

## GRADE 11 ENGLISH WORK PACK: 11-21 August

Dear Grade 11s

We are all devastated by the news of Ms Siga's passing. Our thoughts are with you all.

Your work for this week and next week follows.

DATE	WORK
Monday 10/8	<b>PUBLIC HOLIDAY: Happy Women's Day for yesterday!</b>
Tuesday 11/8	<b><u>Tsotsi</u></b> : read Chapters 1-3 by the time you return to school
Wednesday 12/8	<b>Read <u>Tsotsi</u></b>
Thursday 13/8	<b>Read <u>Tsotsi</u></b>
Friday 14/8	<b>Read <u>Tsotsi</u></b>
Monday 17/8	<b>Mark</b> the language exercises on figures of speech, advertising and propaganda (if you have not yet done so): memos below
Tuesday 18/8	<b>Learn for the language test (see below)</b>
Wednesday 19/8	<b>Learn for the language test</b>
Thursday 20/8	<b>Learn for the language test</b>
Friday 21/8	<b>Learn for the language test</b>

### Language Test:

- When you return to school you will be writing a Language Test on the work you have done in Term 2.
- There will not be a comprehension.
- **What to learn:**
  - **Propaganda**
  - **Mixed metaphors**
  - **Synecdoche, litotes, paradox, antithesis**
  - **Varieties of English**
  - **Visual literacy**
  - **Textual editing**
- The date still needs to be set, but you have time allocated to learn for it next week.

## MORE ADVANCED FIGURES OF SPEECH/LITERARY DEVICES MEMO

There may be some variations in the answers.

### Litotes

EXAMPLES: For all three I have underlined the negative parts that make these examples litotes.

1. They do not seem the unhappiest couple around.  
**They seem to be a happy couple.**
2. The ice cream was not too bad.  
**The ice cream was tasty/delicious.**
3. New York is not an ordinary city.  
**New York is an extraordinary city.**

### Mixed Metaphor

EXAMPLES:

1. There is a silver lining on the horizon.  
**Silver lining = something good**  
**Horizon = something in the near future**  
**Something good will happen soon.**
2. They held out an olive branch but nothing concrete came of it.  
**Olive branch = an offer of peace**  
**Concrete = something definite**  
**They offered to make peace but it did not have a permanent effect.**
3. "I knew enough to realise that the alligators were in the swamp and that it was time to circle the wagons."  
**Alligators = wanting to kill**  
**Circle the wagons = be wary (i.e. don't go into the laager)**  
**I knew enough to realise that some people wanted to defeat me so I stayed away from them.**

### Synecdoche

**First meaning:** Part of a thing is mentioned in order to mean the whole thing.

EXAMPLES:

1. A fleet of thirty sails.  
**A fleet of thirty ships.**
2. Five thousand head of cattle.  
**Five thousand cows.**
3. She is the breadwinner.  
**She earns the money that supports the family.**

**Second meaning of Synecdoche:** Conversely, the whole thing is mentioned when only the part is meant.

EXAMPLES:

1. South Africa beat England by 4 goals to 2. (i.e. the team; not the country)  
**The whole country was not playing.**  
**The South African netball team beat the English team by 4 goals to 2.**

2. He was so miserable because he felt that the world was not treating him well.  
**The whole world was not against him.**  
**He was so miserable because he felt that so many people were not treating him well.**
3. The police arrested him for shop lifting.  
**The whole police force did not arrest him.**  
**A police officer arrested him for shop lifting.**

## Paradox

### EXAMPLES:

1. I love eating jumbo shrimp.  
**Jumbo = big; shrimp = small**  
**I love eating big shrimp.**
2. I'm nobody.  
**If you are nobody you cannot speak.**  
**I feel unimportant.**
3. "What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young." (George Bernard Shaw)  
**When you are young you don't value your youth. You only realise what you had when it is gone.**  
**What a pity the youth do not appreciate being young.**

## Antithesis

### EXAMPLES: Each of these has two balanced statements

1. "Setting foot on the moon may be a small step for a man but a giant step for mankind."  
**The person did something small, but it held great significance.**
2. "There are so many things that we wish we had done yesterday, so few that we feel like doing today." (Mignon McLaughlin, *The Complete Neurotic's Notebook*.)  
**We procrastinate and then are sorry we didn't do the tasks when we had the time.**
3. Love is an ideal thing, marriage a real thing.  
**Love is often idealistic whereas marriage is much harder because it has to do with day-to-day life.**

## Propaganda Memo



- a. The above image is an example of which propaganda technique? (1)

**Testimonial ✓**

- b. What evidence from the image tells us which propaganda technique is being used? (2)

**A public figure – Taylor Swift ✓ - is being used to promote a product – Diet Coke ✓**



2)

- a. Fear is the propaganda technique used above, list two way this image promotes idea to the viewer. (2)

**We are shown the feet of a dead person, who has a died of smoking ✓ - as seen by the tag that says smoking kills on their toe**

✓

Or

The statement given is about a statistic about how many people die from smoking ✓ - it serves as a warning to people that are currently smoking ✓



- 3)  
a. Which technique is being used above? How do we know this? (2)

**Transfer ✓ They have linked Obama – a person of prestige – to doing something ordinary like eating Mc Donald's ✓**

- 4)  
a. True or False the above image is an example of Namecalling? (1)

**False ✓**

- b. Explain your answer in a. (2)



**Glittering Generalities is what is being used ✓ as words of desire such as creamy and chocolatey are being used do make us want to but this product ✓**

# ADVERTISING MEMO

1. *An online service aimed at preparing students for employment. ✓ (1)*
2. *Students who want to enter the world of work ./People who have complete their studies and want to begin work. ✓ (1)*
3. *To emphasise the smooth transition from the world of learning to the world of work./'ReadytoWork' is the (brand) name that is given to a service (provided/offered by the bank/ABSA.) ✓ (1)*
4. *'transition from education into the world of work' ✓ (1)*
5. *critical ✓ (1)*
6. *The casual clothes the woman is wearing on the one side are appropriate for a student. ✓The formal clothes on the other side are suitable for the working environment ✓hence the advertisement prepares students for the working world. ✓*
7. *Open-ended. Accept a suitable response, e.g.The slogan is effective because the words used are similar to those used at the start of a race: Ready. Set. Go. The word, 'Prosper' suggests a successful outcome to life with the support of ABSA./The slogan implies that life is like a race that you win and ABSA is going to support you on that race/journey.*

## **OR**

*The slogan is not effective because not everyone is able to see the comparison with the start of a race. Therefore, the message/meaning of the slogan may be lost*