



education

Department of  
Education  
FREE STATE PROVINCE

**ENGLISH**  
**GRADE 7**  
**TERM 3: HANDOUT**  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade 7 \_\_\_\_\_

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## Noun Types

# Types of Nouns + Examples

### Proper Noun

A specific person, place, thing, or idea

*Example:* Disneyland

### Common Noun

A general person, place, thing, or idea

*Example:* park

### Singular Noun

Exactly one of a noun

*Example:* puppy

### Plural Noun

More than one of a noun

*Example:* flowers

### Compound Noun

Two or more words that create one noun

*Example:* toothpaste

### Countable Noun

Can be counted

*Example:* book

### Uncountable Noun

Cannot be counted

*Example:* sand

### Concrete Noun

Can be seen, felt, heard, smelled, or tasted

*Example:* salt

### Abstract Noun

Cannot be seen, felt, heard, smelled, or tasted

*Example:* freedom

### Possessive Noun

A noun that owns something

*Example:* country's

### Collective Noun

A group of things

*Example:* family

<https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/nouns/types-of-nouns.html>

## Exercise

### 1. Underline the common nouns in each sentence.

1. I loved staying at your house this week. (2)
2. I am lucky to spend time with my grandparents. (2)
3. We saw one crocodile in the river. (2)
4. I enjoyed going to the park to play on the playground. (2)
5. We ate burgers and chips. (2)
6. I hope we can visit the aquarium to see the fish and the penguins. (3)
7. The boys will enjoy themselves. (1)
8. Please close the door. (1)

### 2. Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences.

1. July is often the coldest month in winter.
2. One day Tefo Lebitsa saw the forty thieves hiding in a cave.
3. Shawn and Ashley are going to the beach for a swim.
4. Mr Lee is reading a book.
5. "I am your fairy godmother," said the old lady to Cinderella.
6. Uncle Mike is a lawyer.
7. Next Tuesday is a public holiday.
8. Many children enjoyed the movie Lion King.

## Singular and Plural nouns

### 8 Rules for Plural Nouns

<p><b>1</b> Add s to form the plural of most nouns</p> <p>dog = dogs computer = computers</p>	<p><b>2</b> If the word ends in s, x, z, ch or sh add es</p> <p>fox = foxes branch = branches</p>
<p><b>3</b> If the word ends in y Change the y to i and add es</p> <p>baby = babies puppy = puppies</p>	<p><b>4</b> If the word ends in f or fe Change the f to an v and add es</p> <p>knife = knives hoof = hooves</p>
<p><b>5</b> If the word ends in y and has a vowel before it add s</p> <p>donkey = donkeys boy = boys</p>	<p><b>6</b> If the word ends in a consonant before an o add es</p> <p>potato = potatoes tomato = tomatoes</p>
<p><b>7</b> Some nouns don't change when they become plural</p> <p>sheep deer</p>	<p><b>8</b> Some nouns have a new spelling when they become plural</p> <p>mouse = mice child = children</p>

### 2. Singular & Plural nouns

Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. book : _____  | 3. day : _____ |
| 2. table : _____ | 4. car : _____ |

Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. watch : _____ | 4. quiz: _____  |
| 2. fox : _____   | 5. class: _____ |
| 3. glass : _____ | 6. bus : _____  |

Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. baby : _____   | 4. Party : _____      |
| 2. body : _____   | 5. dictionary : _____ |
| 3. monkey : _____ | 6. city : _____       |

Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. calf : _____ | 4. dwarf: _____ |
| 2. hoof : _____ | 5. thief: _____ |
| 3. elf : _____  | 6. loaf : _____ |

**Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.**

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. tooth : _____ | 4. person : _____ |
| 2. child : _____ | 5. foot : _____   |
| 3. man : _____   | 6. mouse: _____   |

**Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.**

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. potato : _____ | 7. deer: _____     |
| 2. goose : _____  | 8. ox: _____       |
| 3. tomato : _____ | 9. mosquito: _____ |
| 4. house : _____  | 10. sheep: _____   |
| 5. cherry : _____ | 11. hero: _____    |
| 6. moose : _____  | 12. box: _____     |

**Complete the sentences with the right plural of the words in brackets.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (girl) are happy because they have got new \_\_\_\_\_ (dress).
2. These are the \_\_\_\_\_ (direction) to school.
3. Tina has \_\_\_\_\_ (sweet).
4. My mother has \_\_\_\_\_ (mango) for me.
5. My reading \_\_\_\_\_ (glass) are at home.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (child) are late for school.
7. They are in ten \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph).
8. I made many \_\_\_\_\_ (wish) on my birthday.
9. I have many \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) at school.
10. My teacher bought ten new \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary) for the class.

**Change the following sentences to singular.**

1. Paws are to cats as feet are to humans.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Keys are to doors as passwords are to computers.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Girls are to boys as women are to men.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Geese are to flocks as dogs are to packs.  
\_\_\_\_\_

<b>Gender Nouns</b>	
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
1. Author	
2. Giant	
3. Tutor	
4. Host	
5. actor	
6. poet	
7. Waiter	
8. Director	
9. Master	
10. God	
11. governor	
12. Man-servant	
13. Doctor	
14. Bull-calf	
15. Headmaster	
16. Landlord	
17. He-goat	

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
heir	heiress
manager	manageress
nephew	niece
father	mother
son	daughter
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
king	queen
prince	princess

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
landlord	landlady
host	hostess
steward	stewardess
waiter	waitress
actor	actress
gentleman	lady
wizard	witch
policeman	policewoman
bridegroom	bride

## Adjectives (Comparative and superlative)

### Adjective

An adjective gives more information about a noun or pronoun by answering one of these questions.

<b>What kind?</b> blue car long rope tall person big house	<b>Which one?</b> this town last week the second day the other woman	<b>How many?</b> one second three boys few cars several people
------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Adjectives have three different forms to show degrees of comparison.

**Positive degree** is the base form of the adjective; it does not show comparison.

For example: The *tall* boy.

**Comparative degree** is the form an adjective takes to compare two things. For example: Ken is *taller* than Bob.

**Superlative degree** is the form an adjective takes to compare three or more things. For example: Ken is the *tallest* boy in the class.

### Irregular adjectives

You will have to memorize these.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good (well)	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much, many	more	most
far	farther, further	farthest
late	later	last, latest
old	older, elder	older, oldest



# Adjectives - Degrees- comparison

1. My knife is \_\_\_\_\_ enough to cut an apple. [Shaper /Sharp]
2. What a \_\_\_\_\_ boy you are ! [smart /smartest]
3. An elephant is the \_\_\_\_\_ land animal [bigger /biggest]
4. Vijayawada is the \_\_\_\_\_ city in our state. [clean /cleanest]
5. This chair is \_\_\_\_\_ than that [comfortable/more comfortable]
6. Raju can solve the \_\_\_\_\_ problem [most difficult /more difficult ]
7. Rose is a \_\_\_\_\_ flower [beautiful / most beautiful]
8. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ than my brother [clever /cleverer]
9. Apples are \_\_\_\_\_ than chips [cheap /cheaper]
10. Elephants are \_\_\_\_\_ than bears [bigger/biggest]
11. Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ than silver [expensive / more expensive]
12. Bikes are \_\_\_\_\_ than cars. [slowest / slower]
13. I am \_\_\_\_\_ at English than my brother [good /better]
14. My friend is \_\_\_\_\_ than me. [taller /tallest]
15. Sunny is \_\_\_\_\_ than Bunny [thin /thinner]
16. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ than Tom's father. [stronger/strongest]
17. The tiger is \_\_\_\_\_ than a fox [heavy /heavier]
18. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday. [hot /hotter]

## Direct and Indirect Speech

### Indirect Speech

Indirect speech can also be called reported speech. This is used when a person explains what someone else said but does not use the exact words spoken. NO quotation marks are used. It is written in past tense, and pronouns are changed to help the sentence make sense.

EG: "I need to find my phone," said Mrs Dlamini.

Becomes: *Mrs Dlamini said that she needed to find her phone.*

"Get out of my room!" shouted Simon.

Becomes: *Simon shouted at me to get out of his room.*

OR: *Simon shouted that I must get out of his room.*

### Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct speech shows the exact words spoken by someone. Quotation marks or inverted commas are used to show the actual words spoken.

Eg:

Quotation marks  
Or inverted commas

Verb showing how the words  
were said in a lower case letter

**"Did you hear that noise?"** asked Emily.

The first word spoken in  
Quotation marks has a  
Capital letter

The exact words spoken go inside the  
quotation marks.

Sometimes the unspoken words come before the spoken words.

Eg:

Sentence starts with  
A capital letter

Spoken words start with a  
capital letter

Punctuation is inside  
quotation marks.

**Emily asked, "Did you hear that noise?"**

Unspoken words are  
Separated from spoken  
Words by a comma

The exact words spoken go inside the  
quotation marks

### **From Direct to Indirect**

**Change the following sentences into indirect speech. Use the example to help you, and remember to use PAST tense, and NO inverted commas.**

e.g: Dad said, "You will miss the bus." Dad said that I would miss the bus.

1. The coach said, "We have to practice our routine."
2. "I've lost my keys," said Mrs Dlamini.
3. "Has anyone found a bunch of keys?" asked Miss Marx.
4. "You can stay over at my house," suggested John.
5. "You must try harder, or you will never pass Grade 7," advised Karabo's dad.
6. "Have you seen my black and white soccer boots?" asked Joe.
7. Sam said, "I used to be the fastest runner in primary school."
8. Miss Chaka said, "I am sure that you are hiding the rats!"

### **From Indirect to Direct**

**Change these sentences into direct speech. Remember to use inverted commas!**

e.g. Shannon said that she was tired. "I am tired," said Shannon.

1. Kamo and Thato said that they were very sorry for not doing homework.
2. Pele said that her presentation was ready.
3. The driver remarked that it would be a long ride.
4. Thato said that he would not be able to play.
5. Tshepiso asked if I was going to Northgate.
6. Keketso said that the paper was hers.
7. Mrs Dlamini said that she would be right back.
8. Simon explained that he was going home to study.

## Roots, suffixes and prefixes

- A **root word** is the form of a word with no prefix or suffix. We make new words from root words by adding prefixes and suffixes. For example, the root word for *tricycle* would be *cycle*.
- A **prefix** is a group of letters that go in front of a root word to change its meaning.
- A **suffix** is a group of letters that go after a root word to change its meaning.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
un-	not, opposite of	unhappy
re-	again, back	return
in-, im-, ir-, ill-	not, opposite of	indirect
dis-	not, opposite of	discover
en-, em-	cause to	enjoy
non-	not, opposite of	nonfiction
in-, im	in or into	inside
over-	too much, above	overgrown
mis-	wrongly	mistake
sub-	under, lower	submarine
pre-	before	prepared
inter-	between, among	international
fore-	before	foresee
de-	opposite of, down	descent
trans-	across	transport
super-	above, beyond	supermarket
semi-	half	semicircle
anti-	against	antiwar
mid-	middle	midnight
under-	too little, below	underfed

## Use prefixes to form the opposites of these words

1. honest - \_\_\_\_\_
2. possible - \_\_\_\_\_
3. literate - \_\_\_\_\_
4. capable - \_\_\_\_\_
5. legal - \_\_\_\_\_
6. employment - \_\_\_\_\_
7. do - \_\_\_\_\_
8. correct - \_\_\_\_\_
9. appear - \_\_\_\_\_
10. dress - \_\_\_\_\_
11. complete - \_\_\_\_\_
12. safe - \_\_\_\_\_

## Suffix Word Mat

<https://themumeducates.com>

able	ation	ible	cial	tial	cious	tious
<u>acceptable</u>	<u>accusation</u>	<u>audible</u>	<u>antisocial</u>	<u>confidential</u>	<u>gracious</u>	<u>ambitious</u>
<u>achievable</u>	<u>agitation</u>	<u>horrible</u>	<u>artificial</u>	<u>essential</u>	<u>spacious</u>	<u>cautious</u>
<u>adorable</u>	<u>allegation</u>	<u>terrible</u>	<u>beneficial</u>	<u>impartial</u>	<u>vicious</u>	<u>infectious</u>
<u>affordable</u>	<u>anticipation</u>	<u>responsible</u>	<u>commercial</u>	<u>substantial</u>	<u>delicious</u>	<u>nutritious</u>
<u>agreeable</u>	<u>authorisation</u>	<u>possible</u>	<u>crucial</u>	<u>circumstantial</u>	<u>malicious</u>	<u>fictitious</u>
<u>applicable</u>	<u>celebration</u>	<u>edible</u>	<u>facial</u>	<u>evidential</u>	<u>conscious</u>	<u>superstitious</u>
<u>available</u>	<u>civilisation</u>	<u>reversible</u>	<u>special</u>	<u>influential</u>	<u>precious</u>	<u>repetitious</u>
<u>avoidable</u>	<u>population</u>	<u>invincible</u>	<u>official</u>	<u>celestial</u>	<u>suspicious</u>	<u>pretentious</u>
<u>bearable</u>	<u>application</u>	<u>accessible</u>	<u>superficial</u>	<u>martial</u>	<u>atrocious</u>	<u>scrumptious</u>
<u>beatable</u>	<u>consideration</u>	<u>admissible</u>	<u>commercial</u>	<u>multipotential</u>	<u>ferocious</u>	<u>contentious</u>
<u>believable</u>	<u>toleration</u>	<u>collectible</u>	<u>financial</u>	<u>confidential</u>	<u>judicious</u>	<u>unambitious</u>
<u>breakable</u>	<u>education</u>	<u>credible</u>	<u>provincial</u>	<u>precedential</u>	<u>tenacious</u>	<u>ostentatious</u>
<u>calculable</u>	<u>duration</u>	<u>irresponsible</u>	<u>unsocial</u>	<u>prudential</u>	<u>luscious</u>	<u>fractious</u>
<u>capable</u>	<u>hesitation</u>	<u>irresistible</u>	<u>racial</u>	<u>confidential</u>	<u>semiconscious</u>	<u>adventitious</u>
<u>cartable</u>	<u>vibration</u>	<u>negligible</u>	<u>judicial</u>	<u>residential</u>	<u>audacious</u>	<u>expeditious</u>
<u>catchable</u>	<u>reputation</u>	<u>flexible</u>	<u>glacial</u>	<u>initial</u>		
<u>changeable</u>	<u>preparation</u>	<u>digestible</u>	<u>infomercial</u>	<u>spatial</u>		
<u>charitable</u>	<u>situation</u>	<u>sensible</u>	<u>antisocial</u>	<u>substantial</u>		
<u>checkable</u>	<u>starvation</u>	<u>visible</u>	<u>nonofficial</u>	<u>sequential</u>		
<u>coachable</u>	<u>registration</u>	<u>tangible</u>	<u>uncommercial</u>	<u>intelligent</u>		
<u>comfortable</u>	<u>relation</u>	<u>permissible</u>	<u>unsocial</u>	<u>differential</u>		
<u>comparable</u>	<u>relaxation</u>	<u>divisible</u>	<u>nonjudicial</u>	<u>existential</u>		

# Punctuation

●	<b>FULL STOP</b>	●
Used to end a sentence. <u>Example</u> He went to town.		
Used after an abbreviation <u>Example</u> President = Pres.		
?	<b>QUESTION MARK</b>	?
Appears at the end of a question. <u>Example</u> Who left the gate open? Where did you hide the ring? Did you eat?		
<b>EXCLAMATION MARK !</b>		
Appears at the end of an exclamation, i.e. a sentence that shows strong emotions or feelings. <u>Example</u> Help! Don't run! Stop!		
,	<b>COMMA</b>	,
Used to separate items on a list. <u>Example</u> Dad bought pens, books, erasers and glue. (there is no comma before <i>and</i> )		
Shows additional information. <u>Example</u> Ronaldo, the famous soccer player, scored the winning goal. (brackets or dashes can also be used to show additional informational)		
Placed before and after certain conjunctions. <u>Example</u> He went to town, but forgot to buy his shoes. Example: Nevertheless, she will make up for her mistake.		
Used after introductory words in direct speech. <u>Example</u> Bill said, "I will meet her." Joanne asked, "Can I come with?"		
Used to separate repeated words in a sentence. <u>Example</u> Whatever you want to say, say it now.		
●	<b>COLON</b>	●
Introduces a list of items. <u>Example</u> The following are harmful to our planet: pollution, poaching and global warming.		
Introduces a quotation. <u>Example</u> Nelson Mandela said: "It was a long walk to freedom."		
Used in script writing (dialogue or plays). A colon follows the speaker. Jason: Where did you go? Ben: I went to look for the boat.		

## Ellipsis ...

The three ellipsis dots indicate that a sentence is incomplete or that something has been omitted.

Example: He walked to the edge of the cliff and ...

You'd better give my money or else ...




Write the punctuation mark and its label. *E.g. , = comma*

Punctuation mark	Role
1.	Shows the exact words spoken in direct speech.
2.	Usually used to show that something else follows, such as a list or example.
3.	Separate items in a list.
4.	Comes at the end of a question.
5.	Marks a short pause in a sentence and assists to make the meaning clear.
6.	Indicates an incomplete thought, still to continue.
7.	Usually at the end of a sentence
8.	Are mainly used to separate off information that isn't essential to the meaning of the rest of the sentence.
9.	Used in dialogue format to separate the speaker from the words spoken or to show possession
10.	To join words or to separate syllables
11.	Comes at the end of an exclamation sentence

Fill in the capital letters and correct punctuation.

1. put that down
2. sam and joel are going to town
3. what time does the concert start
4. help im stuck
5. when did mrs majola start teaching
6. the smith family are going to durban in July
7. we have the following homework maths english geography and science.
8. these are my favourite foods hamburgers bacon and eggs pizza and curry and rice.

## Tenses

<h1>PAST</h1>	
	<p>The past tense of a verb tells that something already happened.</p> <p>Example: I ate the apple.</p>
<h1>PRESENT</h1>	
	<p>The present tense of a verb tells that something is happening now.</p> <p>Example: The apple tastes good.</p>
<h1>FUTURE</h1>	
	<p>The future tense of a verb tells that something will happen in the future.</p> <p>Example: I will eat that apple soon.</p>

Change the sentences to the tenses stated.

1. Peter goes to rugby practice. - Past & Future

---

---

2. The boys play well. - Past & Future:

---

---

3. The boy ate too many sweets. - Present & Future:

---

---

4. I washed my car. - Present & Future:

---

---



5. The police search for the robbers. - Past & Future:

---

---

6. Mary loves pizza. - Past & Future:

---

---

7. I shall dry my hair. - Present & Past:

---

---

8. We shall go to bed. - Present & Past:

---

---

9. Dad went to work. - Present & Future:

---

---


10. Dad ate his breakfast. - Present & Future:

---

---

## Sentence Types

# Sentence Structures

<b>Simple</b>	Sally kicks the ball.	
<b>Compound</b>	He is rich, yet he is humble.	
<b>Complex</b>	Although he's kind, I don't like him.	
<b>Compound-Complex</b>	Because I studied hard, I passed the exam, and I was so happy.	

### Complex Sentences with relative clauses.

A complex sentence combines an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence always has a subordinating conjunction (after, although, because, since, when) or a relative pronoun (that, which, who).

#### **Underline the relative clauses in the following sentences.**

1. Peter, who plays soccer, scored two goals.
2. This sandwich has peanut butter in it, which I am allergic to.
3. The adventurer kept to safety when the boulder hurtled towards him.
4. We have lots of cousins who live in Welkom.
5. I want to live in a house that has a fireplace.
6. "Can I have a pencil that I borrowed you yesterday?" asked Rachel.
7. After he got home, my father read us a story.
8. The baby elephant followed its mother because the lion was very close.

## Active and Passive Voice

**Active Voice:** When an activity performed by the subject is communicated by the action word, it is an active voice. Dynamic voice is utilized when more clear connection and lucidity are needed between the subject and the action word.

**Passive Voice:** When the activity communicated by the action word is gotten by the subject, it is a passive voice. Passive voice is utilized when the practitioner of the activity isn't known and the focal point of the sentence is on the activity and not the subject.

### Active Voice Examples

Mohan sings a song

Sita reads a book

He writes a letter

She plays cricket

He sells book

I have made some tea

### Passive Voice Examples

A song is sung by Mohan

A book is read by Sita

A letter is written by him

Cricket is played by her

Books are sold by him

Tea has been made by me

### Change the following sentences from active to passive voice.

1. They will punish him.
2. He is painting my office today.
3. She bought this camera in Pretoria.
4. Mosquitoes were eating me alive.
5. They took my puppy away from me.
6. They always make promises.
7. He delivers mail every morning.
8. The police are investigating the cause of accident.
9. We will hold the meeting tomorrow.
10. I have completed my homework.

## Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech	Definition	Words	Examples
<b>Noun</b>	Used to name a person, place, thing, or idea.	California, man, park, Tom, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When my <b>dad</b> was a <b>kid</b>, he had polio.</li> <li>2. <b>Tom</b> was sitting here an hour ago.</li> <li>3. Jack used to visit the park daily in the morning.</li> </ol>
<b>Pronoun</b>	Used to replace the name of person, place, thing or an idea.	He, she, it, they, this, these, that, those, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tom is a hard-working boy. <b>He</b> often does his work on time.</li> <li>2. Tina likes cooking. <b>She</b> is a chef also.</li> <li>3. Bob and Jack work in this office. <b>They</b> are good friends.</li> </ol>
<b>Verb</b>	A verb expresses what the subject does.	leave, do, work, put, eat, show, replace	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. She <b>left</b> the room In the meantime.</li> <li>2. He <b>put</b> it back in the fridge.</li> <li>3. Jackson is <b>eating</b> apples.</li> </ol>
<b>Adverb</b>	Used to describe verb, adverb, or adjective.	always, silently, quickly, never, before, very, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I'm feeling sick <b>now</b>.</li> <li>2. The car rolled down the hill <b>quickly</b>.</li> <li>3. He walked <b>slowly</b>.</li> </ol>
<b>Adjective</b>	Adjectives are words that are used to describe qualities or things.	long, short, tiny, bright, dark, interesting, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Choose a <b>flattering</b> color.</li> <li>2. Oh that was a <b>stingy</b> thing to do.</li> <li>3. That dress looks <b>beautiful</b> on you.</li> </ol>
<b>Preposition</b>	It shows the relationship between other words in a sentence	in, on, at, with, by, over, from, of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The top <b>of</b> the mountain was covered in snow.</li> <li>2. It was a nice day <b>for</b> them to have fun.</li> <li>3. He presided <b>over</b> the meeting.</li> </ol>
<b>Interjection</b>	Words that express emotions or feelings.	Wow!, oh!, ah!, alas!, yikes!,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Wow!</b> Look at the size of that truck!</li> <li>2. <b>Oh</b>, that's an 18-wheeler! I've heard of those, but I've never seen one before.</li> <li>3. <b>Wow!</b> We made a huge purchase!</li> </ol>
<b>Conjunction</b>	A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words together.	And, but, because, where, also	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I finished the article <b>and</b> then print it out.</li> <li>2. She was ready to hit the pool <b>because</b> she really wanted to swim today.</li> <li>3. I tend to stay up late so this also throws off my schedule <b>and</b> ends up affecting my sleep.</li> </ol>

## Parts of Speech

did me blue Mary I she  
and America know quickly in  
excellent on Ouch! but cat  
under Shh! kindly herself so  
want easy slowly Phew! he  
be house carefully Wow!  
between run or pen modern  
pretty now if Gosh! behind

Noun

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Verb

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Pronoun

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Adjective

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Conjunction

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Interjection

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## Literal and Figurative, Denotative and connotative.

- **Denotation** refers to the literal meaning of a word, the "dictionary definition." For example, if you look up the word *snake* in a dictionary, you will discover that one of its **denotative** meanings is "any of numerous scaly, legless, sometimes venomous reptiles having a long, tapering, cylindrical body and found in most tropical and temperate regions."
- **Connotation**, on the other hand, refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. The **connotative** meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. The connotations for the word *snake* could include evil or danger.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN...

# Connotation and Denotation

**Denotation** the dictionary definition of the word  
**Connotation** how the word makes you feel as a reader

Words can either have a negative, positive, or neutral **connotation**

**Example**

Both weird and unique have similar dictionary definitions, but they make you have different feelings as the reader.

If someone calls you **weird**, you might be offended. This word has a **negative connotation**.

If someone calls you **unique**, you might take it as a good thing. This word has a **positive connotation**.

**Complete each sentence by inserting the word that has a denotative meaning.**

1. The temperature of the water in Miranda's swimming pool was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(freezing/refreshing)
2. Jessica has a very \_\_\_\_\_ sense of style. (unique/odd)
3. I bought the dress because it was \_\_\_\_\_. (cheap/inexpensive)
4. The autumn wind \_\_\_\_\_ through the trees. (howled/sang)
5. Shang gave a very \_\_\_\_\_ excuse for not turning in his homework.  
(reasonable/pitiful)
6. Stephanie takes a very \_\_\_\_\_ approach to keeping her room clean.  
(easy-going/lazy)
7. When Anil helped Parvati solve a tough math problem, she called him a \_\_\_\_\_ (know-it-all/genius)

# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

## Figurative Language

Uses similes, metaphors, hyperbole, and personification to describe something often through comparison with something different.

## Literal Language

It means exactly what it says.



Read the sentences. Pay attention to the word in **bold type**. Write “L” for literal and “F” for figurative in the spaces.

EXERCISE A	
1. The <b>weight</b> of a diamond is expressed in carats.	
2. The teacher told the student to stop <b>dancing</b> around the question and answer it!	
3. Janice was feeling <b>under the weather</b> .	
4. I saw when the bird <b>flew</b> into the classroom.	
5. Jack was sent home from school early because he was <b>burning up</b> .	
6. <b>Dancing</b> is a good form of exercise.	
7. Antonio is a <b>sweet</b> young child.	
8. If you borrow money from a loan <b>shark</b> , you can get into trouble.	
9. At the sight of the changing room, Mr. Cartwright <b>flew</b> into a rage.	
10. It was so hot there was no <b>air</b> moving.	
11. This tea is too <b>sweet</b> .	
12. The toddler <b>brushed</b> his teeth very well.	

## Colloquial and jargon

A **colloquial** is a word or expression that makes up the informal style of language that people use in casual conversation. The word is derived from the Latin “colloquium,” which means “conversation.” With repeated use, certain words and expressions take on colloquial meanings: for example, the word “wicked” means “evil”—but it can also mean “excellent.” For example, “the film was wicked.”

Idioms — or idiomatic phrases — are colloquial by nature; their literal meaning cannot be deduced from the words that make them up.

**Jargon** is formal language unique to a specific discipline or field,

- **Due diligence:** A business term, "due diligence" refers to the research that should be done before making an important business decision.
- **AWOL:** Short for "absent without leave," AWOL is military jargon used to describe a person whose whereabouts are unknown.
- **Hard copy:** A common term in business, academia, and other fields, a "hard copy" is a physical printout of a document (as opposed to an electronic copy)
- **Dek:** A journalism term for a subheading, usually one or two sentences long, that provides a brief summary of the article that follows.
- **Stat:** This is a term, usually used in a medical context, that means "immediately." (As in, "Call the doctor, stat!")
- **Holistic:** Another word for "comprehensive" or "complete," "holistic" is often used by educational professionals in reference to curriculum that focuses on social and emotional learning in addition to traditional lessons.
- **Magic bullet:** This is a term for a simple solution that solves a complex problem. (It is usually used derisively, as in "I don't think this plan you've come up with is a magic bullet.")
- **Best practice:** In business, a "best practice" is one that should be adopted because it has proven effectiveness.



## Colloquial Phrases / Idioms:

- “Hard to swallow” = difficult to believe
- “Kick the bucket” = to die
- “Up for grabs” = available to anyone
- “Knee jerk reaction” = a quick or automatic response
- “Head over heels” = in love
- “Elbow grease” = hard work

## Colloquial expressions

Read through the following colloquial expressions and decide which sentences they belong to. Change the tense of the expressions where necessary.

Go pear-shaped	tie the knot	Spill the beans
Kick the bucket	Head over heels	Give it your best shot
Forty winks	Smells fishy	Hard to swallow

1. Kylie and Mike will get married next month.
2. Betty revealed a secret to Francis that she is moving to Cape Town.
3. I tried to cook roast beef, but it went completely wrong.
4. The whole situation is suspicious.
5. Pearl always has a short nap in the afternoon.
6. Please do the best you can in the World Cup, Mr Louw.

## Jargon

Match the jargon in column A with its meaning in column B by writing the correct letter next to the number in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Move the goalposts	a) Making the customer's satisfaction a priority.	1
2. Win-win situation	b) Change the rules	2
3. Incentives	c) Think differently from the new perspective	3
4. Take it to the next level	d) An area of knowledge that is studied in a school.	4 f
5. Think out of the box	e) Plan of action to achieve a long-term goal.	5
6. strategies	f) Make something better.	6
7. Subject	g) To motivate someone to do better.	7
	h) An estimation of the cost.	

## One word for a phrase

besides  
automatic

epidemic  
queue

hypocrite  
majority

expedite  
together

A phrase is a group of words which forms a part of a sentence. A phrase does not contain a subject and a verb, so it does not make complete sense.

1. They enjoy spending time **all in one group**.
2. Because the machine was **working by itself**, the operator controlled it just by pressing buttons.
3. He is just a **pretender of being what he is not** that all his friends dislike and avoid him.
4. In order to **speed up** the completion of the project, the workers offered to work over-time.
5. Having got the **greater part** of the votes cast, she was declared the winner of the elections.
6. **In addition** to being quite lazy in class, he is also rude and talkative.
7. Minister of Health advised residents to socially distance and themselves and wear masks to avoid an **outbreak of diseases**.
8. There was a long **line of people** at the bank.

## Persuasive & emotive language

**Persuasive language** is a form of non-fiction writing that is written to persuade a reader of a belief, opinion or idea.

**Emotive language** is used to make the reader feel certain emotions, such as sadness, excitement, disappointment, shock etc.

Identify the persuasive technique used in each statement below.

Statement	Technique
1. We should be your health care provider because we have the same challenges that you do; it's not good enough for you, unless it's good enough for us.	
2. Turtles are being hurt in the ocean.	
3. Even the president uses Tommy's Toothpaste.	
4. I am scared of wild animals.	
5. Our rice cooks 25% faster.	
6. It is not fair to lock chicken up in cages.	

## Bias & prejudice

- Bias – means a tendency to favor a person, group or thing or point of view over another, often in an unfair way.
- Example: Female teachers give more attention to girls.
- Prejudice – is an unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without knowledge, though or reason. It simply means pre-judge others.
- Example: It is sometimes assumed that someone who is physically disabled is also mentally disabled.

Below are statements expressing bias or prejudice. Identify which one is a bias or a prejudice. Write the word of your answer on the space provided.

1. I disrespect boys who wear pink. \_\_\_\_\_
2. These sandwiches are horrible. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I dislike girls who play with guns. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sarah is the best person for the job. (Sarah is the daughter of the MEC) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Boys should not play with dolls. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Pretty people are dumb. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Girls who play sports are masculine. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I hate classical music. It's too complex. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Boys should not cry. \_\_\_\_\_
10. People who are good at math are intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_

## Stereotypes, rhetoric devices

Read the stereotypes and give examples in the second column, conclusion in the third column.

When writing examples and conclusion, use connectors to start your sentences.

Stereotype	Example	Conclusion
English people are very punctual.	For example, they rather arrive four to nine minutes earlier than to one minute later for an appointment.	Therefore, everybody like to do business with English people.
Teens can't even write anymore.		
Wild animals roam freely throughout the country.		

# Synonyms & antonyms

**Synonyms are words that have the same meaning.**  
**Antonyms are words that have the different meaning.**

Write the antonyms of the underlined words.

1. Kim has a bad test mark.
2. Marcy was cold without her coat.
3. The board felt very rough.
4. That painting is very pretty.
5. Nathan got rich from the stock market.
6. We need more light in that corner.
7. Don't look behind the closed door.
8. The thief jumped over the low wall.

**Write the synonyms of the underlined words.**

1. Peter grabbed her hand.
2. Mary jumped across the cold stream.
3. Her smelly sandwich was left behind.
4. Where did you get that shirt?
5. The small girl didn't reach the blue hook.
6. The bright moon shined in the dark night.
7. Her yellow shirt needs to be washed.
8. The fast bike raced down the road.

## Pronouns: demonstrative, relative

Demonstrative pronouns point to something specific in a sentence. They can point to something that is either close or far away in distance or time.

PRONOUN	PURPOSE
that	to point out something far away in distance or time
these	to point out things near in distance or time
those	to point out things far away in distance or time

English Grammar

singular plural

here this these

there that those

Demonstrative Pronouns

singular This is a red pen.

plural These are blue pens.

**Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb\***  
\* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

this book (here / close)

that book (there / not close)

these books (here / close)

those books (there / not close)

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### **INSTRUCTIONS: Underline the demonstrative pronoun in each sentence.**

1. This is my best friend.
2. In hindsight, that was not such a great idea.
3. Those were the best times of my life.
4. I don't think this looks very tasty.
5. That is the job I wish I had.
6. These are outstanding.
7. I don't think I will like these.
8. Those are the ones I told you about last week.
9. I wish I could have this.
10. All of those found homes.
11. I think I prefer this.

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## Answers

Common nouns Pg 4	Continued – Pg 6	
1. I loved staying at your <u>house</u> this <u>week</u> . (2)	1. girls dresses	
2. I am lucky to spend <u>time</u> with my <u>grandparents</u> . (2)	2. directions	
3. We saw one <u>crocodile</u> in the <u>river</u> . (2)	3. sweets	
4. I enjoyed going to the <u>park</u> to play on the <u>playground</u> .	4. mangoes	
5. We ate <u>burgers</u> and <u>chips</u> . (2)	5. glasses	
6. I hope we can visit the <u>aquarium</u> to see the <u>fish</u> and the <u>penguins</u> . (3)	6. children	
7. The <u>boys</u> will enjoy themselves. (1)	7. photographs	
8. Please close the <u>door</u> . (1)	8. wishes	
<b>Proper nouns</b>	9. friends	
<b>1. July</b> is often the coldest month in winter.	10. dictionaries	
2. One day <b>Tefo Lebitsa</b> saw the forty thieves hiding in a cave.	<b>Singular form</b>	
3. <b>Shawn</b> and <b>Ashley</b> are going to the beach for a swim.	1. A paw is to a cat as a foot is to a human.	
4. Mr <b>Lee</b> is reading a book.	2. A key is to a door as a password is to a computer.	
5. "I am your fairy godmother," said the old lady to <b>Cinderella</b> .	3. A Girl is to a boy as a woman is to a man.	
6. Uncle <b>Mike</b> is a lawyer.	4. A goose is to a flock as a dog is to a pack.	
7. Next <b>Tuesday</b> is a public holiday.	<b>Gender Pg 7</b>	
8. Many children enjoyed the movie <b>Lion King</b> .	Authoress	
	Giantess	
	Tutoress	
<b>Singular &amp; plural nouns Pg 5 -6</b>	Hostess	
A. 1 books	actress	
2. tables	Poetess	
3. days	Waitress	
4. cars	Directress	
B1. Watches	Mistress	
2. foxes	Goddess	
3. glasses	governess	
4. quizzes	Maid-servant	
5. classes	Lady-Doctor	
6. busses	Cow-calf	
C1. Babies	Headmistress	
2. bodies	Land-lady	
3. monkeys	She-goat	
4. parties		
5. dictionaries	<b>Adjectives Pg 8-9</b>	
6. cities	1. sharp	13. better
D1. Calves	2. smart	14. taller
2. hooves	3. biggest	15. thinner
3. elves	4. cleanest	16. stronger
F5. Cherries	5. more comfortable	17.heavier
6. moose (stays the same)	6. most difficult	18. hotter
7. deer (stays the same)	7. beautiful	
8. oxen	8. cleverer	
9. mosquitoes	9. cheaper	
10. sheep (stays the same)	10. bigger	
11. heroes	11. more expensive	
12. boxes	12. slower	

Direct & Indirect Speech Pg.11	Punctuation
1.The coach said that they had to practice their routine.	1. Put that down!
2. Mrs Dlamini said that she had lost her keys.	2. Sam and Joel are going to town.
3. Miss Marx asked if anyone had found a bunch of key.	3. What time does the concert start?
4. John suggested that I could stay over at his house.	4. Help I'm stuck!?
5. Karabo's dad advised me that I had to try harder, or you would never pass Grade 7.	5. When did Mrs Majola start teaching?
6. Joe asked if I had seen his black and white soccer boots.	6. The Smith family are going to Durban in July.
7. Sam said that he used to be the fastest runner in primary school.	7. We have the following homework Maths English Geography and Science.
8. Miss Chaka said that she was sure that I was hiding the rats.	8. These are my favourite foods: hamburgers, bacon and eggs, pizza and curry and rice
From Indirect to Direct Pg12	Tenses Pg 16-17
1. Kamo and Thato said, "We are very sorry for not doing homework."	1. Peter went to rugby practice. Peter will go to rugby practice
2. Pele said, "My presentation was ready."	2. The boys played well. The boys will play well.
3. The driver remarked, "It will be a long ride."	3. I wash my car, I shall wash my car.
4. Thato said, "I will not be able to play."	4. The police searched for the robbers. The police will search for the robbers.
5. Tshepiso asked, " Are you going to Northgate?"	5. Mry loved pizza. Mary will love pizza.
6. Keketso said, The paper is mine.	6. I dry my hair. I dried my hair.
7. Mrs Dlamini said, "I will be right back."	7. We go to bed. We shall go to bed.
8. Simon explained, " I am going home to study."	8. Dad goes to work. Dad went to work.
Prefixes Pg13	
1. dishonest	9. Dad eats his breakfast. Dad will eat his breakfast.
2. impossible	
3. illiterate	
4. incapable	
5. illegal	
6. unemployment	
7. undo	
8. incorrect'	
9. disappear	
10.undress	
11. incomplete	
12. unsafe	
Punctuation Pg 15	Sentence types: relative clauses Pg 18
" " = open and inverted commas	1. Peter, <u>who plays soccer</u> , scored two goals.
: = colon	2. This sandwich has peanut butter in it, <u>which I am allergic to</u> .
, = comma.	3. The adventurer kept to safety <u>when the boulder hurtled towards him</u> .
? = question mark	4. We have lots of cousins <u>who live in Welkom</u> .
– = dash	5. I want to live in a house <u>that has a fireplace</u> .
. = full stop	6. "Can I have a pencil <u>that I borrowed you yesterday</u> ?" asked Rachel.
; = semi colon	7. <u>After he got home</u> , my father read us a story.
' apostrophe	8. The baby elephant followed its mother <u>because the lion was very close</u>
/ = slash	
! = exclamation mark	





