



Subject: Grade 10 English: Home Language

Topic: English HL: Term 1 - Mini-Exam

Total: 44 Marks

1. summarises | article

4 marks

Explanation:

A **conclusion** must always perform a TECHNICAL FUNCTION:

- summarises
- emphasises
- highlights
- motivates

'shows' is not a technical aspect.

This final paragraph effectively adds technical emphasis to the article:

- **Emotional Appeal:** The final line is likely to carry an emotional tone, tying together the emotional elements present throughout the article. This can resonate with readers on a personal level, making the message more memorable and impactful.
- **Sense of Urgency:** A well-crafted conclusion often instills a sense of urgency or importance. It may emphasise the immediacy of the issue discussed, compelling readers to reflect on the gravity of the situation and feel motivated to take action promptly.
- **Reiteration of the Main Message:** A strong conclusion typically restates or reinforces the main message or call to action presented in the body of the article. This repetition helps to drive home the central theme, making it more likely that the reader will internalise and remember it.
- **Encouragement for Action:** A effective conclusion should not only summarise the problem but also encourage readers to act. It may provide practical suggestions for steps readers can take to contribute to a solution, empowering them and making the article's message actionable.

2. indifference | passive

4 marks

Explanation:

SYNONYMS are words of the **same** meaning.

APATHY: indifference (noun)

APATHETIC: passive (adjective)



3. decimate crucial marine habitats | lead to the capture of unintended species

4 marks

Explanation:

"... driftnets indiscriminately sweeping through the ocean, ensnaring everything in their path. Unethical fishing methods like these not only lead to the capture of unintended species but also result in the decimation of crucial marine habitats."

Marine habitats refer to coastal zones, intertidal zones, sandy shores, rocky shores, mudflats, swamps and salt marshes, estuaries, kelp forests, seagrasses, and coral reefs.

4. bycatch | driftnets

4 marks

Explanation:

'SHADY' means unethical.

- **Driftnets:** These nets often capture not only the targeted fish but also other marine species, including those that are not suitable for consumption.
 - **Overfishing:** Overfishing occurs when the rate of fishing exceeds the natural reproduction capacity of the fish species, leading to a decline in their populations.
 - **Illegal Fishing:** Practices that violate fishing regulations and laws, such as fishing in protected areas, using banned equipment, or exceeding catch limits, contribute to the depletion of fish stocks and harm marine environments.
 - **Bycatch:** The article implies that some unethical practices lead to a high rate of bycatch, capturing unintended species along with the targeted ones. This can include juvenile fish, endangered species, and other non-target marine life.
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5. evaluation | opinion

4 marks

Explanation:

The use of the word "stark" emphasises the severity and seriousness of the consequences. It prompts readers to reflect on the gravity of the situation, urging them to consider the broader implications of unethical fishing practices beyond the immediate catch.

The impact of this line lies in its ability to evoke a sense of responsibility, awareness, and urgency. It encourages readers to consider the far-reaching effects of their actions and to engage in practices that promote the well-being of the entire interconnected ecosystem.

6. true

2 marks

Explanation:

Visual Connection: Pairing the phrase with an image of a pelican with its beak full of trash creates a powerful visual metaphor. The phrase complements the visual by implying that the pelican is communicating a message about the environmental issue of ocean pollution.

Emotional Resonance: Images often evoke emotions more effectively than words alone. The visual of a pelican struggling with a beak full of trash can evoke feelings of empathy, sadness, or concern in the audience. This emotional resonance helps to create a more profound connection between the viewer and the environmental cause, making the message more compelling.

7. Join | fight

4 marks

Explanation:

EMOTIVE language is used in advertising as it **engages the reader**.

- **Join:** This word implies a sense of unity and collective action. It encourages individuals to be part of a larger movement, creating a feeling of solidarity and shared purpose.

- **Fight:** The word "fight" conveys a sense of urgency and importance. It suggests that there is a battle or struggle against a threat to the ocean's health, triggering emotions associated with determination and resilience.

- **Healthy:** Describing the ocean as "healthy" is positive and aspirational. It taps into the emotions associated with well-being, sustainability, and the desire to preserve something valuable.

Overall, these emotive words work together to inspire a sense of purpose, urgency, and shared responsibility in the reader, motivating them to take action for the well-being of the ocean.

8. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The HYPHEN in beach-volleyball forms a compound NOUN.

A compound noun is formed when two or more words are combined to create a single noun that represents a unified concept or thing. In this case, "beach-volleyball" is a compound noun that combines "beach" and "volleyball" to refer to a specific type of volleyball played on the beach.

9. true

2 marks

Explanation:

The rule of **concord** is that a singular subject must agree with a singular verb and a plural subject must agree with a plural verb.

INCORRECT: Whether one takes pleasure in basking in the sun, constructing sandcastles, or indulging in a refreshing dip in the ocean, there **are** an activity suitable for every beach enthusiast.

CORRECT: Whether one takes pleasure in basking in the sun, constructing sandcastles, or indulging in a refreshing dip in the ocean, there **is** an activity suitable for every beach enthusiast.

10. false

2 marks

Explanation:

A comma splice is a grammatical error that occurs when two full sentences are joined by a comma.

INCORRECT: While strolling along the water's edge, one may discover shells of various shapes and sizes, collecting them has become a popular beach pastime.

CORRECT: While strolling along the water's edge, one may discover shells of various shapes and sizes; collecting them has become a popular beach pastime.

11. true

2 marks

Explanation:

Avoiding **dangling prepositions** helps to ensure clarity and precision in writing. While ending a sentence with a preposition is not always grammatically incorrect, it's essential to make sure the preposition is properly connected to its intended object to convey the intended meaning clearly.

INCORRECT: Beachgoing is considered one of the most rejuvenating activities one can partake **in**.

CORRECT: Beachgoing is considered one of the most rejuvenating activities **IN WHICH** one can partake.

12. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The infinitive form of a verb consists of the word "to" followed by the base form of the verb (e.g., "to go," "to walk," "to speak"). A **split infinitive** occurs when another word, usually an adverb, is inserted between "to" and the base verb.

INCORRECT: **To boldly step** onto the sandy shore is a remarkable experience.

CORRECT: **To step boldly** onto the sandy shore is a remarkable experience.

13. true

2 marks

Explanation:

Other examples:

- Radiance: This word suggests a bright, glowing quality, often associated with vivid colours.
- Exuberance: Implies a lively and enthusiastic quality, often expressed through vibrant colours.
- Spectacle: Refers to a visually striking display, which can include a burst of vivid colours.
- Splendour: Indicates grandeur and brilliance, often related to a dazzling array of colours.
- Brilliance: Describes intense brightness, shining, or vividness, especially in colour.
- Dazzle: Suggests a display of intense and impressive brightness or vivid colours.
- Vibrancy: Refers to the quality of being full of life, energy, and vivid colours.
- Liveliness: Implies a state of being lively, animated, or full of vibrant colours.
- Eclat: Suggests a dazzling display or showiness, often associated with vivid colours.
- Resplendence: Indicates a dazzling brightness or vividness, especially in colour.

14. false

2 marks

Explanation:

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

For "picturesque," which typically describes something visually attractive or charming, here is a list of antonyms:

1. **Unattractive**
2. **Plain**
3. **Dull**
4. **Drab**
5. **Bland**
6. **Monotonous**
7. **Commonplace**
8. **Ugly**
9. **Ordinary**
10. **Unremarkable**

15. eager | intent stare

4 marks

Explanation:

Absurdity: The sharks' commentary on the man being "thoughtful" for adding coconut flavouring to sunscreen is absurd. It pokes fun at the tendency in society to praise or find virtue in actions that are actually trivial or nonsensical. The satire lies in the sharks' misinterpretation of the man's actions and their humourous approval of what is essentially a bizarre and unnecessary addition.

Total: 44 Marks