



## TOM NEWBY SCHOOL TEST



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<b>Subject</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Miss Seedat</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>November 2021</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>25 marks</b>
<b>Grade</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 hour</b>
		<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Miss Botha</b>
<b>Special instructions/ Equipment</b>	<b>1. Write as many details as possible. 2. Read and answer ALL questions thoroughly. 3. Write neatly and legibly in blue pen. 4. Use a pencil for any drawings. 5. Good luck! Think before you INK! 6. Write all answers on the line paper provided.</b>		
This assessment has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School resource material. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking.			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Instructions:**

1. This paper consists out of 6 questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Answer ALL the questions on this question sheet.
4. Do not rush.
5. Be careful with your spelling.
6. Write neatly.
7. Good luck!

### **Question 1**

**[3]**

State whether the following sentences are true or false. If false, correct the sentence.

1.1. The oldest form of transport is the train. (1)

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1.2. The first bicycle ever invented had pedals. (1)

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1.3. Cows were one of the animals used for transport. (1)

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**Question 2****[4]**

Match column B with column A and write the correct letter down in the table below.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
2.1. Nomad	A. The first telephone was invented
2.2. Guglielmo Marconi	B. Invented the radio
2.3. 1876	C. Always stays in one place
2.4. Transistors	D. Invented the typewriter
	E. Move around from place to place
	F. Devices used to control the flow of current
	G. What the first computer was called
	H. The first camera was invented

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

**Question 3****[7]**

Read the extract below and answer the questions which follow.

**The Hindenburg tragedy**

On the evening of May 6, 1937, spectators and reporters gathered at Lakehurst Naval Air Station in New Jersey to catch a glimpse of the cutting edge of air travel. The German airship, the Hindenburg, was landing. It was the largest aircraft ever built. For those watching as the silver giant airship moved silently towards the huge crowd, it must have seemed like the beginning of an era of modern aviation.

The fabric skin of the airship was covered with a paint that contained aluminum powder, giving it a silvery appearance. Passenger accommodations included 25 cabins for two passengers each, a restaurant, a bar, and even a smoking lounge, pressurized to keep any flammable gases from getting in. The Hindenburg had been designed to use helium for lift, but American export restrictions on helium meant that the airship had been filled with flammable hydrogen instead.

As the crowd was looking at this spectacular airship, without warning, an explosion started from the tail of the Hindenburg, throwing the craft off-balance and rearing the nose skyward. Flames raced through the body, quickly burning up outer skin and exposing the aluminum structure underneath. The entire airship crashed a few seconds later. Thirty-five of the 97 passengers and crew members aboard, and one member of the ground crew, were killed.

The entire disaster was captured on newsreel and was also narrated on radio. While the exact cause of the tragedy is not known, the most likely theory is that electricity from the outside of the airship came too close to the gasses inside of it and caused the explosion.

Adapted from: <https://www.britannica.com/story/the-legacy-of-order-9066-and-japanese-american-internment>

3.1. Look at the pictures below. Right the correct number next to each of the pictures in order from the earliest form of transport to the most recent form of transport.

(1/2 x 4 =2)



3.2. Give ONE difference between the first bicycle ever invented and the bicycles we use today. (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.3. In a short paragraph, explain how a steam engine works. (2)


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.4. Complete the table below.

(1/2 x 2 = 1)

Ship	Name of ship	Country of origin
	3.4.1 _____ _____	3.4.2 _____ _____

3.5. Why do you think the incident in **Text A** is referred to as a tragedy? (1)

(1)

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#### **Question 4**

**[11]**

Read the extracts below and answer the questions which follow.

#### **The history of the internet**

In the 1960s, the U.S. government, businesses, and colleges worked together to make a system that would let computers across the United States share information. They created an early form of the Internet called ARPANET in 1969. In 1971 electronic mail, or e-mail, was invented as a way to send a message from one computer to another.

By the mid-1970s many groups of computers were connected in networks. Machines called routers were invented to connect the networks. This is how the original ARPANET eventually grew into the Internet.

In 1989 hypertext was invented. Hypertext is a link between different parts of an electronic document or between different documents. Hypertext became the basis of the World Wide Web, or "the Web," which was created in the early 1990s.

#### **Cellphones today**

Cellular telephones, or cell phones, are even more convenient than cordless phones because they work over a much wider area. Because of this, in some places they are called mobile phones. They send and receive calls using radio waves.

Cell-phone companies divide up an area, such as a city, into sections called cells. Each cell has a tower for receiving and sending out radio waves. If a caller travels from one cell into another, the call switches from tower to tower. This means that a cell phone can work in any place that the cell-phone company's network reaches. Cell-phone networks can stretch across an entire country.

A cell phone sends out a special signal whenever it is turned on. The signal lets the network know where to send the calls that come to that phone.

Many cell phones can do things other than make calls. Most can send text messages to other cell phones. Many can take photographs, play music, get information from the Internet, and send and receive e-mail. Certain kinds, called smartphones, also run computer programs called applications, or apps. Apps let people play games, shop, read, get maps and directions, set appointments, and do many other tasks. For those reasons, smartphones are like handheld computers.

4.1. Explain why communication is so important to humans. (1)

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4.2. Before the invention of writing, what was the most the most important way to pass information from one generation to the next? (1)

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4.3. When you are hunting, you cannot speak or make any noises because the animal will run away. How did the San people communicate with each other without making any noise, while they were hunting? (1)

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4.4. Why do you think cellphones are one of the most popular communication tools used in modern times? (1)

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4.5. Explain, briefly, how a radio transmits sound. (1)

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4.6. In what way are modern types of communication more effective than the types of communication used 100 years ago? (1)

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4.7. Explain what mechanical problem the first typewriters had. (1)

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4.8. Why do you think The Belle Telephone company only sold 6 telephones in its first month? (1)

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4.9. Describe one negative impact that the improvement of technology and communication devices has had on modern society. (1)

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4.10. Give ONE benefit of the invention of the television. (1)

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4.11. What was the main reason for the establishment of post offices? (1)

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**Total: 25 marks**

**Grade 4 History TEST analysis**  
**November 2021**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class:4 \_\_\_\_\_

**For teacher use only**

<b>Question</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Possible mark</b>	3	4	7	11
<b>Mark achieved</b>				
<b>Moderated mark</b>				

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