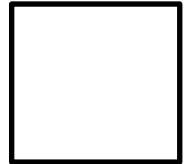


LAERSKOOL VAN DYK PRIMARY



District: D 16
EMIS: 160 994

English Home Language
November Exam Paper 2

13 November 2018

Examiner: Ms K v.d. Merwe

Moderator: Mr R Oelofse

Name and Surname: _____

Time allocated: 2 hours

Grade 4.

Learner's mark:

Comprehension

25

= _____ %

Language

15

= _____ %

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This paper is made up of:
 - Section A: Comprehension (14 marks)
 - Section B: Comprehension (11 marks)
 - 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!





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SECTION A

COMPREHENSION

Read the following pamphlet and answer the questions.

BABOON

Did you know?

- Baboons live for about 35 years in the wild and up to 45 years in captivity.
- Baboon babies like to slide down rooftops and play on jungle gyms.
- Baboons are aggressive and can harm other animals and humans.
- They do not have tails that grip to climb so they spend more time on the ground.
- They also use screams, grunts and barks to communicate.

Kinds of baboons

There are five different kinds of baboons. In South Africa we find the Chakma Baboon, which is larger than other kinds. The female baboon is half the size of the male.

Food

Baboons eat everything they can find, such as fruit, roots, scorpions and insects.

Living together

Baboons live in troops of about 25 to a 100. The biggest, strongest male is called the Alpha male and the whole troop will follow him. The mothers carry their babies around. Sometimes the babies cling upside down from their mothers' bellies or sit on their mothers' backs. They can live almost anywhere if they have a water source and somewhere they can sleep safely. Most days, baboons rise by about 8 a.m. and groom while the kids play, thereafter they set out looking for food. These animals can walk around 10 kilometres a day.

NOTE: It is illegal to feed baboons!

WORDBOX

Captive: An animal who can't move around freely. For example: Animals living in a zoo.

Troop: Group of baboons.

Habitat: The place they live.

Illegal: It is not allowed by law.



Questions

1. According to the pamphlet, up to how long can baboons live in the wild? (1)

2. Indicate if the following statements are true or false.

a. An adverb describes a noun. (1)

True

False

b. The collective group of baboons are called a family. (1)

True

False

3. Why do baboons spend most of their time on the ground? (1)

4. Name three ways that baboons can communicate (3)

5. Circle the correct answer.

a. Mr Dlamini is tired because _____ ran up the stairs. (1)

A. she

B. they

C. he

D. you



b. The synonym (similar meaning) for sad is (1)

- A. happy
- B. bored
- C. grumpy
- D. smiling

6. Name one thing that baboons need when they look for a habitat? (1)

7. Do you think it is a good idea to feed baboons? Why? (2)

8. How big is a female baboon? (2)

TOTAL: SECTION A: [14]



**SECTION B
COMPREHENSION**



Read the following poem and answer the questions.

Alex's Allergy

Alex had an allergy
that no one could explain.
It made him wheeze and cough and sneeze
and moan and groan in pain.

A single slight exposure,
and he'd start to squawk and squeal.
A second time ensured
that he'd be barking like a seal.

He'd salivate and slobber
as his nose began to twitch.
He'd squirm and say his body felt
like one gigantic itch.

At last they found the cause,
which Alex thought was pretty cool.
So now he stays at home;
he is allergic to his school.

--Kenn Nesbitt



Questions

1. Who is the author of this poem? (1)

2. Who is the main character of this poem? (1)

3. Would you like to have an allergy like this? Why? (2)

4. Give the poem with your own title. (1)

5. **Match Column A with Column B** (3)

Column A

1. he'd be barking like a seal
2. A single slight exposure
3. Medicine that frown at him

1. .
2. .
3. .

Column B

a) Metaphor
b) Alliteration
c) Simile

6. What made Alex wheeze and cough and sneeze? (1)

7. Explain the following: Alex's body felt like one gigantic itch. (1)

8. In stanza 2, which word rhymes with squeal? (1)

TOTAL: SECTION B: [11]



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SECTION C
LANGUAGE

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

One summer's day a grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing happily. An ant passed by, carrying pieces of mealies to its nest. 'Why not come and talk to me,' said the grasshopper, 'instead of working so hard.' 'I am helping to store food for the winter,' said the ant, 'and suggest you do the same.' 'Why worry about winter?' said the grasshopper. 'We have plenty of food now.' The ant went on its way. When winter



came the grasshopper had no food and found itself dying of hunger, while it saw the ants sharing the mealies they had collected in the summer.

A fable is a short story to teach a lesson, often with animals behaving as humans.

Questions

1. Give this story a suitable title

(1)



2. Circle the letter of the correct answer

a. **This best describes the ant.** (1)

- A. selfish
- B. lazy
- C. hardworking
- D. careless

b. **The grasshopper was dying because there was not enough...** (1)

- A. water
- B. food
- C. shade
- D. shelter

c. **The ant was busy to store food for the...** (1)

- A. spring
- B. autumn
- C. winter
- D. summer

3. Rewrite and correct the sentence by changing the verb. (1)

The ant walk on the grass.

4. Correct the punctuation in the following sentence. (2)

Why are you so lazy or do you prefer to die



5. Change the sentence underneath to the following tenses.

He is busy eating.

Past continuous tense:

(1)

Future continuous tense:

(1)

6. Circle the conjunction in the following sentence.

(1)

He died because he was lazy.

7. Who are the main characters in the story?

(2)

8. What lesson did this story teach you?

(1)

9. Do you think the grasshopper should have done things differently?
What would you have done if you were the grasshopper?

(2)

TOTAL: SECTION C: [15]

