

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

WEEK 16

Year/Level: 11 **Subject:** ENGLISH

Strand	LISTENING AND SPEAKING WRITING AND SHAPING
Sub Strand	EN.11.1.2.1 Apply appropriate verbal and nonverbal language features to effectively communicate information for a particular audience and purpose of context.
Content Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate nonverbal gestures to make grammatically correct gestures. • -Use appropriate key words and phrases in texts to convey intended meaning.

GRAMMAR

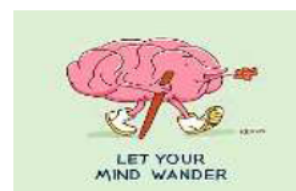
A. IDIOMS

An **idiom** is a phrase or expression that typically presents a **figurative** (means something other than what is written, something symbolic, suggested, or implied), non-literal meaning attached to the phrase; but some phrases become figurative idioms while retaining the **literal** (means exactly what is written) meaning of the phrase. For example: It was raining cats and dogs, so I rode the bus.

Literal meaning: (exact meaning) Cats and dogs were really falling from the sky.

Figurative language, (one needs to read between the line to figure out the meaning) there were not actually cats and dogs falling from rain clouds, instead, the rain felt so heavy and large that it was almost as if small animals were falling from the sky!

Idioms are words or phrases that aren't meant to be taken literally and usually have a cultural meaning behind them. Most of the English idioms offer advice but also contain some underlying principles and values.



ACTIVITY 1

Choose the correct figurative meaning of each idiom listed on the right hand side.

#	Idiom	Answer	#	Meaning
1.	The best of both worlds		A.	Being treated the same unpleasant way you have treated others.
2.	Speak of the devil		B.	Something that will never happen.
3.	See eye to eye		C.	Decide to do something unpleasant that you have been avoiding to do.
4.	When pigs fly		D.	Something is too expensive.
5.	To cost an arm and a leg		E.	To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.

6.	To kill two birds with one stone		F.	It means you can enjoy two different opportunities at the same time.
7.	To add insult to injury		G.	This means that the person you're just talking about actually appears at that moment.
8.	To hit the nail on the head		H.	This means agreeing with someone.
9.	Getting a taste of your own medicine		I.	To solve two problems at once.
10.	Bite the bullet		J.	To make a situation worse.

B. REWRITING

Unless

- We use the conjunction **unless** to mean 'except if'. The clause which follows *unless* is a subordinate clause (SC): it needs a main clause (MC) to make a complete sentence. When *unless* comes before the main clause, we use a comma:

Unless [SC] it rains, [MC] we'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow. (We'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow if it doesn't rain.)

When the main clause comes first, we don't need a comma: *[MC] They won't come unless [SC] you invite them.*

Unless is a conditional (a condition and the outcome of that condition occurring) word (like *if*), so we don't use **will** or **would** in the subordinate clause: **Unless I hear from you, I'll see you at two o'clock.**

Not: Unless I'll hear from you ...

Unless and if ... not - Unless and if ... not both mean 'except if':

We could eat at *Siam Smile* unless they're closed on a Monday. or (We could eat at *Siam Smile* if they're not closed on a Monday.)

We don't use *unless* for things that we know to be true:

You won't be able to get a ticket for the match unless you're prepared to pay a lot of money for it. (The speaker doesn't know if you're prepared to pay a lot of money for a ticket.)

I don't know what we would have done if we hadn't seen you. (We did see you.) **Not:** I don't know what we would have done unless we'd seen you.

ACTIVITY 2

Choose the correct answer (if or unless).

1. ____ you help me, I'll be unable to do it.
2. ____ I meet him, I'll tell him the whole truth.
3. You won't get well ____ you stop smoking.
4. ____ you exercise regularly, you'll lose some weight.
5. ____ you exercise regularly, you won't be able to lose some weight.

ACTIVITY 3- Word Forms

Write the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each of the sentences given below.

1. Varun was _____ thanked for rescuing ten people during the flood. (public).
2. Tomu was well-liked by his workmates because of his _____ nature (admire).
3. “You have _____ a serious offence”, the judge told the offender. (commit)

ACTIVITY 4

REGISTER STUDY

A. Language of Instructions

Banana Cake

Ingredients

- 3 large ripe **bananas** (about 1 and 1/2 cups mashed)
- 3 cups (375g) **all-purpose flour** ([spoon & levelled](#))
- 1 teaspoon **baking powder**
- 1 teaspoon **baking soda**
- 1/2 teaspoon **ground cinnamon**
- 1/2 teaspoon **salt**
- 3/4 cup (170g) **unsalted butter**, softened to [room temperature](#)
- 1 cup (200g) **granulated sugar**
- 1/2 cup (100g) packed light or dark **brown sugar**
- 3 large **eggs**, at room temperature
- 2 teaspoons **pure vanilla extract**
- 1 and 1/2 cups (360ml) **buttermilk**, at room temperature*

Instructions

1. Preheat the oven to 350°F (177°C) and grease a 9×13-inch pan.
2. **Make the cake:** Mash the bananas. Set mashed bananas aside.
3. **Whisk** the flour, baking powder, baking soda, cinnamon, and salt together. Set aside.
4. Using a handheld or stand mixer fitted with a paddle attachment, beat the butter on high speed until smooth and creamy – about 1 minute. **Add** both sugars and beat on high speed for 2 minutes until creamed together. Scrape down the sides and up the bottom of the bowl with a rubber spatula as needed. Add the eggs and the vanilla. Beat on medium-high speed until combined, then beat in the mashed bananas. Scrape down the sides and up the bottom of the bowl as needed. With the mixer on low speed, add the dry ingredients in three additions alternating with the buttermilk and mixing each addition just until incorporated. Do not overmix.
5. Spread batter into the prepared pan. Bake for 45-50 minutes. The cake is done when a toothpick inserted in the centre comes out clean.
6. **Remove** the cake from the oven and set on a wire rack. Allow to cool completely. After about 45 minutes, I usually place it in the refrigerator to speed things up.



Questions

1. Identify the target audience of this sample.

0. State the purpose of the above sample.

0. Comment on the sentence structure used in the sample.

0. Identify one imperative verb from the sample.

0. State a reason for using bold prints for some of the words in the sample.

0. State why numbering is used in this sample.

B. Language of Advertisement

**GREAT FOOD.
EXCELLENT SERVICE.
LESS CROWD.**

ISN'T THAT INVITING ENOUGH?

Eden at 3rd Avenue, Anna Nagar is all what a great vegetarian restaurant must be. Without all those noisy crowd and endless wait.

Serving exquisite Indian and Continental vegetarian delicacies, Eden beckons you for a sumptuous treat for your taste buds.

edens HARRISONS SINCE 1985
VEGETARIAN

NO. 7/1, 3RD AVENUE,
ANNA NAGAR EAST
PH: 2622 1010, 2622 3031

ANNA NAGAR • BESANT NAGAR • NUNGAMBAKKAM

HOME DELIVERY IN AND AROUND ANNA NAGAR • EXCLUSIVE PARTY HALL

QUESTIONS

1. What is the purpose of the above sample?

2. Identify the audience that will be interested in the above sample.

3. Quote an example of neologism from the extract.

4. Identify a non – linguistic feature typical of this register from the above sample.

5. What effect does the feature (in question 4 above) have on the sample?

END