

CANDIDATE NAME			
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER	
ENGLISH LAN	GUAGE		111/01
Paper 1		For examination	n from 2025 - 2027
SPECIMEN PA	PER		2 hours
	swer on the Question Paper. naterials required.		

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write your answers in dark blue or black pen and NOT pencil.

Do not use correction fluid.

Write in clear handwriting.

Answer all questions.

Dictionaries are **NOT** allowed.

Punctuation and spelling errors may be penalised.

SECTION A		SECTION B		TOTAL
Exercise 1	Exercise 2	Exercise 1	Exercise 2	
5	10	25	10	50

SECTION A: LISTENING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Exercise 1

Listening to the following talk by Zano Dlamini and then answer the questions below. You will hear the talk twice.

		[Total: 5 marks
_		[1
5	What evidence shows that Zano loves her job?	
•		
4	What can a customer do to get help from Zano? Give one detail.	
•	Citate one way in which she helps edistorners.	F4
3	State one way in which she helps customers.	
~	where is her workplace located?	[1
2	Where is her workplace located?	
1	What type of job does Zano do?	[4

Exercise 2

1	Why did Nomsa miss the art class?	
		. [1]
2	How does the City Council plan to make Mdada Street look nicer?	
		. [1]
3	How can pupils in Nomsa and Buhle's school contribute to the project?	
		. [2]
4	Complete the following sentence:	
	Nomsa imagines everyone in town walking past that and seeing	her
	every day.	[2]
5	According to Buhle, what should be the theme of the mural?	
		. [1]
6	Why is it important for Nomsa to visit the zoo in the coming weekend? Give two det	tails
	(i)	
	(ii)	[2]
7	Why does Buhle advise Nomsa to go to Mr. Sambo first?	
		. [1]
	[Total: 10 mai	'ks]

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION

Exercise 1

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

Shoes

- 1 We wear shoes nearly every day but we hardly think about them because they are such an ordinary part of our daily lives. Shoes were not always an important part of people's wardrobes. During the ice age, people wore simple leather boots to protect themselves from cold and severe weather. In Egypt, shoes were not necessary because of the hot climate. Most people went barefoot much of the time but sometimes wore sandals made from materials that were readily available, including tree bark, leaves, and grasses. Their sandals were created mainly to protect the soles of their feet from rocks and rough surfaces. Among the ancient Greeks, sandals were woven from similar plant materials, but they also varied the process by tying small pieces of wood together with dried grass.
- 2 Shoemakers often dyed these sandals in bright colours that represented the different jobs held by the people wearing them. The privileged classes wore red sandals with moon-shaped ornaments on the back. Soldiers wore heavy leather sandals that were more like boots with bare toes. Meanwhile, people who lived in cold northern climates were making their shoes from the hides of furry animals, such as polar bears and yaks. The soles and tops of these shoes were made from pieces of soft leather sewn together.
- 3 For centuries, shoes were sewn by hand. However, in 1845, Elias Howe invented the sewing machine and pieces of shoe leather could now be sewn together more quickly. Because shoes could be made faster and more cheaply, people who had never owned shoes before could now afford to buy and wear them.
- 4 The major change in shoes over the last century has been the use of materials other than leather. Humphrey O'Sullivan invented the first rubber heel for shoes in 1898. Rubber heels were popular because they lasted much longer than heels made of leather. The use of rubber soles came next. The first rubber soled shoes with upper material made of a flexible canvas were manufactured in the United States in the late 1800s. These were the original sneakers. Their rubber sole made the shoe very quiet, unlike most leather shoes, which often squeaked when people walked. Shoes made of rubber and canvases were worn by tennis, volleyball, and basketball players. These shoes were designed to help the players perform better while protecting their feet and providing comfort.

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

1	What did people during the ice age wear to protect themselves from cold and sever weather?	e
2	Why did people in Egypt go barefoot most of the time?	
3	Give two materials that were used when making sandals in Egypt.	
	(i)	. [2]
4	State two things that the sandals worn by the people of Egypt protected them from. (i)	
5	(ii)	
6	Describe the sandals worn by soldiers long ago.	. [1]
7	What was the role played by the shoe sewing machine invented in 1845?	. [2]
8	Why were heels made from rubber better than heels made out of leather?	

9	Give two groups of people who wore shoes made of rubber and canvases.	
	(i)	
	(ii)	. [2]
10	"which often squeaked when people walked" (paragraph 4). What does this phrasmean?	se
		. [1]
11	What do the following words mean as used in the passage?	
	(i) barefoot (paragraph 1)	. [1]
	(ii) invented (paragraph 3)	. [1]
	(iii) popular (paragraph 4)	. [1]
12	What do you think the world would be like without shoes? Support your answer.	
		. [2]
13	Give this passage another suitable title.	
		. [1]
Lan	guage Usage	
14	Identify and write two pronouns used in paragraph 1.	
	(i)	
	(ii)	
15		. [۷]
19	Change this sentence from the past tense to the present tense. Rubber heels were popular because they lasted much longer than heels made of leather.	
		. [2]
16	Identify one adverb that has been used in paragraph 3.	
		. [1]
	[Total: 25 ma	

Exercise 2

Read the following passage about Robin Ntombela and fill in the form on the next page.

- 1 Robin Ntombela was born at S'gangeni in Mbabane in the Hhohho region on 24th April 1990. He went to S'gangeni Primary School. At school, he was a sportsperson but also loved music. He participated in sporting activities like soccer, volleyball, rugby, and athletics. He also sang well in the school's choir and would mostly lead the morning assembly in song.
- 2 In a few years, Robin enrolled at Swazi National High School to do his secondary and high school education. He stayed at the boarding facility of the school. He continued excelling in sports especially in soccer hence when he finished school; he made it clear to his parents that he would like to pursue his dream of becoming a renowned soccer star one day. At the time, he was playing for a team known as Morning Star and he was the captain.
- 3 When he completed school in 2012, he moved to join a team known as 'The Spiders FC' based in Manzini playing in the super league division. He later joined Manzini Wanderers where he played alongside great players such as Jerry 'Mbazo' Gamedze and Charles 'Mnumzane' Masango. He was spotted by South Africa side well known coach and club owner Ephraim Jomo Sono. He signed him to play at Jomo Cosmos where he played very well and excelled. It was then that the Eswatini national team noticed his talent and called him to come and join the team. At Cosmos, he played with big names like Aaron Mokoena, White Shark and many more.
- 4 In 2018, he hung up his soccer boots and began training young boys to become soccer stars. In 2019, he started a sports academy where he trained and groomed young boys. He worked as a coach alongside Coach Steve Nzuza and this academy flourished as it produced more players with great potential to play and become successful.
- 5 In 2022, he started his own football club and named it Shooting Star FC. His good works have been recognised locally and abroad.

Imagine that you are Robin Ntombela, fill in the form on the next page using the information above.

Section A: Use block letters		
Name[1]		
Physical address:[1]		
First team:[1]		
Retirement year:[1]		
Own football club:[1]		
Section B: Do not use block letters		
Write a short summary of about 50 words about what you did after hanging up your boots.		
[5]		

[Total: 10 marks]