10 Collective Nouns



Word Classes

A collective noun is a word that names a group of the same things. They can be groups of people or animals or things.

Examples: A flock of sheep A bunch of flowers A crowd of people A pair of shoes

When people don't know the right collective noun to use, they may use a phrase such as *a lot*. You should make an effort to find out the correct collective noun for the group you are writing about. Some collective nouns can be used for a number of groups.

Examples: bunch-keys, flowers, grapes flock-sheep, goats, birds pair-shoes, socks, scissors

A Complete the Group

1	Complete the following with the correct collective
	noun for the group.

a) a of do

b)	a	of kittens
U,	a	 OI KILLETIS

c)	а		of students
----	---	--	-------------

d)	а	of soldiers
u,	а	 01 20101613

رد	а	of musicians

f)	а	of eags
1/	а	 OI CUUS

a)	0	of sticks
uι	а	 OI SUCKS

h)) a	of stairs

١	۱ ۵	of	aun	shots
	1 a	 ΟI	uun	511015

) a OI	f animals
--------	-----------

B Fill the Space

1	Place a	collective	noun	in the	appropriate	space.
---	---------	------------	------	--------	-------------	--------

a)	A	of people lined up at the
	ticket office.	

b) Mum always makes a of muffins for Sunday lunch.

c) The watched the hypnotist in fascination.

d) A of monkeys swung through the branches.

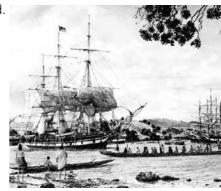
e) At sunset a of lions came to the waterhole.

f) Our gathered on the couch to watch the rugby.

© Bartering

1 Circle the collective nouns in the following paragraph. There are five to find.

A fleet of whaling ships anchored in the Bay of Islands and the whalers and sealers attempted to establish a town from where they could harvest the rich resources in New Zealand waters. In the Bay the crews were able to bargain for fresh supplies by offering bundles of blankets and handfuls of nails for flax and food.



2	Explain the meaning of the five collective nouns as they are used in the paragraph.
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	





Punctuation

The colon (:) is used as a mark of introduction. It may introduce a list of items, an explanation, or a quotation.

Used to introduce a list

Example: In my desk I have three books: a dictionary, an atlas and an exercise book for science.

Used to introduce a sentence or phrase that explains or gives further information about a previous statement

What he says is true: without an education you are lost.

Freestyle it, stoked on each other, everyone can.

Used to introduce a long quotation or speech

	Example: Addressing the crowd, the Prime Minister said: "It is	ту р	leasure "
A	Colons Before Lists	B	In the Right Place
1	Complete these sentences. Each one requires a	1	Place a colon in the correct position.
a)	colon to be placed before a list. In my room I have three favourite things	a)	The play starts this way the fog machine starts, the thunder sounds play, the curtain goes up and the actors run onto the stage.
b)	For us to keep healthy, our food should include the	b)	You will need to bring two things to the barbeque a salad and some meat.
c)	following	c)	All crew members should have the following equipment a life jacket, a compass, wetweather gear and a set of dry clothes.
d)	This recipe calls for a variety of fish	d)	The exam will take place under strict conditions no talking, no eating, no passing notes and no calculators.
		e)	This is my favourite quote minds are like parachutes - they only function when open.
0	My Favourite Thing		
1	This poem, written by a student, uses colons in approp Write a poem of your own about something that you en		·
	Snowboarding is my favourite thing:		
	Back-to-back winters followed by spring,		
	Whiteouts, powder turn, jib, back nine,		
	Quarter and halfpipe, gnarly mountain line,		
	Pros and grommets, crews to ride.		
	Quick off the lip, it's all a good vibe,		
	Snowboarders' rule : Don't have a plan,		





Language Skills

An $\underline{\text{antonym}}$ is a word having the opposite meaning to another.

Examples: strong - weak take - give

Sometimes the simple addition of a prefix to a word can reverse its meaning.

Examples: appear - disappear fertile - infertile



A	Circle One	е				B	Change the N	leaning
					words to antonyms by adding a prefix			
a)	ancestor	-	descendant	disciple	dictator		· ·	ng of the word. Each prefix is different.
b)	captivate	-	rebuke	relieve	repulse	a)	approve	
c)	disperse	_	collide	collect	collude	b)	audible	
d)	superior	_	ingenious	informed	inferior	c)	aware	
,	·		_			d)	legal	
e)	temporary	-	peripheral	permanent	perky	e)	modest	
f)	generous	-	masterly	mean	meak	f)	noble	
g)	loathe	-	love	like	leave	g)	normal	
h)	woeful	-	jaunty	jocular	joyful	h)	regular	
i)	stationary	-	manual	mobile	modern	i)	sense	
j)	profound	-	shallow	shiny	slow	j)	behave	
9	Changing			aging the under	orlinad words	s to th	oir antonyma (Sirele the antenyme you have used
1							ieii antonyms. C	Circle the antonyms you have used.
a)	The tall solo	diei	r went to the e	<u>ntrance</u> of the	movie theati	re.		
b)	The humble	e m	an <u>concealed</u>	the bravery n	nedal he had	bee	n given.	
c)	A faint cry	was	s heard from th	ne bush-cover	ed <u>mountain</u>			
d)	The rugby	tea	m faced <u>defea</u>	at if their playe	rs were infer	<u>ior</u> in	strength.	
e)	As a tempo	orar	y measure the	e road remaine	ed <u>closed</u> to t	traffic		
f)	The stubbo	<u>orn</u>	dog gnawed <u>y</u>	vigorously at th	ne bone.			

64 Syllabification



Dictionary Skills

<u>Syllabification</u> (syl-lab-i-fi-ca-tion) is the breaking up of a word into smaller parts. Each syllable contains one vowel sound and is one simple word or part of a longer word. Breaking longer words into syllables is an aid to better spelling.

Examples:	cat	 one syllable
	cat / nap	- two syllables

cat/a/logue - three syllables

A	One, Two, Three		B	How Many?		
1	From these one-syllable words, ma and then a three-syllable word. Sep syllable as shown.	•	1	Label each of the followor 4 depending on the Place a slash between	ne number of sy	
a)	gloss	[one syllable]	a)	l e n g t h w a y s		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	gloss / y	[two syllables]	b)	manoeuvre	. Auto	a MAA
	gloss / a / ry	[three syllables]	c)	negative		
b)	land	[one syllable]	d)	gawk		2
,		[two syllables] [three syllables]	f)	impetuous motorway naught		
c)	post	[one syllable]	h)	naturalist		
		[two syllables]	i)	operate		
		[three syllables]	j)	phenomenon	1	,

© First or Second Syllable?

1 Every word in this list has at least two syllables. Some of them are accented on the first syllable and others on the second. Place them in the appropriate box.

daughter	disturb	humane	lament	laboratory	
immense	carnage	hatred	nutrition	illustrate	
element	arduous	mechanic	obese	peculiar	
marine	flavour	grateful	javelin	kilogram	

First-Syllable Accent	Second-Syllable Accent

76 First-Person Writing



Written Language

First-person writing is written from the writer's viewpoint. They were there and saw it happen or did it themselves. First-person writing uses words such as *I*, *we*, *us*, *my*, *me*.

Example: As I sat watching the swimmers, it suddenly occurred to me that one was in trouble.

My cousin and I ran to the lifeguard to raise the alarm.

A Underline Fire	st
------------------	----

1 Underline the words that indicate that this extract has been written in the first-person.

I wrapped the blanket tightly around me as I sat near the window overlooking the city. Night was falling. I called my sister to come and enjoy the scene and we both pressed our noses to the pane. Together we marvelled at the sparkling diamonds spread out in front of us.



	B	First-Person	Starters
--	---	---------------------	----------

1	Complete these starters using first-person writing.
a)	During the holidays
b)	Looking back
c)	Frantically
d)	The dog rushed towards
- \	NA/Is and the allower and a street to
e)	When the hurricane struck

Write a brief account of something exciting you have personally observed. Your writing will be in the first-person.



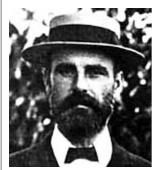
Comprehension Skills





Kiwis are known to be inventive and skilful in developing new ideas in many fields, not only in tourism activities but in aviation, science and everyday life. A popular saying states 'Kiwis can do anything with a piece of number eight wire'.

Referee whistle - William Atack



New Zealand rugby referee William Atack became the first sports referee in the world to use a whistle to stop a game in 1884 using a dog whistle.

The referee's whistle is now the norm for umpiring, but until Atack came out on the ground whistling, referees had to raise their voices to control games.

Atomic whizz - Ernest Rutherford

New Zealand scientist and Nobel Prize winner Ernest Rutherford was the first in the world to split the atom in 1919.

During his lifetime, Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) was responsible for a series of discoveries in the fields of radioactivity and nuclear physics that helped shape modern science. Einstein described Rutherford as "the man who tunnelled into the very material of God".



Eggbeaters & hairpins - Ernest Godward



Ernest Godward - who was British born but emigrated to New Zealand in his teens - was a prolific inventor. His many inventions included an eggbeater, a burglar-proof window and, in 1901, the world's first spiral hairpin - an international success that allowed him to set up as a full-time inventor.

Godward is probably best known for his 'economiser' - the Godward Vaporiser was an early form of carburettor that allowed vehicles to run on kerosene, gasoline oil, fuel oil, petrol and even bootleg liquor. He invented 72 models of the economiser, and by the 1930s was recognised as the world's leading authority on the internal combustion engine.

Jet-boat - William Hamilton



revolutionary new style of boating - the world's first propellerless boat. Since then, the Hamilton Jet has been the means to explore and access waterways all over the world.

Sir William Hamilton went on to invent the hay lift, an advanced air compressor, a machine to smooth ice on skating ponds, and the water sprinkler amongst other things.



Bungy dare-devil - AJ Hackett

New Zealand entrepreneur and daredevil AJ Hackett was inspired to create bungy jumping after learning of a traditional practice in Vanuatu where participants leap from wooden structures attached to vines.



Hackett devised a system of plaited elastic bands, and publicised his bungy style by jumping from the Eiffel Tower in 1987. He opened the world's first commercial bungy site in 1988, and New Zealand has become the home of the bungy with more than 100,000 visitors taking the plunge each year.

Blokart sailor - Paul Beckett



Beckett set out to design a wind-powered toy that was



portable and universally easy to use. The blokart can be folded down into a lightweight, suitcase-sized bag, and goes anywhere from beaches to parking lots to sport grounds. Blokarts can also travel on ice, and have been used to cross the Gobi Desert.





Research Skills

<u>Study questions</u> or <u>key questions</u> are those that point you towards information that is useful for your research. It is important that the questions are able to be answered with more than a 'yes' or 'no'. 'Closed' questions provide very little usable research information.

Example: Did they travel by canoes? Yes (closed question)

To research a topic, 'open' questions need to be asked. These questions require in-depth research by the student or group.

Example: What type of canoe was used? (open question)

When deciding on study questions it is useful to begin each question with WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, HOW or WHY.

What You Need to Know

1 For the research on *Māori Migration to Aotearoa* the key questions could be:

- WHO was Kupe? - WHO were the tribes

- WHAT was the purpose of leaving Hawaiki? - WHERE did they settle?

- WHERE was Hawaiki? - WHAT size were the vessels?

- WHEN did the voyage take place? - WHERE did the canoes land?

- WHY Aotearoa? - HOW did they find their way?

2 To plan your study questions fill in this chart. You could end up with more questions than you need.

	WHO	
	WHAT	
WHAT DO	WHERE	
I NEED TO KNOW?	WHEN	
	HOW	
	WHY	