**INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGE - LINGUA**

**Towards Educational Excellence**

**NCHE Reg. No: R0014**

**NQA Accreditation No: 000244**

**ASSIGNMENT ONE ENGLISH LEVEL 4**

**SECOND SEMESTER 2023**

**COURSE : CERTIFICATE IN (HEALTH, TT, IT, HOSPITALITY, FOUNDATION STUDIES) LEVEL 4**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH LEVEL 4**

**EXAMINER : C.VAN WYK**

**TOTAL MARKS : 40**

**MARKS**

**\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_%**

**40**

**Student Surname: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Student First name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**







**FT PT Distance (*Please Tick one box only)***

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**SECTION A: COMPREHENSION**

**QUESTION 1**

**Text A**

|  |
| --- |
| **THE PRICE OF HAPPINES**    When one was a child, the promise of money as a reward was both exciting and tempting. Being handed a shiny coin or a note for a piggy bank was worth tidying up one's room for, even if one did not want to. From a young age, people learn that money offers immediate satisfaction and this feeling never stops – even if they do not fully understand why. Author, Claudia Hammond describes it as a 'magical' experience.    Hammond's book, Mind Over Money: The Psychology of Money and How to Use It Better, explores the scientific aspect behind people's relationship with money and includes 263 different social experiments. These experiments investigate the way in which money plays psychological tricks and how people can control money, rather than have it control them.    Claudia Hammond claims that money acts like a psychological drug, producing similar effects to that of dopamine¹ on people's brains. Dopamine is all about immediate reward, rather than delayed satisfaction. It is not specifically the love of money that causes the dopamine effect, but rather what money can buy. It is buying shoes or a car, or whatever else we desire, which gives us that wonderful feeling.    Cape Town-based financial planner, Charné van der Walt, claims that there is nothing wrong with wanting money. She says, 'Having money means that we are able to take care of our immediate needs. Not having it can cause anxiety, but if we respect money and are grateful, it will take us further and afford us better opportunities.'    Research shows that only one to three per cent of the population want to make money in order to grow it. The rest of the population want to make it to spend it. It is up to the individuals to make careful decisions regarding how they spend and save money.    Money can act as both a tool to accomplish the things people want, as well as a drug, where people do not use it wisely and instead allow it to control them. It is also suggested by researchers that buying experiences is better than buying objects. People look forward to experiences much more than they do to purchasing new items. After all, new possessions are not new for very long – after a month, a pair of shoes loses its shine. By contrast, pleasurable experiences give people emotional satisfaction and memories which can last a lifetime.  Many South Africans also believe in the power of spending on experiences and memories, rather than on material things. Experiences with friends and family can also improve relationships because people engage in an emotional way. However, while spending money on experiences is great, it is important not to do so to the point of recklessness or getting into debt.  So, can money buy happiness? Research findings show that some lottery winners still have not found happiness. Two years after their win, most of them are actually worse off financially than they were before they won. That is because they did not earn the money the hard way, so they do not really understand the importance of spending it wisely. They spend it on immediate pleasure and are often overwhelmed by friends or family asking for help. It is important to invest money and look after it.  However, financial planner, Charné van der Walt, suggests that money can be well spent to bring true fulfilment, happiness and financial freedom. We may earn more, but that does not mean we should spend more. We can find real happiness by spending money on things like education, which could bring the joy of achievement.  It seems that money on its own is not the key to satisfaction. However, using it wisely, conserving it for what really matters in people's lives and building financial security, can be a pathway to a happy life.    [*Adapted from destinyconnect, August 2018*] |

**Glossary:**

\*dopamine: a chemical that is responsible for controlling the pleasure centre of the brain

1. Refer to paragraph 1.

1.1. Explain how money was used to tempt a child. (2)

1.2 Why is the following statement **FALSE**?

People are born with the belief that money offers instant happiness. (1)

2 What do the words, '263 different social experiments' (paragraph 2) suggest about Hammond's research? (2)

3. Explain why Hammond compares money to dopamine in paragraph 3. (2)

4. Refer to paragraph 4.

4.1 Explain why one can become anxious if one does not have money. (2)

4.2 Which word in this paragraph means the same as 'appreciative'? (1)

5 Refer to paragraph 5.

5.1 What does 'one to three per cent' indicate about the population's attitude towards money? (1)

5.2 Explain what is meant by 'make money in order to grow it' (lines 23–24). (2)

6 Using your OWN words, give TWO reasons why the writer does not encourage people to buy objects (paragraph 6). (2)

7 Refer to paragraph 7.

Quote NINE consecutive words which suggest that spending money on experiences can be a risk. (1)

8 Using your OWN words, give TWO reasons why some lottery winners do not manage their finances well (paragraph 8). (2)

9 Explain why the writer refers to Claudia Hammond and Charné van der Walt

in this article. (2)

10 Do you agree with the writer's views in the last paragraph? Substantiate your answer. (2)

11 Discuss the suitability of the title, 'The Price of Happiness'. (2)

**[24]**



12 Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence:

The words 'per year' in this text mean …

A nationally.

B annually.

1. globally.
2. locally. (1)

13. Why are the words, **'A MINUTE'** written in a larger font? (1)

* 1. Study the visuals below the words, **'EVERYONE IS AT RISK, ESPECIALLY …'.**

Identify TWO types of people who are at risk of contracting influenza. (2)

14. Discuss whether the inclusion of the two people wearing white coats is relevant in this text. (2)

**[6]**

**TOTAL 30**