



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI  
Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**101/01**

Paper 1 Reading and Directed Writing

**October/November 2023**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

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

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided.

Write in **dark blue** or **black ink**.

Do **not** use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Exercise 1	
Exercise 2	
Exercise 3	
Exercise 4	
Exercise 5	
Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

## Exercise 1

Read the following passage about the Maputo-Katembe Bridge and answer the questions on the opposite page.

### MAPUTO-KATEMBE BRIDGE

Located in the south-eastern tip of the African continent and serving as a gateway to tourist attractions in the southern African region, Maputo is a city of diversity and dynamism. It is a city that is experiencing rapid expansion and modernisation. Standing at the edge of each side of the bay of Maputo is the magnificent, breath-taking and longest suspension bridge in Africa. The Maputo-Katembe Bridge has brought so many changes as well as a sentimental sense of longing for what has been lost, especially for Katembe, one of Maputo's administrative divisions.

Before the bridge was built, the first thing tourists used to do on arrival on the happy, but shabby, seaside district of Katembe, was to catch a cold drink at the local market. It was at a place called Ponte, which means bridge in Portuguese, where the ferry boats came and went. There was a chaotic and colourful strip of street shops, a petrol station, a pharmacy and beautifully lined palm trees. People would gather here to trade, gossip and even watch football. Women, wrapped in colourful and eye-catching cloths called *capulanas*, sold fresh fish as well as fruits and vegetables from their bustling muddle of market stalls in the din of the mid-day heat.

To take your car from the edge of the city to Katembe, you had to board the legendary rusty ferry boat, 'Bagamoyo', or her equally cranky sister, 'Mpfumo'.

Getting all the passengers and cars aboard was a lively exercise that involved ferry guards, port officials, additional helpers, runners, fixers, hustlers, as well as passers-by. Together, these ferry boats could transport about eighteen cars, three hundred people, as well as loads of luggage, with ease.

The ferry boat lurched her way across the waters, straining and groaning at an agonizingly slow pace. It could take more than an hour to make the 1.5 km crossing. Sometimes, she would break down and loll about in a dreadful fashion. Tourists would clutch their pearls and complain about paying the ferryman upfront. However, there were no alternatives. By the time the ferry boat had emptied its contents, and everyone had found their legs again, Ponte would thrum into life with the vibrant sounds of trading and the smells of prawns, fish and delicious possibilities.

The City of Maputo, through the Maputo Tourism Board, is in the process of reviving this old district and is determined to bring back those old good times for the fun-loving traveller. Tourists are free to visit them at [www.maputotourismboard.com](http://www.maputotourismboard.com)

(a) Mention the importance of the Maputo city in southern Africa?

.....  
.....[1]

(b) What is outstanding about the Maputo-Katembe Bridge?

.....[1]

(c) What did travellers do on arrival at Katembe?

.....[1]

(d) Mention **two** features that describe Ponte.

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

(e) Describe how the women of Katembe dressed.

.....[1]

(f) Which word describes 'Bagamoyo' as an old ferry boat?

.....[1]

(g) How many vehicles did the ferry boats convey?

.....[1]

(h) How long did the ferries take to reach Katembe?

.....[1]

(i) Mention **one** thing that made Katembe such an energetic town?

.....[1]

**[Total: 10 marks]**

## Exercise 2

Read the following passage about electric vehicles and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

### ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Electric vehicles (EVs) have been around for a considerably longer period than petrol and diesel-fuelled cars. However, it was only in the last couple of years that drivers and car makers began to realise the potential for an electric car revolution. Improvements in battery construction and rapid charging mean that electricity has the chance to replace petrol and diesel.

Replacing billions of petrol and diesel cars with electric vehicles obviously will not happen overnight, but many analysts are predicting that an all-electric future is becoming increasingly unavoidable. Many European countries like France and the UK are both aiming to ban the sale of petrol and diesel cars by 2040. Indeed, sales of electric vehicles are booming around the world, with a 70% growth in 2018 alone.

For some people, the most important reason to buy an electric vehicle is environmental. Carbon emissions from electric vehicles are around 30% lower than petrol or diesel cars, even if the electricity used to power them is produced from fossil fuels which are major pollutants. Also, countries continue to produce cleaner electricity through renewable energy, which means that electric vehicles will only get cleaner and greener.

Health considerations have been an important part of this revolution. In dense urban environments, air pollution from traffic is becoming a real concern for many residents. Exhaust fumes from petrol and diesel cars cause 53,000 premature deaths per year in the USA alone, and are more harmful to children, the elderly and low-income communities.

But, for most, the biggest argument for going electric will be price. That is exactly where

electric cars have serious advantages for consumers. For starters, fully electric vehicles do not pay road tax in the UK, and do not have to pay the new congestion or emission charges in London. Also, electric vehicles have mechanically simpler engines than conventional vehicles. This means that their service and maintenance costs are roughly half those of petrol cars. As if that is not enough, EVs retain more of their value over time in healthy second-hand markets.

Still, one of their biggest benefits is cost saving. A fully charged electric vehicle costs 30 cents per km to run compared to 110 cents per kilometre in an average petrol car. This is more than four times much cheaper. Over the lifespan of a car, this difference could save drivers tens of thousands of Emalangeni.

However, electric vehicles are currently more expensive to buy than traditional petrol or diesel vehicles. With major manufacturers getting into mass production, battery technology improving all the time, and governments keen to encourage more production, costs are however expected to keep on falling. Finally, battery charging locations are still a concern for many drivers, but electric vehicle charger installation is now a big part of power companies' future strategies. This is done in a bid to provide a cleaner energy gateway. Besides, the number of charging points in major western cities is keeping pace with demand, almost doubling to 20,000 points over the last two years.

Therefore, as electric cars rapidly increase in number and governments continue to push for the electric revolution, an all-electric future seems a very real possibility.

(a) Which expression suggests that electric vehicles came before petrol or diesel cars?

.....  
.....[1]

(b) Give **two** developments that make it possible for electric vehicles to replace petrol and diesel cars?

.....[1]  
.....[1]

(c) Mention **one** significant target in **paragraph 2** which makes an electric vehicle future most possible?

.....  
.....[1]

(d) Why do you think electric vehicles are still costly to the environment even though they are said to be environmentally friendly?

.....  
.....[1]

(e) Which groups of people are mostly affected by fossil fuelled cars? Give **two** details.

.....  
.....[1]

(f) Mention **one major** disadvantage of the electric vehicle.

.....[1]

(g) How would it be most beneficial to buy an electric vehicle today? Give **three** details.

.....  
.....  
.....[3]

**[Total: 10 marks]**

### Exercise 3

**Read the following passage about Temashayina and fill in the form on the opposite page.**

The adage that dynamite comes in very small packages must have been coined with Red Aces Ladies Football Club's diminutive starlet in mind. Temashayina Gadlela is a rising star whose influence at the Reds' dressing room is unmistakable. In her absence, the high-flying ensemble looks so jaded.

Tema, as she is affectionately known, is blessed with sheer pace and stamina. Although football was not her first love, this pint-sized striker was a darling of the track, smashing school records in the 100m and 200m in the Lubombo region's schools' athletics competitions. It only took the persuasion of her teachers at Siteki High School to try football because there was a shortage of strikers in the school team. A mere trial led to her falling in love with the game altogether.

Born last in a family of three boys and two girls at Mpolonjeni, in Siteki, sixteen years ago, she has always shown her potential from an early age. She probably takes after her father who starred at Ubombo Flyers in the late 90s. The shy young woman did her Primary school at Siphoso, before proceeding to Siteki High School in the same region. She represented both schools in the national schools' football competitions, winning the primary school

Soccer Bonanza Competition in the Lubombo region.

However, due to her parents' work commitments, the family had to move to Manzini. She was then snatched by the Red Aces Ladies Football Club at the beginning of the 2022 Manzini Schools Soccer Tournament. They wasted no time in adding her to their books. She is now doing Form 4 at St Angeles High School, in Manzini.

She made her top-flight debut against Manzini Highlands Ladies, in August 2022. She looks back at the game with fond memories because she was able to announce her arrival on the big stage without fear. The striker managed to score a brace in that game. Her passing game was exquisite and her off-the-ball runs were unbelievably intelligent.

About the future of Eswatini soccer, Gadlela believes that the country is blessed with so much young talent. She also thinks that this is the right time for the country to come up with a strategy that identifies these talented young men and women and expose them to the rigours of world football.

**Imagine you are Temashayina and fill in the form on the opposite page.**

**SECTION A (use block letters)**

Full Name: .....[1]

Place of birth: .....[1]

Number of siblings: .....[1]

Club and position in team: .....  
.....[1]

**SECTION B (do not use block letters)**

What drove you to soccer?  
.....[1]

What made your debut game so memorable?  
.....[1]

**SECTION C (do not use block letters)**

In **12 to 20 words**, write a sentence to explain what makes you different from other players in the club.

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

In **12 to 20 words**, write a sentence describing what Eswatini can do to become the best in the game.

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

**[Total: 10 marks]**

## Exercise 4

Read the following passage about overtourism and complete the notes on the opposite page.

### OVERTOURISM

Tourism is often an important economic sector of a city, region, or country. This is because it generates revenue in the form of taxes from the buying of goods and services and creates jobs from an influx of visitors to a given place. However, tourism can also be linked to negative impacts, especially in areas where the number of tourists outweighs the available facilities.

Overtourism is defined as overcrowding from an excess of tourists, resulting in conflicts with locals. It describes destinations where locals, or even guests, feel that there are too many visitors and that the quality of life, or the quality of the experience has deteriorated unacceptably. It is quickly becoming a serious problem in many destinations around the world. Some of its symptoms include increased traffic congestion, significant overcrowding at landmarks or sites, and environmental degradation.

The best example of overtourism is found in Venice, Italy. This popular destination experiences around 20 million tourists each year. On its busiest day, Venice receives approximately 120 000 tourists. In comparison, the city has just 55 000 permanent residents. Such big numbers have a significant impact on the local community; economically, environmentally and socially. Members of the host community are forced to negotiate crowds and put up with noisy suitcase wheels and selfie sticks daily. The situation is worsened by some tourists who demonstrate disrespectful behaviour by swimming in the canals, having picnics on the famous bridges and throwing litter everywhere.

One factor that has contributed to the growth of overtourism is cheap flights to limitless destinations around the world. Herds of tourists are now able to visit places which they may not have been previously. The increase of these flights has seen thousands of hospitality related businesses mushrooming in the different tourist hotspots around the world. Usually, such places are not subject to any kind of planning, permits or, in some instances, taxes. Other factors could be the increase in income, population growth and an increased desire by society to travel further and more often.

In most cases, the media fuels such visits to certain destinations by promoting material and activities in those places. For instance, Maya Bay in Thailand was made famous when the book 'The Beach' was published, which was then released as a movie. As a result, thousands of tourists flocked to this secluded bay, causing significant environmental impacts to the local flora, fauna and marine life. In an attempt to combat this, the Thai government closed the island beach to tourists for a period of four months.

However, with careful tourism planning and management, overtourism can be prevented from occurring altogether. This can be done by the adoption of principles of responsible tourism where measures are put in place to manage aspects such as overcrowding. This could include changes in fees or limitations in ticket sales, for example. Also, tourists can choose to visit destinations at quiet times in the year and to demonstrate responsible behaviour when travelling.



You are going to present a short talk on overtourism. Using information from the passage, make notes under each heading as basis for your talk.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

**Benefits of tourism**

- .....
- .....

**Causes of overtourism**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- media

**Consequences of overtourism in Thailand**

- .....
- .....

**Ways to prevent overtourism**

- .....
- .....
- .....

**[Total: 10 marks]**

## Exercise 5

Read the following article about the skin colour of ancient Egyptians. On the opposite page write a summary of the arguments about the skin colour of ancient Egyptians and the evidence that suggests they were dark-skinned. Your summary should be about 100 words long (and not more than 120 words). You should use your own words as far as possible.

You will receive up to 6 marks for your content and up to 4 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

### ANCIENT EGYPTIANS' SKIN COLOUR

Ancient Egypt is one of the most fascinating and most studied periods in our human history. Although we have many surviving objects from this time period, there is still much speculation about what Ancient Egyptians actually looked like. In Western drama productions, Egyptians are often shown with white or brown skin. But is this accurate?

Historical evidence from Egyptian texts, paintings and mummies suggests that ancient Egypt was always ethnically diverse. This means that ancient Egyptians cannot be categorised as belonging to any one race because the skin-colour distinctions we have today did not exist. Instead, they simply classified themselves by the regions where they lived. Scholarly research suggests that there were many different skin colours across Egypt, including what we now call white, brown and black. But this is still a subject of much debate. Many believe skin colours varied between different regions of Egypt, such as Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt and Nubia. Because Ancient Egyptians were around for about 3,000 years, it is also highly likely that changes in ethnicity took place throughout this long time span.

Some historians, over the years have argued that ancient Egypt was a predominantly black civilization, populated by Sub-Saharan Africans. Their research shows how ancient Egyptians once called the land of Egypt and the entire African continent *Kemet*, meaning 'the land of black people.' Some scholars even argue that all black people are descendants from ancient Egypt. Modern popular music also echoes the same sentiments to this widespread but unpopular interpretation of history.

Indeed, there is overwhelming evidence showing how ancient Egypt was ruled and governed by various prominent black leaders. One is the powerful nobleman, Maiherpri, who was alive during the reign of Thutmose IV. We know of his skin colour from illustrated artefacts, in which he appears darker skinned than the more widely circulated images of Egyptians. It is believed he may have been Nubian or of Nubian descent. Queen Nefertari is also often identified as black, and according to modern historians, her skin colour was worshipped because it echoed the "colour of the fertile earth." It is thought Lady Rai, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Nefertari was also black.

In recent times, scientists have made a series of radical breakthroughs about ancient Egyptians by studying their DNA sequences. Their discoveries suggest many ancient Egyptians were closely related to the people of the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East, a land today covering Jordan, Israel, Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

Of course, this suggestion ties in well with the brown skin colour depicted by many surviving Egyptian artworks. These include the wall paintings in which figures had skin with a reddish-brown tone. These skin colours were also the artistic fashion of the time. It was also fashionable to paint women with paler skin, suggesting how they spent most of their time indoors, while men were painted with a darker colour reflecting time spent outdoors doing manual labour.



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