



Education and Sport Development

Department of Education and Sport Development
Departement van Onderwys en Sportontwikkeling
Lefapha la Thuto le Tlhabololo ya Metshameko

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 6

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE PAPER 2

NOVEMBER 2017

MARKS: 40

TIME: 1 hour

LEARNER: _____

SCHOOL: _____

AREA OFFICE: _____

DISTRICT: _____

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

Instructions to learners

1. Read all the instructions carefully.
2. Answer all the questions in the space provided.
3. The test duration is 60 minutes.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

Practice exercises

1. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

The correct plural of mouse is ...

A mouses.

☒ B mice.

C mices.

D muoses.

2. Answer the questions below in full sentences.

2.1 How did the rooster feel?

The rooster felt very angry.

2.2 What did the animals think about him?

The other animals did not like the rooster.

The test starts on the next page.

SECTION A**COMPREHENSION****QUESTION 1**

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

Frog or Toad

Do you know how to tell the difference between a frog and a toad? Actually, a toad is a frog. Toads are members of the frog family, but are not what we consider 'true frogs'. Bullfrogs, foam nest frogs, Cape river frogs and reed frogs are 'true frogs'. Guttural toads, western leopard toads, Karoo toads and common platannas are what we call 'true toads'.

Both frogs and toads are amphibians, which means 'double life'. It is because they spend half their lives in water and the other half on land. A frog has a moist, smooth skin. A frog's skin must stay moist, so they are usually found near water.

A toad's skin is dry and bumpy or warty. The bumps are not actually warts and you cannot get warts from toads as some superstitious people believe. Toads do know a cool trick, though. Their skin secretes a poison to stop bigger animals from eating them. So the princess in the story *The Princess and the Frog Prince*, who had to kiss the frog to get her golden ball back from the well was lucky that it was a frog and not a toad! And the prince could be grateful that he was changed into a frog and not a toad, because nobody would have wanted to kiss him then.

Frogs have skinny, lean bodies. A toad's body is usually stocky and wide. Frogs have long, strong back legs and webbed feet. A toad has short back legs and not much webbing on its feet. Frogs and toads even move around differently. A frog takes long leaps, while a toad takes short hops.

Both amphibians lay eggs in water. The eggs turn into tadpoles and then eventually into young frogs or toads. The young frogs will usually stay close to the water, but the young toad will wander away into a wooded or grassy area.

- 1.1 Give an example of a 'true frog'. (1)

- 1.2 Name one kind of a 'true toad'. (1)

- 1.3 Describe a toad's skin. (1)

- 1.4 Why do the young frogs stay near water? (1)

- 1.5 How do toads protect themselves from being eaten by bigger animals? (1)

- 1.6 Why are frogs said to live a 'double life'? (1)

- 1.7 If you come across a toad somewhere, how would you know that it is a toad and not a frog? Give two reasons. (2)

- 1.8 What do you think a western leopard toad's skin look like? (1)

- 1.9 Why would some superstitious people tell you not to touch a toad? (1)

[10]

QUESTION 2**POETRY**

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow.

The Frog and The Bird

By a quiet little stream on an old mossy log,
Looking very forlorn, sat a little green frog;
He'd a sleek speckled back, and two bright yellow eyes,
And when dining, selected the choicest of flies.
The sun was so hot, he scarce opened his eyes,
Far too lazy to stir, let alone watch the flies,
He was nodding, and nodding, and almost asleep,
When a voice in the branches chirped "Froggie, cheep, cheep!"
"You'd better take care," piped the bird to the frog,
"In the water you'll be if you fall off that log.
Can't you see that the streamlet is up to the brim?"
Croaked the froggie: "What odds! You forget I can swim!"
Then the froggie looked up at the bird perched so high
On a bough that to him seemed to reach the sky:
So, he croaked to the bird: "If you fall, you will die!"
Chirped the birdie: "What odds! You forget I can fly!"
By Vera Hessey

- 2.1 What is the correct rhyme pattern of the poem? ABAC, AABB or ABAB? (1)

- 2.2 Where was the frog sitting? (1)

- 2.3 What did the frog look like? (2)

- 2.4 The frog was not interested in the flies. Why not? (1)

- 2.5 What did the bird warn the frog about? (1)

2.6 It was not necessary for the bird to be worried about the frog. Why not? (1)

2.7 The frog made the same mistake as the bird. What did he do? (1)

2.8 Circle the number of the correct answer. (1)

The repetition of the 'k' sound in "sleek speckled back" is an example of ...

- A assonance
- B consonance
- C alliteration
- D personification

2.9. Circle the number of the correct answer. (1)

The repetition of the 's' sound in "sleek speckled" is an example of ...

- A assonance
- B consonance
- C alliteration
- D personification

[10]

QUESTION 3**VISUAL TEXT**

Study the cartoon and answer the questions.



3.1 What fairy tale is this cartoon based on? (1)

3.2 Why does the woman kiss the frog? (1)

3.3 What figure of speech is the 'smack' in frame 2? (1)

3.4 Why do you think the frog was not turned back into a prince? (1)

3.5 Choose the number of the correct answer. (1)

What tone of voice do you think the frog is using in frame 4?

- A Excitement
- B Irritation
- C Boredom
- D Delight

[5]
TOTAL SECTION A: [25]

SECTION B**LANGUAGE STRUCTURES AND CONVENTIONS**

1. Write the contracted word in brackets in full. (1)
Toads (can't) _____ leap as far as frogs.
2. Punctuate the following sentence by putting one of the following punctuation marks on the line. (, ; :) (1)

Frogs can swim well _ they have webbed feet.
3. Rewrite the sentence in the past indefinite tense. (1)
The frog almost falls into the stream.

4. Complete the sentence by writing an indefinite pronoun in the open space. (1)
The tadpoles must have turned into toads. There is _____ in the water anymore.
5. Underline the correct word. (1)
Look there in the water. (This / these / that / those) are frogs' eggs.
6. Choose a modal verb from the box to complete the sentence. (1)

can	must	should
-----	------	--------

You do not have to be afraid of frogs, but you _____ be careful not to touch a toad. They are poisonous.
7. Choose a conjunction to join the sentences into a compound sentence. (1)
Frogs need to keep their skins moist. They live near water. (because; so; therefore)

8. Underline the noun clause in the sentence. (1)
Does anyone know how frogs breathe in water?
9. Complete the following table with words from the sentence below. (3)
The reed frog uses its webbed feet to climb trees.

Subject	
Predicate	
Object	

10. Find an example of the given words (parts of speech) in the following sentence. (2)

The Bullfrog Society works for the protection of all endangered frog species in South Africa.

A Proper noun _____

B Abstract noun _____

11. Rewrite the sentence in the passive voice, starting with the given words. (1)
The princess has kissed many frogs.
Many frogs _____ by the princess.
12. Give the correct form of the word in brackets. (1)
Toads have (bumpy) _____ skins than frogs.

TOTAL SECTION B: [15]

GRAND TOTAL: [40]