

Activity 2 Read a poem (LB pp. 295–298)

Answers

- 1 The conversation is between Mrs Wilson, a mother, ✓ and her neighbour, who is a young boy. ✓ (2)
- 2 C ✓ (1)
- 3 A ✓ (1)
- 4 Mrs Wilson lives in a double story house. ✓ We know this because she says to the boy, "Well, after tea it's up to your room." This shows that he has to climb up stairs to get to his bedroom. ✓ (2)
- 5 Answers will vary but might include: What did you say? Excuse me? What? Sorry? ✓ (1)
- 6 B ✓ (1)
- 7 She is doing something with her back to the boy because if she were looking at him she would see that it is not her son. ✓ She is probably cooking or making tea/dinner/supper as she says that tea will be ready in five minutes. ✓ (2)
- 8 An exclamation mark shows emotion of some sort. In this case probably frustration, irritation or even anger. The poet has used four exclamation marks to show that the boy is probably talking (or even shouting) in a louder voice than usual to get Mrs Wilson's attention. These marks tell us that the boy is losing patience and getting cross. ✓✓ (2)
- 9 It is inappropriate or unsuitable because she is in fact the one who is not listening. She has not once let her young neighbour/the boy finish what he is trying to tell her. If she listened she would have realised much sooner who she was talking to. ✓ (1)
- 10 At the beginning of the poem the mood is polite, the boy treats Mrs Wilson respectfully and with good manners and tries to explain in a calm way who he is and why he is there. Mrs Wilson is quite rude because she keeps interrupting him. ✓ As the poem goes on the boy becomes more and more frustrated until the mood is quite heated and both Mrs Wilson and the boy are getting into a state (the four exclamation marks in line 30 show us this). Once the boy has Mrs Wilson's attention,

Activity 6 Learn about the language of advertising (LB pp. 304–305)

Answers

- 2 a. Leaves your hair feeling like silk.
b. Lose up to 3kg per week.
c. Nutritional supplement – Helps your body cope with modern lifestyle pressures and stress.
d. Master language and numeracy – Your child can excel in Maths and English.
e. Universal cleaner – tackles grime, grease and stains, leaving clothes sparkling clean.
- 3 a. Supergloss does it with more colour, more shine, more sizzle, more! – The unfinished claim
b. Caring formula with pro-keratin. – The scientific or statistical claim
c. Either way, liquid or spray, there's nothing else like it. – The “we’re different and unique” claim
d. More than just a multivitamin ... – The unfinished claim
- e. Only the very best get in. Packed with our unique South African flavour. – The “we’re different and unique” claim
f. Longer lasting – The unfinished claim
g. New clinical study proves skin gets better and better – The scientific or statistical claim
h. Tastes just like real strawberries. – The weasel claim
i. Don’t you want your child to excel? – The rhetorical question
j. Takes better photographs – The unfinished claim
k. Superior cream cheese – The unfinished claim

Activity 4 Identify and use auxiliary verbs (LB pp. 300–301)

Answers

- 2 a. Both mothers are holding their children’s hands.
b. They have not seen each other for a long time.
c. Cedric is crying because he wants a sweet.
d. Mrs Write could/might/must/should give Cedric a hiding.
e. She says, “I do not like this behaviour!”
f. Mia is behaving like an angel.
g. Her mom must/should be proud of her.
h. Vuyo is lying on her bed.
i. She is finished with her homework and is talking to her friend.
j. They are talking about what to do on the weekend.
k. Vuyo says they could/should go to the movies.
l. Her friend says she must/should ask her mom first.
- 3 a. Mrs Write is embarrassed by Cedric. AV
b. She shouts at him. FV
c. Mia thinks it is funny. FV
d. Cedric is making a terrible noise! AV
e. Vuyo is a student at Waterfall College. FV
f. She is hoping to study law when she is finished with school. AV
g. Her favourite subject is Maths. FV
h. She is working hard to get an A. AV

Activity 8 Read an African folktale (LB pp. 306–308)

Answers

- 1 a. king – queen; b. wise – foolish;
c. summer – winter; d. lie – truth
(half mark for each answer) ✓✓ (2)
- 2 Learners must write out the full sentence: “All the people in the land, even the ones who lived twenty days away, knew about him.” ✓ (1)
- 3 The phrase that is used in the story to measure distance, “twenty days away” tells us that the story was set in long ago times. ✓ (1)
- 4 The king put his left foot on the stirrup. ✓ (1)
- 5 He told Tendai that he could have lunch with the king himself and the queen. ✓ (1)
- 6 In the beginning, the king was sure of himself and his ability at being able to trick Tendai into telling a lie. He was almost boastful about it and proud of the fact that he would embarrass Tendai by making him lie. ✓ By the end of the story, the king is the only one who is embarrassed. He realises that he is the only foolish one in trying to trick Tendai. ✓ (2)
- 7 The fact that he had servants and more than one palace show us that he was powerful. ✓ Also the fact that he could order people around to do what he wanted them to do is proof of his power. ✓ (2)
- 8 There could have been a big crowd because: people always want to see famous people like kings; people knew the king was going hunting and wanted to see him off or because they knew he was going to talk to Tendai again. ✓ (1)
- 9 He told Tendai that telling a lie is very easy ✓ because lies are crafty and clever and that he needs to be really careful that he is actually telling the truth. ✓ (2)
- 10 The word “maybe” suggests that there is a possibility, but not a certainty, that the king will come and that therefore she might or might not have to prepare a big feast. ✓ (1)
- 11 If the king had put his right foot in the stirrup it would have told us that he was going to go hunting. ✓ If the king had put his left foot back on the ground it would have told us that he was not in fact going hunting and that he was trying to trick Tendai. ✓ (2)
- 12 Answers may vary but should be along the lines of: The moral of the story is that if you are wise/clever you will not lie to others, ✓ but will only talk about what you have witnessed/seen with your own eyes. ✓ (2)
- 13 The king was a show-off and wanted to try to impress people by tricking Tendai. ✓ The king didn't seem to really care about how others felt, “We won't go hunting now and Tendai will lie to the queen. Tomorrow we will laugh.” ✓ Tendai, on the other hand, was respectful. ✓ He went when the king called him and “bowed down” once the king had given him orders. He was also very wise, but without showing off, he just said what he knew. While Tendai never lied, it seems as though the king didn't mind telling a lie. ✓ (4)
- 14 Answers will vary; give learners a mark for their explanation. ✓✓ (2) [24]

While reading: Read the story for your learners to enjoy. Once you have read the whole story go back and discuss the words in the *Glossary*. See whether your learners can use each word in a sentence of their own. Read through the activity ensuring that they all know the meanings of the points they need to discuss. Then allow them to pair up and read the story for a second time.

The characters and their personalities: The King (rich, deceitful, sly) Tendai (well-known, wise man, who never tells lies), The Queen (honest).

The role of the narrator: To tell the story and make sure that it flows logically and well.

The setting or background against which the story is set: It is set in a kingdom very long ago. We know this from the way it is written, especially how they describe distance (e.g. “even the ones who live twenty days away...” and the use of the word “servants”).

Summarise the plot or storyline: A mean king tries to catch out Tendai, a wise man, by tricking him into telling a lie. The king is left embarrassed, when Tendai proves he is wiser.

Was there a conflict or disagreement between characters? Yes, between the king and Tendai when the king tries to trick him.

What was the theme, message or main idea of the folktale? Only say what you have seen with your own eyes/clever people will not tell lies.

QUESTION 6: A folktale

- 6.1 He is famous because he is a brilliant gardener ✓ and because of this he has an orchard of beautiful fruit trees. ✓ (2)
- 6.2 "I will give you an apple tree, the best from my garden, and you, and your children, and your children's children shall enjoy it." ✓ (1)
- 6.3 It was set in long ago times because the workmen had to carry the tree to the brother whereas in modern times they would have put it on a truck. ✓ The language use is also quite formal, indicting long ago times, for example, "still it brings forth nothing but leaves" or "You have planted the tree with a greedy and distrustful heart." ✓ (2)
- 6.4 He didn't plant the tree on the hill in case the strong winds caused the fruit to fall off the tree before it was ripe. ✓ He didn't plant it near to the road in case people walking past stopped to steal the apples. ✓ He didn't plant it near the door at his house in case the people who worked for him or his children picked the apples. ✓ (3)
- 6.5 He planted it there because it was out of sight from most people ✓ and therefore when the tree bore fruit they wouldn't steal it and there would be more for him. This tells us that he was probably a greedy, selfish man. ✓ (2)
- 6.6 This decision affects the story line as the tree does not produce any fruit (even after three years). This caused him to have a fight with his brother, who he accused of giving him an unproductive tree. His brother in turn points out that because of his greed, he also lost out. ✓ (1)
- 6.7 The first conflict is between the farmer and nature, whereby he plants his tree in an area where there was little warmth and lots of wind so the tree did not produce any fruit, causing the farmer to get really angry. ✓ This in turn cause the second conflict between the brothers. ✓ (2)
- 6.8 The farmers had a quick temper and was easily angered. ✓ "The farmer sent for his brother the gardener, and shouted at him angrily..." ✓ (2)
- 6.9 The moral is that if you are willing to share you will be rewarded with good things but if you are selfish you might not be rewarded. In other words "give and you shall receive". ✓ (1)
- 6.10 The farmer was a greedy, selfish man with a quick temper, ✓ whereas his brother, the gardener ✓ was generous and kind. The gardener was willing to give his brother a tree while his brother did not want anyone else except himself to get fruit off the tree. ✓ (3)
- 6.11 Answers will vary; award learners a mark for their reasoning. ✓ (1) [20 ÷ 2 = 10]