

SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE

YEAR 13 ENGLISH

RESOURCES

WEEK 1 MONDAY – 5/07/2021 TO FRIDAY 09/07/2021

STRAND: READING AND REVIEWING

SUB-STRAND: LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES

TOPIC: DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH

Lesson Outcome: *Examine and discuss grammatical rules in appropriate in oral and written work to differentiate between Direct and Reported Speech.*

NOTES AND EXAMPLES

STEPS	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE	
		DIRECT	REPORTED
Type of sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of sentence can be a Statement, Question (Interrogative) or Command. (Imperative) Knowing the type of sentence can help you decide on the Introductory Sentence. The verb for a question in Direct Speech comes near the beginning of a sentence, however, in Reported Speech, the verb comes at the end. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Do you know where the dog is, Fazia? asked Ali. -Step out of the car, the policeman ordered. -Do you know where the dog is, Fazia? asked Ali. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ali asked Fazia if she knew where the dog was. The policeman ordered the driver to step out of the car. Ali asked Fazia if she knew where the dog was.
Introductory Sentence Other words that can be used in the Introductory Sentence include: <i>add, decide, mention, remark, explain, state</i> etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introductory sentence in Reported can be in the Present or in the Past. If the introductory sentence is in the Present Simple, there is no backshift of tenses. If the introductory sentence is in the Past Simple, then the Past Simple tense will be used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preet works in an office, says Om. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Om says that Preet works in an office Om said that Preet works in an office
		<div style="background-color: #e0ffe0; padding: 2px;">Introductory Sentence - <i>says / said</i></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preet works in an office, said Om. 	

Change of Persons / Pronoun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is a pronoun in Direct Speech, it has possibly to be changed in Reported Speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I work in an office, said Preet. 	Preet said that she works in an office. <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #f0e6ff; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;"> 'I' (Direct Speech) changes to 'she' (Reported Speech) </div>
Backshift of Tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If in Direct Speech, the Present Simple Tense is used, in Reported Speech the Past Simple Tense will be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I work in the garden, Riteshni said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Riteshni said that she worked in the garden.</i>

ACTIVITIES

PART I

Change the following sentences from Direct to Reported speech

1. "You ought to be more careful," my mother told me.
2. "How are you feeling today, Shiraz?" the nurse asked.

PART II

Change the following sentences from Reported to Direct speech

1. Manueli said that he had seen that movie three times.
2. Abdul wondered why the bus was late that day

WEEK 2 MONDAY 12/07/2021 TO FRIDAY 16/07/2021

STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING

SUB-STRAND: LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES

TOPIC: SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

Lesson Outcome: *Examine and discuss subject verb agreement rules in appropriate in oral and written work.*

NOTES AND EXAMPLES

Rule 1

The verb 'to be' must agree with the subject and not the complement.

Example: Their flights from the rock are part of the instinctive urge to take wing.

Rule 2

A compound subject joined by 'either...or', 'neither...nor', or 'not only...but also' takes a verb that agrees in number with the nearest subject.

Example: Neither the gull nor the sailors were aware of the approaching storm.

Rule 3

If two or more parts of a subject joined by 'either...or' or 'neither...nor' are singular, then the verb is also singular.

Example: Neither Jonathan nor the other gull goes into an uncontrollable give.

Rule 4

A subject made up of two parts, both singular and joined by 'and', takes a plural verb.

Example: Radio and television are flourishing.

Rule 5

Phrases beginning with 'of...' and following the subject have no effect on the agreement between verb and subject.

Example : A list of shopping items was drawn up.

ACTIVITY

Identify the error and write down the correct verbs.

1. The wings of a bird is an intricate part of its skeletal structure.

Error- _____ Correction- _____

2. Neither the machine nor the tractor was in working order.

Error- _____ Correction - _____

3. Not only the feet but also the bill of the seagull are perfectly adapted to an aquatic existence.

Error - _____ Correction- _____

4. The constant pain and agony have reduced him to shadow of his former self.

Error _____ Correction _____

5. Some aspects of girls spending money is exploited by advertisers.

Error _____ Correction _____

WEEK 3 MONDAY 19/07/2021 TO FRIDAY 23/07/2021

STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING

SUB-STRAND- LANGUAGE LEARNING PROCESSES AND STRATEGIES

TOPIC: SUMMARY WRITING

Lesson Outcome: Identify the important ideas from the passage and use the ideas with connectives to write a summary

Notes

When writing a summary, remember that it should be in the form of a paragraph. A summary begins with an introductory sentence that states the text's title and the main points of the text. A summary is written in your own words.

Steps to write a Summary

1. Read the article.
2. As you read, find the most important details.
3. Write notes about the most important details (paraphrase)- planning
4. Organize your notes
5. Write your summary
6. Ensure that the title of the article is written
7. Word count is compulsory.

Use the knowledge and sample from the previous activities to do summary writing.

write a summary of the following passage, using your **own words**. Your summary should be between **95 to 100 words**.

BIRD LIFE CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

The Pacific Region is in danger of losing its endemic birds in the next 20 to 30 years. While Birdlife International Pacific Partnership is doing all it can to conserve endemic species, it admits that there is a serious need for the islands to have their own conservation societies.

More importantly, the Pacific needs to have the will, which the region seems to lack, to stop the disappearance of their endemic birds. The Pacific region, home to 289 species of globally-threatened birds (24 percent of the world's total), has the highest extinction rate in the world.

Thirty-seven or 14 percent of these species are critically endangered which gives the region the dubious distinction of recording the most extinction in any region of the world. Of the 129 bird species that have become extinct in the world since 1500 AD, about 63 are from the Pacific Region.

“Most small island nations have very small population and resources and only a handful of committed and knowledgeable conservationists,” Birdlife International Pacific Partnership said. “The greatest need and challenge for the Pacific region is to convince people that they should be doing something to help save the region’s birds and biodiversity,” Don Stewart of Birdlife International Pacific partnership said.

The main causes of bird extinction are the impacts of invasive alien species and habitat destruction. Certainly, alien predators like rats that is black rats in particular, feral cats and mongoose have the most severe and dramatic impact on island birds.

The organization said threats vary from country to country depending on its social systems, economic pressures, geographical features and alien species introduced.

Adapted from: The Island Business, May, 2006

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

STRAND: WRITING AND SHAPING

SUB-STRAND -Socio- Cultural Context and Situations

TOPIC: Register Study

Lesson Outcome: -Identify the features of this register and differentiate between the linguistic and non-linguistic features of the given samples

Notes

Register	
LANGUAGE OF LAW/ LEGALESE	
Related to law and rules made by authority for the purpose of proper regulation of a community or society.	
Purpose	Inform, instruct, command.
Mode	Written.
Source	Laws, constitution, penal code.
Tone	Formal, authoritative, commanding.
Linguistic features	1 Use of legalese/legal jargon e.g. affidavit (gives the language a formal tone).
	2 Use of commercialese or specialised vocabulary of the commercial or business world.
	3 Use of archaic words- formal tone
	4 Use of redundancy or extra words e.g. wherefore, therefore (for clarity and precision).
	5 Use of circumlocution or roundabout wording where fewer words could be used e.g. at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon (instead of at 10 am).
	6 Frequent use of the conjunctions -andll and -orll for precise information. These words often are used as sentence beginners. NB: This is not a typical feature.
	7 Passive voice construction to make the tone impersonal.
	8 Sentence structure if usually compound or complex.
	9 Use of proper nouns for specificity.
	10. Designation of authority.
	1 Use of numbers and figures.

Non Linguistic features	2	Use of case numbers or reference numbers.
	3	Parenthesis.
	4	Listing or enumeration.
	5	Bold print.
	6	Stamp and seal (for authenticity)

QUESTION 1- LANGUAGE OF LAW

(6 marks)

Study the sample given below and answer the questions that follow.

Temporary Appointment as a Teacher

I am pleased to inform you that, in accordance with the powers delegated to her by Legal Notice No. 92/2002, the Permanent Secretary for Education has approved your Temporary Appointment as a teacher.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT

- Your appointment will be on a temporary basis and may be terminated by one month's notice on either side or by payment of one month's salary in lieu of notice.
- You would also be liable to summary dismissal in the event of misconduct or insubordination during the term of appointment.
- You will be subject to the provisions of Section 140 of the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji Islands, the Public Service Act 1999, the Public Service [General Regulations 1999], and General Orders, Finance Instructions, Supplies and Services Instructions and Departmental Instructions, in each case as amended from time to time.
- You will be required to contribute to the Fiji National Provident Fund (FNPF) in accordance with the FNPF Act Chapter 219.

Source: www.ministryofeducation.fj retrieved on 2nd July 2019

Questions

a) Using relevant examples identify the tone of the Sample. **(2 marks)**

b) Identify a legal jargon and comment on its function. **(1 mark)**

- c) Comment on the lay-out of the sample and its effectiveness. (2 marks)
- d) Identify a passive sentence from the above sample. (1 mark)

WEEK 5 MONDAY 2/08/2021 TO FRIDAY 6/08/2021

QUESTION 2 LANGUAGE OF RELIGION (6 marks)

THE LANGUAGE OF RELIGION

This variety can be both formal and informal depending on the context in which it is used. For example, in church, it is formal while in group discussions, it may be personal.

Purpose: depends on the context, it may be to inform or to instruct or even to persuade.

Audience: General or specific

Mode: Usually written

Sometimes
spontaneous

Sources: Religious texts and holy books

Features typical of this register

1. Usually **formal language** – in written texts and even oral presentations. Only spoken during sermons or discourses.
2. **Archaic words** e.g. ‘thee’, ‘thou’, ‘behold’
3. **Religious jargon and standardized expressions** e.g. Sin, satan, light, karma
4. **Old spelling and pronunciation** e.g. Spake and hast
5. **Inverted order of sentence structure**, that is, it appears in this order: Predicate + Subject.
E.g. ‘Spake Jesus to his disciples.’
6. Use of **personal pronouns**.
7. Use of **conjunctions and prepositions to begin sentences** e.g. And, For
8. Use of antithesis – contrasting ideas in one sentence e.g. ‘darkness...to light’
9. Words used **figuratively or symbolically** e.g. Bread, sheep, wine, shepherd, etc.
10. Use of **capital letters** to refer to God – even proper nouns as well as personal pronouns e.g. He, God

11. **Tenses** a) Use of past tense is common – to narrate incidents
 E.g. ‘Jesus went to Galilee.’
 b) Use of present tense – to acknowledge a universal truth
 E.g. ‘Honour thy father and mother.’
12. Use of **emotive language** – in order to persuade.
13. **Sentence structure** – usually compound.
14. **Tone** – personal sincere or emotional when speaking
 - Formal and polite when written
 - Sometimes commanding. This is achieved by using the active voice.
15. Use of **direct address** e.g. ‘O Lord.’
16. Use of **triads** – which is the grouping of three similar things or ideas e.g. ‘peace, peace, peace’ or ‘Father, Son and Holy Spirit’

Study the sample given below and answer the questions that follow.

Text A

From the Katha

*I will tell you
 the
 Word that all the
 Vedas
 glorify, all self-
 sacrifice
 expresses, all sacred
 studies and holy life
 seek.*

*That word is
 OM.*

*That word is the
 beginning of
 everlasting Brahman:
 that Word is the
 highest End.*

When that

Text B

***God Celebrates the
 Nights of His First
 Revelation to
 Muhammad***

*Truly we reveal the
 Qur'an
 on the night of
 authority.
 Would that you know
 what
 the night of authority
 means!
 Better than a thousand
 months in the night of
 authority.
 Thereon come the
 angels and
 the Spirit down,*

Text C

***Become as Little
 Children***

*At the time the disciples
 came to Jesus and asked,
 "Who is thy greatest in
 the
 kingdom of heaven?" He
 called a child, whom he
 put
 among them, and said,
 "Truly I tell you, unless
 you
 change and become liketh
 children, thou will never*

- a) Give an example of antithesis from **Text A**. (1 mark)
- b) Give examples of **two** religious jargons from **Text A**. (1 mark)
- c) Why is LORD capitalized in **Text B**? (1 mark)
- d) Comment on the tense used in **Text B**. (2 marks)
- e) Give examples of **two** archaic words used in **Text C**? (1 mark)