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Grade 8 English HL · Language Practice · Paper 6

Grade: 8 Subject: english · Language Practice

Date: _____

Marks: _____ / 39

Student Name:

Source: Language Practice -- Grade 8 English Home Language (Term 2) · Topic: climate change and its effects on SA agriculture

QUESTION 1 LANGUAGE PRACTICE [39 marks]

1. Rewrite the following sentence in the past tense: "Keamo studies the effects of drought on maize crops in the Free State." **(1)**

2. Which word is spelled incorrectly in this sentence about Priya's agricultural project? "The farmer's experiance with climate change has been profund." **(1)**

3. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: "Thabo's *determined* efforts to save water helped his community in Soweto." **(1)**

4. Combine these two sentences using a subordinating conjunction: "The rainfall decreased. Nomsa's harvest failed." **(2)**

5. Rewrite this sentence using the active voice: "The climate crisis was being addressed by farmers across South Africa." **(2)**

6. In the sentence "Liezel and Ruan, who live in the Cape, are writing a critical essay on agricultural collapse," which clause is subordinate? **(2)**

7. Correct the following sentence with five errors: "climate change effect farming in limpopo, and farmer murendeni have struggled with unpredictible weather patterns and low yeilds." **(3)**

8. What is the function of commas in this sentence? "Chatsworth farmers, facing water shortages, irrigation challenges, and unpredictable seasons, must adapt quickly." **(2)**

9. Identify and correct the pronoun error: "Each of the learners at the township school submitted their essay on drought, but Tinyiko forgot his." **(2)**

10. In a critical essay about climate change in SA agriculture, which statement would be most appropriate for the introduction? (A) "I think farming is really hard these days." (B) "Climate change poses significant threats to South African agricultural productivity, particularly in arid regions." (C) "Lots of farmers are sad about the weather." (D) "The weather is bad." **(2)**

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11. Rewrite this complex sentence for clarity, breaking it into shorter sentences: "Although Deven predicted that the drought would worsen due to changing climate patterns, which had already affected crop yields in Chatsworth, the government was slow to implement water conservation measures." **(3)**

12. In a novel studying the impact of climate change on rural communities, what narrative technique would best reveal a farmer's emotional response to crop failure--interior monologue, dialogue, or description? Justify your answer in one sentence. **(3)**

13. Write a single sentence summarizing this scenario: "Marco, a farmer in Limpopo, planted drought-resistant seeds, invested in drip irrigation, secured government grants, consulted agricultural experts, and recorded his yields monthly--yet still faced 40% crop loss due to unpredictable weather." **(3)**

14. Which statement demonstrates critical thinking about SA agriculture and climate change? (A) "All farmers should leave farming." (B) "Climate change affects different regions unequally; smallholder farmers in townships face greater vulnerability than commercial farmers with resources." (C) "Farmers never try to adapt." (D) "Climate change isn't real in South Africa." **(3)**

15. Analyse the effectiveness of this sentence in an essay: "The agricultural sector in South Africa is completely destroyed by climate change and nobody cares anymore." What makes it problematic as academic writing, and rewrite it appropriately. **(4)**

16. Compare and contrast how a novelist and a scientist would present information about climate change's effect on SA agriculture. Your answer should address tone, evidence, and purpose in 4-5 sentences. **(5)**

TOTAL: / 39

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