Appendix B

Vocabulary Tests A and B and the Vocabulary levels Test

Vocabulary Test A

Name: ________________________________________________________________

Home language: ___________________________ Grade: ________________

Answer the following questions by drawing a circle around the letter of the correct answer.

Example:

The Medieval Age was a period in which many ________ discoveries were made, and man increased his knowledge in many spheres.
   a. far
   b. now
   c. new
   d. knew

The answer is ‘new’ so I’ve circled the letter c.

Now answer the following questions in the same way:

1. In Medieval times explorers sailed to the east because they wanted to ________ iron and cotton in return for spices, silks and jewellery.
   a. try
   b. ask
   c. trade
   d. work

2. People expanded their knowledge in other areas and ________ like algebra and astronomy were also studied.
   a. secrets
   b. seasons
   c. reasons
   d. sciences

3. Scholars studied mathematics and astronomy and conducted experiments. The Church did not ________ what was going on as it thought that experiments came from the devil.
   a. defeat
   b. dislike
   c. decide on
d. agree with

4. A famous explorer of this period was Marco Polo, who travelled __________ Europe from Venice all the way to China.
   a. under
   b. between
   c. against
   d. across

5. Roger Bacon was a scientist of the Middle Ages who was far ahead of his time. He was arrested and jailed for 18 years for his __________ which frightened many people.
   a. ideas
   b. answers
   c. accidents
   d. advertisements

6. Creative activities such as __________ developed during the Middle Ages, and Gregorian chants, or religious hymns, are still popular today.
   a. music
   b. motion
   c. messages
   d. movement

7. The Medieval period was a time in which ideas of freedom, human rights and Christian values were __________, for the benefit of future generations.
   a. divided
   b. destroyed
   c. described
   d. developed

8. In the Medieval times plays were often put on by __________ and performed in churches.
   a. actors
   b. family
   c. farmers
   d. soldiers

9. Astronomers __________ the stars and discovered many new things about the universe in the Medieval period.
   a. succeeded
   b. stated
   c. studied
   d. stopped

10. The Medieval period is a time in history also __________ as the Middle Ages.
    a. kept
    b. called
    c. known
    d. chosen
11. Men like Marco Polo travelled far and wide in search of new lands to __________ .
   a. exert
   b. explore
   c. exhaust
   d. exchange

12. People like Leonardo da Vinci made wonderful __________ which still amaze us today.
   a. intentions
   b. inspections
   c. inventions
   d. impressions

13. Because agricultural methods __________ , people were able to produce more food.
   a. imported
   b. informed
   c. improved
   d. impressed

14. We have spectacular and __________ fireworks displays today because gunpowder was discovered during the Medieval period.
   a. exciting
   b. excusing
   c. examining
   d. explaining

15. People worked hard and sold their goods to earn money to __________ themselves and their families.
   a. support
   b. excuse
   c. distort
   d. ensure

16. People took their goods, such as food, skins from slaughtered animals, textiles and iron __________ they had made, to sell at markets held all over Europe.
   a. topics
   b. tools
   c. threats
   d. theories

17. Louis Braille invented a system of __________ for the blind, so that they were able to read the letters by touch.
   a. printing
   b. projecting
   c. possessing
   d. processing
18. As early as 1517 people had tried to devise a system of reading for the blind by engraving letters on __________ of wood.
   a. bars
   b. bricks
   c. blocks
   d. bundles

19. Towns and local government developed during the Middle Ages. The mayor, the magistrate and the town councillors were all involved in __________ the towns.
   a. granting
   b. governing
   c. generating
   d. conveying

20. __________ who sailed to the East brought back wonderful new things to sell in Europe, such as silken textiles for clothing, spices to flavour food and jewellery for people to adorn themselves.
   a. Machines
   b. Mechanics
   c. Merchants
   d. Mechanisms

21. The art and literature of those times has laid a firm __________ for our world today.
   a. existence
   b. expansion
   c. foundation
   d. expression

22. Imagine you are Marco Polo and write about your __________ in your diary.
   a. themes
   b. contracts
   c. exhibitions
   d. achievements

23. Market places grew into towns and cities so people needed better __________ than horses and carts.
   a. support
   b. transitions
   c. translations
   d. transport

24. The way people lived from day to day in the Middle Ages and their __________ and traditions differed greatly from the way we live today.
   a. clusters
   b. cultures
   c. currency
   d. contracts
25. In those days people loved dancing. One of the most popular dances was the *farandole*, which was very ________ and required the dancers to be very fit.
   a. energetic  
   b. expensive  
   c. equivalent  
   d. evaporated

26. Medieval plays were full of real excitement. There were very often realistic fires, earthquakes, floods and ________ of convicted murderers.
   a. excuses  
   b. executions  
   c. exclusions  
   d. exaggerations

27. During the Middle Ages crusaders and ________ fought holy wars, known as the Crusades.
   a. kin  
   b. knaves  
   c. knights  
   d. kingdoms

28. The artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci drew many plans and designs which are ________ modern, considering that he lived hundreds of years ago.
   a. amazingly  
   b. appreciably  
   c. alternatively  
   d. appraisingly

29. Many useful things were invented during the Middle Ages. One of these is the magnifying glass which ________ monks to read very fine print.
   a. disabled  
   b. enabled  
   c. allocated  
   d. addressed

30. Plays were written about martyrs (people who die for their beliefs) and also about people who were worshipped as ________ because of their goodness.
   a. stains  
   b. saints  
   c. slaves  
   d. symbols
Vocabulary Test B

Name: _______________________________________________________________

Home language: ___________________________ Grade: ______________

Answer the following questions by drawing a circle around the letter next to the correct answer.

Example:

Tulbagh was appointed as Governor because he was loyal to the Dutch East India Company and a __________ worker.

   a. high
   b. hard
   c. handy
   d. hated

The answer is hard so I’ve circled the letter b.

Now answer the following questions in the same way:

1. People from many __________ cultures and walks of life lived at the Cape from 1701 - 1795.
   a. distant
   b. difficult
   c. different
   d. effective

2. Ryk Tulbagh was __________ by the Dutch East India Company and was sent to the Cape as Governor in 1751.
   a. enjoyed
   b. equalled
   c. employed
   d. explained

3. At first Tulbagh was a junior official and then _________ he was given the job of Secretary to the Council of Policy.
   a. last
   b. later
   c. after
   d. longer

4. Tulbagh worked in Cape Town and his _________ of work was the building known as the Cape Town Castle.
   a. price
5. Many corrupt officials had their own farms although this was not _________; these officials did not earn large salaries, but this was no excuse for being dishonest.
   a. agreed
   b. argued
   c. allowed
   d. amused

6. Corrupt officials used their privileged position as Company officials to sell their produce to passing ships _________ the farmers were ready to sell their own, preventing these citizens, or free burghers as they were called, from making a living.
   a. then
   b. after
   c. before
   d. although

7. Some Company workers even blackmailed the free burghers, forcing them to _________ money to make sure that the Dutch East India Company would buy their produce rather than that of Company officials.
   a. pay
   b. take
   c. place
   d. plant

8. These officials had forgotten that they also had to obey the Company’s rules _________ they were in a position of authority and should set a good example.
   a. if
   b. yet
   c. until
   d. because

9. Tulbagh tried his best to stop these high-ranking officials from being so greedy and untruthful and from _________ so much money on luxury items.
   a. selling
   b. sending
   c. stealing
   d. spending

10. Tulbagh felt that it was very important to _________ an honest and hard-working nation at the Cape.
    a. bear
    b. build
    c. invent
11. After being made Secunde, or deputy-governor, Tulbagh became Governor, which was the most ________ official at the Cape.
   a. informed  
   b. improved  
   c. important  
   d. interested

12. Tulbagh was upset to learn that some of his officials were being ________ and taking part in illegal farming and private businesses.
   a. discounted  
   b. dishonest  
   c. discussed  
   d. discovered

13. Tulbagh passed laws called ‘Sumptuary Laws’ to restrict the types of ________ worn by these officials.
   a. covers  
   b. loaves  
   c. clothes  
   d. customs

14. An official called the Independent Fiscal was appointed by Tulbagh to ________ the activities of the corrupt officials who were blackmailing the free burghers.
   a. crack  
   b. check  
   c. create  
   d. choose

15. Jacob Henning was a free burgher at the Cape. His father, a soldier in the service of the Dutch East India Company, had made the ________ to the Cape in 1652 on the same ship as Jan van Riebeeck.
   a. vessel  
   b. victory  
   c. voyage  
   d. volume

16. In 1657, Jacob Henning’s father was allowed to become a free burgher and leave the service of the Company, and he was given his own farm to work on. This made him very happy as he loved the Cape and wanted to make it his ________ home.
   a. permitted  
   b. protected  
   c. permanent
17. Jacob’s brother and his family lived in Cape Town and __________ church services at the Groote Kerk in the Heerengracht.
   a. assisted
   b. attended
   c. assessed
   d. attempted

18. The Council of Policy was a group of officials who made laws for the Cape Colony and Tulbagh felt very __________ to be given the honour of being appointed their secretary.
   a. disgusted
   b. upset
   c. proud
   d. honest

19. In those days, much of the labour on farms was done by __________ who belonged to the farmer and could be bought and sold! This was long before the days of Human Rights!
   a. seals
   b. races
   c. scales
   d. slaves

20. Epidemics, such as smallpox, were common and caused many deaths in those days. Parents were very __________ when their children fell ill.
   a. considered
   b. confident
   c. concerned
   d. consumed

21. There were four different groups of __________ at the Cape: the Company officials, the free burghers, the Khoikhoi and the slaves.
   a. inhibitions
   b. institutions
   c. ingredients
   d. inhabitants

22. When Tulbagh passed the Sumptuary Laws he also __________ the number of horses and slaves that these officials could own.
   a. resigned
   b. reversed
   c. restricted
   d. respected

23. Jacob Henning __________ a beautiful farm near Stellenbosch from his father on his father’s death, and there he produced wine.
   a. infected
   b. inherited
   c. inhabited
24. Jacob’s brother helped out as a civic guard and _________ the streets at night, as at that time there was no police force in Cape Town.
   a. paroled
   b. patrolled
   c. enrolled
   d. engaged

25. People had a busy social life in the Cape during that _________, and there were often parties and performances by the slave orchestra.
   a. period
   b. portion
   c. project
   d. location

26. Jacob was asked to serve on the local burgher council, called the Heemraden, and to help look after the affairs of the _________ surrounding Stellenbosch.
   a. arrears
   b. areas
   c. errors
   d. aisles

27. At that time there was a slave orchestra in Cape Town, and the players _________ great skill when playing their instruments.
   a. excited
   b. excluded
   c. exhibited
   d. exaggerated

28. Tulbagh played many official roles during his long career: _________, Secretary of the Council of Policy, Secunde and finally Governor of the Cape Colony.
   a. clerk
   b. client
   c. cleric
   d. civilian

29. If you sum up all Tulbagh’s achievements you could say that he had a very successful _________ in the service of the Dutch east India Company.
   a. career
   b. charter
   c. caterer
   d. category

30. During the Dutch _________ of the Cape, many buildings were designed and built in the distinctive Cape-Dutch style.
   a. obligation
   b. occupation
c. complication

d. preoccupation