

6

Lesreeks 6 : Leef gesond

Taalstrukture

This activity should take you:
± 1 hour and 20 minutes

You will need your:

- Afrikaans class work book, and
- Stationery

Instructions:

- Answer the following language questions in your class work book.

1) Gee die korrekte samestelling van die volgende woorde (*Give the correct 'coumpound word' for the following words*):

Remember:

A 'samestelling' = when two words, each word meaning something on its own and each word being able to stand on its own, are joined together.

*NB: Sometimes the words are joined together using a 'verbindingsklank'; (e.g. -e, -er of -s)

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| a) strokie + prent | = | _____ |
| b) kind + dag | = | _____ |
| c) staat + president | = | _____ |
| d) volk + verhaal | = | _____ |
| e) kos + soort | = | _____ |
| f) volg + orde | = | _____ |
| g) aand + ete | = | _____ |
| h) koel + drank | = | _____ |
| i) sin + lengte | = | _____ |

For example:

staat + president = staatspresident

2) Voeg die korrekte lees- en skryftekens (hoofletters, dubbelpunte, aanhalingstekens, 'n komma, kappies, koppelteken, vraagtekens en punte) in. (*Rewrite the sentences using the correct punctuation*)

- bongi vra gogo wie is daardie seuntjie op die foto
- gogo se ek weet nie
- bongi se niemand in die wereld wil na my luister nie
- bangi vra wat moet ek doen
- bongi sien 'n TV advertensie

3) Kyk na die volgende voorbeeld van 'n enkelvoudige stelsin (*look at the following example of a simple sentence*):

Enkelvoudige stelsin (*Simple sentence*)

An 'enkelvoudige stelsin' consists of three parts = ONDERWERP (*subject*), GESEGDE (*verb*) and a VOORWERP (*object*).

For example:

Die kok kook 'n eier.

onderwerp

gesegde

voorwerp

Sê wat die onderwerp, gesegde en voorwerp in die volgende sin is (*Say what the subject, verb and object is in the following sentence*):

- Bongi sien 'n foto.
- Michael eet mango's
- Michael eet 'n gebalanseerde maaltyd.

4) Skryf die sinne eers in die teenwoordige tyd en dan in die verlede tyd (*First write the sentences in the present tense and then in the past tense*):

For example:

- Bongi sal altyd nuuskierig wees.

Teenwoordige tyd: Bongi is altyd nuuskierig.

Verlede tyd: Bongi was altyd nuuskierig.

- Niemand sal na Bongi luister nie.
- Bongi sal TV kyk.
- Biskop Tutu sal oor vigs praat.
- Almal sal beter vertsaan.

***Remember the past tense rule:**

'het' bumps the verb to the end of the sentence and the verb gets a bump called 'ge'.

This is the most general rule. But we have to remember the following as well:

'is' changes to 'was' in the past tense.

'wil' changes to 'wou' in the past tense.

5) Skryf te op die korrekte plek in die sinne (infinitief). (*Write 'te' on the correct place in the sentence – infinitive*)

For example:

- Nkosi Johnson weet hoe om mense wat aan vigs ly inspirer.
Nkosi Johnson weet hoe om mense wat aan vigs ly te inspirer.

- Biskop Tutu weet hoe om mense teen vigs waarsku.
- Die doel van die advertensie is om mense van vigs bewus maak.

6) Sê of die volgende woorde letterlik of figuurlik gebruik word. (*Say whether the following words are used literally or figuratively*).

- Die gesonde, fikse atleet is baie sterk.
- Hy is 'n baie intelligente, sterk student in biologie.

***Literal language** means exactly what it says.
For example: Die man is arm, want hy het nie geld nie. (The man is poor because he doesn't have money)

***Figurative language** uses similes, metaphors, hyperbole, and often personification to describe something often through comparison with something different.

For example: Die arme vrou wat met hom gaan trou. (The poor lady that's going to marry him)