

English FAL

Grade 8: Language Basics

Term 1

- Parts of speech
- Sentence structure
- Tenses
- Reported speech
- Concord
- Visual literacy – advertisements and cartoons
- How to do a summary

Parts of speech

Parts of speech (cont.)

VERBS

- ❖ Verbs can describe **actions** or indicate **situations**.
- ❖ Verbs can indicate the **tense** of a sentence.

FINITE VERBS: verbs that have a subject, number (concord: singular or plural form) and tense.

NON-FINITE VERBS: these words do NOT have subject, number or tense.

They consist of:

- Present participles e.g. **laughing**, **playing**, **running** etc.
- Past participles – the words you find in the THIRD COLUMN
e.g go – went - **gone**

AUXILIARY VERBS: also known as “helping” verbs, e.g. I **am** singing in tonight’s show. / He **may** borrow my book this weekend. / John **can** help you with your work.

You will also come across **regular** and **irregular** verbs.

Regular verbs follow a standard pattern e.g. play – **played** – **played** /
laugh – **laughed** – **laughed**

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR: LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES: PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS

What is a noun? **A noun is a naming word**

Exercise 1: Identify types of nouns

List the nouns according to the table:

Retief High School, love, table, perseverance, hatred, Simon, Gauteng, swarm of bees, fruit, government, Mr Jones, “Sewende Laan”, TV 1, Pioneer, respect, cars, subjects, Geography, hostel, anthology of poems, DSTV, string of pearls, honour, Samsung.

Common nouns	Collective nouns	Proper nouns	Abstract nouns

(copy this table into your workbook and complete the activity)

Exercise 2: Find collective nouns

e.g. a **gaggle** of geese.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2.1 a of stairs | 2.6 a range of |
| 2.2 a of bees | 2.7 a of worshippers |
| 2.3 a of trees | 2.8 a bundle of |
| 2.4 a stack of | 2.9 a hatch of |
| 2.5 an of diplomats | 2.10 an of musicians |

ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective? A word that describes a noun/pronoun

Example : The **girl** sings a **song**.

The beautiful **girl** sings a sad **song**.

adj. noun adj. noun

Exercise 3: Form adjectives

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3.1 an (stand out) student | 3.7 an (educate) TV-programme |
| 3.2 an (enjoy) holiday | 3.8 a (complicate) sum |
| 3.3 an (admire) person | 3.9 a (demand) career |
| 3.4 an (explode) bomb | 3.10 an (adore) toddler |
| 3.5 an (impress) performance | 3.11 a (horrid) accident |
| 3.6 a (beauty) princess | 3.12 a (luck) draw |

Exercise 4: Form adjectives

4.1 He is always honest. He is an (honour) _____ man.

- 4.2 All our Gr 12's passed in 2015. The results were (satisfy) _____ .
- 4.3 My cellphone fell on the cement. Luckily it is (repair) _____.
- 4.4 Our pastor is a (please) _____ man and truly (religion) _____.
- 4.5 She is an (obey) _____ child.
- 4.6 Of all the matriculants, Sarah is the (bright) _____.
- 4.7 Of the two boys, Pieter is (good) _____ at soccer.
- 4.8 Today I am tired. Yesterday I was even (tire) _____.
- 4.9 May you have (much/many) _____ more birthdays!
- 4.10 I do not want to go home. There is not (much/many) _____ to do.
- 4.11 Joan is fit. Peter is (fit) _____, but Cindy is the (fit) _____ .
- 4.12 Sarah is (laid back) _____ than Marianne.

Exercise 5: Fill in the correct adjectives to complete the degrees of comparison

e.g. pretty	prettier	the prettiest
Thin	5.1	5.2
5.3	Easier	5.4
Painful	5.5	5.6
5.7	5.8	most comfortable

ADVERBS

What is an adverb? An adverb is a word that describes the verb

Example : The girl **sings** the song. (How does she sing? She sings passionately)

The girl **sings** the song **passionately**.
 verb adverb

Exercise 6: Form adverbs:

- 6.1 We go to town (regular) _____ on Saturdays.
- 6.2 Father hates shopping, but he (usual) _____ waits in the car.
- 6.3 (Clear) _____ Mother will not be rushed by anyone.
- 6.4 She strolls (slow) _____ through the mall, looking (careful) _____ at the prices of everything, before she buys.
- 6.5 Dad is (sincere) _____ pleased when she finally comes to the car with all her shopping bags.
- 6.6 The shopping spree went (good/well) _____.

Exercise 7: Form adverbs

Change the following words into adverbs by adding –ly :
e.g correctly

- 7.1 patient
- 7.2 quick
- 7.3 efficient
- 7.4 spontaneous
- 7.5 necessary

Exercise 8: Write down the adverbs and the verbs :

- 8.1 The proud father shook his son’s hand wildly after he was called to the stage as ‘Soccer Player of the Year’.
- 8.2 The appreciative child accepted the trophy gracefully.
- 8.3 The difficult exam paper confused me completely.
- 8.4 The mother shook the dying baby desperately.
- 8.5 The strong WWF-wrestler defeated the slender competitor viciously.
- 8.6 She writes impeccably and calculates faultlessly.
- 8.7 The grateful parent thanked the police officer gratefully and scolded the child mercilessly.

PRONOUNS

Exercise 9: Choose the right word in brackets :

- 9.1 (Him, He) and (I, me) are both fourteen years old.
- 9.2 Give it to (I, me).
- 9.3 This is my sister. Do you know (she, her)?
- 9.4 He cut (himself, him) with a knife.
- 9.5 (Who, Whom) did you speak to just now?
- 9.6 James is much taller than (I, me).
- 9.7 I have lost my pen. Have you seen (it, him)?
- 9.8 This pen is not (your, yours).
- 9.9 The birds were feeding (there, their) chicks.
- 9.10 When I spoke to Ann, (she, he) did not answer me.

Exercise 10: Replace the underlined names with pronouns.

Example : Tom went to the store this morning.

He

- 10.1 Harry can run very fast.
- 10.2 Leon is in Grade 9 C.
- 10.3 The chair is broken.
- 10.4 Did you see Mary or Ben on the playground?
- 10.5 You and I will help Peter and David.
- 10.6 The farmer will dip the cattle today.

Exercise 11: Fill in the correct pronoun :

Example : I read from **my** book. The book is **mine**.

- 11.1 You read from **your** book. The book is _____.
- 11.2 He reads from **his** book. The book is _____.
- 11.3 She reads from **her** book. The book is _____.
- 11.4 **It** broke _____ leg.
- 11.5 We read from **our** books. The books are _____.
- 11.6 They read from **their** books. The books are _____.
- 11.7 Mary and John read **their** books. The books are _____.

Exercise 12: Use pronouns instead of the words in bold :

Example : This pen is **a thing belonging to me**.

This pen is **mine**.

- 12.1 The dog is **an animal belonging to me**.
- 12.2 Those cattle are **animals belonging to us**.
- 12.3 The t-shirt is **a thing belonging to her**.
- 12.4 These sheep are **animals belonging to them**.
- 12.5 This hat is **a thing belonging to me**.
- 12.6 These knives are **things belonging to him**.

Exercise 13: Fill in the correct pronoun :

- 13.1 I have lost _____ (belonging to me) pen.
- 13.2 Alfred tore _____ (belonging to him) trousers.
- 13.3 The farmers have ploughed _____ (belonging to them) fields.
- 13.4 She was wearing _____ (belonging to her) blue dress.
- 13.5 Marius and I made _____ (belonging to us) beds.
- 13.6 Have you found _____ (belonging to you) books?
- 13.7 The baby bird opened _____ (belonging to it) beak.
- 13.8 Louis and Martin helped _____ (belonging to them) father.
- 13.9 The dog wagged _____ (belonging to it) tail.
- 13.10 She left _____ (belonging to her) book at home.

Exercise 14: Read through the examples and then fill in the correct pronouns :

Examples: **I hurt myself.**

It hurts itself.

You hurt yourself.

We hurt ourselves.

He hurts himself.

You (two or more) hurt yourselves.

She hurts herself.

They hurt themselves.

- 14.1 John cut _____ with a sharp knife.
- 14.2 I saw _____ in the mirror.
- 14.3 We helped _____ to some cake.

- 14.4 The woman was speaking to _____.
- 14.5 You must do this by _____.
- 14.6 The children enjoyed _____ very much.
- 14.7 My little sister dresses _____ every morning.
- 14.8 The horse hurt _____ trying to jump over the fence.
- 14.9 They burned _____ while they were playing with matches.
- 14.10 Tom and Frans, did you wash _____ this morning?
- 14.11 The bird killed _____ when it flew against the wall.
- 14.12 Mother bought _____ a new hat.

Exercise 15: Fill in WHO, WHOM, WHAT or WHICH :

The following words in capital letters are pronouns which help us to ask questions :

WHO lives there?

WHOM did you see in the classroom?

WHAT did you buy?

Here are two books. **WHICH** is yours?

- 15.1 _____ is the time, Jane?
- 15.2 _____ helped Patrick with his sums?
- 15.3 _____ did you meet at the post office?
- 15.4 _____ of the two girls is the older?
- 15.5 _____ did you ask to direct you to Dan Pienaar?
- 15.6 _____ of the dogs caught the rabbit?
- 15.7 _____ lives next door to them?
- 15.8 _____ is the date today?
- 15.9 _____ did you knock down with your bicycle?
- 15.10 _____ of you two children knows the answer?
- 15.11 _____ came first in that test?

Exercise 16: PRONOUNS can also be used as conjunctions.

Examples : This is the boy. He hit me.

This is the boy **who/that** hit me.

The car was black. The car knocked him down.

The car **which/that** knocked him down, was black.

REMEMBER : **WHO** is used for persons only.

WHICH is used for animals and things.

THAT is used for persons, animals and things.

Choose the correct word in brackets:

- 16.1 It was my aunt (who, which) sent me the money.
- 16.2 The knife (whom, which) I found belong to Johan.
- 16.3 This is the bus (whom, which) we have to take to town.
- 16.4 I do not know the man (who, which) threw a stone at me.
- 16.5 He had a puppy (who, which) was run over by a lorry.
- 16.6 It was Andrew's book (whom, which) I picked up on the playground.
- 16.7 The cow (which, whom) Father sold had a black calf.
- 16.8 He saw the woman (who, which) stole your cell phone.

CONJUNCTIONS (linking words)

Exercise 17: Conjunctions

Join each pair of sentences together with the words given in brackets. Pay attention to correct usage of punctuation.

- 17.1 Joan will lay the table. Mother will fry the eggs. (and)
- 17.2 I called her. She did not hear me. (but)
- 17.3 I went to town yesterday. I bought new shoes yesterday. (and)
- 17.4 I sat down to rest. I was very tired. (because)
- 17.5 I saw the accident. I went to school. (when)
- 17.6 She fell. She was running across the street. (while)
- 17.7 Mom is singing. Dad is singing. I am not singing. (but)
- 17.8 She had a bath. She went to bed. (before)
- 17.9 He was ill. He did not go to school. (therefore)

Exercise 18: More conjunctions

CONJUNCTIONS do not only have to be added between two sentences. Sometimes they are used at the beginning of a sentence.

Example : The rugby match is cancelled. It is raining. (because)

The rugby match is cancelled, **because** it is raining

or

Because it is raining, the rugby match is cancelled.

Combine the following sentences by using the conjunction in brackets. Start your sentence with the given word.

- 18.1 She washed the dishes. He carried the dishes to the kitchen. (After)
- 18.2 It began to rain. We were playing soccer. (While)
- 18.3 Lettie sharpened the pencil. She began to write. (Before)
- 18.4 I shall visit my brother. I go to Durban. (When)
- 18.5 I watched TV. I was eating Kentucky. (While)
- 18.6 Mother mixed the ingredients. She baked a cake. (Before)

PREPOSITIONS

Exercise 19: Fill in suitable prepositions

- 19.1 Please think _____ the matter.
- 19.2 This sum is so difficult. It is _____ her ability.
- 19.3 Stealing goes _____ my principles.
- 19.4 The books were divided _____ the pupils.
- 19.5 She is 16. She is _____ a difficult stage.
- 19.6 To warm up, the soccer players run _____ the field.
- 19.7 The second floor is _____ the first floor.
- 19.8 The first floor is _____ the second floor.
- 19.9 The teacher stood _____ me when she explained the sum.
- 19.10 I cannot understand it! This is _____ my understanding!
- 19.11 _____ noon she arrived!
- 19.12 Take _____ all the soccer advertisements! It is over now!
- 19.13 I feel sorry _____ beggars.
- 19.14 This letter came _____ England.
- 19.15 My shoes were imported _____ Italy.
- 19.16 The concert is _____ the morning.
- 19.17 He concentrated. He tried to take _____ the facts.
- 19.18 The cat fell _____ the river.
- 19.19 The South Africans are fond _____ braaivleis.
- 19.20 After we had a fall-out, she went _____ in a hurry.
- 19.21 The picture hangs _____ the wall.
- 19.22 We congratulated him _____ his victory.
- 19.23 He loves rugby! He is very keen _____ it!
- 19.24 He finished school in 2017. He then went _____ university.
- 19.25 It was _____ midnight when she came in!
- 19.26 She was able _____ stop smoking.
- 19.27 The book, *I am David*, is similar _____ the movie!
- 19.28 I waited _____ my son to come home after the bachelor's party.
- 19.29 The house is _____ sale.
- 19.30 The meaning of the word lies _____ the sentence.

Exercise 20: Complete the sentences

Choose words provided in the word box to complete the following sentences meaningfully.

Word box:

motivated by / approve of / ill with / believe in /
 ask of / ask for / rely on / insist on / accused of /
 afraid of / object to / waits for

- 20.1 She has long been _____ bronchitis.
- 20.2 There is nothing to be _____, the murderer was caught by the police.
- 20.3 It is no wonder that people _____ your conduct.
- 20.4 All I _____ you is that you do your best this year.
- 20.5 The students _____ the exam time table.
- 20.6 The teachers are _____ the motivational quotes.

- 20.7 Pensioners _____ the government grant for the elderly.
20.8 The parents _____ the young man's behaviour.
20.9 I _____ God and Rasheed says he is spiritual.
20.10 Mother _____ me being home before 23h00.
20.11 The thug is _____ a smash-and-grab-robbery.
20.12 Father _____ me to finish my drama practice.

Sentence Structure

(paste in gr 9 p 10)

A sentence has a **subject**, a **verb** and an **object**.

Subject = Who/what is sentence about

Verb = Action

Object = Who/what after the verb

} VERB + object = PREDICATE

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES: SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Exercise 21: Divide the sentences into the subject and the predicate

Copy the sentences into your book.

- Find the verb and circle it.
- Ask who or what is doing the verb. Underline the subject.
- Indicate the predicate with a “squiggly” line.

Remember: the verb forms part of the predicate.

- 21.1 Johnny told her to pass the ball.
21.2 The goalkeeper rushes out.
21.3 The whole team cheered.
21.4 The ball shoots towards me.
21.5 Her dad came to watch her play.

Exercise 22: Find the Subject – Verb – Object

Copy the sentences into your book.

- Find the verb and circle it.
- Ask who or what is doing the verb. Underline the SUBJECT.
- Ask who or what + verb + subject. The answer is your OBJECT. Indicate this with a broken line.

- 22.1 The green frog ate the fly.
22.2 My favourite necklace has pretty gemstones.
22.3 The brown bear slept in a cave.
22.4 The wooden sailboat has an orange sail.
22.5 My sister wore a pretty dress.

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR: TENSES

Tenses

Tenses (cont.)

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES: TENSES

Exercise 23: Using the correct tense

Write down the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 23.1 People (love) watching the monkeys in the zoo.
- 23.2 At the moment the athletes (line) up for the race to start.
- 23.3 We (study) the history of our city last year.
- 23.4 It is 9:00 and we (wait) for the doctor to examine my brother.
- 23.5 While John (run) the race, his friends cheered him on.
- 23.6 It (rain) tomorrow.
- 23.7 I (wonder) what my pet (think) when he (watch) me.
- 23.8 Jack (practise) hockey until five this afternoon.
- 23.9 Last week our teacher (show) us how to analyse a poem.
- 23.10 At that moment the robbers (escape) with the valuable jewels.
- 23.11 Up to now I (finish) three of my assessment tasks.
- 23.12 You can call any time – I (watch) rugby until late tonight.
- 23.13 It (become) cooler tonight.
- 23.14 Yesterday, by six o'clock I (do) my homework.
- 23.15 Bennie (help) his father until the job is done.
- 23.16 The groom (wait) in the isle when the bride arrives.
- 23.17 Unfortunately some animals (neglect) their young.
- 23.18 Tomorrow (be) the best day to go fishing.
- 23.19 After the thieves (stole) the jewels, they drove off in a black van.
- 23.20 She (go) to the library yesterday.

Direct and Indirect Speech (reported speech)

1	2	3
(be) – am/is/are	was/were	been
eat	ate	eaten
sing	sang	sung
kick	kicked	kicked

When you report in the present:

- Your verb stays **the same tense**
- Your **time** indicator stays **the same**

“I am hungry today.”

Susan says that she is hungry today.

“He eats an apple.”

Susan says that he eats an apple.

“He ate an apple last week.”

Susan says that he ate an apple last week.

“He will eat an apple next week.”

Susan says that he will eat an apple next week.

Exercise 24

Report the following sentences starting **Peter says**,

24.1 “I have seen many movies.”

24.2 “This is my favourite song.”

24.3 “My father loves gardening.”

24.4 “Susan is singing a song.”

24.5 “Martin kicked the ball yesterday.”

REPORTED SPEECH II

1	2	3
(be) – am/is/are	was/were	been
eat	ate	eaten
sing	sang	sung
kick	kicked	kicked

past perfect	past	present
had + 3 rd	2 nd	1 st

When you report in the past:

- Your verb moves one tense back
- Your time indicator changes

“I am hungry today.”

Susan said that she was hungry that day.

“He eats an apple .”

Susan said that he ate an apple.

“He ate an apple yesterday.”

Susan said that he had eaten an apple the day before/the previous day.

“He will eat an apple tomorrow.”

Susan said that he would eat an apple the next day/the following day.

Exercise 25

Report the following sentences starting **Peter said**,

25.1 “I have seen many movies.”

25.2 “This is my favourite song.”

25.3 “My father loves gardening.”

25.4 “Susan is singing a song.”

25.5 “Martin kicked the ball yesterday.”

REPORTED SPEECH III

1	2	3
go	went	gone
thank	thanked	thanked
congratulate	congratulated	congratulated
greet	greeted	greeted

“Thank you.” (Tom)

Susan thanks him.

Susan thanked him.

“Congratulations.” (Anne)

Susan congratulates her.

Susan congratulated her.

“Good morning.” (Dad)

Susan greets her father.

Susan greeted her father.

“Are you coming to the party, John?”

“Yes.” (“No.”)

Susan asks/wants to know if he is coming to the party.

John says/replies that he is (not).

Common changes to remember:

- **This – that**
- **These – those**
- **Here - there**
- **Today – that day**
- **Yesterday – the day before/the previous day**
- **Tomorrow – the next day/the following day**

Exercise 26

Report the sentences, starting **Peter says**

26.1 “I was very angry yesterday.”

26.2 “She played my favourite song.”

26.3 “Hello, John.”

Report the sentences, starting **Peter said**

26.4 “Kathy has broken my heart.”

26.5 “We are racing tomorrow.”

26.6 “Congratulations, Paul!”

PRACTICE ACTIVITY: REPORTED SPEECH

Exercise 27

Report the following sentences. Take note of the reporting verb – is it present (says) or past (said).

- 27.1 “Some people are cruel to animals,” Margie says.
- 27.2 “Peter is like that. He kills animals for fun,” Jane replies.
- 27.3 “Does the cat always rub up against your legs like that?” Keith asks.
- 27.4 “Yes, it means that he is hungry,” John replies.
- 27.5 He said, “The athlete is running splendidly.”
- 27.6 “We are mapping out the route for the fun run,” Susan said.
- 27.7 “I am looking forward to our match tomorrow,” Paul said.
- 27.8 “I am proud of you,” he said.
- 27.9 “Thank you,” she said.
- 27.10 “Can I offer you a cup of tea?” asked Peter.

Concord rules

To show how the verb agrees with its subject in person and number:

KNOW THESE CONCORD RULES!

1. Two singular subjects joined by **and** take a plural verb.
Tom and Harry **are** brothers.
2. Two singular subjects separated by **either ... or / neither ... nor** take a singular verb.

Neither Peter **nor** his brother is athletes.

But: S + Pl = Pl **Neither** Peter nor his brothers are . . .

A **singular subject** who has a phrase beginning with **like, with, or as well as** added to it takes a singular verb.

Dick, with two others, **is** going.

Mavis, like her sister, **is** clever.

James, as well as Peter, **is** here.

(Short cut: look at the subject CLOSEST TO THE VERB)

3. The nouns **news, physics, mathematics, politics** take a singular verb.
The news **is** bad.

Measles **is** an infectious disease.

Mathematics **is** taught by Mr Moloji.

Politics **is** a subject I usually avoid.

Darts **is** an interesting game.

4. The nouns **sports, athletics, trousers, shears, scissors, shorts, pliers, pants, clippers, compasses, bellows, pincers, tongs, thanks** take plural verbs.

Our sports **were** held on Friday.

My trousers **are** dirty.

Athletics **are** popular.

The scissors **are** blunt.

Use singular verb with ' A PAIR OF '

A pair of trousers **is** a useful gift.

My pair of compasses **is** lost.

5. In alternative subjects the verb takes the number of the alternative subject nearest.

The captain or **the soldiers are** to die.

Is the boy, or the girls, to be blamed?

6. Expressions such as **each (of), either (of), neither (of), one (of) and words such as every, no-one, anybody, and nobody** take a singular verb.

Each of the boys **has** a pen.

Each **is** different.

Either of the girls **is** available to assist.

Either **is** correct.

Neither of the dogs **is** mine.

Neither **is** missing.

One of the pupils **is** missing.

Not one of the sheep **is** missing.

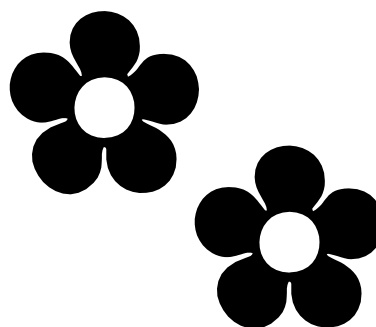
Every pupil **has** passed.

No-one **is** allowed to go.

Somebody **is** making a noise.

Anybody **is** allowed to go.

Nobody **has** gone already!



7. None may take either a singular or a plural verb.

None of us **was** strong enough.

None of us **were** able to do the sum.

8. Some nouns of multitude always take a plural verb.

These cattle **are** my father's.

The people **were** angry.

The poultry **are** doing well.

Animals, such as rats, mice and jackals **do** much harm.

Others such as **Government, Council, Police, company, number, crowd, pack, party** may take either a singular or a plural verb.

a) If such a noun stands for a **single group** it takes a singular verb.

The Government **has** always helped the poor.

The crowd **is** well-behaved.

The Skhosana family **is** rich.

The Police **is** here!

b) When the noun stands for all the **individuals**, who make up the group, it takes plural.

The Government **have** decided to do more for the poor.

The party **have** taken the food to the shelter.

The Body Corporate all **agree** to increase the levy.

A number of people **were** killed in the accident.

9. Care must be taken when the verb stands before the subject.

Yesterday there **were** a table and two chairs in the room.

There **are** children who work very hard.

On the table **are** pencils.

1. The words **heaps** and **lots**, meaning a great lot, are not good English but they are sometimes used. They take a singular verb.

There **is** heaps of time.

There **is** lots to do.

If a plural noun with *of* is used = plural (**plural noun + of = plural**)

There **are** heaps of cups.

There **are** lots of figs on the tree.

11. Much / little = singular

Many / few = plural

There **is** little sugar left!

There **are** many apples on the tree.

Only a few parents **are** at the meeting.

Many boys **play** soccer.

There is not **much** we can do to comfort her now.

There is only a **little** flour in the pantry.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY: CONCORD

Exercise 28: Concord

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 28.1 He and she is/are brother and sister.
- 28.2 Both Tom and Dick is/are going to the cinema.
- 28.3 Fruit is/are healthy.
- 28.4 One of our horses is/are brown.
- 28.5 Our cattle is/are in good condition.
- 28.6 Much money is/are wasted on unnecessary things.
- 28.7 Game is/are plentiful in the Kruger National Park.
- 28.8 Trousers is/are unnecessary.
- 28.9 Some of the boys is/are going to university.
- 28.10 Very few of the people here is/are educated.
- 28.11 Little is/are done to protect the young.
- 28.12 Many of our sheep is/are dying of hunger.
- 28.13 Everybody in our town is/are proud of it!
- 28.14 The picture of the two lions feeding on a buck is/are excellent!
- 28.15 Mathematics is/are not so difficult.
- 28.16 Most of the passengers is/are injured.
- 28.17 Mara and I is/are washing the dishes.
- 28.18 The boy or the girls was/were to be punished.
- 28.19 Each boy was/were doing his best during the game.
- 28.20 Several pupils was/were absent today.

- 28.21 Was/were David or the two girls watering the garden?
- 28.22 Teacher Sue, with two others, was/were planning something.
- 28.23 Either of the parcels was/were too heavy to carry.
- 28.24 The crowd is/are noisy.
- 28.25 He, as well as his family, is/are driving me mad!
- 28.26 My scissors is/are blunt.
- 28.27 Every pupil in Grade 12 has/have passed.
- 28.28 The Government has/have decided to support the poor.
- 28.29 Animals, such as jackals, rats and mice does/do much harm.
- 28.30 None of us was/were strong enough to lift that weight.
- 28.31 No one is/are able to give me the correct answer.
- 28.32 Neither is/are missing.
- 28.33 Every pupil has/have passed matric.
- 28.34 The captain or the soldiers is/are to die.
- 28.35 My pair of compasses is/are lost.
- 28.36 Fish and chips is/are my favourite meal!
- 28.37 Your shorts is/are in the washing machine.
- 28.38 Measles is/are an infectious disease.

Visual Literacy: Advertisements

(paste in notes: English survival guide pp 27-31)

Visual Literacy: Cartoons

(paste in example)

(paste in: types of cartoons)

(paste in: techniques used)

(paste in: irony/pun)

When analysing cartoons or caricatures:

Verbal (words)/ text (writing) look at:

- Font – type and size
- Bold writing
- Punctuation
- Register (kind of words used)

Visual (picture) look at:

- Body language e.g. hands on hips, finger pointing, hunched shoulders etc.
- Facial expression e.g. large eyes (express shock or fear), pursed lips (express anger or irritation) tears (express sadness or frustration) etc.
- Lines that indicate movement e.g. waving arm, running, jumping etc.

Summary

A summary is a shortened version of an original piece of writing. In your exam you will be asked to reduce a text to a summary of about 70-90 words.

A **point-form summary** is a summary of a text that is written as a set of **NUMBERED** sentences.

HOW TO DO A SUMMARY

1. Read the passage (for understanding).
2. Carefully read the instructions:
 - What needs to be summarized
 - Number of words required
3. Read the passage, underlining points you are going to use.
4. Check that you have 7 points.
5. Write the rough draft.
6. Edit:
 - Count words
 - Check spelling, punctuation and other language
7. Write final.

REMEMBER:

- ✓ Be accurate, clear and straightforward
- ✓ Use your own words as far as possible
- ✓ Use full sentences!
- ✓ Leave out examples
- ✓ Leave out figurative expressions
- ✓ Leave out lengthy descriptions
- ✓ Do not use quotations and direct speech
- ✓ Avoid writing in the first person (e.g. I, we, etc.)
- ✓ Rather use the third person voice (e.g. he, she, it, they etc.)
- ✓ When giving instructions, use the second person (e.g. you, your, etc.)

(paste: example summary

1. The Answer Series
2. SMILE – Interactive English
3. X-kit Reference English
4. The English Handbook and Study Guide
5. English in Action
6. Language Basics for Grade 8-12 (DBE guide)
7. English Survival Guide