

EXAM PREP

There is no specific time limit for this activity seeing that it's preparation for the exam. But I suggest you spend 1 to 1½ hours on your Afrikaans per day. Follow the weekly programme – it'll show you which language structures to do on which days.

Boys and girls,

I trust that you are all doing well during the lock down period. You are daily in my thoughts and prayers. I miss every single one of you and I pray that we will see each other soon!

With the lock down comes many challenges. As your teacher I am not physically in front of you to explain and teach you, therefore I have tried, with the previous lessons that were uploaded on the school communicator, to explain the work in as much detail as possible. I hope that you are working hard on your school work because grade 7 is a VERY important year. Please know that as soon as the lock down ends and we're back at school I will re explain all the work to you.

Since the second term is our exam term it is very important that we revise previous work learnt. I will guide you through the revision activities as to when and what to study/revise.

All my love.

Mrs. Smith

For the LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION EXAM you have to study the following language structures:

- 1) Trappe van vergelyking (*Degrees of comparison*)
- 2) Letterlike en Figuurlike taalgebruik (*Literal and figurative language*)
- 3) Verlede tyd (*Past tense*)
- 4) Soort sinne (*Types of sentences*)
- 5) Indirekte rede (*Indirect speech*)
- 6) Lydende vorm (*Passive voice*)
- 7) Ontkennende vorm (*Negative form*)
- 8) Voorsetsels (*Prepositions*)
- 9) Lettergrepe (oop en geslote) (*Syllables*)
- 10) Afleiding (*Derivative*)
- 11) Samestelling (*Compound words*)

Next week we'll focus on the following three language structures:

Meervoude (*Plurals*)

Infinitief (*Infinitive*)

Onderwerp, gesegde, voorwerp en bepaling van tyd (*subject, verb, object and 'time'*)

PLEASE do ALL of your Afrikaans exam preparation in your Afrikaans class work book. Remember to write the heading of each language structure and to number it accordingly so that it'll be easy when you have to mark your work and do corrections.

Trappe van vergelyking

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Trappe van vergelyking' (*Degrees of comparison*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Make sure you study the rules. You'll see that there are different spelling rules to follow when doing degrees of comparison. We have to look at the vowel(s) in the word as well as what letter the word ends on. This will give me an indication of how the word is changed in the middle column.

Complete the following table **WITHOUT looking** at the Power Point slides.

Stellende trap	Vergrotende trap	Oortreffende trap
vet		
droog		
vuil		
laat		
moeg		
dun		
koud		
skoon		
breed		
leeg		
kwaad		
dik		
koel		
vroeg		
geel		
los		
blou		
fluks		
mooi		
doof		
boos		
hoog		
kwaai		
laag		
sag		
hard		
maer		
lig		
duur		
leeg		
lekker		
sleg		
ver		
vinnig		

oulik		
grof		
skurf		
besig		
doof		
*tevrede		
lieflik		
*baie		
laf		
*bietjie		
stadig		
*beskeie		
muf		
maklik		
lief		
*jonk		
styf		
nuut		
*lank		
swak		
dapper		

Letterlike en figuurlike taalgebruik

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Letterlike en figuurlike taalgebruik' (*Literal and figurative language*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Sê of die volgende letterlik of figuurlik is. (*Say if the following is literal or figurative*).

- Die seun skop die bal. _____
- Hy roer nie 'n vinger nie. _____
- Dit is 'n blou Maandag. _____
- Die lug is blou. _____
- Die son trek water. _____
- As is verbrande hout. _____
- Die kar ry baie vinnig. _____
- Die koffie is lekker. _____
- Dit prikkel my hart se snare. _____
- Dis goed om hard te oefen. _____
- My oupa is oud. _____

Verlede tyd

Instructions:

Skryf die sinne in die verlede tyd. (*Write the sentences in the past tense*)

- a) Die kinders speel met die bal.
- b) Dit is baie koud.
- c) Ons swem in die koue see.
- d) Net Jan drink sy vitamins.
- e) Daar is 'n droogte en die kos is min.
- f) Kameelperd se bene en nek rek en word lank.
- g) Dit is vakansie en ek mis my maats.
- h) Clara moet elke dag hard leer.
- i) Hy word al hoe sieker.
- j) Ek maak lekker kos.

Remember:

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

NOTE:

The following changes in the past tense.

***is** – changes to **was**

***moet** – changes to **moes**

***wil** – changes to **wou**

Soort sinne

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Soort sinne' (*Types of sentences*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Sê of die volgende 'n stelsin, uitroepsin, bevelsin of vraagsin is. (*Say whether the following sentences are statements, exclamative, imperative or questions*).

- a) Eina! Jy maak my seer! _____
- b) Dit is baie laat. _____
- c) Wat is jou naam? _____
- d) Sit still! _____
- e) Sjoel! Jy is oulik! _____
- f) Haal jou boek uit! _____
- g) Hoe oud is jy? _____
- h) Die son is mooi. _____
- i) Aitsa! Jy is baie slim! _____
- j) Wanneer kom jy kuier? _____
- k) Hou op! _____

Gee jou eie voorbeeld van (*Give your own example of*):

- 'n Stelsin : _____
- 'n Uitroepsin : _____
- 'n Bevelsin : _____
- 'n Vraagsin : _____

Indirekte rede

Instructions:

Skryf die sinne in die indirekte rede (*Write the sentences in the indirect speech*).

- a) Chloë sê: "Ek is baie lief vir my ouma."
- b) Sy vra vir haar ouma: "Kan ons weer in die vakansie koek bak?"
- c) Haar ouma antwoord: "Ons gaan beslis weer heerlike koek bak."
- d) Haar boetie sê: "Ek hou baie van sjokoladekoek."
- e) Ouma vra: "Dylan, wil jy ons help om koek te bak?"
- f) Dylan vra: "Wie moet agterna die kombuis skoonmaak?"
- g) Ouma sê: "Almal moet help om die skottelgoed te was."
- h) Chloë sê: "Vele hande maak ligte werk."
- i) Dylan sê: "Die koek is heerlik."
- j) Ouma sê: "Jy het mooi gehelp."

Lydende vorm

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Lydende en bydrywende vorm' (*Passive and active voice*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Skryf die sinne in die lydende vorm (*Write the sentences in the passive voice*).

*TAKE NOTE: Teenwoordige tyd, verlede tyd en toekomstige tyd (*Present tense/ past tense and future tense*)

This will determine word/is/sal.

For example: Die dogter verf 'n pragtige portret.

Teenwoordige tyd: 'n *Pragtige portret* word deur die dogter geverf.

Verlede tyd: 'n *Pragtige portret* is deur die dogter geverf.

Toekomende tyd: 'n *Pragtige portret* sal deur die dogter geverf word.

- a) Die seun vang 'n vis.

Teenwoordige tyd:

Verlede tyd:

Toekomende tyd:

- b) Ons eet braaivleis.

Teenwoordige tyd:

Verlede tyd:

Toekomende tyd:

- c) My broer vang die bal.

Teenwoordige tyd:

Verlede tyd:

Toekomende tyd:

- d) Die atleet het 'n beker gewen.

Teenwoordige tyd:

Verlede tyd:

Toekomende tyd:

- e) Die vrou spuit elke dag die tuin nat. (**This is a tricky one! Because of the words 'elke dag' Try your BEST!)*

Teenwoordige tyd:

Verlede tyd:

Toekomende tyd:

Ontkennende vorm

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Ontkennende vorm' (*Negative form*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

When you read through the sentences below take note of the following:

*Is it a short sentence = You'll either use the word 'nie' once. For a longer sentence you'll use 'nie' twice.

*Is there a 'voornaamwoord' (*pronoun*) in the sentence – You'll then write 'nie' after the pronoun and again at the end of the sentence.

*Is a question being asked? – You'll start your sentence with 'Nee' and you'll write 'nie' twice.

*Is a command given? – We negate it with a 'moenie', the verb goes to the end of the sentence followed by 'nie'.

*NB: Also check if there is a word in the sentence that can be changed to the negative form, e.g. 'iemand' becomes 'niemand'...nie etc.

Beantwoord die volgende sinne in die ontkennende vorm (*Answer the following sentences in the negative form*):

- a) Ons gaan winkel toe.
- b) Die seun slaap **altyd** laat.
- c) Is daar **iets** om te doen?
- d) Mnr. Kolisi is 'n sokkerspeler.
- e) Sit stil!
- f) Ken jy **iemand** wat mooi kan sing?
- g) Ek hou daarvan om hokkie te speel.
- h) Het jy **al ooit** 'n krokodil gesien?
- i) Maak die venster toe!
- j) Ek gee vir Bheki sy toebroodjies.
- k) Ek hou baie van Afrikaans.
- l) Is **almal** by die huis?
- m) Het jy **nog** baie huiswerk?

Voorsetsels

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Voorsetsels' (*Prepositions*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Voltooi die sinne deur die korrekte voorsetsels in te vul. (*Complete the sentences by filling in the correct prepositions*).

per vanaf onder aan oor voor op in

- a) Die vrou staan _____ die motor.
- b) Die dogter gesels lekker _____ haar selfoon.
- c) Die perdekar ry _____ die brug.
- d) Die skildery hang _____ die muur.
- e) Die hond is bang vir die donderweer en kruip _____ die bed weg.
- f) Ons ry _____ ons huis na die skool toe.
- g) Ek gooi suiker _____ my koffie.
- h) Ek ry _____ trein Johannesburg toe.

Lettergrepe

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Lettergrepe' (*Syllables*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Verdeel die woorde in lettergrepe en dui aan of dit oop of geslote is. (*Divide the words in syllables and indicate whether it's an open or closed syllable*).

Byvoorbeeld:

badkamer bad - ka - mer
 g o g

- a) bedkassie
- b) telefoon
- c) appel
- d) belofte
- e) suurleroen
- f) argitek
- g) dokter
- h) onderwyseres
- i) lamppaal
- j) krokodil
- k) potlood
- l) musikant
- m) kombuis
- n) piesang

- o) meubels
- p) yskas
- q) seisoene
- r) bome
- s) natuurlik

Afleiding

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Afleidings' BEFORE doing the following activity.

Vorm afleidings met die volgende woorde.

Byvoorbeeld: boom + pie = boompie

- a) ver + huis = _____
- b) ont + bos = _____
- c) tas + ie = _____
- d) klas + ie = _____
- e) ont + water = _____
- f) her + sien = _____

Sê watter gedeelte van die woord die stamwoord is en watter gedeelte die voor/agtervoegsel.

Byvoorbeeld

tevrede

te = voorvoegsel

vrede = stamwoord

- a) springende = _____
- b) gespring = _____
- c) tafeltjie = _____
- d) vriendelik = _____

Samestelling

Instructions:

Read through the Power Point slides on 'Samestellings (*Compound words*) BEFORE doing the following activity.

Vorm samestellings met die volgende woorde. (*Form compound words with the following words*).

**Remember to use a 'verbindingsklank' if necessary!*

Complete the activity **WITHOUT looking** at the Power Point slides.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|
| a) polisie + man | = | _____ |
| b) slaap + kamer | = | _____ |
| c) dier + naam | = | _____ |
| d) noord + wind | = | _____ |
| e) pan + koek | = | _____ |
| f) broek + pyp | = | _____ |
| g) boer + plaas | = | _____ |
| h) son + ondergang | = | _____ |
| i) kind + dokter | = | _____ |
| j) video + kamera | = | _____ |
| k) suid + kruis | = | _____ |
| l) plaas + seun | = | _____ |
| m) os + wa | = | _____ |
| n) Suid + Afrika | = | _____ |