

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.
- under
 - between
 - against
 - 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.
- ideas
 - answers
 - accidents
 - advertisements
6. Creative activities such as _____ developed during the Middle Ages, and Gregorian chants, or religious hymns, are still popular today.
- music
 - motion
 - messages
 - 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.
- divided
 - destroyed
 - described
 - developed
8. In the Medieval times plays were often put on by _____ and performed in churches.
- actors
 - family
 - farmers
 - soldiers
9. Astronomers _____ the stars and discovered many new things about the universe in the Medieval period.
- succeeded
 - stated
 - studied
 - stopped
10. The Medieval period is a time in history also _____ as the Middle Ages.
- kept
 - called
 - known
 - 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.
- bars
 - bricks
 - blocks
 - 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.
- granting
 - governing
 - generating
 - 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.
- Machines
 - Mechanics
 - Merchants
 - Mechanisms
21. The art and literature of those times has laid a firm _____ for our world today.
- existence
 - expansion
 - foundation
 - expression
22. Imagine you are Marco Polo and write about your _____ in your diary.
- themes
 - contracts
 - exhibitions
 - achievements
23. Market places grew into towns and cities so people needed better _____ than horses and carts.
- support
 - transitions
 - translations
 - 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.
- clusters
 - cultures
 - currency
 - 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.
- energetic
 - expensive
 - equivalent
 - evaporated
26. Medieval plays were full of real excitement. There were very often realistic fires, earthquakes, floods and _____ of convicted murderers.
- excuses
 - executions
 - exclusions
 - exaggerations
27. During the Middle Ages crusaders and _____ fought holy wars, known as the Crusades.
- kin
 - knaves
 - knights
 - 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.
- amazingly
 - appreciably
 - alternatively
 - 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.
- disabled
 - enabled
 - allocated
 - 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.
- stains
 - saints
 - slaves
 - 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

- b. place
 - c. piece
 - d. peace
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

- d. destroy
11. After being made Secunde, or deputy-governor, Tulbagh became Governor, which was the most _____ official at the Cape.
- informed
 - improved
 - important
 - interested
12. Tulbagh was upset to learn that some of his officials were being _____ and taking part in illegal farming and private businesses.
- discounted
 - dishonest
 - discussed
 - discovered
13. Tulbagh passed laws called 'Sumptuary Laws' to restrict the types of _____ worn by these officials.
- covers
 - loaves
 - clothes
 - 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.
- crack
 - check
 - create
 - 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.
- vessel
 - victory
 - voyage
 - 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.
- permitted
 - protected
 - permanent

- d. independent
17. Jacob's brother and his family lived in Cape Town and _____ church services at the Groote Kerk in the Heerengracht.
- assisted
 - attended
 - assessed
 - 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.
- disgusted
 - upset
 - proud
 - 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!
- seals
 - races
 - scales
 - slaves
20. Epidemics, such as smallpox, were common and caused many deaths in those days. Parents were very _____ when their children fell ill.
- considered
 - confident
 - concerned
 - consumed
21. There were four different groups of _____ at the Cape: the Company officials, the free burghers, the Khoikhoi and the slaves.
- inhibitions
 - institutions
 - ingredients
 - inhabitants
22. When Tulbagh passed the Sumptuary Laws he also _____ the number of horses and slaves that these officials could own.
- resigned
 - reversed
 - restricted
 - respected
23. Jacob Henning _____ a beautiful farm near Stellenbosch from his father on his father's death, and there he produced wine.
- infected
 - inherited
 - inhabited

- d. interpreted
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.
- paroled
 - patrolled
 - enrolled
 - engaged
25. People had a busy social life in the Cape during that _____, and there were often parties and performances by the slave orchestra.
- period
 - portion
 - project
 - 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.
- arrears
 - areas
 - errors
 - aisles
27. At that time there was a slave orchestra in Cape Town, and the players _____ great skill when playing their instruments.
- excited
 - excluded
 - exhibited
 - 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.
- clerk
 - client
 - cleric
 - 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.
- career
 - charter
 - caterer
 - category
30. During the Dutch _____ of the Cape, many buildings were designed and built in the distinctive Cape-Dutch style.
- obligation
 - occupation

- c. complication
- d. preoccupation

