

# LAERSKOOL VAN DYK PRIMARY



**District: D 16**  
**EMIS: 160 994**

**English Home Language**

**Term 2: 29 May 2018**

**Paper 2**

**Examiner: A van der Westhuizen**

**Name and Surname:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time allocated:** 2 hours

**Grade 6.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Learner's mark:**

**Comprehension**

**25**

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

**Language**

**15**

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

## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

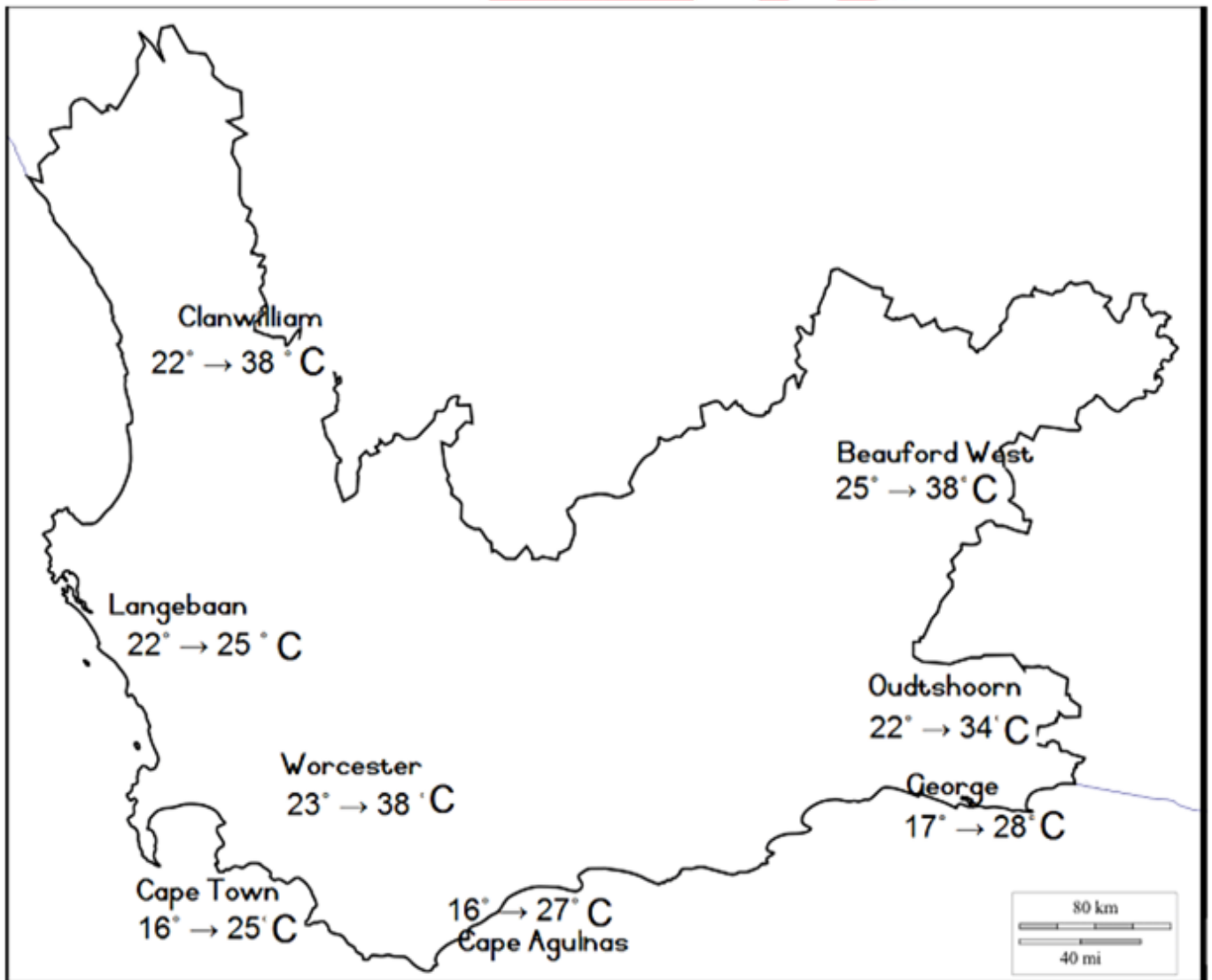
- This paper is made up of Section A: Comprehension (14 marks), Section B: Comprehension (11 marks) and Section C: Language Structures and Conventions (15 marks).
- Use the comprehension skills that you were taught to answer your questions. Highlight important words and phrases.
- Answer all the questions in full sentences, unless stated otherwise.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Pay special attention to spelling and sentence construction.
- Enjoy your paper!



**SECTION A**  
**COMPREHENSION**

Look at the Western Cape map below and do the comprehension carefully, answering all the questions related:

Text 1:



**Predicting the weather**

1. Weather forecasting involves predicting the weather, a practice that people has been carrying out for centuries. In the past, people used to look to plants and animals for hints about the weather. This is because nature gives certain clues. For example, before it rains, ants move to higher ground, cows lie down, pine cones open up, frogs croak more frequently, and sheep's wool uncurls.
2. People also made forecasts by studying the clouds. Being able to predict the weather by observing cloud formations is a skill that is somewhat lost on us modern humans. Most of us can easily look at a cloud and see the unicorn or ice cream cones, but very few of us can look at clouds and see the approaching cold front.

3. Today, thanks to modern technology, forecasting is much, much easier. However, it still involves thousands of observers and scientists all over the world, and thousands of machines. For instance, meteorologists use thermometers to measure temperature, barometers to measure air pressure, rain gauges to measure the amount of rain that falls, and anemometers to measure wind speed. Satellites are used to take pictures of clouds from space. The information from these machines is then combined to produce weather maps like the one you see above.

**Are the following statements true or false?**

1.1 We can predict the weather accurately by finding signs in nature. (1)

True	False
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1.2 It is easier to predict the weather today than it was in the past. (1)

True	False
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1.3 Thermometers are used to measure air pressure. (1)

True	False
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1.4 What is the minimum and maximum temperature at Cape Agulhas?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

1.5 Which town has the lowest temperature? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

1.6 What part of the word "forecasting" means, **to look ahead**? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

1.7 What is the name of the profession when you study weather? Underline the correct answer. (1)

**Meteorologists or weather scientist.**

1.8 Use the highlighted words to complete the sentence below:

barometer

anemometer

thermometer

rain gauges

1.8.1 Meteorologists use the following:

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to measure temperature,  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ to measure air  
pressure, (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ to measure the amount of rain  
that falls, and (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ to measure wind speed. (4)

1.9 Do you think they are predicting the weather on TV correctly?

Say **yes** or **no** and support your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**TOTAL: SECTION A: [14]**





**SECTION B  
COMPREHENSION**

Read the following text and answer the questions.

Text 2:

John was a wealthy city man who had gone farming.

He was a man of unlimited enthusiasm and exaggeration. His hailstones were the biggest, his mealies the highest, and his accidents the most alarming. His field of millet one year was so thick and high that he lost six trek oxen in it for a week!

He had a potato crop of enormous tonnage. The crop was being reaped and was in piles in the field, but the porcupines were ravaging it. So, in bitter, frosty weather he lay in wait on the back of his bakkie and watched by the light of the moon.

He had waited frozen, for hours when he was alerted. "A whole family of porcupines came up to a heap of potatoes, inspected it, walked away a few yards, then, one by one, reversed at full speed into the pile and ran off, each carrying a load of potatoes impaled on its quills."



**Questions**

1. Create a title for the story.

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(1)

2. Are porcupines more active in the day or more active in the night? How do you know this from the text?

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(2)

3. What time of year did John harvest his potatoes?

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(1)

4. Which two things did farmer John farm with?

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(2)

5. From the text write down the antonym of small/tiny.

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(1)

6. How many oxen did John lose in 1 week?

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(1)

7. Do you think this is a believable story? Give a reason for your answer.

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(2)



8. What would you do if you were in farmer John's shoes?

(1)

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**TOTAL: SECTION B: [11]**



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**SECTION C**  
**LANGUAGE**



Read the following text and answer the questions.

Text 3:

**My father and the tigers**

The river was very wide and muddy, and the jungle very gloomy and dense. The trees grew close to each other, and what room there between them was taken up by great high ferns with sticky leaves. My father hated to leave the beach, so he decided to start along the riverbank where at least the jungle wasn't quite so thick. He ate three tangerines, making sure to keep all the peels this time, and put on his rubber boots.

My father tried to follow the river bank, but it was very swampy, as he went further the swamp became deeper. When it was almost as deep as his boot tops he got stuck in the oozy, mucky mud. My father tugged and tugged, and nearly pulled his boots right off. At last he managed to wade to a drier place. Here the jungle was so thick that he could hardly see where the river was. He unpacked his compass and figured out the direction he should walk in order to stay near the river. But he didn't know that the river made a very sharp curve away from him just a little way beyond, and so as he walked straight ahead he was getting farther and farther away from the river.

It was very hard to walk in the jungle. The sticky leaves of the ferns caught at my father's hair, and he kept tripping over roots and rotten logs. Sometimes the trees were clumped so closely together that he couldn't squeeze between them and had to walk a long way around. He began to hear whispery noises, but he couldn't see any animals anywhere. The deeper into the jungle he went the surer he was that something was following him, and then he thought he heard whispery noises on both sides of him as well as behind. He tried to run but he tripped over more roots, and the noises only came nearer. Once or twice he thought he heard something laughing at him.

At last he came out into a clearing and ran right into the middle of it so that he could see anything that might try to attack him. Was he surprised when he looked and saw fourteen green eyes coming out of the jungle all around the clearing, and when the green eyes turned into seven tigers! The tigers walked around him in a big circle, looking hungrier all the time. and then they sat down and began to talk.

"I suppose you thought we didn't know you were trespassing in our jungle!"

Then the next tiger spoke. "I suppose you're going to say you didn't know it was our jungle!"

"Did you know that not one explorer has left this island alive?" said the third tiger.

My father thought of the cat and knew this wasn't true. But of course, he had too much sense to say so. One doesn't contradict a hungry tiger

The tigers went on talking in turn. "You're our first little boy, you know. I'm curious to know if you're especially tender"

"Maybe you think we have regular meal-times. But we don't. We eat whenever we're feeling hungry" said the fifth tiger.

"And we're very hungry right now. In fact, I can hardly wait" said the sixth.

"I can't wait!" said the seventh tiger.

And then the tigers said together in a loud roar. "Let's begin right now" and they moved in closer.



1. Divide this sentence into subject and predicate.

a. My father tried to follow the river bank

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Predicate: \_\_\_\_\_



(2)

2. Replace the verb ending in -ing with the infinitive verb.

They all unwrapped their pieces and began chewing as hard as they could.

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(1)

3. Change these sentences into the past continuous tense.

a. He began to hear whispery noises.

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b. He tried to run, but it was too late.

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(2)

4. Underline the auxiliary verbs in each sentence.

a. Not one explorer has ever left this island alive.

b. Father is going to be thinking of tigers for the rest of his life.

c. Father doesn't always run away from tigers.



(3)

5. Write out these sentences and put the attributive adjectives in the correct place.

a. "This is chewing gum," said my father. (very special)

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b. "If you keep on chewing it long enough it will turn green, and then if you plant it, it will grow more chewing gum." (bright)

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(1)

(1)

c. When it was almost as deep as his boot tops he got stuck in the oozy mud. (mucky)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

6. Change these sentences into the simple past tense. (2)

a. My father hesitates to leave the beach.

\_\_\_\_\_

b. He eats three bananas as he puts on his rubber boots.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Underline the finite verb and circle the subject. (2)

He ate three tangerines.

**TOTAL: SECTION C: [15]**



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