



education

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English Grammar Workbook

GRADE 4
TERM 3



Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

1. **Roots:** The root is the main part of a word that gives the word its basic meaning. For example, in the word "happy," "happy" is the root.
2. **Prefixes:** A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a root word to change its meaning. For example, "un-" in "unhappy" changes the meaning of "happy" to its opposite.
3. **Suffixes:** A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a root word to change its form or meaning. For example, "-ful" in "joyful" changes the noun "joy" into an adjective.

Common Prefixes and Their Meanings

- **un-:** not (e.g., unhappy = not happy)
- **re-:** again (e.g., redo = do again)
- **pre-:** before (e.g., preview = view before)
- **dis-:** opposite of (e.g., dislike = opposite of like)
- **mis-:** wrongly (e.g., mislead = lead wrongly)

Common Suffixes and Their Meanings

- **-ful:** full of (e.g., joyful = full of joy)
- **-less:** without (e.g., hopeless = without hope)
- **-ly:** in a certain way (e.g., quickly = in a quick way)
- **-ness:** state of being (e.g., happiness = state of being happy)
- **-ment:** action or process (e.g., development = process of developing)

Examples

- **Root:** play
 - **Prefix + Root:** replay (re- + play = play again)
 - **Root + Suffix:** playful (play + -ful = full of play)

Exercise Activity on Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

Part 1: Identifying Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

Underline the root word, circle the prefix, and put a box around the suffix in each word.

1. **unhappy****
2. **replay****
3. **hopeful**
4. **preview**
5. **kindness**

Part 2: Matching Prefixes and Suffixes

Match each prefix or suffix with its correct meaning.

Prefix/Suffix	Meaning
un-	a. full of
re-	b. without
-ful	c. not
-less	d. again
-ly	e. in a certain way

Part 3: Creating New Words

Add prefixes or suffixes to the given roots to create new words.

1. (happy) _____
2. (lead) _____
3. (care) _____
4. (help) _____
5. (joy) _____

Part 4: Using Words in Sentences

Write a sentence using each new word you created in Part 3.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



The Past Tense

The past tense is used to describe actions or events that happened in the past. In English, there are different forms of the past tense, but for simplicity, we will focus on the simple past tense.

Past Tense Verbs

A past tense verb tells about an action that happened in the past.

Most past tense verbs are formed by adding the 'ed' ending to the verb.

walk = walked	play = played	look = looked
smile = smiled	call = called	open = opened

Some past tense verbs are irregular and the verb changes.

give = gave	run = ran	have = had
see = saw	hold = held	get = got

A few verbs stay the same even in the past tense.

hit = hit	put = put	shut = shut
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How to Form the Simple Past Tense

1. Regular Verbs:

- For most verbs, add **-ed** to the base form of the verb.
 - Example: walk → walked, play → played

2. Irregular Verbs:

- Some verbs do not follow the regular pattern and have unique past tense forms.
 - Example: go → went, eat → ate, have → had

Examples

• Regular Verbs:

- I **walked** to school yesterday.
- She **played** soccer last weekend.

• Irregular Verbs:

- They **went** to the zoo last month.
- He **ate** an apple for breakfast.

Part 1: Identifying Past Tense Verbs

Underline the past tense verb in each sentence.

1. She **baked** a cake for her birthday.
2. They **visited** their grandparents last summer.
3. He **wrote** a letter to his friend.
4. We **saw** a movie last night.
5. The dog **ran** in the park.

Part 2: Converting to Past Tense

Write the past tense form of the following regular verbs.

1. Jump → _____
2. Clean → _____
3. Help → _____
4. Talk → _____
5. Paint → _____

Write the past tense form of the following irregular verbs.

1. Go → _____
2. See → _____
3. Eat → _____
4. Take → _____
5. Give → _____

Part 3: Using Past Tense Verbs in Sentences

Complete the sentences using the past tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She _____ (play) the piano beautifully.
2. We _____ (go) to the beach last weekend.
3. He _____ (have) a wonderful time at the party.
4. They _____ (see) a rainbow after the rain.
5. I _____ (make) a new friend at school.

Part 4: Writing Sentences in the Past Tense

Write a sentence in the past tense using each verb provided.

1. Dance: _____
2. Swim: _____
3. Read: _____
4. Draw: _____
5. Sing: _____

Simple and Complex Sentences

1. Simple Sentences:

- A simple sentence has one subject and one predicate (verb).
- It expresses a complete thought.
- Example: *The dog barked.*

2. Complex Sentences:

- A complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- The dependent clause adds extra information but cannot stand alone as a sentence.
- Example: *When the dog barked, the cat ran away.*

Parts of Sentences

1. **Subject:** The person, place, thing, or idea that the sentence is about.
2. **Predicate:** Tells something about the subject; it includes the verb.

Examples

- **Simple Sentence:** *The sun is shining.*
 - Subject: *The sun*
 - Predicate: *is shining*
- **Complex Sentence:** *Because it was raining, we stayed inside.*
 - Independent clause: *we stayed inside*
 - Dependent clause: *Because it was raining*

Part 1: Identifying Simple and Complex Sentences

Write "S" for simple sentences and "C" for complex sentences.

1. ___ We went to the park.
2. ___ When I get home, I will call you.
3. ___ She likes to read books.
4. ___ After he finished his homework, he played video games.
5. ___ The cat slept on the couch.

Part 2: Combining Sentences

Combine the simple sentences to make complex sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. I was late. I missed the bus. (because)

2. She was happy. She got a new toy. (since)

3. We will go to the zoo. It doesn't rain. (if)

4. The bell rang. The students left the classroom. (when)

Part 3: Creating Simple and Complex Sentences

Write one simple sentence and one complex sentence using the following words.

1. *dog*
 - Simple: _____
 - Complex: _____
2. *school*
 - Simple: _____
 - Complex: _____
3. *book*
 - Simple: _____
 - Complex: _____

Part 4: Identifying Parts of Sentences

Underline the subject and circle the predicate in the following simple and complex sentences.

1. The cat (sat on the windowsill).
2. When it is raining, we (stay inside).
3. My brother (likes to play soccer).
4. Because she studied hard, she (got an A on the test).
5. The flowers (bloomed in the garden).

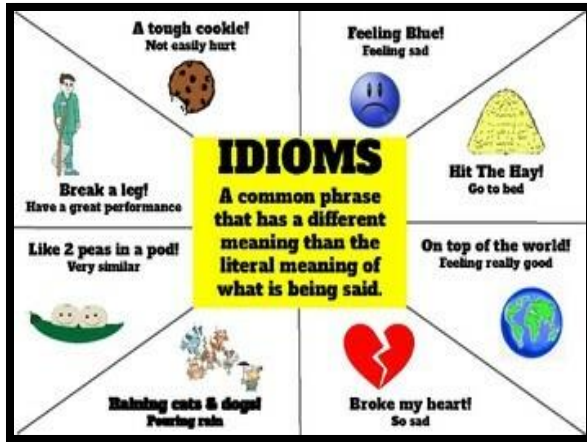
Proverbs and **Idioms** are special expressions in English. They help make language more colorful and expressive.

1. Proverbs:

- A proverb is a short, well-known saying that gives advice or wisdom.
- Example: *"A stitch in time saves nine."* (It's better to fix a small problem now than to wait and have a bigger problem later.)

2. Idioms:

- An idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words.
- Example: *"It's raining cats and dogs."* (It means it's raining very heavily.)



Examples

Common Proverbs

1. *"Actions speak louder than words."*
 - Meaning: What you do is more important than what you say.
2. *"Better late than never."*
 - Meaning: It's better to do something late than not do it at all.

Common Idioms

1. *"Break the ice."*
 - Meaning: To start a conversation in a social setting.
2. *"Piece of cake."*
 - Meaning: Something that is very easy to do.

Part 1: Understanding Proverbs

Match the proverb with its correct meaning.

1. *"The early bird catches the worm."*
 2. *"Don't judge a book by its cover."*
 3. *"Practice makes perfect."*
 4. *"Two heads are better than one."*
- a. Don't judge people by their appearance. b. Working together can solve problems more easily. c. Getting up early can help you be successful. d. The more you practice, the better you get.

Part 2: Understanding Idioms

Match the idiom with its correct meaning.

1. *"Hit the hay."*
2. *"Let the cat out of the bag."*
3. *"Spill the beans."*
4. *"Under the weather."*

a. Reveal a secret. b. Feeling sick. c. Go to bed. d. Tell someone something secret.

Part 3: Using Proverbs in Sentences

Fill in the blanks with the correct proverb from the list below.

- "Actions speak louder than words."
 - "Better late than never."
 - "A stitch in time saves nine."
 - "The early bird catches the worm."
1. If you fix the problem now, it won't get worse. Remember, _____.
 2. He was the first to arrive at the party. _____.
 3. She finally finished her homework. _____.
 4. Instead of just talking about helping, show that you care because _____.

Part 4: Using Idioms in Sentences

Fill in the blanks with the correct idiom from the list below.

- "Piece of cake."
 - "Break the ice."
 - "Hit the hay."
 - "Under the weather."
1. The test was easy; it was a _____.
 2. He told a joke to _____ at the party.
 3. I'm feeling a bit _____ today, so I'm staying home.
 4. It's late, and I'm tired. I'm going to _____.

Punctuation Marks and Capital Letters

Punctuation marks and capital letters are essential in writing. They help to clarify meaning and indicate the structure and organization of written language.

1. Full Stop (.)

- Used to indicate the end of a sentence.
- Example: The lion roared.

2. Comma (,)

- Used to separate items in a list, after introductory words, or to set off clauses.
- Example: I bought biltong, koeksisters, and melktert.
- Example: After the rain, the sun came out.

3. Colon (:)

- Used to introduce a list, explanation, or a quotation.
- Example: She brought many items: a book, a pen, and a notebook.

4. Semi-Colon (;)

- Used to connect closely related independent clauses or to separate items in a list where the items themselves contain commas.
- Example: I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.
- Example: We visited Cape Town, Western Cape; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; and Johannesburg, Gauteng.

5. Capital Letters

- Used at the beginning of sentences, for proper nouns, and titles.
- Example: My friend Sipho lives in Pretoria.
- Example: Every year, we visit Table Mountain.

Part 1: Identifying Punctuation

Read the sentences and identify the punctuation marks. Circle the punctuation marks and label them as full stop, comma, colon, or semi-colon.

1. I have two pets: a dog and a cat.
2. He was tired, so he went to bed early.
3. She bought milk, eggs, bread, and butter.
4. I can't wait for summer; it's my favorite season.
5. The teacher said, "Please sit down."

Part 2: Correcting Punctuation

Add the missing punctuation marks and capital letters in the following sentences.

1. my brother is learning to play the guitar
2. she went to the market and bought apples oranges bananas and grapes
3. we visited three cities cape town durban and johannesburg
4. it's raining heavily we should stay inside
5. on my birthday i received a book a pen and a notebook

Part 3: Using Punctuation

Rewrite the sentences correctly using the correct punctuation marks and capital letters.

1. he likes to play soccer he plays every weekend
2. i have friends from durban johannesburg and bloemfontein
3. she said "what time is the movie"
4. every saturday we go to the park the beach or the mall
5. on monday we have math science and history classes

Part 4: Writing Sentences

Write your own sentences using the following guidelines:

1. Write a sentence that ends with a full stop.

2. Write a sentence that uses a comma in a list.

3. Write a sentence that includes a colon.

4. Write a sentence that includes a semi-colon.

5. Write a sentence that starts with a capital letter and includes a proper noun.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe or give more information about verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They tell us how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.



Types of Adverbs

1. **Adverbs of Manner:** Tell us how something happens.
 - Example: She sings **beautifully**.
2. **Adverbs of Time:** Tell us when something happens.
 - Example: We will go **tomorrow**.
3. **Adverbs of Place:** Tell us where something happens.
 - Example: He is waiting **outside**.
4. **Adverbs of Frequency:** Tell us how often something happens.
 - Example: She **always** reads before bed.

Examples in Sentences

- **How:** The children played **happily**.
- **When:** We will eat **later**.
- **Where:** They looked **everywhere**.
- **How often:** He **never** skips breakfast.

Exercise Activity on Adverbs

Part 1: Identifying Adverbs

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. She danced gracefully.
2. They will visit soon.
3. He spoke softly.
4. The cat is hiding somewhere.
5. She rarely eats sweets.

Part 2: Choosing the Correct Adverb

Choose the correct adverb from the options in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. The dog barked _____. (loudly, tomorrow)
2. We will meet _____. (now, quickly)
3. He ran _____ to catch the bus. (early, fast)
4. She _____ finishes her homework before dinner. (usually, outside)
5. They arrived _____. (soon, loudly)

Part 3: Matching Adverbs to Sentences

Match the adverbs with the sentences they best complete.

1. The teacher spoke _____.
2. The children played _____.
3. We will go to the park _____.
4. He did his homework _____.
5. They go to the beach _____.

a. carefully b. tomorrow c. quietly d. every summer e. happily

Part 4: Writing Sentences with Adverbs

Write your own sentences using the adverbs provided.

1. quickly
○ _____
2. yesterday
○ _____
3. everywhere
○ _____
4. never
○ _____
5. loudly
○ _____

Verb Clause

A verb clause, also known as a dependent or subordinate clause, contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It needs to be connected to an independent clause to form a complete thought.

Example of a Verb Clause:

- "When she finished her homework" (This clause has a subject "she" and a verb "finished," but it doesn't form a complete sentence by itself.)

Types of Verb Clauses

1. **Adverbial Clauses:** These clauses act like adverbs. They tell us more about the main verb in terms of time, place, condition, reason, or manner.
 - Example: "Because it was raining, we stayed inside."
2. **Adjective Clauses:** These clauses act like adjectives. They describe or give more information about a noun in the main clause.
 - Example: "The book that she gave me is interesting."
3. **Noun Clauses:** These clauses act like nouns. They can be the subject or the object of a sentence.
 - Example: "What she said was surprising."

Part 1: Identifying Verb Clauses

Underline the verb clause in each sentence.

1. When the bell rang, the students went to class.
2. I will call you if I need help.
3. The cake, which she baked, was delicious.
4. He left early because he felt sick.
5. She is the girl who won the race.

Part 2: Completing Sentences with Verb Clauses

Complete the sentences using appropriate verb clauses from the list below.

- because she was tired
 - which is very old
 - if it rains
 - who lives next door
 - when the movie ended
1. We will stay at home _____.
 2. She went to bed early _____.
 3. The library, _____, needs repair.
 4. I will help the boy _____.
 5. They left the theater _____.

Part 3: Matching Clauses to Sentences

Match the verb clauses to the correct main clauses.

1. _____, we will go to the beach.
2. _____, he didn't hear the phone.
3. The boy _____ is my friend.
4. _____, she felt much better.
5. _____, I will buy a new one.

a. After she took the medicine b. If the weather is nice c. Because he was sleeping d. When my book is lost e. who is wearing the red shirt

Part 4: Writing Sentences with Verb Clauses

Write your own sentences using the given verb clauses.

1. if I finish my homework

○ _____
2. who plays the piano

○ _____
3. because it was his birthday

○ _____
4. when we arrive at the park

○ _____
5. which she found in the garden

○ _____

CLAUSES

Clause = Subject + Verb (predicate)

Alice eats mangoes.

Subject

Predicate

Clause



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INDEPENDENT CLAUSE	DEPENDENT CLAUSE
INDEPENDENT OR MAIN CLAUSE expresses the complete idea or a thought. <u>It has a subject and verb and can stand alone as a sentence.</u>	DEPENDENT OR SUBORDINATE CLAUSE is that clause which (as alone) cannot express the complete meaning.
✓ I saw a man he was crying.	✓ I saw a man who was crying.

What is Conjunction?

A Conjunction is a word used to join two words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

For Example:

- > Mohan ran fast but he missed the train.
- > Two and two make four.

Most Common Conjunctions:

And	So	While	Although/Though
But	Because	Since	Yet
Or	If	That	As soon as

Worksheet

Part 1 Underline the conjunctions in each sentence.

1. My favorite colors are green **and** brown.
2. I did it **because** I was angry.
3. Would you like tea **or** coffee?
4. The store was closed, **so** I went home.
5. I wanted a puppy, **but** he wanted a cat.
6. I jumped **because** Simon said to jump.
7. We cleared the floor **so** we could dance.
8. She'll go to Chicago **or** Detroit on vacation.
9. I'd go to the party, **but** I already have plans.
10. I like bananas **and** you like apples.

Part 2 Complete the sentences using appropriate conjunctions from the list below.

- because
- but
- and
- if
- while

1. She likes apples _____ oranges.
2. I stayed home _____ I was feeling sick.
3. We can go to the beach _____ it's sunny.
4. He wanted to play soccer _____ it was raining.
5. She read a book _____ waiting for the bus.
6. _____

Similes, Metaphors, and Idioms

These are all types of figurative language, which means they use words or expressions with a meaning different from the literal interpretation. They make language more vivid and interesting.

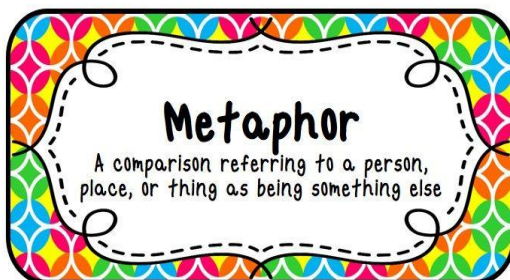


1. Similes

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as."

Example:

- She is as busy as a bee.
- He runs like the wind.

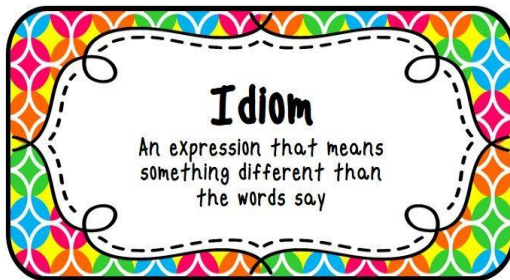


2. Metaphors

A metaphor also compares two different things, but it does so directly without using "like" or "as." It says something **is** something else.

Example:

- Time is money.
- The classroom was a zoo.



3. Idioms

An idiom is a phrase or expression that has a meaning different from the literal meanings of the individual words.

Example:

- It's raining cats and dogs. (It means it's raining very heavily.)
- Break a leg! (It means good luck.)

Part 1: Identifying Similes, Metaphors, and Idioms

Read each sentence and identify whether it contains a simile, metaphor, or idiom. Write "Simile," "Metaphor," or "Idiom" next to each sentence.

1. She sings like an angel.
2. The world is a stage.
3. It's a piece of cake.
4. He is as strong as an ox.
5. You are my sunshine.

Part 2: Matching Meanings

Match the idioms with their meanings.

1. Spill the beans
 2. Hit the hay
 3. Under the weather
 4. Piece of cake
 5. Let the cat out of the bag
-
- a. Very easy
 - b. Reveal a secret
 - c. Not feeling well
 - d. Go to bed
 - e. To tell a secret

Part 3: Creating Similes and Metaphors

Complete the sentences with appropriate similes or metaphors.

1. The night was as dark as _____.
2. Her smile is _____.
3. He was so nervous, he was shaking like _____.
4. The snow was a _____ blanket.
5. She is as clever as _____.

Suggested answers Part 1: Identifying Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes 1. unhappy** (un-: prefix, happy: root) 2. replay** (re-: prefix, play: root) 3. hopeful (hope: root, -ful: suffix) 4. preview (pre-: prefix, view: root) 5. kindness (kind: root, -ness: suffix) Part 2: Matching Prefixes and Suffixes Prefix/Suffix Meaning <table> <tr> <td>un-</td> <td>c. not</td> </tr> <tr> <td>re-</td> <td>d. again</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-ful</td> <td>a. full of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-less</td> <td>b. without</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-ly</td> <td>e. in a certain way</td> </tr> </table> Part 3: Creating New Words 1. (happy) unhappy 2. (lead) mislead 3. (care) careful 4. (help) helpless 5. (joy) joyful Part 4: Using Words in Sentences (Example answers, students' answers will vary) 1. She felt unhappy when she missed the bus. 2. Do not mislead your friends with false information. 3. Be careful when crossing the street. 4. The kitten looked helpless in the rain. 5. The party was a joyful occasion.	un-	c. not	re-	d. again	-ful	a. full of	-less	b. without	-ly	e. in a certain way	Identifying Past Tense Verbs 1. She baked a cake for her birthday. 2. They visited their grandparents last summer. 3. He wrote a letter to his friend. 4. We saw a movie last night. 5. The dog ran in the park. Part 2: Converting to Past Tense Regular Verbs: 1. Jump → Jumped 2. Clean → Cleaned 3. Help → Helped 4. Talk → Talked 5. Paint → Painted Irregular Verbs: 1. Go → Went 2. See → Saw 3. Eat → Ate 4. Take → Took 5. Give → Gave Part 3: Using Past Tense Verbs in Sentences 1. She played the piano beautifully. 2. We went to the beach last weekend. 3. He had a wonderful time at the party. 4. They saw a rainbow after the rain. 5. I made a new friend at school. Part 4: Writing Sentences in the Past Tense 1. Dance: She danced at the party yesterday. 2. Swim: We swam in the pool last summer. 3. Read: He read a book before bed. 4. Draw: They drew pictures in art class. 5. Sing: I sang a song in the school concert.
un-	c. not										
re-	d. again										
-ful	a. full of										
-less	b. without										
-ly	e. in a certain way										
Part 1: Identifying Simple and Complex Sentences 1. S - We went to the park. 2. C - When I get home, I will call you. 3. S - She likes to read books. 4. C - After he finished his homework, he played video games. 5. S - The cat slept on the couch. Part 2: Combining Sentences 1. I was late because I missed the bus. 2. She was happy since she got a new toy. 3. We will go to the zoo if it doesn't rain. 4. When the bell rang, the students left the classroom.	Part 1: Understanding Proverbs 1. <i>"The early bird catches the worm."</i> - c. Getting up early can help you be successful. 2. <i>"Don't judge a book by its cover."</i> - a. Don't judge people by their appearance. 3. <i>"Practice makes perfect."</i> - d. The more you practice, the better you get. 4. <i>"Two heads are better than one."</i> - b. Working together can solve problems more easily.										

Part 3: Creating Simple and Complex Sentences 1. <i>dog</i> - o Simple: The dog barked. - o Complex: When the dog barked, the neighbors complained. 2. <i>school</i> - o Simple: School starts at 8 AM. - o Complex: Although school starts at 8 AM, I arrive early. 3. <i>book</i> - o Simple: The book is interesting. - o Complex: Because the book is interesting, I read it quickly. Part 4: Identifying Parts of Sentences 1. The cat (sat on the windowsill). 2. When it is raining, we (stay inside). 3. My brother (likes to play soccer). 4. Because she studied hard, she (got an A on the test). 5. The flowers (bloomed in the garden).	Part 2: Understanding Idioms 1. "<i>Hit the hay.</i>" - c. Go to bed. 2. "<i>Let the cat out of the bag.</i>" - a. Reveal a secret. 3. "<i>Spill the beans.</i>" - d. Tell someone something secret. 4. "<i>Under the weather.</i>" - b. Feeling sick. Part 3: Using Proverbs in Sentences 1. If you fix the problem now, it won't get worse. Remember, "A stitch in time saves nine." 2. He was the first to arrive at the party. "The early bird catches the worm." 3. She finally finished her homework. "Better late than never." 4. Instead of just talking about helping, show that you care because "Actions speak louder than words." Part 4: Using Idioms in Sentences 1. The test was easy; it was a piece of cake. 2. He told a joke to break the ice at the party. 3. I'm feeling a bit under the weather today, so I'm staying home. 4. It's late, and I'm tired. I'm going to hit the hay.
Part 1: Identifying Punctuation 1. I have two pets: a dog and a cat. (colon) 2. He was tired, so he went to bed early. (comma) 3. She bought milk, eggs, bread, and butter. (comma) 4. I can't wait for summer; it's my favorite season. (semi-colon) 5. The teacher said, "Please sit down." (comma, full stop) Part 2: Correcting Punctuation 1. My brother is learning to play the guitar. 2. She went to the market and bought apples, oranges, bananas, and grapes. 3. We visited three cities: Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg. 4. It's raining heavily; we should stay inside. 5. On my birthday, I received a book, a pen, and a notebook.	Part 1: Identifying Adverbs 1. She danced gracefully. 2. They will visit soon. 3. He spoke softly. 4. The cat is hiding somewhere. 5. She rarely eats sweets. Part 2: Choosing the Correct Adverb 1. The dog barked loudly. 2. We will meet now. 3. He ran fast to catch the bus. 4. She usually finishes her homework before dinner. 5. They arrived soon. Part 3: Matching Adverbs to Sentences 1. The teacher spoke quietly. 2. The children played happily. 3. We will go to the park tomorrow. 4. He did his homework carefully. 5. They go to the beach every summer.

Part 3: Using Punctuation 1. He likes to play soccer; he plays every weekend. 2. I have friends from Durban, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein. 3. She said, "What time is the movie?" 4. Every Saturday, we go to the park, the beach, or the mall. 5. On Monday, we have math, science, and history classes. Part 4: Writing Sentences 1. Write a sentence that ends with a full stop. - o The elephant is drinking water. 2. Write a sentence that uses a comma in a list. - o I bought biltong, koeksisters, and melktert. 3. Write a sentence that includes a colon. - o For our trip, we need: sunscreen, hats, and water bottles. 4. Write a sentence that includes a semi-colon. - o I wanted to visit the Kruger National Park; however, it was too far. 5. Write a sentence that starts with a capital letter and includes a proper noun. - o My friend Sipho lives in Pretoria.	Part 4: Writing Sentences with Adverbs 1. Quickly: - o She quickly ran to the store. 2. Yesterday: - o We visited the museum yesterday. 3. Everywhere: - o We looked everywhere for the lost keys. 4. Never: - o He never forgets to do his homework. 5. Loudly: - o The teacher spoke loudly to get everyone's attention.
Part 1: Identifying Verb Clauses 1. When the bell rang, the students went to class. 2. I will call you if I need help. 3. The cake, which she baked, was delicious. 4. He left early because he felt sick. 5. She is the girl who won the race. Part 2: Completing Sentences with Verb Clauses 1. We will stay at home if it rains. 2. She went to bed early because she was tired. 3. The library, which is very old, needs repair. 4. I will help the boy who lives next door. 5. They left the theater when the movie ended.	Conjunctions 11. My favorite colors are green and brown. 12. I did it because I was angry. 13. Would you like tea or coffee? 14. The store was closed, so I went home. 15. I wanted a puppy, but he wanted a cat. 16. I jumped because Simon said to jump. 17. We cleared the floor so we could dance. 18. She'll go to Chicago or Detroit on vacation. 19. I'd go to the party, but I already have plans. 20. I like bananas and you like apples. Completing Sentences with Conjunctions 1. She likes apples and oranges. 2. I stayed home because I was feeling sick. 3. We can go to the beach if it's sunny. 4. He wanted to play soccer, but it was raining. 5. She read a book while waiting for the bus.

Part 3: Matching Clauses to Sentences 1. If the weather is nice, we will go to the beach. 2. Because he was sleeping, he didn't hear the phone. 3. The boy who is wearing the red shirt is my friend. 4. After she took the medicine, she felt much better. 5. When my book is lost, I will buy a new one. Part 4: Writing Sentences with Verb Clauses 1. If I finish my homework: - o I can play outside if I finish my homework. 2. Who plays the piano: - o The girl who plays the piano is my cousin. 3. Because it was his birthday: - o We had a party because it was his birthday. 4. When we arrive at the park: - o We will have a picnic when we arrive at the park. 5. Which she found in the garden: - o She showed me the flower which she found in the garden.	
Part 1: Identifying Similes, Metaphors, and Idioms 1. She sings like an angel. (Simile) 2. The world is a stage. (Metaphor) 3. It's a piece of cake. (Idiom) 4. He is as strong as an ox. (Simile) 5. You are my sunshine. (Metaphor) Part 2: Matching Meanings 1. Spill the beans - b. Reveal a secret 2. Hit the hay - d. Go to bed 3. Under the weather - c. Not feeling well 4. Piece of cake - a. Very easy 5. Let the cat out of the bag - e. To tell a secret Part 3: Creating Similes and Metaphors 1. The night was as dark as coal. 2. Her smile is a ray of sunshine. 3. He was so nervous, he was shaking like a leaf. 4. The snow was a white blanket. 5. She is as clever as a fox.	