



Subject: Grade 6 English

Topic: English: Term 2 - Exam 1

Total: 97 Marks

1. true 2 marks

Explanation:

Homophones have the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling, e.g. new and knew. Ate is the past tense of eat and eight is the number 8.

2. D: would 4 marks

Explanation:

Wood comes from trees, whereas **would** is the past tense of the verb **will**.

These two words are homophones because they sound the same but they have a different spelling and meaning.

3. blew | blue 4 marks

Explanation:

The word "blew" is past tense for blow. The word "blue" is a colour.

4. was | has 4 marks

Explanation:

'Everybody' and 'one' are always followed by singular verbs.

5. B: was 4 marks

Explanation:

Amounts of money (rands and cents) are always followed by singular verbs.

6. yet | yet. 3 marks

Explanation:

We practised hard before our rugby match, **yet** we lost.

This is a subordinating conjunction, that stands at the beginning of a subordinate clause.

7. were | were. | Yesterday the children were playing in the park. 3 marks

Explanation:

Today the children are playing in the park. Yesterday the children were playing in the park.



8. true

2 marks

Explanation:

Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs that help show the tense and number of the verb in a sentence.

Example: It **has** rained. ('has' indicates the past tense)

9. true

2 marks

Explanation:

You (one child) **ARE** a good boy. You (many children) **ARE** good children.

"You **IS**" is incorrect.

10. the fastest | fastest | fastest. | the fastest. | 'the fastest' | "The fastest".

3 marks

Explanation:

Superlative forms of adverbs often have the word **the** in front of them.

Example: John is the best at what he does.

11. some rooibos tea | rooibos tea | tea

3 marks

Explanation:

Direct objects tell you who or what receives the action of the verb. It answers the question "who or what" after the verb.

Avuzwa made **some rooibos tea**.

12. future continuous | future | future continuous tense | future tense

3 marks

Explanation:

This tense describes an action that will be continuing in the future.

My sister will be busy arranging the party in the future.

13. B: past continuous tense

4 marks

Explanation:

This tense is used to describe an action that **WAS** happening in the past.

14. C: Who

4 marks

Explanation:

Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that are found in questions, like **who**, **whose** and **whom**.

15. false 2 marks

Explanation:

Pet tells us more about the mouse, so it is an adjective.

16. will be solved 3 marks

Explanation:

The verb is the action: 'will be solved'.

17. to | to. 3 marks

Explanation:

Quinton wants **to** throw the ball **to** his friend.

18. capital | capital letter 3 marks

Explanation:

We should always start a sentence with a capital letter.

19. A: common noun 4 marks

Explanation:

The ordinary names which are given to all people, places and things of the same kind are called common nouns.

20. are blown | by 4 marks

Explanation:

When changing active to passive voice in simple Present Tense; the verb is changed into the past participle form complemented with the Auxiliary Verbs – is, are, am.

The birthday candles **are blown** out by Debbie.

21. myself | himself 4 marks

Explanation:

A **reflexive pronoun** is used to refer to the subject of the sentence.

22. caught | went | fought 6 marks

Explanation:

- (1) James caught the ball 5 minutes ago.
- (2) Amy and Sarah went to the movies last night.
- (3) Sipho fought with his brother.

23. B: private; ordinary 4 marks

Explanation:

PRIVATE tells you more about the city and ORDINARY describes the people.

24. true 2 marks

Explanation:

A verb agrees with its subject in number. Plural subjects take plural verbs.

HALF THE BIRDS is singular as it refers to one unit.

25. D: The king 4 marks

Explanation:

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that is doing or being something. You can find the subject of a sentence if you can find the verb.

Ask the question, "Who or what 'verbs' or 'verbed'?" and the answer to that question is the subject.

26. false 2 marks

Explanation:

The following sentence is an example of a **simile**:

Life is **like** a bowl of cherries.

A **simile** is a comparison between two things using the word "like" or "as".

27. true 2 marks

Explanation:

The **subject** names who the sentence is about and performs the action, in this case "Peter Pan".

28. adverb | place 4 marks

Explanation:

Adverbs describe verbs. Adverbs of place tell us more about where the verb is taking place. An adverb of place: the verb can be identified by asking "where?".

29. true 2 marks

Explanation:

In the **active voice**, the subject of the verb performs the action named.

Andrew (subject) chopped (verb) the wood (object).

30. "How long until school is dismissed?" asked Kim. | 'How long until school is dismissed?' asked Kim. 3 marks

Explanation:

A question mark is used when asking a question and a full stop is used at the very end of the sentence outside the inverted commas.

The verb ("asked") before the name of the speaker is written with a small letter.

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