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English 2 (First Additional Language) – Grade 7

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

4.	a	b	c	d
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Example 2:-

4.	a	b	c	d
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Read the passage below to answer questions 1 – 7.

Changes in communication over time

In the 1800's, the only ways to communicate were to send a written note, or message by hand, or to talk to each other. The word **'telephone'** is from the Greek language. *'Tele'* means far, and *'phone'* means sound. Alexander Graham Bell invented this instrument of communication in 1876. After reading a book written by a German scientist who had experimented with electrical vibrations, Bell was inspired to study electricity.

When someone speaks into a phone, the sound waves of the caller's voice cause a metal disc, a diaphragm, to vibrate. The phone then converts the vibrations into an electric current. The receiver's phone then changes the current back to sound waves, and the message is heard. Our vibrating eardrums work in a similar way. So the first call was made on 10 March 1876. After that, the landline **evolved** over the years. Telephones were a huge **milestone** for the human race. It allowed a better way for people to communicate.

- In the early 1800's, people communicated with one another**
 (a) by telephone. (b) through electrical impulses.
 (c) using vibrations. (d) by writing letters and talking face to face or via a messenger.
- What language was the word 'telephone' derived from?**
 (a) Latin. (b) Greek. (c) German. (d) French.
- Who inspired Alexander to study electricity?**
 (a) A German scientist. (b) A Greek scientist.
 (c) A French scientist. (d) A German electrician.
- What parts of our body operates in a similar way to the telephone?**
 (a) Our eyes. (b) Our nose. (c) Our hand. (d) Our ears.
- The word 'evolved' is /an**
 (a) adjective. (b) adverb. (c) verb. (d) abstract noun.
- Look at the word 'telephone', the part 'tele' is a**
 (a) preposition. (b) prefix. (c) pronoun. (d) past participle.
- Look at the word 'milestone'. When two words are joined to form a new word, it is called a**
 (a) compound noun. (b) contraction. (c) conjunction. (d) common noun.

Did you know?

A **preposition** describes the relationship of a noun or phrase, to another word, e.g., at, on, with, against, over, across, etc. *The cow jumped 'over' the moon.*

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that compares two things. It often uses the word, 'is', 'was', 'are' or 'were'.

A **simile** is a comparison between two things using the words 'like' or 'as'.

Read the following passage to answer questions 8 – 13.

A mobile phone, cell phone or hand phone, is a portable telephone that can make and receive calls over a radio frequency link, while the user is moving within a telephone service area.

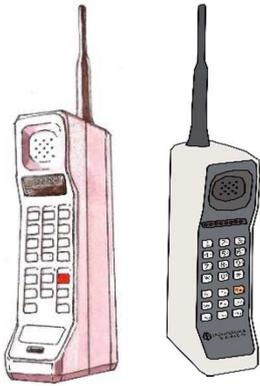
The first mobile cell phone was made by Martin Cooper, a senior engineer at Motorola, and he made the first call in April 1973. He called a rival to tell him that his Motorola team had created the first mobile phone!

It was the first time that man could call someone without constraints of wires or portable phone holders. The major problem was its size and weight. It was the size of a shoebox and weighed as much as a brick! The length of a call could only be 30 minutes, and then it needed 10 hours to be recharged!

In 1983, the first mobile phones were priced at USD4000 each. Over 250 million Nokia 1100 devices were sold. So early mobile phones were bulky, cumbersome and expensive!

- Who was Martin Cooper working for?**
 (a) Nokia. (b) Motorola. (c) Samsung. (d) Blackberry.
- What was his occupation?**
 (a) A technician. (b) A salesman. (c) A senior engineer. (d) A consultant.



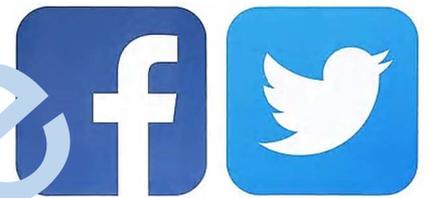


10. Select the **synonym** for ‘*competitor*’ from the passage.
 (a) rival (b) user (c) constraint (d) portable
11. The problem with the first mobile phones was that they were too
 (a) complex. (b) bulky to distribute.
 (c) difficult to manufacture. (d) bulky, cumbersome and expensive.
12. ‘... and weighed as much as a brick!’. This expression is an example of
 (a) a metaphor. (b) personification. (c) a simile. (d) alliteration.
13. What was the time difference between the first telephone call and the first mobile call?
 (a) ± 30 years. (b) ± 70 years. (c) ± 100 years. (d) ± 50 years.

Read the passage below to answer questions 14 + 15.

Cell phones are now sleek and small in size, so that they can comfortably fit in one’s pocket. They can survive hours on end without needing to be recharged. They are constantly evolving to incorporate the needs and desires of the users. They are no longer just phones to receive and make calls. Some of the new functions include space for memory, flip screens, cameras, touch screens, USB port, Facebook and Twitter etc.

14. Why can modern cell phones now fit comfortably in people’s pockets?
 (a) They are lighter but still big in size. (b) The size is smaller but still heavy.
 (c) They are not as thick as a brick. (d) They are sleek and small in size.
15. What is their main advantage?
 (a) They need to be recharged every 6 hours.
 (b) They can survive hours without needing to be recharged.
 (c) They don’t need to be recharged for 24 hours.
 (d) Only after 1 day do they need to be recharged.



Read the passage below to answer questions 16 – 26.

A mighty menace or a marvelous invention

Cell phones are everywhere these days. They have invaded homes, schools, offices, cinemas, restaurants and even places of worship!

Let’s start at home – they can destroy the social interaction between family members. Everyone is too busy using their phones!

If you are having a serious face to face conversation with someone, it is rude to interrupt it to take a call and then get involved in a lengthy chat.

One should always put one’s cell phone on silent mode when in a cinema, restaurant, theatre or in galleries or other public places. Imagine the embarrassment if a phone rang in the middle of a wedding ceremony, or a funeral service. Hand held cell phones should never be used while driving! Terrible accidents have occurred because the driver cannot concentrate fully on the conversation, and at the same time be fully aware of what is happening on the roads.

Cell phones are often banned at schools because the students can cheat in tests by accessing information on the internet. Students also can distract classes by playing music.



16. The apostrophe (s) in the underlined word ‘**Let’s**’, indicates
 (a) ownership. (b) plural form. (c) a missing letter. (d) not sure.
17. What is meant by the phrase ‘*places of worship*’?
 (a) Private schools.
 (b) Boarding schools.
 (c) City halls.
 (d) Places where people honour their religion.

18. Look at the heading of this section, and choose which answer below in (a) – (d) is the correct meaning of the word ‘*menace*’.
 (a) Something wonderful. (b) A disease.
 (c) A nuisance. (d) A necessity.
19. To take (or make) private calls at your place of employment is **not** the right thing to do because
 (a) employers pay for your time to do their work.
 (b) you might take too long to make your call.
 (c) your employers do not want you have any social contact.
 (d) the employers do not want you making any mistakes.

