



LIMPOPO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION LAERSKOOL WARMBAD

INSTRUCTIONS: Write your **name** and **surname** on each answer sheet and your number.

1. Complete all the sections.
2. Read over the questions carefully before you attempt answering.
3. You will be given 5 minutes to read over the paper. Do not write during this time.
4. Answers must be written on the answer sheet.
5. Write boldly and neatly. Numbers must be the same as on the exam paper.
6. **RULE OFF after each question.**
7. You must answer all questions! Do not write on the exam paper!

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

LEARNING AREA: ENGLISH FAL
GRADE: 7 (Ms F Cilliers)
MODERATOR: Ms. A Botha
TIME: 90 minutes
POINTS: 60
DATE: 30 MAY 216

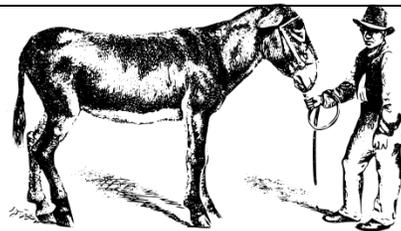
GRADE: 7 L S

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION TEST

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions:

The Fool and the Donkey

An Iranian folk tale retold by David Heathfield



1. One morning, the fool woke up and he thought, "There is one thing I need, I need a donkey."
2. So he left his home and walked until he came to the town. He came to the donkey stall. There were many donkeys. Some were big and some were small. Some had long ears and some very short. But among them there was one donkey that had long, floppy, silky ears.
3. "This is the donkey for me."
4. The fool paid the donkey stall holder and he led that donkey tied by a rope away from the stall and through the streets of the town, and *there* were two boys.
5. "We can trick that donkey from that fool."
6. One boy went up and he took the rope from around the donkey's neck and he put it around his own neck and followed the fool, who didn't even notice.
7. The other boy led the donkey back to the stall to sell it.
8. On through the streets and on away from the town to his home went the fool. And when he got to his home he turned and...uhhh: "When I bought you, you were a donkey. But now you've turned into a boy."
9. "It's true, I was a donkey when you bought me, but, you see, before that I was a boy. I was rude to my mother, and my mother said, "If you are ever rude to me again may you be turned by the devil into a donkey." And so it was. But now that you have bought me, I am a boy once more and I belong to you."
10. "You belong to me?" said the fool. "I cannot own a boy. Go, go, but promise me this: when you go to your mother, do not be rude to her again."
11. The fool slept that night, and when he woke in the morning he realised there was something he still needed... He still needed a donkey. He went away from his home, taking his last few coins, and walked until he came to the town; through the streets he came until he came to the donkey stall.

And there were all those donkeys large and small, some with larger ears than others. And among the donkeys he noticed there was one donkey with long, floppy, silky ears. He knew that donkey. He went over to it and he lifted its ear and said: "You foolish boy, I said never be rude to your mother again!"

Questions

1. Select the answer which is correct in the context of the passage as a whole. Write down the letter only:
- 1.1 The fool's main concern was:
- to go to town.
 - to own a donkey.
 - to teach the boy a lesson.
 - to talk to his donkey. (2)
- 1.2 The two boys....
- bought the donkey from the fool.
 - stole the donkey.
 - tricked the donkey from the fool.
 - neglected the donkey. (2)
2. State whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:
- 2.1 All the donkeys looked very similar. (2)
- 2.2 The fool rode on the donkey's back. (2)
- 2.3 The fool was a wealthy man. (2)
- 2.4 The folktale was originally told by David Heathfield. (2)
3. Answer the following questions in your own words or complete the missing words:
- 3.1 "This is the donkey for me."
Why did the fool pick this specific donkey? (2)
- 3.2 Write down ONE WORD with the same meaning as "take note." (1)
- 3.3 Even though the fool is not a clever man, he did give good advice to the boy. What was it? (2)
- 3.4 Did you enjoy the story? Motivate your answer. (3)

Total Section A : 20 ÷ 2 = [10]

SECTION B: LANGUAGE

1. Complete the following conversation by giving the correct form of the words in brackets OR choose the correct word:
- Colin: Can any story be 1.1(describe) as a legend or a folk 1.2(tail / tale)?
Surine: 1.3 (Know / Now / No). A legend is a story 1.4(witch / which) has come to 1.5(we) from the lips 1.6 (of / off) the common people . 6 x ½ = (3)
2. Rewrite the following sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE, by starting your answer with the words in brackets:
- 2.1 The young man left his home. (His home.....) (2)
- 2.2 He examines the donkeys closely. (The donkeys.....) (2)
- 2.3 She is telling the most interesting stories. (The most interesting stories.....) (2)

3. Rewrite the following words in the REPORTED SPEECH:
 Mary: "I have read my sister's book and enjoyed it very much."
 Sam: "You are lucky!"

Start your answer with:

- 3.1 Mary said that 4 x ½ = (2)
 3.2 Sam answered that 2 x ½ = (1)

4. Name the parts of speech:

- 4.1 They slowly walked to town. (1)
 4.2 He lifted the donkey's ear. (1)

5. State whether the following sentences are simple, compound or complex:

- 5.1 The other boy led the donkey back to the stall. (1)
 5.2 Legends are told by word of mouth and they teach moral lessons. (1)

6. Rewrite the following sentences by starting with the words in brackets:

- 6.1 He needs a donkey. (Why?) (2)
 6.2 He bought a rope for the donkey. (When?) (2)

Total Section B : [20]

SECTION C: LITERATURE

1. There are eight main features of a short story. Match the numbers in column A with the letters in column B. Write down only the number and the letter of your answer:

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1	character	a.	the place where the story happens.
1.2	characterization	b.	the person who tells the story.
1.3	plot	c.	a person in a novel, play or movie
1.4	conflict	d.	the main idea in the story.
1.5	background	e.	a difference or disagreement between characters
1.6	setting	f.	important past events that are important for the story.
1.7	narrator	g.	a description of the character
1.8	theme	h.	main sequence of events in a novel.

(8)

2. Complete the following paragraph about POETRY, by filling in the missing word (ONE WORD ONLY). Spelling counts! Write each new number and the word on a new line.

In poetry, the (2.1)_____ often uses figurative meaning. Similes and metaphors are examples of (2.2)_____ of speech. Each (2.3)_____ consists of several lines which will form the external (2.4)_____ of the poem. Some poems have a (2.5)_____ scheme when the last words of each line sound the same. Several techniques are used to create the best (2.6)_____ or atmosphere for the poem. (6)

3. Answer the following contextual questions based on the novel “The Magic Box” by Kwame Owusu-Ampomah.
- 3.1 What is the name of Dan’s best friend? (1)
- 3.2 In one sentence, briefly explain with the rising action of this novel is. In other words, when does the story become interesting? (2)
- 3.3 What is the climax of the novel? (2)
- 3.4 Give two examples of internal conflict from the novel. (2)
- 3.5 What kind of narrator is used in the novel? (1)
- 3.6 What is Dan’s father’s occupation? (1)
- 3.7 There are several themes revealed in this novel. Mention only 3. (3)
- 3.8 Give an example of a sub-plot from the novel. (2)
- 3.9 Choose the best option. Only write the number and the letter. “The Magic Box” is an example of a novel, because: (2)
- a. the story is long enough to be divided into chapters.
 - b. the characters interact with one another.
 - c. the problems in the story are gradually solved.
 - d. the reader can identify with the characters.

Total Section C : [30]

TOTAL : 60