Grammar for Year 4

Fiji Ministry of Education

Punctuation

Capital Letters and Full Stops

Re-write sentences and add the correct punctuation.

1. manoj is coming tomorrow
2. suva is the capital of fiji
3. the nile river runs through Egypt
4. we go swimming at the oasis pool every wednesday

Questions

A sentence that seeks an answer and will end with a question mark.

Add question marks and/or full stops to these sentences where necessary.

1. I like bananas don't you

2. can you come to my house after school

3. Now make up a sentence that ends with a question mark.

Statements

A type of sentence which gives information or explains something.

Copy the sentences that are statements:

1. This is the way you do it.
2. Do you know how it is done?
3. Let's go swimming.

Exclamation

This is usually a short sentence, sometimes only one word. An exclamation shows surprise or indicates a warning. At the end of each exclamation is an exclamation mark. (!)

Examples:

What a day!

Stop!

Now make up your own sentence that is an exclamation.

Punctuation exercise:

Add the correct punctuation mark to each sentence to show whether it is a question, a statement or an exclamation.

1. Who owns the ginger cat

2. What a clever puppy

3. How did you teach your dog to jump through the hoop

4. Jason rode his horse across the paddock

Quoted Speech

Quoted speech is the actual speech spoken by someone, e.g. “What are you doing?” Lorima asked.

Sometimes the words of the speaker are reported. This is known as the reported speech. The boy said that he was going to the beach. The words the boy probably said were ‟I am going to the beach‟.

Quoted speech is always enclosed in “quotation marks”.

Reported speech does not have quotation marks.

Activities:

1. Change this reported speech into Quoted Speech.

- The crow said that he ate enough food for dinner.

- Jan asked Karen why she was late for the bus.

2. Quotation marks have been left out of these sentences. Put them in and circle the words that should have capital letters. Also add missing quotation mark.

- what is your favorite animal asked mere
- jemesa replied, my favorite animal is polar bear. i like it because
- it is huge and white.
- What is your favorite asked jemesa.
- I think i like the tiger best, answered mere. i saw one when we went to australia last year.
- Why do you like it queried jemesa
- It has such beautiful coloring and it looks so strong and fast, mere answered

Synonyms – words with similar meanings, Examples:

Examples:

murder - kill

close - shut

Write a Synonym for the given words:

difficult

fast

happy

tasty

Antonyms - opposites

light - heavy

small - large

sharp - blunt

shiny - dull

inside - outside

Write an Antonym for the given words:

difficult

fast

happy

kind

Word endings

1. Build new words to fit the sentences by adding the correct endings - *ed* or *ing* – to the words in brackets.

a) We went to the beach and (play) rugby.

b) I jumped to the deep and my beagle (jump) along

2. Add the base word to the endings - *ions, ed, ing* – to make as many new words as you can.

a. possess -

b. exhaust -

c. support -

Alphabetical order

Write these words in an alphabetical order.

pineapple, mango, apple, orange. banana, watermelon, papaya

Dictionary skills

Select the best answers:

1. What does a dictionary do?

a) A dictionary is a fiction book that we read for fun.

b) A dictionary is a book which lists words and their meanings.

c) A dictionary is a book that lists words and gives alternative words that mean the same thing.

d) A dictionary is a book that teaches us how to cook.

2. If we checked the alphabetical order of the dictionary, which word comes first?

a) Adventure

b) Acroymn

c) Absent

d) Aardvark

3. What is a definition?

a) How to spell a word.

b) A word with different meanings.

c) The meaning of a word.

d) A word with the same spelling but different pronunciation.

4. In a dictionary, it often lists synonyms of words. What is a synonym?

Past, Present and Future Verb Tense

Examples:

I ran (past)

I run (present)

I will run (future)

Another example:

Litiana lights the fire. (present)

Litiana lit the fire. (past)

Litiana will light the fire. (future)

Rewrite these sentences. Replace the word *'Today'* with *'Yesterday'*.

1. *Today* all the children are taking a stone to school.

2. *Today* I will teach my dog to catch a ball.

Conjunctions (also called 'Connectives')

Conjunctions – are words that join parts of a sentence together. They can also join two small sentences together to make one sentence. Common conjunctions are:

and, but, or, so

For example: She was weary *but* excited.

Write the conjunctions in the sentences below.

1. Mum and Dad did the shopping on Thursday night and we had fish kokoda at the Fiji Bowling Club for dinner.

2. Mr and Mrs Havili went shopping but the children went with their aunt.

3. You may have taro leaves or noodles for dinner.

Join each pair of sentences using a *so* or *and*.

1. Tomasi hit the ball well. Jekope hit the ball well.

2. The teacher will give the boy lessons. He will be able to read.

Complete the sentences below by adding a conjunction.

1. Everyone laughed _____ cheered when Filipe caught the little calf.

2. Isoa _____ Timoci were good riders, _____ Ifereimi and Matai were even better.

3. It will be either Tevita _____ Amena to be first in the race _____ they are the fastest swimmers.

4. _____ they were tired, the children in my tent talked until midnight.

5. I like cake _____ I like pies _____ I do not like celery.

Conjunctions – cause and time

Some conjunctions indicate cause or time.

For example: *because, as, when, until*

a) Eseta did not attend the concert because she was sick. (cause)

b) As it was very cold they wore heavy winter clothes. (cause)

c) When the rains came the crops began to crop quickly. (cause)

d) They waited until the traffic had passed. (time)

Find the conjunctions in these sentences and say whether they are *cause* or *time*

1. It is funny because it is true.
2. We'll stay in the car until the hail stops.
3. I'm leaving if Lee starts telling us his story again.
4. When the bell rings, I stop hearing the crowd.

Adverbs

An adverb is a word which tells how, when or where some happening has taken place. It adds meaning to a verb. It describes the verb.

Examples:

Lorima crept **quietly** (how Lorima crept).

The people will leave **soon**. (When they will leave).

The book is **over** there (where the book is).

Copy and underline the adverbs in these sentences.

a) “Come and sit here,” said the teacher.

b) “I want you to listen carefully to this story”, he said.

Adverbial phrases – are groups of words which tells how, when, where or why an action has taken place. For example:

Lisa sang *in a delightful way*. (how Lisa sings)

Copy and underline the adverbial phrase in the sentences below.

1. In the afternoon, all the cows walked slowly to the shed.

2. The cruel mother duck took her six ducklings into the pond.

Prepositions – are words which begins an adjectival or adverbial phrase. Some common prepositions are: *at, in, by, to, from, for, near.* For example:

Karen worked hard **at** the shop

Copy and underline the preposition in the sentences below.

1. Hundreds of parrots flew over the trees to the waterhole.

2. As we swam across the creek we saw our horses in the paddock.

3. The chicks in the nest took chicks from the mother bird.

4. It was hard to see the ducks with the green feathers as they hid in the reeds.

Pronouns

A pronoun is a small word that replaces the noun. It usually replaces someone's name.

her I him she my

1. Ilisapeci gave _____ money to Dad to keep it safe

2. Dad said to give _____ the report.

3. Mum said that _____ would be home by five o'clock.

4. _____ found a good present to give _____ father.

Replace the underlined pronouns with the words: *his she her he hers*

1. Ana pulled the prickle from <u>Ana's</u> finger. Ana cried until Dad came.

2. Dad played <u>Dad's</u> guitar until Ana went to sleep.

Action Verbs

An action verb shows an action or an event.

Example:

Arieta **bought** the food at the restaurant.

Bale **painted** the portrait.

Isoa **played** the part of a hero in their role play.

Salote **spoke** loudly across the ground.

Make up and write an interesting sentence that uses two action verbs.

Auxiliary Verbs – this is a helping verb. It adds to the main verb and helps show the tense of the verb.

Example: Paul **is** making the model.

Write and underline the verbs and circle the auxiliary verbs.

1. Jona may take his dog to the park.

2. The dairy farmer will study the habits of a cow.

3. After the oratory contest the teacher will be giving the prizes

to the winners.

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes nouns or pronouns. It can be simply descriptive, e.g. The **new** house is now complete.

a) An adjective can be used to classify things, e.g. Here are the **Siamese** cats and there is the Burmese cat.

b) An adjective can be used in numbering, e.g. There are **nine** boxes on the shelf.

c) An adjective can also be used to compare things, e.g. Pita has the **largest** collection.

Write a paragraph about your favorite animal. Use at least 6 adjectives.

Adjectival Phrases

An adjectival phrase is a group of words that describe a noun or pronoun. It begins with a preposition.

For example:

The car **with the red roof** belongs to Etuate.

The box **in the corner** is full of books.

Make up adjectival phrases to describe the underlined noun in the following sentences:

1. The boat was caught in the storm.
2. The puppy was given to me to care for.
3. I wore the shirt to the party.

Nouns

A noun is the name of a person, a place or a thing.

Collective Nouns

- A **class** of students
- A **herd** of cattle
- A **litter** of kittens
- A **fleet** of ships
- A **forest** of trees
- A **swarm** of bees
- A **flock** of birds

Abstract nouns

An abstract noun is something you cannot see.

e.g. happiness, excitement

Write and underline the Abstract Nouns in these sentences:

1."Use your imagination to draw a train," said the teacher.

2.The sight of the helicopter caused great amazement to the villagers.