



Subject: Home Language P1	Examiner: Gororo, E
Type: End of Year Exam	Moderator: Böhmer, MA
Date: 11/12 November 2019	Grade: 6-_____
Marks: 30 Marks	Time: 2 hours

Section A: Listening Text

Interviewer: When did you become interested in politics?

Mr Mandela: After school, I went to university and moved to Johannesburg. I met some of my best friends, especially Oliver Tambo. It is also when I became interested in politics and fighting the Apartheid regime that prevented blacks from doing so many things based on the colour of our skin.

Interviewer: At what point did your political career take off?

Mr Mandela: In 1961, I became leader of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe which means Spear of the Nation. On 5 August 1962 I was arrested. After my trial, I was put in prison for the next 27 years. For the first 18 years, I was on Robben Island and after that I was moved to Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town.

Interviewer: What kept you going?

Mr Mandela: I studied by **correspondence** with the University of London and in the end received my law degree. On 2 February 1990, State President FW de Klerk told us the ANC was no longer banned and on 11 February 1990, I was released from prison.

Interviewer: You were elected President of the ANC in 1991 and in 1994 you became the president of South Africa! What have been your highlights since then?

Mr Mandela: To witness all South Africans voting in the 1994 elections was a wonderful moment in my life. The year before that, in 1993, I won the Nobel Peace Prize. South Africa won the Rugby World Cup in 1995. I finished as president in 1998 when I was 80 and married my wife Graca Machel. And now, I am happy to be back in Qunu, my home in the Transkei, surrounded by my family and friends.



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Section A: Unprepared Reading Text

Interviewer: Thank you for joining me today Mr Mandela. You are considered to be one of the greatest leaders in the world. Would you say that you had humble beginnings?

Mr Mandela: I was born in the Transkei, South Africa on July 18, 1918, which makes me very old today. My village was called Mvezo, a small village in Umtata. My mother was partly descended from the Khoisan people and my father's grandfather Ngubengcuka, who died in 1832, ruled as the Inkosi Enkhulu, or king of the Thembu people. My father had four wives and I was one of 13 brothers and sisters- four boys and nine girls. Imagine that!

Interviewer: The world knows you as 'Mandela' and in South Africa we like to call you 'Madiba'. Are these names that you can relate to?

Mr Mandela: I am known as Nelson all over the world but it was not my given name. My teacher at the school, Miss Mdingane, gave me the English name "Nelson" because my name was difficult for white people to pronounce. My name is "Rolihlahla" which officially means "to pull a branch of a tree" but really it means "troublemaker". I was often in trouble at school - not serious trouble though! It took me a while to get used to Nelson- but now it is as much a part of me as my given name.

Interviewer: Was education an important part of your upbringing?

Mr Mandela: When I was nine, my father died of tuberculosis. I went to school at a Methodist mission school. I was the very first member of my family to go to school and for me it was very special.



Noah's Ark Independent Primary School

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Name: _____

Instructions

Read the questions carefully before you start writing.

Make sure you answer ALL the questions.

Write neatly and legibly.

Section A: Unprepared Reading

Read the interview aloud with clarity and expression. Answer the questions which follow to show you have understood what you were reading.

1. Which of these words describes the place where Mr Mandela was born: (1)
 - a. city
 - b. town
 - c. metropolis
 - d. port
 - e. village
 - f. farm
 - g. settlement

2. Mr Mandela was part of a large family. How many children were there - including himself? (1)

3 What important role did Mr Mandela's great grandfather play? (1)

4 Why did the teacher change his name at school? (1)

5 Describe Mr Mandela's heritage and cultural origins. (2)

6 If a question has a 'yes' or a 'no' answer, then it is a closed question. If the question encourages the person being interviewed to talk, then it is an open question. Look at the questions being asked and decide if they are closed or open. (1)

7 Did Mr Mandela enjoy his school days? How do you know? (1)

Criteria	Possible Marks	Actual Marks
Reads with understanding	8	
Clear expression	2	
Reads aloud with clear pronunciation, phrasing, tempo, changing speed as appropriate.	3	
Uses good word attack skills for unknown words	2	
Total Marks	15	

Section B: Listening and Speaking

A. Listen carefully as your teacher reads you more of the Nelson Mandela interview. After your teacher has read the interview twice then you can answer questions below.

1. When did Mr Mandela become interested in politics? (1)
- a. After school
 - b. When he went to university
 - c. When he went to live in Johannesburg
 - d. All of the above
2. Put the following events in the correct order – Write only the letters down. (1)
- a. He was on Robben Island
 - b. He married Graca Machel
 - c. He met Oliver Tambo
 - d. He became president of SA

3. How many years was he in prison for? (1)

4. How did he study in prison? (1)

5. How old was he when he retired from being president? (1)

B. Speaking: Role play an interview. You must pretend to be someone else for the interview.

- 1. Choose someone who you admire. This person might be famous but they don't have to be. You can even choose to be Mr Mandela.
- 2. Write out five questions that would encourage a detailed answer from this person.
- 3. Your interview must be 2-3 minutes long.
- 4. For the role play, get someone to ask you the questions and you must role play the answers.

Remember the following:

- a. **Brainstorm** ideas before you decide exactly what to do.
- b. **Plan** your interview. Write it out in rough,
- c. **Practice** your interview. Write key words onto speech cards,
- d. **Present** the interview- speak with confidence. Be clear and use expression

Criteria	Possible Marks	Actual Marks
Listening comprehension	5	
Content and Flow: The questions and answers are relevant, and well phrased; interesting information is uncovered; learners maintain flow of questions and answers.	4	
Language and Style: Language and style are suitable for the purpose and for the audience.	3	
Delivery: Volume, pace, intonation and expression (voice and facial expressions) are good. Confident delivery, good eye contact and rapport with audience/interviewer or interviewee.	3	
Total Marks	15	

Key: Excellent - 4; Good - 3; Average/Acceptable - 2; Weak - 1

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