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FEMSSISA ENGLISH (FAL)
FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE OLYMPIAD:
GRADE 9

DATE: 19 - 23 SEPTEMBER 2022

TIME: 75 MINUTES

Instructions:

1. This booklet has 6 questions.
2. Answer on the paper below.
3. Read the questions carefully before answering.
4. Visit the website: www.saolympiads.co.za.

NAME OF LEARNER:	
SCHOOL:	**GRADE:**

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QUESTION ONE:

Comprehension: Read Text A below and then answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Text A: From Sandals to Sneakers

From Sandals to Sneakers—Shoes Step Forward Shoes—we wear them nearly every day. We walk, run, jump, climb, and stand in them for hours on end. Yet we hardly think about them because they are such an ordinary part of our daily lives. Shoes were not always an important part of people's wardrobes. The ancient Greeks, Egyptians, and Persians made and wore sandals, but actually went barefoot most of the time. These people lived in regions where the weather was temperate, and shoes were not needed to keep their feet warm. Archaeologists have found shoes in the ruins of these civilizations, but they seem to have been worn mainly by royalty, who could afford to employ tailors and shoemakers.

Shoes in Early Civilizations

As shoes became more common in ancient Egypt, the first ones were simple sandals created mainly to protect the soles of the feet from rough surfaces. The easiest way to make shoes in these ancient times was to use materials that were readily available, including tree bark, leaves, and grasses. In ancient Egypt, sandals were made of rushes, which are grassy plants with hollow stalks. Rushes are the same plants used today to make chair bottoms, mats and baskets. Among the ancient Greeks, sandals were woven of similar plant materials, but the Greeks also varied the process by tying small pieces of wood together with dried grass. In later years, they made sandals with leather from the hides of animals. The first Greek shoes were purely functional, but over time most were dyed and decorated to make fashion statements. Women began to wear soft, enclosed leather shoes, and these grew increasingly fancy in the later years of the Greek civilization. The Romans wore sandals much like the Greeks did, but used more pieces of leather to make them. Some Roman sandals had straps that wrapped around the ankles. Shoemakers often dyed these sandals in bright colours that represented the different jobs held by the people wearing them. The patricians, or privileged classes, wore red sandals with moon-shaped ornaments on the back. Senators wore brown shoes with four black leather straps wound around the lower leg.

Consuls, or legal officers, wore white shoes, and soldiers wore heavy leather sandals that were more like boots—but with bare toes! Meanwhile, people who lived in cold northern climates were making their shoes from the hides of furry animals, such as polar bears and yaks. The soles and tops of these shoes were made from pieces of soft leather sewn together. This type of shoe—whether or not it used fur—was called a moccasin. Some Native American groups made and wore moccasins for thousands of years. Some moccasins were plain, and others were adorned with beadwork.

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The Shoemaking Process

As the centuries passed, the primary material for shoes continued to be leather, and the process of making shoes did not change quickly. A wood and metal framework called a "last" was wrapped with pieces of leather that were then sewn together. As late as the mid-1800s, lasts were straight on both sides; this meant that there was no difference in shape between left and right shoes. It also meant that shoes were uncomfortable and that breaking them in was not easy. The lasts were made in different sizes, but for a long time only two widths were available—thin and stout.

For centuries, shoes were sewn by hand, just as they had been by the ancient Egyptians. Machines to assist shoemakers were not used until the rolling machine was invented in 1845. This device was used to pound pieces of leather into thin strips. About the same time, Elias Howe invented the sewing machine, and pieces of shoe leather could now be sewn together more quickly. Another inventor, Lyman Reed Blake, created a machine for sewing the soles of shoes to the upper parts. Because shoes could be made faster and more cheaply, people who had never owned shoes before could now afford to buy and wear them.

[Source: Nebraska State Accountability]

<u>Choose the correct option from the choices below:</u>

1. **Which one of the following groups of people did NOT wear sandals?**

   (a) Greeks
   (b) Egyptians
   (c) Lebanese
   (d) Persians

   (1)

2. **Why did Greeks, Egyptians, and Persians wear sandals only?**

   (a) They did not need shoes to keep their feet warm.
   (b) Sandals were easier to make using animal skills.
   (c) The rules of their countries required sandals.
   (d) They did not like shoes.

   (1)

3. **What do archaeologists' do?**

   (a) A person who studies history
   (b) A person who discovers rocks
   (c) A person who studies fossils
   (d) A person who came back from the past

   (1)

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4. **The remains of shoes found by archaeologists were those worn by:**

(a) Tailors
(b) Kings and queens
(c) Workers
(d) Shoemakers

(1)

5. **"The first ones were simple sandals created mainly to protect the soles of the feet from rough surfaces." Which word is NOT a synonym for "created"?**

(a) Made
(b) Manufactured
(c) Crafted
(d) Raw

(1)

6. **What were the earliest shoes made of?**

(a) With materials easy to find
(b) With animal dung
(c) With materials hard to find
(d) With jewels from royals

(1)

7. **Why do you think consuls and soldiers wore different kinds of shoes from the rest?**

(a) To distinguish them from other people
(b) To show their status
(c) They were heavy shoes
(d) To be resistant

(1)

8. **Shoes in ancient times are also called _____?**

(a) Moccasin
(b) Moroccans
(c) Mussafar
(d) Almost of the options

(1)

9. **"Lasts were straight on both sides." What can you deduce about the cons of these shoes? Tick all the options that apply.**

(a) No difference between left and right
(b) These shoes were softer
(c) These shoes were uncomfortable
(d) These shoes were hard to break in

(3)

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10. What were the names of the two inventors responsible for sewing shoes?

(a) Elias Howe
(b) Mary Andrews
(c) Lyman Reed Blake
(d) Ada Lovelace

(2)

11. Why did many people start wearing shoes when they were sewn shoes?

(a) They were cheaper and affordable.
(b) They were sturdy.
(c) They were sewn together so less likely to break.
(d) They were more expensive, so people chose to buy them.

(1)

12. How many years are in a century?

(a) 1000 years
(b) 10 years
(c) 5 years
(d) 100 years

(1)

Marks: 15

QUESTION TWO:

Punctuate the following sentences. Write the corrections below:

jonna joined our family recently and we absolutely love him hes very friendly energetic and playful he loves looking at our shoes and chewing on them he cant understand shoes are meant for wearing not eating

Marks: 10

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QUESTION THREE:

Choose the right part of speech from column B for the options provided in column A and write the correct answer from column B in column C.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
3.1 if	a. Common noun	3.1
3.2 tried	b. Preposition	3.2
3.3 at	c. Adjective	3.3
3.4 shoes	d. Conjunction	3.4
3.5 ancient	e. Verb	3.5

Marks: 5

QUESTION FOUR:

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1. **What is the slogan of the advert? (A slogan is a short and striking or memorable phrase in advertising.)**

(a) ALLSTAR
(b) ALLSTAR COMFORT
(c) Sometimes
(d) Thing

(1)

2. **In the advert, the boy is wearing his ALLSTARS:**

(a) Even to bed
(b) On the sports field
(c) When he is relaxing at his friend's home
(d) When sitting on a ledge

(1)

3. **"Let go of a <u>good</u> thing." The underlined word is _____**

(a) Adverbs
(b) Adjectives
(c) Verb
(d) Noun

(1)

4. **Tick the correct option. The punctuation mark in the end of an advert was used to:**

To express emotions	To command

(1)

5. **Tick the correct option. In the word, "it's" the apostrophe is used to show _____**

Contraction	Possessions

(1)

<u>Marks: 5</u>

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QUESTION FIVE:

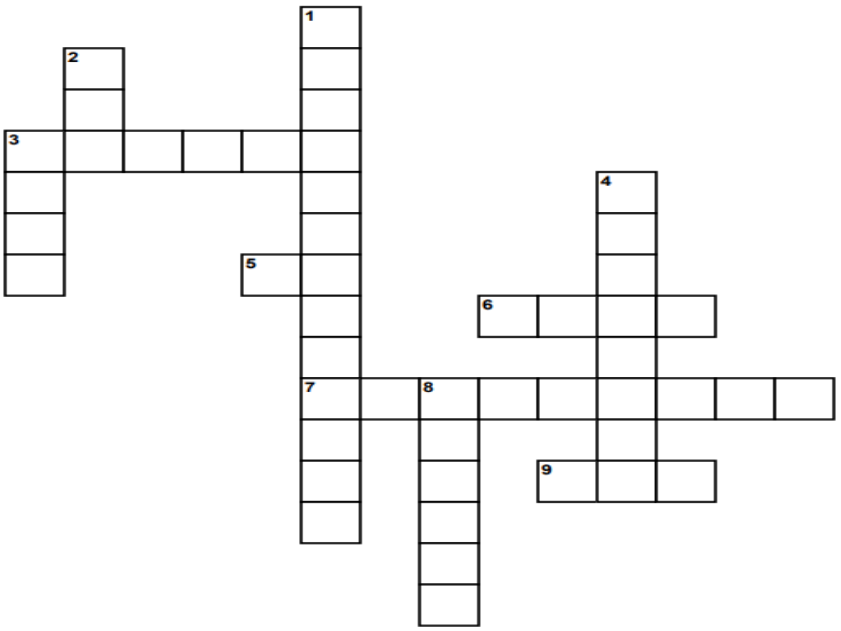
Form adverbs from the words in brackets:

1. We walk to town (regular) _____on Saturdays.
2. Father hates shopping, but he (usual)_____ wears flat trainers when he does go.
3. (Clear) _____ trainers were the best invention ever.
4. She strolls (slow) _____even when wearing trainers.
5. Dad is (sincere) _____pleased with his new shoes.

Marks: 5

QUESTION SIX

Antonyms



CROSSWORD: Fill in the crossword below by finding the right antonym.

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FEMSSISA JUNIOR ENGLISH OLYMPIAD:

GRADE9

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Clues:

Across

(3) Antonym for able
(5) Antonym for come
(6) Antonym for opinion
(7) Antonym for patient
(8) Antonym for several

Down

(1) Antonym for responsible
(2) Antonym for woman
(3) Antonym for beautiful
(4) Antonym for active
(8) Antonym for big

ACROSS
3.
5.
6.
7.
8.
DOWN
1.
2.
3.
4.
8.

Marks: 10

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 50

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