



education

Department of
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ENGLISH GRADE 4 TERM 3: HANDOUT 2023 -2024



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Name: _____

Grade 4 _____

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Prefixes and Suffixes



Words ending in a single “l” after a single vowel, double the “l” before adding a suffix, regardless of accent.

e.g., cancelled, traveller, signalling, metallic.

FACTSUMO | SPELLING RULE 16

When adding “-ly” to words ending in “-ful”, it becomes “-fully”.



Hopeful → Hopefully

Careful → Carefully

Beautiful → Beautifully

Hopefully it will be warm enough to play basketball outside.

3. Write the root word, suffix or prefix in the table below. Each word has a root word and either a prefix or a suffix.

Words	Prefix	Root	Suffix
1. preschool			
2. ungrateful			
3. colourful			
4. smallest			
5. dishonest			
6. unsure			
7. misunderstood			
8. helpful			
9. longer			



Prefixes come before the root of a word. For example:
mis – misunderstood, *un*- uncomfortable, *dis*-
disrespectful

Suffixes come after the root of a word. For example:
joyful – *ful*, *teacher* – *er*, *slowly* – *ly*

1. Choose the correct prefix from 'mis', 'un' or 'dis' and add to the root words below:

- a) understood _____
- b) real _____
- c) respect _____
- d) fold _____
- e) agree _____
- f) take _____



2. Choose the correct suffixes 'ful', 'er' or 'ly' and add to the root words below:

- a) wonder _____
- b) small _____
- c) silent _____
- d) thank _____
- e) final _____
- f) tall _____



Simple Past Tense



She **delivered** a lecture.

Simple past tense is used to express the act that has been completed in the past. We also put verbs into simple past tense if we want to describe actions happening one after the other, as in a story.

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AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
- Subject + Past Simple (V2) - I watered the plants. - The chef cooked the meal.	- Subject + did not + V1 - I did not water the plants. - The chef did not cook the meal.	- Did + subject + V1 + ? Did I water the plants? Did the chef cook the meal?

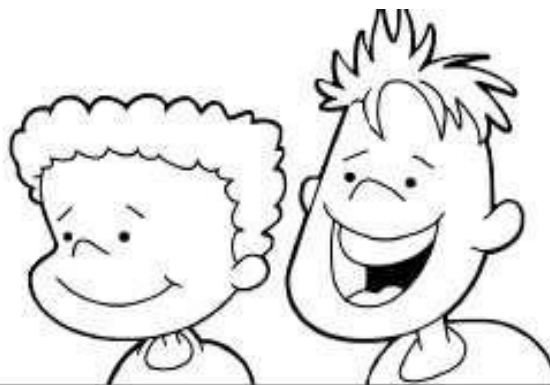
Usage	Example
The action that happened at some specific time in past.	He went to market last night.
Two or more consecutive actions that happened in the past.	He entered the room, switched on the light and fell flat on the bed.
The finished action of the past.	My grandmother used to hand wash her clothes.
To talk about the people who are no more in this world.	Albert Einstein presented the theory of relativity.
Time/date expressions	The manager joined this office two days ago.

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- Tom _____ to work as a web designer. (use)
- It _____ yesterday morning. (drizzle)
- Five girls _____ in the park. (to be)
- She _____ the rooms 10 minutes ago. (sweep)
- The mechanic _____ my bike. (repair)
- He _____ the job last month. (get)
- I _____ soundly last night. (sleep)
- Jimmy _____ verbs last month. (practice)
- I _____ for Venice last night. (leave)

Simple sentences

A. Simple sentences



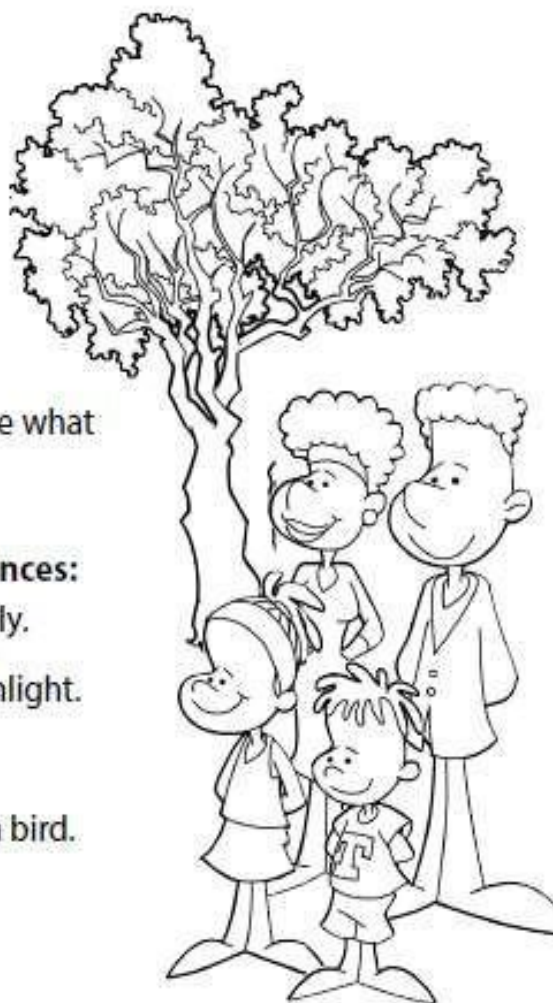
A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a predicate and a completed thought. A predicate consists of the verb plus an object or an adverb. *For example: The boy caught the train. The boy (subject) caught the train (predicate) with caught being the verb.*

1. Underline the subjects in these simple sentences:

- a) Gingele stopped and listened carefully.
- b) They reached a huge wild fig tree.
- c) The bird gave a shrill whistle.
- d) His parents told him it would be dangerous.
- e) He knew he had to find the sunlight and see what it was like.

2. Underline the verbs in these simple sentences:

- a) Once upon a time, there lived a happy family.
- b) One of the boys longed to go out in the sunlight.
- c) Suddenly he found himself melting.
- d) They shaped the lump of melted wax into a bird.
- e) Nambuya answered all the questions.



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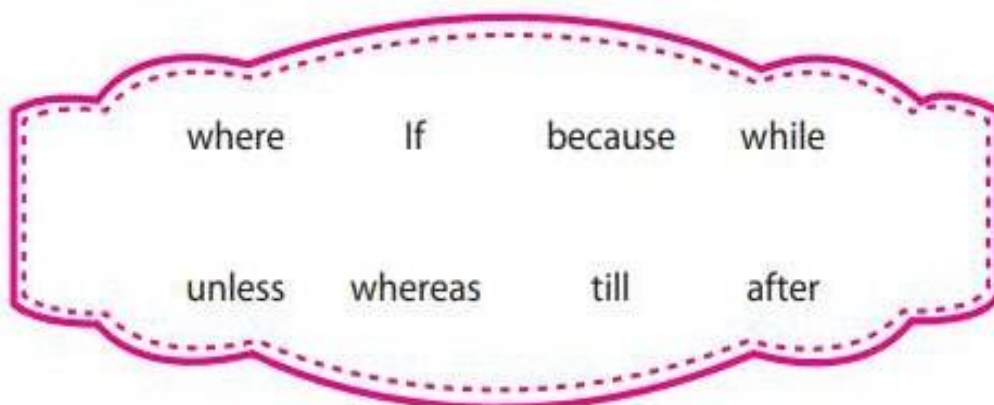
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Complex sentences

A sentence that consists of only one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, joined by a subordinating conjunctions is called a complex sentence.

Example: Mary did her work in the library until it was closing time.

Complete each complex sentence using an appropriate subordinating conjunction from the word box.



- 1) Terry told us about the incident _____ we had reached the place.
- 2) Ross took care of our garden _____ we were away.
- 3) I thought Kia is a rude person, _____ in fact she was very kind.
- 4) _____ there is a will, there is a way.
- 5) _____ you wish to join the club, please fill this form.
- 6) _____ you are very fit, you should not embark on mountaineering.
- 7) We waited at the airport _____ the flight took off.
- 8) Jake didn't play today _____ he had a toe injury.

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Idioms

idioms

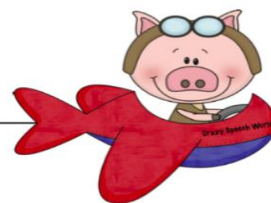
An expression that doesn't exactly mean what the words say.



Example:
She spilled the beans.
(she talked too much and told the secret)

Idiom

An expression that means something different than what the words actually say



Example:

That test was a piece of cake!



Piece of cake is an idiom that means...

The test was easy, not that it was an actual piece of cake!

Hit the hay + Go to bed	Tie the knot + To get married
Eat crow + to have to admit that you made a mistake	Bent out of shape + to feel upset or annoyed about something
Pie in the sky + something you hope will happen, but is very unlikely	A bad egg + someone who behaves in a dishonest way
Buy a lemon + to buy something that doesn't work well (usually refers to cars)	A drop in the bucket + a very small or unimportant amount
A couch potato + someone who sits around and watches too much TV	To kill 2 birds with 1 stone + to solve 2 problems at once with 1 action

Match the idiom in column A with its real like meaning in column B. Write the correct letter in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1 You have ants in your pants.	A I'm good in growing things.	1.
2 I'm feeling blue.	B Put yourself in my place.	2.
3 My eyes are bigger than my stomach.	C I'm in trouble.	3.
4 Please give me a hand.	D I'm sad.	4.
5 I'm in a pickle.	E You're wiggling	5.
6 I hit the nail on the head,	F I'm nervous.	6.
7 Walk a mile in my shoes.	G Please help.	7.
8 I have butterflies in my stomach.	H I got it correct.	8.
9 Don't give me the cold shoulder.	I I'm doing really well.	9.
10 That's a piece of cake.	J I took more food than I can eat.	10.
11 I'm on top of the world.	K That's easy.	11.
12 I have a green thumb.	L Don't ignore me.	12.

Proverbs



Proverb

A common saying that expresses something wise or true

Example:



Actions speak louder than words
means
what you do is more important than what you say

ENGLISH PROVERBS

Two wrongs don't make a right	→	It is never right to wrong someone, even if they have wronged you first.	
A friend in need is a friend indeed	→	If someone helps you when you have problems, or you are in trouble, that person is a true friend.	
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder	→	Everyone has their own ideas of what is beautiful.	
Practice makes perfect	→	If you want to be perfect at something, you need to practice every day.	
Haste makes waste	→	When you try to work too quickly, you usually make mistakes.	
Better late than never	→	It's better if you do something later, than not do it at all.	
Actions speak louder than words	→	What you do matters – not what you say.	
Easy come, easy go	→	When something, especially money, is easily got and then soon spent or lost.	
Great minds think alike	→	Smart people usually have the same ideas.	

Complete each proverb with words from the word bank.

honesty place well chain eat shoe
chin spots time wonders eye sorry

If a job is worth doing, it is worth doing _____.

There's no _____ like home.

_____ is the best policy.

A _____ is only as strong as its weakest link.

If the _____ fits, wear it.

You are what you _____.

There's no _____ like the present.

_____ will never cease.

Keep your _____ up.

Better safe than _____.

Beauty is in the _____ of the beholder.

A leopard cannot change its _____.

A proverb is a short saying that expresses a general truth.

Punctuations

.	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.

B. Look at the following sentences. They are jumbled. Unjumble them and use capital letters to start each sentence. Use the following punctuation where it is required.

!	?	.	,	'
---	---	---	---	---

1. from and cows can cheese yoghurt you cream a milk butter make
2. on do small keep really cows plot families a
3. little cow you given that smiths did birth to a mr calf know has just
4. after properly hard a cow it work looking is
5. have birthday i to cow for have dad a my
6. heap and us can our milk a calf add to compost give cows raise

2. Rewrite the following sentences using punctuations.

1. has deepthi submitted her project

Ans. _____

2. bacons essays are full of words of wisdom

Ans. _____

3. what a fine day it is

Ans. _____

4. kashmir the heaven on the earth is in india

Ans. _____

5. hurrah india has won the cricket world cup

Ans. _____

6. india got freedom on august 15 1947

Ans. _____

7. mr narendra modi is our prime minister

Ans. _____

8. wealth may seek us but wisdom must be sought

Ans. _____

9. delhi chennai mumbai and kolkata are the largest cities of india.

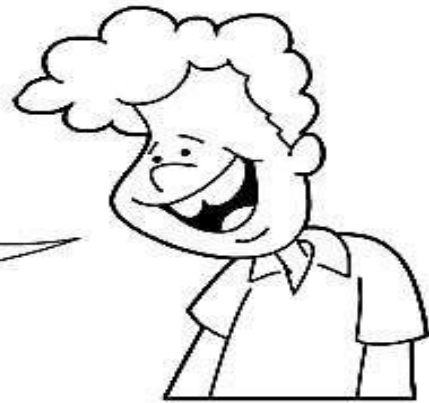
Ans. _____

10. hello how are you

Ans. _____

Adverbs

Do you know what an adverb is? An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb
For example: The boy walks *slowly*.
She left *early*. They eat breakfast *daily*.



CATEGORIES OF ADVERBS			
Adverb of Manner answers the question HOW?	Adverb of Place answers the question WHERE?	Adverb of Time answers the question WHEN?	Adverb of Degree answers the question TO WHAT EXTENT?
easily happily loudly quickly lazily	here inside there at school nearby	today yesterday last week after daily	extremely very most never often

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?	WHERE?	WHEN?	HOW MUCH?	HOW OFTEN?
quietly peacefully carefully slowly badly closely easily well fast quickly cheerfully	above abroad far away back here outside backwards behind below down	now yesterday soon later tomorrow yet already tonight today then last year	quite fairly too enormously entirely very extremely rather almost absolutely just	always sometimes often frequently normally generally usually occasionally seldom rarely never

A. Sort these adverbs into their categories.

HINT: There will be five words for each category:

noisily really lately totally patiently cheerfully
above never rather very up early
locally quickly away recently almost gracefully
once downstairs

Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Place	Adverb of Time	Adverb of Degree

B Read the following sentences, highlight the words they modify and mention the type of adverb.

A. Example: He *ran* fast. (Adverb of Manner)

1. The bus left for Durban. _____
2. Granny arrived yesterday. _____
3. The children laughed loudly. _____
4. It is extremely cold. _____
5. They go to the gym daily. _____
6. The exam was very easy. _____
7. The bird sang sweetly. _____
8. I'll tidy my room tomorrow. _____
9. It is snowing outside. _____
10. The children like to play in the garden _____

Conjunctions

A. Conjunctions

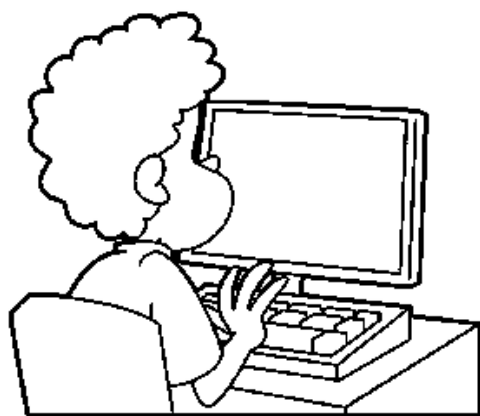
A conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, phrases or clauses. For example: and, or, but, because, etc.



Rewrite each sentence below and add a conjunction (and, or, but) to complete the sentence correctly.

1. He lies on the couch all day. He watches television.

2. You can lie on the couch all day. You can play outside and get some exercise.



3. He was invited to the birthday party. He wanted to stay home and play on his computer.

4. John _____ Sam are both mouse potatoes.

5. You suffer from cabin fever because you are a mouse potato. You don't want to play outside.

Types of sentences

Types of Sentences	
A statement is a telling sentence. It ends with a period. Examples: 1. I like school. 2. I made my bed. 3. Beth is my friend. 	A question is an asking sentence. It ends with a question mark. Examples: 1. Do you like pizza? 2. Did you feed the dog? 3. What time is it? 
A command tells someone to do something. It ends with a period. Examples: 1. Wash your hands. 2. Drink your milk. 3. Go to bed. 	An exclamation shows strong feeling. It ends in an exclamation point. Examples: 1. Jim won the race! 2. That scared me! 3. Watch out! 

What Kind of Sentence?

Directions: Read each sentence below. Write if it is a command, question, exclamation, or statement.

1. Please clean your room before we leave for school.

2. May I please have an ice cream sundae after dinner?

3. We won the candle selling contest!

4. This book about the Gold Rush is my favorite one to read.

5. Why did the television program end so early?

6. Stop! The sink is starting to overflow!

7. Turn the lights off and go to bed.

8. I like to eat apples dipped in peanut butter.

9. Is purple the best choice of color for your hair?

Figures of speech

A. Match the meanings with the descriptions in the table below:

Personification	Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
Alliteration	A beat that comes from stressed and unstressed words in a song or poem.
Simile	The vowel sound of two words is the same.
Metaphor	A direct comparison which always contains the words as or like.
Rhyme	Refers to an object as being another but does not use as or like.
Rhythm	Human qualities are given to inanimate objects or abstract ideas.

B. Underline the personification in these sentences and describe what it means.

- a) The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.
- b) He did not realise that opportunity was knocking at his door and he turned down the offer.
- c) Time flew and soon it was home time.
- d) The words leapt off the paper as she read the story to the class.
- e) The phone came to life and rang loudly.



C. Underline and label the similes and metaphors in these sentences

- a) Just look at Marlene – she runs like a gazelle.
- b) When I go to the mall I fell as though life is a fashion show.
- c) He had a cold and his sneeze was as loud as a train whistle.
- d) The snow is a white blanket on the hills.
- e) Her teddy bear is her best friend, never telling her secrets.
- f) Her smile was as bright as a ray of sunshine in that dismal classroom.
- g) The stormy seas were as dark as coal.
- h) His legs were like rubber because he got such a fright.
- i) Her bedroom is a disaster area.
- j) His father's angry words were bullets to him.

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Similes and Metaphors

Figurative language is a word or phrase that does not have its normal everyday, literal meaning. It is used by the writer for the sake of comparison or dramatic effect. Authors often use figurative language such as similes and metaphors to make their stories more interesting.

A simile: A simile uses the words "like" or "as" to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike. *For example: The sun was as bright as a diamond.*

A metaphor: The metaphor states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison. It says you are something. *For example: All the world is a stage.*

Similes

Underline the simile in each sentence. On the line below explain what is being compared to what. *For example:*

Mary is as busy as a bee even though she is only four years old.
Mary is being compared to a busy bee.

1. Grandpa is as blind as a bat and he cannot find his keys.
_____ is being compared to _____
2. My love is like a red, red rose.
_____ is being compared to _____
3. James and his brother always fight like cat and dog.
_____ is being compared to _____
4. Mandy and her sister are as different as night and day.
_____ is being compared to _____
5. Their dog was as brave as a lion as he fought the snake.
_____ is being compared to _____

Metaphors

All of the sentences below use metaphors. Underline the metaphors and explain what each one means. *For example:*

The teeth of the crocodile are little white knives.

Meaning: The crocodile's teeth are very sharp.

1. My life is a dream come true!
Meaning: _____
2. Her long hair is an ocean of waves.
Meaning: _____
3. My mom is a teddy bear.
Meaning: _____
4. A book is a key that unlocks imagination in your mind.
Meaning: _____
5. She is a shining star
Meaning: _____

Abbreviations

Name _____



The abbreviation for **Street** is **St.** The abbreviation for **Mister** is **Mr.** Draw a line from each abbreviation to the word that was shortened.

Abbreviations

Here's a Hint!
An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word. It uses just a few letters of the word and always ends with a period.
Road = Rd. December = Dec. Doctor = Dr. Wednesday = Wed.

1. Rd. ● ● Friday	5. Mrs. ● ● Mister
2. Mar. ● ● feet	6. Dr. ● ● tablespoon
3. Fri. ● ● Road	7. Mr. ● ● Missus
4. ft. ● ● March	8. Tbsp. ● ● Doctor

Draw a line between the word and its abbreviation.

October inch Mister Friday teaspoon centimeter Avenue January Street Doctor	Mr. tsp Ave. Oct. Dr. St. Jan. in Fri. cm
---	---

10. Shortening words: Truncation. Acronyms, Initialism (Abbreviations)

Write the full names of the shortened words.

1. ID - _____
2. SA - _____
3. Mr - _____
4. Mon. - _____
5. SAPS - _____
6. etc. - _____
7. eg. _____

Collective nouns

A **collective noun** is a word for a group of items, animals or people. For example: a group of ships is called a fleet, a group of cows is called a herd, a group of lions is called a pride and a group of ants is called a colony.

A **reflexive pronoun** is a special kind of pronoun that is used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject. Each personal pronoun (such as "I", "you" and "she") has its own reflexive form where the word 'self' is added. For example:

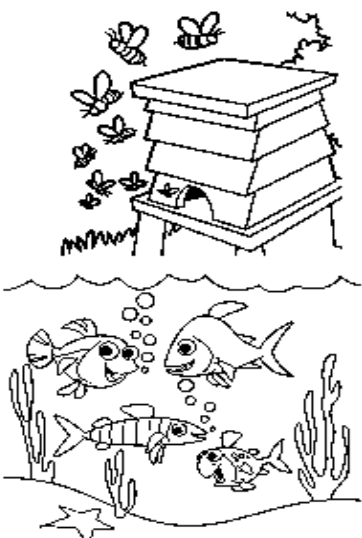
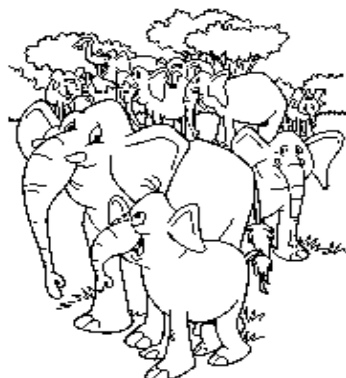
<i>I - myself</i>	<i>them-themselves</i>
<i>you- yourself</i>	<i>we- ourselves</i>
<i>she- herself</i>	<i>him-himself</i>

A. Collective nouns

Read the collective nouns in the box below. Write the correct collective noun to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

band	school	pack	deck	swarm	herd
	troop	shoal	army	flock	

1. A group of elephants is called a _____ of elephants.
2. A collection of playing cards is called a _____ of cards.
3. A group of whales is called a _____ of whales.
4. A group of wolves is called a _____ of wolves.
5. A group of musicians is called a _____ of musicians.
6. A group of bees is called a _____ of bees.
7. A group of soldiers is called an _____ of soldiers.
8. A group of sheep is called a _____ of sheep.
9. A group of fish is called a _____ of fish.
10. A group of monkeys is called a _____ of monkeys.



Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun refers to a noun or another pronoun and indicates that the same person or thing is involved. Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding **–self** or **–selves** to certain personal and possessive pronouns

The woman found herself a book of folktales.

Reflexive Pronoun

We use the REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS when we want to show that *the person who did the action also received the action.*

1. COMPLETE THE TABLE WITH THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they

2. CHOOSE THE CORRECT REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

- Suzie made a sandwich **herself** / himself / themselves.
- I choose this hoodie **himself** / ourselves / myself.
- The students wrote the school play **themselves** / ourselves / itself.
- Did you pay for these sunglasses **ourselves** / myself / yourself ?
- My friends and I designed our new school uniform **yourselves** / myself / ourselves .
- Dad decorated the cake **itself** / myself / himself.
- Graciela made this oil painting **himself** / myself / herself.
- It was too windy that the door moved **herself** / itself / myself.
- We all have done a lot of work in the classroom. We decorated the classroom **ourselves** / themselves / yourselves.

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.



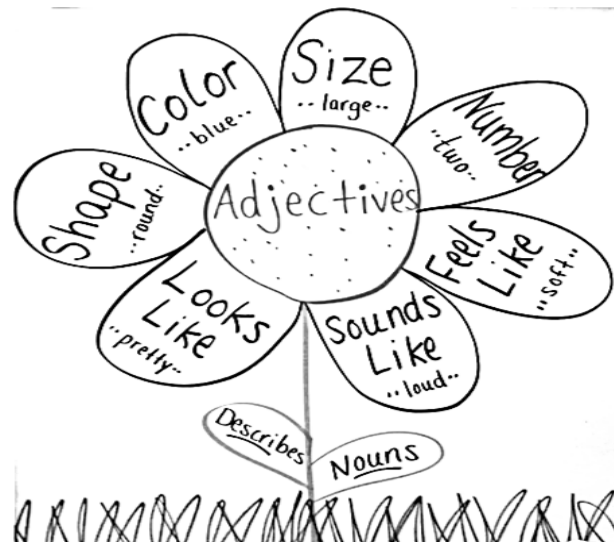
The subject and the verb must agree in the sentence. Choose the most suitable verb for each sentence below by filling in the blanks with your choice:

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.
- e) I (were/was) very excited about playing in the football game.

Adjectives



Fill in the blanks.

pretty	green	small	happy
cute	clean	big	tall
fat	blue	small	short

1. The car is _____ . 

2. The owl's eyes are _____ . 

3. The candy is _____ . 

4. My father is _____ . 

5. The flower is _____ . 

6. My aunt is _____ . 

7. My teddy bear is _____ . 

8. I am _____ . 

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.
- 9 They _____ (help) their father.
- 10 John and Amy _____ (swap) places in the school concert.

ANSWERS

Prefixes & Suffixes (pg. 3-4)			Complex sentences (pg.7)
1. pre-	school		1 after
2 un-	grate	-ful	2 while
3	colour	-ful	3 whereas
4	small	-est	4 where
5 dis-	honest		5 if
6 un-	sure		6 unless
7 mis-	understood		7 till
8	help	-ful	8 because
9	long	-er	Idioms (pg.8)
1a misunderstood			1 E
b unreal			2 D
c disrespect			3 J
d unfold			4 G
e disagree			5 C
f mistake			6 H
			7 B
2a wonderful			8 F
b smaller			9 L
c silently			10 K
d thankful			11 I
e finally			12 A
f taller			Proverbs (pg.9)
Simple past tense (pg.5)			1 well
1 used			2 place
2 drizzled			3 honesty
3 were			4 chain
4 swept			5 shoe
5 repaired			6 eat
6 got			7 time
7 slept			8 wonders
8 practiced			9 chin
9 left			10 sorry
Simple sentences (pg.6)			11 eyes
1. a. Gingele		b. They	12 spots
c. The bird		d. His parents	Punctuation (pg.10-11)
e. He			1 You can make cream, cheese and yoghurt from a cow's milk.
2.a lived		b. longed	2 Do families really keep cows on a small plot?
c. found		d. shaped	3 Did you know that Mr Smith's cow has just given birth to a calf?
e. answered			4 It is hard work looking after a cow properly!
			5 Dad, I have to have a cow for my birthday!
			6 Cows can give us milk, raise a calf and add to our compost heap.

Punctuation (pg.11)				Types of sentences (pg.15)	
2.1 Has Deepti submitted her project?				1	Statement
2. Bacon's essays are full of words of wisdom.				2	Question
3. What a fine day it is!				3	Exclamation
4. Kashmir, the heaven on the earth is in India.				4	Statement
5. Hurrah! India has won the Cricket World Cup.				5	Question
6 India got freedom on August 15, 1947.				6	Command
7 Mr Narendra Modi is our Prime Minister.				7	Command
8 Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought.				8	Statement
9 Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata are the largest cities of India.				9	Question
10 Hello, how are you?					
Adverbs (pg.12-13)				Figures of speech Pg 16	
A. Manner	Place	Time	Degree	personification	Human qualities are given to inanimate objects or abstract ideas.
noisily	place	time	degree	alliteration	Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
patiently	locally	lately	really	simile	A direct comparison which always contains the words as or like.
cheerfully	downstairs	early	totally	metaphor	Refers to an object as being another but does not use as or like.
painfully	above	recently	rather	rhyme	The vowel sound of two words is the same.
gracefully				rhythm	A beat that comes from stressed and unstressed words in a song or poem.
1. The bus left for <u>Durban</u> . (Adverb of Place)					
2. Granny arrived <u>yesterday</u> . (Adverb of Time)				B. a) The stars looked as though they were dancing.	
3. The children <u>laughed loudly</u> . (Adverb of Manner)				b) It was an opportunity disguised and he didn't	
4. It is <u>extremely cold</u> . (Adverb of Frequency)				recognise it.	
5. They go to the gym <u>daily</u> . (Adverb of Degree)				c) The time seemed to pass very fast,	
6. The exam was <u>very easy</u> . (Adverb of Degree)				d) The story came alive as she read it.	
7. The bird sang <u>sweetly</u> . (Adverb of Manner)				e) The phone had been quiet but it suddenly rang	
8. I'll tidy my room <u>tomorrow</u> . (Adverb of Time)				loudly.	
9. It is snowing <u>outside</u> . (Adverb of Place)					
10. The children like to play <u>in the garden</u> . (Adverb of Place)				C.a) like a gazelle – simile	
Conjunctions Pg 14				b) is a fashion show – metaphor	
1. He lies on the couch all day and he watches TV.				c) as loud as a train whistle – simile	
2. You can lie on the couch all day or you can play outside and get some exercise.				d) is a white blanket – metaphor	
3. He was invited to the birthday party but he wanted to stay home and play on his computer.				e) is her best friend - metaphor	
4. John and Sam are both mouse potatoes.				f) as bright as a ray of sunshine – simile	
5. You suffer from cabin fever because you are a				g) as dark as coal – simile	
Mouse potato but you don't want to play outside.				h) like rubber – simile	
				i) is a disaster area – metaphor	
				j) were bullets - metaphor	

Similes & Metaphors (pg.17)	Shortening words: Truncation. Acronyms, Initialism
Similes	1 Identity Document
1. Grandpa is as blind as a bat and he cannot find his keys. (Grandpa is being compared to a bat)	2 South Africa
2. My love is like a red, red rose. (Love is being compared to a rose)	3 Mister
3. James and his brother always fight like cat and dog. (James and his brother are being compared to a cat and a dog)	4 Monday
4. Mandy and her sister are as different as night and day. (Mandy and her sister are being compared to night and day)	5 South African Police Service
5. Their dog was as brave as a lion as he fought the snake (The dog is being compared to a lion)	6 etcetera
	7 example
Metaphors	8 Also Know As
1. My life is a dream come true! (life is going very well)	
2. Her long hair is an ocean of waves. (her hair was full of waves/ curls)	
Abbreviations (pg. 18)	Collective nouns (pg. 19)
1. Rd. – Road	1 a herd of elephants.
2. Mar. – March	2 a deck of cards.
3. Fri. – Friday	3 a shoal whales.
4. ft. – feet	4 a pack of wolves.
5. Mrs. – Missus	5 a band of musicians.
6. Dr. – Doctor	6 a swarm of bees.
7. Mr. – Mister	7 an army of soldiers.
8. Tbsp. - tablespoon	8 a flock of sheep.
	9 a school of fish.
October – Oct.	10 a troop of monkeys
inch – in	
Mister – Mr.	Reflexive pronouns (pg. 20)
Friday – Fri.	1 I - myself
teaspoon – tsp	You - Yourself
centimeter – cm	He – himself
Avenue – Ave.	She – herself
January – Jan.	It - itself
Street – St.	We – ourselves
Doctor – Dr.	You – yourself
	They - themselves

Reflexive pronouns (pg. 20) continued	
2 herself	
myself	
themselves	
yourself	
ourselves	
himself	
herself	
itself	
ourselves	
Subject-verb agreement (pg. 21)	
1. bakes	
2. chase	
3. chases	
4. read	
5. washed	
Subject-verb agreement (pg. 21) continued	
a) is	
b) were	
c) have	
d) is	
e) was	
Adjectives (pg. 22)	
1 clean	
2 big	
3 small	
4 tall	
5 pretty	
6 fat	
7 cute	
8 happy	
Verbs Pg. 23	
1 chatted	
2 arrived	
3 invited	
4 finished	
5 phoned	
6 planned	
7 worked	
8 played	
9 helped	
10 swapped	