

ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE

GRADE 7

1.1 AT THE FRONT OF YOUR WORKBOOK

Write the title of the story (Shakey's Son) then copy the following words and their meanings into your workbook.

- a. futile- useless.
- b. fascinated- very interested indeed.
- c. Khoisan- San and Khoikhoi people of Southern Africa.
- d. yelled – shouted in a loud voice.
- e. hypothermia – when your body temperature drops dangerously low.
- f. pitiful – causing pity.
- g. grimace – a twisted, distorted expression on the face as if someone is in pain.
- h. wheelhouse – a shelter for a person at the wheel of a ship or a boat.
- i. incomprehension – lack of understanding.
- j. unaccustomed – not used to
- k. apologising – saying sorry

1.2 Complex nouns predicates and objects, dual use of nouns. Paste the notes in your workbook.

Complex noun phrases contain more than one word: the head or the central noun, and some other words which make up a noun phrase.

For example: ***a book with yellow covers*** is a complex noun phrase.

The predicate is the part of the sentence which contains a verb (doing word) It also tells you something about the subject. For example: ***John went home.***

To find the object in a sentence, ask the question who or what after the verb. For example:

The girl sold flowers.

The dual use of nouns: Nouns may be used for more than one purpose. For example: a dual purpose pen can be used for writing and for scratching your hand.

Emotive language is used deliberately to arouse emotions, or to make the reader or viewer feel strongly about something. You can use adjectives, adverbs, verbs or nouns for this purpose.

For example: It was a beautiful, sunny day and there wasn't a single cloud in the sky as Lerato skipped happily along the driveway.

1.3- Adjectives: Comparative and superlative form. Paste the notes in your workbook, study them.

AT THE BACK OF YOUR WORKBOOK.

WEEK 1- TERM 2 (Write term 2 at the back of your workbook)

(A) Shakey's Son.

Remind yourself about the elements of a story, (*characters, setting, plot, moral of the story*)

Cut the story and paste in your workbook) Read the story at least two times before you answer the questions:

(B) Write a brief summary about what the story is about 6-10 sentences (Remember to follow the writing process.) Address the following questions in your summary: Who, what, where, when, how and why. Indicate what is the moral of the story.

(C) Language structures -- answer the questions below in your workbook

1. Write down six examples of finite verbs in the first four sentences of paragraph one.

2. Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>comparative form</u>	<u>superlative form</u>
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pitiful-

peculiar-

stiff -

3. Say what kind of a sentence is this: "The girl put her hand into his."

4. Say why the following sentence is a statement: "Leentjie came from the community of fishermen in Langebaan"

5. The following verbs are all in the simple past tense: (*This should be in point form*)

continued, watched, came, stared and knew. Change them into the simple present tense.

6 a. Write down antonyms for the following words, (*This should also be in point form.*)

warm, smile, ran kind, thoughtful, unselfish, beautiful.

6 b. Write down the synonyms for the following words: (point form)

Futile, frightened, ran, kind, beautiful.

7. Is this passage more an example of literal or figurative writing, explain your answer.

D. Change the following into noun phrases by adding some words of your own.

The first one has been done for you: A friend with a **lovely smile.**

1. a sister with _____

2. a brother with a _____

3. a house with _____

4. a school with _____

E. Write two of your own sentences which each contain a subject and a predicate.

F. Think of two examples of nouns which could be used for dual purpose. Use a dictionary and also refer to the notes you stuck in the front of your workbook.

"She must be injured," he reasoned, stripping off his anorak as he waded into the swirling water. "Don't worry, I'm coming to get you."

His feet were only just touching the sandy bottom when he reached the rock. He bobbed up and down next to the girl, whose frightened face stared down at him. She tried to smile, but was shivering so badly that it turned out more like a grimace.

"*Het jy seergekry?*" Grant asked.

The girl's face registered incomprehension and confusion.

He tried English. "Are you sore?" he asked. "Ag, I mean, hurt?"

The girl shook her head and her chattering teeth made a peculiar noise.

"Come on, grab my hand." The girl put one of her hands into his. It was stiff and purple and deathly cold.

"Quickly," Grant said, pulling the girl off the rock and into the sea. He supported her back to the beach. He picked up his anorak and wrapped it around her shaking shoulders. Then he led her up to the wheelhouse.

Once inside, he pointed to his blanket. "Take your costume off and wrap yourself up in that," he ordered. "I'll make a fire. You need to warm up as fast as possible."

The driftwood was very dry and the fire caught quickly. It was already crackling just outside the doorway of the wheelhouse by the time the girl shuffled out, wrapped in a blanket.

"Sorry about that," she said softly. There was something in her tone that made Grant think she was unaccustomed to apologising.



(Source: *Sharkey's Son*, Gillian D'achada, Tafelberg, 2008, pp. 43-45)

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Sharkey's Son by Gillian D'achada

The girl continued to try to attract his attention while hugging herself in a futile attempt to keep warm. Grant continued to stare at her in fascination. He watched as she put her head on her knees and a long, thick strand of straight brown hair fell over her arm. Odd, Grant thought, Leentjie came from the community of fishermen in Langebaan who were of Khoisan descent: she should have short, tightly curled hair. In that second, Grant knew she was a real girl. And from what he could make out, she was in serious danger of hypothermia. He sprang into action. "Get back to the beach!" he yelled, running down to the water's edge. He knew that the water was shallow enough for the girl to be able to **wade** back to the beach in relative safety.

"Help!" came the pitiful response.

"Get back to the beach, I said!" Grant cupped his hands around his mouth and shouted, but the wind just blew his words back at him.

She must be getting dangerously cold out there. He felt cold in his anorak and shorts, but she had practically nothing on. Why didn't she get off that rock and walk back to the beach?"

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front of your book

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparatives and superlatives


Adjectives have three levels of comparison. Look at examples of the three levels in the table on the next page.

The **comparative** is used to compare two things, and the **superlative** is used to compare three or more things. For example:

- She is **good** at maths, but her brother is **better** than her.
- Ross is **crazier** than John, but Paul is the **craziest**.
- Terriers are **intelligent** dogs, Labradors are **more intelligent**, but Alsatians are the **most intelligent**.

THERE ARE 3 DEGREES OF COMPARISON:

1. The **positive** degree refers to **one** thing.
2. The **comparative** degree compares **two** things.
3. The **superlative** degree compares **more than two things** and describes the **best** or the **most**.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Short vowels	flat thin	flatter thinner	flattest thinnest
Double vowels or double consonants	clean short	cleaner shorter	cleanest shortest
Words ending in e	large nice	larger nicer	largest nicest
Words ending in y	easy pretty	easier prettier	easiest prettiest
Words of more than two syllables	com/for/table in/te/res/ting	more comfortable more interesting	most comfortable most interesting
Words ending in ful	painful beautiful	more painful more beautiful	most painful most beautiful
Exceptions 	good bad many/much little/few far old	better worse more less farther/further older/elder	the best the worst the most the least the farthest/furthest the oldest/eldest

Joan is **fit**. (positive)

Mary is **fitter** than Joan. (comparative)

Sue, however, is the **fittest** of the three. (superlative)