



Subject: Grade 8 English: First Additional Language

Topic: English FAL: Term 1 - Mini-Exam

Total: 79 Marks

1. alone

3 marks

Explanation:

"Solo" can have more than one synonym but the one that appears in the picture is "alone".

2. after | after.

3 marks

Explanation:

A **preposition** is a word or group of words **used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase** to show:

- Direction
- Time
- Place
- Location
- Spatial relationships

The **preposition** in this sentence shows the **time** when she will do it:

- She promised to do it **after** the event.

3. A: appetising

4 marks

Explanation:

Delicious has a similar meaning to appetising, therefore they are synonyms.

4. two | old

4 marks

Explanation:

The words, two and old, **provides more information** about the girls and the school.

Words that provide more information about common nouns, such as girls and school, are called **adjectives**.



5. I | I.

3 marks

Explanation:

Leave out "My mother and" and then read the rest of the sentence.

I am going to the movies.

The word, **I**, is a **personal pronoun**. It prevents the **repetition** of the person's **proper noun**.

6. who | who.

3 marks

Explanation:

A **relative pronoun** is used to **introduce** a **relative clause** - a clause that **gives further information** about the **preceding noun** or noun phrase.

The **relative pronoun, who**, is used with **people**, for example:

- The man, **who** owns that building, works very hard.
 - The father, **who** mows his lawn, loves gardening.
-

7. mailed

2 marks

Explanation:

The subject is doing the verb's action:

Marilyn (subject) *is mailing* (verb) the letter (object).

8. A: superlative

4 marks

Explanation:

The degree of **comparison** for the word, nice, is:

- **Positive** degree - nice
 - **Comparative** degree - nicer
 - **Superlative** degree - nicest
-

9. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The word, **their**, is an **adjective**, because it provides information about the **kitten**.

Examples of similar **adjectives** are:

- She brushed **her** hair one last time.
- The dog licked **its** paw.

10. however

3 marks

Explanation:

Conjunctions sometimes have commas in front of it, especially when comparing or contrasting two things.

11. were catered

2 marks

Explanation:

Passive voice: the subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb.

12. C: penniless

4 marks

Explanation:

"Wealthy" and "penniless" are words with opposite meanings (antonyms).

"Posh" and "rich" are words related to someone being wealthy.

13. false

2 marks

Explanation:

She closed her eyes.

She is a **personal pronoun**.

We, he and **it** are **personal pronouns**.

14. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Angrily is an example of an **adverb of manner**.

How did Bevin leave the room?

Angrily

15. by | through

4 marks

Explanation:

Prepositions usually refer to a:

- Place
- Position
- Time
- Manner
- Reason

16. true

2 marks

Explanation:

A **conjunction** joins two or more phrases in a sentence.

Jaco (subject) wasn't (verb) next to the river (phrase) or (conjunction) in the field (phrase).

17. A: Hyphen

4 marks

Explanation:

In order to facilitate spelling and pronunciation, a **hyphen** is inserted if a prefix ends in a vowel and the word joined to the prefix begins with the same vowel.

Example: no-one

18. false

2 marks

Explanation:

The **preposition** in the sentence consists of the **three** words in bold:

- I am writing **on behalf of** my friend who is ill.

Complex prepositions consist of **three or more words**, such as:

- On behalf of - I would like to thank everybody **on behalf of** my family.
 - By means of - We plan to pay for the trip **by means of** a loan.
 - In addition to - **In addition to** all the food, they also received clothing and sweets.
-

19. true

2 marks

Explanation:

An **apostrophe** is used to show that the car belongs to Janet.

20. first | democratic

4 marks

Explanation:

Nelson Mandela was the **first democratic** president of South Africa.

The **adjectives**, first and democratic, are both written **before** the **nouns** they describe.

21. manner | place | frequency

6 marks

Explanation:

Adverb of manner - how? **slowly**

Adverb of place - where? **on the lawn**

Adverb of frequency - how often? **never**

22. or | and

4 marks

Explanation:

Coordinating conjunctions can be used to join phrases.

Keep quiet! + Go out! + Stay out! = Keep quiet **or** go out **and** stay out!

23. Sometimes

3 marks

Explanation:

Sometimes refers to **when** the action is done.

24. A: I

4 marks

Explanation:

A **personal pronoun** is a short word we use as a **simple substitute** for the **proper noun** of a **person**.

The **personal pronoun, I**, is **always** a **capital letter**.

25. John is keeping my house tidy.

3 marks

Explanation:

The sequence of the subject and the object of the sentence is reversed.

"John is keeping my house tidy."

Total: 79 Marks