

**Province of the**

**EASTERN CAPE**

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET**

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| **SUBJECT** | ENGLISH FAL | **GRADES** | 10 - 12 | **DATE** | 06/05/2020 |
| **TOPIC** | **CONJUNCTIONS** | **TERM 1 REVISION** | (Please tick) | **TERM 2 CONTENT√** | (Please tick) |
| **TIME ALLOCATION** | 60 MINUTES | TIPS TO KEEP HEALTHY  1. WASH YOUR HANDS thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Alternatively, use hand sanitizer with an alcohol content of at least 60%.  2. PRACTISE SOCIAL DISTANCING – keep a distance of 1m away from other people.  3. PRACTISE GOOD RESPIRATORY HYGIENE: cough or sneeze into your elbow or tissue and dispose of the tissue immediately after use.  4. TRY NOT TO TOUCH YOUR FACE. The virus can be transferred from your hands to your nose, mouth and eyes. It can then enter your body and make you sick.  5. STAY AT HOME. | | | |
| **INSTRUCTION**S  Read the notes given and then proceed to the THREE activities given on **Conjunctions**. |  |

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|  | **CONJUNCTIONS** |  |

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|  | Conjunctions are connecting words that join two or more sentences into a single sentence. Conjunctions also join words, phrases or clauses.  Types of Conjunctions   1. **Co-ordinating conjunctions**   Examples: and, but, or, yet, so – easily called ***ANBOYS***.  ***ANBOYS*** is an acronym that one can easily make up to remember this group of conjunctions very easily; as **AN** = and, **B** = but, **O** = or, **Y** = yet, **S** = so.  Co-ordinating conjunctions join two words or ideas of equal weight.  Co-ordinating conjunctions in use  Fish **and** chips; tired **but** happy  He completed the course **and** received a certificate.  The car was repaired **but** it still gave trouble.  It is your choice to go to the movies **or** to the restaurant.  He was in great danger, **yet** he never complained.  This is the easiest group of conjunctions. Usually one simply removes the full stop of the first sentence and replaces with an appropriate conjunction to join a pair of sentences into a single sentence. For an example: My brother respects people. People respect my brother. (and) = **My brother respects people and they respect him.** One just removes what is redundant.  TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING  Activity 1  Join each pair of sentences into a single sentence, using the conjunction given in brackets:   1. We must work very hard now. We will not be ready for examinations. (or) 2. I tried to warn my siblings about danger in that place. My siblings chose to visit that place anyway. (yet) 3. Call the police. Call the ambulance. (and) 4. **Subordinating Conjunctions**   Examples are: then, although, because, for, however, if, since, though, unless, until, when, whether, while  Subordinating Conjunctions join a main clause to a subordinate clause:  Subordinating conjunctions in use  They played a soccer match **although** a storm threatened.  You may not visit India **unless** you have had a Yellow Fever infection.  These conjunctions are a bit tricky, one should be very careful when using them. It is important for one to make sure that the single sentence that is the end product really makes sense.  Conjunctions are usually found in the middle of sentences; however, certain conjunctions may be used to begin a sentence. Examples are: although, because, since, among others.   1. **Relative Pronouns as conjunctions**   Examples are: **who, whom, whose, which, that, what**.  *Who*, *whom* and *whose* are used for persons / people.  *That, which, what* are used to refer to inanimate objects and animals.  *That* is sometimes used to refer to persons.  Relative pronouns as conjunctions, in use  The boy could not complete his homework. He left his school bag in the bus. (whose)  The boy ***whose*** school bag was left in the bus, could not complete his homework.  Hedwig is the owl. He appears in the Harry Potter books. (that)  Hedwig is the owl ***that*** appears in the Harry Potter books.  Relative pronouns also perform the function of conjunctions, more like subordinating conjunctions.   1. **Correlative Conjunctions**   Examples are: **Both …and**…, **Not only**… **but also**, **Either… or…, So… as…, Whether… or…, No sooner… than…, Rather… than…, The… the…, If… then…, As much… as…, Hardly… when…, Neither… nor…**  Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions which work together to coordinate two items. These conjunctions are always used together.  Correlative conjunctions in use  She is *both* intelligent *and* beautiful.  I will *either* go for a hike *or* stay home and watch television.  He is *not only* intelligent, *but also* very funny.  Would you *rather* go shopping *than* spend the day at the beach?  Province of the  EASTERN CAPE  EDUCATION  **DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**  **HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET ANSWER SHEET**   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **SUBJECT** | ENGLISH FAL | **GRADES** | 10 - 12 | **DATE** | **06/05/2020** | | **TOPIC** | CONJUNCTIONS | **TERM 1 REVISION** | (Please tick)  √ | **TERM 2 CONTENT√** | (Please tick) |     ACTIVITY 1  Join each pair of sentences into a single sentence, using the conjunction given in brackets:   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | 1. | We must work very hard now. We will not be ready for examinations. (or) | | 2. | I tried to warn my siblings about danger in that place. My siblings chose to visit that place anyway. (yet) | | 3. | Call the police. Call the ambulance. (and) |   ACTIVITY 2  Join each pair of sentences into a single sentence, using the conjunction given in brackets.   1. The first team did not win the tournament. The coach is devastated. (because) 2. She ran faster. She felt weaker. (The…the…) 3. This could be a year of drought. We get some rain in winter. (unless) 4. They brought back the car. They had stolen the car five months ago. (that) 5. I am that honest person. You gave your wallet to me. (whom) 6. An old woman could not hold back tears. Her family was too poor to secure food. (whose) 7. The lesson was presented on air. I was away looking for the sheep. (while)   ACTIVITY 3  Complete EACH sentence with an appropriate correlative conjunction given in the parentheses.   1. The cookies are -------------- homemade -------- yummy. (not only…but also/ such …that) 2. Charlotte plans to visit the Netherlands -------in March-------- in April. (sooner…than / either…or) 3. Do you know ------ Jess------- Nat is coming for swimming practice? (whether…or / scarcely…when) 4. Rachel-----her sister could speak Spanish fluently. (hardly…when / neither…nor) 5. My sister likes to play--------- piano-------guitar. (both…and / as…so) 6. ----------the shirt--------the pullover are sold at $19.99 at the new store. (both…and / either…or) 7. I would------go parasailing------- scuba diving. (rather…than / whether…or)   MEMORANDA  ACTIVITY 1   1. We must work very hard now or we will not be ready for examinations. 2. I tried to warn my siblings about danger in that place; yet they chose to visit it anyway. 3. Call the police and the ambulance.   ACTIVITY 2   1. The coach is devastated because the first team did not win the tournament. 2. The faster she ran, the weaker she felt. 3. This could be a year of drought unless we get some rain even in winter. / Unless we get some rain in winter, this could be a year of drought. 4. They brought back the car that they had stolen five months ago. 5. I am that honest person to whom you gave your wallet. 6. An old woman whose family was too poor to secure food, could not hold back tears. 7. The lesson was presented on air while I was away looking for the sheep.   ACTIVITY 3   1. The cookies are not only homemade but also yummy. 2. Charlotte plans to visit the Netherlands either in March or in April. 3. Do you know whether Jess or Nat is coming for swimming practice? 4. Neither Rachel nor her sister could speak Spanish fluently. 5. My sister likes to play both piano and guitar. 6. Both the shirt and the pullover are sold at $19.99 at the new store. 7. I would rather go parasailing than scuba diving. |  |