higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N150**(E)**(N15)H
NOVEMBER EXAMINATION

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

COMMUNICATION N4
(First Paper)

(5140344)

15 November 2016 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 4 pages and an addendum of 3 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
COMMUNICATION N4
(First Paper)
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read ALL the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Start each question on a NEW page.
5. Read and interpret the questions against the given background and use ALL the available information.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

You are a secretary to Youth Bambanani Club. You want to be self-employed and employ other people in your community. While reading Mail and Guardian newspaper you were fascinated by the text, 'INSECT FARMING' A POSSIBLE INDUSTRY FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Read through ADDENDUM A (attached), adapted from Cathy Dzerefos' Article, and answer the questions.

QUESTION 1: SUMMARY

You would like to share the valuable information you got from the text the 'INSECT FARMING', ADDENDUM A (attached). Indicate 13 points that you would share with the community. Provide your own heading to the summary.

Number your sentences: 1-13

CONTENT	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	TOTAL
13	2	5 (-½ per error, allow 4 errors before subtracting any marks)	**[20]**

QUESTION 2: A LETTER OF ENQUIRY

Write a letter of enquiry to the Head of Wits Science Department and enquire whether they could pay you a visit and offer you an advice with regard to the farming project. In the first paragraph, thank them for the informative text, and indicate the source of publication and the person who wrote it. In the second paragraph you should indicate the town/village/city and province where you are presently farming. Name the products you farm with such as cattle/bees/chicken et cetera. Indicate to them the month during which you would like them to visit you and give the reasons. End with a goodwill paragraph.

CONTENT	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	TOTAL
12	5	8 (-½ per error, allow 4 errors before subtracting any marks)	**[25]**

QUESTION 3: NOTICE AND AGENDA

Write a notice and agenda of a special meeting to your members at Youth Bambanani. You should identify the insect that Wits University should test. Indicate also the date, time and venue of the meeting.

CONTENT	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	TOTAL
7	3	5 (-½ per error, allow 4 errors before subtracting any marks)	**[15]**

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QUESTION 4: MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING

Compile the minutes of a meeting held to identify the insect to be tested. You are ten members, three members gave apologies. Name the three insects that were identified by members and give reasons why Mrs Penly is of opinion that the two insects should not be tested. Give the name of the insect that all members have agreed upon that it should be tested.

CONTENT	LAYOUT	LANGUAGE	TOTAL
20	5	5	**[30]**

QUESTION 5: COMPLETION OF A FORM

Wits University would like you to complete the form ADDENDUM B (attached), before they pay you a visit. Complete the form and submit it with the ANSWER BOOK. **[10]**

TOTAL: 100

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ADDENDUM A

DECEMBER ADDITIONAL

'INSECT FARMING' A POSSIBLE INDUSTRY FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

Stinkbugs, of least desirable creatures – to have either in the house or in your mouth – but for some cultural groups in Southern Africa they are considered a culinary delicacy.

The most widely used name is Thongolifha but they are also called Tsonono in Bushbuckridge, meaning 'he farts, he is fat'. Sometimes they are referred to by non-eaters as Podile, SePedi and SeTswana generic term for all stinkbugs meaning 'it is rotten'. This particular stinkbug, which is the size of a 50c piece, can also be eaten raw as a cure for hangover.

A very important part of stinkbug preparation is to remove the chemical defense that earns stinkbugs their name.

The traditional way is to remove the head of a living insect by pushing it off onto a flat rock, gently squeezing the thorax of the decapitated body so that the stink gland smears off into onto the rock. Otherwise, you can rinse the wriggling, green stinkbugs under running water while stirring them to cause panic, which makes them release their noxious secretions.

Then place the stinkbugs on their backs in a frying pan with a little bit of water and salt to taste. Stinkbugs have their own unique taste – a mixture of roasted cashew nuts and prawn – and give a satisfying crunch when you bite into them, releasing a fatty inside.

Added to that they are a good source of protein, minerals and vitamins. In about May each year, communities around Modjadji Cycad Reserve in Thoyoyandou in Limpopo, as well as in the hills and valleys below Mariepskop near Klaserie in Mpumalanga, eagerly await the arrival of swarms of stinkbugs.

Not only are the stinkbugs a food source, but for many they are a cash injection. One single mother explained that what normally does not is to sell them to passing traffic so that she could afford to pay for a long drop toilet.

As the winter gets colder, the insects form bunches on the tops of trees and bushes to catch the sun. Harvested between dusk and dawn, the stinkbugs are easy pickings.

When irritated or threatened, a stinkbug can squirt a potential predator with a liquid spray that smells of rotten almonds, from an oval hole between the middle and back legs.

If the brown liquid stink enters a cut or wound it irritates and blisters the injury, while a direct hit to the eyes can blur vision for a few days.

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ADDENDUM A (continued)

Every May, stinkbugs migrate to their over–wintering sites on hill slopes and valleys where they can drink the early morning condensation through the dry season.

Unlike other sap-drinking bugs, which are often agricultural pests that destroy crops, the edible stinkbug has enormous potential benefits, particularly as an income generation opportunity in the impoverished rural areas where it occurs.

By using less fodder, water and space, insect rearing has a lower environmental footprint than conventional livestock production, and could be developed into a viable revenue stream for South Africa's rural communities.

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ADDENDUM B **EXAMINATION NUMBER:**

QUESTION 5: COMPLETION OF A FORM

1. Name of organisation
2. Place where the organisation is based
3. Province where the organisation is based
4. Are you in a rural/urban area?
5. Name of your municipality
6. Name of the insect you want tested
7. The season during which the insect can be seen
8. The reason why you want the insect tested
9. Your surname and initials (in capital letters).
10. Signature

[10]

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