

# ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

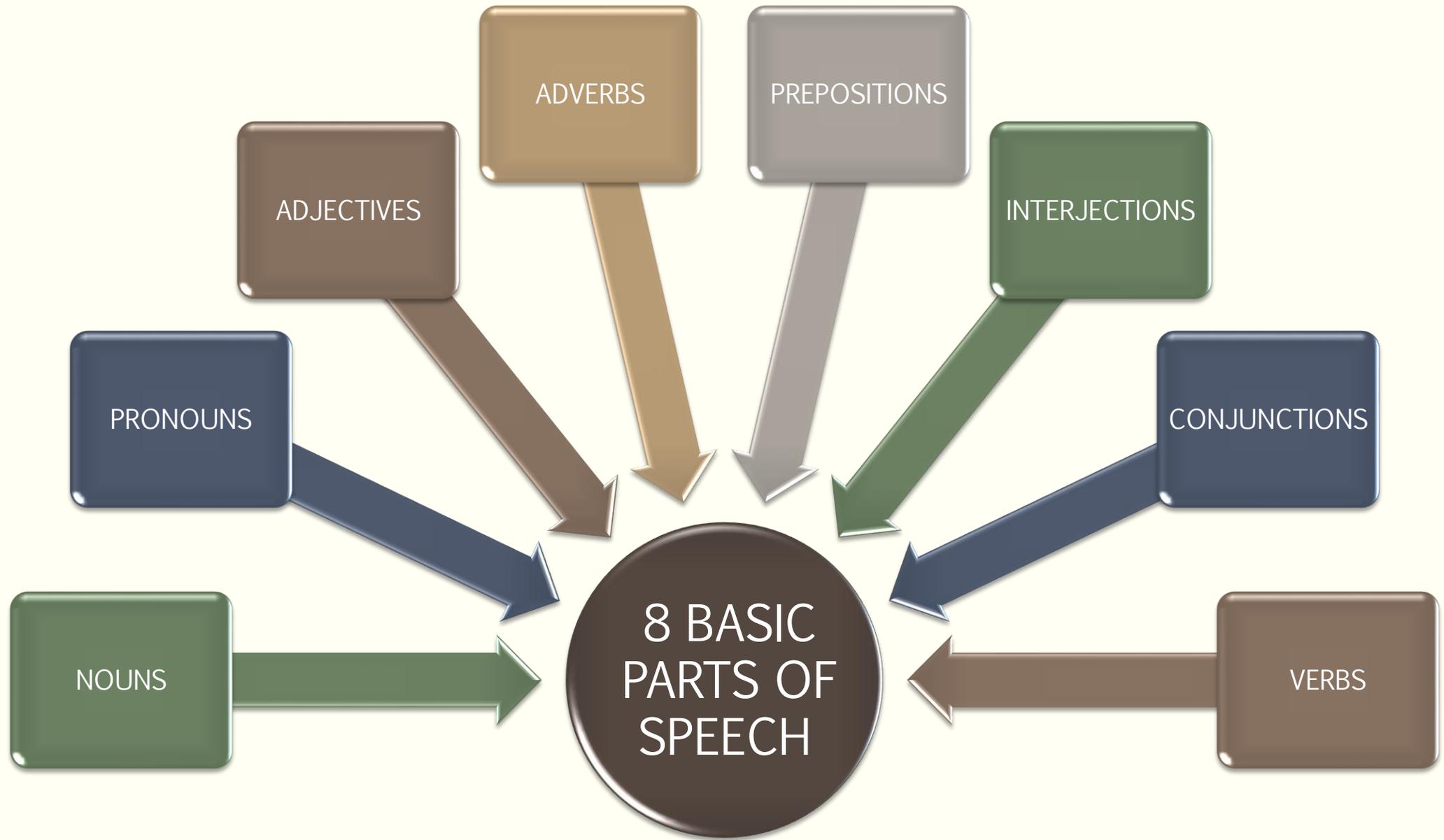
## QUESTION 5: LANGUAGE AND EDITING SKILLS



## What will we focus on...

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- Parts of speech
- Tenses = Tags, Negatives
- Direct and Indirect Speech



## BUILDING ON THE BASICS

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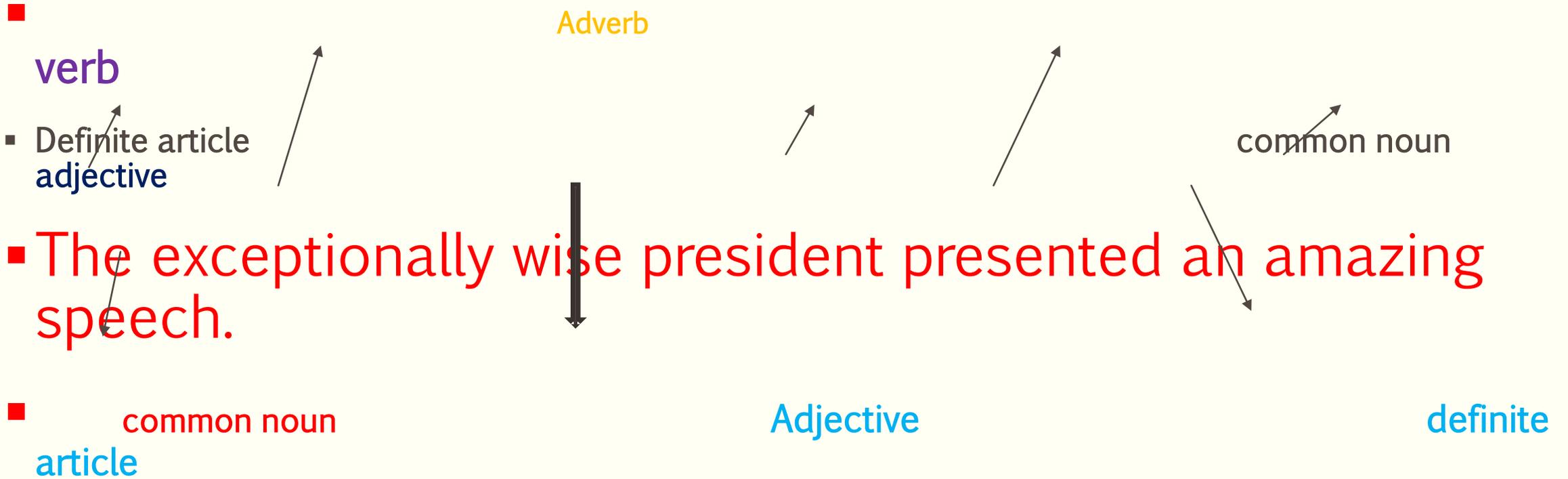
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**THE WORK A WORD  
DOES IN A SENTENCE  
DEFINES ITS PART OF  
SPEECH**

PART OF SPEECH	FUNCTION
NOUNS	NAME THINGS
PRONOUNS	STAND IN PLACE OF NOUNS
ADJECTIVES	DESCRIBE NOUNS
PREPOSITIONS	SHOW POSITION AND RELATIONSHIP
CONJUNCTIONS	JOIN THINGS
ADVERBS	DESCRIBE ANYTHING EXCEPT NOUNS
INTERJECTIONS	EXPRESS EMOTIONS
VERBS	SHOW ACTION OR A STATE OF BEING

# Let's practice parts of speech

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# Some exam practice

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5.1 Identify the part of speech of each of the underlined words in the following sentence: (2)

'When you dance the riel, there has to be dust,' says Charné, a curvy 16-year-old riel dancer with a bubbly laugh.

5.2 Study the following sentence: State the part of speech of EACH of the underlined words as used in this sentence. (2)

Become a rainwater farmer.

5.3 Study the following sentence: State the part of speech of EACH of the underlined words as used in the context of this sentence. (2)

Dogs are very protective of their owners.

5.4 Study the following statement: State the part of speech of each of the underlined words. (2)

Plant for the planet.

## ANSWERS:

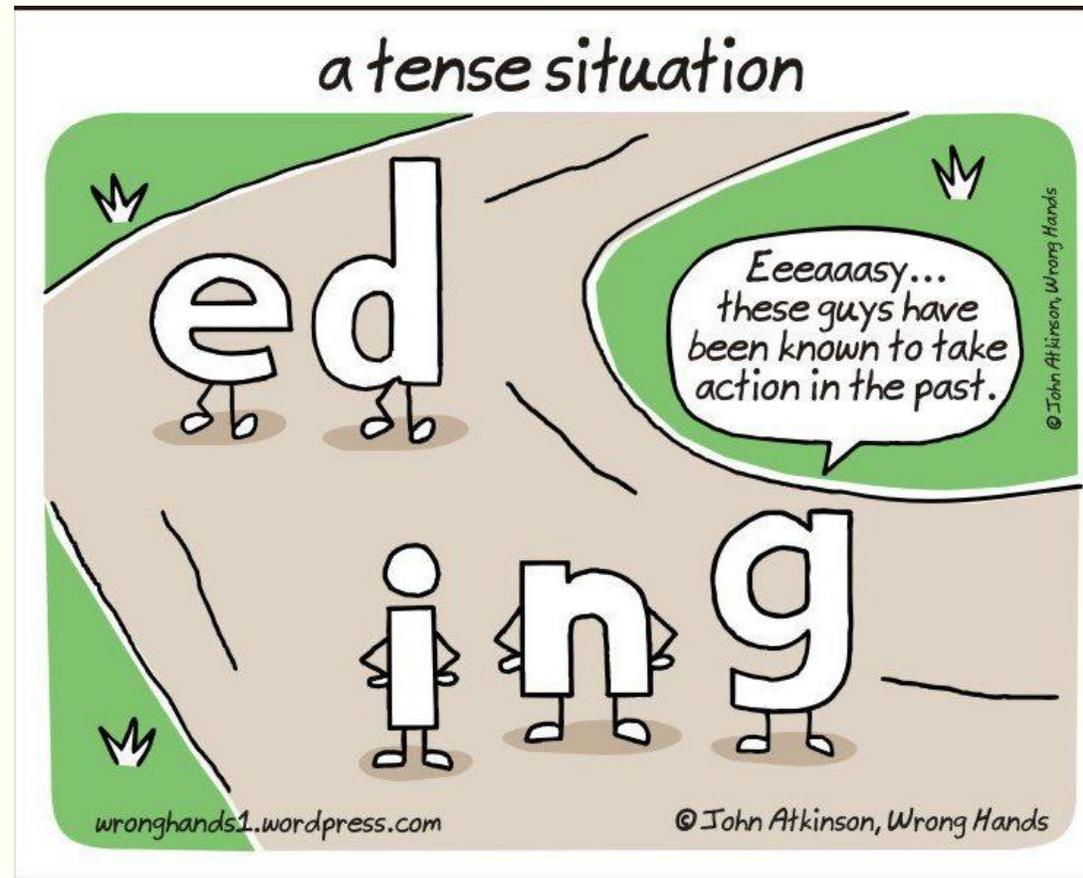
5.1 dance – noun ; bubbly – adjective

5.2 a – article ; rainwater – adjective

5.3 dogs – noun ; their – pronoun

5.4 for – preposition ; planet – noun

# TENSES



Tense	Explanation	Example	Negative example	VERB
<b>Simple Present Tense</b>	An Action that happens now	<b>He works, doesn't <u>he</u>?</b>  They <b>work, don't <u>they</u>?</b>	He <b>does not (doesn't)</b> work. They <b>do not (don't)</b> work	Plural subject- <b>no 'S'</b> with the verb. Singular subject- add ' <b>s'</b> to the verb.
<b>Present Continuous Tense</b>	An action is happening now and still continuing	She <b>is sitting</b> on the bench.  They <b>are sitting</b> in the classroom.	She <b>is not (isn't)</b> sitting on the bench.  They <b>are not(aren't)</b> in the classroom.	Helping verbs: <b>is, are + ing</b>
<b>Simple Past Tense</b>	Action took place in the past and ended	She <b>sat</b> on the bench. They <b>sat</b> in the classroom. Mother <b>cooked</b> the food.	She <b>did not (didn't)</b> sit on the bench. They <b>did not (didn't) sit</b> in the classroom.	Add <b>ed</b> to the verb or the verb changes completely: eat=ate Cook = <b>cooked</b>
<b>Past Continuous Tense</b>	An action took place in the past and was continuing	She <b>was sitting</b> on the bench.  They <b>were sitting</b> in the classroom.	She <b>was not (wasn't)</b> sitting on the bench.  They <b>were not (weren't) sitting</b> in the classroom.	Helping verbs: <b>was, were + ing</b>
<b>Simple Future tense</b>	Predicting that an action will take place in the future	She <b>will sit</b> on the bench. We (I) <b>shall sit</b> in the classroom.	She <b>will not (won't)</b> sit on the bench. We <b>shall not (shan't)</b> sit in the classroom	"I" and "We" <b>shall...everyone else will</b>
<b>Future Continuous Tense</b>	An action will occur in the future and continue for an expected length of time.	She <b>will be sitting</b> on the bench.  We <b>shall be sitting</b> in the classroom	She <b>will not (won't) be sitting</b> on the bench.  We <b>shall not (shan't) be sitting</b> in the classroom	<b>Will/ shall + be + the present participle</b>
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	an action that occurred at an indefinite time in the past (e.g., we have talked before) or began in <b>the past</b> and continued to the present time	She <b>has sat</b> on the bench since this morning.  They <b>have sat</b> in the classroom since this morning.	She <b>has not(hasn't) sat</b> on the bench since this morning.  They <b>have not (haven't)sat</b> in the classroom since this morning.	Helping Verbs: <b>has, have.</b>
<b>Past Perfect Tense</b>	An action occurred before another action in the past.	She <b>had sat</b> on the bench before she was helped  They <b>had sat</b> in the classroom before the teacher came.	She <b>had not(hadn't)sat</b> on the bench before she was helped. They <b>had not (hadn't) sat</b> in the classroom	helping verb: <b>had</b>

# Some exam practice:

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5.1 Rewrite the following sentence in the future continuous tense:

- **Some children will spend more than four hours playing with gadgets. (2)**
- Some children will be spending more...

5.2 Change the following sentence into a tag question:  
**That sounds bad, doesn't it?**

5.3 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:  
**The students knew the answer. (1)**  
The students did not know the answer.

5.4 Complete the following tag question. Write down only the missing words.

**He teaches Economics, doesn't he?**

5.5 Rewrite the following sentence in the simple future tense:

**The South African National Blood Service works hard to increase the number of donors.**

The South African National Blood Service will work hard to increase the number of donors.

5.6 Rewrite the following sentence in the negative form:

**Each library contains 3 000 brand new books.**

Each library does not contain 3000 brand new books

5.7 Rewrite the following sentence in the present continuous tense:

**Every leaf traps CO<sub>2</sub>.**

Every leaf is trapping CO<sub>2</sub>



**DIRECT  
AND  
INDIRECT  
SPEECH**





# Exam Practice:

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5.1 Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:

Elize said, 'I used emojis yesterday.' (4)

*Elize said that she had used emojis the day before / the previous day.*

5.2 Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:

'We have a cloud hovering over our heads,' said Mario Cerutti. (4)

Mario Cerutti said that they had a cloud hovering over their heads.

5.3 Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech:

She said, 'Tomorrow I shall spend the day at the beach.'

(4)

She said that she would spend the day at the beach the following or the next day.