NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH HIGHER LEVEL

8302/1

PAPER 1 Reading and Directed Writing

2 hours 30 minutes

Marks 60

2017

Additional Materials: Answer Book

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

- Write your answers in the Answer Book provided.
- Write your Centre Number, Candidate Number and Name in the spaces on the Answer Book.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.

- Answer **all** questions.

- Pay special attention to spelling, punctuation and sentence construction.

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

PART 1

Read the following two passages and then answer Questions **1** and **2**.

Passage A

Time for Change on the Climate by Bryan Walsh

The public is calling for action on global warming – but will politicians listen?

The hundreds of thousands of protesters who marched through New York City on 21 September 2014 made one thing very clear: climate change is no longer just an environmental issue. The People's Climate March was an effort to demonstrate that there is popular will to push for action on climate change, for practical reasons that go well beyond just saving the planet. "People are making the argument in the streets," says Naomi Klein, a Canadian activist and author of the new book *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate.*

The argument is finally reaching the ears of some world leaders. At the UN climate summit on 23 September 2014, more than $200 billion was promised to support clean energy and climate resilience among developing countries. "Our citizens keep marching," said President Barack Obama in a speech at the summit. "We cannot pretend we don't hear them."

If preventing major climate change required only developed nations like the US to cut carbon, we might be fine. Greenhouse-gas emissions in most rich nations have been falling in recent years, the product of slower economic growth and a shift to cleaner sources of energy.

However, the vast majority of carbon being emitted over the coming decades will originate in rapidly growing developing nations – and China most of all. Already China is responsible for 28% of global carbon dioxide emissions, more than the US and the European Union combined. Sixty percent of the growth in global emissions since 2002 is due to China. While the US has still emitted the most carbon historically since the industrial era began, it will not be long before China takes the title.

To its credit, China has made real efforts in recent years to slow the growth of its carbon emissions and clean up its energy supply. China is the largest producer of solar and wind power on the planet, and when you include hydropower, renewables make up 20% of its energy mix – higher than in the US.

But that progress is being more than offset by a single trend: growing consumption of coal. Coal-fired power plants are the single biggest contributor to man-made climate change, and in 2012, China consumed nearly 4 billion tons of coal – almost as much as the rest of the world combined. China is projected to add the equivalent of a new 500-MW coal-fired power plant every 10 days for the next decade, at a time when countries like the US are moving to reduce coal consumption. If that happens, the world's slim chance of averting potentially dangerous global warming will vanish.

So it was not encouraging that Chinese President Xi Jinping chose not to attend the UN climate summit, sending Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli to address the international body instead. (The new Indian Prime Minister Narenda Modi, whose country is also on a pace to significantly add

to climate change, was also a no-show.) Zhang said that by 2020, China would aim to reduce its emissions of carbon per unit of GDP by 45% compared with 2005 levels, and that the country wanted to have its total emissions peak "as soon as possible". That, however, will not be enough.

Of course, the reality is that no country is truly doing enough to avert warming. Despite the growth of renewable energy sources like wind and solar, global emissions of greenhouse gases jumped by 2.3% to record levels in 2013. This summer (2014), especially the months of June, July and August, was the hottest on record for the globe, and 2014 is on pace to become the hottest year overall. We are losing the fight.

(Abridged and adapted, Time, 6 October 2014, p.22)

NOTE that President Obama unveiled the Clean Power Plan for America on 3 August 2015. Each state would have to cut the use of coal, expand renewable or nuclear power, improve energy efficiency and ensure that no new coal plants would get built. The Environmental Protection Agency projects that by 2030, power-plant emissions will be 32% lower than they were in 2005, as a result of what Obama not inaccurately called "the single most important step America has ever taken in the fight against global climate change".

(Adapted, Time, 17 August 2015, p.6)

Passage B

Do Worry. But Be Happy. By Michael Grunwald

We just might avoid a climate catastrophe.

It is easy to get gloomy about climate change when melting sea ice has forced 35 000 walruses onto a skinny patch of Alaskan shoreline. The first 13 years of this century were among the 14 hottest years on record – and this year (2014) could end up topping them all up. Scientists who have spent years issuing apocalyptic warnings about epic droughts and rising seas and irreversible tipping points keep concluding that the situation is far worse than they expected.

It is also easy to get gloomy about our ability to reverse these terrifying trends. World leaders keep holding climate summits where they jibber-jabber about the plight of the planet and get nothing done. In the US, the Republican Party opposes climate action, as do many fossil-fuel-state Democrats. Oil spills, superstorms and other adverts for the dangers of carbon have not inspired us to rethink our daily energy use. Meanwhile, billions of people in developing nations yearn to match our daily energy use. The dream of a silver-bullet substitute for fossil fuels has not come true. The nuclear renaissance has sputtered. The biofuels revolution has not happened. "Clean coal" is still a mirage.

It is a disappointment. The world is pumping more and more carbon into an atmosphere that cannot handle much more of it. Fracking and other technologies are unlocking more petroleum than ever before. How will we break the cycle?

Actually, we are already breaking it. We are starting to decarbonize. The only question is whether we will do it fast enough to avoid a planetary catastrophe – which, granted, is an important question. I am not arguing for a 'don't-worry-be-happy' attitude. We should worry! But we are not doomed. The Stone Age did not end because we ran out of stones, and the carbon age will end when alternatives are more attractive than carbon. The happy news is that we have reached the beginning of that end.

How can we tell? The quick answer is that the good 'stuff' has become much cheaper. Emissions-free wind and solar are increasingly cost-competitive with coal and now make up the majority of the US's new power-generating capacity. LED lighting has reached a tipping point, and other energy-saving technologies such as programmable thermostats and super-efficient windows are going mainstream. Battery prices are plunging, which is why electric-vehicle sales are doubling every year, while traditional vehicles guzzle less petrol. Government policies, such as carbon taxes in Sweden and British Columbia, and cap-and-trade regimes in California and the EU, are making dirty energy more expensive, accelerating the transition to cleaner alternatives.

Natural gas has also become cheaper, which is not purely positive for the climate change, since it's a fossil fuel, but is mostly positive, since it emits much less carbon than coal. There are legitimate questions about methane and other fracking issues, but cheap gas is a big reason US emissions have fallen 10% since 2005. In the past four years, one-third of US coal plants have been scheduled to close, and August set a new record for retirements. Globally, solar power has quadrupled since 2010. The cheaper solar gets, the more it will be deployed, which further drives down prices, which in turn further accelerates deployment.

Official energy forecasts suggest that we shall still have a predominantly fossil-fuelled economy for decades to come. However, official energy forecasts assume that past performance dictates future results. The world does not always work that way. We have managed to solve intractable problems like filthy rivers and smoggy air and acid rain. There is just as plausible a case for optimism about the carbon problem, in part because we are in trouble if we do not solve it. The human race does a lot of silly things, but we have a powerful incentive to save the only planet that has pizza and Yosemite and our children. The arc of the logical universe is long and, hopefully, bends towards common sense.

(Adapted, Time, 20 October 2014, p. 16)

1 Summarise the reasons why it is "Time for Change on the Climate" and the writers' attitudes to climate change.

Use both **Passage A** and **Passage B** for selecting your points for the summary.

You should write about **1-1½ pages**, allowing for the size of your handwriting.

[20]

2 You have been selected as one of two speakers in the awareness campaign for climate change at your school.

The topic to be discussed is **Climate change - should we be worried?**

Your fellow Grade 12 speaker has just explained why we cannot possibly 'be happy' about climate change.

In your turn to speak you present a different outlook on climate change, one that is not only gloomy.

Write your speech.

Base your ideas on both **Passage A** and **Passage B**.

Write between **one** and **two** pages, allowing for the size of your handwriting.

[20]

PART 2

3 During a routine practice jump the Austrian pole-vaulting champion Kira Grunberg landed just off the mat on her head and neck on 30 July 2015. The accident left her, a 21-year-old, a paraplegic*. A fracture of her cervical vertebrae of the spine ended her career.

As a good friend of Kira's you know what trauma she is going through at present.

Fortunately you have just recently come across some information about how trauma can become a positive force.

You immediately sit down and from your home country you write a letter to Kira to encourage and inspire her in her desperate situation.

Start your letter as follows: Dear Kira

Base your content of the letter on the notes below.

You should write between **1** and **2** pages, allowing for the size of your handwriting.

***paraplegic** – a person with a paralysis of the legs and lower body, typically caused by spinal injury or disease

NOTES

How trauma can change lives – for the better

Accidents, illness, loss, violence - 75% of people experience a **traumatic event** in their lifetime people left suffering – everyone hopes to avoid the worst life has to offer

Post-traumatic growth: a phenomenon – already described in 1990s by two psychologists Richard Tedeschi and Lawrence Calhoun – asked about 600 survivors how trauma changed their lives – results analysed

Findings: healing from trauma – then post-traumatic growth human beings amazing: not only heal have capacity to do more better versions of themselves

Results: many negative reports – surprising majority with positive reports – positive changes – great inner strength – closer to friends and family – suffering as catalyst in changing for the better reorientation of lives toward more fulfilling goals

Rendon: author of Upside: the New Science of Post-Traumatic Growth

Also: Jim Rendon and other scientists around the world – similar results – example of professional extreme skier's accident almost killed lost her career as athlete – she even thankful for the accident inspirational speaker now – her story used to help others

(Adapted, Time, 3 August 2015, p. 17)

[20]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE