

**SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**

**YEAR 11 ENGLISH**

**RESOURCES**

**WEEK 1 : MONDAY 5/07/2021 to FRIDAY 9/07/2021**

**Strand:** Reading and Viewing

**Sub - Strand:** Language features and rules

**Topic:** Past Conditional Sentences

**Lesson Outcome:** *Examine and discuss grammatical rules appropriate in oral and written work in identifying sentence type and rewriting conditional sentences.*

**Conditional Sentences**

The conditional is used when we want to express a situation which is dependent on certain conditions. Study the following examples:

If + simple present tense and shall/will + basic form of verb	If he eats well, he will remain healthy.
If + simple past tense and should/would + basic form of verb	If he ate well, he would remain healthy.
If + were and would + basic form of verb	If I were him, I would watch my diet.
If + past perfect tense and would + present perfect	If he had eaten well, he would have remained healthy.

**Note: 1. Other conditionals**

- Sentences beginning with **Unless**- eg. **Unless** I hear from you, I'll see you at the meeting.
- Sentences beginning with **Had** – eg. **Had** we known about the meeting, we would have attended it.

**Activity**

Rewrite the following in past conditional form.

1. Rehaan did not listen to his father. He wasted all his savings.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Kamal locked the door properly while going out. The thieves could not get in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Chaaru spent all his money on beer. He could not afford the fare home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The truck driver tried to overtake on a corner. He crashed into an oncoming car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. John did not attend zoom class. He missed out on the helpful hints given by the teacher.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**WEEK 2/3 MONDAY 12/07/2021 TO FRIDAY 23/07/2021**

**Strand:** Reading and Viewing

**Sub-Strand:** Language features and rules

**Learning and Teaching Focus:** Synonyms, Antonyms, Homonyms, Homophones, Prefixes and Suffixes

**Learning Outcomes:**

- explore the appropriate use of language conventions and literary features and how they contribute to fluency and accuracy
- use various parts of speech and vocabulary appropriately to express ideas in sentences

**Notes**

**Synonym** is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language.

For example: shut is a synonym of close

An **antonym** is a word opposite in meaning to another.

For example: bad and good

**Homonym**

A **homonym** is a word that has the same spelling and sound as another word, but a different meaning. For example, saw (a cutting tool) and saw (the past tense of see) are **homonyms**. They have the same spelling and sound but different meanings.

**Homophone**

A homophone is a word with same sound but different meaning. For example, hear - here

A **prefix** is an **affix** which is placed before the **stem** of a word. Adding it to the beginning of one word changes it into another word. For example, when the prefix un- is added to the word happy, it creates the word unhappy.

A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word. For example the suffix "-ness" added to the end of the word "sweet" forms the word "sweetness," changing an adjective into a noun.

**Activity**

(a) **Antonyms**

*Find antonyms for each of these words.*

Cautious	- _____	Persuade	- _____
Separation	- _____	Cowardly	- _____
Difference	- _____	Frivolous	- _____
Sensitive	- _____	Certain	- _____

(b) **Synonyms**

*Find synonyms for each of these words.*

Industrious	- _____	Precise	- _____
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Initiate - \_\_\_\_\_  
Accede - \_\_\_\_\_  
Pursue - \_\_\_\_\_

Lethal - \_\_\_\_\_  
Deluge - \_\_\_\_\_  
Implore - \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Homonym

Write the two different meanings for the list of homonyms.

*Kind* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Kind* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Bark* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Bark* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Lie* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Lie* - \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Homophones

List homophones for the following words.

*Loan* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Made* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Ate* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Bee* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Bear* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Sell* - \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Prefixes

Add a prefix to transform the following words into their opposites.

*Sympathetic* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Permanent* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Accessible* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Legitimate* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Discretion* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Revocable* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Interested* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Moral* - \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Suffixes

Using suffixes, change the following words.

*Exaggerate* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Abstain* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Distinguish* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Accept* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Derisive* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Exclusive* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Exasperate* - \_\_\_\_\_

*Profit* - \_\_\_\_\_

## WEEK 4 MONDAY 26/07/2021 TO FRIDAY 30/07/2021

### Language of Advertisement/Persuasive Language

**Aim** - to persuade the customers, promote their business

**Purpose**- main purpose is to inform

### Linguistics Features

**1. Emotive words** – arouse desires and creates a persuasive tone by appealing to the emotions of readers/consumers

Eg. Romantic, candle light dinner

**2. Favourable words** – gives a favourable tone

- Creates a positive image of the product or service being advertised

Eg. Comfortable, leather shoes/friendly staff/ fits smoothly

**3. Slogans and Catchphrases** – creates a memorable impression on the readers/consumers

- Sony-the one and only

- Crest is best

**4. Use of Superlatives** – creates a persuasive tone

Eg. The best deal/strongest defense/brightest wash/cheapest

offer

**5. Use of personal pronouns** – adds a personal touch or tone

- creates a link between the advertiser and the customer

Eg. We/our/us

**6. Active Verbs** – Eg. This is a must for you/Buy today

**Imperative verbs(Commanding Verbs)** – eg. Buy today

(creates spontaneous reaction in the readers/customers to do as advertised)

**7. Figurative Language** – eg. similes/metaphors/alliterations/euphemisms

**8. Rhetorical Questions**

- for effect – arrests the readers/customers attention eg. Do you want to lose weight?

(this may get the attention of people/consumers struggling with weight problem etc.

**9. Neologisms** – coining of words to form new words

Eg. Automatic camera – autacam

Digital camera- digicam

(Such words sound impressive and creates an impression the consumers/readers

**10. Unqualified claim**- these are claims made by the advertiser/business about their product or service without their support or evidence (such claims are usually exaggeration eg. Soap that gives you everlasting beauty/world's number one, the best deal in town.

**11. Pun** – use of double meaning words or phrases in advertisements Eg. Having an air conditioner made Ryan so cool. (Cool can mean temperature or appearance/looks

**Non- Linguistic Features**

1. Big Bold letters – attract the attention of readers
2. Use of pictures or cartoons- attract the attention of readers
3. Logos (trademark)- declares the authenticity of the product  
- Nike logo/ Anz logo etc
4. Different size fonts – attracts readers attention

**Activity - Language of Advertisement sample**

Study the sample below and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers in the space provided.



Source: <http://www.google.com>

**Questions**

1. What is the tone of the above sample?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How is the tone (mentioned in question 1 above) achieved?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Identify the audience that will be interested in the sample above.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Quote an example of alliteration from the extract.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. State the purpose of the **logo** in this sample.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **WEEK 5 MONDAY 02/08/2021 TO FRIDAY 06/08/2021**

### **Language of Instruction**

#### **Features**

##### **Linguistic features**

1. Sentences are brief and straightforward – to avoid ambiguity or confusion.
2. Omission of unnecessary articles pronouns and prepositions – this ensures that the instructions are brief and up to the point.
3. Use of imperative verbs – to make the tone commanding
4. Omission of subject (in a sentence) – this is because the subject is understood eg. Turn left.
5. Vocabulary – mainly concrete nouns, specific words or jargons are used.
  - Concrete nouns – for specificity and clarity.
  - Jargons – to make the tone formal and impressive.

##### **Non- Linguistic Features**

1. Enumeration (eg. 1,2,3) or listing
  - Listing of instructions using numbers, alphabets, asteriks, dots, dashes etc. (allows the readers to follow the instructions in the logical order for a favourable outcome.
2. Diagrams and illustrations
  - Are used for demonstrational purposes that helps readers understand the instruction better.
3. Headings and Sub-headings
  - Assist in layout and helps readers follow the instruction easily.
4. Use of figures (numbers)
  - ie, use of precise figures, measurements etc for specificity and accuracy eg. ½ teaspoon, 20ml etc.

**Activity - Language of Instruction Sample**

**Defrosting Guidelines**

1. Place food in a suitable container. Meat joints and chicken joints should be placed on an upturned saucer or on a plastic rack you have one.
2. Check food during defrosting, as foods vary in their defrosting speed.
3. It is not necessary to cover the whole food.
4. Always turn or stir the food especially when the oven “beeps”. Shield if necessary.
5. Minced meat, chops and other small items should be broken up or separated and placed in a single layer.

Questions

1. What is the purpose of the above sample.

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2. Give an example of imperative from the sample.

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3. Identify the sentence structure used in the sample.

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4. Identify a concrete noun from the sample.

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5. State one way the manufacturer has tried to make the sample clear and simple. (Do not repeat answers mentioned in question 1 to 4)

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