



GAUTENG PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020
GRADE 6**

**ENGLISH
FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE**

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

NAME OF LEARNER: _____

GRADE: _____

MARKS: 50

TIME: 2 hrs

8 pages

Question	Text	Marks	Learners's Mark
1	Text 1: Information Text	20	
2	Text 1: Language in context	15	
3	Text 2: Visual Text	10	
4	Text 3: Summary	5	
TOTAL		50	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided.
2. Use the practise exercises below before answering the questions.

PRACTISE EXERCISES

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Which of the following is not a superhero?

- A Villain
- B Batman
- C Hulk
- D The Green Lantern

You answered correctly if you circled the letter (A).

- 2 Which word is the verb in the following sentence? Write the word on the line.

The man is flying over a building.

flying

You answered correctly if you only wrote “flying” on the line provided.

- 3 Give a reason why school is important for kids.

You should have written a full sentence in the space provided similar to the answer below:

School is important for kids so that they can learn.

QUESTION 1

Reading Comprehension

Read the following article and answer the questions that follow.

TEXT 1

Epidemic



An **epidemic** is an outbreak of a disease that quickly infects a large number of people. When an epidemic spreads over a wide area it is called a **pandemic**.

1

The disease that causes an epidemic may be passed from person to person, or it may be carried to people by something that is not human— for example insects or infected water. There have been many deadly epidemics throughout human history. In Europe, during the 1300s, a disease called **the plague** killed about 25 million people. It became known as the **Black Death**. Between 1918-19 there was a deadly influenza (flu) pandemic. More than 20 million people died throughout the world.

5

10

Epidemics are not as common as they were before, due to cleaner living conditions and **improved medicine** which has helped to slow down the spread of diseases. However, some epidemic diseases such as ebola, cholera and malaria are still found in some parts of the world. The disease called HIV/AIDS appeared in the 1980s and spread rapidly especially in Africa. In 2003 a flu-like illness called SARS became an epidemic. SARS began in Asia and spread throughout the world within a few months. In 2019, a new type of virus called COVID-19 which started in Wuhan, China, spread all over the world causing thousands of deaths. Millions of people contracted the disease.

15

20

What we can learn from history, is that human beings always win against these epidemics. Through the determination and innovation of scientists and technological advances, cures and **vaccines** are being created to help stop and kill the diseases that cause epidemics.

[Adapted from Britannica Kids <https://kids.britannica.com>]

Circle the letter of the correct answer for the following questions:

1.1 What kind of text is this?

- A Poem
- B Letter
- C Story
- D Information text

(1)

1.2 The title of the text is ...

- A Epidemic.
- B COVID-19.
- C Pandemic.
- D Disease.

(1)

1.3 When did the plague affect Europe?

- A 2003
- B 1918
- C 1300s
- D 2019

(1)

1.4 The plague was also known as ...

- A Flu.
- B Black Death.
- C COVID-19.
- D Pandemic.

(1)

1.5 How many people were killed by the plague?

- A 25 million
- B 20 million
- C thousands
- D 1300

(1)

Answer the following questions using full sentences:

1.6 Name any THREE viruses from the text.

(3)

1.7 When does an epidemic become a pandemic?

(1)

1.8 Which epidemic began in Asia?

_____ (1)

1.9 How do people “*win against these epidemics*” (lines 21 – 22) ?

_____ (1)

1.10 Describe TWO ways in which epidemics can be spread to humans.

_____ (2)

1.11 What is the name of the pandemic that has affected us this year?

_____ (1)

1.12 Where did this pandemic start? Name the city and country.

_____ (2)

1.13 Explain how we can stop the spread of this virus.

_____ (2)

1.14 Do you think epidemics totally disappear with cures and vaccines? Give a reason for your answer?

_____ (2)
[20]

QUESTION 2**Language structures and conventions in context**

Answer the following questions which are based on Text 1.

2.1 Underline the adverb of manner in the sentence.

An epidemic is an outbreak of a disease that quickly infects a large number of people. (1)

2.2 Write the plural form of the given words.

vaccine _____ illness _____ (2)

2.3 Rewrite the following sentence in the future tense.

Improved medicine helps stop the spread of diseases.
_____ (1)

2.4 What is the antonym of **death**? _____ (1)

2.5 Rewrite the words below and underline the suffix of each word.

Deadly – _____
Throughout – _____ (2)

2.6 Rewrite the sentence with the correct punctuation.

did you know that influenza malaria and cholera are viruses found in africa

_____ (4)

2.7 Underline the compound word in the sentence.

An epidemic is an outbreak of a disease. (1)

2.8 Rewrite the sentence and replace the bold and underlined words with the correct personal pronoun.

You and I must wash our hands and wear masks.
_____ (1)

2.9 Find the synonym for **sickness** in the text.

(1)

2.10 Underline the verb in the sentence.

HIV/AIDS spread in the 1980s. (1)

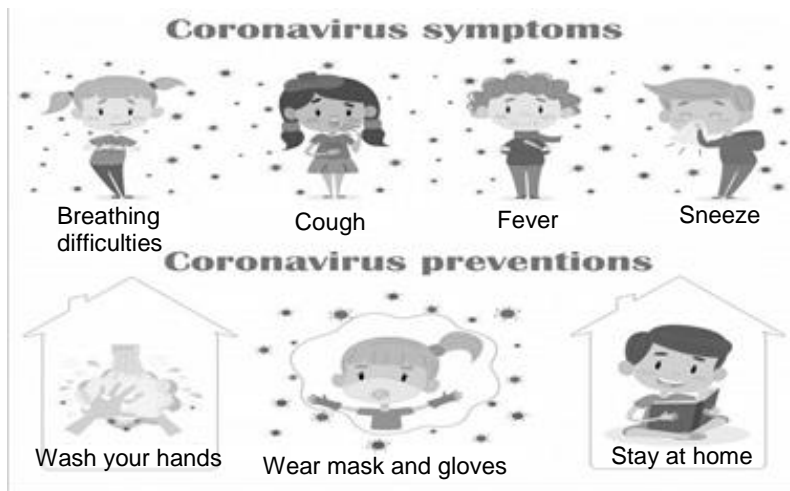
[15]**P.T.O.**

QUESTION 3

Visual Text – Poster

Study the following poster and answer the questions below.

TEXT 2



3.1 What type of text is this? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- A an instructional text
- B a short story
- C a visual text
- D a poem

(1)

3.2 What is the text about?

(1)

3.3 Identify two symptoms and two preventions of the coronavirus from the poster.

Symptoms:	Prevention:

(4)

3.4 What do you think you can do to prevent the virus from spreading?

(2)

3.5 Do you think that the lockdown is a good idea? Explain why you say so.

(2)

[10]

QUESTION 4

Summary

Read the following text.

TEXT 3

COVID-19

Symptoms can include fever, cough, tiredness, loss of smell and taste as well as shortness of breath. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia or breathing difficulties. More rarely, the disease can be fatal. These symptoms are similar to the flu (influenza) or the common cold, which are a lot more common than COVID-19. Therefore, testing is required to confirm if someone has COVID-19.

The virus is transmitted through direct contact with respiratory droplets of an infected person (caused through coughing and sneezing). Individuals can also be infected from touching surfaces contaminated with the virus and touching their face (e.g. eyes, nose and mouth). The COVID-19 virus may survive on surfaces for several hours but simple disinfectants can kill it.

[Adapted from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov>]

4.1 Summarise 5 facts from the passage, COVID-19.

[5]

TOTAL: 50

END