON**



**QUESTIONS: TEXT F**

- 4.3 From the options listed below, CHOOSE the reason why the word 'MORE' is underlined in the first speech bubble. Write ONLY the LETTER for the correct answer next to the question number.
- A Because it is a word of a different language.
  - B It emphasised and used sarcastically.
  - C It is not spelt correctly.
  - D It is an example of stereotyping. (1)
- 4.4 Quote an example of colloquialism used in this cartoon and provide a more formal standardized English concept for it. (2)
- 4.5 Explain the irony that appears in this cartoon. (3)
- [10]**

**QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY**

Read TEXT G, which contains some deliberate errors, and answer the set questions.

**TEXT G****INTERNET SAFETY**

- 1 Online safety or E-safety is trying to be safe on the internet and is the knowledge of maximizing the user's personal safety and security risks to private information and property associated with using the internet, and the self-protection from computer crime in general.
- 2 The number of internet users continue to grow worldwide. Governments and organizations have expressed concerns about the safety of children using the Internet. Safer Internet Day is celebrated worldwide in February to raise awareness about internet safety. In the UK the Get Safe Online Campaign has received sponsorship from the government agency, Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA) and major Internet companies such as Microsoft and eBay. 5 10
- 3 The growth of the internet gave rise to many important, crucial and significant services accessible to anyone with a connection. One of these important services is digital communication. While this service allowed us to communicate with others threw the internet, this also allowed the communication with malicious users. While malicious users often use the internet for personal gain, this may not be limited to financial/material gain. This is especially a concern to parents and children, as children are often targets of these malicious users. Common threats to personal safety include: phishing and cyber-bullying. 15 20

[Adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet\\_safety](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_safety)]

- 5.1 Account for the use of the hyphens on line 1 and line 4. (1)
- 5.2 Refer to paragraph 1 and change the underlined word into a verb. (1)
- 5.3 Identify and correct the concord error in paragraph 2. (1)
- 5.4 Refer to sentence 2 of paragraph 2.
- 'Governments and organizations have expressed concerns about the safety of children using the Internet.'
- 5.4.1 In which voice is this sentence? (1)
- 5.4.2 Change it from its initial voice to a different one. (1)

- 5.5 Refer to paragraph 3.
- 5.5.1 Identify and correct the malapropism error that appears in this paragraph. (1)
- 5.5.2 Remove the redundancy that appears in paragraph 3 by correctly rewriting the sentence that contains it. (1)

- 5.6 Refer to lines 17 to 19.

The writer says, "This is especially a concern to parents and children, as children are often targets of these malicious users."

Write the above sentence in reported speech starting with: The writer said that... (3)

[10]

**TOTAL SECTION C: 30**

**GRAND TOTAL: 70**