

English Home Language
Mock Exam
Paper 2
Grade 6

1. This exam consists of six pages.
2. This exam consists of four questions.
3. Read each question in full before answering.
4. Answer all the questions.
5. Number your answers as per the question paper.
6. Skip a line between answers.
7. Do not answer on the question paper.
8. Answer all questions on lined paper.

Question	Possible Marks	Student's Marks
1. Comprehension	20	
2. Language in context	20	
3. Visual literacy	10	
4. Summary	10	
Total	60	

Question 1: Comprehension

Trampolines

1 What's more fun than standing still? Jumping up and down on a springy piece of fabric! This activity is known as trampolining and it's sweeping the nation.

2 The idea of trampolining is ancient. Eskimos have been tossing each other in the air using walrus skin for thousands of years. Firemen began using a life net to catch people jumping from buildings in 1887. And in the early 1900s, circus performers began bouncing off of netting to amuse audiences. These weren't the same as today's trampolines, but they show that the idea has been bouncing around for a long time.

3 A tumbler named George Nissan and his coach Larry Griswold made the first modern trampoline in 1936. They got the idea by watching trapeze artists bouncing off of a tight net at the circus. The two men experimented with different fabrics and designs. They found a winner when they stretched a piece of canvas across a steel frame and held it in place with springs. They named their device after the Spanish word *trampolín*, which means diving board.

4 At first Nissan and Griswold used their device to train tumblers. The piece of training equipment was a lot of fun. They realised that everyone could enjoy their trampoline, not just tumblers. The men wanted to share their idea with the whole world. In 1942 they began making trampolines to sell to the public.

5 Trampolines may be fun, but they can also be dangerous. Experts estimate that more than 100,000 people hurt themselves while using one each year. Clubs and gyms use large safety nets and rubber padding to make it safer. Most trampoline injuries happen at home. Since trampolines are more affordable than ever, injuries are even more common.

6 These injuries happen for many reasons. People may bounce too high and land off of the trampoline or onto the springs. From the peak of the bounce, this can be a fall of 3 meters or more. Ouch! Injuries also happen when many people are jumping at the same time. Jumpers may collide and cause one another to land in strange ways. Lots of people have broken bones in this way. Perhaps the worst injuries happen when untrained people try to do flips. Landing on your neck or head can paralyze or even kill you.

7 But don't let all that bad news keep you down. There are many things that you can do to practice safe trampolining. You can cover the springs with special pads so that people's limbs are less likely to get stuck in them. You can surround your trampoline with a net so that people don't fall off of it. You can limit bouncers to one at a time. This will prevent collision injuries. Perhaps most importantly, you should never flip on a trampoline without professional guidance. You are much less likely to get hurt on a trampoline if you do these things.

8 Trampolines have been around for a while now. They have brought a lot of joy to many people. There is no feeling quite like soaring up in the air and then free-falling. Trampolines can also be a good source of exercise and activity. They can help people improve their balance and aerial moves. But they can also be deadly. Be sure that you are practicing safety while having a good time. Happy bouncing!

Source: <https://www.ereadingworksheets.com> (Accessed April 2020)



Questions

Refer to the text, “Trampolines” and answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. Answer the following multiple-choice questions by writing only the correct letter and sentence on your answer sheet.
 - 1.1 The idea of trampolining is ancient. Which activity was the first example of this?
 - a) Circus performers bounced off of netting to amuse audiences.
 - b) Eskimos tossed each other in the air using walrus skins.
 - c) Firemen used life nets to catch people jumping from buildings. (1)
 - 1.2 Which of the following is **not** a reason for injuries caused due to trampolining?
 - a) People may bounce too high and land off of the trampoline or onto the springs.
 - b) Many people jumping at the same time may collide and cause each other to land strangely.
 - c) The worst injuries happen when trained people try to do flips. (1)
 - 1.3 What inspired the first modern trampoline inventors to come up with their idea? (2)
 - 1.4 Explain how Nissan and Griswold made their trampoline device. (2)
 - 1.5 List the various measures one can take to practice safe trampolining. (4)
 - 1.6 What made Nissan and Griswold decide to market their idea to the whole world? (1)
 - 1.7 Where do most trampoline injuries happen? Why is this the case? (2)
 - 1.8 Can trampolining be potentially fatal? Substantiate your answer with a quote. (2)
 - 1.9 According to the text, what is the most important thing you should do to avoid injury? (1)
 - 1.10 Name any two benefits of trampolining. (2)
 - 1.11 “Trampolines are extremely dangerous and should be banned.” Do you think the author would agree with this statement? Substantiate your answer with a quote. (2)

Subtotal for Question 1: /20

Question 2: Language in context

Refer to the text, “Trampolines” and answer the following questions.

- 2.1 Divide the following sentence into subject, verb and object. (3)
The two men experimented with different fabrics and designs.
- 2.2 Rewrite the sentence in the past continuous tense. (1)
These injuries happen for many reasons.

- 2.3 Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words in paragraph 6: (5)
- 2.3.1. Onto
- 2.3.2. Springs
- 2.3.3. Ouch!
- 2.3.4. Collide
- 2.3.5. Perhaps
- 2.4 Change this sentence from active to passive voice. (1)
- Firemen began using a life net to catch people jumping from buildings in 1887.**
- 2.5 Identify the literary device and briefly discuss the meaning of the following sentence from the text: “**But don’t let all that bad news keep you down.**” (3)
- 2.6 Rewrite the sentence in the future continuous tense. (1)
- These injuries happen for many reasons.**
- 2.7 Provide an antonym of your own for the following word from the text: (1)
- 2.7.1 Ancient
- 2.8 Provide a synonym of your own for the following words from the text: (2)
- 2.8.1 Tossing
- 2.8.2 Deadly
- 2.9 Refer to paragraph 3 and provide a homophone for the word “board”. Use the homophone you have provided and write a sentence to demonstrate your understanding of the word. (2)
- 2.10 Provide an appropriate suffix for the word “**important**” and rewrite your new word. (1)

Subtotal for Question 2: /20

Question 3: Visual literacy

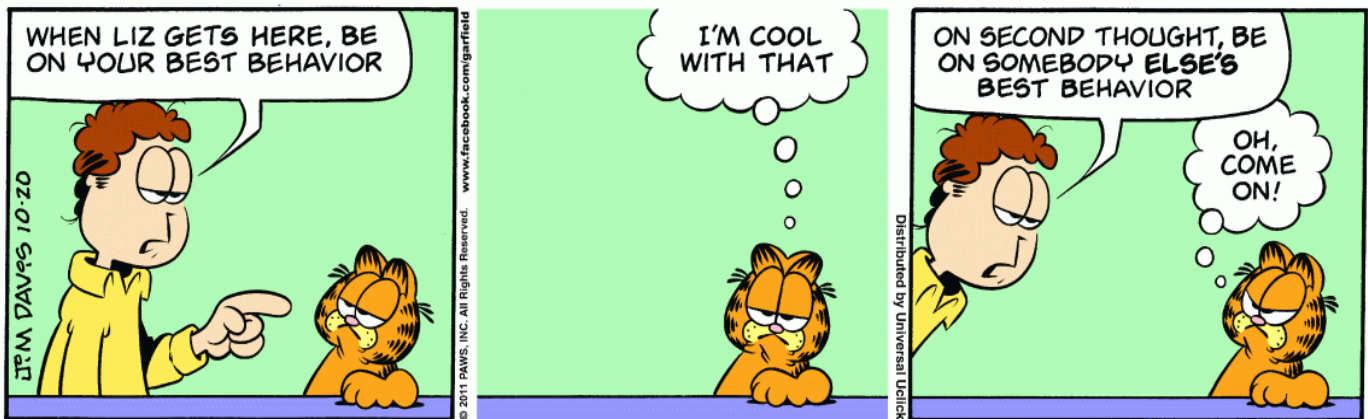
3.1 Refer to the comic strip below and answer the questions that follow.



Source: <https://www.blogspot.com> (Accessed April 2020)

- 3.1.1 What are the characters names in this comic strip? (2)
- 3.1.2 Identify the figure of speech used in frame 5, “whomp”. (1)
- 3.1.3 “Here we go!” in frame 8 is written in bold. What is the purpose of doing this? (1)
- 3.1.4 Rewrite Lucy’s words from frame 2 in reported speech. Begin your sentence with: **Lucy said ...** (2)

3.2 Refer to the comic strip below and answer the questions that follow.



Source: <https://za.pinterest.com> (Accessed April 2020)

- 3.2.1 Correct the spelling mistake in frame 1 and 3. (1)
- 3.2.2 Describe Garfield's (the cat) facial expression/mood in the frames. (1)
- 3.2.3 Explain what Jon is implying with his comment in frame 3. (2)

Subtotal for Question 3: /10

Question 4: Summary

Read the text that follows and summarise the information into no more than 80 words. Once you have completed your summary, indicate the amount of words you have used.

Ninjas used many different tools and weapons to get the job done: throwing stars, bows, acid-spurting tubes to name a few, but the favourite weapon of most ninjas was probably the katana. The katana is a long, curved sword with a single blade and a long grip to accommodate two hands. This sword was often carried in a sheath or scabbard on the ninja's back. Though the sword was primarily used for fighting and killing, the scabbard served a number of purposes too. The ninja could remove the sword, angle the scabbard against a wall, and use it to climb to a higher place. Or, while stealthily negotiating their way through a dark place (such as an enemy's residence at night), ninjas may have used the scabbard as a walking stick, feeling or probing their way around objects so as not to knock into anything and alert the enemy. Perhaps the ninja's most sinister use of the scabbard was to put a mixture of red pepper, dirt, and iron shavings at the top of the scabbard, so that when the ninja drew his sword, his opponent would be blinded. I wonder what a ninja could have done with a Swiss Army knife.

Source: <https://www.ereadingworksheets.com> (Accessed April 2020)

Subtotal for Question 4: /10
Grand Total for the Exam: /60