

**ENGLISH** **HL 04 May 2024**

**GRADE 12 LANGUAGE NOTES: Paper 1**

**Language Usage & Summary**

**LANGUAGE STRUCTURES- QUESTION 5**

 **THE HYPHEN (-)**

* Form **compound words** from single words. EXAMPLE: **air-tight container**.
* Separate two vowels to prevent awkwardness.
* Show that a word is unfinished at the end of a written line.
* **Connect prefixes** to nouns. EXAMPLES:

 ***Mother-in-law, well-crafted, co-operative, anti-violence***

 **COLON (:)**

* **Introduce a list** that will follow.

EXAMPLE: The bookstore specializes in: art, architecture and graphic design.

 **SEMI-COLON (;)**

* **Separate two main clauses** in the place of a coordinating conjunction or a full stop.

EXAMPLE: Everybody knows; nobody is telling.

  **ELLIPSES (…)**

* Indicates an **incomplete thought**.
* Indicates a trail of thought.
* Indicates an **interruption.**
* Indicates **hesitation**. EXAMPLE: Oh, my word! I cannot believe that …

**PARENTHESES / BRACKETS ( )**

* Separate non-essential information from the rest of a sentence.
* Encloses an explanation of what a word means.
* **Provides additional information**. EXAMPLE: He won a lot of money (R 1 million)

 **THE USE OF TWO DASHES IN A SENTENCE**

* Dashes are **interruptions** within the sentence.
* They provide ***extra information***.
* In many cases, the additional information may be necessary and valuable.

**5.1 Provide the function of the two dashes in line 1. (1)**

**‘If you're reading this – at the risk of sounding like your breathing App – I want you to take a deep breath.**

* Spot the dashes.
* Identify the sentence / phrase found between the dashes.
* Read the sentence without the words between the dashes: ‘If you’re reading this I want you to take a deep breath. ‘
* If the sentence is grammatically correct and makes sense, then the function of the dashes would be to provide additional information
* ***The dashes could be replaced with a pair of commas.***

 **PREFIXES**

* Prefixes are letters which we add to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a **different meaning**.
* Prefixes can, for example, create a new word that is **opposite in meaning** to the word the prefix is attached to.
* They can also make a word negative or express relation of time, place or manner.

***Line 10***

***…job losses, not to mention systemic inter-racial conflict, both locally and overseas…***

**5.5.2 Explain the meaning of the prefix, 'inter' in 'inter-racial' (line 10). (1)** How to answer this question:

* It is important to have a working knowledge of the types of prefixes and to identify the prefix in the question.
* The prefix ‘inter’ means between.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

***The prefix*** ***‘inter’ in inter-racial means: conflict between the races***.

Quote a word from the sentence below, the meaning of which will not change if the prefix is removed.

I received invaluable advice from my teacher regarding my career path

***invaluable- valuable***

 **CONCORD**

**The agreement between the SUBJECT and the VERB** of that sentence

* If the subject of the sentence is singular, the verb must be singular.
* If the subject of a sentence is plural, the verb must be plural.

**The basic rule of CONCORD is simply:**

* **A singular subject takes a singular verb,**
* **A plural subject takes a plural verb.**

EXAMPLES OF CONCORD

The pages (plural subject**) is (**singular verb) held together by a staple. X

***The pages (plural subject) are (plural verb) held together by a staple. √***

Look at these examples:

1. **The message** between the lines **is** that we need to finish before Monday.
2. **The message** between the lines **are** that we need to finish before Monday.
* The subject of the sentence is ‘message’ -- ‘message’, is singular. Therefore we use the singular verb: ‘is‘

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| **PARAGRAPH 4.** **All things considered, however, it's important to acknowledge the various different aspects of trauma that has been inflicted by this crisis, and to understand its impact on our society as a whole.**  **5.7 Correct the concord error in paragraph 4. (1)** How to answer this question: 1. Spot the SUBJECT and VERB in the sentence and check if singular or plural: SUBJECT: ‘aspects (plural) Plural -subjectPlural VerbVERB: ‘has’ (singular) SUGGESTED RESPONSE: ***…things considered …aspects of trauma that have …***  |

* + **REDUNDANCY**

**Redundancy / Tautology** is the use of duplicative, unnecessary, contradictory or useless wording / phrases which repeat a concept with different words.

EXAMPLE:

Incorrect: In my opinion, I think the Cardinals are the best team.

Correct Option 1: In my opinion, the Cardinals are the best team.

Correct Option 2: I think the Cardinals are the best team.

***Opinion = I think***

**COMMON EXAMPLES OF REDUNDANT PHRASES**

* “small in size” or “large in size”
* “true facts”
* “basic fundamentals”
* “past history”
* “repeat again”
* “reverse back”

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| **EXERCISE: TAUTOLOGY / REDUNDANCY** Remove the redundancies / tautology from the following sentences. 1. Tyler’s alarm was set for 7 a.m. in the morning.2. The burglar returned back to the scene of the crime. 3. At the end of the concert, the crowd rose to its feet and gave the musicians a standing ovation. 4. We all need to cooperate together, or we will never make any progress. 1. 5. For most people, riding in a hot-air balloon is a unique, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.
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* + **AMBIGUITY**

Ambiguity is created when a statement / situation has more than one possible meaning / can be understood in more than one way.

**EXAMPLES OF AMBIGUITY**

*1. Kids Make Nutritious Snacks*

* Kids, when cooked well, can make nutritious snacks.
* ***Kids know how to prepare nutritious snacks.***

**EXERCISE: Spot the ambiguity in the following sentences.**

1. Marcy got the bath ready for her daughter wearing a pink dress.
2. I saw someone on the hill with a telescope.
3. I shot an elephant in my pyjamas” (Groucho Marx).

 **DANGLING [HANGING] PARTICIPLES**

* An ambiguous grammatical construct could be misinterpreted as being associated with a word other than the one intended.

EXAMPLE 1

"Walking through the kitchen, the **smoke alarm** was **going off**."

* This sentence literally means that the smoke alarm was taking a stroll.

EXAMPLE 2

"**If found guilty**, the **lawsuit** could cost billions."

* This sentence suggests that lawsuit itself will be found guilty.

To fix this, **simply add the missing pronoun or noun**, such as "the company,"

* A corrected sentence, then, might read, "***If found guilty, the company could lose billions."***
* This sentence makes it clear that the company may be found guilty and be forced to pay billions.

 **THE SPLIT INFINITIVE**

A split infinitive is a grammatical error when an adverb or adverbial phrase separates the "to" and the verb (infinitive)"

EXAMPLES:

1. I was told **to** **quietly** **eat**.

ERROR: The adverb ‘quietly’ is placed between ‘to’ and ‘eat’

CORRECT FORM: ***I was told to eat quietly***. [**The adverb comes after the verb**.]

NOTE: This question may be framed as: ‘correct the grammatical error in the sentence.' **HOW TO CORRECT A SPLIT INFINITIVE ERROR**:

* **Spot the ‘to’** and the verb in the sentence.
* **Remove the adverb / adverbial phrase between ‘to’** and the verb
* **Restructure the sentence** ensuring that it is grammatically correct.

 **COMMA SPLICE ERRORS**

What a comma splice error is:

* Comma splice errors are created when two or more independent clauses are joined with a comma.

HOW TO CORRECT COM√MA SPLICE ERRORS

1. JOIN THE SENTENCES WITH A **COORDINATING CONJUNCTION** **(and, but or so)**

EXAMPLE

 I am not angry with you, I am not happy with you, either.

 ***I am not angry with you, but I am not happy with you, either***.

1. REPLACE THE COMMA WITH A **SEMI-COLON (;)** EXAMPLE:

***I am not angry with you; I am not happy with you, either.***

1. SEPARATE THE TWO SENTENCES WITH A **FULL STOP (.)**

EXAMPLE

***I am not angry with you. I am not happy with you, either.***

**NOVEMBER 2021**

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|                | **INSTAGRAM: FRIEND OR FAUX?** **Instagram show-offs are prompting a backlash against over-staged shots.** Not an Instagrammer? You're missing out on a social network that's **stuffed** **and crammed full** of artily shot camera-phone photos: people’s bronzed limbs **(aka** hot-dog legs) laid out on sunloungers; yoga poses in front of waterfalls; **muscled** gym-bunnies demonstrating military-grade stomach crunches; superfruit smoothies. Fed up with this digital display of perfect people having perfect lives on perfect holidays, a new breed of Instagrammers is coming clean. **One couple admitted their gap year posts would have been more accurate with images of all the toilets they cleaned and beds they made!** A Thai photographer has created serial shots of photographs in which Instagram posts are juxtaposed against a broader picture, e.g. a **stylish-looking** dinner which does not reveal the chaos outside the frame. He includes the background: a cat on the table and half-eaten instant noodles.  **The psychology of both envy and FOMO (fear of missing out) are fanned by the flames of Instagram**. Teen Instagrammers have found a solution. They post real Instagram ('Rinstagram') posts, targeted at **parent’s** and friends, while their 'Finstagram' (fake Instagram) accounts contain unflattering photos.   **Perhaps it's time to get real or log off**. [Adapted from *The Star*]  |        5      10      15      |

**QUESTIONS: TEXT G**

5.1 'Faux' in the headline is a pun. Write down its homophone. (1)

5.2 'Instagram show-offs are prompting a backlash against over-staged shots.'

 (Line 1)

 Rewrite the sentence above in the passive voice. (2)

5.3 Remove the redundancy in paragraph 1. (1)

5.4 Write out 'aka' (line 4) in full. (1)

5.5 Using the root word, provide an alternative adjective for 'muscled' in line 5. (1)

5.6 “One couple admitted their gap year posts would have been more accurate with images of all the toilets they cleaned and beds they made!' (Lines 8–10)

 Correct the error of tense in the sentence above. (1)

5.7 What is the function of the hyphen in 'stylish-looking' (line 12)? (1)

5.8 Correct the concord error in paragraph 3. (1)

5.9 Correct the apostrophe error in paragraph 3. (1)

5.10 'Perhaps it's time to get real or log off.' (Line 19) (1)

 Rewrite 'get real' in formal English.

 **[10]**

**MARKING GUIDELINES (2021)**

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| 5.1 | Foe |  (1) |

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| 5.2 | A backlash against over-staged shots is being prompted by Instagram show-offs. | (1) |

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| 5.3 | stuffed (and) **OR** (and) crammed |  (1) |

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| 5.4 | also known as |  (1) |

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| 5.5 | muscular/muscly/muscle-bound/musclebound |  (1) |

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| 5.6 | would have been – would be**OR**cleaned – had cleaned; made – had made(Award 1 mark for correction of BOTH verbs in the latter response.) |  (1) |

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| 5.7 | The hyphen creates a compound adjective/word.**OR**Joins two (independent) words **to create a new word**. |  (1) |

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| 5.8 | are – is (1) | (1) |
| 5.9 | Parents (1) | (1) |
| 5.10 | become (be) authentic/realistic/truthful (1)  **[10]** |  |
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|  |  **HOW AFRICA IS GIVING FAST-FOOD A NEW SPIN**  |
|                  | When Ebele Enunwa stopped for a bite to eat at his local fast-food restaurant, the **queue** of people snaked all the way to the car park. The young investment banker decided to start his own fast-food eatery. In 2004 he opened Kilimanjaro**, a chain of fast-food restaurants,** which today has twenty outlets across Nigeria. The company is one of a growing number of fast-food restaurants to sprout across Africa recently.  '**Kenya and Nigeria offers** the desirable ingredients of an expanding middle-class, and a strong private sector backbone,' says Elias Schulze, managing partner at Africa Group.  **Some international chains have tailored their products to local tastes**. Popular local ingredients have been added. In Nigeria, Domino's sells pizza topped with Jollof rice, a West African staple. KFC in Kenya offers a product based on ugali, a popular maize-based porridge. Apart from their **profound** knowledge of **local, home-grown tastes**, their chains are also **adapt** at managing a business in challenging circumstances, such as when electricity is in short supply.  'The other main obstacles include challenging and underdeveloped supply chains, weak logistics networks, sensitive local partnerships and an unhelpful regulatory environment,' said Schulze. **He added that ultimately it was a gamble on the future**.  [Adapted from edition.cnn.com] |                 |

**NOVEMBER 2023**

**QUESTIONS: TEXT F**

5.1 Refer to the title.

 Replace the word 'spin' with a formal English word. (1)

5.2 Provide the homophone of 'queue' (line 2). (1)

5.3 Replace the commas in lines 3 and 4 with suitable alternative punctuation

 marks. (1)

5.4 Correct the concord error in paragraph 2. (1)

5.5 'Some international chains have tailored their products to local tastes.' (line 10)

 Rewrite the above sentence in the passive voice. (1)

5.6 Provide an antonym for the word 'profound' in the context of line 13. (1)

5.7 Refer to paragraph 3.

 5.7.1 Remove the redundancy. (1)

 5.7.2 Correct the malapropism. (1)

5.8 'He added that ultimately it was a gamble on the future' (line 18).

 Rewrite the above sentence in direct speech. (2)

 **[10]**

5.1 look/appeal/flavour/outlook

 [Accept valid, formal synonyms in context.] (1)

5.2 Cue

 [Spelling has to be correct.] (1)

5.3 dashes/brackets (1)

5.4 offers – offer (1)

5.5 Their products **have** **been** **tailored** to local tastes **by** some international chains. (1)

5.6 superficial/shallow/basic/minimal/limited/insufficient

 [Accept valid alternative responses.] (1)

5.7.1 local/home-grown

 [Accept only **ONE** of the words above.] (1)

5.7.2 adapt – adept (skillful)

 [Spelling has to be correct.] (1)

5.8 He added**, 'U**ltimately it **is** a gamble on the future**.'**

[Award 1 mark for the correct use of punctuation and 1 mark for the correct tense.]

 [Credit valid alternative responses.] (2)

  **[10]**