

### Sample worksheet | 3 July 2020

1. The words *register* (verb) and *protest* (noun) in paragraph 1 can be used as both verbs and nouns, depending on the context. Create two sentences of your own in which you use *register* as a **noun** and *protest* as a **verb**. (2)
2. **Prefixes** are word beginnings which help to create the meanings of words:
  - a. The prefix in *anti-apartheid* (paragraph 2) is \_\_\_\_\_ and the meaning of this prefix is \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
  - b. What does the prefix *ante-* mean? (1)
  - c. Write down two words of your own that use *anti-* and *ante-* as prefixes and give their meanings. (2)
3. Every **punctuation** mark has a function (a role to play) in helping to make meaning clear in a sentence.
  - a. Give the function of the **colon** in paragraph 1. (1)
  - b. **Inverted commas** are used three times in paragraph 2. Give the TWO different functions of these inverted commas. (2)
4. English has many **easily confused words**. The word *affecting* (paragraph 2) is derived from *affect* which is often confused with the *effect*. Complete these sentences, using either *affect* or *effect* and state whether the words function as nouns or verbs in the sentences:
  - a. Being under lockdown will \_\_\_\_\_ the way many businesses operate. (1)
  - b. The lockdown has had a devastating \_\_\_\_\_ on hairdressers. (1)
5. Have a look at the sentence in paragraph 4 which uses “neither...nor”. Choose the correct form of the verb in a and b below so that the verb **agrees** with its subject (this agreement between subjects and verbs is known as **concord**):
  - a. Neither the landlord nor the clients is/are supporting hairdressers. (1)
  - b. Neither the clients nor the landlord is/are supporting hairdressers. (1)
  - c. Now formulate the rule for concord when using neither...nor (bonus point).
6. Give the **singular forms** of *criteria* (paragraph 7) and *passers-by* (paragraph 2). (2)
7. Complete the table below so that in B, you give the **parts of speech** of the words in A (from paragraphs 12 and 13) and then change them into the given part of speech in C:

A. Word from the text (underlined in the text)	B. Give its part of speech as used in the text	C. Change the word in A to this part of speech
Beauty		adjective:
received		noun:
signatures		verb:
target		verb:
qualify		noun:

8. Give **synonyms** for these words: *prompting* (paragraph 2), *barred* (paragraph 9), *jobless* (paragraph 11); *pleading* (paragraph 12). (4)
9. Provide **antonyms** for *formal* (paragraph 7) and *assistance* (paragraph 14). (2)
10. Give the meanings of these **idiomatic expressions** which involve the word *hair*:
  - a. Make someone’s hair stand on end
  - b. A bad hair day (2)
11. **Homophones** are words that sound the same, but they have different meanings and spellings. For example, the homophone of *week* is *weak*. Give partner homophones for *hair* and *writing* (paragraph 9) and use them in sentences to show their meanings. (2)

[25 marks]

### Memorandum:

1. A register is taken every morning to see which students are absent.  
All the hairdressers from the area will protest against the regulations. (2)
2.
  - a. The prefix in *anti-apartheid* (paragraph 2) is *anti-* and its meaning is *against*. (1)
  - b. The meaning of *ante* is before. (1)
  - c. Examples of words with *anti-*: anti-establishment; antisocial; antiseptic.  
Examples of words with *ante-*: antecedent; antechamber; antenuptial; antenatal. (2)
3.
  - a. The colon introduces an explanation of what comes before it. (1)
  - b. “Covid-19” and “Senzenina” indicate the “direct quotations” of the words that he placed in his hair; “wrote”: the inverted commas indicate that this was a different form of writing – it was not the conventional or usual way in which writing would occur. (2)
4.
  - a. Being under lockdown will **affect** the way many businesses operate (verb). (1)
  - b. The lockdown has had a devastating **effect** on hairdressers (noun). (1)
5.
  - a. Neither the landlord nor the clients are supporting hairdressers. (1)
  - b. Neither the clients nor the landlord is supporting hairdressers.
  - c. The verb agrees with the noun that is closest to it.
6. Criterion and passer-by. (2)

7.

D. Word from text	E. Give its part of speech as used in text	F. Change the word in A to this part of speech
Beauty	noun	adjective: beautiful
received	verb	noun: receipt
signatures	noun	verb: sign
target	noun	verb: target
qualify	verb	noun: qualification

8. *Prompting*: encouraging / causing; *barred*: prevented / stopped/ disallowed; *jobless*: unemployed; *pleading*: imploring / begging. (4)
9. *Formal*: informal; *assistance*: hindrance / prevention. (2)
10.
  - a. Make someone scared.
  - b. A bad day, for whatever reason. (2)
11. Hair: hare (an animal that is similar to a rabbit). The tortoise is slower than the hare. Writing: righting. The process of righting wrongs that were done during apartheid is a long one. (2)

**[25 marks]**

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