

## Unlock the code

A=20	J=26	S=24
B=13	K=17	T=12
C=10	L=1	U=2
D=3	M=14	V=15
E=16	N=4	W=9
F=23	O=11	X=19
G=8	P=22	Y=7
H=25	Q=18	Z=21
I=5	R=6	

Daniel loved God. In Daniel chapter 6, there are several words used to describe his character. Use the key to decode the words.

“12 6 2 24 12 9 11 6 12 25 7

16 19 10 16 22 12 5 11 4 20 1

neither 10 11 6 6 2 22 12 nor 4 16 8 1 5 8 16 4 12

5 4 4 11 10 16 4 12”



# Enemies of Israel

Read the paragraphs.

The Philistines were one of the “Sea Peoples” who came from the area around the Aegean Sea. First they settled on the coast of Canaan and then they marched inland. The Egyptians hired them as paid fighters and they quickly became a threat to the Israelites.

They attacked Israelite towns, even forcing some tribes to give up their lands. For almost two hundred years they made life difficult for the Israelites. The Israelites, however, fought back bravely. Tales of special heroes like Samson are recorded in the Old Testament.

Look up the following verses. Write the name of the Israelite hero that performed each feat against the Philistines.

Judges 15: 4 - 5	Judges 15: 15	1 Samuel 14: 12 - 14
1 Samuel 17: 49	1 Samuel 18: 5 - 8	Judges 3: 31

1.

I tied three hundred foxes together, two by two, and placed burning firebrands between their tails. Then they ran through the cornfields, destroying the Philistines’ crops.

2.

I was a judge of the Israelites after Ehud. I fought against the Philistines, killing six hundred of them at once with an ox goad. The Lord gave me a mighty victory!

3.

I faced the mighty giant of the Philistines. He was tall and broad, a terrible sight! The Lord guided my hand. My stone flew straight from my sling and struck the giant in the forehead. He tumbled down, dead!

4.

I took only my armour-bearer with me to fight against the Philistines one day. We killed twenty men within just a few minutes and the rest of them ran away as fast as they could! The Lord be praised!

5.

I was bound by the Philistines. The Spirit of the Lord came upon me, and I broke the cords that bound me. Picking up the jawbone of a donkey, I killed a thousand Philistines.

6.

I led the fight against the Philistines and defeated their armies. When I returned from a battle, the women met me and sang that Saul had slain his thousands, but I had slain my ten thousands.

## Speaking and listening

### Dialogue

1. Imagine that you are either David Livingstone or Florence Nightingale and your partner is his / her father. Tell your father of your future plans and the reasons you want to do it. He is not at all comfortable with all your ideas and your reasons. Try to persuade each other to see the other one's point of view.
2. Imagine you are a doctor or nurse knowing what a hospital should be like. Tell a new nurse about her duties and the reason why she should do things in a specific way.

## Poetry

Learn the following poem by heart and say it for marks.

### An old Irish prayer

Take time to work  
It is the price of success  
Take time to think  
It is the source of power  
Take time to play  
It is the secret of perpetual youth  
Take time to read  
It is the fountain of wisdom  
Take time to be friendly  
It is the road to happiness  
Take time to dream  
It is hitching your wagon to a star  
Take time to love and be loved  
It is a privilege from God  
Take time to look around  
The day is too short to be selfish  
Take time to laugh  
It is the music of the soul.



## **Scanning for names, facts and dates**

### **Who's who in the people's zoo?**

Lord Robert Baden-Powell. British. In 1908 he founded the Boy Scout movement, which rapidly spread throughout the world.

Charles Goodyear. American. He discovered the art of vulcanizing rubber in 1839, and thus founded the tyre industry.

Louis Pasteur. French (1822 - 1894). A brilliant industrial chemist. He discovered that microscopic living germs, or bacteria, were the cause of numerous diseases and he found many remarkable remedies.

Rear Admiral Edwin Peary. American. On 16th April 1909, he reached the North Pole with his African-American assistant, Matthew Henson, and found Eskimos.

Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, reached the South Pole in 1911, followed three weeks later by Robert E. Scott, an Englishman, who found the Norwegian flag there, fluttering from two skis that Amundsen had planted in the ice.

Dr Albert Schweitzer. German (1875 - 1965). He founded a hospital in Lambaréné in the hot, wet jungle of West Africa, where he devoted his life to the care of Africans suffering from leprosy and other diseases.

General William Booth. British. In 1878, he became founder of the Salvation Army, which has branches in every country.

Lord Nuffield, or William Richard Morris. British (1877 - 1963). He pioneered the great British motor industry, producing such popular makes of cars as the Morris, Austin, Riley and Wolseley.

Madame Marie Curie. French (1867 - 1934). Together with her husband, Professor Pierre Curie, she discovered radium, a powerful substance used chiefly in the treatment of cancer.

Sir Edmund Hillary. New Zealander. On 29th May 1953, he and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay stood on top of Mount Everest (8 847m), the world's highest mountain in the Himalayas of India.

## Complete

Lord Nuffield's real name was \_1\_. He was a pioneer of the British \_2\_ industry.

Dr Albert Schweitzer was born in (country) \_3\_. He spent his life in a hospital at \_4\_ in \_5\_ where he looked after leprosy patients.

In \_6\_ Lord Robert \_7\_ founded the \_8\_.

Madame Curie discovered \_9\_ which is used chiefly in the treatment of \_10\_.

The Salvation Army was founded by \_11\_ the year \_12\_.

In 1911, a Norwegian named \_13\_ was the first to reach the \_14\_ Pole. In January 1912, Captain R.E. \_15\_ also arrived there but he died on the return journey.

A New Zealander, named Sir \_16\_ climbed to the top of \_17\_, the world's highest mountain in the \_18\_ in India.

Louis \_19\_ was a brilliant French \_20\_. He discovered that \_21\_ was the cause of many diseases for which he found remarkable \_22\_.

The American Rear-Admiral \_23\_ reached the \_24\_ in 1901.

The art of vulcanizing \_25\_ suitable for the tyre industry was discovered by the American Charles \_26\_.

### General knowledge

A South African surgeon Dr Christian ... was the first doctor ever to do a successful heart transplant operation and Mark ... was the first South African ever who went into space in 2002.

# Language

## Nouns

You know now that nouns are words that name people, places, things and ideas. Nouns have characteristics that we must know:

### Nouns also have plural forms

When a word describes just one person or thing, it is singular.

When a word describes two or more persons or things, it is plural.

We can change singular nouns to plural nouns in several ways;

- By adding ‘-s’

Example: tree - trees	donkey - donkeys
cat - cats	picture - pictures
sign - signs	cave - caves

- By adding ‘-es’ to words ending on ch, sh, ss, s, x or z.

Example: bush - bushes	fox - foxes
bus - buses	church - churches
glass - glasses	

- By changing the ‘y’ into ‘i’ and adding ‘-es’.

Example: fly - flies	lily - lilies
baby - babies	lorry - lorries
sky - skies	city - cities

- By changing ‘f’ into ‘v’ and adding ‘-es’

Example: knife - knives	thief - thieves
calf - calves	wife - wives
wolf - wolves	loaf - loaves

Watch out for these:

cliff - cliffs	safe - safes
handkerchief - handkerchiefs	

- By adding ‘es’ to words ending in ‘o’

Example: potato - potatoes	tomato - tomatoes
mango - mangoes	echo - echoes

Watch out for these musical terms:

piano - pianos	trio - trios
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Some words can be written either way:

dodo - dodos, dodoes  
zero - zeros, zeroes

- Sometimes the vowel changes

Example: man - men	tooth - teeth
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woman - women  
mouse - mice

goose - geese  
foot - feet

- Adding '-s' to words ending in 'ful'  
Example: cupful - cupfuls                      handful - handfuls  
              spoonful - spoonfuls                tubful - tubfuls
- Sometimes there is no change at all:  
Always singular: sheep, firewood, deer, fish and moose  
Always plural:    athletics, species, measles, cattle, scissors, trousers and news
- Sometimes there is no rule at all:  
Example: child - children  
              ox - oxen

### **Remember**

Remember that when changing singular to plural  
I becomes we  
Me becomes us  
He / she becomes they  
Him / her becomes them  
This becomes these  
That becomes those  
and  
The article 'a' falls away  
A man is strong - Men are strong

## **Exercise 1**

Now give the plural to the following:

bus	foot	chief	bush
tomato	bench	tooth	hen
fowl	hero	woman	fish
gas	half	loaf	chief
mosquito	radio	wife	self
tax	mouthful	phone	louse
enemy	dozen	deer	calf
fire-eater	foot	monkey	crisis
kiss	goose	duck	buck

## **Nouns can be masculine or feminine**

<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>
actor	actress	heir	heiress	merman	mermaid
aviator	aviatrix	gentleman	lady	monk	nun
master	mistress	count	countess	wizard	witch
poet	poetess	lord	lady	widower	widow
prince	princess	king	queen		

## Nouns name the occupations and activities of people

One who looks after sick	nurse
One who makes men's suits	tailor
One who eats human flesh	cannibal
One who is injured	victim
One who saw an event	witness
One who teaches religion	minister / pastor / priest

## Nouns name specific places

Where fruit is grown:	orchard
Where grapes are grown:	vineyard
Where cars, clothing are made:	factory
Where cases are heard by a magistrate:	court
Where the dead are buried:	cemetery
Where money is coined:	mint
Where birds are kept:	aviary
Where bees are kept:	apiary
Where the present and past are studied:	museum
Where art is exhibited:	gallery
Where satellites can be observed:	observatory
Where scientists do experiments:	laboratory



## Nouns name specific tools

Farmers:	ploughs, tractors, planters, etc.
Gardener:	rake, hoe, spade, wheelbarrow
Musician:	musical instruments, metronome
Bricklayer:	bricks and mortar
Mechanic:	spanners, screws, bolts
Doctors:	stethoscope, syringe, scalpel
Accountant:	calculator
Jockey:	saddle, halter, stirrups

## Nouns can have a collective form

A crowd of people  
A circle of friends  
A class of pupils  
A ward of patients  
A mob of gangsters

A party of men / women  
An army of soldiers  
A team of players  
A gang of workmen  
A choir of singers



## Nouns can have a diminutive

cigar	- cigarette	river	- rivulet
man	- manikin	lamb	- lambkin
owl	- owlet	hill	- hillock
seed	- seedling		

(\* and of course those you know like puppy, kitten, calf.)

## Remember ‘a’ and ‘an’

- When a word begins with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u) we use the word **an** before them.  
Example: an apple, an eye, an onion
- In words where the ‘h’ is not pronounced we also use ‘an’.  
Example: an hour, an honest man
- With all other words we use ‘a’.  
Example: a bottle, a tomato, a violin.
- When ‘u’ is pronounced like a consonant we do not use ‘an’.  
Example: a university, a unicorn, a uniform.  
but: an uncle, an ugly bug, etc.

## Exercise 2

1. It is ... ugly, but very faithful dog.
2. The cat catches ... mouse.
3. I have just seen ... large adder in the garden.
4. The canary belongs to ... old lady.
5. The boy has ... goat, ... hamster and ... eagle.
6. ... fly is ... insect.

## Different ways to use the word “ask”

1. Ask somebody for something  
Example: He asked me for a knife.
2. Ask somebody about something  
Example: He asked me about the new teacher.
3. Ask somebody to do something  
Example: He asked me to put his books on the table.
4. Ask somebody to explain something  
Example: He asked the postman the way.
5. Ask somebody in  
Example: He asked me to come in.



Practise this by asking your friend something in the five ways as shown.

# Puzzles

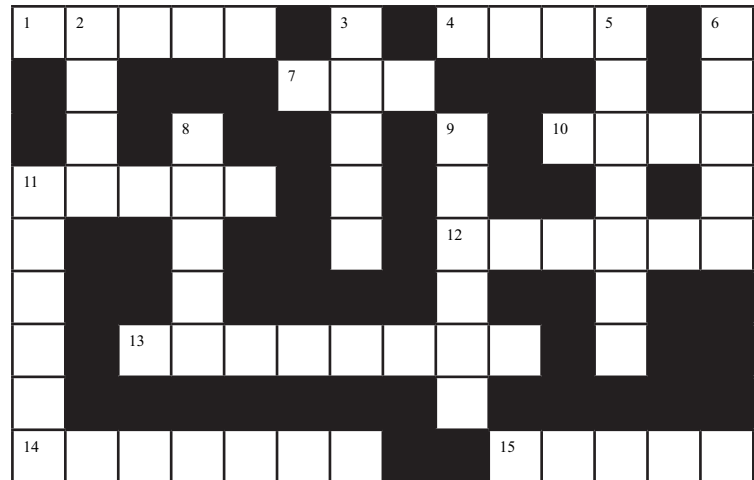
## Plurals

### Across

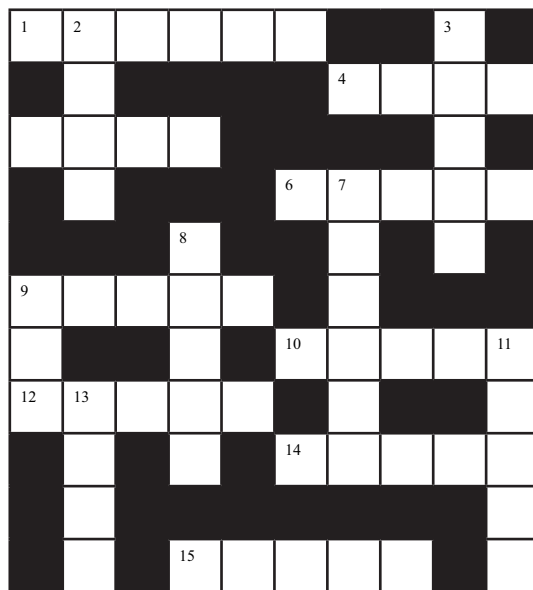
1. woman
4. foot
7. man
10. mouse
11. knee
12. leaf
13. child
14. story
15. sheep

### Down

2. ox
3. goose
5. thief
6. tree
8. tooth
9. lily
11. knife



## Collective nouns

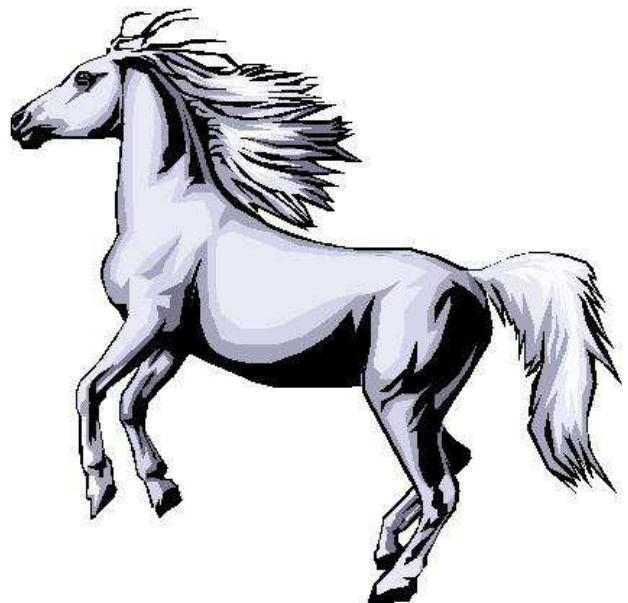


### Across

1. a ... of fish
4. a ... of oxen or horses
5. a ... of players or horses
6. a ... of sheep
9. a ... of bees or locusts
10. a ... of teachers
12. a ... of monkeys
14. a ... of trees
15. a ... of people

### Down

2. a ... of sailors
3. a ... of bread
7. a ... of puppies, pigs or kittens
8. a ... of chickens
9. a ... of tools
11. a ... of ships or cars
13. a ... of paper



## Present perfect tense

We use the present perfect tense (**have** or **has**) to talk about things that

- have **already** happened
- have not happened **yet**
- have **just** happened
- have happened **by now**
- have **never** happened

and to ask whether things have ever happened.

The words already, yet, just, by now, never and since are the **time words** for this tense.

## Has and have

Present Perfect (has / have + third column verb)

We use them as auxiliary verbs

E.g. Since yesterday we have driven five kilometres.  
By this time she has gone to bed.

Look: The verbs are **driven** and **gone**!

The **has** and **have** is used to indicate the Present Perfect Tense.

### Question

**Have** we driven five kilometres since yesterday?

**Has** she gone to bed by this time?

### Exercise

Correct the form of the verbs in brackets:

1. We (enjoy) the weather since winter passed.
2. Craig (eat) the apple by seven o'clock this morning.
3. James never (break) the record.
4. The boys have never yet (see) the new pool.
5. They have never (beat) our school at soccer.

Examples:

He has already found the Victoria Falls.

He has not yet named it.

Livingstone has just disappeared.

The people haven't seen him since his illness.

By now they have given up hope of finding him.

Have you ever taken an interest in David Livingstone?

No, I have never even heard about him.



<b>Remember</b>	
He	<b>has</b> + third column of verb
She	
It	
One person or thing	
They	<b>have</b> + third column of verb
We	
I	
You	
Many people or things	

## Exercises

Rewrite the sentences.

1. Fill in **has** or **have**:

- Triston ... just taken a photograph.
- Suné ... already found a map.
- Luandri ... just spoken to the explorers.
- Quintis and Ronald ... not told Leon and Harry about the trip.
- Gavin and Devon ... never been on a safari.
- ... you ever carried such a heavy load, Peter?
- Through the years Beryl and Lynn and their friends ... been interested in records. Ian and Henry ... measured the speed of the cheetah and Tommy... measured the elephant. Natasha and Janine ... counted the legs of many centipedes. Cecilia ... written to a magazine about it. Cecilia and Luzanne ... kept a file of all the records the class ... collected up to now.

2. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets:

- Have you ever (meet) a famous man, William?
- Harry has already (set) two new records.
- Phil says his frog has already (jump) two metres.
- Brenda and Sandra have (write) all the records down by now.
- Helena has never (speak) about these crazy records.
- Hugh and Eddie have (make) beautiful posters about them all.

3. Use the present perfect tense in the following statements and then change them into questions, negatives, tag questions and passives.

- Joan already (make) the coffee.
- The children just (break) the record.
- I never (see) the Victoria Falls.

- d. Dr Albert Schweitzer (give) the patient medicine.
- e. Scientists since (find) new kinds of medicine.

4. Let's see what you remember of the tenses we have done so far.

**Remember**

Time words are clues

to the verbs you should choose!

Complete the following exercise by giving the correct form of the words in brackets.

- a. Every day I (go) to school. I always (take) some sandwiches to school. At the moment I (carry) my school books as well as my lunch box. I already (eat) all my sandwiches today. Last week I (forget) to take my sandwiches. I (be) very hungry.
- b. When I think of the wind, I (wonder) where it (comes) from and where it (go). Why (be) it sometimes a light breeze and at other times a gale? When the wind (blow) in Cape Town, it (become) dangerous to try and cross a street at an intersection. Last year when I (visit) Cape Town I (see) an old woman clinging to a man. The wind (blow) so hard that it nearly (blow) her off her feet! The man smiled as the old lady (hang) onto his sleeve. It (amuse) him - but not her!
- c. I have already told you about the whale - a wonderful creature. But I (tell) you that people already (kill) thousands of whales in recent times? They (kill) so many blue whales that only about 100 (be) still alive today. It (be) terrible, (be) it not?

## Creative writing

Have you ever heard the name Anne Frank? She was just as old as you are when she started a diary, which made her name famous all over the world.

Born on June 12, 1929, Anne Frank was a German-Jewish teenager who was forced to go into hiding during the Holocaust. She and her family, along with four others, spent 25 months during World War II in an annex of rooms above her father's office in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

After being betrayed to the Nazis, Anne, her family, and the others living with them, were arrested and deported to Nazi concentration camps. Nine months after she was arrested, Anne Frank died of typhus in March 1945 at Bergen-Belsen. She was 15 years old.

Her diary, saved during the war by one of the family's helpers, Miep Gies, was first published in 1947. Today, her diary has been translated into 55 languages and is one of the most widely read books in the world.



Even though Anne could not possibly have known on her birthday that only a month later she would have to go into hiding, she begins her new diary with the following extremely significant sentence:

- July 12, 1942 -

“I hope I will be able to confide everything to you, as I have never been able to confide in anyone, and I hope you will be a great source of comfort and support.”

Two months later from her hiding place, she writes:

- September 28, 1942 -

“Oh, I am so glad I brought you along!”

Anne Frank used her diary not only to write her thoughts down, but she also pasted a bit of everything into it and added her comments alongside.

Mostly people keep diaries to write down private thoughts and reflections. Anne tried to describe daily life in the Annex and the news from the outside world too. Sometimes there were exciting events to report, for example a bombing or a break-in in the middle of the night. In her pursuit Anne Frank succeeded in describing the ups and downs of those living in hiding in an honest and at times also comic way.

Anne Frank is not only critical of others; she's also critical of herself.



- September 28, 1942 -

“So far I have put almost nothing in my diary other than thoughts and have never got round to nice stories I might read aloud one day. From now on I shan’t be so sentimental or a bit less and keep closer to reality.”

### Here are some more entries in her diary

“Our many Jewish friends and acquaintances are being taken away in droves. The Gestapo is treating them very roughly and transporting them in cattle cars to Westerbork, the big camp in Drenthe to which they’re sending all the Jews... If it’s that bad in Holland, what must it be like in those faraway and uncivilized places where the Germans are sending them? We assume that most of them are being murdered. The English radio says they’re being gassed.” - October 9, 1942

“I’ve reached the point where I hardly care whether I live or die. The world will keep on turning without me, and I can’t do anything to change events anyway. I’ll just let matters take their course and concentrate on studying and hope that everything will be all right in the end.” - February 3, 1944

“...but the minute I was alone I knew I was going to cry my eyes out. I slid to the floor in my nightgown and began by saying my prayers, very fervently. Then I drew my knees to my chest, lay my head on my arms and cried, all huddled up on the bare floor. A loud sob brought me back down to earth...” - April 5, 1944

It is a wonder I haven’t abandoned all my ideals; they seem so absurd and impractical. Yet I cling to them because I still believe, in spite of everything, that people are truly good at heart. It is utterly impossible for me to build my life on a foundation of chaos, suffering and death. I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I feel the suffering of millions. And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too shall end, that peace and tranquillity will return once more” - July 15, 1944

### Assignment

Keep note of a week’s events in your homework book. Keep tickets or sweet wrappers to paste in. You can even paste in cuttings from a newspaper or magazine that you specially noticed or a note your friend has written you. Write what made you happy and sad each day. Then you can rewrite it in your class work books. We shall call it “A week in the life of a Grade 7 teenager”.

