

Lesson 4: Language Structures

Date: 31/08/2020-04/09/2020

1. Prepositions

- Refer to, and complete the activity on prepositions in the English workbook(Rainbow book)
- Complete activity 75 on page 22.

Prepositions

A **preposition** combines with a noun or pronoun to tell us **time, location, or movement**. Here are some **prepositions**:



Time	Location	Movement
during before after since from to on until upon through by	on behind in over in front of between above below near through beside	around against across into on off from down up towards away from
Example: I will meet you after school.	Example: Stand between the two trees.	Example: Please run around the oval twice.

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2. Compound sentences: Conjunctions

- Refer to, and complete the activity on o-ordinating conjunctions in the English workbook. (Rainbow Book)
- Complete the activity on page 27.

Simple vs. Compound Sentences

 <p>A simple sentence expresses one complete thought.</p> <p>It includes a subject, verb, and predicate.</p> <p>Example: Joe swam in the swimming pool.</p>	 <p>A compound sentence is two simple sentences joined by a conjunction.</p> <p>Conjunctions: for, and, not, but, or, yet, so</p> <p>Example: Joe swam in the swimming pool, and then ate lunch.</p>
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CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:



For	Sam drank some water, for he was thirsty.
And	I take milk and sugar in my tea.
Nor	Sara doesn't like apples, nor does she like pears.
But	All the children wanted to eat pizza, but no one wanted to buy it
Or	We could go to a zoo, or we could go to a theme park.
Yet	The weather was cold and wet, yet we enjoyed very much.
So	He is sick, so he is not going to the school.

3. Past and Continuous and Future Continuous Tense

1. Read the rules for forming past and future continuous tenses and thereafter fill in the worksheet on tenses that has been included in this package in a separate document.

Past and future continuous tenses

We use the past continuous tense to describe an action that was happening at a specific time in the past.
How to form it: **was/were+verb+ing**
I was watching TV. I was sleeping when the rain started. Last night it was raining.

We use the future continuous tense for future plans.
How to form it: **am/is/are+verb+ing**
We are leaving for Durban on Friday. They are going to the shop.
I am going to a new school next term.

Prepositions Suggested Answers:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. across | 6. under |
| 2. over | 7. past |
| 3. towards | 8. along |
| 4. into | 9. up |
| 5. out | |

Prepositions: sentences

1. Rover is walking to the shop. He walks across the road.
2. Rover is walking to the shop. He walks over the bridge.
3. Rover is walking to the shop. He walks towards the shop.

4. Rover is walking to the entrance of the shop. He walks into the shop.
5. Rover picked up the newspaper from the shop. He walks out of the shop.
6. Rover is walking back home. He walks under the bridge.
7. Rover is walking back home. He walks past the Church.
8. Rover is walking back home. He walks along the pavement.
9. Rover is walking to his home. He walks up the stairs.

Conjunctions- suggested answers

I love going to the Kruger Park. Ann prefers going to the beach. (but)

1. I love going to the Kruger Park but Ann prefers going to the beach.

My friend likes camping. So does my sister. (and)

2. My friend likes camping and so does my sister.

We saw rhinos in the park. We saw elephants in the park. (and)

3. We saw rhinos and elephants in the park.

My mother hid the cookies. We found them. (but)

4. My mother hid the cookies but we found them.

I would like to go to the beach often. I live too far away. (but)

5. I would like to go to the beach often but I live too far away.

I enjoy singing in the choir. I also like playing soccer. (and)

6. I enjoy singing in the choir and I also like playing soccer.