



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini Primary Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

111/02

Paper 2

November 2021

2 hours

Candidates answer on the question paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on this page.
2. Write your answers in **dark blue** or **black** ink and **NOT** pencil.
3. Do not use correction fluid.
4. Write in a clear handwriting.
5. Answer **all** questions.
6. Dictionaries are **NOT** allowed.
7. **Punctuation** and **spelling errors** may be penalised.

PART 1	PART 2	PART 3	TOTAL
15	25	10	50

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

PART 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1 Mention **one** disturbance marked by hurricanes and tornadoes in the atmosphere.

..... [1]

2 Give **two** things that make hurricanes and tornadoes different from other storms.

(i)

(ii) [2]

3 How long does it take a tornado to pass over a town?

..... [1]

4 Which **one** between a tornado and a hurricane is much larger and happens slowly?

..... [1]

5 Hurricanes require special conditions likeand

..... for them to form. [2]

6 How many times is a hurricane larger than an average tornado?

..... [1]

7 What kind of damage can hurricanes cause? (Give **three** details.)

(i)

(ii)

(iii) [3]

8 Where in the United States of America are tornadoes most common?

..... [1]

9 Which ocean does not experience hurricanes?

..... [1]

10 Do you think it is possible to prevent tornadoes and hurricanes from happening? Give a reason for your answer

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

PART 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Magnificent Divers



- 1 If you were a fish, one of the last birds you would want to see flying overhead is a hungry osprey. Ospreys, also known as fish hawks or fish eagles, have short, hooked beaks and wings that taper to rounded tips. These **majestic** birds of prey have an average body of 60 cm in length and an incredible 1.8 metres wingspan. These enormous hunters also have long, sharp claws for catching a meal swimming in the water below.
- 2 Ospreys in flight are easy to identify, thanks to their distinctive feathers. They have white feathers on their heads which look like little caps, and their wings include a mixture of white and dark brown feathers. Not surprisingly, these birds are related to eagles, hawks, and even vultures. They can live a long time; the average life span in the wild is 18 years. The oldest known osprey lived to be 25 years old.
- 3 Ospreys are designed to fly sky-high and can dive at a very fast speed. **Soaring** 30 metres above the water, their sharp eyes watch the surface carefully for any revealing signs of fish. Ospreys fly over the water and wait for some indication of activity. Once a fish is spotted, the birds fold their wings to their sides and begin a steep dive, dropping nearly straight down at **blazing speeds**. Usually, ospreys hit the water feet first, **plunging** completely underwater to catch their food. Water sprays in all directions as

the birds reach underwater to grab a fish. They can dive up to a metre underwater to capture their prey. Once a fish has been snagged in its sharp claws, an osprey flies back up into the sky, pausing in flight just long enough to shake the water from its feathers before flying away to enjoy its meal. To help ospreys hold on to their catch, each of their feet has a unique reversible front toe.

- 4 Since their diet is almost entirely fish, ospreys make their homes near water. They live in areas close to big dams, big rivers and the sea. During the colder months, they stay in warmer places. The Chesapeake Bay is home to the largest nesting population of ospreys in the world. Observers have counted as many as 2,000 pairs. This area has even been called “**the osprey garden.**”
- 5 Like other birds, ospreys like to build their nests in high locations. In some seaside communities, they have built nests on top of electric power poles and towers. This is dangerous and can result in power failures. Some cities build nesting platforms for the big birds to use instead. In other regions, ospreys build nests high in trees or on rock cliffs.
- 6 Ospreys use their nests repeatedly. When ospreys return to their nests, they spend time repairing them before laying their eggs. Most ospreys lay three eggs at a time. They are about the same size as chicken eggs and take approximately five weeks to hatch. When the eggs crack open, the chicks crawl out. In two months, these tiny birds will have grown enough to take their first flight. It will not be long before a new generation of ospreys is ready to imitate their parents and head out for a tasty meal.

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Answer the questions in a word, short phrase or sentence in the spaces provided.

- 1 What is the other name of an Osprey?
..... [1]
- 2 Why are Ospreys equipped with long sharp claws?
.....
..... [1]
- 3 Which feature makes it easier to identify an Osprey bird in flight.
..... [1]
- 4 Mention **one** other bird that is associated with Ospreys?
..... [1]
- 5 What is the average life span of an Osprey in the wild?
..... [1]
- 6 What helps Ospreys hold on to their catch tightly?
..... [1]
- 7 What does an Osprey do once it has spotted its prey?
.....
..... [2]
- 8 For Question 8, **circle** the letter with the correct answer. [4]
 - (i) What word has the closest meaning to majestic as used in paragraph 1?
 - A awesome
 - B fragile
 - C pathetic
 - D common

(ii) What does soaring mean as used in paragraph 3

- A falling
- B increasing
- C rising
- D descending

(iii) What does plunging mean as used in paragraph 3

- A arising
- B diving
- C lifting
- D ascending

(iv) What does the phrase “blazing speeds” mean as used in paragraph 3

- A extremely slow
- B average movement
- C exceptionally steady
- D incredibly fast

9. The name “the osprey garden” in paragraph 4 gives you the impression of?

Circle the correct answer. [1]

- A Fields of flowers eaten by Ospreys.
- B Colourful Ospreys that look like flowers.
- C Fields filled with flowers and Ospreys.
- D Ospreys living together as thickly as flowers.

10. Which sentence from paragraph 5 suggests that other birds also breed on high grounds?

.....

.....

..... [2]

11. To reduce the risk of power failure, what have other cities done?

..... [1]

12. What do the baby ospreys do two months after birth? Give **two** details.

.....
.....
..... [2]

13. Do you think it would be a good idea to have Ospreys in your community?
Why?

.....
.....
..... [2]

LANGUAGE USAGE

14. Re-write the following sentences, changing the nouns in brackets into pronouns

(i) (The Principal's) office is spacious.

..... [1]

(ii) I saw (elephants) through the window.

..... [1]

(iii) This is (the twins') cake.

..... [1]

(iv) Let (me and you) go.

..... [1]

(v) The cat licked (the cat's) tail.

..... [1]

[Total: 25 marks]

PART 3: DIALOGUE

Sabelo and Sipiwo are talking about what they read in an English language lesson on their way home. Use your own words to continue this dialogue between the two learners.

Sabelo: I was really shocked to learn that Osprey live and operate the way they do unlike the small birds I know. How I wish to see them one day.

Sipiwo:.....
.....
.....

Sabelo:.....
.....
.....

Sipiwo:.....
.....
.....

Sabelo:.....
.....
.....

Sipiwo:.....
.....
.....

Sabelo:.....
.....
.....[10]

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