



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

101/01

Paper 1 Reading and Directed Writing

October/November 2024

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

2 hours

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in **dark 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.

MULTI-GENERATIONAL LIVING

What happens when students share homes with the elderly?

When 23-year-old Poppy Jenkinson got home in the evening, she would sit around the dinner table with her two housemates and discuss her day, sharing work news, friendship dramas and on occasion, relationship problems.

Often, her housemates would give her a fresh perspective. "They're both in their 70s and have been married for almost 40 years. They were always sharing nuggets of wisdom," she says.

After graduating from Falmouth University last year, Jenkinson struggled to find a house in Falmouth's competitive rental market. She met Pete and Lee King, both in their 70s, through the university, and moved into their three-bedroom cottage on the outskirts of town.

While their arrangement was private, it reflects a broader trend in multi-generational housing, where students and senior citizens live together. In recent years, projects that encourage distant generations to share a home have surfaced all over the world, including on university campuses.

But not all experiments in multi-generational living end as happily as Jenkinson's. The reality can be more complicated, research shows.

In theory, multi-generational living cleverly solves two pressing modern problems: a shortage of affordable housing for young people and a rise in loneliness among older people.

"The loneliness epidemic is a global trend, especially in countries where there's an aging population," Chief Demographic Analyst, Petty Holmes says.

Studies indicate that severe loneliness can lead to depression and suicidal thought, poor and

even increased risk of cardiovascular health and premature death. This was exacerbated recently by the COVID-19 stay-at-home orders.

Meanwhile, a lot of research from around the world has highlighted young people's growing struggles to find affordable housing. In the US, the average rent has risen 18% over the last five years, outpacing inflation, and the situation is similar in other countries. Since younger adults are more likely to rent rather than own a home, they are especially vulnerable to such rent rises.

The project also offered important lessons. One was that supporting another person might look simple in theory, but can require more time and effort than students expect. At busy and stressful times, such as exam periods, it can be hard for students to fit another person's needs into their own schedule.

Again, it takes a lot of intervention to support relationships. Multi-generational households can be complex. It is somewhat idealised to say that a random old lady is going to play the role of a jolly grandparent, and a younger person is going to play the role of a doting grandchild. People are much more complicated than that. However, multi-generational housing could also encourage cross-thinking. Generations at each end of the spectrum have so much knowledge to share.

For Pete King, Jenkinson's host, living in a multi-generational house with students has brought huge rewards. The 'family atmosphere' was the best part of the experience. The trio would take turns to cook, although she was always nervous when she was on dinner duty: "The Kings are such good cooks, they would make tarts or risottos, whereas I would mostly do student stuff, like pasta or pizza."

- (a) What activity did Poppy Jenkinson engage in at the end of each day?
..... [1]
- (b) What made it difficult for Jenkinson to find a house in Falmouth?
..... [1]
- (c) Why does Petty Holmes say that 'the loneliness epidemic is a global trend'?
..... [1]
- (d) What recently worsened the loneliness epidemic?
..... [1]
- (e) What is the relationship between rent and inflation in the United States according to the passage?
..... [1]
- (f) How can exam periods make multi-generational arrangements difficult for students?
.....
..... [1]
- (g) What can we conclude about Poppy Jenkinson's cooking skills?
..... [1]
- (h) Describe **three** ways that multi-generational housing can be problematic.
.....
.....
..... [3]

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 2

Read the following passage about Little Jamz and fill in the form on the opposite page.

LITTLE JAMZ

Little Jamz has quickly become one of the most popular DJs in South Africa. She is known for her high-energy sets and her ability to get any crowd moving. Her unique style has earned her a loyal following among club goers and music lovers alike.

Born Bonisiwe Mangweni, on the 4th of April 2000, Little Jamz got her stage name from her high school friends. She later decided to use it as her DJ name.

She revealed in her blog that she grew up with her grandmother and only learned about her mother later in life. Bonisiwe was nine years old when she reconciled with her mother after her parents abandoned her on the day she was born.

From a young age, she loved singing and dancing along to her favourite songs on the radio. As she grew older, this passion turned into a love for mixing and creating new sounds.

After completing high school, Little Jamz enrolled at the University of KwaZulu-Natal to study Information Technology. However, she soon realised that her true passion was music. She dropped out of university and began to focus on her deejaying career.

She has documented her deejaying career on her Instagram page. She worked extensively to perfect

her craft before becoming an internet sensation.

With all the fame, success and recognition that she has received, it is hard to imagine that she has been a DJ for only one year. To cap it all, she was recently nominated for Best International Act at the BAT awards in the United States Of America, losing out to Ghanaian golden boy, Banger Boy.

Little Jamz was a presenter on Studio1, a Swazi television show, alongside Sihle Nsibande and DJ Stunned.

In addition to her deejaying career, Little Jamz is also a successful businesswoman. She is the owner of Little Jamz Music, a record label and production company.

Through her company, she has released several mix tapes and singles, which include the smash hits *Woza* and *Soweto*. She also runs a popular blog, which features interviews with top South African DJs and producers.

Despite her fame, Little Jamz is determined to keep her private life off the public eye, encouraging fans to pay attention to her career.

She has worked tirelessly to promote her brand and even caught the attention of one of the biggest international musicians in the game – Drone. There is clearly no stopping her now.

Imagine that you are LITTLE JAMZ. Fill the profile form on the opposite page.

PROFILE FORM**Section A:**(Use block capitals to complete this section)

Full name:

..... [1]

Stage name:

..... [1]

Age:

..... [1]

Honours:

..... [1]

SECTION B

How long have you been a DJ?

..... [1]

Hit songs

.....

..... [1]

SECTION C

Write a sentence of 12 to 20 words explaining your challenges when growing up.

.....

.....

..... [2]

Write a sentence of 12 to 20 words advising the youth about how to succeed in the music industry.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 3

Read the following passage about mangroves and complete the notes on the opposite page.

COULD MANGROVES HELP SAVE OUR PLANET?

Mangrove forests, found at the edge of tropical and subtropical coastlines, are nutrient-rich breeding grounds for a lot of species. Fish, birds, mammals and reptiles can all be found here and the maze of twisted, stilted tree roots protects against predators, making them ideal nurseries. These sea forests provide a critical habitat for many species.

The marine life that thrives in mangrove ecosystems supports local fisheries, providing food and revenue for coastal communities. The areas surrounding some of the forests are popular destinations for tourists, and revenue from activities such as birdwatching and fishing can give an additional boost to local economies. Aside from providing a home for marine life and supporting people's livelihoods, mangrove forests protect the structure of the coastline itself. The roots of the trees filter the water by trapping sediment, which slows coastal erosion and stabilises the shore.

Also, mangroves provide a formidable defence against events such as storms and tsunamis. With the climate changing, severe weather events are becoming more frequent and sea levels are rising. Using mangroves as sea defences is five times more cost-effective than man-made alternatives.

Moreover, they are also vital in the battle against climate change itself. Mangrove ecosystems are powerful carbon sinks, sucking up carbon dioxide from the air to store in their roots and branches.

Impressively, they can absorb up to four times more carbon than a rainforest the same size.

Despite all the good that they do, mangrove forests are under threat from humans. Globally, 35% have been lost over the past 40 years and they are being razed faster than tropical rainforests.

Believe it or not, resurrected mangrove forests have all but ended criminal activity in parts of South Africa. By 2009, some areas had lost over 80% of their mangroves, causing a reduction in the fish stocks that villagers relied on for their livelihoods. Without fish, locals turned to logging as well as illegal poaching of elephant and rhino. Today, however, a programme of mangrove reforestation has created new and legal financial opportunities, resulting in criminal activity in the region dropping by 90% over a six-year period.

As an alternative to logging, sustainable ways of making money are managed. These include cucumber farming and beekeeping. Now, deforestation is being reduced and even reversed. On top of that, women are being empowered through training and grants so they have the skills and backing to generate their own incomes. Women are also active members of the community beneficiary organisations and take part in decision-making processes.

You are going to deliver a talk to your classmates about the benefits of mangrove forests to our planet.

Make short notes under each heading.

Advantages of mangrove forests for animals living in water

- [1]
- [1]

Benefit for local communities

- [1]
- [1]

How they protect the shoreline

- [1]
- [1]

Providing help against climate change

- [1]
- [1]

Negative effects of loss of mangroves in South Africa

- [1]
- [1]
- logging

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 4

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

THE SLOWEST TRAIN JOURNEY IN INDIA

The NMR is a delightful example of the cliché about the journey being the destination. This train takes nearly five hours to cover a distance of 46km, climbing from the town of Ralayam, at the foothills of the Nilgiris, up to Mettupalayam. However, it is a glorious journey that passes through 16 tunnels, 250 bridges and 208 steep curves on the richly biodiverse Western Ghats Mountain range.

Armed with a first-class ticket, I boarded the blue train at Ooty station on a chilly morning, eager to experience this quintessential Nilgiris experience. It was like entering another dimension. Families with children were crowded around the boxy windows, waiting for the promised views of the Nilgiris. There was a palpable sense of excitement among passengers, with everyone in a holiday mood, cheering and clapping when the train went through dark tunnels.

Ooty is one of India's oldest hill stations. These towns at higher altitude were the summer retreats of the British rulers when they needed to escape the stifling heat of the plains and remains popular among Indian tourists looking for a cool holiday. Today Ooty is a crowded little town, with vestiges of colonialism hidden within the chaos of urban India. But as we left Ooty behind, reminders of the British colonial times began to make an appearance, with station names like Lovedale, Wellington, Adderly and Runnymede. We could almost imagine European ladies with fancy hats getting off the train at these small stations.

We passed tea plantations with workers bent over the leaves and waterfalls that had sprung up after the rainy season. I kept leaning out of the window to see the train's serpentine twists and turns, keeping my eyes peeled for a glimpse of a stray Indian bison or elephant in the thickets. There was incessant activity, with people getting off to stretch their legs and take photographs at the various stations along the way. The halt at Coonoor was much longer, allowing the train to change from a diesel locomotive used for the fairly flat ride until now, to a steam engine, for more power on the slopes.

The restful scenery and the gentle rocking of the train lulled me into a state of near somnolence. At one of the water stops, I fuelled up on piping-hot tea and *masala* sold by local vendors.

As a matter of fact, there have been several plans in times past to shut the service because it was unprofitable. However, it is such an integral part of Ooty's tourism sector that these plans get squashed as soon as they are mooted. Also, many people come here only for a ride on this train, and it is impossible to think of Ooty without the NMR.

When we finally pulled into Mettupalayam, four calm and relaxing hours after leaving Ooty, I recalled something that my friend Rao had told me: 'Travel on this train is a throwback to gentler times.' Indeed, as my own mind slowed to match the speed of the train, it was exactly the kind of throwback I needed.

- (a) Why can it be said that the NMR is the slowest train in India?
..... [1]
- (b) How does the train make travelling worthwhile?
..... [1]
- (c) What makes us conclude that the writer was a travel enthusiast?
..... [1]
- (d) Why does the writer say that there was a palpable sense of excitement in the train?
..... [1]
- (e) Why do you think the cooler conditions were favourable to the British at Ooty?
..... [1]
- (f) What, according to the writer, were reminders of British colonial times?
..... [1]
- (g) What can be concluded about the serpentine twists of the train?
..... [1]
- (h) In your own words, why did the train change to a steam engine at Coonoor?
.....
..... [1]
- (i) What can be said about the writer's attitude towards this train service? Give evidence from the passage.
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 10 marks]

Exercise 5

Read the following passage about apples and write a summary about the advantages and disadvantages of eating apples. Your summary should be about 100 words (and not more than 120 words) long.

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

APPLES

Often called a ‘miracle food’ and a ‘nutritional powerhouse,’ an apple a day really may keep the doctor away as they are one of the healthiest foods a person can eat since they have Vitamin C.

Apples are also high in antioxidants. These antioxidants are found in both the skin of the apples as well as in the flesh, so to get the greatest amount of benefits, eat the skin of the apple. All of these benefits mean that apples may mitigate the effects of asthma and dementia, while assisting with weight management, bone health, pulmonary function and gastrointestinal protection.

In addition to digestion-aiding insoluble fiber, apples have soluble fiber, such as pectin. This nutrient helps prevent cholesterol from building up in the lining of blood vessels, which, in turn, helps prevent heart disease.

Nutritionists say that eating apples in excess will not cause many side effects. But, as with anything eaten in excess, apples may contribute to weight gain.

Furthermore, apples are acidic, and the juice may damage tooth enamel. A study published in 2011 found that eating apples could be up to four times more damaging to teeth than carbonated drinks.

However, according to the lead researcher, “It is not only about what we eat, but how we eat it.” Many people eat apples slowly, which increases the likelihood that acids will damage tooth enamel. Snacking on acidic foods throughout the day is the

most damaging, while eating them at mealtimes is much safer. An apple a day is good, but taking all day to eat the apple can damage teeth.

Dentists recommend cutting up apples and chewing them with the back teeth. They also recommend rinsing the mouth with water to help wash away the acid and sugars.

Most apples will have pesticides on them, unless they are certified organic. In 2018, the Environmental Working Group, a nonprofit environment and human health organisation, concluded that 98 percent of conventionally grown apples are mostly drenched in diphenylamine, an antioxidant chemical treatment used to prevent the skin of apples in cold storage from developing brown or black patches known as “storage scald”. American apple growers contend that diphenylamine is a harmless treatment. European officials, on the other hand, are not satisfied that it may be harmless and, beginning in 2014, enacted a restriction on imported apples and pears treated with the chemical.

Lastly, their seeds, also called pips, contain a chemical compound which can release a powerful poison when it comes into contact with digestive enzymes. Whole seeds pass through your digestive system relatively untouched, but if you chew the seeds, you may be exposed to the toxins. One or two will not be harmful, as the body can handle small doses of cyanide, but if you or a child chews and swallows a lot of seeds, you should seek medical attention immediately.

..[Total: 10 marks]

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