



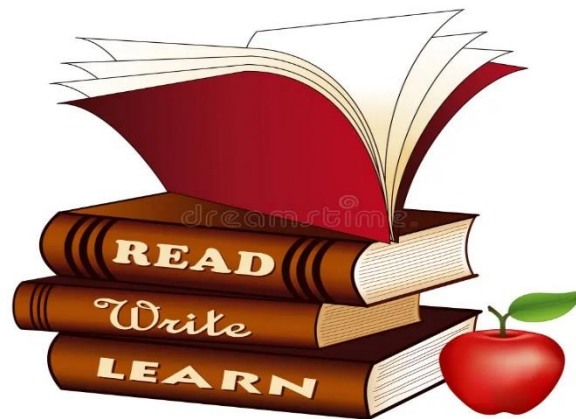
education

Department of
Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

GRADE 4

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TERM 4: HANDOUT



Name: _____

Grade 4 _____

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ADVERBS

ADVERBS

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
It tells us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency.
An adverb can tell...

HOW?

quietly
peacefully
carefully
slowly
badly
closely
easily
well
fast
quickly
cheerfully

WHERE?

above
abroad
far
away
back
here
outside
backwards
behind
below
down

WHEN?

now
yesterday
soon
later
tomorrow
yet
already
tonight
today
then
last year

HOW MUCH?

quite
fairly
too
enormously
entirely
very
extremely
rather
almost
absolutely
just

HOW OFTEN?

always
sometimes
often
frequently
normally
generally
usually
occasionally
seldom
rarely
never



A. Fill in the blanks with 'where' adverbs from the box. (**Adverb of Place**)

far	up	outside	here	everywhere	out
	upstairs		downstairs	inside	

1. The guests are waiting in the garden.
2. Please come
3. Reshma is on the first floor, No Reshma has gone to call her.
4. We looked for the dog
5. The teacher asked him to go of the classroom.
6. Look at the sky.
7. They are waiting for you
8. They came at 8 pm.
9. He lives very

B. Fill in the blanks with 'How' adverbs from the box – (Adverbs of Manner).

excitedly	bravely	quickly	quietly	happily
slowly	neatly	carefully		loudly

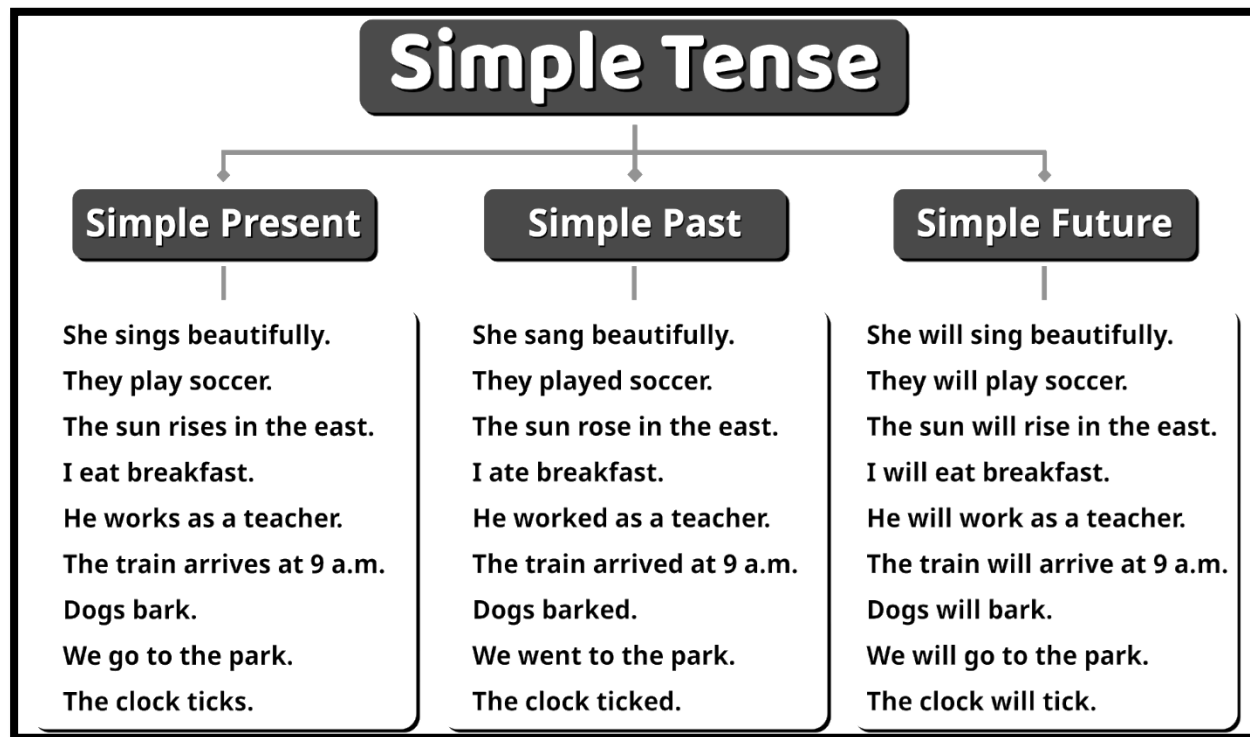
1. The baby cried
2. The soldiers fought
3. The thief entered the house
4. Rohan did his homework
5. The tortoise moved
6. The babies watched the cartoon
7. The rabbit ran
8. He opened the envelope
9. The police checked the black bag

C. Fill in the blanks with 'How much' adverbs from the box – (Adverbs of degree).

very	almost	entirely	quite	barely
enormously	extremely	completely	enough	

1. It is hot today.
2. We were late for the bus.
3. He was tired after hiking all day.
4. I slept last night.
5. Mary and Jess forgot about our meeting.
6. Please give me time to finish my homework.
7. She was popular with the students.
8. They agreed with him.
9. That was a dangerous thing to do.

TENSES



<https://mycoaching.in/simple-tense-vs-simple-sentences>

A. Fill up the blank with the Simple present form of the verb given in the brackets.

Example: He goes to the class on time. (go)

1. We _____ pizza together. (eat)
2. My son _____ in London. (Live)
3. He _____ the butterfly. (Catch)
4. Teena _____ delicious food. (Cook)
5. She _____ tasty burgers. (Make)

B. Rewrite the sentences into simple past tense.

She loves my daughter very much.

She loved my daughter very much.

1. She buys new shoes for the concert.

_____.

2. He thinks about me.

_____.

3. That dress looks very bright.

_____.

4. Mona cooks food very well.

_____.

5. The street vendor makes very tasty burgers.

_____.

C. Change the given sentences into Simple future tense with the help of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Mr. Brown _____ to Bloemfontein next week. (Come).

2. They _____ in the competition. (Participate)

3. Mr. Louw _____ new designs. (Create)

4. My daughter _____ tightly. (bite)

CONJUNCTIONS

A. Conjunctions

A conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, phrases or clauses. For example: and, or, but, because, etc.



INSTRUCTIONS: Use the conjunctions in brackets to join the sentences below.

Example: Dineo wears a mask. Dineo sanitizes her hands. (and)

Dineo wears a mask **and** she sanitizes her hands.

1. Mark ate pizza. Mark ate pasta. (and)

2. Sipho wakes up. Sipho takes a shower. (then)

3. I will eat a sandwich. I will drink water. (and)

4. I read a story-book. I sleep. (before)

Choose the correct conjunctions to complete the following sentences.

so

and

because

so that

1. I went outside, _____ I can get some fresh air.

2. I don't like gardening, _____ dirt gets in my nails.

3. It is Christmas Day tomorrow, _____ the children are happy.

4. The teacher opened her bag _____ looked for her board markers

5. You will have to work harder _____ you can pass.

PRONOUNS

A *pronoun* is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

a word that replaces the name of a person, place, thing, or idea in a sentence

- I, me (first person singular)
- we, us (first person plural)
- you (second person singular or plural)
- they, them (third person singular or plural)
- he, him, she, her, it (third person singular)

Circle the correct pronouns.

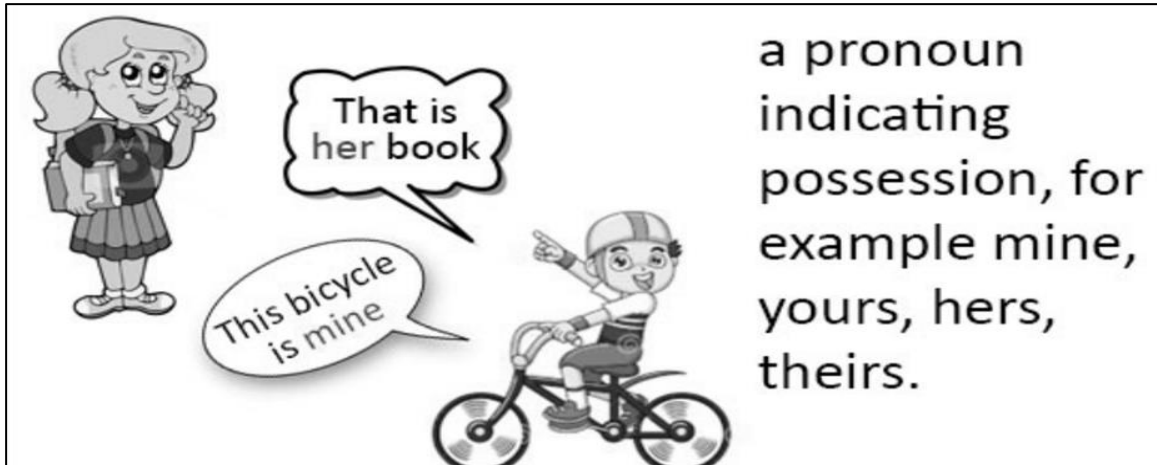
1. **I / me** don't understand.
2. Who said that? - It was **she / her**.
3. Tell **us / we** your address.
4. This isn't for you, it's for **he / him**.
5. I really like **them / they**.
6. Ask **she / her** why **she / her** is crying.

Complete with sentences by filling in a personal pronoun from the box

he	him	she	they	them
----	-----	-----	------	------

1. Who are _____? They are my parents.
2. Where is Mary? _____ is at home.
3. Are Mary and Sue at home? No, _____ are at church.
4. Is Mark at the playground? No, _____ is in the class.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS



DIRECTIONS: Choose the right possessive pronoun for each sentence.

mine	ours	yours	his
hers	its	theirs	

1. You got a new bike. The bike is _____.
2. They received awards. The awards are _____.
3. We got a pizza. The pizza is _____.
4. Frank got good grades. The grades are _____.
5. Olivia got some makeup. The makeup is _____.
6. You got a job. The job is _____.
7. I made a list. The list is _____.
8. Charles bought a car. The car is _____.
9. Tina found a quarter. The quarter is _____.
10. We made pancakes. The pancakes are _____.



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This | That | These | Those

This, that, these, and those are demonstrative pronouns because they specify something in a sentence. They can indicate something that is either near or far away in distance or time.

PRONOUN	SINGULAR/PLURAL	PURPOSE
this	singular	points out something close ➡
that	singular	points out something far away ➡➡➡
these	plural	points out things close ➡
those	plural	point out things far away ➡➡➡

DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those*.

- _____ is a cat. ➡ 
- _____ are dogs. ➡ 
- _____ is a leaf. ➡ 
- _____ are butterflies. ➡ 
- _____ is a bird. ➡ 
- _____ are cats. ➡ 
- _____ is a dog. ➡ 
- _____ are popsicles. ➡ 

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

an object pronoun ending in *-self* or *-selves* that shows the subject of a sentence is the same as the object of the sentence

- You made this birdhouse yourself?
- I taught myself to play the guitar.
- One can't award oneself the prize.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct reflexive pronoun.

himself (x2) / herself (x2) / ourselves / themselves /
myself / yourself / itself / yourselves

1. I washed the car _____.
2. Chris paid for dinner _____.
3. He did everything _____.
4. Kelly painted the picture _____.
5. She cried _____ to sleep.
6. The car door locks by _____.
7. We baked this cake _____.
8. Make _____ at home.
9. I hope you enjoy _____ at the concert.
10. Young children can't take care of _____.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative Pronouns take the place of nouns or pronouns. They are called relative pronouns because they always relate back to something or someone else. They are used to join two sentences about the same person or thing.		
Pronouns	Usage	Examples
who	replace the subject pronouns <i>I, she, he, we</i> and <i>they</i>	This is the man who broke the window.
whose	show possession or relationship.	She knew the family whose house we bought.
whom	replace the object pronouns <i>me, her, him, us</i> and <i>them</i>	They have found the lady whom they want to interview.
which	Clauses that begin with which are almost always non-restrictive	My precious blue lamp, which was in the room, was broken.
that	Clauses that begin with that are almost always restrictive clauses	The lamp that was in the room was broken.

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct relative pronouns.

1. This is the man _____ broke the window.
2. I have a friend _____ mother drives a taxi.
3. Here is the car _____ she bought for her son.
4. It is the kind of dress _____ I like.
5. She is a person _____ can be trusted.

NOUN PHRASES

A noun phrase serves the same purpose as a noun. That means it can be the subject or object of the verb. It can also be the object of a preposition.

Underline the noun phrases in the following sentences.

1. He wished to talk to his manager.
2. The wicked man loves getting poor people into trouble.
3. The poor man wanted to pay back every penny he owed.
4. He hates having to punish his servants.
5. Horses prefer living in dark stables.
6. I will never do such a thing.
7. Have you ever tried to climb a tree?
8. He refused to answer my question.
9. He promised to get me something.
10. Why do you want to meet him?
11. He denied taking the money.

NOUN CLAUSES

A noun clause is a subordinate clause used as a noun.

Noun clauses are introduced by the following words;

if, that, whatever, what, when, where, whether, which, whichever, who, whom, whose, why etc.....

Directions: Underline each noun clause below.

Example A: Whichever you want, will be okay.

Answer: Whichever you want, will be okay.

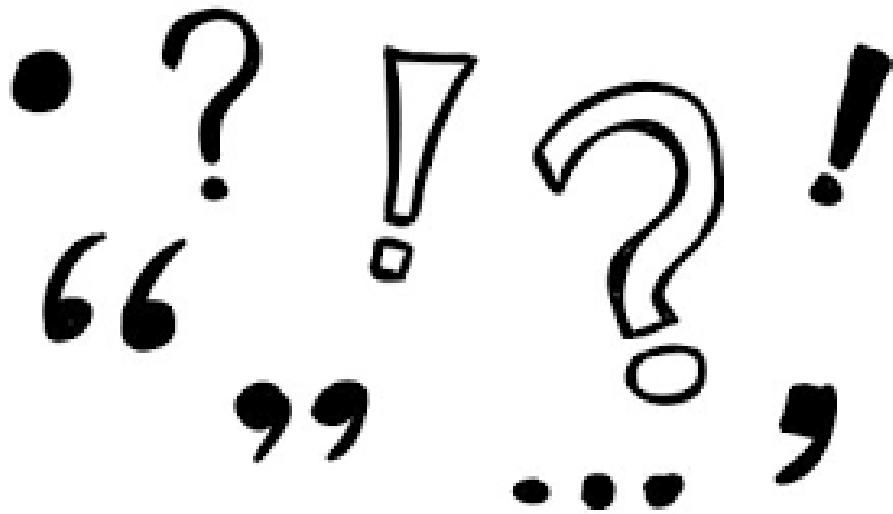
1. Whichever you choose, will look great.
2. What I wonder is why he did that.
3. I don't know who left the gift here.
4. Ask the tutor if this is the correct answer.
5. He worried about what he had not completed.
6. What he said made a lot of sense.
7. I don't know whether I won the event.
8. I don't understand why you did that.
9. When he returns is still a mystery.
10. Whoever plays basketball must be able to run fast.
11. She tells whoever will listen.
12. The arena is where the team plays.

PUNCTUATION

•	Period Use to end a sentence. Mary rode her bike to the playground.
,	Comma Use to divide items in a list or to give sentences clearer meaning. Yes, I would love to come to your party. Percy packed his hat, towel and surfboard for the beach.
?	Question Mark Use at the end of a sentence when a question is asked. What would you like for lunch?
!	Exclamation Mark Use at the end of an exciting sentence to emphasis a strong feeling. Stop! Wow! Today has been AWESOME!
;	Semi-Colon Use to link major elements of a sentence. Betty likes ice cream; James likes pizza. I have lived in Melbourne, Australia; London, England; and Rome, Italy.
:	Colon Use before a list. These are my favourite colors: Blue, Orange, Pink and Yellow.
“”	Quotation Marks Use to show the beginning and ending of what someone is saying. "I love playing sport" said Jenny.
-	Hyphen Use to join words together. My eight-year-old boy loves reading. I work part-time.
'	Apostrophe Use when showing ownership or to show a missing letters Jimmy's dog is called Spot! They're going to the movies tonight.

Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters wherever necessary.

1. river yamuna flows through agra
2. eiffel tower is the most famous monument in france
3. my brother is a singer
4. where have you been all this while
5. you look hot are you ill
6. come here at once



COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are words for single things that are made up of more than one person, place, animal, thing, or idea. Words like Flock, Crowd and Staff are collective noun examples. There are lots of collective nouns.

Fill in the blanks with words at the bottom of the page. Enter in the best possible answer for each collective noun.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A _____ of birds | 11. A _____ of grapes |
| 2. A _____ of ships | 12. A _____ of lions |
| 3. A _____ of cattle | 13. A _____ of rice |
| 4. A _____ of wolves | 14. A _____ of oysters |
| 5. A _____ of bees | 15. A _____ of musicians |
| 6. An _____ of ants | 16. A _____ of geese |
| 7. A _____ of hay | 17. A _____ of drawers |
| 8. A _____ of fish | 18. A _____ of singers |
| 9. A _____ of cards | 19. A _____ of mountains |
| 10. A _____ of papers | 20. A _____ of trees |

army	chest	range	bunch	flock	fleet	band
herd	deck	forest	pack	bale	bowl	swarm
pride	bed	stack	school	gaggle	choir	

STEMS/ROOT WORDS

What is a "stem"?

- Also called word "roots"
- **Definition:** word parts that contain the most basic meaning of the word
- Show up over and over again in many languages
- Most of our stems are based on Ancient **Greek and Latin**



Directions: Circle the root word for each word, then write it on the line.

1. rainy rain _____
2. walked _____
3. helper _____
4. untie _____
5. redo _____
6. played _____
7. premade _____
8. talking _____
9. nicely _____
10. harmless _____



SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

Subject verb agreement

Subject verb agreement means the subject and verb must agree in the sentence. This means both need to be singular or both need to be plural.



The subject and the verb must agree in the sentence. Choose the most suitable verb for each sentence below by filling in the blanks with your choice:

1. My grandmother always _____ a cake for my birthday.
a) bake b) bakes
2. The dogs _____ the cats.
a) chases b) chase
3. The cat _____ the rat.
a) chase b) chases
4. Tom and Harry _____ a book.
a) reads b) read
5. My brother and my dad _____ the car.
a) washed b) wash

Choose the correct verbs for the following sentences.

- a) Mary (is/are) my best friend.
- b) They (was/were) all watching the rugby last night.
- c) Today's children (has/have) a good selection of electronic devices to use.
- d) Technology (are/is) a tool for learning.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH



Direct Speech

Direct speech is when the words are given in exactly the way that the speaker said them. You must also use inverted commas or quotation marks.

- She said, "I've been to England three times."
- He said, "We will travel to Cuba in June."
- She said, "The new film was a spectacle."

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech is the reporting of what someone else said in your own words but without changing the meaning of what was said.

- She said that she had been to England three times.
- He said that he would travel to Cuba in June.
- She said that the new film was a spectacle.

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Change the following into indirect speech.

1. John said, "I am trying to find a new job."

2. He said, "I wrote a letter."

3. The girl said, "I want something to eat."

4. The teacher said, "Stop writing."

5. The man said, "I have nowhere to go."

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Example: Dorothy is a beautiful girl.

Underline the adjective in each sentence.

- 1) Amanda has curly hair.
- 2) Paula ate juicy mangoes.
- 3) Ralph has six balloons.
- 4) Terry has a blue shirt.
- 5) The Millers own an antique car.
- 6) I lost my new bracelet.
- 7) Dan sat on the broken chair.
- 8) The old woman walked slowly.
- 9) The backpack is heavy.
- 10) Hannah has a spacious room.



MAIN VERBS

The main verb shows the action. They can stand alone in sentences or can be used with an auxiliary verb.

For example;

- He plays football in the garden.

("play" is a main verb.). Here, it stands alone.

- She has been dancing for two hours.

(main verb: dance ; auxiliary verb: has, been)

sang

stand

go

eat

writes

run

Complete the sentences using the verbs from above.

1. I _____ an apple every day.
2. Let's _____ for some ice cream.
3. We _____ still for our picture.
4. Tim _____ letters to his cousin.
5. We _____ to the playground after school.
6. The singer _____ a sad song.

REGULAR VERBS



REGULAR VERBS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Those verbs that form their past participle with 'd' or 'ed' are **regular verbs**. These verbs do not undergo substantial changes while changing forms between tenses.

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Accept	Accepted	Accepted
Achieve	Achieved	Achieved
Add	Added	Added
Admire	Admired	Admired

SPELLING RULES FOR REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST	SPELLING
WATCH PLAY	WATCHED PLAYED	ADD -ED
LIVE	LIVED	ADD -D
STOP	STOPPED	X2 CONSONANT + -ED
STUDY	STUDIED	CONSONANT + Y > IED

Complete the following sentences by correcting the regular verbs in brackets.

- 1 I _____ (chat) to Rian about sport last week.
- 2 You _____ (arrive) in South Africa last year.
- 3 Stephen _____ (invite) us to his birthday party.
- 4 We _____ (finish) the test at half past two.
- 5 I _____ (phone) Harry yesterday, but he wasn't at home.
- 6 Last night my friends and I _____ (plan) our holiday.
- 7 My mom _____ (work) long hours yesterday.
- 8 He _____ (play) very well last Saturday.

TRANSITIVE & INTRANSITIVE VERBS

A transitive verb is an action verb that is accompanied by a direct object. An intransitive verb does not require a direct object.

Example: Liam kicked the ball.

It is raining heavily.

Transitive



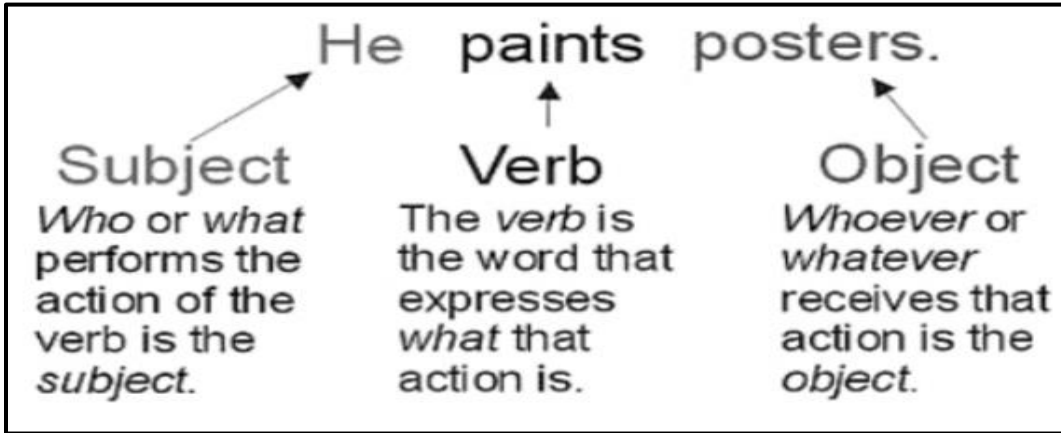
Intransitive



Identify the verbs as transitive or intransitive. Check your answer.

	Transitive	Intransitive
1) The train arrived late.	☐	☐
2) Robert has booked the flight tickets.	☐	☐
3) The crowd laughed.	☐	☐
4) Helen is sleeping.	☐	☐
5) Please bring tea.	☐	☐
6) Angeline sat on a bench in the park.	☐	☐
7) Yvonne will return the books tomorrow.	☐	☐
8) Ms. Hoover baked yummy muffins.	☐	☐
9) The boy walked fast.	☐	☐
10) Kenny shoveled the snow in the driveway.	☐	☐

SUBJECT & OBJECT



Circle the subject and underline the object.

1. The boys danced to the song.
2. The lady opened the door.
3. He drove into town.
4. James climbed the hill.
5. The teacher spoke to the class.
6. Lucy washed the dishes.
7. The man watched the boats.
8. They opened their presents.
9. Chris ate an apple.
10. Jane looked in the fridge.

ANSWERS

Adverbs - page 2-3	Tenses – Page 4 - 5
A.1) outside	A.1) eat
2) inside	2) lives
3) upstairs	3) catches
4) everywhere	4) cooks
5) out	5) makes
6) up	
7) downstairs	B.1) bought
8) here	2) thought
9) far	3) looked
	4) cooked
B.1) loudly	5) made
2) bravely	
3) quietly	C.1) will come
4) neatly	2) will participate
5) slowly	3) will create
6) happily	4) will bite
7) quickly	
8) excitedly	Conjunctions – page 6
9) carefully	A.1) Mark ate pizza and pasta.
	2) Sipho wakes up then he takes a shower.
C.1) extremely	3) I will eat a sandwich and I will drink water.
2) almost	4) I read a story book before I sleep.
3) quite	
4) barely	B.1) so that
5) completely	2) because
6) enough	3) so
7) enormously	4) and
8) entirely	5) so that
9) very	

Pronouns - page 7 – 11	Demonstrative pronouns (pg. 9)
Personal pronouns (pg. 7)	1) That
1) I	2) These
2) her	3) This
3) us	4) Those
4) him	5) This
5) them	6) These
6) her she	7) That
	8) Those
1) they	
2) she	Reflexive pronouns (pg. 10)
3) they	1) myself
4) he	2) himself
	3) himself
1) him	4) herself
2) It	5) herself
3) them	6) itself
4) we	7) ourselves
	8) yourself
Possessive pronouns (pg. 8)	9) yourself
1) yours	10) themselves
2) theirs	
3) ours	Relative pronouns (pg. 11)
4) his	1) who
5) hers	2) whose
6) yours	3) which
7) mine	4) that
8) his	5) that
9) hers	
10) ours	

Nouns phrases - page 12		Collective nouns – Page 16	
1) He wished <u>to talk to his manager.</u>		1) flock	11) bunch
2) The wicked man loves <u>getting poor people into trouble.</u>		2) fleet	12) pride
3) The poor man wanted <u>to pay back every penny he owed.</u>		3) herd	13) bowl
4) He hates <u>having to punish his servants.</u>		4) pack	14) bed
5) Horses prefer <u>living in dark stables.</u>		5) swam	15) band
6) I will never do <u>such a thing.</u>		6) army	16) gaggle
7) Have you ever tried <u>to climb a tree?</u>		7) bale	17) chest
8) He refused <u>to answer my question.</u>		8) school	18) choir
9) He promised <u>to get me something.</u>		9) deck	19) range
10) Why do you want <u>to meet him?</u>		10) stack	20) forest
11) He denied <u>taking the money.</u>		Stems – page 17	
Noun Clauses – page 13		1) rain	
1) whichever you choose		2) walk	
2) why he did that		3) help	
3) who left the gift here		4) tie	
4) if this is the correct answer		5) do	
5) what he had not completed		6) play	
6) what he said		7) made	
7) whether I won the event		8) talk	
8) why you did that		9) nice	
9) when he returns		10) harm	
10) whoever plays basketball		Subject – verb agreement – page 18	
11) whoever will listen		1) bakes	
12) where the team plays		2) chase	
Punctuation – page 14 - 15		3) chases	
1) River Yamuna flows through Agra.		4) read	
2) Eiffel Tower is the most famous monument in France.		5) wash	
3) My brother is a singer.		a) is	

4) Where have you been all this while?	b) were
5) You look hot. Are you ill?	c) have
6) Come here at once.	d) is

Direct and Indirect Speech – page 19	5) phoned
1) John said that he was trying to find a new job.	6) planned
2) He said that he had written a letter.	7) worked
3) The girl said that she wanted something to eat.	8) played
4) The teacher asked them to stop writing.	Transitive and Intransitive verbs – page 23
5) The man said that he had nowhere to go.	1) intransitive
Adjectives – page 20	2) transitive
1) curly	3) intransitive
2) juicy	4) intransitive
3) six	5) transitive
4) blue	6) transitive
5) antique	7) transitive
6) new	8) transitive
7) broken	9) intransitive
8) walked	10) transitive
9) heavy	Subject and object – page 24
10) spacious	1) The boys danced to the <u>song</u> .
Main verbs – page 21	2) The lady opened the <u>door</u> .
1) eat	3) He drove into <u>town</u> .
2) go	4) James climbed the <u>hill</u> .
3) stand	5) The teacher spoke to the <u>class</u> .
4) writes	6) Lucy washed the <u>dishes</u> .
5) run	7) The man watched the <u>boats</u> .
6) sang	8) They opened their <u>presents</u> .
Regular verbs – page 22	9) Chris ate an <u>apple</u> .
1) chatted 3) invited	10) Jane looked in the <u>fridge</u> .
2) arrived 4) finished	