



**NATIONAL LOCKDOWN PERIOD**  
**ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE GRADE 7**

**WEEK 3: 4-8 May 2020**

**MEMORANDUMS**

Please take note

- You and your parent/guardian must mark the work together.
- Mark in pencil please.
- You may print and paste the memorandum in your classwork book.

**Solutions for All Activity 4 p.105**

2. Groundbreaking means something completely new or pioneering. It arouses feelings of amazement or admiration or wonder.
4. There are many examples of emotive language. Here are some examples: “inspire” / “exciting project” / “encourage” / “extraordinary” / “heritage for generations to come” / “mysteries of the universe”
8. The advertisement promotes South Africa and its involvement in the SKA project and it makes people proud of the country. / It gives people information about the SKA project and makes them excited about it.
9. The advertisement is about a scientific project and it gives information that is of a serious matter.
10. It must be informal. Here are some examples:  
Find out about the cool way SKA can blast open the secrets of the universe.  
See what SKA can do to solve the mysteries of space.  
SKA is a cool way of showing the secrets of space.

**Activity 4 p.105 Language**

1. “Reach for the stars” can have a literal and figurative meaning in this passage. South Africans are literally using a telescope to help them to examine the stars. Figuratively it can mean that South Africans are achieving or reaching great heights with this project.
- 3a) Compound sentence. It has more than one verb and two main clauses are joined with “and”.
  - b) Simple sentence. It has only one verb - “will be able”.

### Activity 5 p.107

2. Any four of your own examples.

artery - arteries

journey - journeys

Remember the spelling rule: If a word ends in -y and has a consonant in front of it, drop the -y and replace it with -i , then add -es

3. Demonstrative adjectives

Remember: Adjectives tell you more about / give you information about nouns

**This** pen writes smoothly. (Tells you more about the pen)

**Those** desks over there are uncomfortable.

(Gives more information about the desks)

Relative adjectives:

On **what** day do you have music? (Asks about the day)

Peter could not remember **which** toothbrush he used.(Refers to toothbrush)

### Worksheet: Plurals

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Change of word</b>	<b>Add "es" for plural</b>	<b>Plural same as singular</b>	<b>Add "s" to singular</b>
foot - feet	ash - ashes	salmon	valley - valleys
goose - geese	tomato- tomatoes	cod	display - displays
tooth - teeth	cargo - cargoes	sheep	studio - studios
louse - lice	witch - witches	trout	donkey - donkeys
child - children	loss - losses	moose	solo - solos

<b>E</b>	
<b>"s" not added at end of word</b>	
father-in-law -	fathers-in-law
son-in-law -	sons-in-law
coat-of-mail -	coats-of-mail
maid-of-honour -	maids-of-honour
passer-by -	passers-by

A coat-of-mail is a coat/jacket covered in metal rings and used as armour.

A passer-by is a person who witnesses/sees something when walking by.

**Do not add an apostrophe to plurals in English.**