**ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE**

**Compiled by Mrs R du Toit**

**SECTION A: LANGUAGE**

**Levels of language**

**TRIALS**

**Tone**

(emotions, feelings, attitude of writer)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Friendly  Humorous  Gentle  Joyful  Loving  Appreciative  Admiring  Hopeful | Determined  Pleasant  Enthusiastic  Excited  Tender  Polite  Sincere  Affectionate | Accepting  Meek  Hostile  Arrogant  Disapproving  Accusing  Mocking | Condescending  Sarcastic  Bitter  Fearful  Contemptuous  Angry  Disappointed  Despondent |

**Register**

APPROPRIATENESS of style, tone and diction.

* **Formal**

Carefully selected vocabulary

Varied sentence structure

Formal grammar

Serious, polite tone

Objective

Unbiased

Denotation

* **Informal**

Colloquial – contractions (e.g. can’t), colloquialism (kids, job)

Slang – (e.g. wanna, gonna)

**Intention**

To inform, educate, entertain, promote, advertise, ridicule, criticise

**Atmosphere / mood**

Relaxed, tense, romantic, sombre, festive

**Language**

* Objective / subjective
* Fact/opinion
* 1st, 2nd or 3rd person

**Style**

* **Tone**
* **Diction**
* **Language**
* Emotive
* Biased / prejudiced
* Sensational
* Connotation

**ADVERTISING**

When a company uses the **media**to **promote** a

**product or service** with the **general public.**

**Important concepts :**

catch line

logo

slogan / motto

small print

target audience

**AIDA PRINCIPLE**

**A = ATTENTION**

Eye-catching image or picture (describe in detail!)

Clever use of language, for example in catchline (Look out for Figures of Speech – explain!)

Colour (not in black-and-white exam papers!)

Lettering: font, capital letters, bold, reverse print

Attractive layout

**I = INTEREST**

**Visual techniques**

Cartoons, diagrams, photographs, graphs

**Linguistic techniques**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Punchy headlines and captions  Puns  Repetition  Clichés  Opinions stated as facts  Distorted language  Jingles and catchy songs  Rhetorical questions | Slogans  Unusual trade names  Emotive language  Exaggeration  Incomplete sentences  Jargon  Technical language  Direct Speech |

**D = DESIRE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conformity**  **Exclusivity**  **Greed**  **Gluttony**  **Sex appeal**  **Security**  **Envy**  **Success**  **Mother love**  **Health**  **Modernity**  **Hero worship**  **Easy living**  **Beauty** | To be like many others  To be different  To get things cheaply  To eat well  To be attractive to the opposite sex  To be safe  To want what others have  To obtain material wealth, status and fame  To care for members of the family unit  To have a fit and sound body  To have the latest and newest objects  To be like a famous person  To have comfort in everyday life  To be good looking and youthful |

**A = ACTION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘Buy one, get one free’ offers  Limited term offers  Easy payment plan  Toll-free numbers to call  Free gifts  ‘Bargain of the century’ offers  Clearance offers  Phone now | Limited stocks  Money-back guarantees  Mystery discounts  Guarantees  Reduced interest rates  Sales  Reduced prices  Order immediately |

**Figures of Speech STUDY ALL THE OTHERS TOO!**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Comparisons** | **Sound effects** | **Others** |
| **Simile (as / like)**  **e.g. She looks like a princess.** | **1. Alliteration** (consonant repeated)  e.g. He is a **b**ig, **b**ad, **b**ully! | **1. Pun** (Play on double meaning)  e.g. Isle altar hymn. I’ll alter him |
| **Metaphor (No as / like)**  **e.g. You are a star!** | **2. Assonance** (vowel sound repeated)  e.g. Wot a lot I got! | **2. Euphemism** (Meaning softened)  e.g. He passed away |
| **Personification (human characteristics to an object)**  **e.g. The sun is smiling down on us!** | **3. Onomatopoeia** (sound imitation)  e.g. ‘Bang!’ ‘Crunch!’ hiss, quack | **3. Hyperbole** (Exaggeration)  e.g. I told you a thousand times …… |
|  |  | **4.Oxymoron** (2 words opposite in meaning right next to each other. |

**Identify and explain the figures of speech in the following examples.**

I have to have this operation....It isn’t very serious. I have this tiny little tumour on the brain.

The road has a number of hairpin bends.

I’m absolutely frozen.

Daniel Day-Lewis, the actor, was called ‘The Chameleon.’

The Society of Preservation of Oak trees has a new branch.

“Ding-dong the bells are gonna chime...”

The heart is a reservoir of feelings.

The blue, blinding blaze of sunlight startled her.

My grandmother lives in a retirement village.

**From the Bible:**

His head and hair were white like wool, as white as snow, and His eyes were like burning fire.

You are the salt of the earth.

If your right eye causes you to sin, gouge it out and throw it away.

Wisdom calls aloud in the street, she raises her voice in the public squares.

God is light, in Him there is no darkness at all.

**Examples of oxymoron**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Act naturally!  An original copy  A peace force  A definite possibility | A small crowd  I am terribly pleased.  You clearly misunderstood me.  He is extremely ordinary. |

**DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT**

1. Underline the CORRECT possibility:

1.1 The grade 8s (were / where) welcomed by the Matric Council.

1.2 (Where / Were) did you meet Kagisho Kumbane?

1.3 The girls (where / wear / were) blue dresses.

1.4 All learners wear (there / their) blazers on Mondays.

1.5 Everyone has to keep (quit / quiet / quite) in the hall.

1.6 The grade 8 learners wear (new / knew) school uniforms.

1.7 The boy (new / knew) the school song off by heart.

1.8 (Your /You’re) supposed to line up alphabetically in the quad.

1.9 (Your / You’re) books have to be covered neatly.

1.10 (Whose / Who’s) book bag is this?

1.11 (Whose / Who’s) the head girl? (Who / How) do you know that?

1.12 (It’s /Its ) important to be on time for class.

1.13 The tuck shop has ( it’s / its ) own rules.

1.14 I (hear /here ) that Vox Populi means “The Voice of the People”

1.15 You may not be (here / hear ) during (break / brake).

1.16 May I (lend / borrow) your book?

1.17 Please (lend / borrow ) me your pencil.

1.18 They (live / leave) in Bloemfontein.

1.19 My shoe laces are (lose / loose).

1.20 If you snooze, you (loose / looze / lose).

1.21 We walk (past / passed) DairyBelle on our way to school.

1.22 The car (passed / past) a truck and collided head-on with an oncoming vehicle.

1.23 The more I (practise / practice), the luckier I get.

1.24 The girls attended choir (practise / practice) yesterday afternoon.

1.25 I (advise / advice) you to prepare well for the exams.

1.26 My mother gave me good (advise / advice). NOT ADVICES!!!

1.27 May I please (lend / borrow) your book?

1.28 Will you (borrow / lend) me your calculator?

1.29 I’ll (lay / lie) a R20 bet that he hasn’t yet (laid / lain) the table.

1.30 I left it to (lay / lie) there for a while, but it has now (laid / lain) there for a week. **[30**

**3. Underline the CORRECT spelling**

3.1 didn’t didnt did’nt

3.2 dont don’t do’nt

3.3 doesn’t doe’snt doesnt

3.4 realy really reely

3.5 themselves themselfs themselvs

3.6 ourselves ourselfs ourselvs

3.7 tomorrow tommorow tomorow tommorrow

3.8 beautifull beatiful beutiful beautiful

3.9 travelled traveled trevelled

3.10 studyed studied studyd

3.11 neccessary necessary necessery

3.12 receive recieve resieve

3.13 exelent excelent excellent **[13]**

**4. Rewrite the following sentences, starting with the given words.**

4.1 The grade eights are very polite.

Last year ……………………………………………………………………………………….

4.2 The parents come to school.

Next Friday ……………………………………………………………………………………

4.3 He has all his books at school.

Yesterday ………………………………………………………………………………………

4.4 He knew his work well.

He usually ………………………………………………………………………………………..

4.5 Her parents pay her school fees.

Last month ……………………………………………………………………………………….

4.6 The grade eight boys listen attentively.

At this moment ………………………………………………………………………………….. **[6]**

**5. Rewrite the following sentences in the Reported Speech.**

5.1 “It is break now.” Thato said ……………………………………………………………………….

5.2 “I feel tired today.” Ntabiseng said that ……………………………………………………………

5.3 “This book belongs to me.” Vuyo said that ……………………………………………………….

5.4 “You must cover your books, Mpho.” The teacher said that Mpho……………………………..

5.5 “I did my best to help you yesterday.” Lungi told Lebo that ……………………………………..

5.6 “We have choir practice here.” Mrs Van der Walt said that ……………………………….

5.7 “I will complete these exercises tomorrow.” Naledi promised that …………………………...

5.8 “The learner has a problem at the hostel.” The hostel master said ………………………. **[18]**

**6. Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice, starting with the given words.**

6.1 Thato does the assignment. The assignment …………………………………………………..

6.2 The teacher called the learners. The learners ………………………………………………….

6.3 The boys open the windows. The windows …………………………………………………….

6.4 The tuckshop will sell pies. Pies ………………………………………………………………….

6.5 The grade eight learner bought a file. A file ……………………………………………………

6.6 Tshepo completed the exercise. The exercise …………………………………………………..

6.7 All learners have to attend assembly. Assembly ………………………………………………..

6.8 The school newspaper received an important award. An important award ………………….

**[8]**

**7. Write down the correct form of the words in brackets.**

Last week the grade eight learners 7.1 (have) ………… to wear cardboard guns around their necks. They 7.2 (sing) …………………………. the school song, 7.3 (play) ……………………. games and 7.3 (complete) ………………………. an obstacle course. On Friday afternoon they 7.4 (have) ………………… a watermelon feast. They were 7.5 (teach) …………….. to be proud of their school. They also 7.6 (learn)…………….. that good manners open doors. All teachers 7.7 (love) ……………………… polite learners and 7.8 (dislike) …………… ill-mannered, arrogant behaviour. Well-behaved learners 7.9 (be) ……….. always popular.Active learners who 7.10 (participate) ……………………. In many activities, usually enjoy school. **[10]** **TOTAL: 100**

**THREE FORMS OF THE VERB**

**STRONG VERBS**

**EVERYDAY I YESTERDAY I I HAVE JUST**

arise arose arisen

bear bore born/borne

bind bound bound

bite bit bitten

blow blew blown

break broke broken

choose chose chosen

do did done

draw drew drawn

drink drank drunk

drive drove driven

eat ate eaten

fall fell fallen

fly flew flown

forget forgot forgotten

forsake forsook forsaken

freeze froze frozen

get got got

give gave given

go went gone

grow grew grown

hide hid hidden

know knew known

lay laid laid

lie lay lain

lie lied lied

mistake mistook mistaken

ride rode ridden

rise rose risen

saw sawed sawed/sawn

see saw seen

shake shook shaken

shrink shrank shrunk

sing sang sung

sink sank sunk

slay slew slain

slide slid slid

speak spoke spoken

steal stole stolen

stride strode strode

strike struck struck

strive strove striven

swear swore sworn

take took taken

tear tore torn

throw threw thrown

tread trod trodden

wake woke woken

wear wore worn

weave wove woven

write wrote written

burst burst burst

cst cast cast

cost cost cost

cut cut cut

hit hit hit

hurt hurt hurt

let let let

knit knit/knitted knit/knitted

put put put

quit quit quit

set set set

shed shed shed

shut shut shut

split split split

spread spread spread

bend bent bent

build built built

lend lent lent

send sent sent

spend spent spent

awake awoke awoken

become became become

begin began begun

cling clung clung

come came come

dig dug dug

fight fought fought

find found found

hold held held

ring rang rung

run ran run

shine shone shone

sing sang sung

sit sat sat

stand stood stood

stick stuck stuck

swim swam swum

win won won

wring wrung wrung

bring brought brought

buy bought bought

catch caught caught

seek sought sought

sell sold sold

teach taught taught

tell told told

think thought thought

beat beat beaten

do did done

hang hung hung

mow mowed mown

show showed shown

sew sewed sewn

sow sowed sown

swell swelled swollen

bleed bled bled

breed bred bred

burn burnt burnt

feed fed fed

feel felt felt

keep kept kept

kneel knelt knelt

lead led led

learn learned/learnt learned/learnt

leave left left

light lit lit

mean meant meant

meet met met

read read read

shoot shot shot

sleep slept slept

speed sped sped

spell spelt spelt

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

**ACTIVE** (sentence starts with subject)

**The boy** ***kicks t***he ball.

Who does the work? The boy – subject.

What is the verb? Kicks

What tense is the verb in? Present tense

What does the boy kick? The ball – object.

**PASSIVE** (sentence starts with object)

**The ball** ***is kicked*** by the boy.

**OBJECT + TO BE in present tense + 3rd col of verb + by = subject**

1. Every day the boy kicks the ball. (A)

Every day the ball **is kicked** by the boy. (P)

2. Yesterday the boy kicked the ball. (A)

Yesterday the ball was kicked by the boy. (P)

3. Tomorrow the boy will kick the ball. (A)

Tomorrow the ball will be kicked by the boy. (P)

4. The boy is kicking the ball now. (A)

The ball is being kicked by the boy now. (P)

5. Last night at six o’ clock the boy was kicking the ball. (A)

Last night at six o’ clock the ball was being kicked by the boy. (P)

6. The boy has just kicked the ball. (A)

The ball has just been kicked by the boy. (P)

7. By then the boy had kicked the ball. (A)

By then the ball had been kicked by the boy. (P)

8. By 2 o’ clock tomorrow afternoon the boy will have kicked the ball. (A)

By 2 o’ clock tomorrow afternoon the ball will have been kicked by the boy. (P)

**Passive Voice**

Ask: Where is the subject / WHO does the work? □

Where is verb?○

Where is the object? To whom / what is the work done?▲

**LEARN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES OFF BY HEART:**

The man always orders pizzas.

Pizzas are always ordered by the man.

The man is ordering pizzas now.

Pizzas are being ordered by the man now.

The man has just ordered pizzas.

Pizzas have just been ordered by the man.

The man ordered pizzas yesterday.

Pizzas were ordered by the man yesterday,

Last night at seven o’ clock the man was ordering pizzas.

Last night at seven o’ clock pizzas were being ordered by the man.

Last night by eight o’ clock the man had ordered pizzas.

Last night by eight o’ clock pizzas had been ordered by the man.

Tomorrow the man will order pizzas.

Tomorrow pizzas will be ordered by the man.

By eight o’ clock tomorrow night the man will have ordered pizzas.

By eight o’ clock tomorrow night pizzas will have been ordered by the man.

The man can/could/may/must/should order pizzas.

Pizzas can /could/may/must/should be ordered by the man.

**THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SENTENCE MEAN THE SAME AND ARE WRITTEN IN THE SAME TENSE BUT THE ACTIVE SENTENCE STARTS WITH THE SUBJECT AND THE PASSIVE SENTENCE WITH THE OBJECT.**

**PASSIVES**

He usually completes the assignment and hands it in.

The assignment is usually completed and handed in by him.

They often receive parcels and sign for them.

Parcels are often received and signed for by them.

He completed the assignment yesterday and handed it in.

The assignment was completed yesterday and handed in by him.

He will complete the assignment tomorrow and hand it in.

The assignment will be completed tomorrow and handed in by him.

He is completing the assignment now and handing it in.

The assignment is being completed and handed in by him now.

He was completing the assignment at that moment and handing it in

The assignment was being completed and handed in by him at that moment.

He has just completed the assignment and handed it in.

The assignment has just been completed and handed in by him.

He had completed the assignment and handed it in by then.

The assignment had been completed and handed in by him by then.

He will have completed the assignment and handed it in by eight tomorrow morning..

The assignment will have been completed and handed in by him by eight tomorrow morning.

**Reported Speech**

**Introductory verbs:** said, told, exclaimed, asked, wanted to

know if, enquired, reported, announced, commented, shouted.

**Present tense introductory verb:**

Pronoun: I - he / she

We - they

You – he / she / they

**Past tense introductory verb:**

**DIRECT SPEECH** ↔  **REPORTED/ INDIRECT SPEECH**

I he / she

We they

Today that day

Now then

Tomorrow the following day

Yesterday the previous day

This that

These those

Here there

Is / am / are was / were

Can could

May might

Will would

Must had to

Could / might / should could / might / should / would

/ would do have done

Do did

Take took

Bring brought

Pay paid

Did had done

Took had taken

Brought had brought

Paid had paid

Has / have had

Has done had done

Have gone had gone

Has had had had

Had had had

1. “I am lazy today.”

He said that .................................................................................................................................. [3]

2. “This is a very difficult task!”

The student exclaimed that ............................................................................................................[2]

3. “These children are very naughty today.”

The teacher said that ......................................................................................................................[3]

4. “We are working very hard now.”

The learners said that .................................................................................................................... [3]

5. “I live here.”

The little girl said that .................................................................................................................... [3]

6. I have a problem now.

The boy said that ........................................................................................................................... [3]

7. “Can a duck swim?”

He asked if ………………………………………………………………………………………………...[1]

8. “Jackson, do you want to join us?”

Anna asked if …………………………………………………………………………………………….. [2]

9. “Soccer is a different kettle of fish.”

Mike said that …………………………………………………………………………………………….. [1]

10. “I have never written for a paper before”

Jackson said that …………………………………………………………………………………….. [2]

11. “Are you familiar with Windows?”

She asked if ……………….............................................................................................................[2]

12. “You can’t see the horizon through a dusty window.”

His mother said that ………………………………………………………………………………………[2]

13. “I have a sticky deadline today, Jackson.”

Anna told Jackson that …………………………………………………………………………………[3]

14. “You may just enjoy these activities the most of all.”

She said that ………………………………. ...................................................................................[3]

15. “This is the thing I am going to be using most.”

Jackson said that…………………………………………………………………………………………[4]

16.“Jackson, tomorrow I will teach you something you don’t know.”

Thandi told Jackson that ……………………………………………………………………………….[4]

17. “If you can touch it, it’s not software.”

Thandi explained that ………………………………………………………………………………….[5]

18. “New problems keep popping up all the time and these viruses will be the end of me.”

Thandi complained that…………………………………………………………………………………[4]

19. “You will get used to it.”

She said that ……………………………………………………………………………………….. [2]

20.“It always needs a program like Windows to tell it what to do, Jack. You just have to get to

know the programs.”

She told Jack that ……………………………………………………………………………………….[3]

21. “It’s a long way from Napier,” Jackson said, “but one day I’ll go back there as a roving reporter

with some programmes of my own.”

Jackson said that ……………………………………………………………………………………….[3]

22. “I will not tolerate a squire who looks as if he tends pigs.” Sir Berwin said that...................... [4]

23 ”There is to be a boar hunt tomorrow in the king’s woods.”

A knight said that .................................................................................................................... [2]

24. “ I visited Gabon today. This country straddles the equator on the Atlantic coast of Africa. It is a

remarkable country where one can see gorillas and forest elephant. The roads in Gabon are

not in a good condition, but I enjoyed the train trip to Ivindo National Park and will definitely

return one day.”

The reporter said that …………………………….. ……………………………………………… [5]

**DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH**

**He says: ‘I am tired. I will do this work tomorrow. Please remind me about it.**

He **says** that he is tired and that he will do this work tomorrow. He asks us to remind him about it.

He said that he was tired and that he would do that work the following day, He asked us to remind him about it.

**They say: We have just received this letter from our old friends.**

They say that they have just received this letter from their old friends.

They said that they had just received that letter from their old friends

**Punctuation**

**Comma** (,)

Separates items in a list, e.g. He does rugby, cricket, athletics and chess.

Yes, I agree. No, I don’t want to do it.

Thandi, will you please help me?

When she had done the work, she went to bed.

Thandi, will you please help me?

**Apostrophe (’)**

NEVER to indicate plural

Indicates contraction, e.g. can’t, he’s, I’ll

Indicates possession, Tshepo’s shoes, girls’ shoes, ladies’ room

NOTE: **He’s** late (He is late)

It is **his** book

Remember: Grey is a boys’ school – plural possession

Indicates omission, e.g. 2 o’clock (2 on the clock)

**NB: plural possession**

I’ll see you in two weeks’ time.

The animals’ lives are miserable, laborious and short.

Two days’ notice X A day’s notice

**Hyphen (-)**

Two or more SEPARATE words

are combined

to form a compound adjective OR a compound noun,

e.g. good-looking man

**Colon (:)**

Introduces direct speech, e.g. Lebs said: “ .....

Introduces a list, e.g. Please buy the following:...

Introduces an explanation, e.g. She bought the book: it seemed interesting.

**Parenthesis (dashes, commas, brackets) (... - ... - ...)**

Adds extra information into a sentence, e.g.

Say what the extra information is about!

The girl – she was very tired – went to bed early.

Remember that you, not the crowd, are in control.

The Australian captain, together with two other players,

was found guilty of misbehaviour.

**Inverted commas (“...”)**

To indicate a quotation / direct speech

Mr Hendriks said, “The school will close early on Friday.”

To indicate titles / slang / foreign words.

**PARTS OF SPEECH**

**NOUNS**

A/ an / the can be used before it

Can be written in plural

Proper nouns (capital letter – name)

Common nouns (papo)

Collective nouns (herd, flock, pride, school, swarm, bunch, team,

orchard, choir)

Abstract nouns (emotions, ideas)

**ADJECTIVES**

Describe nouns

May be used before or after the noun

Proper adjectives: August winds, Roman soldiers

Compound adjectives (well-deserved prize)

Of the two men, Jack is the older. Of all the men,

Madiba is the oldest.

Of the two girls, she is the more athletic. Of all of them,

she is the most athletic.

Of the two girls, she is the less energetic; of all of them

she is the least energetic.

**DEGREES OF COMPARISON:**

flat - flatter - flattest

easy - easier - easiest

beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful

good - better - the best

bad - worse - the worst

many / much - more - the most

little / few - less - the least

far - farther/further - the farthest /furthest

old - older/elder - the oldest/eldest

***Superlative adjectives***

**Superlative adjectives usually appear before the noun they modify.**

**The funniest** person I know is my friend Bob.

**The most caring** individual in our school is the custodian.

They can also occur with the noun they modify

Of all the people in my family, my Aunt Ruth is **the kindest**.

Of all my professors, Dr. Lopez is **the most inspiring**.

**Superlatives are often followed by relative clauses in the present perfect.**

My cousin Anita is **the most generous** person **I’ve ever met**.

**The closest** friend **I’ve ever had** is someone I met in elementary school.

**A Complete these sentences with your own information, and add more details.**

1. One of the most inspiring people I’ve ever known is …

*One of the most inspiring people I’ve ever known is my math teacher. She*

*encourages students to think rather than just memorize formulas and rules.*

2. The most successful individual I know is …

3. Of all the people I know …. is the least self-centered.

4. The youngest person who I consider to be a hero is …

5. The most moving speaker I have ever heard is …

6. The most important role model I’ve ever had is …

7. Of all the friends I’ve ever had …. is the most understanding.

8. One of the bravest things I’ve eve done is …

**VERBS**

Can be written in **different tenses**.

One can put a pronoun before a verb. Ask ‘Can you..?’

Infinitive – to play / to argue / to study

Finite verbs – no auxiliary verb. Must have subject, number, tense.

**Present Indefinite** – Everyday she goes to town.

**Present Continuous** – She is going to town now. (AT/ WHILE)

**Present Perfect** – She has just gone to town.

**Past Indefinite** – She went to town yesterday.

**Past Continuous** – yesterday at 14:00 she was going to town.

**Past Perfect** – By 4 o’ clock yesterday afternoon she had gone to town.

**Future Indefinite** – tomorrow she will go to town.

**Future Continuous** – Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o’ sclock she will be going to town.

**Future Perfect** – Tomorrow afternoon by 5 o’ clock she will have gone to town.

**ADVERBS**

Describe verbs and adjectives.

Often end in **–ly,** e.g. faithfully

e.g. This is a beautifully designed house.

*adv. adj. n*

**PRONOUNS**

First person: I, we

Second person: you

Third person: he, she, it, they

myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself.

yourselves, ourselves, themselves

**PREPOSITIONS**

She walked across the road.

She divides the sweets between the two boys.

They divide the sweets among the children.

This work is below standard.

All except Joan were there.

From time to time he visited her.

He stood by me through thick and thin.

On behalf of

In accordance with

Afraid of

keen on

interested in

proud of

ready for / to

satisfied with

fond of

tired of

sorry about / for

different from

opposed to

inspired by

believe in

care for

approve of

object to

despair of

insist on

agree / disagree with

wait for

accuse of

succeed in

scared of

**CONJUNCTIONS**

Co-ordinating: And, but, yet, or

Subordinating: After, when, since, while, although, though, because, unless, for, until, however, whether.

**8. Words often confused**

The teacher gave me good advice.

She advised me to concentrate in class.

This tablet will affect you.

The effect of the tablet was disastrous.

The child sings like an angel.

Let’s look at the problem from a different angle.

I like to breathe in the fresh mountain air.

Take a deep breath.

It hardly ever rains in the desert.

We had ice-cream for dessert.

Write your homework in your diary.

We buy milk from the dairy.

May I borrow your book?

I will lend you my book.

Your shoe laces are loose.

Don’t lose your passport.

We practise choir at three o’ clock.

Choir practice starts at three o’ clock.

We learn from one another.

They teach us many things at school.

She was as quiet as a mouse.

It is quite hot in here.

Try to quit smoking.

The amateur was not allowed to accept money.

She spoke aloud.

Abortion is a moral issue.

The win boosted the morale of the team.

The enemies signed a peace treaty.

Let me give you a piece of my mind.

It is against my principles to swear.

Mr Hendriks is the principal of our school.

The matrics passed easily.

They walked past the school to the shop.

The student decided to make teaching her vocation.

We went on vacation to the coast.

The weather buro is forecasting foul weather for the

weekend.

Whether you pass or fail depends on the choices

you make.

**ENGLISH REVISION**

**1. WORDS EASILY MISSPELLED:**

bicycle received travelled cancelled

thought excellent beautiful embarrassment

necessary disappointed professional Saturday

Wednesday immediately manipulative really

**2. IF**

PRESENT + WILL : If you learn hard, you will do well

PAST + WOULD: If you asked me, I would come

If I were you, I would sell the house

HAD + Would HAVE + 3RD COLUMN: If you had learnt, you would have passed.

**3. SINGULAR / PLURAL?**

3.1 Everybody, someone, no-one

Everything, something, nothing

Everybody, somebody, nobody

Each and everyone SINGULAR, e.g. Everybody IS here now.

Either of them / Neither of them

One of the girls

Many a man

3.2 If you start a question with WHO, use a SINGULAR verb, e.g. Who IS there?

3.3 NOUNS JOINED BY :

\* AND – PLURAL, e.g. Peter and David are friends.

\* WITH, AS WELL AS, LIKE, INCLUDING – look at first noun, e.g. The mother, with her

children, WERE kept hostage.

\* OR, EITHER …OR, NEITHER … NOR, NOT ONLY, BUT ALSO – look at the second

noun, e.g. Either the mother or her children ARE guilty.

3.4 SINGULAR: Athletics, Mathematics, jewellery, fruit, a pair of (glasses, scizzors, pliers,

trousers), bacon and eggs, macaroni and cheese, curry and rice

MUCH, LITTLE, THIS, THAT

3.5: PLURAL:

**Concord**

**A**.

Nobody, nothing, no-one

Somebody, something, someone

Everybody, everything, everyone

Each, every, no, none

**B.**

Mathematics/gymnastics is difficult

A pair of jeans/scizzors/glasses/ pliers/trousers/spectacles is

Physics/politics/news is

**C.**

Glasses, people, the odds, minutes, scizzors, a number of people, thanks

MANY, FEW, THESE, THOSE

Jeans/scizzors/glasses/pliers/trousers/spectacles are

**D.**

Either the politician or his supporters are expected to come.

Neither the children nor their mother is in a hurry.

Peter or his friends have to go.

**E.**

The headmaster, with his staff members, is in the staff room.

The learners, with their teacher, are expected soon.

The children, as well as their mother, are late.

**F**.

A set of stamps is

An assortment of sweets is

A group of learners is

A bunch of grapes is

A team of players is

A collection of paintings is

A number of issues is

**G.**

1. Bacon and eggs is

2. Curry and rice is

3. Macaroni and cheese is

**H.**

Thepo and Lindiwe are friends

**I.**

Little is done to save electricity

Much is expected of the athlete

Many are willing to go; few are called

**J.**

Either the mother or her children is / are expected to attend.

Neither the children nor their mother is / are happy in Bloem.

The girl or her friends is / are guilty.

The mother, with her children, is/are at home.

The children, with their mother, has/have many problems.

The headmaster, as well as the staff members, has / have arrived.

The learners, as well as their teacher, do / does a great job every day.

**CLAUSE – CONTAINS A FINITE VERB**

**PHRASE – DOES NOT CONTAIN A FINITE VERB**

**FINITE VERBS**

* Subject (who/what is doing the work?)
* Tense
* Number (singular/plural)

**NON-FINITE VERBS**

* Infinitive (to go, to sit, to run)
* Past participle (3rd col of verb, e.g. gone, taken, seen)

Needs an auxiliary verb to become finite,

e.g. has/have/had/is/am/are/was/were etc.

* Present participle, e.g going, trying, singing

Present participle that behaves like a noun is called **gerund**.

Needs an auxiliary verb to become finite,

e.g. is/are/am/was/were/will be, etc.

**Conjunctions**

* Co-ordinating conjunctions

Fanboys: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

* Subordinating conjunctions: all the rest, e.g. because, if, until

**Main clause +** *subordinate clause = complex sentence*

1. **Everything changed** *when the war started.*

2. **The bus driver ran away** *because he was afraid*.

3. **He couldn’t remember** *where he had left his keys.*

4. **The teacher** – *he was very strict* – **punished the culprits severely.**

6. **They waited** *until everyone had left the room.*

7. *When the bell rings* **the learners run to the tuck shop.**

8. *Because fuel is so expensive* **I prefer to travel by train.**

9. *Where I come from*, **we don’t steal**.

10. **Squealer,** *who had been absent during the fighting*, **came**

**skipping towards them.**

11**. Napoleon**, *who seldom moved out of a walk*,

**raced ahead of them all.**

**Main clause plus phrase**

1.The headmaster is waiting in his office.

2. They found shelter under the tree.

3. Please phone me before 2 o’ clock.

4. He attempted to get us defeated.

5. Looking at her children, the mother felt extremely proud.

**Subject Verb Indirect obj. Direct object**

1. They gave the learners rewards.

2. She fed the cat fish.

**Subject Verb Adverb**

1. The athlete runs fast.

2. The learner works beautifully

*Phrases* **and clauses (main and subordinate)**

1. *Early that morning* he heard a knock *at the door.*

2. The learners gathered in the hall.

3. I want to tell you *about my life*.

4. The dog sleeps *under the table*.

5. *Once in a while* he goes to church.

6. I will buy the book *before the shops close*.

7. They ran to the tuck shop when the bell rang for break.

8. He achieved good results because he worked very hard.

9. There is no space for clutter in the new house that we have built.

10. Listening to the headmaster, he decided to make a success of his life.

11. Writing a poem is no easy task.

12. Participating in an election is a serious issue.

13. The bear who found Goldilocks immediately called the rest of the family.

14. The boy – he was very lazy – lay in bed all day.

15. Othello is a play that investigates jealousy.

16. Othello was an African and he became a general in the

Venetian army.

**Rewrite the following sentences starting with the given words:**

1. Colin did the work.

The work ............

When .......

She said that ................

At that moment ..........

2. The mothers are feeding the babies.

The babies ............................

Who .................................

He reported that .........................

Yesterday ................................

3. He has just made an appointment.

An appointment ..........

When ..................

He told her .............

By 4 o’ clock yesterday afternoon

**Adjectives one can use instead of ‘very.......’**

**Very......**

afraid - terrified

.angry - furious

big - immense

bright - brilliant

capable - efficient

clean - spotless

clever - brilliant

cold - freezing

dry - parched

fast - fleet

fierce - ferocious

happy - jubilant

heavy - ponderou

hot - scalding

hungry - ravenous

keen - zealous

large - colossal

lively - vivacious

neat - immaculate

old - ancient

poor - penniless

quiet - tranquil

risky - perilous

roomy - spacious

rude - insolent

serious - solemn

small - minuscule

spiteful - vicious

strong - potent

stupid - idiotic

tasty - delicious

thin - gaunt

ugly - hideous

valuable - precious

weak - feeble

wet - soaked

wicked - villainous

wise - sagacious

worried - anxious

**Synonyms for ‘nice’**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| food | appetising, delectable, delicious, mouth-watering, nutritious, scrumptious |
| clothes | attractive, beautiful, casual, chic, fashionable, stylish, tasteful, trendy |
| people | charming, fascinating, fun-loving, helpful, interesting, pleasant, special |
| schools | brilliant, excellent, exceptional, fine, outstanding, prestigious, superb |
| films / entertainment | delightful, enjoyable, entertaining, exciting, interesting, pleasing |
| places | attractive, colourful, exotic, fascinating, peaceful, scenic, tranquil |

**Synonyms for overused words**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| big | astronomical, colossal, enormous, gigantic, immense, massive, spacious  substantial, vast |
| small | dainty, delicate, diminutive, little, meagre, microscopic, miniature, minute,  miniscule, petite, tiny, undersized |
| good | Acceptable, admirable, advantageous, capable, exemplary, fabulous, fantastic, favourable, marvellous, phenomenal, skilful, superb, valuable |
| bad | Adverse, corrupt, damaging, evil, harmful, harsh, naughty, negative, severe, undesirable, unfortunate, unpleasant, villainous |
| much / many / a lot of | Abundance, ample, assortment, considerable, multiple, multitude, several, stacks of, substantial, variety of, various |
| happy |  |
| sad |  |
| clever |  |
| stupid |  |
| right |  |
| wrong |  |

**Some common errors**

1a. Please tighten the hinges on the door. They have come loose.

b. To lose one’s friend is sad; to lose two is your own fault.

c. When I chose my course, I was too young to choose sensibly.

d. You cannot change the past but you can use it to change the future.

e. She did it to pass the time, but time would have passed in any case.

f. Advise him to try it for size before he buys.

g. His biggest vice is that he never takes the advice he has asked for.

h. If I start off as a volunteer during the holidays, I’ll soon get in enough practice to

earn my licence.

i. I prophesy that the more you practise, the luckier you’ll get.

j. I need to devise a plan to get this device to work.

k. Lend to a friend and you’ll never see him again.

l. It is better to want, than to beg, steal or borrow.

m. If I lend my car to her, she’ll want to borrow my credit card from me, too.

n. I’ll lay a R20 bet that he hasn’t yet laid the table.

o. I left it to lie there for a while, but it has now lain there for a week.

p. She lay down until she felt better.