



**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: 90
DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 2016

GRADE: 7 L S

Section A : Comprehension

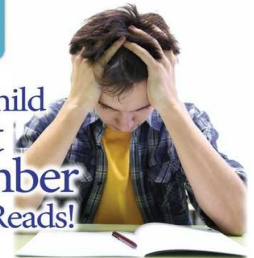
Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

When a child or teenager regularly reads a passage well but “can’t remember what is said,” we know that he is using an inefficient strategy for comprehension.

1. One of the most puzzling situations a homeschooling mother finds herself in is when she has a child who can read the words in a book but cannot answer the questions or tell her what has just been read. These moms frequently hear the phrase “I don’t remember” when queried about the reading material.



When a Child
Doesn't
Remember
What He Reads!



2. When working with bright, hardworking fourth- through eighth-graders in my reading class, I often had students who were experiencing this particular reading difficulty. I realized that these students were not proficient at converting the words they were reading into a “movie” in their head, as the rest of us do when we read. They were merely doing “word calling” much of the time. I found that “movie making” was a skill that could be developed in them, using an easy fifteen-minute-a-day exercise. This exercise did not involve paper or pencil but only the use of the brain.
3. “Word calling” is a left-brain auditory task, while creating a picture or movie of those words is the responsibility of the right-brain hemisphere. I merely showed them how to create a seamless flow of words to pictures as they were reading. You can do this at home, very easily.

Converting Words to Pictures

4. When a child or teenager regularly reads a passage well but “can’t remember what is said,” we know that he is using an inefficient strategy for comprehension. He often is trying to remember the exact words he read, rather than converting the words into pictures. Whether he is reading for recreation or information, he must change the words he reads into images in his mind. The more these images involve the senses (sight, sound, smell, feel), the greater will be the comprehension of the passage.

December 2012, The Struggling Homeschooler

1. Give only the SYMBOL of the best answer:

1.1 This passage is an extract from a

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. movie script | b. newspaper |
| c. magazine | d. comic book |

(2)

- 1.2 “. . . . an inefficient strategy” means that the strategy:
 a. is very effective. b. isn’t working well.
 c. is confusing the learner. d. is highly recommended. (2)

- 1.3 Learners with good reading comprehension will be able to
 a. read all the words. b. remember all the pictures.
 c. understand what he/she has read. d. read more than the average student. (2)
[6]

2. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- 2.1 All homeschoolers struggle with reading. (2)
 2.2 One creates pictures in one’s left-brain hemisphere. (2)
 2.3 “Movie making” is a skill that can be developed. (2)
 2.4 The writer of this passage is a teacher. (2)
 2.5 Lack of comprehension is a common thing amongst teenagers. (2)

[10]

3. Quote a word from the passage that means the same as the words or phrases below.

- 3.1 changing the words (par 2.) (1)
 3.2 intelligent (par 2) (1)
 3.3 pictures (par 4) (1)
 3.4 when asked (par 1) (1)

[4]

4. What advice does the writer have for readers who “can’t remember what is said”? **[2]**
 5. How long does the “movie making exercise” take? **[1]**
 6. When was the passage published? **[1]**
 7. Would you prefer homeschooling? Motivate your answer. **[2]**

8 Match column A with column B. Only write the number and the letter, example: 1 A

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
8.1	“word calling”	A.	right-brain hemisphere
8.2	reading difficulty	B.	remembering the exact words
8.3	“movie making”	C.	inefficient strategy
8.4	better comprehension	D.	involving the 4 senses

[4]

Total Section A : [30]

Section B: Language

1. Change the following sentences into questions, by starting with the words in brackets:

- 1.1 She treats her students with respect. (Why?) (2)
 1.2 The student told a joke. (What?) (2)

[4]

2. Rewrite the following sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE. Start your answer with the words in brackets:

- 2.1 She reads three books a week. (Three books) (2)
 2.2 The writer was informing the readers. (The readers) (2)
 2.3 She has done some research. (Some research) (2)

[6]

3. Change the following conversation into the REPORTED SPEECH, by starting with the given words:**[3]**

Dianne Craft: ‘I am so frustrated this year.’

Mrs. Evans: ‘Your child must practise reading! It is the only way to improve.’

- 3.1 Dianne Craft said that $(3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2})$
 3.2 Mrs. Evans said that $(3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2})$

4. Name the PARTS OF SPEECH of the underlined words:
- 4.1 This book is mine. (2)
- 4.2 My teacher knows best. (2)
- 4.3 She is reading fluently. (2)
- [6]

5. Fill in the correct degree of comparison:
- 5.1 This year's comprehension is (difficult) than last year's. (1)
- 5.2 My marks for English will be the (high) ever! (1)
- [2]

6. State whether the following sentences are simple-, compound- or complex sentences.
- 6.1 Learners struggle with their homework. (1)
- 6.2 After his teacher has helped him, his marks improve. (1)
- 6.3 I enjoy listening to music and he enjoys reading a novel. (1)
- [3]

7. Make use of the word bank, to fill in the correct collective nouns:

library	set	sheaf	pack
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- 7.1 A ____ of tools. 7.2 A ____ of papers. 7.3 A ____ of books. [3]

8. Match column A with column B. Only write the number and the letter, example 1E:

Column A		Column B	
8.1	Bias	A.	Dramatic words used to capture interest.
8.2	Propaganda	B.	Personal pre-conceived belief.
8.3	Sensationalism	C.	Persuade mass audiences.

[3]

Total Section B : [30]

Section C: Literature

Question 1

Poetry: Manners (Florence Hoatson)

It's very rude to cough or sneeze
and not to say, "Excuse me, please,"
And nursie says it makes her wild
To see a badly brought-up child.

You mustn't push when in a crowd,
You mustn't talk out very loud,
You mustn't lean against the rails,
You mustn't bite your finger-nails.

You mustn't leave an open door,
You mustn't stamp upon the floor,
And if they question you a lot,
It's very rude to answer, "What?"

And children (this is quite absurd)
Must all be seen, but never heard.
It surely, surely can't be right,
For you must speak to be polite.

Questions:

- 1.1 What is the opposite of "rude"? (1)
- 1.2 Who is "nursie"? (1)
- 1.3 What is another word for "wild" in line 3? (1)
- 1.4 Give 5 examples of a "badly brought-up child." (5)
- 1.5 What do we call the technique when there is NO punctuation between 2 lines? (1)
- 1.6 Why does the poet use this technique? (1)
- 1.7 Explain the repetition of "you mustn't" (1)
- 1.8 How does the poet feel about saying: "children must be seen, but never heard"? (1)
- 1.9 How do we know that the poet feels strongly about this? (1)
- 1.10 Do you agree with the poet? Motivate your answer. (2)

[15]

Question 2

Response to literature – unknown poem

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow

Take care

By John Kitching

In Spring
Green leaves
Bust bravely into life
Despite past dark and cold.

In six short months
They wither wearily
To falling brown and gold

But Spring
And gentle rain
Will bring
The green again –

If we take care,
If we take care.

Questions

- 2.1 What is the title of the poem? (1)
- 2.2 What is the poem all about? (2)
- 2.3 “Take care” in this poem implies that (1)
(CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER)
- a. The poet is taking care of himself.
- b. people are caring for the vegetation.
- c. Spring season is taking care of nature.
- 2.4 Name two words that rhyme in stanza 3. (1)
- 2.5 According to the poet, name two things that restore nature. (2)
- 2.6 In the last stanza, why are the words “if we take care” repeated? (2)
- 2.7 Give two words that are an example of alliteration. (1)
- 2.8 Green leaves in stanza 1 is an example of (1)
- a. rhythm
- b. theme
- c. assonance
- d. tone
- 2.9 In which season do the leaves die? (2)
- 2.10 In stanza 1, choose a word that is an example of onomatopoeia. (2)

[15]

Total Section C : [30]

TOTAL : 90