

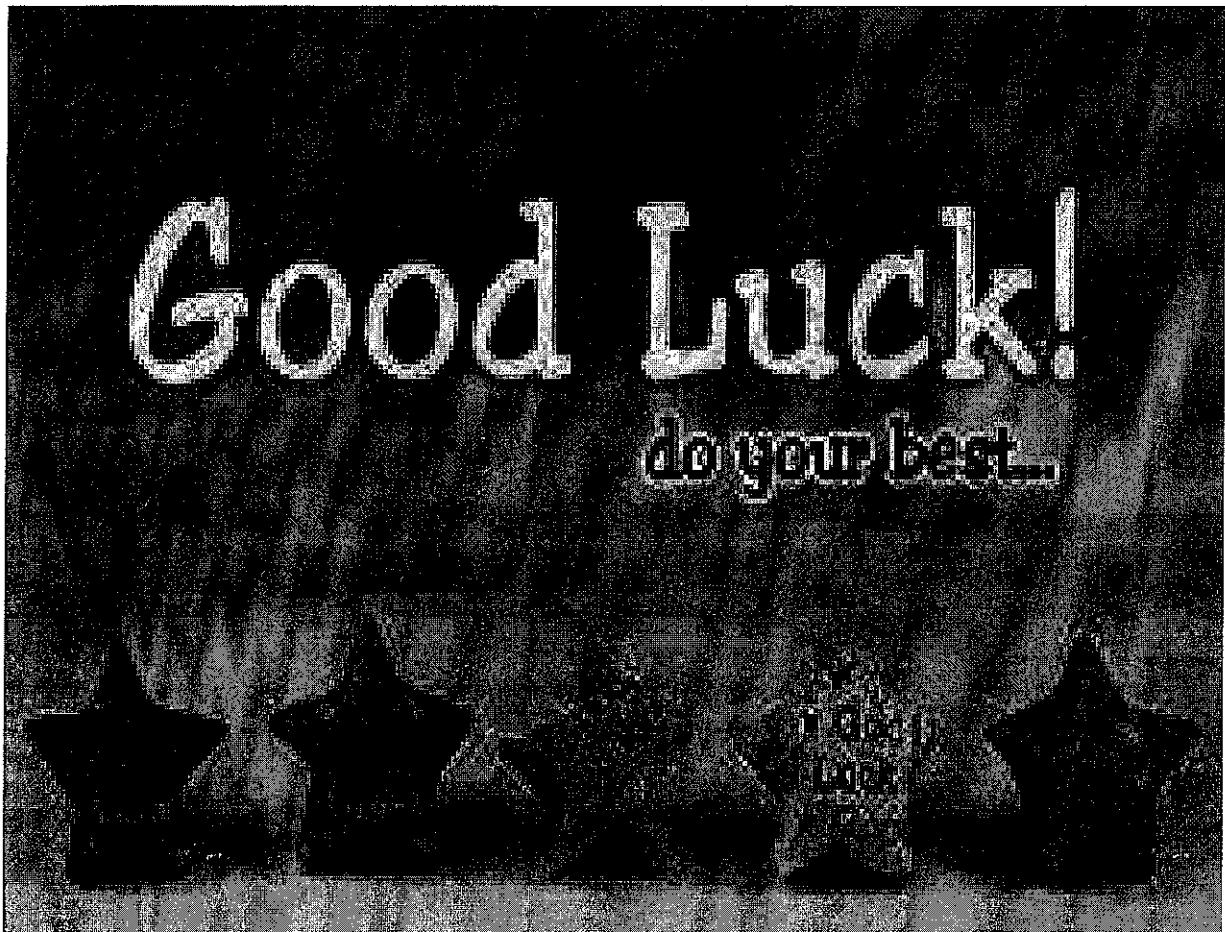


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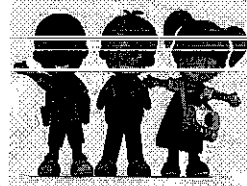
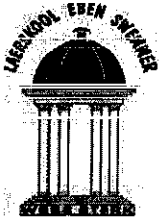
GRADE 4

TERM 2

DEMARICATION: SCHOOL-BASED TESTS



NAME: _____ GRADE 4/____



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ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

GRADE 4: TERM 2

DEMARCATIION: SCHOOL-BASED TEST (40)

Working with words

Antonyms - Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Examples:

On – off up-down inside- outside back-front

Synonyms - Synonyms are words that have same or similar meanings.

Examples:

Clever – smart large-huge hard- difficult easy- simple

Countable and Uncountable Noun

A Countable Noun
consists of people, places,
things, or ideas that can
be counted.



apple



book

Uncountable Noun
are not individual objects
and cannot be counted.



sugar



milk

Tutors.com

Personal pronouns

A personal pronoun is a short word we use as a simple replacement for the proper name of a person. **Examples:-**

Personal Pronouns

I	me
you	he
she	it
they	we
him	her
us	them

English Study Page ComEnglish Study Page Com

Auxiliary Verbs

An auxiliary verb helps the main verb and is also called a helping verb. That action happened in the past or is happening in the present or will happen in the future.

• am	• been	• shall	• must	• ought to
• is	• be	• will	• can	• dare
• are	• has	• should	• could	• going to
• was	• have	• would	• does	• be able to
• were	• had	• may	• do	• have to

Regular verbs

Regular verbs are verbs whose past tense versions are formed by adding an -ed to the end

Examples:

Climb – Climbed

Jump- Jumped

Call - Called

Dance – Danced

Irregular verbs

An irregular verb is defined as a verb that does not follow the usual rules of grammar.

Examples:

Ate- eat

arise-arose

born-bears

awake- awoke

Working with sentences

Simple Present Tense

- + s
 - Mary feeds her dog. (feed)
 - Peter enjoys the food. (enjoy)
 - Tim always cooks the dinner. (cook)
- + es
 - Tim watches TV every night. (watch)
 - May usually dresses in pink. (dress)
 - Bob never washes his car. (wash)
- y → ies
 - The baby cries loudly. (cry)
 - Peter carries a heavy bag. (carry)
 - Tina dries the dishes every night. (dry)

iLongman.com

Simple sentence

Simple sentences are sentences contains a subject and a predicate. The predicate contains a verb.

Example: The boy rode the bicycle.

The boy is the **subject** and rode the bicycle is the **predicate**.

The future tense.

- The future tense is used to describe something which will happen or that someone will do.

e.g. This evening, he will watch tv.
 Tomorrow, they will visit their uncle.
 The cat will chase the mouse.
 The weather will be nice in the summer.

Subject-Verb Agreement



subject verb

Two dogs are
sitting on the grass.



subject verb

One dog is
sitting on the grass.

Punctuation:

. (Full stop)	Used to end a sentence. For example: The girl played outside.
, (Comma)	Used to divide items in a list or give sentences clearer meaning. For example: I ate chips, chocolate and sweets at my grandma's house.
? (Question mark)	Used at the end of a sentence when a question is asked. For example: Where are you going?
! (Exclamation mark))	Used at the end of a sentence to emphasis a strong feeling. For example: Ouch! That hurts!
: (Colon)	Used before a list. For example: These are my favourite dishes: Pasta and chicken soup.

Afrikaans EAT Graad 4 Afbalkening

Kontrole Toets Termyn 2

Hersien alle leesstukke, gedigte en visuele tekse van termyn 2 in jou Afrikaanse werkboek om goed voorberei vir die komende toets. Kyk na hoe vrae gevra word en hoe dit beantwoord kan word om goeie voorbereiding te verseker vir die toets.

Review all readings, poems and visual texts from term 2 in your Afrikaans workbook to prepare well for the upcoming test. Look at how questions are asked and how they can be answered to ensure good preparation for the test.

Vorbereiding vir TAALSTRUKTURE EN KONVENSIES

1. Selfstandige naamwoorde (noun)



iets waaraan jy kan vat of wat jy kan sien (Something you can see or touch.)

Byvoorbeeld: Benoem die selfstandige naamwoord in die volgende sinne.
(Name the noun in the following sentences.)

1. Die **seun** maak 'n groot **vuur**. Selfstandige naamwoord = seun & vuur
2. My **juffrou** eet 'n groen **appel**. Selfstandige naamwoord = juffrou & appel
3. **Mamma** bak vir ons **koek**. Selfstandige naamwoord = Mamma & koek
4. Die groot **olifant** slaap rustig. Selfstandige naamwoord = olifant
5. **Susan** skryf met 'n grys **potlood**. Selfstandige naamwoord = Susan & potlood

2. Byvoelike naamwoord (adjective)



Die byvoeglike naamwoord vertel jou meer oor die selfstandige naamwoord.
(The adjective tells you more about the noun.)

Byvoorbeeld: Benoem die byvoeglike naamwoord in die volgende sinne. (Name the adjectives in the following sentences.)

1. Die seun maak 'n **warm** vuur. **Byvoeglike naamwoord = warm**
2. My juffrou eet 'n **groen** appel. **Byvoeglike naamwoord = groen**
3. Karabo het 'n groot hoed aan. **Byvoeglike naamwoord = groot**
4. Susan hou van haar **groen** skool rompie. **Byvoeglike naamwoord = groen**
5. My hond hardloop **vinnig**. **Byvoeglike naamwoord = vinnig**

3. Spelling en puntuasie (spelling and punctuation)

Skryf die volgende sinne deur die korrekte leestekens en hoofletters te gebruik.
(Rewrite the following sentence by using the correct punctuation and capital letters.)

ouma maak vir ons pannekoek want dit reën	Ouma maak vir ons pannekoek, want dit reën.
Susan se van is gerber.	Susan se van is Gerber.
Pappa braai vir ons wors sosaties en heerlike braaibroodjies.	Pappa braai vir ons wors, sosaties en heerlike braaibroodjies.
my ma se naam is susan	My ma se naam is Susan.
gaan jy vrydag snoepie koop	Gaan jy Vrydag snoepie koop?

4. Werkwoorde: (verbs)



Byvoorbeeld: Benoem die **Werkwoorde** in die volgende sinne. (Name the verb in the following sentences.)

1. Mamma **bak** vir ons koek. **Werkwoord** = bak
2. Juffrou **drink** haar koffie. **Werkwoord** = drink
3. Ons **lees** die boek in klas. **Werkwoord** = lees
4. My ouma **luister** musiek op die radio. **Werkwoord** = luister
5. Pappa **hardloop** om die blok. **Werkwoord** = hardloop

5. Voegwoorde: (Conjunctions)

Verbind die volgende sin deur die voegwoord tussen hakies te gebruik.

Byvoorbeeld: Ons is laat vir skool. Die skoolbus se wiel is pap. (**want**)

Ons is laat vir skool, **want** die skoolbus se wiel is pap.

Byvoorbeeld: My maat maak my kwaad. Ek sê eerder niks. (**daarom**)

My maat maak my kwaad, **daarom** sê ek eerder niks.

Byvoorbeeld: Ek staan môre vroeg op. Ek slaap vroeg. (**daarom**)

Ek staan môre vroeg op, **daarom** slaap ek vroeg.

6. Samestellings:

Leer die volgende samestellings:

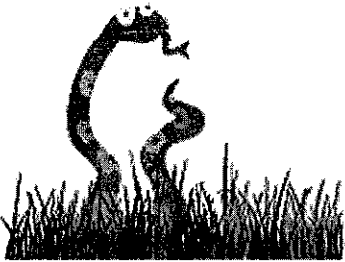


	+		+		=
bed		kas		bedkas	
Hond		hok		hondehok	
Foto		raam		fotoraam	
seun		skool		seunskool	

7. Rymwoorde:

Ken die volgende woorde wat rym:

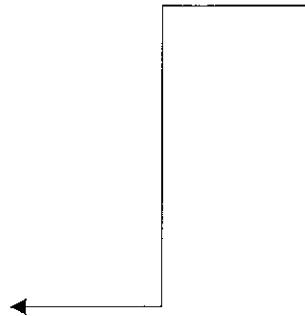
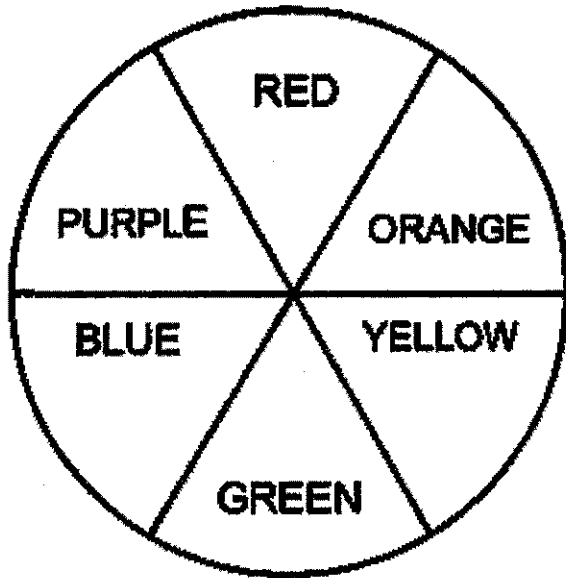
kot	pot
muis	huis
pop	sop
Bus	sus

8. Idiome:

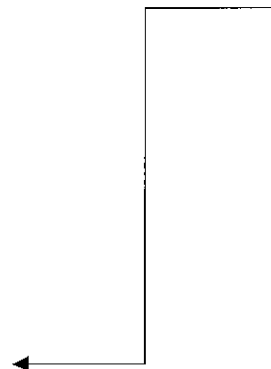
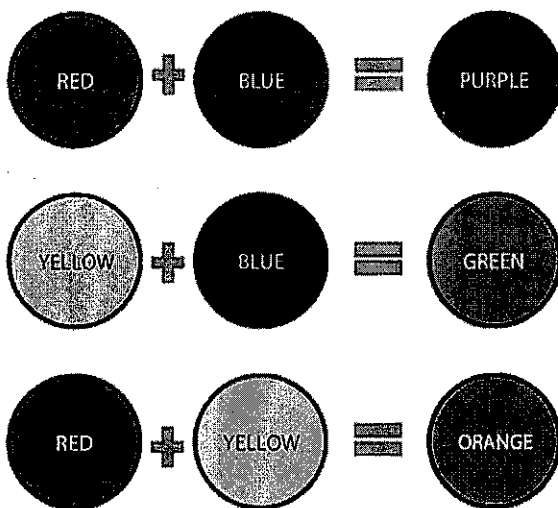
Prent	Idioom	Betekenis
	Daar is 'n slang in die gras.	Daar is onraad / iets is nie reg.
	Die emmer skop.	Doodgaan
	Groen vingers hê.	Goed met tuinmaak.

GRADE 4
CREATIVE ART
TEST DEMARCATION

KNOW YOUR COLOUR WHEEL




Mixing colours



Secondary Colours:

green 


purple 

orange 

twinkl.co.uk

Primary Colours:

blue 

red 

yellow 

twinkl.co.uk

Know your cool colours and warm colours.


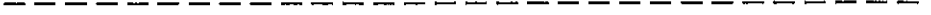

Cool colours blue, purple and green



Warm colours red, orange and yellow



Know your different lines.

Thick line	
Broken line	
Dotted line	



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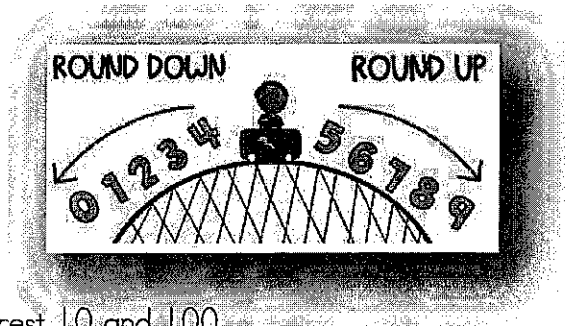
MATHEMATICS: GRADE 4

TERM 2



DEMARICATION: SCHOOL-BASED TEST (50)

A) Rounding off.



- Round off to the nearest 10 and 100

Example:

Number	10	100
528	530	500
658	660	700

- Round off to the nearest 10 then calculate:

Example: $56 + 28$	45×23
$\approx 60 + 30$	$\approx 50 \times 20$
≈ 90	≈ 100 (Use your working out paper)

- Round off to the nearest 100 then calculate:

Example: $562 + 221$	$859 - 456$
$\approx 600 + 200$	$\approx 900 - 500$
≈ 800	≈ 400

B) ADDITION

Example: $2245 + 3127 = \square$

	Th	H	T	U
	2	2	4	5
+	3	1	2	7
<hr/>				
	5	3	7	2

Example: $2245 + 127 = \square$

	Th	H	T	U
	2	2	4	5
+	0	1	2	7
<hr/>				
	2	3	7	2

C) SUBTRACTION

Example: $465 - 237 = \square$

	H	T	U
	4	6	5
-	2	3	7
<hr/>			
	2	2	8

D) MULTIPLICATION

Example: 45×3

	Th	H	T	U
		4	5	
x				3
<hr/>				
		1	3	5

~~48~~

~~27~~





x 6

135

+ 1620

1755

The Turtlehead Checklist:

- Draw the turtle's head. 
- Multiply by the number in the turtle's neck.
- Check off the carried number. ✓
- Draw a collar. 
- Lay a turtle egg (zero). 
- Multiply by the other number.
- Add! 

E) DIVISION - LONG DIVISION

Example: $75 \div 3 = 25$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \hline 3 \overline{) 75} \\ \underline{- 6} \\ 15 \\ \underline{- 15} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

F) WORD SUMS

Remember: Word sums have a number sentence, sum and word sentence

Example: Nthando bought 8 packets of marbles. Each packet has 30 marbles.

How many marbles did Nthando buy?

a. Number sentence: $30 \times 8 = \square$

b. Sum (Use the vertical method)

	Th	H	T	U
		3	0	
x			8	
			<hr/>	
		2	4	0
		<hr/>		

c. Word sentence

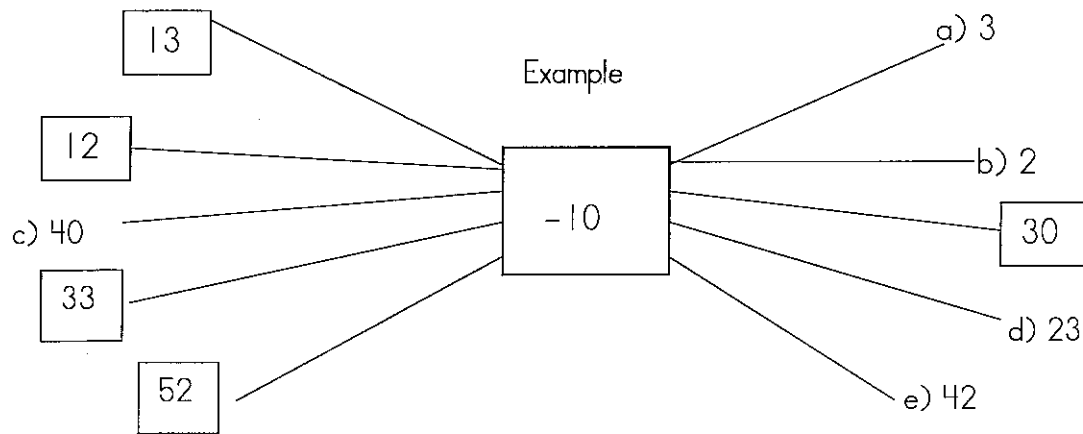
Nthando bought 240 marbles.

G) NUMERIC AND GEOMETRIC PATTERNS

- Complete the patterns:

Example: 4, 8, 12 _____, _____, _____.

- Flow diagrams:

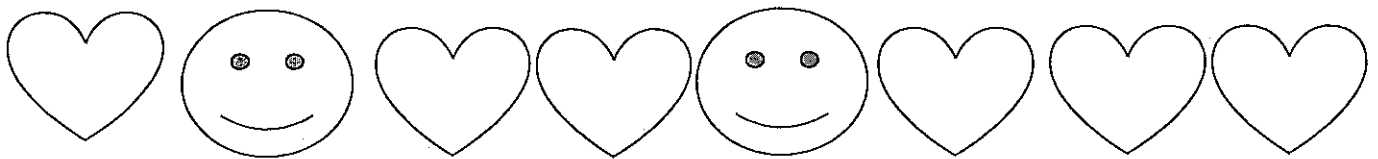


- Input and Output

Example: Rule: $\times 3$

INPUT	2	4	8	10	20	25
OUTPUT	6	12	24	30	60	75

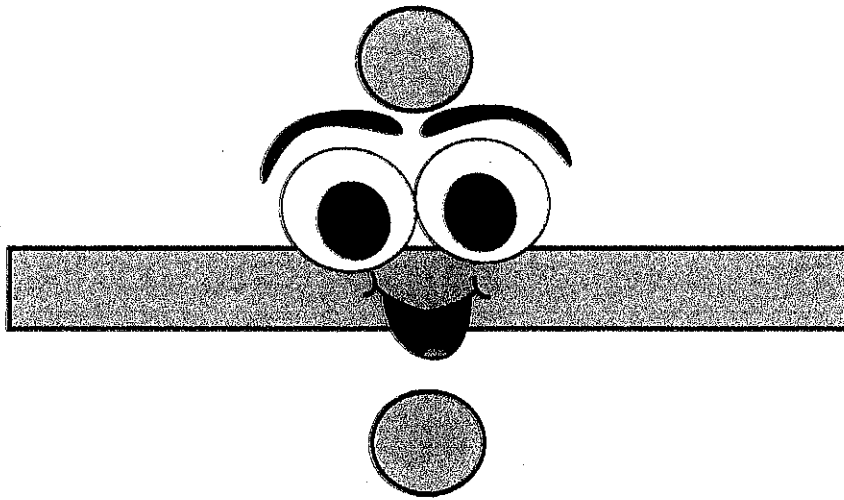
- Geometric Patterns



STUDY ALL REVISION DONE IN THE WORKBOOK

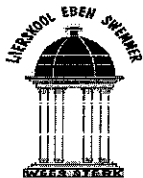


Division



We use LONG DIVISION in grade 4.

- ÷ **D DAD (divide)**
- × **M MOM (multiply)**
- **S SISTER (subtract)**
- ↓ **B BROTHER (bring down)**



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LIFE SKILLS – PSW GRADE 4

SCHOOL BASED CONTROLLED TEST: TASK 2

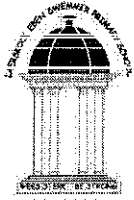
DEMARICATION (22 MAY 2024 – 3 pages)

TERM 2

<p>Positive self-concept</p>	<p>Keywords:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WORDS</th> <th>DEFINITION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Self-concept</td> <td>How you see yourself</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confidence</td> <td>Feeling sure of yourself and your abilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strength</td> <td>What I am good at</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weaknesses</td> <td>It is a shortcoming that can be improved by using your strengths</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WORDS	DEFINITION	Self-concept	How you see yourself	Confidence	Feeling sure of yourself and your abilities	Strength	What I am good at	Weaknesses	It is a shortcoming that can be improved by using your strengths		
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Weaknesses	It is a shortcoming that can be improved by using your strengths												
<p>Respecting your body</p>	<p><u>Why it is important to take care of your body:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To grow up as healthy children. 2) To avoid sickness. 3) To have healthy hair and nails. 4) To concentrate at school. 5) To have energy to participate in sport. 6) To have strong and healthy bones. <p>If you respect your body, you will always make <u>good</u> choices to take care of your body at all times.</p>												
<p>Coping with emotions</p>	<p>Keywords:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WORDS</th> <th>DEFINITION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>emotions</td> <td>How we feel e.g. love, happiness, grief, fear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Love</td> <td>an emotion that makes people happy and safe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grief</td> <td>feeling deep sadness due to someone you love dies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fear</td> <td>Being scared of someone / something and makes you feel unsafe.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jealousy</td> <td>wishing that it could have been you not someone else</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WORDS	DEFINITION	emotions	How we feel e.g. love, happiness, grief, fear	Love	an emotion that makes people happy and safe.	Grief	feeling deep sadness due to someone you love dies.	Fear	Being scared of someone / something and makes you feel unsafe.	Jealousy	wishing that it could have been you not someone else
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	<p>A bully is a person who threatens, hurts or picks on weaker people.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FORM OR TYPE OF BULLYING</th> <th>DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF BULLYING</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Physical bullying</td> <td>Hitting, tripping, kicking, pinching, pushes, punches</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FORM OR TYPE OF BULLYING	DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF BULLYING	Physical bullying	Hitting, tripping, kicking, pinching, pushes, punches								
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Bullying	Verbal bullying	Calling someone names, teasing them, threatens, spreading rumours
	Emotional bullying	Humiliates, excluding you from a group, ignoring someone
	Social bullying	Humiliates, excluding you from a group, ignoring someone, spreading rumours
<p>Appropriate ways to respond to bullying: <i>Appropriate: means corrective way.</i> 1) Stand up straight and look the bully in the eyes. 2) Stay calm and do not get angry. 3) Be brave and walk away without saying a word. 4) Find help- Tell someone. 5) Be assertive. 6) Report bullying to teacher or adult you trust. 7) Try to stay part of a group when walking home. 8) Ignore the bully and walk away. 9) Walk tall and held your head high. (Body language) 10) Do not retaliate as bullies want to know they have control over your emotions.</p>		
Working in a group	Keywords:	
	WORDS	DEFINITION
	Co-operate	Work effectively with one another
	Benefits	People that are useful or helpful
Communicate	Members in a group must talk with one another.	
<p>When we work in groups, we can work together to help each other finish a task. Choose a leader you can listen to and will be fair.</p>		
Children's rights and responsibilities	RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY
	1. To shelter.	a) Help keep your home tidy.
	2. Basic nutrition.	b) Not to waste food.
	3. Basic health care services.	c) Take care of your health.
	4. Family care/ parental care.	d) Show love and respect to others.
	5. To a good education.	e) Study and respect your teachers.

	6. To a clean environment	f) Keep your environment clean and litter free.
	7. To be proud of your heritage and beliefs.	g) Respect the origins and beliefs of other people.
Dealing with conflict	<p><u>What is conflict?</u> It is when people disagree about something and then start fighting.</p> <p><u>What is a strategy?</u> A method or plan chosen to bring a solution to a problem.</p> <p><u>Strategies to deal with a conflict situation:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Avoiding</u> – This can be effective when the issue is relatively unimportant and the risks of not resolving it is good. 2. <u>Confronting</u> – Useful when the issue is far more important to others than to you for example if you hear a prefect is swearing at another learner during break. 3. <u>Apologising</u> – Asking forgiveness for an unforeseen action give a reason for example being late. 4. <u>Forcing</u> – Good for when quick action is called for or you need to implement an unpopular decision – but only if commitment isn't needed. 5. <u>Reporting</u> – tell a teacher or someone you can trust. 6. <u>Sharing</u> – lead to a much better solution than reasoning an argument for example if you have to share your lunch during second break with someone who ate all his lunch during the first break <p><u>Things you should not do in conflict situations:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be physical and fight. 2. Be disrespectful. 3. Swear at each other. 4. Scream on each other. 	



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Natural Sciences & Technology School-based Test

Grade 4

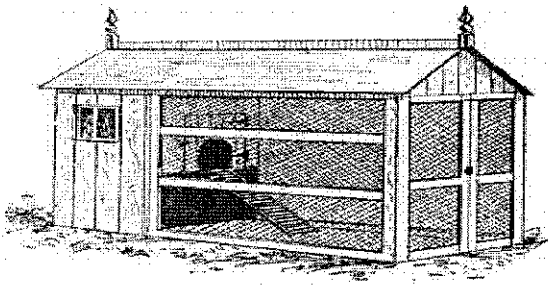
Matters and material:

- Everything around us is not made up of gas.
- Some materials are solids, some are liquids and some are gases.
- All solids keep their shape.
- We say that keeping its shape is a property of a solid.
- Milk, juice and water are all liquids.
- Animal hides are not normally used to make leather materials.
- There are plastic materials that are made out of coal and oil.
- Animal wool is a material that is used to make fabrics.
- Clay materials are used to make ceramic products.
- Wood and plant fibre is normally used to make paper products.
- Sand materials are used to make glass products.

A solid first changes to a liquid when heated and then the liquid changes to a gas on further heating. The building materials used for houses in South Africa are indigenous.

The corrugated metal steel sheet would be better as it is stronger and will not bend easily.

The state of matter: Solid; Liquid; Gas



No. 111.

Wire mesh

Wooden Poles

Zinc roof metal sheets (Corrugated metal)

Flexibility, toughness

Stiffness, strength in tension.

Hardness, waterproof.

The water vapour in the air touches the side of the cold cooldrink can and also cools down.

This causes it to condense on the side of the can and form water droplets.

Folding paper into hollow pillars.

Rolling paper into long, thin cubes.



Laerskool Eben Swemmer

Social Sciences (Geography) School-based test

Grade 4

Key word	Meaning
Rural	Places where you will find farms and small towns. The areas are under-developed.
Farm	A place with land that people use to grow crops and keep animals.
Town	A settlement that is bigger than a village and farm.
Urban	Relating to or constituting a city. Living in a city.
Side view	What you see when you look at something from the side.
Plan view	What you see when you look at something from above.
Key	A list on a map that explains what symbols on a map mean.
Grid	A pattern of straight lines that cross over each other to form block.
Grid reference	A number and letter on a grid that helps you find a place on a map.
Compass	An instrument that shows direction.

Places where people live.

Work: Jobs people do in different places

Farm	Town	City
Fruit picker	Taxi driver	Nurse
Tractor driver	Teacher	Baker
Plough the fields	Hairdresser	Banker
Farm worker	Admin clerk	Teacher
Farm Manager	Car guard	Doctor

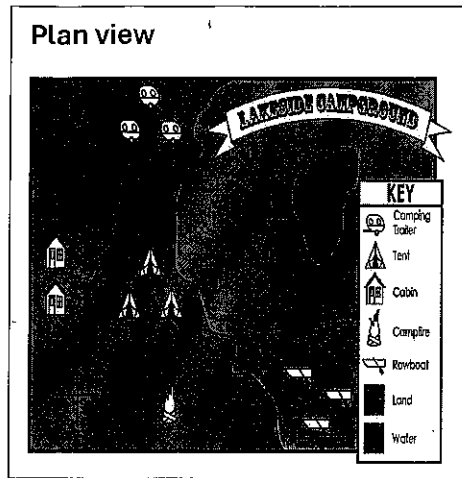
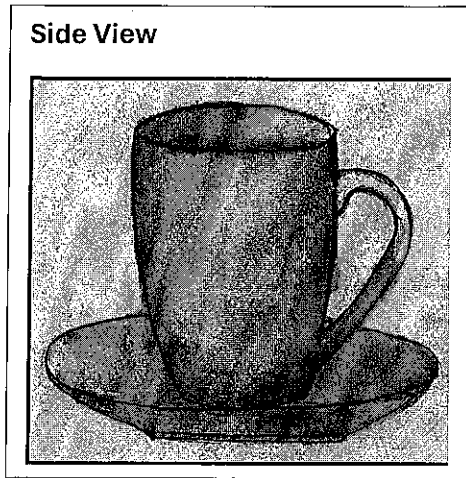
Explaining how to get from one place to another.

Linda and her father must walk **straight** and **turn left** on **Main street**. Then they must walk **straight** and **turn right** at **Second ave**.



Map skills













Side view and plan view



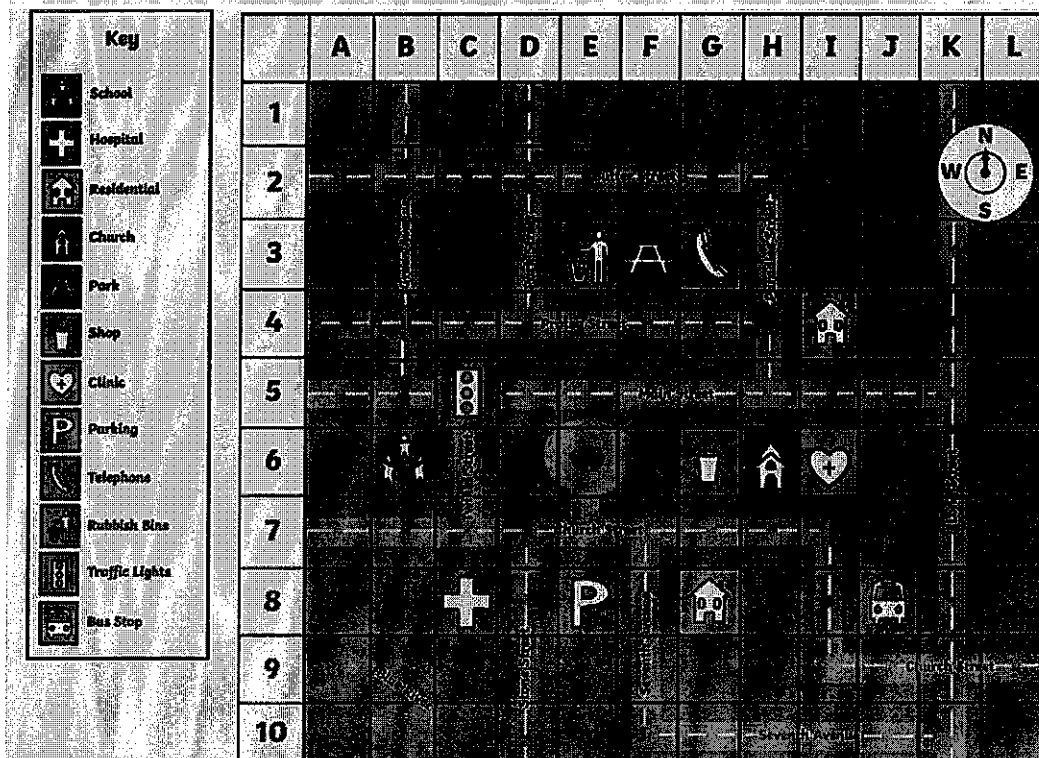
Symbols and Key

Key

Symbols

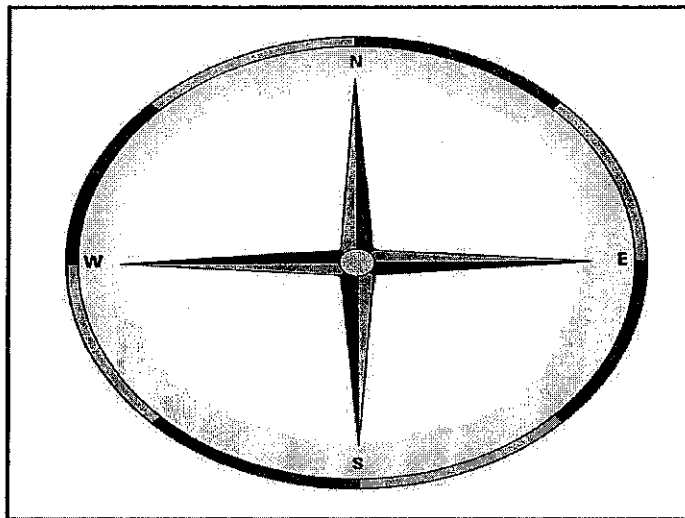
Key	
	School
	Hospital
	Residential
	Church
	Park
	Shop
	Clinic
	Parking
	Telephone
	Rubbish Bins
	Traffic Lights
	Bus Stop

Grid references:



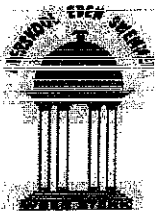
Grid references	Place
B:6	School
E:3	Rubbish Bins

Compass directions:



Why do we use a compass?

We use a compass to help us determine and navigate directions.



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SOCIAL SCIENCE: HISTORY: GRADE 4

TERM 2



DEMARICATION: SCHOOL-BASED TEST (25)

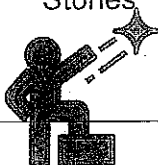
1. Study the following definitions:

Word	Definition
Character	The kind of person you are.
Qualities	Part of a person's character.
Respect	To show someone that you care about other people's feelings and ideas.
Protest	An action to show disagreement or unhappiness about something.
Sacrifice	To give up a lot for something.
History	People and places and things that happened in the past.
Local	Area close to where you live.
Community	Group of people living in a particular local area.

2. Four (4) types of sources include:

Pictures	
Object	
Internet	
Stories	

3. Leaders



3.1. Qualities of a good leader.

- Listens to what others say before deciding what to do.
- Respects everyone.
- Not afraid to stand up for what is right.
- Not afraid to stand alone.

3.2. Nelson Mandela



- Nelson Mandela was born in the province, Eastern Cape.
- Nelson Mandela was sent to jail because he stood up for what he believed was right.
- He was sent to jail on Robben Island for 27 years.
- Nelson Mandela is a symbol of hope.
- Nelson Mandela was elected in 1994 as the first black president of South Africa.

3.3. Four (4) reasons why Nelson Mandela is remembered as a good leader.

- He fought for justice.
- He stood up against the government and apartheid system.
- He listened to other people.
- He showed respect to all people.

3.4. Mahatma Gandhi



- Mahatma Gandhi was born in India.
- Mahatma Gandhi's most important message to us was to constantly follow the path of non-violence.
- Mahatma means 'good soul'.

