

GRADE 5

TERM 4

SUMMARIES & TESTS

PREVIEW



English HL Term 4 Summary + Test

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UNIT 1: FOLKLORE – MYTHS & LEGENDS

In Weeks 1–2 you read and write a piece of folklore – a myth or legend. Folklore is traditional storytelling, passed down through generations. At Grade 5 you use figurative language (similes, metaphors, proverbs and idioms) to make your writing vivid and engaging.

Types of Folklore

Type	What it is	Key features
Myth	Explains a natural event or how something came to be.	Often involves gods, spirits or supernatural forces.
Legend	A story based loosely on a historical person or event.	Told as if it could be true; the hero is usually human.
Fable	A short story with animal characters that teaches a moral lesson.	Animals behave like humans; ends with a clear moral.
Fairy tale	An imaginative story with magic, royalty and a happy ending.	Often begins "Once upon a time..." and ends "...happily ever after."

KEY ELEMENTS OF A FOLKLORE STORY

Folklore stories are passed down from one generation to the next. They teach us lessons, explain the world and connect us to our culture and traditions.

ELEMENT	WHAT IT MEANS IN FOLKLORE
 CHARACTERS Who is in the story?	Often archetypal – the wise old the villain and others. Animals qualities such as cleverness, br
 SETTING Where and when does it happen?	Usually timeless (no exact date). It may begin with phrases like: "In the time before people..."
 PLOT What happens in the story?	Fast-moving and clear. A problem unfolds as characters try and it is resolved – often with a
 CONFLICT What is the struggle?	The struggle or battle within the story. Usually clear-cut: good vs evil, strong vs weak, honesty vs dishonesty
 ATMOSPHERE What mood or feeling is created?	The mood or feeling that surrounds the story. Folklore often has a mysterious or solemn (serious) atmosphere
 THEME What lesson does it teach?	The central moral lesson or message. Examples: greed leads to punishment; wisdom is better than strength.



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EXAMPLE – Folklore Extract: "Why the Elephant Has a Long

Long ago, when the world was still young, Elephant had a short, stubby nose – no bigger than a boot.

One day, driven by curiosity, he leaned too far over the great river to see what Crocodile was eating. Crocodile seized his nose and pulled. Elephant pulled back.

They tugged and pulled for so long that Elephant's nose stretched and stretched, until at last Crocodile let go.

And from that day to this, the elephant has worn his long, useful trunk.

IDENTIFYING THE KEY ELEMENTS

SETTING	CHARACTERS	CONFLICT	PLOT	ATMOSPHERE
 the great river, long ago	 Elephant, Crocodile	 curiosity vs danger	 curiosity → danger → struggle → release → long trunk	 magical, light-hearted

Figurative Language in Folklore

Device	What it does	Example from folklore
Simile	Compares two things using "like" or "as".	"The chief's voice was as deep as thunder."
Metaphor	States that one thing IS another – no "like" or "as".	"The night was a thick black blanket over the village."
Personification	Gives human qualities to animals or objects.	"The wind whispered secrets through the tall grass."
Proverb	A short traditional saying with a moral meaning.	"Many hands make light work"
Idiom	A phrase whose meaning is different from the literal words.	"Hare let the cat out of the bag" = he revealed the secret.

Writing a Character Description

A character description helps the reader SEE and KNOW a character. Describe.

What to describe	Example
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UNIT 2: REPORTS & ORAL PRESENTATIONS

In Weeks 3–4 you read and write a report. A report presents facts about a topic clearly and logically. You also prepare to present information orally – formally, to an audience.



What is a REPORT?

A report gives information about something in a clear and organised way.



FEATURE	WHAT IT MEANS	EXAMPLE
 TITLE Title / Heading	Tells the reader what the report is about – clear and informative.	Example: The Benefits of Recycling
 Introduction	States the topic and purpose of the report. Grabs the reader's attention.	Example: Recycling helps keep our planet clean and safe.
 Body (main section)	Organised into paragraphs, each with a topic sentence followed by supporting details.	Example: Recycling saves energy. It reduces pollution and helps protect animals.
 Conclusion	Summarises the key findings or gives a recommendation.	Example: In conclusion, we should all recycle to help our planet and future.
 Subheadings	Divide the body into sections, making the report easy to navigate.	Example: Benefits of Recycling How We Can Recycle The Impact on Our Planet
 Facts and evidence	Reports use facts, statistics and evidence – not personal opinion.	Example: - Over 1 million tons of plastic is recycled each year. - Recycling saves up to 70% of the energy. - It reduces waste in landfills.

★ **REMEMBER:** Good reports are factual, organised, and easy to understand.

Structure of an Oral Report

Part	What to include
Introduction	- Greet your audience. - State your NAME and your TOPIC. - Use a hook: a question, fact or quotation to grab attention. - Give a brief overview of what you will cover.
Body	- Present your main ideas in a logical order. - Support each point with evidence or examples. - Use signpost language: "Firstly... Secondly... Furthermore... In addition... Finally..." - Refer to any visuals or props you have.
Conclusion	- Summarise your key points. - Give a strong closing statement – what should the audience remember? - Thank the audience and invite questions.



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English HL Term 4 Summary + Test

What's Covered

- Folklore: Myths, legends & figurative language
- Reports & Oral Presentations
- Information & Visual Texts
- Writing: Reports, information paragraphs & summaries
- Language: Prefixes, pronouns, concord, conjunctions, adjectives, adverbs, phrases, synonyms, antonyms, homophones, homonyms, sentence moods, articles, noun clauses, negatives, questions, cause & effect, punctuation & figurative language



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EXAMPLE - Reading analogue and digital clocks

Analogue clock



Short hand between 8 and 9 → the hour is 8.
Long hand on 6 → 30 minutes.
Time = 8:30

12-hour time:
8:30 a.m. (morning) or
8:30 p.m. (evening)

24-hour time (evening):
Add 12 to the hour.
8:30 p.m. = 20:30

★ Long hand on 6 = 30 minutes
(half past the hour).

Digital clock



14:55
 $14 - 12 = 2$
So the time is 2:55 p.m.
Minutes past 2 = 55 minutes
= 5 minutes to 3.

Remember:

- The short hand shows the hour.
- The long hand shows the minutes.
- Each number on the clock represents 5 minutes
(1 = 5 min, 2 = 10 min, 3 = 15 min, 4 = 20 min, 5 = 25 min, 6 = 30 min, 7 = 35 min, 8 = 40 min, 9 = 45 min, 10 = 50 min, 11 = 55 min, 12 = 0/60 min).
- To change p.m. times to 24-hour time, add 12 to the hour (except 12 p.m., which stays 12:00).

Stopwatches and seconds

A stopwatch measures short times in minutes and seconds, e.g. 1:38 means 1 minute 38 seconds = $60 + 38 = 98$ seconds.

EXAMPLE: Lindiwe swims a length in 1 min 38 s. Kea swims it in 95 s. Who is faster? 1 min 38 s = 98 s. $95 < 98$ s, so Kea is faster by 3 seconds.

1.3 READING CALENDARS

Months of the year and their days

31 days

January
March
May
July
August
October
December

30 days

April
June
September
November

28 (in Feb)
29 (in leap years)

★ **Remember:** A leap year has 366 days because February has 29 days instead of 28. Leap years usually occur every 4 years, for example 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020.

We use calendars to find dates, plan events and calculate how many days.



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CHAPTER 2

CAPACITY & VOLUME

Millilitres / Litres / Measuring / Converting / Solving Problems

Capacity is the maximum amount a container can hold. Volume (of a liquid) is actually in the container. We measure both in millilitres (ml) and litres (l).

2.1 MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Instrument	What it measures	Common units
Measuring spoons 	Very small amounts of liquid or dry ingredients.	1 teaspoon = 5 ml 1 tablespoon = 15 ml
Measuring cups 	Standard amounts used in cooking and baking (for larger amounts than spoons).	1 cup = 250 ml ½ cup = 125 ml ¼ cup = 60 ml
Measuring jug 	Larger amounts of liquid; has a scale on the side.	Scales usually go from 0 ml to 1 000 ml (or higher). <i>Useful for measuring larger amounts of water or other liquids.</i>

Describing a reading on a jug

If the level is...	We say...	Example
on the line	exactly	exactly 500 ml
just below the line	almost / nearly	almost 500 ml
just above the line	a bit more than	a bit more than 500 ml



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2.4 SOLVING PROBLEMS

EXAMPLE - Capacity word problem

A pool holds 5 500 l of water. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. How much water is in the pool?

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\,500 = (3 \times 5\,500) \div 4 = 16\,500 \div 4 = 4\,125 \text{ l.}$$

There are 4 125 l of water in the pool.

EXAMPLE - Mixed units

Sipho has 2 bottles of juice: one holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ l and the other holds 750 ml. How much juice does he have in total? Give your answer in ml.

$$\text{Convert } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ l to ml: } 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\,000 = 1\,500 \text{ ml.}$$

$$\text{Total: } 1\,500 + 750 = 2\,250 \text{ ml.}$$

CHAPTER 3

MASS

Grams / Kilograms / Measuring / Converting / Solving Problems

Mass tells us how much matter is in an object. We measure mass in grams (g) and kilograms (kg). Do not confuse mass with weight - mass is the amount of matter in an object.

3.1 MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Instrument	Used for	How it works
Bathroom scale 	Measuring body mass or large objects.	1 Stand on it. 2 Read the number on the dial or screen (in kilograms).
Kitchen scale 	Measuring ingredients for cooking and baking.	1 Place the object or ingredients in the bowl. 2 Read the number on the display (usually in grams).
Balance scale 	Comparing masses and measuring with standard weights.	1 Add standard masses to one side. 2 Add the object to the other side. When the two sides balance, the masses are equal.

★ **Tip:** Tare (zero) the scale before you weigh anything - especially kitchen scales. This removes the mass of the container so you only measure the ingredient.



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- Time – units of time, analogue and digital clocks, 12-hour and 24-hour time, stopwatches, calendars, time intervals, years and decades
- Capacity & Volume – millilitres and litres, measuring instruments, conversions, comparing capacities and solving word problems
- Mass – grams and kilograms, measuring instruments, conversions, comparing and ordering masses and problem-solving
- Transformations – translation, reflection and rotation
- Tessellations & Composite Shapes – creating and identifying tessellations, combining 2D shapes and recognising transformations in patterns, nature and culture



Life Skills (PSW) Term 4 Summary + Test

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HOW CAN WE CHANGE NEGATIVE ATTITUDES?

We can help stop HIV stigma by:

- ✓ Learning the facts about HIV and how it is transmitted.
- ✓ Correcting myths and false information about HIV.
- ✓ Treating everyone equally and with respect.
- ✓ Including people rather than avoiding or excluding them.
- ✓ Showing kindness and support when someone needs help.
- ✓ Respecting privacy and not sharing someone's personal information.
- ✓ Speaking up against teasing, bullying and discrimination.

★ REMEMBER

HIV does not change who a person is.

A person living with HIV can learn, work, play, have friendships and take part in everyday life just like anyone else.



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UNIT 3: SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Types of Drugs

Type	Drug / Substance	Effect on Body
Caffeine	Chocolate, tea, coffee, Coke and energy drinks all contain caffeine.	Can give a short burst of energy. Too much can make the heart beat faster, makes you feel nervous and anxious.
Medicines	Tablets, syrup, injections — prescribed by doctors to help people get better.	Useful when taken correctly and for the length of time. Some sports people misuse medicines or other substances to perform better. Some people become addicted.
Tobacco	Cigarettes made from tobacco contain a powerful drug called nicotine. Also contain carbon monoxide and tar.	Substances breathed into lungs through mouth and throat. Nicotine is very addictive. Causes serious lung disease and cancer.
Alcohol	Alcoholic drinks contain a substance called ethanol, which affects the brain and body.	Alcohol goes into the blood and affects the brain. Some get alcohol poisoning and need hospital treatment.
Illegal drugs	Ecstasy, cocaine, heroin. Selling and using is illegal. Cannabis is legally	Very dangerous and highly addictive (physically and emotionally). Once people

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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

PRACTICE TEST: TERM 4

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time: 45 minutes

Total: 30 marks

- Answer ALL the questions.
- Write in full sentences where you are asked to explain or give advice.

SECTION A

Question 1 Match each disease in Column A with the correct description in Column B. Write only the letter. There is one extra description.

	Column A		Column B
1.1	tuberculosis (TB)	A	spread by the bite of an infected mosquito
1.2	malaria	B	a virus that causes a red, spotty rash and red eyes
1.3	measles	C	bacteria that affect the lungs and cause a long-lasting cough
1.4	diarrhoea	D	a virus that attacks the body's immune system
1.5	HIV	E	many watery stools that can cause dehydration
		F	caused by eating too much sugar

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5

(5)

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counter at a
pharmacy or
shop.

Legal for adults
only

Legal for adults
only

ILLEGAL



Life Skills (PSW) Term 4 Summary + Test

Topics covered include:

- Environmental health problems
- How diseases spread through air, water, food and insects
- Tuberculosis (TB), diarrhoea, malaria and measles
- Disease symptoms, treatment and prevention
- Healthy habits and preventing the spread of disease
- HIV & AIDS – how HIV is spread
- HIV stigma, discrimination and supporting others
- Substance abuse
- Caffeine, medicines, tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs
- Physical and emotional/mental addiction
- Effects of drugs on the body, mind and behaviour
- Making responsible choices and saying “no” to harmful substances



History Term 4 Summary + Test

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UNIT 4: THE GOLDEN RHINO AT MAPUNGBWE - LIMPOPO

About 800 years ago, a great civilisation lived at Mapungubwe in Limpopo. Mapungubwe is now a World Heritage Site.

Life at Mapungubwe

- About 800 years ago, thousands of African farmers lived at Mapungubwe, near where the Limpopo and Shashe rivers meet.
- They kept cattle, grew crops and made tools and weapons from iron.
- They were skilled at working with gold, and traded gold and ivory for glass beads and cloth from traders who came from far away across the Indian Ocean.
- The king and important families lived on top of Mapungubwe Hill. Ordinary people lived at the bottom of the hill.
- The Golden Rhino was found in a king's grave on top of the hill in 1933. A black rhino may have been chosen because it is strong and fearless — like a powerful king.

The Golden Rhino

When the king of Mapungubwe died, he was buried on a hill with many gold objects. Among these objects was the Golden Rhino — a small rhino made of thin gold sheets wrapped around a wooden rhino.

The Golden Rhino is a symbol of the power and wealth of the king of Mapungubwe.



The Golden Rhino is kept in the Mapungubwe Museum at the Un of South Africa's most treasured heritage objects.

Remember: Mapungubwe was a great African kingdom about Golden Rhino proves that there were powerful African civilisa settlers arrived.



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- Museums — e.g. the Mapungubwe Museum and the Castle of Goo
- Monuments and statues — they honour important people and eve
- Place names — e.g. the Frances Baard District and the Gariep Darr
- Ceremonies — e.g. cultural ceremonies at special places.
- World Heritage Sites — e.g. the Cradle of Humankind, Mapungubw uKhaLamba-Drakensberg Park.

UNIT 3: CRADLE OF HUMANKIND - GAI

The Cradle of Humankind is located in Gauteng. It is one of the most important fossil sites in the world and is a World Heritage Site.

What is a Hominid?

A hominid is a being/early human ancestor. Many early hominids walked upright, and some used tools. Scientists believe that humans em changed) from hominids over millions of years.

Sterkfontein Caves

The Sterkfontein Caves are the most important fossil site at the Cradle of Humankind. Palaeontologists (scientists who study fossils) have found many important hominid fossils there.

Famous Fossils

Fossil Name	Age	Facts
Mrs Ples	About 2.5 million years old	An Australopithecus africanus skull.
Little Foot	About 3.3 million years old	One of the most complete hominid skeletons ever found.
Karabo	About 1.98 million years old	A young boy; Australopithecus sediba species.



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The Castle of Good Hope is a five-cornered fort built for defence. Today it reminds us of the suffering of enslaved people and the Khoisan who were pushed off their land.

Key Words

fort: a building used for defence.

UNIT 8: HERITAGE AND INDIGENOUS MEDICINE: THE ALOE — EASTERN CAPE

Indigenous knowledge of healing is passed on from generation to generation by healers. Part of this indigenous knowledge is about the healing properties of plants.

The Aloe Plant

For hundreds of years, healers have taught younger people which plants can heal. This knowledge is called indigenous knowledge. One well-known healing plant is the aloe, which grows wild in the Eastern Cape. In isiXhosa it is called ikhala. The gel inside its thick leaves is put on cuts and burns, the bitter juice has been used for stomach problems, and the gel keeps skin soft. Many modern medicines were first made from plants, so scientists today work with traditional healers to look for new cures.



Why is Indigenous Medicine Important?

Many modern medicines have their origins in plants that have been used for thousands of years. Today, there is a growing interest in natural and indigenous medicines. Scientists all over the world are looking for new cures with the help of traditional healers.

Traditional healers have kept indigenous knowledge alive for generations. Working with scientists, this knowledge can lead to new medicines that help everyone.

Never use any plant as medicine unless a trusted adult or healer says it is safe."

Key Words

indigenous: originating in or belonging to a particular place or its original people.

characteristics: notable qualities of a person, place or thing.



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History Term 4 Summary + Test

Topics covered include:

- South Africa's nine provinces and capital cities
- What heritage is, including tangible and intangible heritage
- The Cradle of Humankind and famous fossils
- The Golden Rhino at Mapungubwe
- Frances Baard and her achievements
- Gariep Dam and heritage in place names
- The Castle of Good Hope
- The aloe and indigenous medicine
- Kaditshwene and traditional architecture
- The Makhonjwa Mountains and Indigenous Knowledge Systems
- San rock art and uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park



Geography Term 4 Summary + Test

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UNIT 1: MINERAL AND COAL RESOURCES

What are Minerals?

Minerals are natural substances found in rocks in the ground. They are non-renewable resources - once they are dug up, they cannot be replaced.

Minerals are found in ore. Ore is rock that contains a mineral. To get the mineral out, the ore is crushed and processed.



New Words:

non-renewable – a resource that cannot be replaced once it is used up

ore – rock that contains a mineral

Main Minerals and Their Uses

South Africa has many important minerals. The table below shows the main minerals and how they are used.

Mineral	Uses
Gold	Making jewellery; usec
Platinum	Making jewellery electrical equipn
Chrome	Making metals s
Iron	Building and mac
Diamonds	Making jew (diamonds)
Manganese	Making bat other meta
Copper	Making



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UNIT 2: MINING AND THE ENVIROM

Types of Mining

There are two main ways of mining:

Type of Mining	Description	E
Open pit mining (surface mining)	Used when the mineral is close to the surface. Miners dig from the top of the ground downwards, making a large hole (pit). Machines scoop out the ore.	Kimberley (diamonds); iron ore mir
Shaft mining (deep level mining)	Used when the mineral is deep underground. Miners dig a deep vertical shaft (hole) straight down, then dig tunnels sideways to reach the mineral.	Gold mines deep; platir

The Kimberley Big Hole (Open Pit Mine):

The Kimberley Big Hole in the Northern Cape is one of the most famous mines in South Africa.

It is about 215 metres deep.

About 50,000 miners worked there at its busiest.

It was a diamond mine.

It was dug by hand with picks and spades by up to 50 000 miners.

The mine closed in 1914.

Today it is a tourist attraction.



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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

PRACTICE TEST: TERM 4

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time: 45 minutes

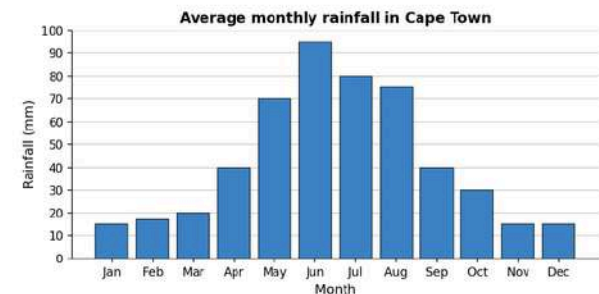
Total: 30 marks

- Answer ALL the questions.
- Study each source carefully before you answer.
- Write in full sentences.

SECTION A: WEATHER AND CLIMATE (TERM 3)

Question 1 Study Source A and answer the questions.

Source A



1.1 Which month has the most rain in Cape Town?

(1)

1.2 How much rain falls in Cape Town in that month?

(1)

1.3 In which season does Cape Town get most of its rain?

(1)



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Geography Term 4 Summary + Test

- Minerals and coal resources in South Africa
- Important minerals, their uses and where they are mined
- How coal is formed and its uses
- Open-pit and deep-level mining
- Parts of a deep-level mine
- The environmental impact of mining
- Mine waste and rehabilitation
- Dangers faced by miners
- Silicosis and mine health and safety



Natural Science & Technology Term 4 Summary + Test

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TOPIC: SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

UNIT 5: FORMATION OF SEDIMENTARY ROCK

Key Words

Sediments: Tiny pieces of rock, soil, shells, and other material carried by wind or water.
Deposit: To drop/lay down sediments in a new place.
Compact: To press together tightly.

Sedimentary rock is layered rock formed from sediments (pieces of rock and soil) deposited by wind or water.

How sedimentary rock forms - 5 steps:

Step	What happens	
1	Rock on the surface breaks down (weathers) into small pieces.	
2	Wind and water carry the pieces (sediments) away.	
3	Sediments are deposited in low-lying areas such as riverbeds, lakes, and seas.	
4	New layers of sediment build up over millions of years - oldest at the bottom, youngest at the top.	
5	Weight of upper layers compacts lower layers → they harden into sedimentary rock.	



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The three layers of soil:

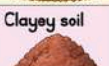
Layer	Description
TOPSOIL	 Dark, fertile layer at the surface where plants grow.
SUBSOIL	 Layer of broken rock below topsoil.
SOLID ROCK	 Hard rock layer below subsoil.

Key Words

Decompose: To break down.
Fertile soil: Soil in which plants can grow well.
Topsoil: The dark, nutrient-rich surface layer of soil.

- Topsoil forms as rock slowly breaks down over thousands of years and dead organic matter mixes in.

UNIT 4: SOIL TYPES

Soil Type	Grain Size	Feel	Water Behaviour	Best for
 Sandy soil	Coarse / large	Gritty	Drains fast, dries quickly	Not ideal for crops
 Clayey soil	Fine / small	Sticky when wet	Holds water the longest, can become too wet	Some crops
 Loamy soil	Mixed (sandy + clayey + humus)	Soft	Holds moisture well; drains well	Best for plants - most fertile

Key Words

Humus: fully decomposed plant and animal remains that make soil nutrient-rich.
Soil erosion: the loss of topsoil due to wind or water.
Conserve: to protect and save.



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UNIT 8: BODY AND TRACE FOSSILS

Key Words

Body fossils: Hard parts of the body (bones, teeth, shells) preserved as fossils.
Trace fossils: Preserved signs of animals such as footprints, nests, eggs, droppings.

Type	What it is	What it tells
BODY FOSSILS 	Actual preserved body parts (hard parts: bones, teeth, shells, leaves, stems, seeds). Soft parts rot away.	About the body or animal.
TRACE FOSSILS 	Preserved signs of animals - footprints, nests, eggs, burrows, droppings. Not body parts.	How the animal lived (droppings); how two or four legs.

Some fossils look like living plants and animals today:

- CYCADS: plants with hard spiky leaves and big cones that have barely changed for millions of years. They are indigenous to Africa and commonly called bread trees or bread palms.
- Dinosaur skeletons show similarity to modern birds - e.g., the kiwi bird's hip bone looks similar to a dinosaur's hip bone.

Key Concepts

- Body fossils form from hard parts of plant and animal bodies (bones, teeth, shells).
- Trace fossils are preserved signs of life left by animals (footprints, nests, eggs, droppings).
- Some features of fossils look similar to features of plants and animals living today.
- Cycads are ancient plants still found in Africa today (also called bread trees).



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Natural Science & Technology Term 4 Summary + Test

- Planet Earth – rotation, revolution, the Earth's axis and orbit
- The Surface of the Earth – the Earth's crust, how soil forms, soil layers and different soil types
- Soil Investigations – water retention, plant growth and fair testing
- Sedimentary Rocks – how they form, different types and their uses
- Fossils – how fossils form, body and trace fossils, and what fossils tell us about the past
- South African Fossils – the coelacanth, Mrs Ples, Little Foot and the Cradle of Humankind

