

H. L. Journal

Volume 2. Issue 1
28.03.2014

Special points of interest:

- Who performed best in the past year?

Page 3

- How to become a journalist

Page 1

HELLO THERE!

The H. L. Journal-team is proud to present you the H. L. Setlalentoa Secondary School's second school magazine! We hope you enjoy reading it! We would be really thankful for comments or any other sort of feedback. Tell us what you like or prefer and let us know your ideas! We appreciate your contribution to the next issue a lot!

Welcome!
Our new learners from grade 8A, 8B and 8C:

EXAMPLE
ADVERT-
TISEMENT



- Let more to know about Germany

Page 5

REMEMBERING NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born on the **18th of July 1918** at **Mveza Village** in the **Eastern Cape**. His father was **Chief Gadla Henry Mphakanyisa** and his mother was **Nosekeni Fanny**. In **1921**, his father died and the young Mandela was taken to live with his uncle **Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo** who was an acting king of the **Thembu**.

He was sent to Missionary Schools and was taught about **Xhosa history**.

In **1940**, he left to **Egoli** in order to avoid a planned marriage and joined a law firm to study for his degree. He married **Evelyn Ntoko Mase** and they had four children. In **1952**, **Oliver Tambo** and Nelson Mandela set up Johannesburg's first black law firm in Newtown and the ANC launched the **Defiance Campaign** with Mandela leading it.

In **1953**, Mandela and Evelyn separated. Soon, he was dazzled by the young social worker **Winnie Nomzamo Madikezela**.

In **1953**, Mandela and Evelyn separated. Soon, he was dazzled by the young social worker **Winnie Nomzamo Madikezela**.

“Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela set up Johannesburg's first black law firm in Newtown.”

Mandela and **Walter Sisulu** protested against the apartheid. Gracefully, on the **26th of June**, the **Freedom Charter** was adopted.

Then in **1956**, Mandela and

others were arrested on charges of treason. The four-year-long trial ended with the court throwing out the state case.

In **1960**, the ANC was banned after the **Sharpsville Massacre**. In **1961**, the **Umkhonto we Sizwe** was launched and Mandela goes underground: He travelled to **Europe** and the **United Kingdom**. He further received **military training** in **Algeria** and **Ethiopia**, before he spent over 27 years in prison.

Throughout his lifetime Mr Mandela contributed a lot to South Africa until he met his ultimate death on the **5th of December 2013**.

We will miss you Tata Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, we will miss you!

By *Thato Monkwe, 10D*

Inside this issue:

Top the violence	2
Notes	2
How to dance group	2
Interview with * s+	3
, ambisa	
, est performing students	3
Interview with a journalist	4
- acts about "er(many	5
"erman &ocabu(lary 2	6



Kgomotso Nakledi at a school

STOP THE VIOLENCE EXODUS GOD MC

Stop the Violence Exodus God MC, is a company founded by Keamogetswe Laka and Thabang Ledingwane in early January.

It started in Ga-Rankuwa, zone 16 when Keamogetswe and Thabang started to rap together about this genre called Gospel hip-hop (Motswako). They collaborated with God rapper whose name is Tebogo. The aim of the company is to uplift the people who live within the community by sharing with them the consciousness message through the music. Our company consists of seven

departments. The names of the departments and their managers are as follows:

1. Department of violence in school:

Thabo Selokela,
Kgomotso Nakledi

2. Department of violence in sports:

Tebogo Mashishi

3. Department of Alcohol abuse:

Keamogetswe Laka

4. Department of drug abuse:

Mpumelelo Mananyetso
Thabang Ledingwane

5. Department of teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS:

Tshegofatso Mokgaga

Boitshoko Mokgaga

5. Department of spiritual awareness:

Kgomotso Nakledi

6. Department of event organizing:

Gomolemo Khunou

These young men and women are prepared to work for the community for a violence free zone. Kgomotso Nakledi (a grade 12 learner at HL Setlaletoea) is also in the new department of spiritual awakening which deals with motivations and spiritual lifestyle. Please call Keamogetswe Laka at 076 995 1366 or Thabang Ledingwane at 071 170 1420 for more information.

By Kgomotso Nakledi, 12B

Tuck Shop

ADVERTISEMENT

Spaza Shop

JOKES CORNER

INTERROGATION

Police man: "Did you kill this man?"

Accused: "No, a bullet killed him. Bullets are made of lead, which comes from the ground. The ground is part of nature. He died of natural causes. Case closed."

FORGERY

Boy: "Mom, I have found a fake R100 note!"

Mom: "How do you know it is fake?"

Boy: "It has three eros at the end!"

By Tshegofatso Prudence
Adapted from a radio play
'a' Sun

GA-LOWE DANCE GROUP

Ga-Lowe cultural village is a group of young talented people. This group was formed in 1999 by youth in order to fight poverty. The group's founder helped a lot of young people. Kagiso Lebone joined Ga-Lowe at the age of seven. "The group has encouraged a lot of youth to always remember their roots," he said. Hendrik Meyer (22) became

a member because he saw the group's vision. Kagiso is not the only one who joined the group at a tender age, so did Tshepiso who is said to be a natural dancer. Tebogo (24) is also a member who does Pantsula dance. Tebogo was a young vibrant student when he was introduced to drugs (dagga). This then led to him dropping out of High School. Joining Ga-Lowe helped him to stop using drugs. Tshepiso

encourages young people who are in the same situation to stop smoking as it will only harm them. Ga-Lowe also produces side-bags and shoes which they are selling. Please contact Kagiso at 079 082 9608 for more information or in case you want to join his group. You will be more than welcomed there and probably it will change your life as well!

By Providence Nyoni, 11A



M m% & o' t(Ga-Lo) !a#*
g@+,) "t(t("s -', @!+* ! s"! -
%ags a#! s(o s.



Ms N. S. Bambisa / !+*ato&'o& Mat(mat"s

Everything is possible in life if you are focused!

- Ms N. S. Bambisa

INTERVIEW WITH MS BAMBISA

Hello Ms Bambisa! How did you qualify to be a teacher?

First, I trained to be a teacher for two years at the Hebron College. There, I did my **Junior Secondary Teachers'** course and specialised in **Mathematics** and **General Science**. Then, I did the **Bachelor of Science (BSc)** in Math and Psychology at **Mendunsa**. In the first subject, I even obtained the BSc Honours and wrote my thesis about Banach Algebra later when I did my Masters.

2. Did you love teaching from a young age?

Not really, I loved nursing instead and wanted to make it my profession at that time.

3. Did you teach at this school on-

ly?

No, I taught at **Rantailane Secondary School** in zone 4 for ten (10) years before.

4. Do your students love your teaching?

I think, most do. They pay attention in class, do their home-work and some pass very well like Moema Jacob for example in 2012. With 90%, she obtained a distinction in grade 12. Overall pass rate of 82,4% was reached in Math. And in the past year, there were e.g. Sekati Aaron (85%) and Ntsie Kamogelo (80%) who performed very well.

5. What can you tell learners to achieve in terms of behaviour?

Be committed, work hard and be respectful.

6. Did you focus less on book or less on boys when you were young?

More on books.

7. What are your hobbies?

In my spare time, I like watching the TV or reading the newspaper.

8. Do you love music? And if yes, what type of music do you listen to?

Yes, I do like music and I prefer to listen to Gospel or to Jazz.

9. Which advice would you like to give us at the end?

Everything is possible in life if you are focused!

By Katlego Mogashoa, 9D

Grade 8	Reached percentage:	Learner's name:
1.	74%	Nakedi Amogleang
2.	73%	Morebodi Tumiso
3.	70%	Malebye Tshiamo
4.	69%	Madiba Reneilwe
5.	68%	Sefularo Keamogetswa
6.	66%	Mpane Thembi
7.	62%	Mogashoa Katlego (one distinction) Lebethe Botlhale Legwete Baarala Swaratlhe Buang

Congratulations!

Grade 9	Reached percentage:	Learner's name:
1.	77%	Hlongwane Khensani
2.	76%	Mathibe Karabo
3.	75%	Sebotsa Oleboheng
4.	72%	Chiponde Asiath
5.	71%	Kuane Kutlwane
6.	69%	Shibambo Onkabetse (two distinctions) Monama Amukeleni (one distinction)
7.	68%	Maputha Amogelang
8.	66%	Chiponde Helio
9.	65%	Motlounng Puseletso

Grade 10	Reached percentage:	Learner's name:
1.	59%	May Nonkululeko
2.	57%	Sithole Karabo Raphiri Boipelo Makhubela Refilwe Malebye Tebogo
3.	56%	Mafokwane Tshagofatso Mahlomg Itumeleng Maphuto Oboile
4.	55%	Tshweu Clifford
5.	54%	Bodibe Winnie Modaka Kgothatso

Best performing Students 2013

Grade 11	Reached percentage:	Learner's name:
1.	61%	Dolo Salome Molopyane Lethabo
2.	58%	Dibakwane Karabo Mamba Kultwano Seaposa Keaboka
3.	57%	Motaung Kamogelo
4.	56%	Seaposa Kealeboga Sithole Obed Kodisang Kefentse
5.	55%	Chauque Khotso Maila Connie Mlotshwa Comfort

INTERVIEW WITH A JOURNALIST

Hi Clive Ntuli, as you are a journalist I would love to ask you some questions about your job.

How did you start in this field?

First of all, I acquired good grades in languages, in order to qualify to study journalism.

Which ways of education did you go through?

At the Tshwane University of Technology, I obtained the National Diploma in journalism.

What educational background or related experience might be helpful in entering this field?

You need to approach local newspapers in your area. Therefore, you can ask for mentorship or training on how to write articles, how to cover stories and lastly you get the chance to learn how a newspaper runs. Further, it helps you a lot to be involved in a school debating team, to join a reading group or even form your own. That will build you a good foundation.

I first started to work for E.TV as a cameraman. Later on, I assisted the third degree team with **Debra Patta**. Which is what helped me to get into the field of media.

What are the daily duties of a journalist?

The first step is to collect interesting information. Therefore, you need to contact police stations, e. g. For crime statistics or go to court. Additionally, you have to look out for new sources of course. Furthermore, you need to type the texts and take photographs.

How are the working

conditions?

Journalism is more a lifestyle rather than a career. Stories happen all the time. That is why there are no fixed working hours: Anytime could be story-time. Midnight or morning, whenever. Journalists are usually not in the office the whole day. But instead, they go out and get their stories on the fields and come back in order to type them either in the office or type them on the scene of the event with a laptop. After, you send your work to the editor.

What skills or abilities are used in this work?

Skills are acquired with the experience you gain as you work, depending on the type of journalist you are: print journalist or broadcast journalist. Skills for writing, reading, doing interviews, verification, proof-reading and editing skills are used as well, and you have to be able to deal with different kinds of people.

What are your toughest challenges or difficulties you face as a journalist?

You need to be brave as a journalist, because one story differs from another: In the morning for example, you could be covering a media conference, during the day a house on fire and in the afternoon a horrific car accident. All these types of situation have a certain impact in your life as a human being like seeing dead bodies and injured people. So you must be brave.

How many hours is your typical work week? How much flexibility do you have in terms of dress, work hours and vacations?

We do not have specific hours, journalism is a 24 hour job because stories happen all the time. A golf shirt, a jeans and closed shoes are

all that it takes. You can go on holidays, when you ask for leave-days.

What do you find most rewarding about your job besides the salary?

I really like to meet different people and to deal with different situations everyday. You get to witness things people go through in their lives, from the richest to the poorest.

What salary level would a new person start with?

Around R3,500 for an intern and R5,000 for a junior journalist.

Where do you see yourself in a few years and what are your long-term goals?

This year, I will be starting my own newspaper in Witbank. That has been my future goal for the past few years.

What other career areas do you feel are related to your work?

Public relations, communication, marketing, media liaison and monitoring and last but not least speech writing.

How do people find out about free jobs?

The human resources office in my company is responsible for advertising jobs in newspapers, TV, radio and any other form of advertising.

Do you have any other advice for me?

Journalism is not just a career, but it is more an instinct, a gift, a calling and most of all a lifestyle. So as a journalist, you do not work, you live the job.

Thank you, Clive Ntuli, for your time and this interview.

By Refilwe Makhubela, 11B



Clive Ntuli

„It helps you a lot to be involved in a school debating team, to join a reading group or even form your own one. That will build you a good foundation for a career in the journalism field.“

- Clive Ntuli



Choice of Ntuli's articles

1ACTS ABOUT GERMAN2

Germany is a country in Europe. Its capital is **Berlin**. The neighbouring countries are (starting in the north, clockwise): Denmark, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Germany is divided into **16 states** („Bundesländer“, comparable to provinces): Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Thuringia, Saxony, Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin. There are about 82,400,000 citizens (South Africa: 49,000,000) living on an area of 357,168 km² (SA: 1,220,000 km²). That means there are more people living on a smaller area. You do not find that big rural areas where you can drive for hours without seeing anyone. But despite this, there are big forests or national parks.

„Only one language is official which is German.“

The landscape differs from the one on this side of course. The natural soil is usually not red or orange but brown or black. We do not have any deserts, but areas with bushes, grass and everglades. The natural vegetation is the forest, other landscapes are mainly manmade. There are mountains and in the north you find the coast with the North and the Baltic Sea. A particularity is the tides. When there is the low tide,

all the sea water disappeared and you can see the ocean soil and its animals.

It is even possible to walk with a guide to the closest islands which are only a few kilometres from the mainland.

Only one language is official which is German of course. But there are different dialects spoken in the country. The currency is Euro since 2002.

The national holiday is the 3rd of October, the day of German unity.

If you want to call someone in Germany, you have to dial +49 first.

Germany is a **federal parliamentary constitutional republic**. We vote once in four years for a new national parliament. The head of it is the **chancellor**; he or she has the main power in the executive. In 2013 the woman **Angela Merkel** was elected for the third time. She is a member of the “Christliche Demokratische Union” (CDU, Christian Democratic Union). They form together with another party, the “Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands” (SPD, Social Party of Germany). The chancellor is accompanied by its cabinet which consists of several ministers, each responsible for their own department.

We have a president as well. But he has only presentable tasks like visiting other heads of countries and announcing the chancellor that is why his position is in fact higher than the one of the chancellor. His election period is five years. Our present president is called **Joachim Gauck**.

You can vote for the local parliament at the age of 16. Therefore it is important that the youth follows the lessons in politics in school and inform themselves on their own about the current politi-

tics in newspapers, on the radio, TV or the Internet. Then they can form their own valuable opinion at a young age, make use of their right to vote and shape their future.

But for the provincial and national elections you need to reach the age of 18 first, like in South Africa.

“You can vote for the local parliament at the age of 16.”

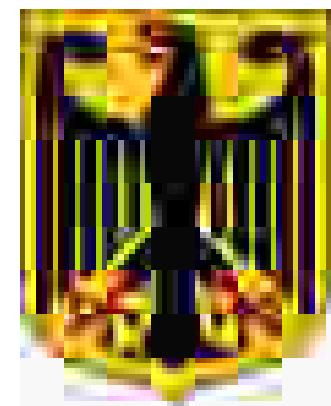
In Germany, there are people of different religions living peacefully together and accepting each other. The majority (62.8%) are Christians, both Protestants and Catholics. The amount differs from region to region, but you find a lot of Catholics in the South. But there is the Islam (4,6%) or Judaism and Buddhism (0.3%) as well. There are only a few inhabitants following the Hinduism.

The German cuisine uses a lot of potatoes. It is the main starch provider, but there is also a lot of rice, pasta or dishes with dough such as pizza. Also stew or soup as well as casseroles are popular. But in contrast to South Africa, there is no pap and only few sweet potatoes. In addition, beet root and pumpkin are eaten but not extraordinary frequently. Moreover, sausages are a favoured kind of food. A well-known German cake is the “Schwarzwälder Kirschtorte” (Black Forest Cake, made with cherries) which you maybe even have already tried.

By Silke Bölts



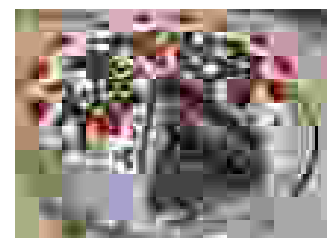
The shape of Germany



The German Federal Eagle
Source: wikimedia.com



From Germany to South Africa



German Black Forest Cake, made with cherries
Source: <http://t3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQplm08JYhyDnNrGbBXIMk4OzY0lnypNw0meUKJq60MngIX6XTnTzSkw>

Basic German 2

English	German
I like... .	Ich mag
I do not like... .	Ich mag nicht
the weather	das Wetter
the rain	der Regen
the sun	die Sonne
the heat	die Hitze
the coldness	die Kälte
the wind	der Wind
It is... .	Es ist
sunny	sonnig
rainy	regnerisch
dark	dunkel
bright	hell
windy	windig
My hobby is	Mein Hobby ist
to read	lesen
to draw	zeichnen
to meet friends	Freunde treffen
to watch TV	Fernsehen gucken
to cook	kochen
to play theatre	Theater spielen
to sing	singen
to meet friends	Freunde treffen
the sport	der Sport
soccer/ football	Fußball
rugby	Rugby
cricket	Cricket
to run	rennen

RI'''+E CORNER

By Tshegofatso Prudence oeng!

℃#

Adapted from %&'ru% good (augh)

'aTV Sun ,Ans-ers .e(o-/0



1. What happens if you eat yeast and shoe polish?
2. What does the letter 'c' do?
3. Why did the picture go to jail?
4. What do you get from a pampered cow?
5. What do you get when you cross a fish and an elephant?

Things to do during these holidays:

- Me nd d !" #
- \$ % & ha ' () *+, -e. /0
- 1 +t23 45 670 \$8 n, /ea,
- 9:)0 ; <e (0 = >?@A0 . B C

HL JOURNAL!

THE NEXT H. L. JOURNAL IS COMING!

Everyone (pupils from every grade, as well as teachers, parents or friends of this school) is welcomed to contribute to this magazine. You can write your own article or support us in another way.

The closing date for the next edition will be *Wednesday, the 30th of April 2014.*

For questions, comments, advices, proposals and critics please contact Silke Bölts via e-mail: boelts-silke@t-online.de

The newspaper-team apologizes for any mistakes.

Thank you to principal Kadiege M. T., Moilwa D. E., Koza H. D. and Rafapa L. M. for the great support as well as to the many participants in the newspaper-team and authors of the articles for their time, effort and motivation! Texts may be modified in length, content, spelling, grammar and punctuation by the editor.