

GRADE 7

TERM 1: HANDOUT

2022



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Types of Nouns



COMMON

Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).

Examples: girl, city, animal, house, food

vs

PROPER

Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

Examples: John, London, Pluto, France

COUNTABLE

Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called Count Nouns

Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike

vs

UNCOUNTABLE

Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.

Examples: wood, milk, air, happiness

CONCRETE

Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.

Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, sock

vs

ABSTRACT

Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.

Examples: love, time, fear, freedom

COMPOUND

Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.

Examples: rainfall, son-in-law, credit card

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COLLECTIVE

Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)

Examples: team, pile, stack, flock, bunch

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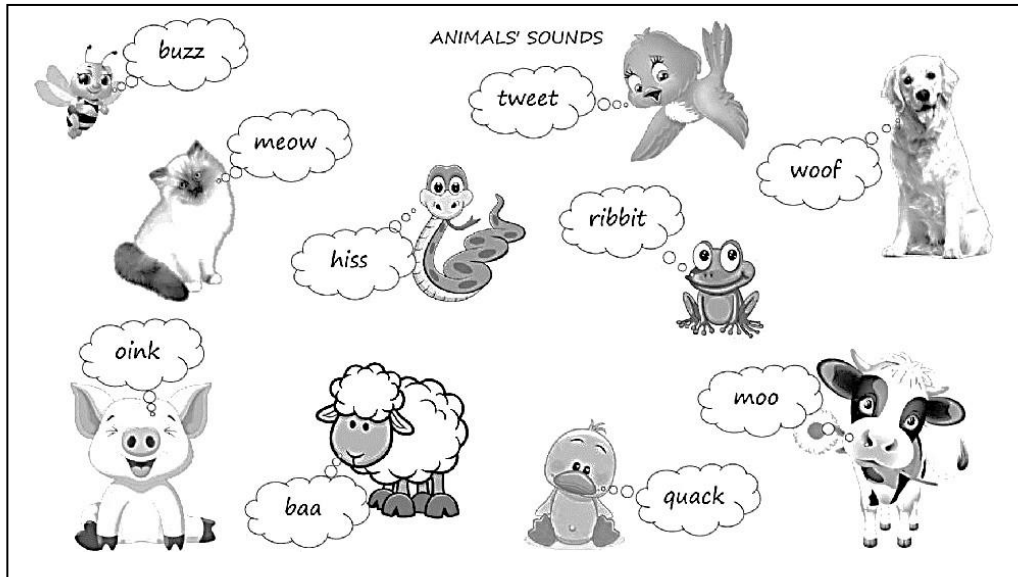
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1. Nouns that name people:

1. Plays music
2. Repairs cars
3. Sells medicine
4. Takes photographs
5. Make articles from wood
6. Works on a ship
7. Rides a horse on a race course
8. Mends water pipes
9. Person who fishes with a rod
10. Person who buys things in a shop

acts on stage – actor



2. Nouns that name animals:

Write down the name of the animal that makes each of the following sounds.

Example: A sheep bleats

1. An.....trumpets.
2. An.....hoots.
3. A.....chatters.
4. A.....brays.
5. A.....squeaks.
6. A.....croaks.
7. A.....caws.
8. A.....howls.
9. A.....gobbles.
10. A.....neighs.

3. Nouns that name places: Example: plays are performed – theatre

1. Films are shown _____
2. Money is coined _____
3. Where fruit is grown _____
4. Bees are kept _____
5. Where animals are kept in cages _____
6. Where the dead are buried _____
7. Where experiments in chemistry are carried out _____
8. Where leather is made _____
9. Where grapes are cultivated _____
10. Where stuffed animals and birds are kept _____

4. Nouns that name things (quantities and containers)

Example: A tin of jam

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A of grass | 11. A.....of dirt |
| 2. A of hair | 12. A.....of sunshine |
| 3. A of arrows | 13. A.....of peaches |
| 4. A of bread | 14. A.....of butter |
| 5. A of honey | 15. A.....of oranges |
| 6. A of marble | 16. A.....glass |
| 7. A of smoke | 17. A.....of food |
| 8. A of oil | 18. A.....of paper |
| 9. A of soup | 19. A.....of medicine |
| 10. A of air | 20. A.....of lawn |

5. Countable nouns an Uncountable nouns: **Many or Much**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. camels | 8. water |
| 2. money | 9. work |
| 3. time | 10. journeys |
| 4. cattle | 11. damage |
| 5. colours | 12. buck |
| 6. fruit | 13. headaches |
| 7. sand | 14. trouble |

6. Abstract nouns: (Nouns that name qualities)

1. A **kind** man acts with towards others.
2. A **friendly** greeting shows
3. A **wise** man speak with
4. A **beautiful** flower is a symbol of
5. A **proud** man acts with
6. A **famous** actor has achieved
7. A **dangerous** journey holds in great
8. A **happy** person shows a lot of
9. A **strong** man shows great
10. Our teacher educate us, then we receive a good

7. Complete these phrases by adding a suitable noun:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. An easy | 6. A blunt |
| 2. A dangerous | 7. A curable |
| 3. A famous | 8. A purring |
| 4. An enjoyable | 9. A comfortable |
| 5. A faithful | 10. A talented |

8. Form a new noun from each of the words in brackets:

1. After his (ill) he went back to work.
2. The minister made a long (speak).
3. My brother is looking for (employ) in Cape Town.
4. The snake was over a metre in (long).
5. You must pay more (attend) to your work in class.
6. He had an (argue) with his best friend.
7. She attended her friend's (marry).
8. You must always speak the (true).
9. Susan puts an (advertise) in the newspaper.
10. A great (high) was reached.
11. We heard a loud (explode) outside.
12. You owe your friend an (explain).
13. Peter should be ashamed of his bad (behave) in class.
14. Our good results give our parents much (please).
15. The scientist made a wonderful (discover).

9. Fill in the correct collective nouns:

1. The cattle and the of sheep were grazing in the veld.
2. The plough is pulled by a of oxen.
3. On the farm we saw a of chickens and a Puppies.
4. Richard is living in a of flats.
5. A of savages was dancing around a big black pot.
6. The of stairs is very steep.
7. Paul has a valuable of stamps.
8. The farmer has an excellent of vegetables.
9. A of searchers was looking for the lost boy.
10. Mother wears a beautiful of pearls.
11. The farmer watered the of orange trees regularly.
12. The of hooligans were confronted by the police.
13. During the winter there was a heavy of snow in the of mountains.
14. In the distance a dark of smoke could be seen.
15. Mr. Brink wears an expensive of clothes.



10. Simple Sentences

A simple sentence contains a subject, verb and object which express the complete thought. In the examples below, the subject is underlined, the verb is circled, and the object is in brackets.

- Michael Jackson danced and sang at the stadium.
- The legend of Jazz played the cornet in the movie.

1. All the others stopped and watched him carefully.

Subject: _____

Verb: _____

Object: _____

2. The red sun shone dimly through the water above.

Subject: _____

Verb: _____

Object: _____

3. The maidens danced gaily to his music at the feasts.

Subject: _____

Verb: _____

Object: _____

4. Louis was arrested for firing a black revolver in the street.

Subject: _____

Verb: _____

Object: _____

Simple present and past tense

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Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Simple Future Tense
We use first form of verb	We use second form of verb	We use Will (be) + first form of verb
Example	Example	Example
I am a teacher	I was a teacher	I will be a teacher
He is a teacher	He was a teacher	He will be a teacher
They are teachers	They were teachers	They will be teachers
He teaches English	He taught English	He will teach English
They teach English	They taught English	They will teach English

11. Complete these sentences by using the Present Simple Tense. Underline the time words where necessary.

1. Norman often (call) to see us. _____
2. He rarely (go) there now. _____
3. Susan never (come) home late. _____
4. Mr. Smith usually (arrive) at school early in the morning. _____
5. David never (tell) a lie. _____
6. We always (help) my mother to lay the table. _____
7. The pupils frequently (attend) assembly in the hall. _____
8. One of my uncles (live) in East London. _____
9. It seldom (rain) in the Namib Desert. _____
10. Fruit usually (grow) well in the Western Cape. _____

12. Complete the following sentences by using the Past Simple Tense.
Underline the time words where necessary.

1. Last month Father (sell) many of his sheep.
2. Yesterday the teacher (punish) the naughty boys.
3. Last night she (lie) down on her bed to sleep.
4. I (meet) him last September.
5. They (leave) for Durban last Tuesday.
6. My parents (pay) all their bills a week ago.
7. Yesterday he (agree) to my proposal.
8. You (be) in grade 6 in 2020.
9. Mary and Jane (become) friends in grade one.
10. On reaching the hut, I (ask) him to come inside.

Punctuation

Comma  She is a clever, healthy woman.	Full Stop  I'm waiting for the day you'll be back.	Colon  Samuel plays four sports: volleyball, soccer, and tennis.
Exclamation Mark  Yes, You will come with me!	Question Mark  How much paper will they need?	Quotation Marks  "I'm very tired." she said.
Apostrophe  There are two 8's in 808.		

13. Rewrite the following sentences adding any punctuation marks needed.

1. Are thabo peter and katlego coming today

2. Look out

3. paul could not believe that south Africa lost the cricket match

4. Are you sure that you want to say your speech today

5. nthabiseng, the fastest runner in school broke the record

6. black panther was a movie filled with suspense action and revenge

14. Rhymes

A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words.

Example: fun / run

Directions: Write two words that rhyme with each word given below

Example A: run

Answer: sun bun

1. row- _____

2. at- _____

3. den- _____

4. crow- _____

5. bar- _____

6. bake- _____

7. air- _____

8. hall- _____

9. got- _____

10. found- _____

Five little speckled frogs



Five little speckled frogs
Sat on a speckled log
Eating some most delicious grubs.
One jumped into the pool
Where it was nice and cool
Then there were four green speckled frogs.

*(The verse is then repeated,
but with one fewer frog each time).*

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It's Raining, It's Pouring



It's raining; it's pouring.
The old man is snoring.
He went to bed and
bumped his head,
And he couldn't get up
in the morning.

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Rain Rain Go Away



Rain rain
go away,
Come again
another day.

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IDIOMS: OTHER WAYS TO SAY

Home Truths

Honest, often painful criticism



Haul Over the Coals

To scold someone severely



Hot Mess

Something or someone in a state of extreme disorder



Heart and Soul

With all one's energy or affection

Just for the Record

I would like to make it clear that ...



Make Waves

Cause controversy, disturb a calm group dynamic

Out of Line

Improper, behaving improperly

Out of the Blue

Unexpectedly



Small Beer

Unimportant, insignificant



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15. **Idiomatic expressions:** Match the expression in column A with the meanings in column B.

A: expression

1. Play into someone's hands
2. Give someone a wide berth
3. Cool reception
4. Win in a canter
5. Draw a blank
6. Behind the scenes
7. Sharp practice
8. Be quick on the uptake
9. To keep one's head
10. To put one's cards on the table
11. At someone's beck and call
12. He has neither kith nor kin
13. To turn a deaf ear
14. To be at a loose end
15. Slow and steady wins the race
16. In a nutshell
17. To blow hot and cold
18. To come to terms
19. Empty vessels make the most noise
20. Every man for himself

B: meaning

- a. receive nothing
- b. act in such a way as to give opponent an advantage
- c. be quick to understand
- d. unfriendly welcome
- e. take care to avoid someone
- f. win easily
- g. away from the public eye
- h. dishonest dealings
- i. think of your own interest first
- j. has no family
- k. immediate success is not always possible
- l. to keep calm
- m. to obey orders as instructed
- n. to reveal one's plans
- o. to change one's view constantly
- p. to make an agreement
- q. the least intelligent people are the most talkative and noisy
- r. to refuse to listen
- s. to have nothing to do
- t. to say something briefly – few words

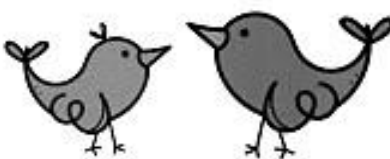
16. Use of one word: Match the expression in Column A with the word in column B.

A: expression

B: word

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. person blamed or punished for someone else's fault | prophecy |
| 2. able to read and write | voluntarily |
| 3. wander at random / aimlessly | tourist |
| 4. foretelling of future events | scapegoat |
| 5. that cannot be heard | confident |
| 6. of one's own free will | ambition |
| 7. one who habitually fears the worst | meander |
| 8. disorderly crowd | barometer |
| 9. river flowing into another | despot |
| 10. person who travels for pleasure | irrevocable |
| 11. person who works for another | imminent |
| 12. surface on an airfield for taking off and landing | pessimist |
| 13. instrument of measuring atmospheric pressure | employee |
| 14. that cannot be called back | runaway |
| 15. selling of goods in small quantities and not in bulk | tanker |
| 16. absolute ruler | mob |
| 17. quite certain of one's own abilities | literate |
| 18. ship built for the carrying of oil | retail |
| 19. eager desire of honour and advancement | inaudible |
| 20. about to begin (eg. a storm) | tributary |

Elements of poetry

RHyme Words that end with the same sound  Pen Ten	RHYTHM The musical quality or beat One little duck went swimming one day, over the hill and far away. 	REPETITION To repeat sounds, words or phrases  Bumble Bee is small. Bumble Bee is kind. Bumble Bee is brave and loves purple flowers. Bumble Bee is my favorite.
IMAGERY A vivid description using the 5 senses  Dinner smelled like grandma's lasagna. I heard the music pounding through the walls. The corn tasted like it was just picked from the field today. The mountains looked like hills in the distance. The cat's tongue was like sandpaper to my cheek.	SIMILE Compare 2 things using "like" or "as" He was as slow as a snail. 	METAPHOR Compare 2 different things The garden was a rainbow of colors. The flowers were candy to my eyes. 
ALLITERATION Repeating beginning sounds Four friends found free food! 	ONOMATOPOEIA Sounds like the noise or action  Chirp, chirp, cheep went the birds.	PERSONIFICATION Makes a non-human thing seem human The cat and dog read their book quietly. 

17. Figurative Language

Use figurative language to make your writing more interesting.

a. Simile

A simile uses the words “like” or “as” to compare one object or idea with another.

Example: He sleeps like a log.

b. Metaphor

The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison.

Example: She has the heart of a lion.

c. Personification

A figure of speech in which human characteristics are given to an animal or object.

Example: The trees danced in the wind.



Directions: Read each sentence below. Name the type of figurative language shown in the words in bold print. Then write what you think each phrase means.

1. I'm as **blind as a bat** in the dark.

Type of figurative language: _____

What the phrase means: _____

2. The argument was a **thunderstorm of words**.

Type of figurative language: _____

What the phrase means: _____

3. The sweater was **hugging him tightly**.

Type of figurative language: _____

What the phrase means: _____

4. The house was **as sturdy as a rock**.

Type of figurative language: _____

What the phrase means: _____

5. The waves **ran towards the shore**.

Type of figurative language: _____

What the phrase means: _____

6. The snowflakes were **jewels in the sky**.

Type of figurative language: _____

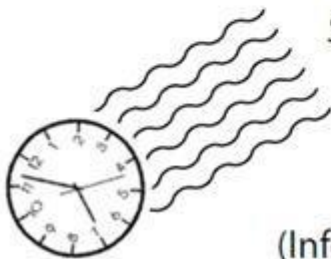
What the phrase means: _____

18. Finite verbs

Finite Verbs are those verbs that relate directly to the subject or noun in a sentence and are used only in past or present tense. These verbs are usually the main verb of a clause or sentence and are able to stand alone in a sentence without other helping verbs.

For Example:

She **walks** home. - Here we see that the finite verb is **walks** and the subject is 'she'. **Walks** is happening in the present moment and so is an example of present tense.



She **walked** home. - Here we can see how the verb changed/modified to change the tense of the sentence. **Walked** is an example of past tense as the action has already happened.

(Information taken from: <http://goo.gl/Jguc7Z>)

Circle the finite verbs in the following sentences.

1. The children sang a funny song on the bus.
2. Rachel cleans and sweeps her room daily.
3. The movie star waved at the crowd from the window.
4. Patrick distributes sweets to all the children in the hall.
5. School starts at 07:30 and all learners must be timeous.
6. The pizzeria made delicious pizzas for the whole class.
7. During the summer holiday, we usually go to the beach.
8. All the girls decided to go on a shopping trip to the mall.

19. Auxiliary verbs

Choose the correct auxiliary verb.

Hint:
An **auxiliary verb** is a verb that helps the main verb of the sentence.

1. The teachers _____ planning a field trip. (is / am / does / are)
2. Our car _____ make a strange sound. (is / am / does / are)
3. My friend _____ having a party. (is / am / does / are)
4. _____ your parents have a lot of friends? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
5. _____ your dog eat a lot of food? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
6. My mom _____ cook dinner. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
7. The school _____ closing on Friday. (is / am / do / are)
8. What _____ your cats like to play? (is / am / do / are)
9. _____ your friends in the fourth grade? (Is / Do / Does / Are)
10. Erin _____ studying French this year. (isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
11. We _____ like going to bed early.
(isn't / doesn't / aren't / don't)
12. Ricky _____ dancing in the next show.
(is / am / does / are)

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Articles : A / AN / THE

Dz Page

1 A " Indefinite Article "

A is used when the next word begins with a **consonant** sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k etc).

a book a table a clock		an book an table an clock	
------------------------------	--	---------------------------------	--

2 An " Indefinite Article "

AN is used when the next word begins with a **vowel** sound (a, e, i, o, u).

an apple an elephant an umbrella		a apple a elephant a umbrella	
--	--	-------------------------------------	--

3 The " Definite Article "

We use **THE** with:

- Something that is unique or there is only one.
 the sun / the moon / the internet.
- Second time you talk about the same noun.
 I bought a shirt. The shirt is red.
- Directions (cardinal points).
 the west / the east / the north / the south

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Fill in the blank with the appropriate article, *a*, *an*, or *the*, or leave the space blank if no article is needed.

1. I want _____ apple from that basket.
2. _____ church on the corner is progressive.
3. I borrowed _____ pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
4. One of the students said, " _____ professor is late today."
5. Joe likes to play _____ volleyball.
6. I bought _____ umbrella to go out in the rain.
7. My daughter is learning to play _____ violin at her school.
8. Please give me _____ cake that is on the counter.
9. I lived on _____ Main Street when I first came to town

21. Spelling rules

I before E, Except after C, unless it sounds like A, as in *neighbour* or *weigh*

There are many exceptions to this rule—maybe it's better to think of it as a guideline—but it can be helpful with words like the ones below.

I before E

Would you like a piece of cake? Jerry will believe anything. They're planting new grass on the football field .

Except after C

Darnell received an A on his spelling test. Jeremy spotted a spider on the ceiling. I never expected such deceit from you!

Unless it sounds like A

Our neighbours live in a beige house. How much does the kitten weigh.

Here's a tip: It's a good idea to memorize these common exceptions to the rule:

seize, either, weird, height, foreign, leisure, conscience, counterfeit, forfeit, neither, science, species, sufficient

Spelling Rules

ei or ie ?

When the sound is **e** write **ie** except after c.

When the sound is *other than e* usually write **ei** except after c.

-And there are always **exceptions!**

friend, mischief, seize, sheik, weird, either, neither, financier, leisure, seize, species, ancient, fierce, lieutenant

Now write the right combination of -ei or ie:

1. rel_ _ _ ve

2. c _ _ _ ling

3. f _ _ _ ld

4. for _ _ _ gn

5. bel _ _ _ ve

6. th _ _ _ f

7. anc _ _ _ nt

8. cash _ _ _ r

9. s _ _ _ ze

10. w _ _ _ ght

11. br _ _ _ f

12. h _ _ _ r

22. Pronouns

Personal Pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I You He She It We They	I – my You – your He – his She – her It – its We – our They – their

+ A noun (car, dog)

Choose the possessive pronouns that best complete each sentence.

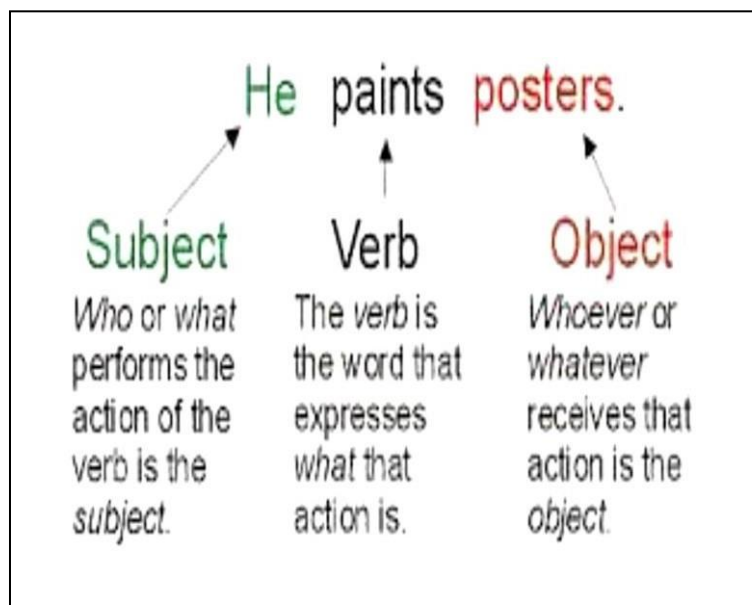
- _____ (My/Mine) brother planted a beautiful apricot tree in _____ (our/ours) front yard.
- Annalisa finished _____ (her/hers) homework early, but Julissa did not do _____ (her/hers) until later.
- The little boy who lives next door played with _____ (him/his) toys.
- The furniture belongs to my mother. It is _____ (her/hers).
- _____ (Our/Ours) family enjoys spending time together.
- Jenny's dad trimmed the branches off the tree. It looked bare without all of _____ (it/its) branches.
- You must remember to clean _____ (your/yours) room before you go to the party.
- Mr. and Mrs. Rochester bought a plant for _____ (their/theirs) house.

22.1 Choose the personal pronoun to complete each sentence.

- Samuel is in my class. _____ (He/Him) is my friend.
- My mother and I bought some things at the store. The store will deliver them to _____ (we/us).
- I baked a cake for Grandma Shirley. I couldn't wait until Sunday to give it to _____ (she/her).
- Uncle Joe is coming to visit in December. _____ (He/Him) will stay in our guest room.
- Our family is taking a trip to the Grand Canyon. Our neighbor is going to watch our house for _____ (we/us).
- Andrew and his sister will arrive on the next plane. I am going to pick _____ (they/them) up.

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23. Subject and predicate



Sentences have two parts

SUBJECT

Noun or Pronoun

PREDICATE

Verb

- The **subject** is the who (or what) the sentence is about.
- The **predicate** tells what the subject does.

The big green frog jumped across the log.

My sweet grandmother wore a blue dress.

The old shack blew over in the wind.

Subject, verb, object and predicate:

Identify the subject, verb, object and predicate in the following sentences.

1. The rider brought the horses.
2. Everybody loved the circus.
3. Liz and Lorna enjoyed the acrobats.
4. They were planning a party.
5. The children sang a song.
6. Aunt Lucy bought a pair of jeans.

The Basics

Basic Rule

A singular subject needs a singular verb;
a plural subject needs a plural verb.

Basic Pattern

	Singular	Plural
First person	I walk	we walk
Second person	you walk	you walk
Third person	he/she/it walks	they walk

24. Subject – verb agreement / Singular and plural (Concord):

1. Each of the boys (has / have) played a match.
2. Mumps (is / am / are) a children's disease.
3. My trousers (is / are / am) torn.
4. A pair of scissors (was / were) taken from my bag.
5. A herd of sheep (graze / grazes) in the veld.
6. The mother of the children (wash / washes) the dishes.
7. A troop of monkeys and a pride of lions (was / were) lying in the shade.
8. *Hard Times* (is / am / are) one of Charles Dickens's best novels.
9. The public (consist / consists) of you and me.
10. The black and white cow (give / gives) much milk.

25. Singular and plural nouns:

Rules for Plural Nouns
Most nouns add <i>s</i> to form plural
Nouns that end with <u>sh</u> , <u>ch</u> , <u>x</u> , <u>z</u> , or <u>s</u> add <i>es</i>
Nouns end with <u>vowel + y</u> , add <i>s</i>
Nouns end with <u>consonant + y</u> , change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>es</i>
Nouns that end with <u>f</u> or <u>fe</u> , change <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i> to <i>ves</i>
Nouns end with <u>vowel + o</u> , add <i>s</i>
Nouns end with <u>consonant + o</u> , add <i>es</i>

Provide the plural form of the following nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
cupful		echo	
enemy		heathen	
baby		fly	
trousers		family	
cliff		avocado	
reef		politics	
deer		hero	
lady		measles	
assets		foot	
swine		book	
mosquito		bus	
photo		shelf	
louse		berry	
alley		tax	

Plural noun rules (spelling)

1. Add <u>s</u> to form the plural of most nouns <u>Example:</u> girl → girls apple → apples	2. Add <u>es</u> to nouns that end in <u>ch</u>, <u>sh</u>, <u>s</u>, <u>x</u>, or <u>z</u> <u>Example:</u> bench → benches dish → dishes bus → buses box → boxes quiz → quizzes
3. For nouns that end in <u>y</u> with a <u>consonant</u> before the <u>y</u>, change the <u>y</u> to <u>i</u> and add <u>es</u> <u>Example:</u> candy → candies puppy → puppies	4. For nouns that end in <u>y</u> with a <u>vowel</u> before the <u>y</u>, just add <u>s</u> <u>Example:</u> toy → toys monkey → monkeys
5. For nouns that end in <u>f</u> or <u>fe</u>, drop the <u>f</u> or <u>fe</u> and add <u>ves</u> <u>Example:</u> loaf → loaves knife → knives	6. For nouns that end with a <u>consonant</u> before an <u>o</u> add <u>es</u> <u>Example:</u> potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes
7. Some nouns, change the spelling of the singular noun <u>Example:</u> child → children mouse → mice	8. Some nouns, use the same singular and plural form <u>Example:</u> fish → fish deer → deer

26. Rewrite the following sentences into the plural form:

- The alley of the city was cobbled and crooked.

- Does she have a strong belief?

- The loaf of bread is in the oven.

- The butterfly flutters around the flower.

- Africa is famous for its hippopotamus.

- A red berry is not always poisonous.

- The lady wears a pair of white socks.

- The child is naughty.

Adjectives

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

What is an adjective?

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ENGLISH

BLUE



BLUE, COLD, AND HAPPY ARE ADJECTIVES

COLD



HAPPY



An adjective is a describing word.

An adjective gives more information about something.

An adjective generally describes a noun.*

* A noun is a person, a thing, or a place.



The green monster

↑ ↑

adjective + noun

The monster is green

↑ ↑

to be + adjective

BE CAREFUL!

The green monster ✓

The monster green ✗

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Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Short vowels:		
wet	wetter	wettest
big	bigger	biggest
Double vowels or double consonants:		
clean	cleaner	cleanest
long	longer	longest
Words ending in -e:		
nice	nicer	nicest
simple	simpler	simplest
Words ending in -y:		
early	earlier	earliest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
Words ending in -ful; -ing; -ed:		
useful	more useful	most useful
boring	more boring	most boring
tired	more tired	most tired
Words of three or more syllables:		
ex/pen/sive	more expensive	most expensive
com/for/ta/ble	more comfortable	most comfortable
Exceptions:		
good (well)	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
little/few	less	the least
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
old	older/elder	the oldest/eldest

27. Degrees of comparison: Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

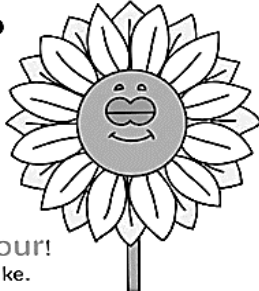
1. Who is the (tall), Mary or Jane? _____
2. The cobra is the (poisonous) snake in the Western Cape. _____
3. James plays a (good) game of rugby than Edward. _____
4. Of the two boys Peter is (bad) in English. _____
5. Sarah is the (clever) girl in our class. _____
6. December is usually the (wet) time of the year in Gauteng. _____
7. My chair is (comfortable) than yours. _____
8. The brother is (kind) than his sister. _____
9. Ann's dress was (dirty) than mine. _____
10. This stone is the (heavy) of the two. _____

Homophones

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

to / too / two
right / write
witch / which
eight / ate
bear / bare



I am a **flower**, but don't confuse me with **flour**!
Otherwise you could bake a very odd tasting cake.

see → sea	mail → male	be → bee
air → heir	hear → here	for → four
buy → bye	flour → flower	lie → lye
cell → sell	peace → piece	tale → tail

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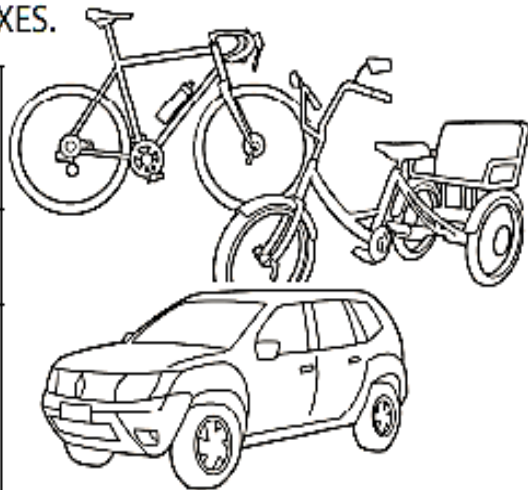
28. Choose and write the correct homophone for each sentence.

1. Out in the forest, the (bear, bare) ate some berries.
2. Mom lit the candle and the (scent, cent) filled the room.
3. I watched the beautiful (dear, deer) eating in the meadow.
4. My library book is (due, dew) in two days.
5. The (night, knight) jumped on his horse and (road, rode) away.
6. The (see, sea) is very calm today.
7. Please speak louder, I cannot (here, hear) you.

29. Prefixes and suffixes

Prefix: Sometimes the first syllable of a word give us a clue to the meaning of the word itself. Such syllables are called PREFIXES.

1. bicycle	The prefix bi means two. A bicycle is a vehicle with two wheels.
2. tricycle	The prefix tri means three. A tricycle is a three-wheeler.
3. auto	Auto means self. An automobile is a vehicle, which moves by itself, without having to be pushed, pulled or pedalled.



Find words in your dictionary to match the meanings given below. Each word will begin with the prefix in darker print:

a. bi

1. An animal that has two legs.

2. A sea creature whose shell is in two halves joined by a hinge.

3. Field glasses with two eye pieces.

4. An airplane with two sets of wings mounted one above the other.

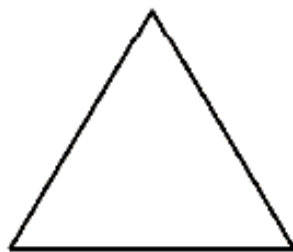
b. tri

1. A geometric figure with three angles and three sides.

2. A stand with three legs.

3. Brothers or sisters who were born at the same time.

4. Three times as much.



c. auto

1. A person's signature written by that person .

2. Acting by itself (a machine, for example).

3. A ruler of a country who has the power to do whatever he or she likes.

4. A person's life story written by that person.

Dropping or keeping the 'e' when adding a suffix:

When a word ends in -e, drop the 'e' before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o or u).

E.g. **come** + suffix -ing (begins with a vowel 'i')

The 'e' in 'come' is dropped and '-ing' is added to the word for 'coming'.

Similarly, words such as 'move' and 'love' become 'moving' and 'loving'.

Add the suffix -ing to the following words:

ROOT WORD	SUFFIX
1. chase	
2. tease	
3. bubble	
4. prove	
5. serve	

WORD PUZZLE:

How many words can you form from the letters in this square?

There should be at least one nine-letter word.

B	A	R
C	E	L
E	T	E

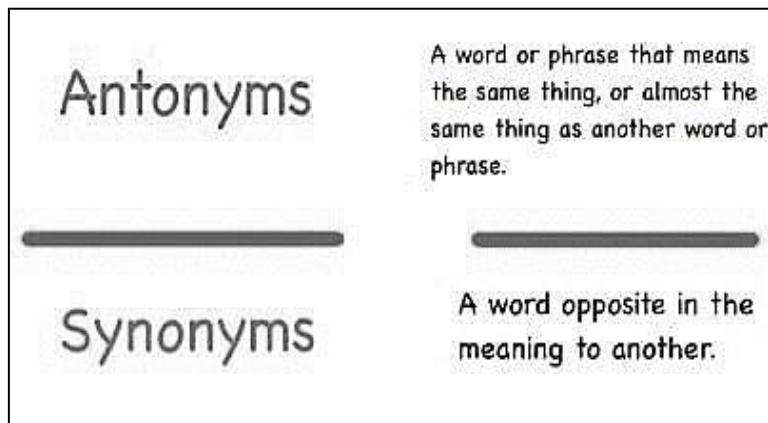
a. bi

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Synonyms and antonyms



30. Give a similar meaning (synonym) for the words printed in bold:

1. I was **astonished** to find him at home. _____
2. Father would not **allow** me to go to the cinema. _____
3. Our **rich** neighbour **bought** a **wonderful** car. _____
4. **Luckily** he did not **try** to do the impossible. _____
5. We admire his **courage** in saving the child. _____
6. The **whole** class was punished because we made too many **mistakes** in our test.

7. I had **enough** money to buy the book that I **needed**. _____
8. The **small** boy ran to his **father** . _____
9. She heard a **strange** sound in the kitchen. _____
10. The **tired** horse could not go any further. _____

31. Give an opposite meaning (antonym) for the word printed in bold:

1. The **obedient** boy talks a lot of **sense**.
2. **Father** said it was **impossible** to pain the **interior** of the house now.
3. The **honest** man was very **friendly** when he **left**.
4. The **upper** part of the river is **deep** and **wide**.
5. The **busy** man **imported** the **cheap** articles from overseas.
6. On a **calm** sea you are **capable** to see the **harmless** creatures swimming in the sea.
7. The **armed** soldier **admitted** that he was **careful** with his gun.
8. After the accident **many** survivors were **conscious**.

Memorandum

1. Nouns that name people	4. Nouns that name quantities	6. Abstract nouns
1. musician	1. patch	1. kindness
2. mechanic	2. lock	2. friendliness
3. pharmacist	3. quiver	3. wisdom
4. photographer	4. loaf	4. beauty
5. carpenter	5. jar/ pot/ comb	5. pride
6. sailor	6. slab	6. fame
7. jockey	7. cloud	7. danger
8. plumber	8. jar/ can	8. happiness
9. fisherman	9. bowl	9. strength
10. customer	10. breath	10. education
2. Nouns that name animals	11. pile	7. Complete the phrases
1. elephant	12. ray	1. answer
2. owl	13. tray	2. snake
3. monkey	14. tub	3. actor
4. donkey	15. pocket	4. play/ performance
5. mouse	16. pane	5. dog
6. frogs	17. plate	6. knife
7. parrot	18. ream	7. disease
8. wolf	19. bottle/ dose	8. cat
9. turkey	20. patch/ tuft	9. couch/ chair
10. horse		10. singer
3. Nouns that name places	5. Countable/ uncountable	8. Form a new noun
1. cinema	1. many camels	1. illness
2. mint	2. much money	2. speech
3. orchard	3. much time	3. employment
4. beehive	4. many cattle	4. length
5. zoo	5. many colours	5. attention
6. cemetery/ graveyard	6. much fruit	6. argument
7. laboratory	7. much sand	7. marriage
8. tannery	8. much water	8. truth
9. vineyard	9. much work	9. advertisement
10. museum. taxidermy	10. many journeys	10. height
	11. much damage	11. explosion
	12. many buck	12. explanation
	13. many headaches	13. behaviour
	14. much trouble	14. pleasure
		15. discovery

9. Collective nouns	11. Present simple tense
1. herd of cattle/ flock of sheep	1. <u>Norman often</u> calls to see us.
2. span of oxen	2. He <u>rarely</u> goes there now.
3. hatch/ brood ; litter of puppies	3. Susan <u>never</u> comes home late.
4. block of flats	4. Mr Smith <u>usually</u> arrives at school early in the morning.
5. horde of fierce savages	5. David never tells a lie.
6. flight of stairs	6. We <u>always</u> help my mother to lay the table.
7. collection of stamps	7. The pupils <u>frequently</u> attend assembly in the hall.
8. patch of vegetables	8. One of my uncles lives in East London.
9. party of searchers	9. It <u>seldom</u> rains in the Namib Desert.
10. string of pearls	10. Fruit <u>usually</u> grows well in the Western Cape.
11. orchard of orange trees	12. Simple past tense
12. gang/mob of hooligans	1. <u>Last month</u> Father sold many of his sheep.
13. fall of snow; range/chain of mountains.	2. <u>Yesterday</u> the teacher punished the naughty boys.
14. cloud of smoke	3. <u>Last night</u> she lay down on her bed to sleep.
15. suit of clothes	4. I met him <u>last September</u> .
10. Simple sentences	5. They left for Durban <u>last Monday</u> .
1. subject: All the others verb: stopped and watched object: carefully	6. My parents paid all their bills <u>a week ago</u> .
	7. <u>Yesterday</u> he agreed to my proposal.
	8. You were in grade 6 in <u>2013</u> .
2. subject: The red sun verb: shone object: dimly though the water	9. Mary and Jane became friends <u>in grade one</u> .
	10. On reaching the hut, I asked him to come in.
	13. Punctuation
3. subject: the maidens verb: danced object: to his music at the feast	1. Are Thabo, Peter and Katlego coming today?
	2. Look out!
	3. Paul could not believe that South Africa lost the cricket match.
4. subject: Louis verb: was arrested object: for firing a black revolver in the street	4. Are you sure that you want to say your speech today?
	5. Nthabiseng, the fastest runner in school, broke the record.
	6. Black Panther was a movie filled with suspense, action and revenge.

14. Rhymes (any suitable)	16. one word for
1. row: glow/ go	1. scapegoat
2. at: mat/cat/sat/rat	2. literate
3. den: pen/hen/men	3. meander
4. crow: low/glow	4. prophecy - verb
5. bar: tar/ car/far	5. inaudible
6. bake: snake/lake/rake	6. voluntarily / antonym - compulsory
7. air: hair/fair	7. pessimist
8. hall: gall/ball/tall	8. mob
9. got: lot/pot/tot/hot	9. tributary
10. found: ground/ hound	10. tourist
15. Idioms	11. employee
1. act in such a way as to give an opponent the upper hand - b	12. runway
2. take care to avoid someone - e	13. barometer
3. unfriendly welcome - d	14. irrevocable
4. win easily - f	15. retail
5. receive nothing - a	16. despot
6. away from the public eye - g	17. confident
7. dishonest dealings - h	18. tanker
8. be quick to understand - c	19. ambition
9. to keep calm - l	20. imminent
10. to reveal one's plans - n	17. Figurative Language
11. to obey orders as instructed - m	1. simile
12. has no family - j	2. metaphor
13. to refuse to listen - r	3. personification
14. to have nothing to do - s	4. simile
15. immediate success is not always possible - k	5. personification
16. to say something briefly – few words - t	6. metaphor
17. to change one's view constantly - o	
18. to make an agreement - p	
19. the least intelligent people are the most talkative –	20. think of your own interests first - i

18. Finite verbs	21. Spelling rules
1. sang	1. relieve
2. cleans sweeps	2. ceiling
3. waved	3. field
4. distributes	4. foreign
5. starts	5. believe
6. made	6. thief
7. go	7. ancient
8. decided	8. cashier
19. Auxiliary verbs	9. seize
1. are	10. weight
2. does	11. brief
3. is	12. heir
4. do	22. Pronouns
5. does	1. My our
6. doesn't	2. her hers
7. is	3. his
8. do	4. hers
9. are	5. Our
10. isn't	6. its
11. don't	7. your
12. is	8. their
20. Articles	
1. an	22.1 He
2. The	2. us
3. a	3. her
4. The	4. He
5. (no article is needed)	5. us
6. an	6. them
7. the	
8. the	
9. the	

23. Subject and predicate

1. subject: The rider
verb: brought
object: horses (predicate: brought the horses)
2. subject: Everybody
verb: loved
object: circus (predicate: loved the circus)
3. subject: Liz and Loma
verb: enjoyed
object: acrobats (predicate: enjoyed the acrobats)
4. subject: They
verb: were planning
object: party (predicate: were planning a party)
5. subject: the children
verb: sang
object: song (predicate: sang a song)
6. subject: Aunt Lucy
verb: bought
object: pair of jeans (predicate: bought a pair of jeans)

24. Subject- verb agreement

25. Singular and plural

1. have	cupful – cupful(s)	avocado – avocados
2. is	enemy – enemies	politics – politics
3. is	baby – babies	hero – heroes
4. was	trousers – trousers	heathen – heathens
5. grazes	cliff – cliffs	measles – measles
6. washes	reef – reefs	foot – feet
7. were	deer – deer	book – books
8. is	lady – ladies	bus- buses
9. consists	assets – assets	shelf – shelves
10. gives	swine – swine	berry – berries
	louse - lice	tax – taxes
	ally - allies	family – families
	mosquito – mosquitos	fly - flies
	photo – photos	
	echo – echoes	

26. Plural form	
1. The allies of the cities was cobbled and crooked.	4. trice
2. Does she have strong beliefs?	c. 1. autograph
3. The loaves of bread are in the ovens.	2. automotive
4. The butterflies flutter around the flowers.	3. autocrat
5. Africa is famous for its hippopotamuses/ hippopotami	4. autobiography
6. Red berries are not always poisonous.	Add the suffix
7. The ladies wear white socks.	1. chase- chasing
8. The children are naughty.	2. tease – teasing
27. Degrees of comparison	3. bubble – bubbling
1. tallest	4. prove – proving
2. most poisonous	5. serve - serving
3. better	
4. worse	Puzzle – learners make own words
5. cleverest	30. Synonyms and antonyms
6. wettest	1. surprised/ shocked
7. more comfortable	2. permit / let
8. kinder	3. wealthy; purchased ; amazing
9. dirtier	4. fortunately ; try
10. heavier	5. bravery
28. Homophones	6. entire ; errors
1. bear	7. sufficient / ample; required
2. scent	8. tiny; dad
3. deer	9. weird/ peculiar
4. due	10. exhausted/ weary
5. knight rode	31. Antonyms
6. sea	1. naughty/ disobedient; nonsense
7. hear	2. Mother; possible; exterior
Prefixes and suffixes	3. dishonest; unfriendly; arrived
a.1. biped	4. bottom; shallow; narrow
2. bivalve	5. lazy; exported; expensive
3. binocular	6. stormy; incapable; harmful
4. biplane	7. unarmed; denied; careless
b. 1. triangle	8. few; unconscious
2. tripod 3. triplets	

What is the Plural?

b	s	s	e	l	d	n	a	c	p	s
o	s	e	i	t	r	a	p	u	e	l
x	e	s	i	o	i	w	z	x	s	a
e	i	s	p	l	f	z	o	n	e	m
s	r	e	w	o	l	f	e	r	h	p
d	i	n	e	e	r	u	e	s	m	s
n	a	k	s	b	w	d	b	s	z	s
e	f	a	i	r	i	f	r	t	d	d
i	l	e	t	t	e	r	s	a	r	h
r	e	w	c	h	i	l	d	r	e	n
f	w	a	g	o	n	s	s	s	m	t

Find the Plural of Each:

child

fox

box

teardrop

lamp

bird

flower

bully

worms

fairy

wagon

letter

party

friend

candles

puzzle

weakness

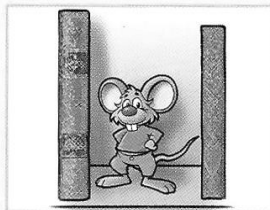
star

Prepositions of Place

At



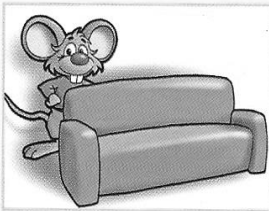
Between



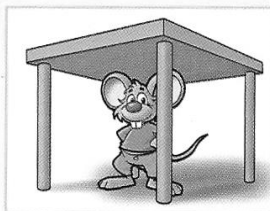
In



Behind



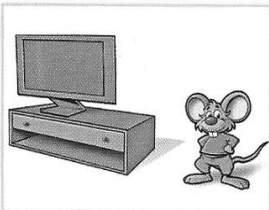
Under



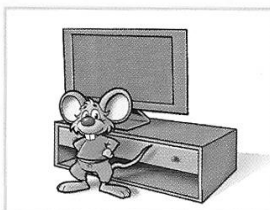
On



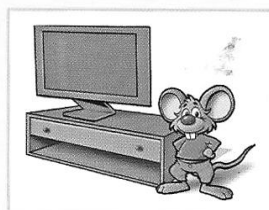
Near



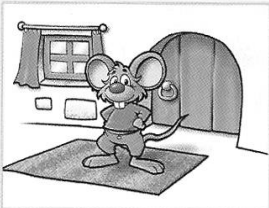
In front of



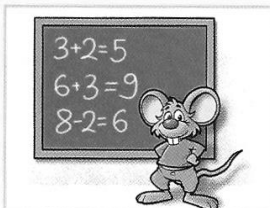
Next to



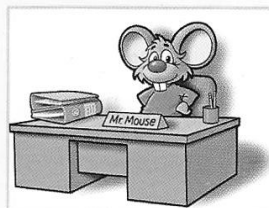
At home



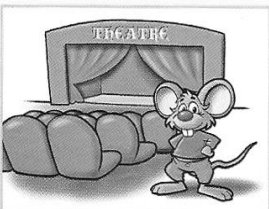
At school



At work



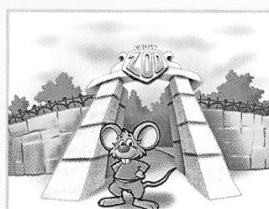
At the theatre



At the cinema



At the zoo



Degrees of comparison

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
big	bigger	the biggest
black	blacker	the blackest
bright	brighter	the brightest
clean	Cleaner	the cleanest
clever	Cleverer	the cleverest
confused	more confused	the most confused
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
far	farther / further	the farthest/ furthest
fast	faster	the fastest
fat	fatter	the fattest
fierce	fiercer	the fiercest
late	later	the latest
old	older	the oldest
poor	poorer	the poorest
proud	prouder	the proudest
quiet	quieter	the quietest
sharp	sharper	the sharpest
short	shorter	the shortest
slow	slower	the slowest
small	smaller	the smallest
strange	stranger	the strangest
strong	stronger	the strongest
tall	taller	the tallest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
ugly	uglier	the ugliest
weak	weaker	the weakest
wise	wiser	the wisest
young	younger	the youngest

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