RISHIKUL SANATAN COLLEGE

YEAR 9 ENGLISH WORKSHEET

WEEK 5

MONDAY 7/6/2021 Friday 11/6/2021

Day 1 & 2

Our World

Poem: Our World

Our World	
what a wonderful world	Alliteration
created by God! But	
people don't care	
about how they treat me	People don't care about the
lots of air, river and sea pollution	environment
land destruction	
nuclear testing	Ways people harm the
bomb explosions	environment
chemical gases	
now contaminate the atmosphere	
a precious layer of ozone is harmed	
sun's innocent rays	
pass over the earth	
not reflected	Personification
how hot it is!	1 Cladiffication
north and south poles match	
the sea rises	
our tiny islands are now sinking	Islands are under water.
never to return	
what can we do?	
Stop polluting	
our wonderful world	
John Liliu	

Plot

The poem is about the effects of pollution. it discusses ways in which pollution harms the atmosphere that we live in. due to pollution, nuclear testing and war, the atmosphere is polluted causing global warming. the ice or the glaciers are melting causing sea-level rise. Rising sea levels are affecting smaller island nations in the Pacific. Therefore, people must stop polluting and think about sustaining its natural beauty.

Themes

1. **Sustainability**: people should work together to create a sustainable environment that can be enjoyed by the people and many more generations to come.

2. **Protection**: people need to be considerate of their actions and its effects on the environment. People need to protect their environment from harmful forces such as nuclear testing, bomb explosions and so on.

Styles

- 1. 1 stanza poem
- 2. Figures of Speech
- a. alliteration:" how hot", "wonderful world"
- b. personification: "sun's innocent rays"
- 3. Rhetorical Devices: what can we do?"
- 4. **Language**: simple language is used for easier understanding such as innocent, pollution and so on.

Activity

1. Discuss a lesson that you have learnt from the poem.
2. Discuss how the lesson that you have discussed in (1) above related to your society
3. How are humans harming the environment?
4. With a reason, say why you like/ dislike the poem?

Day 3 Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms

	EXAMPLE
 Synonyms are words having the same or nearly the same meaning e.g. happy, joyful, elated. A word can have one synonym or several synonyms. Synonyms are used to add variety to writing and speech and to avoid repetition. Their meanings are similar and can be interchanged with one another. 	 begin and start correct and right happiness and joy present and gift foolish and silly

Antonyms

	Examples:	Examples (using prefix)
 An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word. They are used to show a contrast between two things. Antonyms can be differentiated from the words they are opposite to by a prefix, or they may be totally different words. All words do not have antonyms, e.g. orange, twelve, table etc. 	 big and small full and empty pass and fail liquid and solid friend and enemy dead and alive 	 official becomes unofficial. flexible becomes inflexible. possible becomes impossible

Activity

Synonyms	Antonyms
Write the synonyms of the following words:	Write the antonyms of the following words:
1. enemy:	1. kind:
2. deliberate:	2. humble:
3. wealthy:	3. remote:
4. vivid:	4. intelligent:
5. mighty:	5. depart:

Fill in the gaps
Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word

	Strengthening F	amily Mora	als and \	/alues			
Hailey Qaqa, who Valelevu ground in June, 2017 i					estival		the
Ms Qaqa is currently anHuman Physiol	online ogy and Anatomy.						
said taking	in the festival and	d pageant wa	as fun for	her. "I lo	ove contes	ting a	nd I'm up
to any challenge," she said. He	er advocacy		is stre	ngthenir	ng family n	norals	·
values. "The reason I person."	this	theme	is	becaus	e l'm	a	family

Day 4

Comprehension Passage

Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

"Mum, hurry up. Come and see. Several planks from the back of our neighbour's house have been removed," cried Roma one morning. "Where?" enquired her mum.

"There ... can't you see? There's a gap in the wall -- big enough for one person to crawl in." Roma's mother, Madam Shirley, peeked through the windows. "Oh yes. I see it. The house looks like it's been ransacked. Hey, I think there's someone inside. Yes, the thief is still there." At that moment, the thief turned and noticed the two ladies looking at him. Realising he was being watched, he grabbed a stick and tried to flee.

"Come, Roma. The thief is getting away. We've no time to lose."The mother and daughter rushed out and pounced on the thief who tried to attack them.

"I hit him hard with a piece of wood and the thief dropped the stick," said Madam Shirley to the reporters later. "He also punched me in the face when Roma and I tried to hold him down," she added, showing the swelling on her face and bruises on her hand.

Another neighbour, who heard their shouts for help during the struggle with the thief, came to their aid. Together, they tied up the thief with some cloth before handing him over to the police.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer from the options given

- 1. Why did Roma call her mother to the window?
- A. She heard someone removing planks from her neighbour's house.
- B. She suspected that her neighbour's house was being burgled.
- C. She noticed a thief ransacking her neighbour's house.
- D. She saw someone crawling into her neighbour's house.
- 2. Madam Shirley peeked through the window because
- A. she did not want to be seen.
- B. she did not want to be heard.
- C. she did not want to be called a busybody.
- D. she did not want to be the witness to the burglary.
- 3. When did the thief try to flee?
- A. When he realised he was being watched.
- B. When he realised he had gotten the wrong house.
- C. When he realised there was nothing else to take.
- D. When he realised that the owner of the house was at home.
- 4. Why did Madam Shirley say, "We've no time to lose"?
- A. She did not like to waste time.
- B. She did not have enough time.
- C. She did not want the thief to escape.

5. A.	The expression pounced on can be replaced with set upon. B. shouted at. C. hit repeatedly.	D. kicked repeatedly.
6. A. C. Shirley	he had bruises on his face.	except B. he was tied up with cloth. D. he managed to hurt Madam
<u>Day</u>	<u>· 5</u>	
Libr	<u>rary</u>	
	vity Ouestions	
A. Sho	ort Answers	
1.	What is the purpose of the following:	
a.	Glossary:	
b.	Dust Jacket:	
2.	What is the role of the librarian?	
3.	List two things that can be found in the periodical	section of the library.
4.	What is the "Golden Rule" of the library?	
5.	List two things that can be found in the spine.	
6.	Identify one use of the library.	

D.

7.

She did not think that they were fast enough.

Describe the two different book covers.

B. Matching

Match the two columns by writing the letter that best suits the questions

Column A	Answer	Column B
1. Magazines		A. Reference Book
2. Max Marketing Publishing Limited		B. Table of Content
3. Encyclopedia		C. Publisher
4. Tables, formulas		D. Periodicals
5. List of chapters and the page numbers that the chapters begin in		E. Appendix

Mass Media

Activity Questions Short Answers

1 Define mass medi

1. ——	Define mass media.
2.	What is the role of an editor?
3.	List two things that can be found in the masthead.
4.	Identify the two types of classifieds.
5.	State two advantages of a radio
6.	Differentiate between world news and regional news

7.	Why is radio the best form of mass media?
8.	State the advantage of a newspaper over a magazine.
9.	What are the two types of cartoons?
10.	Define the term audio- visual. Give an example of audiovisual type of mass media.