

- ◆◆ Use the class discussion to help you to complete this table.

Fill in titles, genres and the obvious external features.

**My set works for Grade 10**

Title	Genre	External Features	Internal Features
Example: Poetry Anthology	Poetry	A poem has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• title</li> <li>• poet</li> <li>• stanzas</li> <li>• lines</li> <li>• rhyme pattern (sometimes)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• figurative language</li> <li>• imagery</li> <li>• metaphors and similes</li> <li>• alliteration, assonance</li> <li>• mood, tone, register style</li> </ul>
	Novel 1		Plot Narrative Style, Mood, Tone Imagery Figurative language
	Novel 2		Plot Narrative Style, Mood, Tone Imagery Figurative language
	Drama 1		Plot Narrative Style, Mood, Tone Imagery Figurative language
	Drama 2		Plot Narrative Style, Mood, Tone Imagery Figurative language

## Activity 4: How Much Have You Remembered?

Read Text A again on pages 6 and 7 to examine the forms of punctuation used.

### SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

**Punctuation** gives meaning to writing. It makes texts easier to read and understand.

Common forms of punctuation are the capital letter (A), the full stop (.), the question mark (?) and the exclamation mark (!) which frame sentences.

The comma, colon, semi-colon, dash and hyphen each serve a function within the sentence.

The **comma (,)** provides the reader with time to pause. Depending on its position it can also change the meaning and emphasis of a sentence.

The **colon (:)** also creates a pause. It shows that a list, explanation or quotation is to follow.

The **semi-colon (;)** separates two ideas.

The **dash (-)** provides a **pause** and is used to give emphasis or show additional information. It **separates** ideas.

The **hyphen (-)** **connects** two words or parts of a word that belong together.

- ◆◆ Refer back to Text A on pages 6 and 7.

- Find examples where the **comma** has been used:
  - as a simple pause
  - to separate ideas in a list
  - to show/emphasise additional information
  - to create a pause at the introduction of a sentence
  - to separate a number of adjectives describing a noun.

*Comma links sentences  
indicates a pause, it can't  
join sentences together  
unless  
divide or separate parts of  
sentences*

- Find the **colon** in the text. Why has it been used? What does it highlight?

3. Find the **dash** in the text. Explain why you think it was used there.
4. Find the **hyphen** used in the text. Give two examples of your own.
5. Find the **semi-colon** in the text. Write your own sentence using a semi-colon.

◆ Read Text A again on pages 6 and 7 to examine the way the text is written.

1. Is the **tone** warm and chatty or cold and aloof? Are you being addressed as an equal or subordinate?
2. Is the **style** of the text formal or informal?
3. What **tools** did the writer use to create this style?
4. How do you feel when you have read the text? Why?

◆ Go back to Text A on pages 6 and 7. Record your answers in your notebook.

1. List all the **contractions** used in the text. Write the extended forms alongside the contractions.
2. Find **synonyms** in the text for:
 

a) by mouth	(paragraph 2)
b) made a marked change	(paragraph 3)
c) joy	(paragraph 4)
d) ordinary, dull	(paragraph 4)
e) shed light on	(paragraph 6)
f) meet	(paragraph 6)
3. Use **prefixes** to create **antonyms** for these words:
  - a) satisfaction
  - b) belief
  - c) advantage
4. Identify the **suffix** in 'endless'. Find a synonym for 'endless' in paragraph 5.
5. Find the **comparison** used in paragraph 3. Is it a **simile** or a **metaphor**? How do you know?
6. Find an example of **alliteration** in paragraph 3.



## #jog your memory#language#figurative language

**Style** is the **particular way** you write or express yourself.

**Register** is the **appropriate use** of words and language for a particular situation.

**Tone** is the **manner** in which you express yourself - it conveys **emotions, feelings** and **attitude**.

**Contractions** are shortened words. The apostrophe shows where letters are missing. (it is - it's; will not - won't)

**Synonyms** are words of similar meaning.

**Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning.

**Prefix** is used to create a new word or create an antonym (moral - immoral).

**Suffix** is a word ending. It is added to words when using tenses (try - trying), changing parts of speech (tolerate - tolerance) or making antonyms (careful - careless).

**Simile** is a **direct comparison** using 'like' or 'as'.

**Metaphor** is an **indirect comparison** usually using 'is' or 'was'.

**Alliteration** is the **repetition** of a particular consonant **letter** or **sound**.



## SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Sentences make texts interesting. They are written in many different ways - simply or in complex forms.



Refer to **#jog your memory** below for information on sentence types and construction.

### ◆ Practise Now

Complete these sentences using the conjunctions **so**, **but** or **because**, remembering to use **concord**.

1. Ivàn Fernández Anaya was competing in a cross-country race .....
2. He was running second, ....
3. Anaya guided the Kenyan to the finish line and let him cross first .....
4. Very little has been said about Anaya's actions .....
5. "It is truly a shame that this is so, that this type of news does not make the headlines or even the sports page in newspapers," .....

Now complete the sayings using **so**, **but** or **because** in your sentences.

6. 'Win at all costs' .....
7. 'Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing' .....
8. 'WINNING is the ONLY THING that matters' .....

Refer back to the text on pages 20 and 21.

9. Find the **hyphen** used in the text. Give two examples of your own.
10. Find two **dashes** used in the text. Explain why they were used at this point.



### #jog your memory#sentences#simple#compound#complex#conjunctions#concord

A **simple sentence** is made up of a group of meaningful words which convey one complete thought or main idea. It has a subject, a verb (action) and an object.

Example: (He) (was) (the rightful winner).  
*subject verb object*

A **compound sentence** has two equally important ideas or clauses joined by one of the coordinating conjunctions such as - **for**, **and**, **nor**, **but**, **or**, **yet**, **so** (**fanboys**).

Example: Anaya guided the Kenyan to the finish line (and) let him cross first.  
*conjunction*

A **complex sentence** has one main idea./clause with one or more subordinating clauses.

Example: He was the rightful winner **although he had problems in the race**.  
*main idea/ clause second/ subordinating clause*

**Conjunctions** are joining words that connect ideas, phrases or sentences together. The most commonly used conjunctions are **and**, **but**, **because**, **when**, **so**, **then**, **so that**, **if**, **in order that**, **until**, **although**, **since**, **where**, **while**.

**Concord** refers to the agreement between the **subject** and the **verb** or action in a sentence.

Examples: ● **Anaya was** the rightful winner. (*singular subject/ verb*)  
● Anaya's **actions were** honourable. (*plural subject/ verb*)

Activity 1: It's All About Attitude



switch on

Jot down your answers to these questions.

- What is 'attitude'? How would you describe it?
- How do you think people show attitude?
- What do you think is the stereotype teenage attitude?
- How would you describe your attitude?
- Explain how changing your attitude could possibly help change a situation for the better, as Maya Angelou suggests.
- Have you ever been in a situation whereby changing your attitude has helped improve the problem?

LITERATURE STUDY



Watch 'The Hospital Window' on **YouTube** for a different take on the story you will read in this activity.

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=82d84rn306M](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82d84rn306M)

Note:

Although this is a short film clip, it still tells a story.

Identify the characters, setting, plot, theme, and climax.



'The Man by the Window' is a short story by Harry Buschman. The author, now in his nineties, is a prolific writer of our time. He began writing stories after retiring from a long career as an architect. He says of his passion for writing short stories:

*"My stories are anecdotes of my past, the people I've known, the places I've been and the ups and downs of a lifetime. All my writing is based on fact."*



#jog your memory#literature study#short story

A **short story** can be read in one sitting. It is a concise text, offering only information that is relevant to the tale. A short story always leaves an impression on its readers: it can be a moral or a feeling.