

Simple Sentences

Date: _____

A **simple sentence** states one complete idea. It has a **subject** (the person or thing that does the action in the sentence) and a **predicate** (the verb which is the action and the object on which the action is being done). So a simple sentence consists of a subject, a verb and an object (**S, V, O**).

Example: Tiffany baked the cake.

 (s) (v) (o)

Classwork Activity

Underline the subject in a purple pen and circle the predicate in a pink pen. Then, write down the verb on the line next to each sentence in a blue pen:

1) The lion ate the Zebra.

2) Sam kicked the ball.

3) Aluwani packed her schoolbag.

4) We jumped in the pond.

5) He opened the umbrella.

6) The teacher explained the lesson.

Independent Clauses

Date: _____

A **simple sentence** is also called an **independent clause** because it can stand on its own. (Think about yourself, you can dress yourself without mummy's help - that makes you *independent*!) As long as a sentence has a **subject** and a **verb (s & v)**, it is an independent clause.

Examples: Amina laughed.

(s) (v)

Luke ate.

(s) (v)

Isa played.

(s) (v)

Classwork Activity

Read the following independent clauses out loud. If you see your name, you have to act it out:

Zaahir smiles.	Naaila bakes.	Alonzo is cutting.	Yahya sits.	Lekay plays.
Thaakir jumps.	Kago dances.	Letlhasedi yawns.	Aisha reads.	Amira paints.
Ridha is reading.	Hamna frowns.	Aluwani whispers.	Aaliyah chats.	Sibusiso eats.
Nabeel hops.	Qasim talks.	Muhammad claps.	Pinar learns.	Lutendo cries.
Asma prays.	Hamza looks.	Delano exercises.	Fatima irons.	Lesedi sneezes.
Tayyaba stands.	MZ wonders.	Ntanga writes.	Tahir fixes.	Yusuf snores.
Sharique rolls.	Kauthar cooks.	Thando coughs.	Nasiha knits.	Tshepang sings.
Thekgo laughs.	Dhilwan cleans.	Nicole studies.	Leeyah nods.	Alusani skips.
Rethabile falls.	Tabane walks.	Abu Bakr skates.	Uwais sweeps.	Leischen swims.
Ntando thinks.	Rea imagines.	Ibrahim bowls.	Angel draws.	Ipfi inquires.
Lethabo runs.	Mum shouts.	Ms. Docrat teaches.	Dad drives.	Ms. Chen calculates.

Complex Sentences

Date: _____

A **complex sentence** has an **independent clause** and one or more **dependent clauses**. A dependent clause cannot make sense on its own. (Think about yourself again, you cannot drive yourself to school, so for this, you are *dependent* on an adult to drive you to school.) Dependent clauses need an **independent clause** to make sense, as they tell us more about the independent clause. Dependent clauses are introduced by **conjunctions** such as **and/because etc.**

Classwork Activity

Circle the independent clause in a purple pen and underline the dependent clause in a pink pen in the following sentences:

- 1) Yusuf exercises because he likes to keep fit.
- 2) The teacher thinks carefully as she types out the examination.
- 3) The lights flicker after there has been load shedding.
- 4) Mum cleans before the guests arrive.

Join the sentences below to form complex sentences using one of these conjunctions - and, because, although, since, but. Rewrite your sentence in blue pen and your conjunction in a colour pen:

- 1) Hera was jealous of Echo. She was very beautiful.

- 2) Narcissus heard someone in the forest. He couldn't see anyone.

- 3) Echo could not talk. This made her very sad.

Dictionary Skills

Date: _____

Dictionaries consist of words arranged in **alphabetical order** from **A-Z**. Each entry in a dictionary tells you important information about the word, such as the definition (what a word means), etymology (where the word originates) and pronunciation (how we should say a word). We also use dictionaries to check the spelling of words.

Classwork Activity

Arrange the following words in the order that you will find them in the dictionary. Write the definition of the word next to it. Then learn how to spell all the words on the list:

knight	precisely	tortoise	creature	eventually
jealous	often	link	reflection	believe
half	instruction	sigh	distraught	famous
untangle	sluggishly	myth	aroma	generation
naughty	zoology	rhyme	rhythm	wound

<u>Word in Alphabetical Order</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1.	
2.	
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25.	

Borrowed Words

Date: _____

Many words in English have been borrowed from other languages and cultures and have become a part of the language today. Below are a few interesting examples:

<u>Word</u>	<u>English Meaning</u>	<u>Language of Origin & its meaning</u>
anonymous	Someone who does not reveal their identity.	Greek word "anonumos" meaning something without a name.
loot	Refers to stolen goods or property.	Hindi word "lut" meaning to rob.
cookie	A sweet biscuit.	Dutch word "koek" meaning cake.
sugar	A sweet tasting, soluble carbohydrate.	Arabs introduced sugar to Europe and used to call it "sukkar".
entrepreneur	One who undertakes a business venture.	French word "entreprenre" which means to undertake or do something.
utensils	Tools which are used in the kitchen.	Latin word "utensilia" which referred to things or resources for use.
cafe	A restaurant selling light meals and drinks.	French word meaning "coffee".
tsunami	A large, wave which is caused by an earthquake under the ocean.	Japanese from the words "tsu" meaning harbor and "nami" meaning wave.
breeze	A gentle wind.	Spanish word "brisa" meaning a gentle blow or soft current of air.
umbrella	A device used to protect someone from rain.	Italian "ombrella" meaning shade.

Classwork Activity:

Complete the table by finding out the meanings as well as the origin of the following words:

<u>Word</u>	<u>English Meaning</u>	<u>Language of Origin & its meaning</u>
ranch		
volcano		
antique		
democracy		
safari		

Write a complex sentence using each of the words above. The borrowed words should be written in colour pen:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

Recipes

Date: _____

A **recipe** is a set of instructions telling us how to prepare a particular type of food. Recipes contain a list of **ingredients** which tell us what items are required and the amounts that are needed. They also have a **method**, which are step by step instructions on how to prepare a dish.

Activity:

Boost your immune system by making a healthy fruit salad for your family today. Use a plastic knife. Follow the recipe below:

Fruit Salad

You will need:

- 2 bananas, peeled, and cut into bite size pieces
- 1 cup fresh strawberries, sliced or 1 package (10 ounces) frozen sliced strawberries
- 1 cup fresh orange slices or 1 can (11 ounces) mandarin oranges, drained
- 1 cup apple, chopped

What to do:

1. Wash your hands and clean your cooking area.
2. Wash bananas, strawberries, oranges, and apples.
3. Peel bananas and oranges.
4. Cut all the fruit according to recipe.
5. Place fruit in a large bowl and mix.

Yield: 10 servings (1/2 cup each)

**High in Fiber &
Vitamin C**



Depending on age, children can help chop or mix fruit. Talk to children about the names, color, and number of pieces of each fruit.

Classwork Activity

Cut out a recipe from a magazine or print one off the internet. (DO NOT cut from mom's recipe book!) Your recipe must have a picture of the food, the ingredients and the method. Paste your recipe in the space below then answer the questions that follow:

Questions:

1) What is the name of your recipe?

2) How many servings can you get out of the recipe (that means, how many people are able to eat from the amount that you are cooking)?

3) List three ingredients and their quantities from your recipe?

4) What does prep time mean and what is the prep time for your recipe?

5) What does cooking time mean and what is the cooking time for your recipe?

6) Is your recipe healthy or not? Provide a reason for your answer.

7) Can a ten year old make the recipe on their own? Discuss your answer.
