

NAMIBIA SENIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE ORDINARY LEVEL

4116/3

PAPER 3 Listening Comprehension

Approx. 45 minutes

2018

TEACHER'S TEXT

ORDINARY LEVEL

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



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

This is the Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate Examination for October 2018 for the examination of English as a Second Language, Paper 3, Listening Comprehension.

Welcome to the examination.

You have received your question papers from your teacher. Write your centre number, candidate number and your name on the front page. Do not talk to anyone during the examination.

Pause 00'10"

If you would like the CD player to be louder or quieter, tell your teacher NOW. The CD player will not be stopped while you are doing the examination.

[BLEEP]

Now you are all ready, here is the examination.

Look at the questions for Part One. There are six questions in this part of the examination. For each question you will hear the situation described as it is on your examination paper. You will hear each recording twice.

Pause 00'10"

PART 1**Questions 1 – 6**

For questions **1 – 6** you will hear six short recordings. Answer each question on the line provided. Your answer should be as brief as possible. You will hear each recording twice.

Pause 00'5"

Question 1

*What is the closing date for Andrew Smith's application at the University of Namibia?

(Sound: tring tring)

Operator: University of Namibia. Good morning.

Andrew: Good morning. This is Andrew Smith speaking. I would like to study in the Faculty of Education. Also, could you give me the application deadlines for the Faculty of Law and Faculty of Commerce?

Operator: One moment please. The deadline for the Faculty of Law is Friday, 18 January 2019, but for the Faculty of Education is Monday, 21 January 2019 and for the Faculty of Commerce is Tuesday, 22 January 2019.

Andrew: Thank you very much. Now I have all the information I need.

Operator: It's a pleasure. Good-bye.**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'10"

Question 2

*What does aunt Elizabeth want to buy at the pharmacy?

Magda: Aunt Elizabeth, this pharmacy sells everything you need. Here is that special cream as well as the cough syrup and vitamins that you always buy.

Aunt Elizabeth: Magda, I don't think that I need any of those things now.

Magda: But Aunt Elizabeth you told me to remind you to buy eye drops when we go to the pharmacy.

Aunt Elizabeth: Oh yes. That's right. Thank you so much for reminding me. That is all I want to buy for today.**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'10"

Question 3

*How much will it cost Jane and her siblings to travel from Windhoek to Cape Town during the festive season?

Jane: Good afternoon, can I please book bus tickets for one adult and two children aged 10 and 11 from Windhoek to Cape Town?

Operator: Well, the normal fare is N\$600 for an adult and N\$400 for children under the age of 12. But during the festive season from 16 December to 4 January, the fare is N\$800 for an adult and N\$500 for children under 12. So, you will have to pay N\$ 1800 in total.

Jane: We would like to leave Windhoek on 16 December and return 2 January.

Operator: That will be in order.

Jane: Here is the money. Thank you.**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'10"

Question 4

*Where should the green team meet for an athletic practice?

Principal: Teachers and learners, can I have your attention please? It is our annual interhouse athletics competition on Saturday. I want all the teams to train this afternoon.

Listen carefully to Mr Basson's instructions so that you arrive promptly at the different venues.

Mr Basson: Good morning. You will meet your captains at these areas: the red team - on the rugby field. The girls of the blue team together with the boys and girls of the green team - at the administration block. The boys of the blue team - behind the school hall. Please be at these venues at 2 pm. Thank you.

Principal: Thank you Mr Basson. Let us make this training a success.**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'10"

Question 5

*Why is the woman excited to go to London?

Woman: Are you travelling to London?

Man: Yes, I am returning home after an absolutely wonderful holiday in Namibia. And you?

- Woman:** I am going to study in London.
- Man:** Are you excited about studying abroad?
- Woman:** Well, the thought of studying abroad scares me a little but the biggest excitement will be making new friends. I have never flown before, so that makes me nervous. I am worried that I will have to get used to the extreme cold weather.
- Man:** Oh, don't worry. The flight will be fine and weather isn't so bad. I'm sure you will like the place.
- Woman:** Thanks. That has calmed me a bit.**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'10"

Question 6

*How will the tourist get to the Information Centre?

- Tourist:** Good afternoon Sir, can you please help me?
- Man:** Sure. How can I help you?
- Tourist:** I must have lost my way. I would like to get to the Information Centre.
- Man:** Oh! You're a long way away from the Information Centre so getting there on foot is not an option. I suggest you take a taxi because at this time of the day there are no buses.
- Tourist:** Thank you for your time.**

Pause 00'10"

*Repeat from * to ***

Pause 00'10"

This is the last question in Part 1. In a moment you will hear Part 2. Now look at the questions for Part 2, Exercise 1.

Pause 00'20"

PART 2**Exercise 1: Question 7**

Listen to the review of a book titled Clean Eating and then fill in the details below. You will hear the talk twice.

***CREATING AWARENESS THROUGH CLEAN EATING**

While the public might be under the impression that dieting means starving themselves and losing weight, in the book titled Clean Eating by Samantha du Toit, an expert dietician, she gives guidance to the Namibian nation on what dieting and healthy eating is. She points out that Namibian people face two problems: obesity and malnutrition. She explains that Namibians always talk about America that it has this problem of obesity but we are not far behind.

She says that even school children are often overweight or obese which is surprising because youngsters are naturally active and can control their appetite. She believes that this excessive weight gain is not due to the children getting less exercise but because they eat a lot of processed food.

Du Toit says a dietician looks at diseases that are linked to nutrition. People who are affected by different chronic diseases such as diabetes, cholesterol or cancer, have to eat right to cope with these diseases. She says nutrition plays a big role in therapy and management of those diseases, so our job is very much therapeutic and also preventative because we teach people how to eat healthily to prevent those diseases. When creating a new eating plan for their patients, dieticians study their health history. We also look at where they work, how many hours they work, their diet, what their habits are and what they can afford. Based on what they are currently doing, clients are given a work plan to improve their diet and their specific goals.

Namibia currently has about 15 dieticians who work together with medical doctors. Du Toit says they do marketing with doctors to let them know where their practices are and what their interests are. Du Toit discusses the range of health problems dieticians come across. Some of their patients have already been diagnosed with a range of conditions and need a diet which would support their treatment; others struggle with particular foods that they are allergic to and they need advice on that.

Because of such concerns, the dietician initiated a programme called Clean Eating. She says there are many people who are becoming more health conscious. They realise how important it is to eat healthy food but modern lifestyles make it very challenging for most.

Technology has advanced and has made people less and less active. It has also made life easier but they are just becoming more and more unhealthy and so clean eating goes back to the basics when one eats healthy food.

As a dietician she decided to use Clean Eating programme to motivate and to encourage people to eat better. She says people are tired of hearing about healthy eating so she decided to name it Clean Eating and they have taken an interest and it always makes one feel like one is doing something superior but it is actually basically healthy eating.**

Pause 00'30"

Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from *to***

Pause 00'30"

This is the end of Exercise 1. In a moment you will hear Exercise 2. Now look at the questions for Part 2, Exercise 2.

Pause 00' 25"

Exercise 2: Question 8

Listen to the following talk about rice and then indicate whether each statement is **true** or **false** by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. You will hear the talk twice.

*Rice feeds the world. This grain is a major food source for millions of people all over our planet. Rice is a staple food in many countries, especially in Asia.

This grain is actually the seed of a type of grass and it is an important source of carbohydrates in our diet. There are over 50 000 types of rice and every year new ones are added through cross-cultivation.

There are thousands upon thousands of rice varieties, each with its own characteristics and uses. Long-grain rice is light and fluffy. It is slightly drier than many other varieties so doesn't clump as easily. It is easy to cook and works well as a side dish for fish. Examples of long-grain rice are jasmine and basmati rice.

When cooked, medium-grain rice is slightly chewy and not creamy, unlike some other varieties. It has the same texture as long-grain rice. It works well in dishes such as paella and risotto.

Short-grain rice becomes tender and moist when cooked. It is also sweeter than other varieties and works well in sushi and desserts.

White and brown rice can be any type of rice: long, medium or short-grain. Brown rice is sold looking exactly as it did after it was harvested and dried – so brown rice actually means wholegrain rice.

Aromatic rice has more flavour and a stronger taste than most other types of rice. This category includes basmati and jasmine, as well as red and black japonica rice.

African rice was first cultivated over 300 years ago on the banks of the Niger river in Mali, and although it doesn't have the same qualities as Asian rice, it is still cultivated in Africa today.

To grow well, rice needs a lot of water and average temperature of 24°C. Depending on the variety and where it's grown, the average rice plant takes three to six months to reach maturity. Rice farmers need an average of 2 000 litres of water to produce one kilogram of rice.

Although people all over the world eat rice, Asians consume the most rice, annually using up to 100 kg a person. In some cultures rice symbolises life and the ability to have children. Also, it is sometimes used as confetti (small pieces of coloured papers that are thrown around on festive occasions) at weddings, guests throw rice at the bride and groom in the hope they'll be blessed with life and children.**

Pause 00'30"

Now you will hear the talk again.

*Repeat from *to ***

Pause 00'30"

This is the end of Exercise 2. In a moment you will hear Part 3, Exercise 1. Now look at the questions for Part 3, Exercise 1.

Pause 00'25"

PART 3**Exercise 1: Question 9**

Listen to the talk about African penguins and then answer the questions below. You will hear the talk twice.

*You often see them in lively movies – cuddly black-and-white birds that walk unsteadily around in icy climates. But did you know we have our own penguins, called African penguins?

The African penguin is located on the southern coast of Africa – which is of course how the bird got its name and since it's the only penguin species that breeds there.

There are about 27 colonies on 24 islands between Namibia and Algoa Bay in Port Elizabeth. There's also a colony in Namibia and two on the South African mainland.

These penguins are fond of the cold Benguela current because it contains plenty of food. They live in colonies which are almost like penguin villages.

The penguins spend a lot of time in the water, but they usually lay their eggs on rocky islands. Most other penguin species live in places where it's cold and icy, but the African penguin has to find shade to survive the heat of the day so it digs holes.

In the past people collected penguin droppings to use as fertiliser, which meant the penguins had to adapt because they no longer had enough fertiliser in which to dig holes. That's why they now build their nests mainly under bushes or large rocks, which leaves them vulnerable to predators. This is one of the reasons why there are considerably fewer penguins today than there were in the past.

On land the African penguin looks pretty awkward, waddling along with its wings folded on either side of its body. But in the water it's a different story, because it's adapted specially for life in the sea. An African penguin usually swims at a speed of 4 – 7 km/h but when it hunts it can reach up to 20 km/h. It can also breath under water for a long time, especially when it dives to depths of up to 130 m.

Its feathers are thick and waterproof to keep it dry and warm in cold water. It has a lot more feathers than most other bird species. Penguins moult once a year, this is when they lose all their feathers. They're replaced by new ones to make the birds waterproof again. This happens in the colonies and takes about 20 days. Penguins can't swim while they are moulting.

It's no accident that penguins are black and white – these colours protect them from predators by disguising them.**

Pause 00'30"

Now you will hear the talk again.

*Repeat from *to***

Pause 00'30"

This is the end of Exercise 1. In a moment you will hear Exercise 2. Now look at the questions for Exercise 2.

Pause 00'25"

Exercise 2: Question 10

Listen to the following interview with singer, radio presenter and SA Idols judge, Unathi Msengana, and then answer the questions below. You will hear the interview twice.

***Interviewer:** Good morning Unathi. What a pleasure to have you with us in the studio today.

Unathi: Good morning. I am so pleased to be here too.

Interviewer: You are well known as the vibrant velvet-voice songbird of Africa. Tell us about your early life.

Unathi: Well, I was born in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, but I spent the first 12 years of my life out of the country, in the UK. My parents were not allowed to further their studies in South Africa under apartheid laws, so the only way they could get qualifications and become professionals was to leave the country. I completed my high school years at Victoria Girls in Grahamstown and then went on to study at Rhodes University.

Interviewer: That's interesting! How did you get the job on Idols?

Unathi: I tried several options and then thought about contacting the production company. Words spread about my intention to approach the producers of the show. It finally came as a surprise when they called me to offer me the job.

Interviewer: So, why do you think that they wanted you on the panel of judges?

Unathi: Well, I am a singer. No, that's not the real reason. It is mainly because I produce my own music. The winner of this competition receives a recording contract, so it's about picking a singer who is good at recording material.

Interviewer: What was it like working with the other judges, Randall Abrahams and Gareth Cliff?

Unathi: Amazing! I have known them for a very long time so I was not worried working with them, it was a wonderful moment. The experience they have on the Idols platform was invaluable to me. They are such funny guys.

Interviewer: But it was your emotion that made the public love you.

Unathi: Well, I am on stage often and I know what it takes to perform in front of huge crowds. I recognise the anxiety of the young Idols contestants when performing on such a platform. I wanted to show the public that we are not just a bunch of harsh judges.

Interviewer: Do you mind telling us about your family?

Unathi: I love talking about Thomas and our children. Thomas and I got married in 2009. He also works in the media and that's wonderful. He is a presenter on 5 FM radio. He is my main support and critic.

Interviewer: And your children?

Unathi: We have lovely children. We want to bring up humble children; children who are driven and active. We don't believe in allowing technology to raise our children.

Interviewer: Unathi, it has been so interesting talking to you. I wish you continued success in your career and with raising your children.

Unathi: Thank you very much.**

Pause 00'30"

Now you will hear the interview again.

*Repeat from *to***

Pause 00'30"

Pause 00'25"

This is the end of Part 3 and the end of the test.

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

Pause 00'25"

Teacher, the recording should now be stopped and all the papers collected.
Thank you, everyone.

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