

<b>EXAMINATION</b>		<b>NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE</b>	
<b>GRADE</b>		12	
<b>DATE</b>		NOVEMBER 2025	
<b>SUBJECT</b>		ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE	
<b>PAPER</b>		1	
<b>MARK TOTAL</b>		80	
<b>DURATION (HOURS)</b>		2	
<b>NUMBER OF PAGES</b>		14	



SOUTH AFRICAN COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INSTITUTE  
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## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of **THREE** sections:

<b>SECTION A:</b> Comprehension	(30 marks)
<b>SECTION B:</b> Summary	(10 marks)
<b>SECTION C:</b> Language structures and conventions	(40 marks)

2. Read **ALL** the instructions carefully.
3. Skim through the whole paper first to get an overview before you answer the questions.
4. Answer **ALL** the questions, bearing in mind the number of marks allocated to each question as you answer it.
5. Number your answers exactly as the questions are numbered on the question paper.
6. Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
7. Start **EACH** section on a **NEW** page.
8. Leave a line after each answer.
9. Use the following time frames as a guideline:  
**SECTION A:** 50 minutes  
**SECTION B:** 30 minutes  
**SECTION C:** 40 minutes
10. Write neatly and legibly, in **BLUE** ink only.

## SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

### QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

Read **TEXTS A** and **B** and answer the questions that follow.

#### TEXT A

- |   |   |               |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | As the internet and digital technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly accessible, leading to questions about privacy. So, how do we interact with the growing digital world without compromising the security of our information and our right to privacy?  |               |
| 2 | Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search 'Is German a difficult language?' on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There is a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called <i>German for Beginners</i> instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you are sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites, and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you. | 5<br>10<br>15 |
| 3 | In the past, it was easy for people to keep track of their personal information. Like their possessions, people's information existed mostly in physical form: on paper, kept in a folder, locked in a cupboard or an office. Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it is accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests, and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane, taking part in a poll, or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.  | 20            |
| 4 | Every search you make, service you use, message you send and item you buy is part of your 'digital footprint'. Companies and online platforms use this 'footprint' to track exactly what we are doing; from what links we click on to how much time we spend on a website. Based on your online activity, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. Knowing so much about you gives online platforms and companies a lot of power and a lot of money. By selling your data or providing targeted content, companies can turn your online activity into profit. This is the foundation of the growing industry of digital marketing.  | 25<br>30      |
| 5 | Can you protect your data? Yes ... and no! Some of the time our personal data is shared online with our consent. We post our birthday, our photographs and even our opinions online on social media. We know that this information is publicly  | 35            |

accessible. However, our data often travels further than we realise and can be used in ways that we did not intend. Certain news scandals about data breaches, where personal data has been lost, leaked or shared without consent, have recently made people much more aware of the potential dangers of sharing information online.

- |   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| 6 | So, can we do anything to protect our data? Or should we just accept that in fact nothing is 'free' and sharing our data is the price we have to pay for using many online services? As people are increasingly aware of and worried about data protection, governments and organisations are taking a more active role in protecting privacy. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Law, which regulates how personal information is collected online. However, there is still much work to be done. | 40       |
| 7 | As internet users, we should all have a say in how our data is used. It is important that we pay more attention to how data is acquired, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep demanding new laws and regulations, and better information about how to protect ourselves.  | 45<br>50 |

[Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine-zone/you-your-data>]

#### NOTE:

- Answer all questions in your OWN WORDS, unless you are asked to quote.
- For one-word answers, write only the question number and the word.
- For multiple-choice questions, write only the question number and the letter (A–D) of the correct answer.

#### QUESTIONS: TEXT A

##### Refer to paragraph 2.

1.1 Who are 'they' being referred to in line 15? (3)

##### 1.2 Refer to paragraph 3.

1.2.1 How did people save their personal information forty years ago? (1)

1.2.2 Give TWO examples of how we share our personal data online today. (2)

##### Refer to paragraph 4.

1.3 How do you understand the term 'digital footprint' (line 25)? (2)

1.4 According to the text, what is the connection between online data and digital marketing? (2)

**Refer to paragraph 5.**

- 1.5 In which way is our information shared online with our consent? (2)
- 1.6 Why would a potential data breach lead to us being more alert? (2)
- 1.7 Choose the best option. Write only the question number and the correct letter.

Breaches, as used in paragraph 5, can be replaced with:

- A collection
- B dangers
- C leakage
- D spreads (1)

**Refer to paragraph 6.**

- 1.8 Is the sentence ‘... sharing our data is the price we have to pay ...’ (line 41) meant literally or figuratively? (1)
- 1.9 Which recent legislation aims to regulate the collection of personal information online? (1)
- 1.10 Do you think governments and organisations do enough to protect the privacy of online users? (2)

**Refer to paragraph 7.**

- 1.11 Why is awareness important in protecting one’s privacy online? (2)
- 1.12 Say why the following statement is FALSE. Quote eight words from the text to support your answer.  
The General Data Protection Law is sufficient in protecting personal information. (1)
- 1.13 Provide a suitable title of no more than five words for this text. (2)

**[24]**

**TEXT B**



[Source: <https://www.statista.com/chart/16400/internet-online-privacy/>]

**QUESTIONS: TEXT B**

- 1.14 Are telephone interviews or online surveys sufficient in gathering the data needed for this graph? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 1.15 Which country has the highest percentage of people concerned about online privacy? (1)
- 1.16 Which country is the least concerned about online privacy? (1)
- 1.17 What role do you think should internet companies play in protecting one’s privacy online? (2)

**[6]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: [30]**



## SECTION B: SUMMARY

### QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS

You have been asked to write an article on how to build more self-confidence for an educational magazine.

Read the passage (TEXT C) below and list SEVEN points on **how to build self-confidence**.

#### NOTE:

1. Your summary must be written in point form.
2. List your **SEVEN** points in full sentences, using no more than 70 words.
3. Number your sentences from 1 to 7.
4. Write only **ONE** point per sentence.
5. Use your **OWN** words as far as possible.
6. Indicate the total number of words you have used in brackets at the end of your summary.

#### TEXT C

### HOW TO BUILD SELF-CONFIDENCE

Confidence is a very important skill in everyone's life. Most people are not born with this quality of character. However, you can build it up if you lack this skill.

Even if you experienced failure and unhappiness in your life, there certainly are a few achievements. These need not be great achievements but simple ones. Thinking about those achievements makes you realise that you have experienced success in your life. If you keep thinking about failure, you unconsciously expect and anticipate it, and it might eventually attract it to you. See yourself in your mind, where you really want to be, living the life you really want.

Take another step toward building your self-confidence and write down a list of your achievements and success and look at this list often. Set a time each day to think about your talents and abilities and find ways to develop and use them. When you strengthen your willpower and self-discipline, your self-confidence also grows. Stronger willpower and self-discipline mean more confidence and self-esteem. Set small, simple goals within your reach, and achieve them.

Instead of focusing on bad events and expecting the worst, make an effort to focus on the positive and expect positive results. This might be challenging if your mindset has always been negative. However, you can change your mental habits and build a positive attitude with determination. It will help if you strive to remove all negative thoughts and words from your mind and your vocabulary and refrain from using them in your conversations.

[Source: <https://www.successconsciousness.com/blog/inner-strength/how-to-build-self-confidence/>]

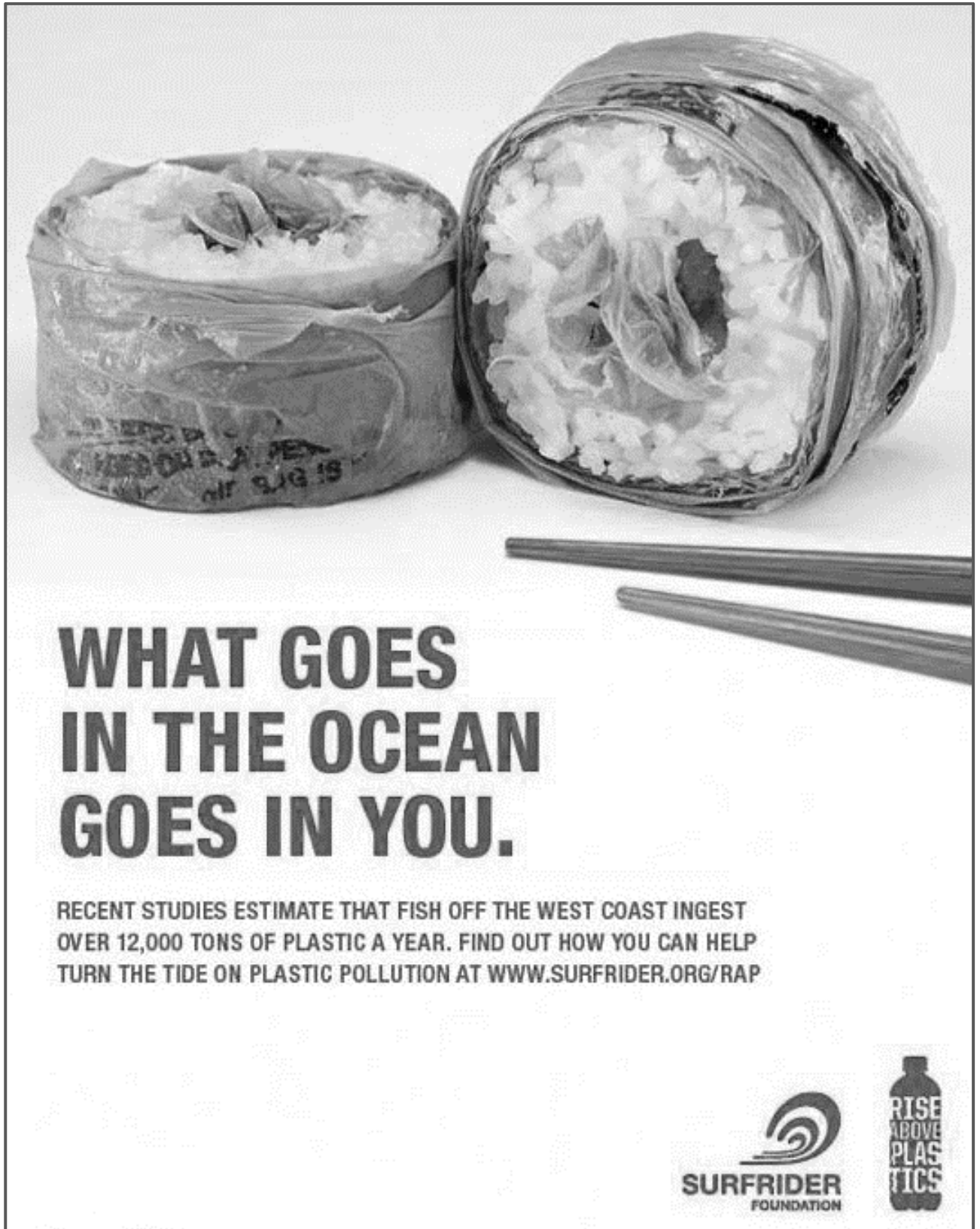
**TOTAL SECTION B: [10]**

## SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS

### QUESTION 3: ANALYSING AN ADVERTISEMENT

Study the advertisement below (TEXT D) and answer the questions that follow.

#### TEXT D



The advertisement features a black and white photograph of a sushi roll cut in half. The left half is wrapped in seaweed, while the right half is open, revealing a filling of rice, seaweed, and a piece of clear plastic. A pair of chopsticks lies horizontally to the right of the sushi. Below the image, the headline reads 'WHAT GOES IN THE OCEAN GOES IN YOU.' in large, bold, sans-serif font. Underneath the headline, a block of text states: 'RECENT STUDIES ESTIMATE THAT FISH OFF THE WEST COAST INGEST OVER 12,000 TONS OF PLASTIC A YEAR. FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN HELP TURN THE TIDE ON PLASTIC POLLUTION AT [WWW.SURFRIDER.ORG/RAP](http://WWW.SURFRIDER.ORG/RAP)'. In the bottom right corner, there are two logos: the Surfrider Foundation logo, which consists of a stylized wave icon above the text 'SURFRIDER FOUNDATION', and the 'RISE ABOVE PLASTICS' logo, which features a silhouette of a plastic bottle with the text 'RISE ABOVE PLASTICS' written vertically on its side.

[Source: <https://za.pinterest.com/pin/686728643166111909/>]

**Text in the advertisement:**

What goes in the ocean goes in you.

Recent studies estimate that fish off the west coast ingest over 12,000 tons of plastic a year.

Find out how you can help turn the tide on plastic pollution at [www.surfrider.org/rap](http://www.surfrider.org/rap).

Surfrider Foundation. Rise above plastics.

**Glossary:**

Sushi: A Japanese dish consisting of thin slices of raw fish, wrapped in sticky white rice and seaweed.

**QUESTIONS: TEXT D**

- 3.1 Describe the visual in this advertisement. (1)
- 3.2 Discuss the effectiveness of the headline 'What goes in the ocean goes in you', in relation with the visual. (2)
- 3.3.1 What is the slogan of the advertisement? (1)
- 3.3.2 Describe the link between the slogan and the logo of the foundation. (2)
- 3.4 Refer to the copy(text). What does it mean to 'turn the tide'? (1)
- 3.5 Where can you find more information on this initiative? (1)
- 3.6 Based on the advertisement, briefly discuss your views on plastic pollution in the oceans. (2)

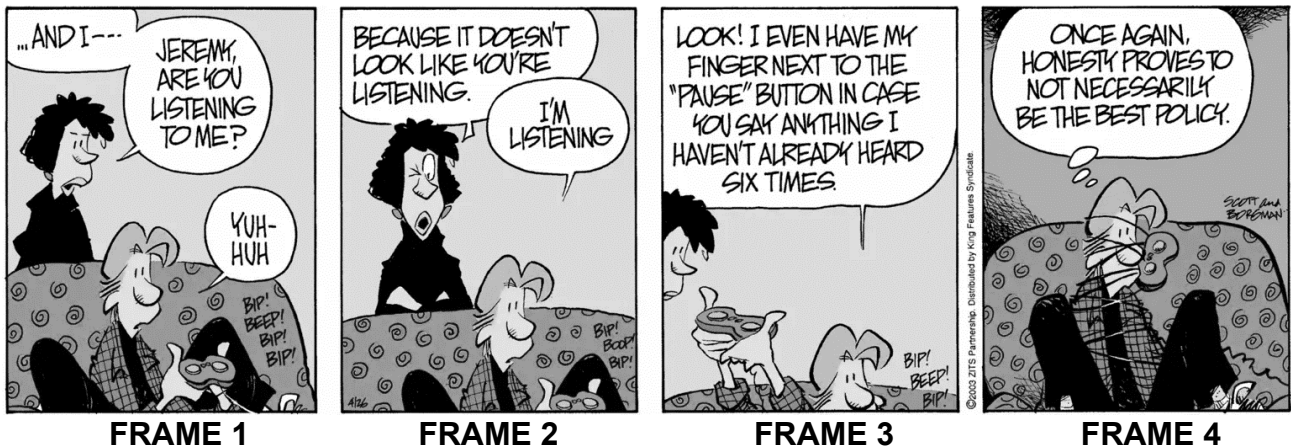
**[10]**



## QUESTION 4: ANALYSING A CARTOON

Study the cartoon below (TEXT E) and answer the questions that follow.

### TEXT E



FRAME 1:	Mom: ...And I --- Jeremy are you listening to me? Jeremy: Yuh-huh
FRAME 2:	Mom: Because it doesn't look like you're listening. Jeremy: I'm listening
FRAME 3:	Jeremy: Look! I even have my finger next to the "pause" button in case you say anything I haven't already heard six times.
FRAME 4:	Jeremy: Once again, honesty proves to not necessarily be the best policy.

[Source: <https://comicskingdom.com/zits/2003-04-26/>]

### QUESTIONS: TEXT E

Refer to FRAME 1.

- 4.1 How does the cartoonist indicate that Jeremy's mother is interrupting her own thoughts before confronting Jeremy about not listening to her? (1)

Refer to FRAME 2.

- 4.2 Jeremy's mom is not convinced that Jeremy is listening to her. Give two visual clues how we know this. (2)

4.3 Refer to FRAMES 1 to 3.

- 4.3.1 Why has the cartoonist included the words 'BIP!' 'BEEP!' and 'BOOP!' next to Jeremy? (1)

- 4.3.2 Identify the sound device. (1)



4.4 What is Jeremy's attitude towards his mother in FRAME 3? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

**Refer to FRAME 4.**

4.5 Write down the correct idiom in the last frame. (1)

4.6 Do you think that this cartoon succeeds in conveying humour?  
Substantiate your answer. (2)

**[10]**

## QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

Read the passage (TEXT F), which contains some deliberate errors, and answer the questions that follow.

### TEXT F

#### DECADENT FACTS ABOUT CHOCOLATE

- 1 Who can resist the velvety richness of chocolate cake, or the melt-in-your mouth sweetness of a chocolate bar? Chocolate is scientifically proven to reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and improof brain function.
- 2 Evidence suggests that humans have enjoyed chocolate for much longer than scientists previously realised. While the origins of consuming chocolate is often linked to some Mesoamerican civilisations, the Olmec people also fermented the pulp from cacao fruit to make a drink with a 5% alcohol content. 5
- 3 Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are the world's leading cacao producers; farmers their grow more than half of the world's chocolate supply. While a single cacao tree produces thousands of blossoms per year, not every flower will develop into a chocolate-producing pod. Cacao pods contain 20 to 60 beans each, and it 5.7 (takes/take) about 400 beans to make just 454 g of chocolate. 10
- 4 Today, chocolate can cure a bad mood, though some 200 years ago, pharmacists and doctors marketed chocolate as a miracle food that could cure coughs and indigestion. Bitter and naturally oily chocolate was commonly sold as an ingredient meant for cooking. J. S. Fry & Sons, a British chocolate maker, molded the world's first chocolate bar meant for eating in 1847. 15

[Source: <https://medium.com/@sadannair/8-decadent-facts-about-chocolate-c78b26c838ac/>]

### QUESTIONS: TEXT F

- 5.1 Correct the SINGLE error (punctuation/spelling/concord/word choice) in each of the following sentences. Write down ONLY the question number and your correction. (NOT THE WHOLE SENTENCE!)
- 5.1.1 ... dark chocolate is scientifically proven to reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and improof brain function. (1)
  - 5.1.2 While the origins of consuming chocolate is often linked to some Mesoamerican civilisations ... (1)
  - 5.1.3 ... farmers their grow more than half of the world's chocolate supply ... (1)
  - 5.1.4 J. S. Fry & Sons, a British chocolate maker, molded the world's first chocolate bar ... (1)

- 5.2 State the part of speech of EACH of the underlined words used in this sentence:  
 Chocolate is 5.2.1 scientifically proven to reduce 5.2.2 stress. (2)
- 5.3 Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:  
 The Olmec people fermented the pulp from cacao fruit. (1)
- 5.4 Find an antonym for the word 'demand' in paragraph 3. (1)
- 5.5 Complete the following tag question. Write down ONLY the missing words.  
 Not every flower will develop into a chocolate-producing pod, ...? (1)
- 5.6 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:  
 A single cacao tree produces thousands of blossoms per year. (1)
- 5.7 Write down the correct form of the word in brackets:  
 It (takes/take) about 400 beans to make just 454 g of chocolate. (1)
- 5.8 Write the following out in words: 454 g (line 12). (1)
- 5.9 Rewrite the following sentence in the (Simple) Present Tense:  
 Bitter and naturally oily chocolate was commonly sold as an ingredient meant for cooking. (1)
- 5.10 Someone from Australia is called Australian. What do we call someone from Ghana? (1)
- [14]**

Study the text (TEXT G) below and answer the questions.

**TEXT G**



[Source: <https://www.boredcomics.com/nate-fakes-comics-9/>]

5.11 Rewrite the following sentence in Reported Speech, starting with: She said that...

“I think we should move the couch by the window.” (4)

5.12 Find a synonym for the word ‘carpet’ from the cartoon. (1)

5.13 Write out the abbreviation ‘TV’. (1)

[6]

**TOTAL SECTION C: [40]**

**GRAND TOTAL: [80]**