

OXFORD

MyEnglish

VICTORIAN CURRICULUM

SAMPLE
CHAPTERS






OXFORD

CONTENTS




How to use this book iv

Acknowledgements vi



PART A USING WORDS 1

Unit 1	Types of nouns.....	2	}  UPSKILL 1/2 NOUNS
Unit 2	Pronouns.....	6	
Unit 3	Types of verbs.....	10	}  UPSKILL 3/4 VERBS
Unit 4	Tenses	14	
Unit 5	Adverbs of manner	18	}  UPSKILL 5/6 ADVERBS
Unit 6	Adverbs of time and place	22	
Unit 7	How adjectives work	26	}  UPSKILL 7/8 ADJECTIVES
Unit 8	Adjectives and degrees of comparison.....	30	
Unit 9	What prepositions do.....	34	}  UPSKILL 9/10 PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS
Unit 10	How conjunctions work.....	38	
Glossary recap		42	

PART B ORGANISING WORDS AND IDEAS 43

Unit 11	Punctuating sentences.....	44	}  UPSKILL 11/12 PUNCTUATION
Unit 12	Apostrophes.....	48	
Unit 13	Phrases and clauses	52	}  UPSKILL 13/14 PHRASES AND CLAUSES
Unit 14	Types of clauses.....	56	
Unit 15	Subjects and predicates	60	}  UPSKILL 15/16 SENTENCES
Unit 16	Simple sentences	64	
Glossary recap.....		68	

PART C EXPRESSING AND SHARING IDEAS 69

Unit 17	Paragraphing	70	}  UPSKILL 17/18 TEXT COHESION
Unit 18	Ellipses and substitution.....	74	
Unit 19	Simile and metaphor	78	}  UPSKILL 19/20 LITERARY DEVICES
Unit 20	Analysing literary devices	82	
Glossary recap		86	
Answers.....		87	



OXFORD

MyEnglish 10

VICTORIAN CURRICULUM

Rachel Williams
Michael Horne

book

ssess

OXFORD

PREPOSITIONS

UNIT 11A: PUNCTUATION REVIEW

Refresh your memory by reviewing the purpose of each of these punctuation marks.

A **full stop** (.) is used at the end of a sentence.

The open garden program is a popular tourist attraction.

A **comma** (,) indicates a pause or a break in a sentence.

Each weekend, several private residences open up their gardens to visitors.

A **question mark** (?) is used to end a sentence when a question is being asked.

Does it cost much to attend?

Possessive apostrophes (') indicate that someone or something owns or belongs to someone. Apostrophes also show that two words have been joined to form a **contraction**. An example of each is shown in this sentence:

The properties' owners charge a small fee for entry, but it isn't too expensive.

Quotation marks punctuate **direct speech** to show that someone is speaking. They are also used to place around quotes made directly from a text. You can use single (") or double (") quotation marks.

'Would you like to visit an open garden with me?' she asked.

A **colon** (:) introduces a list or elaborates on the first part of a sentence.

During September, a number of varieties of flowers are in bloom: daffodils, jonquils, irises and tulips.

The gardens are different but they have one thing in common: they're stunning.

A **semicolon** (;) connects two related clauses that could each stand alone as individual sentences, it can also be used to break up information in a complex list.

We visited two of the gardens last weekend; it was a great afternoon.

There are some beautiful gardens in Smith Lane, Mount Macedon; Arundel Avenue, Coldstream; and Robb Street, Healesville.

Brackets () and **dashes** are used to include additional information in a sentence.

We stopped for lunch (I was starving) somewhere in the Dandenongs.

I went with my father – a gardening enthusiast – and my brother Geoffrey.

YOUR TURN 11.1

Each of these sentences contains at least one error due to poor understanding of the use of apostrophes. Correct each sentence and watch out for other spelling mistakes too.

- 1 Your going to kill me! That was your favourite!

- 2 Its not often that I get nostalgic for the way things we're.

- 3 Jason still has'nt returned the laptop to Lisa and Mishel, even though he knows its theres.

- 4 I wasnt going to call her back until tomorrow, even though I should of phoned yesterday.

- 5 Im not at all convinced that its right. Theirs got to be a better way.

YOUR TURN 11.2

Add punctuation and capital letters to each of these sentences.

- 1 after you finish your lunch would you like to go for a walk

- 2 at the end of the garden past the fence is a creek that often floods in the winter

- 3 the houses roof has been badly damaged by the storm repairing it is going to cost a lot of money

- 4 as she crept closer to the light her heart pounding in her chest she wondered how she had ended up in such an awful situation

- 5 mrs chandis garden used to look wonderful but it hasn't been maintained since the property was purchased by new owners

UNIT 11B: PUNCTUATION REVIEW

Macbeth

William Shakespeare

Macbeth has just met with three witches who have foreseen that he is to become Thane of Glamis (his initial title), Thane of Cawdor (his newly appointed title) and also King of Scotland.

ACT I, SCENE 3

MACBETH

[*Aside*] Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme. [*Aloud*] – I thank you, gentlemen –
This supernatural soliciting
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. If ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth? I am Thane of Cawdor:
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs
Against the use of nature? Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings.
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man that function
Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is,
But what is not.
[...]
If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me
Without my stir.

(Oxford School Shakespeare, 1993)

YOUR TURN 11.4

Comprehension

- 1 What does Macbeth refer to when he mentions 'supernatural soliciting'?

- 2 Macbeth is uneasy about the prediction and the news he has just received. Why does he feel that it 'cannot be ill, cannot be good'?

- 3 What indications do we have that Macbeth is considering committing an evil act?

- 4 What conclusion does he reach in the final line of the extract?

Context

- 5 Highlight all the punctuation marks in the extract.
- 6 Macbeth questions himself twice in the extract. Does this give a different effect than if he expressed these thoughts as statements?

- 7 The sentences in Macbeth's aside are very long. How has Shakespeare used punctuation to ensure such long sentences can be spoken by an actor?

- 8 Compare the use of apostrophes in the words 'smother'd' and 'partner's'. Explain what each of these apostrophes is used for.



UNIT 12A: PUNCTUATING QUOTATIONS FROM TEXTS

Quotation marks not only punctuate direct speech but are used to insert (or embed) quotes from another text into a piece of writing. Knowing how to do this properly is important for writing text-response essays. Quotation marks can be single (") or double (").

Macbeth considers the witches' prediction to be 'supernatural soliciting'.

As well as using quotation marks, there are other punctuation marks you can use when you quoting from a text. Your text-response essays will be more fluent if you are able to smoothly embed text quotes within your own sentences. In order to do this, you may need to alter the text so your text is grammatically correct.

Use **square brackets** [] to indicate that you have slightly altered the wording of a quote. This is particularly useful for altering pronouns or tenses.

At the end of the extract, Macbeth decides that 'chance may crown [him] without [his] stir'.

If you have a long quote but want to shorten it, use an **ellipsis** (...) to indicate that some text has been deliberately left out. Sometimes it may be necessary to use both square brackets and an ellipsis to modify a single quote.

When Macbeth initially contemplates murder the 'horrid image ... make[s] [his] seated heart knock at [his] ribs'.

YOUR TURN 12.1

Use square brackets to make sure the quotes in each sentence are grammatically correct.

- 1 When the boy saw his father for the first time after five years, 'I couldn't believe my eyes'.

- 2 The woman is described as entering the room stealthily, 'moved slowly towards the safe'.

- 3 Even though Maria is a complex character, she believes 'I am a simple girl with simple tastes'.

YOUR TURN 12.2

Shorten the quote in each sentence by using an ellipsis.

- 1 Frank is described as being 'a warm-hearted and energetic young man, always dressed shabbily and without a cent to his name'.

- 2 After the protagonist glimpsed the future, he 'decided there and then without any further ado to do everything in his power to change it'.

- 3 The mayor's corrupt side is shown by 'the taking of bribes, each bigger than the last, on an almost daily basis'.

YOUR TURN 12.3

Combine these pairs of sentences and quotes into single sentences that contain an embedded quote. Reword the sentences as necessary.

- 1 The audience's first impression of Jason is that he is not a trustworthy character. 'Jason Steward is a shady individual, always looking to take advantage.'

- 2 As the narrative continues, a softer side to his character is revealed. 'He was turning out to be a far more caring and generous man than I had thought he was.'

- 3 While Marianne is initially impressed by this change in character, it soon seems that Jason has returned to his old ways. 'My role in the theft is not in dispute.'

UNIT 12B: PUNCTUATING QUOTATIONS FROM TEXTS

Macbeth

William Shakespeare

ACT I, SCENE 7

MACBETH

We will proceed no further in this business.
He hath honour'd me of late; and I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon.

LADY MACBETH

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dress'd yourself? hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and pale
At what it did so freely? From this time,
Such I account thy love. Art thou afeard
To be the same in thine own act and valour
As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,
And live a coward in thine own esteem,
Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,'
[...]
What beast was't then,
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a man.
And to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the man. Nor time nor place
Did then adhere, and yet you would make both.
They have made themselves, and that their fitness now
Does unmake you. I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me:
I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dash'd the brains out, had I so sworn
As you have done to this.

(Oxford School Shakespeare, 1993)

YOUR TURN 12.4

Comprehension

- 1 Why has Macbeth changed his mind about the murder at the beginning of the extract?

- 2 What is Lady Macbeth's initial response to this?

- 3 How does she go about persuading Macbeth that they should stick to the plan?

- 4 According to Lady Macbeth, what trait does Macbeth need to show in order for them to succeed?

Context

- 5 Using this topic sentence, write a paragraph and include at least three quotes to support your discussion.

'When initially planning the murder of Duncan, Lady Macbeth shows more courage than her husband.'

