

Name of School

Subject

English Home Language

Examiner

Date

Total marks

20

Type

Task 1 – Reading aloud

Duration

Grade

6

Moderator

Special Instructions/Equipment

This is a prepared assessment focused on introducing additional cross-curriculum topics to create a better foundation for the learners. The passage is a short passage on biodiversity. Please encourage the learners to research and find their own biodiversity passage to read. This will develop their research skills and understanding of the topics.

CAPS Link

Term 1 Task 1 – Week 3 – Prepared Reading

Skills Developed

Research and Reading with understanding Skills.

Specific Link and alignment with other Subject Assessments include:

Creative Arts Term 1's Assessment – Making an animal out of clay in its natural diverse ecosystem (This can be linked to the concepts of ecosystems and Biodiversity)
Natural Sciences and Technology Term 1's Practical Task – Study of an ecosystem and biodiversity

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

FORMAL ASSESSMENT TASK 1 – PREPARED READING

GRADE 6

**TERM 1
MARKS (20)**

Instructions:

- Prepare and read the article on biodiversity (Page 2) to your classmates and teacher during class.
- You can also read your own passage, article or story relating to biodiversity.
- Use the rubric below as a guide when preparing for this task. *Remember to bring your rubric along on the day of the assessment.*

Name of Learner: _____

Date of Assessment: _____

Total: 20	5	4	3	2	1
Fluency and pronunciation	Fluent and expressive reading; adheres to punctuation and reads at a good pace; pronunciation clear and unambiguous	Fluent but lacks expression; adheres to most punctuation and reads at an adequate pace; pronunciation clear and unambiguous	A few inappropriate pauses; adheres to some punctuation and reads too slowly/fast; attempts to modulate voice; fair pronunciation	Sometimes repeats self; do not adhere to punctuation; reads at a poor pace; pronunciation ambiguous; sometimes difficult to understand	Hesitant; often repeats self; totally oblivious to punctuation; difficult to follow by listening alone
Demonstrates use of tone and inflection	Reads expressively and conveys feelings exceptionally well	Reads with good expression and attempts to convey feelings or atmosphere	Attempts to read with expression	Limited/no expression but can be followed	Too poor to be expressive; meaning lost
Use of eye contact / audience contact	Altogether appropriate eye contact	Good eye contact	Successful efforts to make eye contact	Unsuccessful attempts at making eye contact	Almost no/no eye contact
Reading with comprehension	Confident has understood the text fully; gives all the necessary details	Fairly confident and gives most of the necessary details	Moderately confident; gives some necessary details	Attempts to retell the story; gives very few of the necessary details	No response

Biodiversity

Diverse means different. Biodiversity is a scientific description for the situation on earth where there are animals from all around the world living in different ecosystems, such as in the water, in the air, under the earth or upon the earth. There is diversity in function, looks, and habitat. They live in different ways. There is diversity even among the members of a given species.

Biodiversity includes all ecosystems whether they are unmanaged or managed systems. Although it is difficult to really measure biodiversity, humans can still understand where it exists, how it is changing with time, the reasons for the changes and the consequences of these changes for the ecosystem and humans involved. They can then determine the means to counteract some of these changes.

In order to assess all the trends of biodiversity around the world, one must study traits of organisms over time, including the number of species, types of plants and how their interactions affect their function. For example, a bee's ability or method of pollination might change over time. In addition, it is important to know how the interactions affect ecosystems.

There are some ways that scientists can use to make good guesses about **aquatic** and **terrestrial** ecosystems. Aquatic ecosystems involve organisms which live in the water. Terrestrial ecosystems involve organisms which live on the land. They have fairly accurate data about species which live in the **north temperate** regions, lands north of tropical areas and south of very cold regions. Most **macro-organisms** (those which can be seen by the naked eye) live in small clusters around the world and have a high level of diversity in a small area. Microorganisms have much more global diversity because of their large population, lower levels of clustering and ranges which are greater.

Resource: Softschools.com Accessed 12 August 2022 [Click here](#) to access