



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Junior Certificate Examination

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

101/03

Paper 3 Listening Comprehension

For examination from 2024

SPECIMEN PAPER

Approximately 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional Materials are required.

TAPESCRIPT

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Track 1**R1 Examinations Council of Eswatini****Junior Certificate Examination
Examination Session November 2020****ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 3 – Listening Comprehension****Welcome to the exam.****Remember to fill in your name, Centre number and candidate number on the front page. Do not talk to anyone during the exam.****If you would like the recording to be louder or quieter, tell your invigilator NOW. The recording will not be stopped while you are doing the exam.*****Invigilator: Please allow the candidates to fill in their details on the cover page, and when all candidates are ready to start the exam, please turn the recording back on.******Please press the pause button NOW.******[BLEEP]***

Track 2

R1 Now you are all ready, here is the exam.

Look at the questions for Exercise 1. There are five questions in this part of the exam. For each question, you will hear the situation described as it is on your exam paper.

You will hear each item twice.

Pause 00'05"

R1 **Exercise 1:** Questions 1-5

For questions 1 - 5 you will hear a series of short sentences. Answer each question on the line provided. Your answers should be as brief as possible.

R1 You will hear each item twice.

Pause 00'05"

R1 **Question 1** What is Wakhile's problem?

* V1: Good morning, class. I hope everybody has done their assignment. I'm going to collect it now and hope to bring back your work this afternoon.

V2: Excuse me Sir. I seem to have a problem. I can't find my assignment. The last time I had it was in the school bus.

V1: Wakhile, are you sure?

V2: Yes! But that was yesterday afternoon. Oh no I can't believe it! I must have left it at home.**

Pause 00'10"

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 Question 2 Why is Vusi unable to change his library book?

* V1: Good afternoon, sir. May I change my reader for another one?

V2: Okay, let me look at it. I'm sorry, but this book does not belong here.

V1: Excuse me! How can that be? I borrowed this book four days ago.

V2: Just check it out yourself.

V1: This can't be true. My little brother must have taken mine by mistake. **

Pause 00'10''

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05''

R1 Question 3 Who is eligible to take part in the competition?

*Blue Jay Publishers are calling for writers between the ages of 12 and 16 to take part in a short story writing competition. One must write an original short story on Friendship. The story should be about 1500-2000 words. Competition entry closes on the 25th of November. This competition is run in conjunction with M V Tel. There are lots of prizes to be won. **

Pause 00'10''

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05''

R1 Question 4 Which type of cream is recommended for this summer?

* Summer is upon us. The days are getting warmer and the skin tends to sweat more which blocks the pores. So, now is the time to swap your moisturiser for one that can handle the heat. You want one that is light and long lasting that will make sure your skin is properly taken care of. **

Pause 00'10''

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05''

R1 Question 5 Why is the chalk safe to eat?

*V1: Good day Malaika, how are you?

V2: Morning ma'am, I'm good, how are you?

V1: fine thanks, where did you find inspiration to embark on such a big project?

V2: I've always enjoyed and excelled in Science. So I used my passion and knowledge to create the chalk, which comes in a variety of colours. I was determined to make a positive difference in the world.

V1: Please tell us about your venture.

V2: I decided to tackle the problem after spending years in a classroom breathing in dust from chalk. I watched it settle around the class and saw it caused some of my classmates to cough.

V1: I understand your chalk is also safe to eat.

V2: Yes, I discovered by mistake that this chalk was also edible. One of my friends ate it thinking it was a biscuit. My chalk is made of food ingredients including eggshells, maize flour, food colouring and water**

Pause 00'10"

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 This is the last question in exercise 1. In a moment you will hear exercise 2. Now look at the question for exercise 2.

Pause 00'30"

Track 3**R1 Exercise 2:**

Listen to the following talk about health benefits of guavas and then fill in the details below.

R1 You will hear the talk twice.

Health Benefits of Guavas

*V1 The summer season is marked by the availability of guavas. This is a good time when we can collect guavas as much as we can to improve our nutrition and health. You can keep guavas for future use even during the winter season. Remember that you can freeze the fruit, prepare a decoction from guava leaves and even dry the fruit for future use.

Guavas contain iron and a lot of vitamin C which helps prevent colds and keeps viral infections at bay. The fruit also reduces mucus, loosens cough and disinfects our respiratory tract. They are believed to also contain anti-bacterial properties that can fight infections.

Sensitive teeth can be difficult to endure on a daily basis because the food and liquids you take can cause pain. Fresh guava leaves have anti-bacterial and antiseptic effects. Chew 3 or 4 guava leaves to reduce pain and sensitivity in your gums and teeth. Not only do guava leaves relieve pain in the mouth but they can be ground and used as a toothpaste to relieve sensitivity as well as cure bad breath associated with gingivitis. You can also boil leaves in water and use that water for gargling purposes.

People intending to lose weight can eat this nutritious fruit to achieve their weight loss goals. Since guavas are high in roughage and rich in vitamin C, they easily satisfy hunger thus one can avoid eating too much. Guavas are also an important ingredient in many skin care products. This is because they not only possess anti-aging properties but also deal with acne and other skin issues.**

Pause 00'30"

R1 Now you will hear the talk again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 This is the end for exercise 2. In a moment you will hear exercise 3. Now look at the questions for exercise 3.

Pause 00'30"

Track 4**R1 Exercise 3**

Listen to the following interview on Dolphin Play, and then fill in the details below.

R1 You will hear the interview twice.

* V1: Good morning listeners. Today on our programme we have a special guest, Vuyo Mabuya, from Wet and Wild Marine Sports who will tell us more about dolphin play. Good morning Vuyo.

V2: Morning Thando and listeners at home.

V1: Vuyo, can you please tell us what dolphin play is?

V2: This is difficult to define especially among animals because playing serves a variety of functions such as having fun and testing boundaries for safety. It provides opportunities for dolphin calves to practice and perfect locomotor skills. For example, the exercise involved in locomotor play helps to strengthen and condition the young animal's developing bodies. Playing allows them to learn how to behave and think. It also teaches them about characteristics of their social group, especially their peers.

V1: Vuyo, can you tell us more on why dolphins play?

V2: They play for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is to practice important behaviours which can later help the animals when hunting, fighting or fleeing from danger. Playing can also teach the calves that some form of playing could be dangerous so they must be aware of potential threats in order to avoid being injured or killed while playing with others. Sometimes, it is just because they are young even though this does not mean adults do not play. The young ones learn to regulate their own emotions and interpret the emotional states of others.

V1: From what you've just said, does it mean that only the young play?

V2: No, Thando. All dolphins, including adults, play. It's just that playing is common among the young rather than adult dolphins. As they mature and individual differences set in, some of the functions and type of play change.

V1: Mmh, I see. Would you please elaborate on how these sea animals play?

V2: Dolphin play is multifaceted. It does not need to involve objects all the time. There are aerial games where they leap, spin and breach the water. These games are good for learning hunting and communicative skills. At times they play using objects. Those in captivity play using balls, ropes or objects they find such as feathers, hats and wallets. Wild dolphins play with objects that will happen upon them such as seaweed or plastic. They also play with objects they produce, like bubbles. Sometimes they play with animals of prey that they may or may not eat such as fish.

V1: Interesting information. Please tell us more about bubble play?

V2: Some dolphins blow amazing bubble rings in the water. These may not serve any practical purpose, but they look beautiful while they last. At times the dolphin becomes

skilful at blowing bubbles while swimming upside-down at the bottom of the pool. They chase and bite each bubble before it reaches the surface of the water.

V1: This must be fun. What else do they do?

V2: Dolphins can also play with one another. The first social play partner for a dolphin calf is the mother. But as the calf grows, it prefers to play with its peers.

V1: Thank you Vuyo for such an informative session.

V2: You're welcome.

Adapted from YOU Magazine – 7 Sept 2017

Pause 00'30"

Now you will hear the interview again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05"

R1 This is the end for exercise 3. In a moment you will hear exercise 3. Now look at the questions for exercise 4.

Pause 00'30"

Track 5**R1 Exercise 4**

Listen to the following presentation on anger and then answer the questions that follow.

R1 You will hear the presentation twice.

*V1: Anger is resentment that we can feel towards other people, animals and objects. It developed with humans as part of their fight or flight mechanism. It helps us understand that we feel mistreated and gives us the need to put things right. Thus, it is a normal and useful emotion.

Anger can be good if it helps you deal with the problem and express negative feelings. However, it can also be bad, as it can be harmful both to us and others. It is not anger itself, but the way it makes us feel and behave, that can turn it into a problem. Anger is an uncomfortable emotion that involves increased adrenaline which increases one's heart beat resulting in a high pulse rate and sweating. In addition, it can also make one feel powerful or even untouchable. For some people it can hinder pain.

The initial human response to anger is to try to make it go away. This can involve displaying hostility, shouting or becoming physically violent. Therefore, it can lead to treating others in a way that we can regret later. It can make us act before we think. However, people don't react to anger in the same way. Their perception of whether they feel angry is determined by their thinking, their memories, moods and personalities.

Some people, seem to become angrier than others. This leads to what is called 'anger issues'. A person who has anger issues is often easily irritated most of the time. They operate on a short fuse - meaning they react with anger quickly and excessively to things that distress them. They also direct their anger at wrong people. Such anger leads to the person feeling both physically and psychologically unwell. This kind of anger can be difficult to deal with alone. Therefore, it makes sense that one tries to find help through counselling and talking to therapists to help understand their anger and its causes. This process is called anger management.

Managing anger involves learning methods of controlling your actions so that anger does not control you. These include the ability to recognize and defuse the anger. One way of achieving this is by counting. Counting gives one time to cool down, so that they can think more clearly and let the first impulse to react pass. One can also take a few moments of quiet time that might help one feel better prepared to find solutions. If one feels anger taking over, it is suggested they take five minutes, or perhaps have a glass of water before talking. The person having anger issues, also, has to understand and address the cause of their anger and then learn to use it positively.

Pause 00'30''

R1 Now you will hear the presentation again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05''

R1 This is the end for exercise 4. In a moment you will hear exercise 5. Now look at the questions for exercise 5.

Pause 00'30''

Track 6**R1 Exercise 5:**

Listen to the following lecture about gratitude, and then answer the questions that follow.

R1 You will hear the lecture twice.

*V1: Does practising gratitude really work? The short answer is yes. Firstly, it can improve your physical health. People who are more grateful and appreciative of life have lower chances of developing heart problems. It has also been noted that people who show gratefulness tend to be more positive and healthier than those who don't. Gratitude can lower anxiety and sadness levels, give rise to greater satisfaction in relationships and lead to better sleep. Here are some steps to instil gratitude.

First and foremost, you must share your positive feelings. Tell a difficult person how much you value them, whether it is a classmate who always looks down on you or a needy friend. You must be specific – give 3 reasons why you appreciate them. You may love their diligence, positive attitude or even their way of showing how much they value other people.

Secondly, you can go public. Announce your plans to be more thankful. Share the things you feel grateful for with your friends even on social media. In time, you'll notice that you have adopted a brighter outlook, and this may rub-off on your friends too.

You can also develop a more thankful attitude. We all have an inner monologue going on in our minds and we all respond to it indirectly. If your inner voice is negative your mood will be low. Try to give your inner voice a more appreciative tone and your mood will lift, allowing for better actions and interactions from others. You must also make an effort to thank everyone who does something for you, no matter how small – from the driver who lets you pass or a relative who makes you a cup of tea.

Another powerful way to practice gratitude is to write a letter to someone who's made a difference in your life. Give all the details about how they changed your life and how much. You must then deliver this letter in person without saying beforehand why you want to visit them. When you get there read the letter to them. I promise, this will give you both a boost.

Finally, have a gratitude buddy. Doing this can help you keep going until your gratefulness becomes a habit. Find someone who wants to practice gratitude. You could make gratitude lists every week and email or send them to each other. Reading another's list can help you feel more thankful, too.**

Pause 00'30''

R1 Now you will hear the lecture again.

Repeat from * to **

Pause 00'05''

R1 This is the end for exercise 5 and the examination.

Pause 00'35''

R1 In a moment your invigilator will stop the recording and collect the papers. Please check that you have written your name, Centre number and candidate number on the front of the question paper. Remember, you must not talk to anyone until all the papers have been collected.

Pause 00'10''

R1 *Invigilator, the recording should now be stopped and all the papers collected.*

Thank you everyone!!

[BLEEP]

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