

### Keywords

**authority:** expert

**grizzled:** having grey hair

**decades:** one decade is ten years

**humility:** the opposite of arrogance

### Notes

- The word *ancient* has three syllables: *an-ci-ent*. The degrees of comparison for *ancient* are: *more ancient*, *most ancient*.
- Someone who tells his or her own story is called a **first person narrator**.

## Unit 4 A story about one's own life

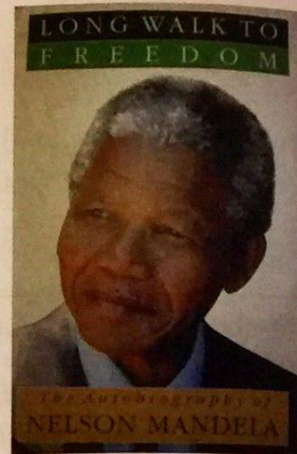
A story that you write about yourself is called an **autobiography**. The extract below is taken from the autobiography *Long walk to freedom*. Here the narrator tells more about his life as a young teenager. He remembers how he listened to the stories told by chiefs and headmen.

1. It was at Mqhekezweni that I developed my interest in African history. Until then I had heard only of Xhosa heroes, but at the Great Place I learned of other African heroes like Sekhukhune, king of the Bapedi, the Basotho king, Moshoeshe, and Dingane, king of the Zulus, and others ... I learned of these men from the chiefs and headmen who came to the Great Place.

2. The most ancient of the chiefs was Zwelibhangile Joyi, a son from the Great House of King Ngubengcuka. Chief Joyi was so old that his wrinkled skin hung on him like a loose-fitting coat. His stories unfolded slowly and were often punctuated by a great wheezing cough, which would force him to stop for minutes at a time. Chief Joyi was the great **authority** on the history of the Thembus, in large part because he had lived through so much of it.

3. But as **grizzled** as Chief Joyi often seemed, the **decades** fell off him when he spoke of the *impis*, or warriors, in the army of King Ngangelizwe. ... Chief Joyi would fling his spear and creep along the veld as he narrated the victories and defeats. He spoke of Ngangelizwe's heroism, generosity and **humility**.

4. Not all Chief Joyi's stories revolved around the Thembus. When he first spoke of non-Xhosa warriors, I wondered why. I was like a boy who worships a local soccer hero and is not interested in a national soccer star. Only later was I moved by the broad sweep of African history, and the deeds of all African heroes.



### Activity 4.1 Skimming and scanning a passage for answers

10 minutes

1. Skim the photo of the book cover above. Who wrote the book? (1)
2. Scan the passage above. What is the name of the man who tells stories about the Thembus? (1)
3. Scan the passage for Ngangelizwe's name. Write down the three characteristics that made Ngangelizwe famous. (3)

Subtotal: 5



**Activity 4.2** Intensive reading: answering questions based on the passage

30 minutes

1. The author mentions five African tribes. Name at least four. (2)
2. Chief Joyi is the *most ancient* of the chiefs.
  - a) Write down a synonym for *most ancient*. (1)
  - b) Which is more emotive: the phrase *most ancient* or the word you wrote down in a)? (1)
3. To punctuate writing means to supply a sentence with punctuation marks, for example full stops or commas. Chief Joyi punctuates his storytelling with coughs. What does this mean? (2)
4. Choose the correct answer. When the narrator says *decades fell off him*, he means:
  - a) Chief Joyi looked young again.
  - b) Chief Joyi was light again.
  - c) Chief Joyi was having a heart attack.
  - d) Chief Joyi could not hear well. (1)
5. Refer to paragraph 3.
  - a) Find one word in paragraph 3 that is borrowed from another language. Write down the borrowed word. (1)
  - b) There is a word in paragraph 3 that is an antonym for the word *victories*. Write down the antonym for *victories*. (1)
  - c) Chief Joyi uses his body to make his storytelling more interesting. In your own words, explain how he does this. (2)
6. Look carefully at how the word *revolved* is used in the following sentence: *Not all Chief Joyi's stories revolved around the Thembus*.
  - a) The word *revolved* is a (verb/noun/adjective/adverb). (1)
  - b) The preposition *around* means there is (movement in one direction / a circling movement). (1)
  - c) From the box, choose a word that will also work in the position of *revolved*. (1)

carried; told; turned; heard

7. In paragraph 4 we read the following: *Only later was I moved by the broad sweep of African history*.
  - a) Does the author use the word *moved* **literally** or **figuratively**? (1)
  - b) What interested him more than *the broad sweep of African history* when he was younger? (2)
8. Give a brief description of a hero that you admire. (3)

**Subtotal: 20**

**Total: 25**

X

Spend some time on this

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X

B.4

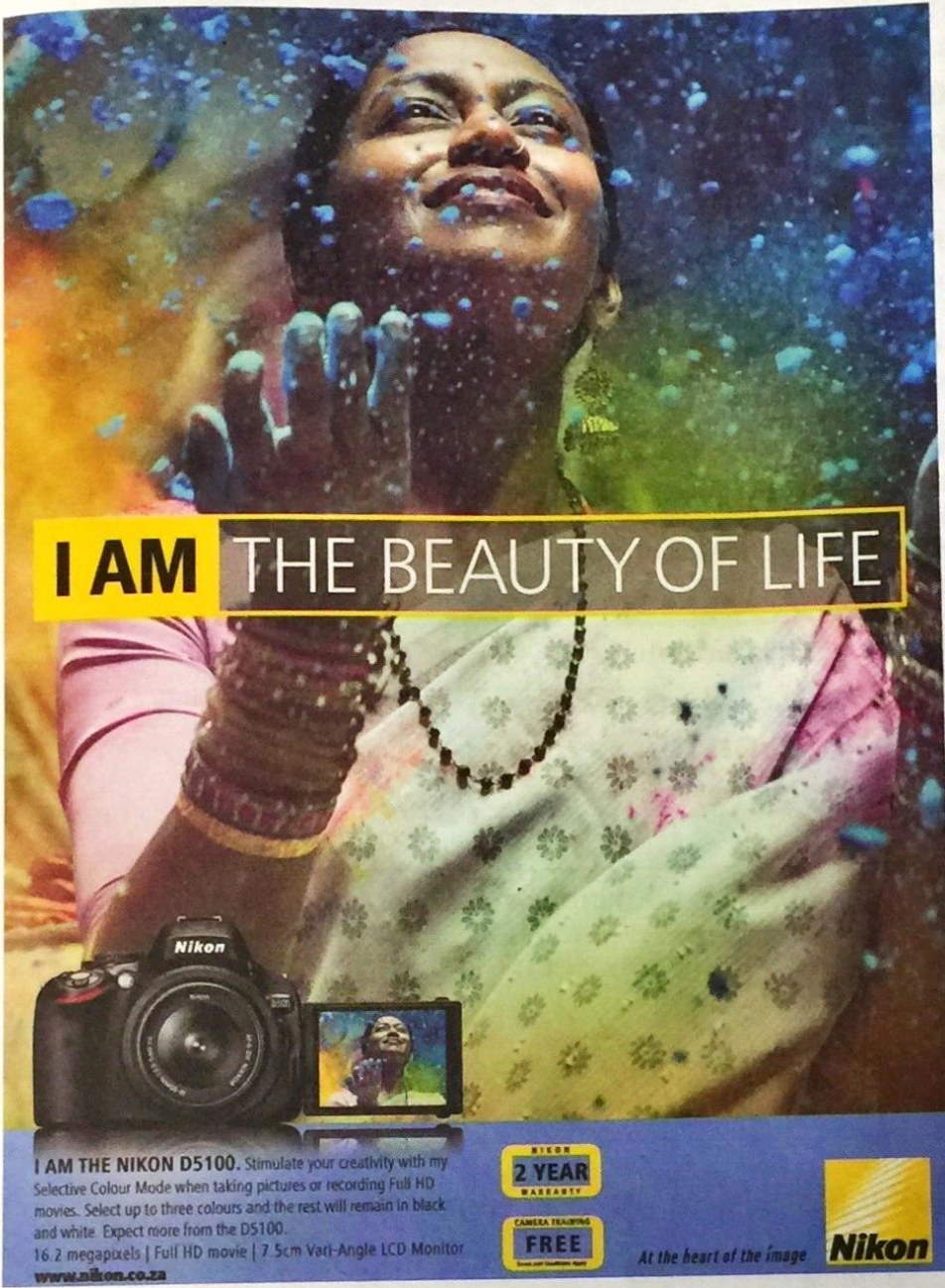
**Notes**

When you use a word **literally**, you use it for its exact meaning. The word *move* literally means there is movement.



**Activity 4.3** Understanding an advertisement

30 minutes



1. a) What does this advertisement advertise?  
b) Why are there two images of the woman?
2. Refer to the catchphrase *I am the beauty of life*.  
a) From whose point of view is the sentence said?  
b) What does this catchphrase mean? Give your own opinion.
3. Refer to the slogan *At the heart of the image*.  
a) Study the dictionary entry in the margin. Which meaning of *heart* is intended in the slogan?  
b) What do you think this slogan means?

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

**Subtotal: 9**

**Total: 15**

**★ Tips**

Look at the sentence *I am the Nikon* to find your answer.

**heart n.** 1. hollow muscular organ pumping blood; 2. central or innermost part

*Do exam style*



**Keywords**

- secrete:** let out
- produce:** make
- inflamed:** red and swollen
- aggravate:** make worse
- acne:** a bad skin condition

## Unit 3 Reading for information

### Activity 3.1 Skimming and scanning for information

10 minutes

The article below appeared in the *YOU* Magazine. Before you read it:

1. Skim the text and decide if the article interests you. (1)
2. Scan the keywords and five headings and predict if this article is a persuasive or an informative text. (1)

**Subtotal: 2 marks**

### Little spots of bother

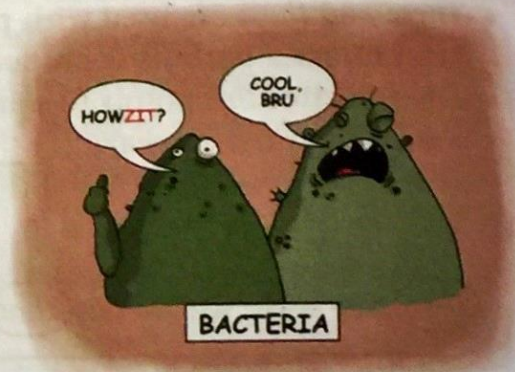
1. Waking up with a huge red zit on your nose isn't fun, but sadly pimples are part of growing up. Here are great tips and practical info to help you cope with this awkward time.

#### How do spots form?

2. Your skin has thousands of tiny pores and hair follicles containing fine hairs. Inside these little holes are oil glands that produce sebum, a special oil that keeps the hairs and skin soft and moist.
3. As your body changes, you **secrete** hormones that tell the oil glands to **produce** more sebum. The glands go into overdrive and there's too much oil mixing with dead skin, which then blocks the pores.
4. When **bacteria** enter the pores, the blockage becomes a pimple that swells and turns red.

#### Various kinds of spots

5. You get pimples, which are big **inflamed** spots; whiteheads with white pus; blackheads, which are those black, oily spots; and blind pimples that form deeper under the skin.



#### Good advice

6. Eat healthily. A diet high in fat, sugar and oil can **aggravate** production of sebum, which leads to **acne**.
7. Sunlight in moderation is good for spots because it dries out the oil on your skin.

#### Does toothpaste kill zits?

8. A small amount of toothpaste is just a quick fix. It won't help with serious acne but it's inexpensive and can reduce swelling and dry out small spots.
9. Use toothpaste without fluoride and bleaching agents. Be warned: these ingredients may burn or dry out your skin.

**Notes**

Rooibos (Redbush) tea is truly South African. It grows in the Northwest Cape. The Khoisan drank it for centuries and science shows that it has health benefits. It is also used in skincare products.



What you can do

10. Don't squeeze pimples unnecessarily because you might damage your skin. If you absolutely must do something about a pimple, make sure your hands are clean and use a tissue around your fingers. Never use your nails to squeeze a pimple as there are a lot of bacteria and dirt under the nails.

11. Provided that you squeeze pimples correctly and wash your face twice a day, you'll be safe.

**Note:** For serious skin problems, doctors advise that you make an appointment for **prescribed** medication.

**Keywords**

**prescribed:** approved by a doctor

**target audience:** group of people for whom the article is written

**Activity 3.2 Answering comprehension questions**

40 minutes

1. The article uses informal language, but it also includes scientific terminology.
  - a) Write the expression *Howzit* in formal language. (1)
  - b) Quote one scientific term from paragraph 2. (1)
  - c) Who is the **target audience** of this article? Explain your answer. (2)
2. Refer to the expression *to go into overdrive* in paragraph 3. What does it mean? (Break the word *overdrive* down: *over* and *drive*. Look at the words around it to understand its meaning.) (1)
3. According to the article, why is it a bad idea to eat food that is fatty, sugary or oily? (2)
4.
  - a) Do you need a lot or a little bit of sunshine to dry out the oil on your skin? (1)
  - b) Quote one word from paragraph 7 to support your choice. (1)
5. Refer to paragraph 8.
  - a) Applying toothpaste on a pimple is a \_\_\_\_-term solution. (1)
  - b) Quote a phrase from the article to support your choice. (1)
  - c) Identify a synonym for *cheap*. (1)
  - d) Why is there a warning about the use of toothpaste that contains fluoride or bleaching agents? (2)
6. What is found under your nails, besides bacteria? (1)
7. Refer to paragraphs 6-11 and to the information box underneath paragraph 11. Write a summary in which you give someone advice about proper skin care. (8)
  - Write SEVEN short sentences.
  - Number your sentences.
  - Give your summary a heading.
  - Don't write more than 50 words and write down the total word count.

**Subtotal: 23**  
**Total: 25**

