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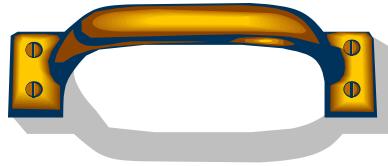
'How to be Top' *English Work Book*

CHAPTER 6

- **DICTIONARY**
- **PREFIXES & SUFFIXES**
- **Forming different word classes**
- **COMPREHENSION (Narcissus)**
- **Revision Tests**
- **WRITING – a diary**

DICTIONARY PRACTICE

- Words are arranged in **alphabetical** order.
- The word we look up is called the **headword**.
- Information about that word is called the **entry**.
- Each page consists of 2 columns. At the top of each a **guide word** is written to indicate the first and last entries on the page.
- Immediately after the head word (in brackets or different font) one is given the **phonetic spelling (phonetic script)** – a set of symbols which indicate **pronunciation**.
- Syllables are indicated by dashes or spaces and stress marks (´) are indicated after the stressed syllable. **pseudonym**, *su´-do-nim*, n. a fictitious name assumed by an author.
- adj. **pseudonym´ous**, bearing a fictitious name, - adv. **pseudonym´ously**.
[Gr. *pseudo-*, false, *onoma*, name.]
- At the end of the entry the, in **square brackets**, we are given the **etymology** or language of origin. **L. = Latin; Fr. = French; Gk or Gr = Greek; O.E. = Old English**. The etymology of *pseudonym* = Greek.
- Abbreviations: **n.** = noun; **adj.** = adjective; **v.** = verb; **v.t.** = transitive verb; **v.i.** = intransitive verb; **adv.** = adverb; **pl.** = plural (indicated for words that do not add *s* or *es*.)
lit. = literal; **fig.** = figurative; **dim.** = diminutive; **esp.** = especially etc.



Exercise 1

hammer

handle, *hand´-l*, v.t. to touch or feel with the hand: to wield, use: to deal (in goods). – n. that part of anything held in the hand: (**fig.**) that of which use is made – a tool, an opportunity. **Hand´-ler**, one who handles: one who trains and uses a dog which works for the police or an armed service: one who holds, controls, or shows off an animal at a show, etc.; **hand´-ling**. – a handle to one’s name, a title; fly off the handle, to lose one’s temper. [O.E. *handiian* – *hand*, a hand.]

Find and write down all the following:

- guide word _____
- headword _____
- the phonetic script _____
- the etymology _____ (Write original language in full.)
- an abbreviated part of speech. _____

Answer these questions:

- f. What is the purpose of the **phonetic script**? _____
- g. Which syllable of the **headword** is stressed? _____
- h. Why has the abbreviation *fig.* got a full stop? _____
- i. Give one figurative meaning of **handle**. _____
- j. What does it mean *to have a handle to one's name*? _____
- k. Write down the **abbreviation** for a transitive verb. _____
- l. Write a sentence using the **literal** meaning of **handle** and **underline the object** of the sentence.

- m. What type of verb is **to touch**? _____
- n. What type of verb is **handling**? _____
- o. What is the function of the apostrophe in *one's temper*? _____

[15]



Exercise 2

adverse / *æd'-v :s* / adj. unfavourable (adverse criticism): harmful (adverse effects). **adver'sity** n. misfortune, distress. [O.F. *avers*; L *ad vertere vers* (turn)].
advert / *æd-v :t'* / n. *colloq.* advertisement. (*abbr.*)
advertise / *æd'-və :taiz* / v. describe and praise (goods etc.) in public medium to promote sales: make generally known; ask for by notice in newspaper etc. [F *avetir*]

- a. What is the purpose of the lettering after each headword? _____
- b. What is this lettering called? _____
- c. On which syllable is the stress place in **adverse**? _____
- d. On which syllable is the **stress** place in **adversity**? _____
- e. What is the **etymology** of **adverse**? _____

- f. Why does *advert* not have its etymology in [] at the end? _____
- g. What is colloq. short for? _____
- h. What is abbr. short for? _____
- i. What part of speech is **advertise**? _____
- j. How do the Americans spell **advertise**? _____
- k. **advertise** - Give:
the present participle _____
the infinitive _____
the perfect tense _____
- l. What is the etymology of **advertise**? _____
- m. There are 3 meanings given for **advertise**. Use the middle one in a sentence of your own.

[15]

Exercise 3



Answer the questions based on the cartoon above by referring to the dictionary entry below:

child *n.* (*pl.* *chi'ldren* *pr.* *chi-*) 1. Young human being, boy or girl; unborn or newborn human being (with ~, pregnant); person who has not reached age of discretion; childish person; this ~, (*sl.*) I, me. 2. Son or daughter (at any age) of (or 2. my etc.), offspring; descendant (lit. or fig.), follower, or adherent of (Children of ISRAEL; child of nature, of WRATH, of God, of the Devil); product of. 3. ~'birth, *n.* (arch.) ~'bed, parturition; ~ care, local authority's care of children temporarily deprived of normal home life; ~ guidance, supervision of children's welfare; --minder, one who takes care of child esp. in absence of mother; --proof, not able to be operated or damaged by child; ~'s play, easy task. 4. Hence ~'LESS, ~'LY¹ (poet.), *adjs.* [OE *cild* f. **kiltham*]

Childe *n.* (arch.) Youth of noble birth (*Childe Harold, Roland*). [var. of prec.]

Chi'ldermas *n.* (arch.) Festival of Holy Innocents, 28 Dec. [OE *cilderamsesse* (*cildra* gen. pl. of *cild* CHILD, *maesse* MASS¹)]

childhood (-d-h-) *n.* State of being a child; time from birth to puberty; second ~, dotage. [OE *cildhad* (as CHILD, -HOOD)]

childish *a.* Of or proper to a child; puerile, unsuitable for a grown person; hence ~LY² *adv.*, ~NESS *n.* [OE *cildisc* (as CHILD, -ISH¹)]

childlike *a.* Having good qualities of child, as innocence, frankness, etc. [f. CHILD + -LIKE]

children. See CHILD.

You will notice that this dictionary does not supply phonetic script. NOTE all answers are found in the dictionary entries.

- a. Fill in the words that have been deleted from the cartoon.
- 2.1 _____
- 2.2 _____
- 2.3 _____ /3/
- b. Find a **noun agent** formed from *child* in the entry. _____ /1/
- c. Write down the headword that is the **adjective** formed from *child*. _____ /1/
- d. Write down only the stressed syllable in *children*. _____ /1/
- e. What does the phrase *with child* mean? _____ /1/
- f. Does *child* always mean a young person? Quote to support your answer. NO /1/
- _____
- g. *Children of ISRAEL* Why has *Children* been given a capital letter? _____ /1/
- h. Write out in full the following abbreviations:
- sl. _____
- etc. _____
- lit. _____
- fig. _____
- arch. _____
- esp. _____
- poet. _____
- var. _____ /8/
- i. Look at the headword **childhood**.
- What does *second childhood* mean? _____
- Give another word from the same entry that means the same thing. _____ /2/
- j. Which phrase, under the headword **child**, describes a very evil person? _____ /1/

PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

English words can have three parts:

PREFIX + ROOT + SUFFIX		
un	reason	able
tele	scope	
	hope	less

PREFIXES

* **NOT** = **un** (unfortunate); **dis** (disagree); **n** (never); **mis** (misfortune); **in** (incorrect); **im** (impossible, **non** (nonsense).

* NUMBERS	1 - mono, uni	monorail, monochrome, unicycle, unit,
	2 - bi	bicycle, binoculars
	3 - tri	tricycle, triangle.
	4 - quad	quadrangle, quadruple.
	5 - penta	pentagon, pentathlon.
	6 - hexa, sex, ses	hexagon, sextet, sextant, sestet..
	7 - sept	septuagenarian.
	8 - octa	octagon, octopus, octogenarian.
	9 - none	nonagenarian, nonet (music for 9 instruments)
	10 - deca	decade.
	1/2 - semi, hemi, demi	semi-circle, hemisphere, demigod.



*

tele = far	telescope, telephone	trans = across	transmit, translate
sub = below	subzero, submarine	de = down/away	descend, depressed
contra = against	contradict, contraception	ex = out of/former	export, ex-wife
fore = before	forecast, foretell	re = again	revise, return
in/im = in	include, import	poly = many	polygamy, polygon
post = after	postpone, post-war	co = together,	co-operate, colleague
pre = before	prepare, prefix, preclude	hyper = too/over	hyperventilate, hyperthermia
homo = same	homosexual, homogenous	ad = to/change	adhesive, adjust
bio = life	biology, biodegradable	mini = small	minimum, miniskirt
macro = big	macro-economics	maxi = greatest/most	maximum
micro = small	microscope, micro-organism	extra = beyond	extraordinary, Extraterrestrial
inter = between	interaction, intercourse	anti = against	antidote, antibiotic

Exercise 1 Fill in prefixes taken from any supplied above.

- a. _____ considerate
 b. _____ lingual
 c. _____ husband
 d. _____ mariner
 e. _____ sense
 f. _____ angle
 g. _____ fortune
 h. _____ destination
 i. _____ glot (one who speaks many languages)
 j. _____ circle.

[10]

SUFFIXES * Their job is usually to **change one part of speech/word class to another.**

[act = verb – actor = noun; child = noun – childish = adjective]

* However they can also have **meaning**

[less = without - speechless; ful = full of – hopeful]

Some suffixes forming **nouns**:

er = **writer, engineer**
 eer = profiteer
 or = **professor, contractor**
 ar = **bursar, vicar**
 ant = **defendant, discordant**
 ment = **encouragement**
 dom = **kingdom, freedom**
 ary = **missionary, adversary**

ist = **specialist, herbalist**
 age = **orphanage, breakage**
 ness = **bitterness, happiness**
 ry = **Jewry, rivalry**
 hood = **childhood, brotherhood**
 ty = **safety**
 ure = **failure, scripture**
 tion = **action, manipulation**

Exercise 2 Change to nouns:

- a. hilarious _____
 b. pilgrim _____
 c. sculpt _____
 d. provoke _____
 e. warm _____



[5]

Some suffixes forming **adjectives**:

ish = **childish**
 ern = **modern**, **northern**
 able = **loveable**, **reasonable**
 ly = **lovely**, **unruly**
 ible = **terrible**, **horrible**

en = **wooden**, **golden**
 ous = **murderous**, **envious**
 less = **useless**, **careless**
 ful = **beautiful**, **youthful**

Exercise 3 Form adjectives from:

- safety _____
- conclusion _____
- ridicule _____
- criticize _____
- fun _____

[5]

Forming **adverbs** – usually add **ly** = **calmly**, **hopefully** / **ward** **eastward**

Exercise 4 Form adverbs from:

- strong _____
- heavy _____
- safety _____
- incredible _____
- danger _____

[5]

Some suffixes forming **verbs**:

ise = **criticise** **NOTE verbs** always end in *ise* - **nouns** always end in *ice*
 ize = **mechanize**, **computerize**
 fy = **satisfy**, **horrify**, **beautify**
 en = **sharpen**, **strengthen**

Exercise 5 Form verbs from:

- strength _____
- wide _____
- energy _____

d. practice _____

e. grateful _____

[5]

Exercise 6 Using suffixes change each of the following words into the part of speech required.
[e.g. exhausted (noun) = exhaustion] Tip – sometimes there is no need for a suffix.

a. generous (noun) _____

f. peace (adj.) _____

b. choose (noun) _____

g. jealousy (adv.) _____

c. antique (adj.) _____

h. scandal (adj.) _____

d. straight (verb) _____

i. satisfaction (verb) _____

e. pursue (noun) _____

j. sincerely (noun) _____

[10]

Exercise 7 Complete the following table:

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
mechanics	mechanical	Mechanise	Mechanically
	dangerous		
		Beautify	
			Helpfully
reality			
	just		
			Noticeably
courage			
	noble		
freedom			
		honour	
		talk	
picture			
			Angrily
		imperil	
	soft		
	pleasant		
	clear		
		cleanse	
memory			
authority			

[20]



NARCISSUS

In ancient Greece a child was born who was named Narcissus by his parents. The blind prophet, Tiresias, prophesied that he would live to a ripe old-age, provided that he never knew himself. His parents did not understand what this meant until they saw how handsome Narcissus became. They removed all mirrors from their house so that he could never see himself. However, other people saw and admired him and complimented him on his looks and so he became very vain. Girls fell in love with him on sight. Because he had so many admirers he felt he had no need to treat people well. He cared only for himself and did not mind whose heart he broke. When one girl swore she would kill herself if Narcissus were not kinder to her, he sent her a sword and the poor girl killed herself with it! Narcissus was so arrogant that he did not even fear the gods and that was his biggest mistake.

One day, while hunting alone in the forest, he met the nymph, Echo, a charming spirit who lived in the valleys, rivers and mountains. Hera, Queen of the gods, had cursed poor Echo for singing so sweetly that she had been distracted and had not noticed that her husband, Zeus, was enjoying himself with another nymph. Furious, Hera had put a spell on Echo so that she could only use her sweet voice to repeat the last few words other people said. When she saw Narcissus, Echo fell hopelessly in love with him. Narcissus, of course, ignored her and, because she could not speak, she followed him, desperately trying to find a way to show her love.

Eventually, Narcissus turned and said, "I suppose you've also fallen in love with me? Well, forget it. I don't love you."
"Love you!" Echo replied.

"I don't care," Narcissus said. "If you were Aphrodite herself I wouldn't care for you."

"Care for you!" Echo cried.

"Are you deaf? I don't care for you. Go away!"

"Away!" moaned Echo. Realising it was no use following him, she wandered off into the mountains where she found a cave to live in where she pined away, getting thinner and thinner until she died and only her voice was left. It can still be heard in the mountains.

Meanwhile, Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty, had heard Narcissus talking to Echo and was very angry. She put a curse on him that would make him fall in love with himself. On his way home, Narcissus knelt down beside a crystal clear pool to drink, for he was hot and thirsty. In the water, he saw his own face looking at him and immediately fell in love with it. He sat staring at his reflection which smiled when he smiled, but disappeared when he tried to touch it. So, he sat by the pool, very still, not bearing to leave such a beautiful creature. His parents searched for him everywhere and, when they found him, they tried to persuade him to go home with them. He wouldn't, nor would he eat or drink because his heart was broken. The boy in the pool would not speak to him or let him touch him and Narcissus was experiencing what he had put all those poor girls through. His love for his reflection was too strong. He could not leave the pool.

He pined and faded away until, eventually, Aphrodite took pity on him and turned him into a flower – the Narcissus flower - which still grows on the banks of still pools and leans out over the water, staring at its reflection.

1. Name the 3 gods in this story and say who they were. /3/
2. What do you think we mean when we call someone narcissistic? /1/
3. Do you think Narcissus' great beauty was a curse or a blessing?
Give two reasons for your answer. /3/
4. What is a *prophet*? /1/
5. Write the homophone (same pronunciation – different spelling) for *prophet*. /1/
6. Give the noun formed from the verb *prophesy*. /1/
7. Give another verb (not in the text) that also begins with *p* and means *prophesy*. /1/
8. Do you know the name of the mountain on which the gods lived? /1/
9. Humans are mortal (they will die eventually) but gods do not. They never die.
By adding a prefix, change mortal to its opposite/antonym. /1/
10. Find a synonym in the text for *vain*. /1/
11. Narcissus sent a sword to a girl who killed herself with it. What is killing oneself called? /1/
12. What does this action of Narcissus tell us about his character? /1/

13. Give the antonym of *hopeless* by changing the suffix. /1/
 14. Echo fell *hopelessly in love with* Narcissus. Give two reasons why her love was hopeless. /2/
 15. What became of Narcissus? /1/
 [20]

Revision Test 1.

- a. Complete the idioms: Hell hath no fury like a _____ /1/
 Pride comes before _____ /1/
- b. Give the reason for the apostrophes in:
 Narcissus' reflection _____
 You've fallen in love with me. _____ /2/
- c. *reflection* Form an adjective _____, verb _____ /2/
- d. Write in reported speech:
 "I don't care for you," Narcissus said. _____
 "I found Narcissus. He was sitting beside a pool." _____ /2/
- e. Give the noun _____ and adverb _____
 formed from *thirsty*. /2/

[10]

Revision Test 2



- a. Does the patient have a problem? Explain. /3/
-
- b. Write sentences in the table below using *bore* as the part of speech indicated each time.

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	SENTENCE
bore	Noun	

bore	Noun homophone	
bore	Verb past tense	
boar	Noun	
boring	Present participle	
bored	Past participle	
Boredom	Abstract noun	

[7]

Test 3 Change to nouns: a. innocent _____

b. allow _____

Change to verbs: c. rehearsal _____

d. character _____

Change to adjectives: e. theatre _____

f. poetry _____

Change to adverb; g. appreciate _____

[7]

Keeping a DIARY

- In a diary you **record** daily, or at irregular intervals, **things that have happened** during the day and your **feelings and thoughts** concerning them.
- It is not written for public scrutiny. You are actually writing to yourself and can therefore write exactly what you want to. However, as an exercise for an English teacher, you should write **good, Standard English** as far as possible.
- Each entry should have the date at the top (right is good) and be **written at the end of the day**. Your diary entry **cannot end**, for example, *I was so tired that I fell asleep immediately*.
Rather: *I am so tired now I am sure I shall fall asleep immediately I put out the light.*

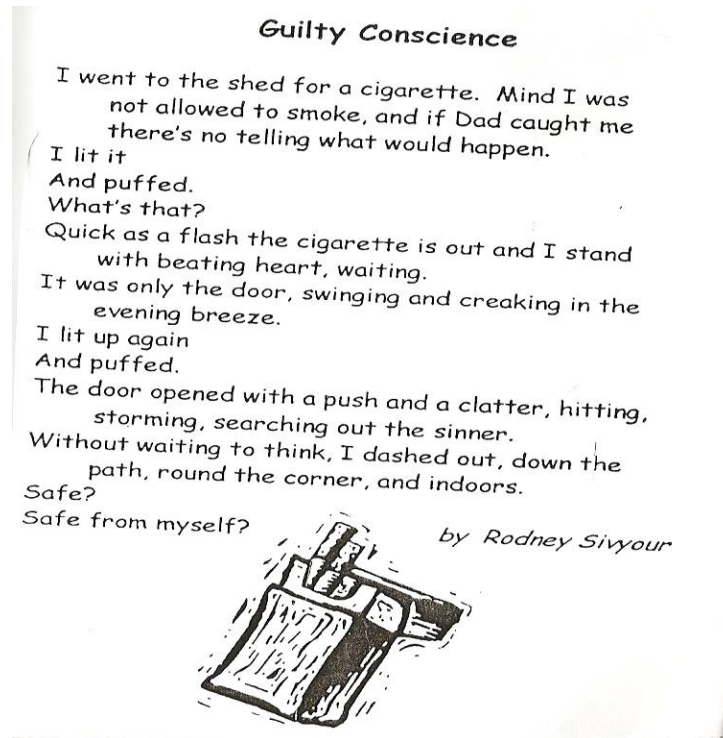
Monday 30 January 2009

Dear Diary

Fantastic! Matric results came out today and guess what? I passed with distinction! My aggregate is easily high enough to guarantee my place in the science faculty at UCT. I could barely sleep last night worrying and was up and about before sunrise. I phoned Jake at 4.30, expecting an irate response from a guy who loves his sleep, but he too was wide awake. We agreed to meet at the lake in 20 minutes and did a 10 km run together to fill in the hours before we could go to school and

This has been the best day of my life and even though I've been awake for 19 hours, I don't feel like going to bed at all.

Goodnight!



Write an entry in your diary about the day you and a friend decided to experiment with smoking. [20]