

Grade 8 Language Revision

1. Abbreviations p.30, 154

An abbreviation is the short form of a word. There are many ways to shorten a word.

Initialism	Only the first letters of words are used.	SABC (South African Broadcasting Corporation)
Acronym	Initial letters are read as a single word.	AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
Aphesis	We drop a part of a word.	ad (advertisement)
Clipping	We drop off the end of a word.	deli (delicatessen)
Truncated words	When words are cut short.	Prof (professor)
Portmanteau	When a new word is made from two words.	smog (smoke+fog)

Match the abbreviations to their correct explanations.

1. RSVP	that is
2. DIY	for example
3. i.e.	please reply
4. e.g.	do it yourself

2. Adverbs p.21, 46, 75, 135

Place	<i>Where?</i>	They were inside the church.
Degree	<i>To what extent?</i>	The wedding was incredibly moving.
Time	<i>When?</i>	Last week I offered to tidy up the library.
Manner	<i>How?</i>	We water the plants quickly .
Frequency	<i>How often?</i>	She was always in class.

Match the sentence with the correct type of adverb.

I thanked her politely .	Place
Matric dances happen every year .	Degree
She saw his son there .	Time
The son was very good looking.	Manner
Yesterday we cleaned the school grounds.	Frequency

3. Definite and indefinite articles p.59

the: used before a noun to show that something <i>specific</i> is being talked about.	The shoes were all shiny.
a/an: used to show that something <i>general</i> is being talked about. 'an' is used before a vowel sound.	I sat on a bench. I sat on an old bench.

Underline the correct articles in the sentences below.

1. I felt so guilty that I bought a/the/an food.
2. Rosa was an/the/a bully when she was younger.
3. John was an/a/the friend from her school.

4. Parts of speech p.33

Nouns	
Common	table, cat, chair
Proper	George, Gauteng
Abstract	love, hate
Collective	herd, troop
Compound: two separate words make a new noun.	blackboard, pencil case
Diminutive: to show that something is young or small.	kitty, Thandi
Augmentative: to show that something is big or important.	megahit, grandmother
Gerund: acts like a subject instead of a verb.	swimming, jogging
Verbs	
Finite: can stand on their own.	She plays her guitar.
Non-finite: cannot stand on their own.	She can play the guitar.
Adjectives	
Comparative	taller than
Superlative	the tallest

Match the words with the correct answers.

hope	augmentative noun
angrier than	finite verb
swarm	abstract noun
superstar	collective noun
She goes to school.	comparative adjective

5. Pronouns p.17, 104

	Examples
Personal	I, you, me, she, he, him
Relative: to connect parts of a sentence.	who, that, which, whose, whom
Reflexive: to refer to the subject or the object.	myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves
Possessive	mine, ours, yours, his, hers

Write the correct type of pronoun next to each sentence.

<u>She</u> went to the shopping mall.	
We went to Australia by <u>ourselves</u> .	
The tickets for the movie are <u>mine</u> .	
Oxford Street in East London is the street <u>which</u> always has a lot of traffic during the day time.	

6. Prepositions p.43

Prepositions can tell us “where” something is. E.g. Your lunch is **on** the table.

Prepositions can also tell us “when” something is. E.g. Eat your lunch **before** you eat the chocolate.

Choose the correct prepositions from the box to complete these sentences.

after	to	in	on	at
-------	----	----	----	----

1. We know you have it _____ you to do well.
2. The song brought tears _____ my eyes.
3. We must all pray for a country _____ which we can live and be _____ peace.
4. Nelson Mandela became president _____ he was released from prison.

7. Punctuation p.10, 41, 72

Punctuation helps us to make our writing clear and easy to understand.

capital letters (ABC)	full stop (.)	comma (,)	question mark (?)	exclamation mark (!)	hyphen (-)
Colon (:)	semicolon (;)	apostrophe (')	quotation marks ("...")	brackets ()	ellipsis (...)

Rewrite the sentences with the correct punctuation.

1. marsha asked did you see charlizes last movie it was the best	Marsha asked, “Did you see Charlize’s last movie? It was the best!”
2. charlize theron eben etzebeth and caster semenya are all famous south africans	
3. once again charlize the south african actress has surprised us all	

8. Negative form p.126

Change the **main verb** into the negative form.

E.g. Billy said they needed food. → Billy did not say they needed food.

Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

I <u>can</u> <u>look</u> into the future.	
South Africans <u>are</u> always friendly and helpful.	
Jim <u>will</u> <u>get</u> a job on the mines.	

9. Subject-verb concord p.156

With an action verb	Singular	Plural
First person	I read.	We read.
Second person	You read.	You read.
Third person	He reads.	They read.
With the verb "to be"		
First person	I am.	We are.
Second person	You are.	You are.
Third person	He is.	They are.

Underline the correct verbs for the sentences below.

1. Dogs am/is/are usually bigger than cats.
 2. Is/am/are this a good book to read?
 3. Do/does the girl know the man who attacked her?
 4. I have/has yoghurt for breakfast.
 5. The trainer make/makes us run around the field.
-

10. Synonyms p.25

Synonyms are words with a similar meaning.

Match the following words to their synonyms.

robber	astonishment
driver	indicate
surprise	little
rich	bewildered
small	thief
confused	state
say	leap
show	wealthy
jump	motorist

11. Verbs p.81-83

Regular verbs	To make the past tense we simply add “-ed” at the end.
Customers walk to Ntombi’s stall.	Customers walked to Ntombi’s stall.
Irregular verbs	Change completely when they are written in the past tense.
Sage is a shopkeeper.	Sage was a shopkeeper.

Change the following verbs into their past tense.

1. He stands in front of his shop.	stood
2. He sells fruit on the pavement.	
3. He has a shop in town.	
4. They both work hard.	
5. Many customers talk to Ntombi.	

Auxiliary verbs
In the continuous tense we use auxiliary verbs to form sentences. They help the main verb.
I am working as an entrepreneur. I was working as an entrepreneur. I will be working as an entrepreneur.

Underline the auxiliary verbs in the sentences.

1. He is going to sell his shop.
 2. She was selling fruit to support her mother.
 3. He has decided to become an entrepreneur.
 4. I have helped the man to clean the pavement.
 5. Are you going to sell fruit on the pavement?
-