



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 2023

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided.
2. Write your answers in **dark blue** or **black** pen and **NOT** pencil.
3. Do **not** use correction fluid.
4. Write in 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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

PART 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Where are house sparrows usually found?
..... [1]
- 2 Mention **two** places where you won't find house sparrows.
(i)
(ii) [2]
- 3 Where in cities do house sparrows like to build their nests? Give **one** example.
..... [1]
- 4 Give **two** materials used by house sparrows to build their nests.
(i)
(ii) [2]
- 5 What food do house sparrows eat mostly? Give **two** details.
(i)
(ii) [2]
- 6 How long do house sparrow's eggs take to hatch?
..... [1]
- 7 Fill in the correct missing words as used in the passage.
Sparrow bathing is..... with up to birds participating at
once and is accompanied by group singing. [2]
- 8 Name **two** hunters of house sparrows.
(i)
(ii) [2]
- 9 Would you like house sparrows to live and build their nests in your home? Why?
.....
.....
..... [2]

[Total: 15 marks]

PART 2: READING COMPREHENSION

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

Sahara Desert

- 1 Deserts are usually hot and barren places, yet they are beautiful. A few plants, rocks and dusty red-brown soil make up the landscape of most North American deserts where there is sufficient food and water for certain animals to survive. One famous desert is the Sahara. It is the largest desert in the world and is located in Northern Africa. It covers an area of about 9 million square kilometres. It gives the impression of an ocean of pure white sand. It is dry and hot with no visible rock, very few plants and hardly any water.
- 2 Surprisingly, the Sahara is home to many strange animals. These animals have survived because they were able to adapt to the particular conditions of this area. The Sahara's environment requires that the wildlife adapt to desert conditions such as severe winds, extreme heat and wide temperature changes. Moreover, a certain number of animal species that are unable to adapt to this environment die out. One of the most interesting animals in the Sahara Desert is the sandfish skink, which is also called the 'fish of the desert'. The sandfish skink behaves just like a fish except that, instead of in water, it 'swims' through the sand. Its legs act as fins and the hard scales on its skin act as a protective covering, helping it move through the sand.
- 3 Another desert animal that hides from the sun is the desert shrimp. The life span of these tiny animals is only about two weeks, because that is about when the pools of water from desert rainstorms dry up. They are able to survive in the hot conditions but without their main source of survival, they become dry and are roasted in the sun to death.
- 4 One of the rare animals able to also bask in the desert sun is the camel. For hundreds of years, the camel has been the 'horse of the desert', helping travellers across the desert. This 'horse' is slow-moving, yet it is big and strong enough to carry extremely heavy loads. The camel has larger feet, almost like snowshoes. This characteristic prevents it from sinking into the sand. A camel is able to drink up to 118 litres of water in a day. Once it is full, it can move for five to seven days without water, carrying its own portable 'water tank'. Its hump helps to store fats which serve as a storage of strength, removing the need for food, sometimes for a week. In fact, the hump becomes smaller as the camel consumes the fats stored. It also helps regulate the camel's body temperature.
- 5 Like all deserts, the Sahara harbours a relatively sparse community of wild plants with most of them appearing near the oases. These plants have adapted to the desert conditions. For instance, near the oases, plants such as date palms and acacia put down long roots to reach life-sustaining water. There can be around 500 species of plants in the Sahara desert.

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

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

- 1 Where is the largest desert in the world located?
..... [1]
- 2 How big is the Sahara Desert?
..... [1]
- 3 Why is it surprising that the Sahara is home to many strange animals?
.....
..... [2]
- 4 Which **two** desert conditions does wildlife in the Sahara need to adapt to?
(i)
(ii) [2]
- 5 What happens to animals that are unable to adapt to the Sahara conditions?
..... [1]
- 6 How is a sandfish skink's behaviour different from that of a fish?
.....
..... [2]
- 7 What is the main source of survival for the desert shrimp?
..... [1]
- 8 Why is the camel the 'horse of the desert'? (paragraph 4)
..... [1]
- 9 What **two** features make the camel the perfect 'horse of the desert'?
.....
..... [2]
- 10 Explain in your own words why the camel is able to survive for days without drinking water?
.....
..... [2]
- 11 How does the size of the camel's hump change?
..... [1]
- 12 Mention **two** plants that grow and survive in the Sahara Desert.
(i)
(ii) [2]
- 13 Would you like to live in the desert? Why?
.....
..... [2]

LANGUAGE USAGE

14 Re-write the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

(i) The dogs (bark) all night.

..... [1]

(ii) The children (play) hide and seek in the park.

..... [1]

(iii) The gardener (water) the lawn.

..... [1]

(i) Thando (listen) to rock music.

..... [1]

(ii) The birds (fly) in the sky.

..... [1]

[Total: 25 marks]

PART 3: DIALOGUE

Two pupils, Lungelo and Bayanda are sitting together at lunchtime, and they are talking about what they learnt during an English lesson in the morning.

Lungelo: Learning about the Sahara desert today was fascinating! It really helped me understand that there is life in the desert although it seems tough for animals living there.

Bayanda:

Lungelo:

Bayanda:

Lungelo:

Bayanda:

Lungelo:

[Total: 10 marks]

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