

QUESTION 1:

- 1.1 Mention **two things** the ghost does in the kitchen.
Pottering, blows, helps himself, peeps, throws (any 2)
- 1.2 When did the ghost visit the old lady?
At night.
- 1.3 What did the ghost do with the crockery?
He flung them all around.
- 1.4 Was the old lady's house very tidy before the ghost arrived? Give evidence from the poem.
Yes, "about that kitchen neat and clean".
- 1.5 What did she mistake the ghost for?
A big mouse or mice.
- 1.6 What was her idea of solving the problem?
Buying a cat.
- 1.7 Would her plan work? Give a reason for your answer.
No, because it wasn't mice.
- 1.8 Give an example of onomatopoeia from the poem.
Whee-whee, jangle, bang (any 2)
- 1.9 Quote an example of a **simile**.
As deaf as a boot; as bold as bold; still as a sack; screams like a storm. (any 2)
- 1.10 What was the temperature like that night? Quote from the passage.
Cold, "he blows on his hands to make them warm."
- 1.11 Give the correct noun for a woman whose husband had died.
Widow
- 1.12 Give a synonym for "**pickle**" in context of the poem.
Difficult/problematic situation.

[13]

QUESTION 2:

- 2.1 **During which season did this event take place?**
a. winter b. autumn
c. spring d. **summer**
- 2.2 **Which word describes the old man before he saw the ghost?**
a. energetic b. **lazy**
c. jolly d. spirited

- 2.3 **Where was the cabin situated?**
a. on a mountain b. in the village
c. next to the town d. **in a valley**
- 2.4 **The story he told after the event could be thought of as**
a. factual b. **exaggerated**
c. truthful d. Dishonest
- 2.5 **Why is the word *ghost* written in italics?**
a. a title b. emphasising it
c. real d. **not real**
- 2.6 **Which word tells us Old Man Gibbons could not see very well?**
a. slumber land b. dusty cabin
c. misty light d. **short-sighted**
- 2.7 **In a story there are crises or conflicts. A crisis adds interest to the story. Which sentence below indicates a crisis?**
a. Old Man Gibbons rocked slowly in his chair.
b. **"We are all alone, just you and me," said the *ghost*.**
c. Biltong was one thing that could get the old man to do anything.
d. He pulled out his torch and carefully sat in the chair.
- 2.8 **The climax of the story is when it reaches its peak, the most exciting part, then the story has ended. What is the climax of this story?**
a. When Old Man Gibbons ran away from the house.
b. **When he saw the *ghost*.**
c. When he told his story.
d. When he ate the biltong.

We can work out the meanings of words by looking at other words in the sentence.
Match the underlined words from the passage with the meanings below. Write the word only.

- | | flail | shroud | engulf | meander | |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------|
| 2.9 | To twist and turn - | | meander | | |
| 2.10 | To cover or hideaway- | | shroud | | |
| 2.11 | To wave about- | | flail | | |
| 2.12 | To overwhelm or surround- | | engulf | | [12] |

QUESTION 3: Refer to "A Ghostly Tale" to answer the questions below.

- 3.1 Write the **underlined words** said by the *ghost* in indirect (reported) speech. [3]
The ghost said that they were alone, just him and it. (1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2 punct. 1/2)

QUESTION 4:

- 4.1 A common noun **chair, verandah, chet, slumberland**
4.2 A preposition **on, in, onto, beyond**
4.3 An adjective **general, Old, Drakensberg, ancient**

GRADE 7 ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

TERM 4 EXAM MEMORANDUM



- 4.4 An auxiliary verb **be,to**
4.5 A proper noun **Old man Gibbons, Drakensberg Mountains**
4.6 pronouns **he,his,him**
4.7 An adverb of manner **slowly**
4.8 An adverb of place **slumber land**

[8]

QUESTION 5:

- 5.1. What is the rhyming pattern?
a. aabb b. abca c. abab **d. abcb**
- 5.2. Find an example of alliteration in verse 3.
Long lines of light
- 5.3 What is the moon compared to in verse 1?
a. ship b. sea c. canvas d. artist
- 5.4 What figure of speech is being used?
a. simile b. pun **c. metaphor**
- 5.5. In verse 3, what is the “fiery phantom”?
a. sun b. moon c. ocean d land
- 5.6. Who is the poet?
C. Martini
- 5.7 What makes the poet forget his troubles?
a. sun **b. the new day** c. sea d. a ship

[7]

QUESTION 6: (any error neg. Marking – ½)

- 6.1 The old lady asked if she could buy a strong rat trap. The shop owner replied that he did not have any at that time.

The old lady asked,(✓) “ (✓) Can I buy (✓) a strong rat trap?”

The shop owner replied,(✓) “ (✓)I do not have any at the moment. (✓)”

[6]

QUESTION 7:

- 7.1 The moon – **SUBJECT** is a ghostly galley – **PREDICATE** (2)
7.2 The ghost - **SUBJECT** laughs - **PREDICATE** (2)
7.3 A rickety chair - **SUBJECT** stood in the corner- **PREDICATE** (2)
7.4 Which of the verbs in the sentences above are transitive verbs? **IS** (1)

[7]

QUESTION 8:

8.1 The man ran. The man saw the ghost.

The man ran as soon as he saw the ghost/The man ran because he saw the ghost.

8.2 The old man climbed through the window. The door was locked.

The old man climbed through the window because the door was locked. /Because the door was locked, the old man climbed through the window.

8.3 The man will not go back to the house. There are no ghosts there.

The man will not go back to the house unless there are no ghosts there.

[3]

QUESTION 9:



9.1 c'mon –come on

Don't – do not

Let's- let us

9.2 He thinks he can tell his mother what to do. /own answer

[5]

QUESTION 10:

(any error – negative marking - ½)

10.1 My friend and me are gonna have alot of fun when I sleep by her house on Saturday.

My friend and I are going to have a lot of fun when I sleep at her house on Saturday.

10.2 The team of rugby players are going to the field, they are taking me with.

The team of rugby players is going to the field and they are taking me with.

10.3 The boy that stole my sweets is in trouble with my mom and I.

The boy who stole my sweets is in trouble with my mom and I.

[6]

QUESTION 11:

Column A

- 11.1. Left high and dry E
- 11.2. Make ends meet A
- 11.3. Neither here nor there B
- 11.4. In cold blood F
- 11.5. A wet blanket C
- 11.6. Once in a blue moon H

Column B

- A live according to the money you have
- B not important
- C spoil sport
- D very slowly
- E stranded
- F deliberately
- G make a fuss of unimportant things
- H very seldom

[6]

QUESTION 12: Study the sentences below. Rewrite it and use apostrophes to show possession or contractions.

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TERM 4 EXAM MEMORANDUM**



It has been a long time since I have seen a ghost. They are seldom seen. The eyes of the ghost are usually green.

It's been a long time since **I've** seen a ghost. **They're** seldom seen. The **ghost's eyes** are usually green.

[4]
