

higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

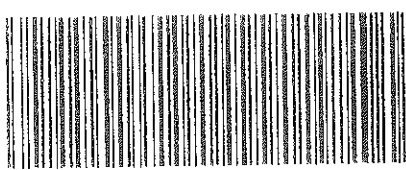
NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY COMMUNICATION N4

(5140314)

13 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

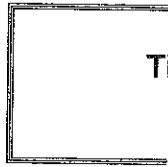
This question paper consists of 7 pages.



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SECTION B (LISTENING SKILLS)


QUESTION 2

Are you struggling with smelly armpits in this hot weather? For this week only, buy two Magnet deodorants and you will prevent bad odours, and attract people to you! Hurry! Magnet attracts. Prevents bad odours. Ensure success!

[Ad

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the question number on the answer paper.
4. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only blue or black ink.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

- 2.1 What type of product is advertised? 
- 2.2 Give TWO words from the first sentence that describe the product.
- 2.3 Give two reasons why the deodorant is called Magnet.
- 2.4 Explain how the advertisers imply that this deodorant is effective.
- 2.5 What does the statement below imply?
'For every deodorant you buy, you get one free.'
- 2.6 Which gender do you think should use Magnet deodorant? Give your answer.



SECTION C: REMEDIAL ENGLISH

QUESTION 3

Complete the paragraph below by writing the word or words in the correct form or by choosing the correct word or words in brackets. Write your answer to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.13) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 (Live) your car 3.1.2 (kiss) at home and use public transport to get to work. Walking to work is healthier and thinner. People who drive to work are on average 10% heavier than those who walk. 3.1.3 (research) of a 3.1.4 (peace) of research conducted by experts in 3.1.5 (&) Tropical Medicine in the Lancet *Diabetes and Metabolism* (weak). The team studied more than 150 000 Britons aged 40–69. 3.1.6 (study) the largest 3.1.7 (stud) to date on the health benefits of walking to work. 3.1.8 (circled) to work have a lower body mass index (BMI) than those who drove. The 3.1.9 (where) 3.1.10 (sin) for those who drove, with men 5 kg heavier on average. Walking to work 3.1.11 (walk) was the next strongest factor in body mass and body fat percentage. Even those who walked to work had a lower BMI and body fat percentage than those who drove. 3.1.12 (researchers) saying 3.1.13 (incidental) physical activity during their work journeys plays an important role.



3.2 Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense:

3.2.1 Those who drive to work are on average, fatter.

3.2.2 If you want to be fit, exercise regularly.

3.2.3 Walking to work is the best exercise.

3.2.4 People who walk to work enjoy health benefits.

(4 × 2) (8)

3.3 Add a prefix to the following words:

3.3.1 dependent

3.3.2 search

3.3.3 regular

3.3.4 fit

3.3.5 healthy

(5 × 1) (5)

3.4 Supply a homophone of the following words:

3.4.1 weak

3.4.2 seen

3.4.3 feet

3.4.4 said

(4 × 1) (4)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

QUESTION 4: CONCISE COMMUNICATION

An awareness campaign is another way of educating the public about chronic diseases and how to live with them.

Your name is Mudau Mulalo and you are the secretary of the MEC of Health, Dr M. Ramathuba. He has instructed you to arrange a campaign involving all local clinics in the province. Write an internal memorandum to all of them in which you invite the general public, including those living with chronic illnesses. State in your memorandum that people who take part in the campaign will be tested for various kinds of diseases free of charge, and that their blood pressure will be taken. Your office and the Department of Health will launch Chronic Diseases Day on the 20th of October 2018 at the Jack Botes Hall in Polokwane.

Write an internal memorandum to all hospitals in Limpopo and notify them of the campaign.

TOTAL SECTION D: 10 [10]



SECTION E: READING AND COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 5

ALZHEIMER

Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia have been likened to Swiss cheese. When you talk to someone who has one of these illnesses, he will tell you that you occasionally land on a bit of cheese, but most of the time, you land in a hole. Nutritional deficiencies, toxins, obesity, diabetes and smoking have all been linked to memory loss, but none of these markers described my mother or explained why she developed vascular dementia. Perhaps it was triggered by the stress of moving from their townhouse to a cottage in a retirement complex.

Almost immediately, her body pitched sideways and for a few days she walked around like the Leaning Tower of Pisa. 'Stand up straight!' I admonished, just as she had done to me countless times in my youth. Her posture recovered but her famous efficiency did not. There were other signs of her declining ability, but we attributed it to ageing: her forgetfulness, small kitchen mishaps, her clothes that were not as clean as they used to be. And then, in her early eighties, she fell and shattered her knee. When she came around after surgery, she was dramatically less functional than she had been before. Was the anaesthetic to blame? Maybe, but no doctor would admit to that. Or did a slight stroke cause her to fall? We will never know and it doesn't really matter. The damage was done.

She started fastening layers of clothing together with safety pins. She refused to wear tops and pants that weren't identical in colour, and soon she would only wear dark blue. The upswept hairstyle had long given way to a short grey wig, which she snipped with nail scissors until it looked as if rats had been at it. She hid some things and threw others away. She set fire to table napkins that she had 'dried' in the microwave oven. She became reclusive, suspicious and refused any help.

My father, haunted by the spectre of the frail-care unit, colluded with her in refusing outside assistance. Physically weak but mentally agile, he was the brains of their fragile team and she, once she could walk again, was the legs. He directed her around the cottage but grew increasingly frustrated with her repetitive questions, her inability to retain information and her sudden bouts of aggression. He had groceries delivered, but she was no longer able to prepare adequate meals. Their food went off, their dishes turned greasy; my father had stomach upsets and my mother stopped washing and developed a vicious leg ulcer that refused to heal. We, their children and grandchildren, became increasingly distressed by their deterioration.

'Do I have a little home?' she asked one day, as I helped her up from a nap. I told her she did.

'But why don't I know that I have one? It's so very confusing.'

'You've lived a long time, Ma, and sometimes you forget things.'

'How old am I?'

'You're nearly 88.'

'Good gracious!' she said, suddenly focused and amused. 'It's a miracle I'm still alive!'

And then the mist swirled again and I lost her.

'Wendy's got a nice lunch ready for you,' I told her.

'Who's Wendy?'

'Do you know who I am?' I asked.

'No,' she smiled, 'but I think you are mine.'

'That's right, Ma, I am. And that's all you have to remember.'

(This is an edited extract of a feature that appeared in Femina magazine, September 2015 issue)



- 5.1 What source was this passage adapted from? (1)
- 5.2 What is the purpose of this passage? (2)
- 5.3 What is the passage about? (3)
- 5.4 How many people are mentioned in the passage? (2)
- 5.5 Indicate whether the following statement is a FACT or OPINION. Justify your response.
 - 5.5.1 Alzheimer and other types of dementia are transmitted diseases. (3)
 - 5.5.2 Alzheimer triggers memory loss. (3)
- 5.6 What other diseases are likened to Alzheimer and dementia? (3)
- 5.7 Indicate whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (5.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.
 - Only pensioners get Alzheimer. (2)
- 5.8 How do you know that Wendy is an elderly woman? Substantiate your answer. (3)
- 5.9 Change the following sentence into reported speech. (3)
 - 'Do you know who I am?' I asked.
- 5.10 Why is she no longer able to prepare adequate meals? (3)
- 5.11 What was the cause of her inability to retain information? (2)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION E: 50
 GRAND TOTAL: 100





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