



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET:TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 5: LESSON 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: Words ending with -dge

FACT/TIP

/dge/ at the end of some words make the sound **/j/** or **/juh/** as in **fridge**. The **/d/** sound is not heard.

Let us say these words aloud. Listen to the end sound.

1. **fridge** 2. **badge** 3. **bridge** 4. **wedge** 5. **judge**

Let us read the text below.

My older brother who is a judge always encourages me to read. Last Monday, he took me to the community library. I was afraid to walk on that bridge. When I entered, I met the librarian, who showed me around. I was so excited to see so many books on the bookshelves that I did not know which to choose. I finally decided to borrow one of my favourites titled "The Wedge". The librarian, who was wearing a badge pointed to a poster on the wall which showed me the parts of a book and how I should take care of the books. I promised her that I will take good care of them.

When I got home, I washed and dried my hands, held the book by the spine and gently turned the front cover and began to read the title page. With much excitement I started to read the story. Reading is fun!

ON YOUR OWN

Match the names to the pictures. Read the names.



judge



bridge



badge

GRAMMAR: Negative Sentences

FACTS/TIPS:

A sentence is a group of words which expresses a complete thought.

A **negative sentence** is a sentence that has a negative word. The most common negative words are **no** and **not**.

Some other negative words are: **nor, neither, never, nobody, nowhere, nothing** and **no one**.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Rewrite these sentences to make them negative.

1. I will play with my phone again.
I will **not** play with my phone again.
2. I will speak when someone is speaking.
I will **not** speak when someone is speaking.
3. We have sugar.
We have **no** sugar.

ON YOUR OWN

Rewrite the following sentences to make them negative.

1. It was a traditional Christmas last year.

2. I did eat the tasty meals prepared.

3. I spent time in the presence of the ones I love.

VOCABULARY: COMPOUND WORDS

FACT/TIP:

A **compound word** is formed when two words are joined together to make a new word.

sand + box = sandbox - a sandbox is a box made to put sand.

table + cloth = tablecloth - a cloth use to cover a table

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Here is a list of closed compound words. Let us read them.

cowboy	fireman	cupcake
lighthouse	pancake	basketball
flowerpot	football	doorbell
classroom	seashell	ashtray
chalkboard	matchbox	nightgown

ON YOUR OWN

Match the pictures below to form compound words. Write the compound words formed.



Write your compound words here.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

HOMEWORK

Use the words below to complete the sentences.

badge	bridge	judge
--------------	---------------	--------------

1. My older brother is a _____ .
2. I was afraid to walk on that shaky _____.
3. The librarian was wearing a _____ with her name on it.

Use the pictures below to complete the compound words. Write the compound words on the line provided.



note + _____ = _____

sand + _____ = _____

sea + _____ = _____

Select two negative words from the list and write two sentences.

no not neither nothing

1. _____

2. _____



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 5: LESSON 2**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: Words ending with /dge/

Let us read these words

1. library 2. choose 3. started 4. turned 5. decided

Let us read the text below.

My older brother who is a judge always encourages me to read. Last Monday, he took me to the community library. I was afraid to walk on that bridge. When I entered, I met the librarian, who showed me around. I was so excited to see so many books on the bookshelves that I did not know which to choose. I finally decided to borrow one of my favourites titled the Wedge. The librarian, who was wearing a badge pointed to a poster on the wall which showed me the parts of a book and how I should take care of the books. I promised her that I will take good care of them.

When I got home, I washed and dried my hands, held the book by the spine and gently turned the front cover and began to read the title page. With much excitement I started to read the story. Reading is fun!

ON YOUR OWN

Complete the following to form words. Read your words to someone nearby.

_____dge _____dge _____dge _____dge
_____dge

GRAMMAR: Negative Sentences

FACTS/TIPS:

A sentence without a negative word is called a positive sentence.

We can change a positive sentence to a negative sentence by just adding a **helping verb** and **not** before the main verb.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Some helping verbs are: **do, does, did, was, were, is, are**

Positive Sentences	Negative Sentences
I know what mixtures are.	I do not know what mixtures are.
Sam goes to school.	Sam does not go to school.
John was crying last night.	John was not crying last night.
The children are happy.	The children are not happy.

ON YOUR OWN

Change the following sentences from positive to negative.

1. It is very hot.

2. Rex has a long tail.

3. My mother and father work on the farm.

4. Shane likes to mix sugar and water every Saturday.

5. The men will play with the ball.

VOCABULARY: Compound Words

FACTS/TIPS:

Some compound words are separated by a hyphen (-), these are called hyphenated compound words, eg: mother-in-law, merry-go-round.

Some are also called open compound words.eg: living room, ice cream.




PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Look at the chart below. Read the list of compound words. Look at how they are written.

Hyphenated Compound Words	Open Compound Words
x-ray	pencil case
sister-in-law	report card
twenty-one	living room
merry-go-round	ice cream
one-way	maid of honor
well-being	swimming pool

ON YOUR OWN

Write three compound words. Use the pictures as clues.

	<hr/> <hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/>

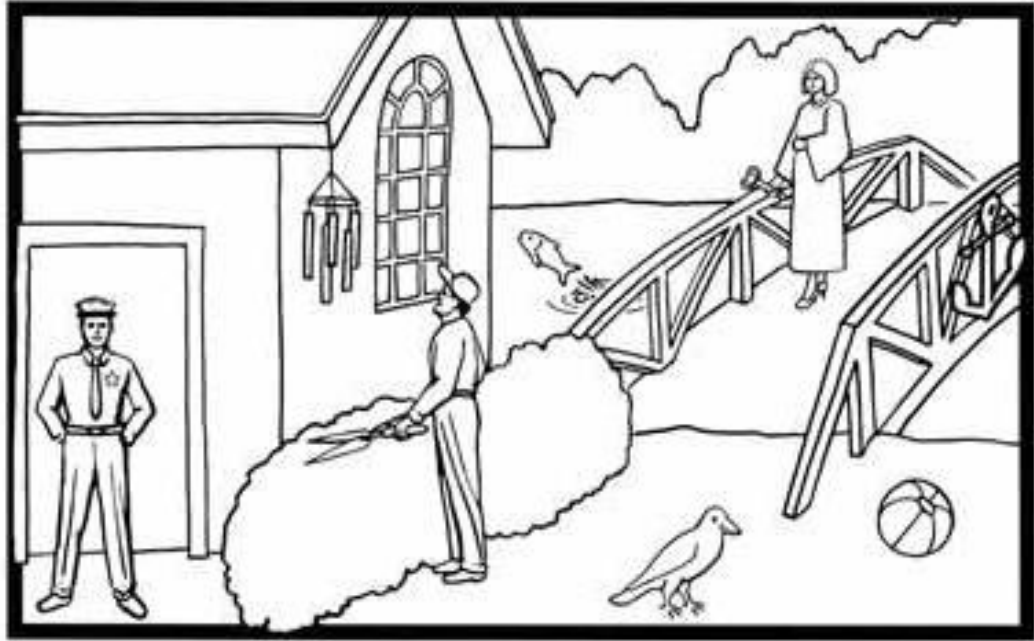
HOMEWORK

Write two negative sentences using the compound words below.

1. sister-in-law

2. post office

Look at the picture carefully. Make a list of things from the picture that end with /dʒe/. Colour the picture in your free time.





**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 5: LESSON 3**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING

Read these words.

1. parts 2. care 3. wash 4. dry 5. gently

Read the text below.

My older brother always encourages me to read. Last Monday, he took me to the community library. There I met the librarian, who showed me around. I was so excited to see so many books on the bookshelves that I did not know which to choose. I finally decided to borrow a few of my favourites. The librarian pointed to a poster on the wall which showed me the parts of a book and how I should take care of the books. I promised her that I will take good care of them. My brother told her that he will ensure that I care for the books properly. We bid her goodbye and were on our way.

When I got home, I washed and dried my hands, held the book by the spine and gently turned the front cover and began to read the title page. With much excitement I started to read the story.


COMPREHENSION: Care of Books

FACTS/TIPS:

A book is made up of different parts.
All books must be properly cared for.


PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Here are some ways that I will care for my books. Let us read them.



BOOK CARE

- I will keep my books clean and dry.
- I will turn the pages carefully.
- I will not write, nor draw in my text book.
- I will keep my books in a safe place.
- I will keep my books away from babies and pets.



ON YOUR OWN

Put an 'X' on the items that can be harmful to books. Colour the items that are not harmful to books.



HOMEWORK

Design a poster to show how you will care for your books.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 5: LESSON 4

Name: _____

Date: _____

COMPOSITION: Creative Writing-Short Story-(Introductory paragraph)

FACTS/TIPS:

The first paragraph of your short story should:

- begin with a hook that will encourage the readers to read on
- introduce the characters
- state the setting
- give a hint about the plot

Your story must be written in sequence (order).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me. Write a story ending with **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

Here is my introductory paragraph (first paragraph)

The sound of loud laughter and the smell of cheese pizza woke me out of my deep sleep. It was as though everyone from the village was in our large living room. I stepped quietly off my bed, tippy toed to the door to take a quick peep. I was shocked to see that it was just my excited parents and a tall slender man with lots of suitcases. I thought for a while who he could have been. 'Oh yes! It is Uncle Jimmy,' I said to myself. I pushed my bedroom door and ran towards him. With arms wide opened, I hugged and kissed him.



ON YOUR OWN

Look back at your plan and write the introductory paragraph.

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me. Write a story ending with **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

HOMEWORK

Read your first paragraph. Tick the checklist to see if it is complete.

My First Paragraph		
My first paragraph contains:		
An introductory statement/hook statement		
An introduction of the characters		
The Setting		
A hint about the plot		
The smooth flow from one sentence to the next		
Words correctly spelt. Capital letters used where necessary. Punctuation marks inserted.		



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
LESSON REVIEW: WEEK 5

Name: _____

Date: _____

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

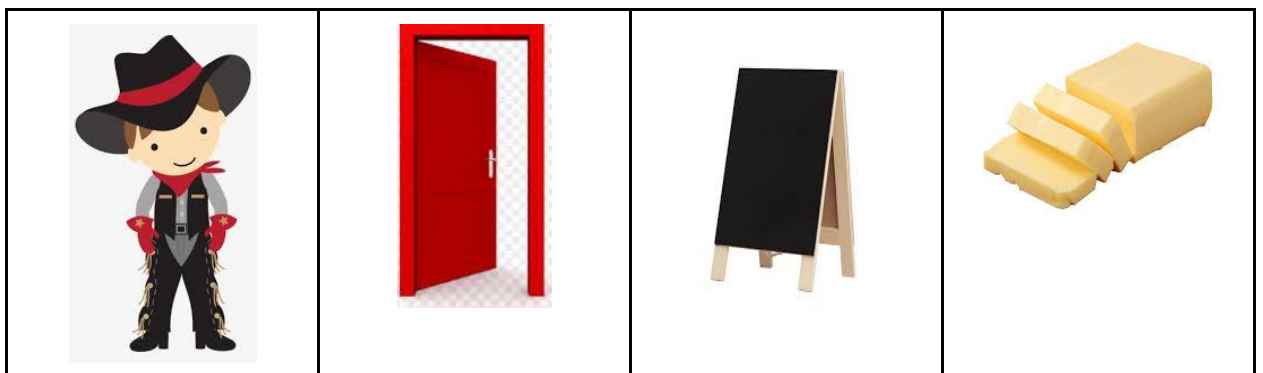
A. Write five words ending with dge.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

B. Say the names of the pictures. Circle all that are compound words.

6.



Read the statement, then circle 'yes' or 'no'

7. **Brother-in-law** is a hyphenated compound word. Yes No

8. **Pencil case** is a closed compound word. Yes No

C. Write each sentence in the negative form.

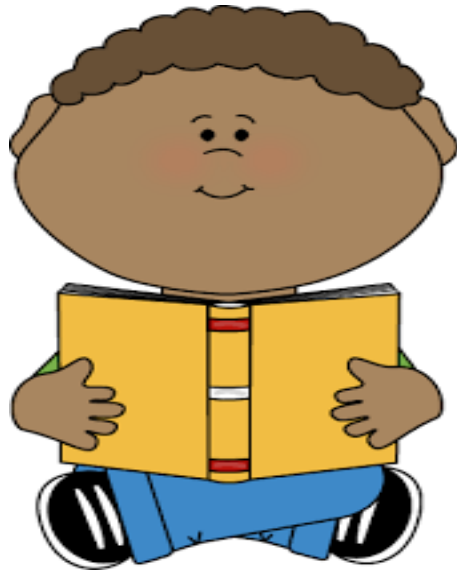
9. You should look at that movie.

10. I will go with you to the store.

11. My best friend will be here for lunch.

D. Circle the negative words

13. somewhere nowhere nobody work



Your cousin has given you some story books. State two ways you will care for them.

14. _____

15. _____

F. You were running an errand for your mom when in the distance you saw something green fly in the middle of the road. As you got closer **you couldn't believe your eyes.**

Imagine you have to write your introductory paragraph for the story ending: **I couldn't believe my eyes.**

1. Write your hook statement.

2. What are the names of the characters in your story?

3. Where will your story take place (setting)?



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 6: LESSON 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: CONSONANT BLENDS-Initial position /bl/ /fl/

FACT/TIP:

A **consonant blend** is when two or more **consonants** are **blended** together, but each sound may be heard in the **blend**.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

In the word bleed, the /b/ and /l/ sounds are heard in the word.

In the word flee, the /f/ and /l/ sounds are heard in the word.

Read these words

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. blanket | 2. blue | 3. blend | 4. blade | 5. blind |
| 6. flower | 7. flag | 8. fly | 9. flush | 10. flame |

Read the text below.







Flawless Celest has a beautiful blue blanket. She loves it so much that she gets angry when she sees a fly on it. One day as it was on the clothesline, her grumpy neighbor lit a fire. The flames were so huge that the flower plants in Celest's rose garden were damaged. She knew that her blanket would smell smokey.

As though that was not enough, the boys who were playing football at the time kicked the ball which hit Celest's blanket. Celest

felt so hurt that she wanted to use a sharp blade to destroy the blanket but instead, Celest cherished her cute blanket so much that she took it off the clothes line and washed it again.

ON YOUR OWN

Look at the pictures below. Say their names. Write the beginning consonant blend for the name of each.

GRAMMAR: Adjectives

FACTS/TIPS:

An adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun or a pronoun.

There are different types of adjectives.

Examples: Descriptive Adjective

Possessive Adjectives

A **Descriptive Adjective** describes a noun or pronoun. It tells shape, colour, quality or what kind.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Underline the descriptive adjectives in the sentences below.

1. The blue blanket is on the bed.
2. My friend made a scary face.
3. The stormy weather forced me to stay indoors.

ON YOUR OWN

Circle the adjective in each sentence below.

1. The intelligent child was praised for the work done.
2. This juicy mango is one of my favourites.
3. The quick fox jumped over the fence.

VOCABULARY: Compound Words

FACT/TIP:

A compound word is a word which is made up of two or more words put together to form a new word.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Read the sentences below, then complete the compound word in each.

1. We put our books on the big green book**shelf**.
2. Rick picks up seash**ells** on the beach.
3. The children had chicken and pine**apple** on their pizza.

ON YOUR OWN

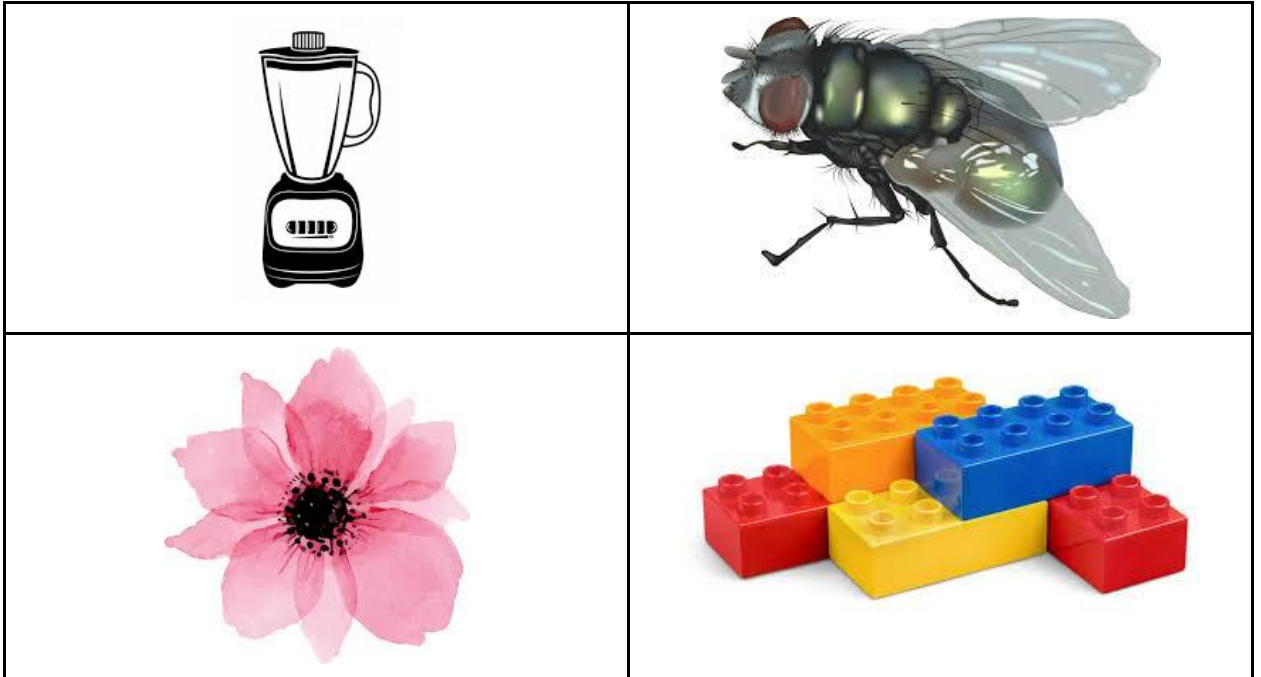
Complete the compound words in the sentences using the words below.

yard brush paste cakes ball

1. My father enjoys looking at foot_____.
2. Put the tooth_____ on your tooth_____.
3. My dog ran into my neighbour's back_____.
4. We made pan_____ for dinner.

HOMEWORK

Look at the pictures. Say their names. Match the pictures that begin with the same consonant blend.



Circle the adjective in each sentence below.

1. The ripe guava had a worm in it.
2. I would like a colourful kite for Easter.
3. The friendly driver took me home safely.



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PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 6: LESSON 2**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: Consonant Blend -Final position

Read these words

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. wrist | 2. vest | 3. nest | 4. fist | 5. dust |
| 6. sink | 7. drink | 8. tank | 9. trunk | 10. bank |

Read the text fluently

Flawless Celest has a beautiful blue blanket. She loves it so much that she gets angry when she sees a fly on it. One day as it was on the clothesline, her grumpy neighbor lit a fire. The flames were so huge that the flower plants in Celest's rose garden were damaged. She knew that her blanket would smell of smokey.

As though that was not enough, the boy who was playing football in his white vest at the time kicked the ball. It hit Celest's wrist before hitting the blanket which fell in the dust. Celest felt so hurt that she wanted to use a sharp blade to destroy the blanket but instead, Celest cherished her cute blanket so much that she took it off the clothes line and washed it again.

ON YOUR OWN

Reread the text above, then make a list of all the words ending with /st/ and /nk/.

/st/	/nk/

GRAMMAR: Possessive Adjectives

FACTS/TIPS:

A possessive adjective shows ownership. Some possessive adjectives are **my, his, its, her, your** and **their**.

A noun must follow a possessive adjective.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Read the text, then underline the possessive adjectives.

Hello, my name is Susie and I live with my father. Every morning we work in our garden. Father is a mechanic. He takes me to school with his van. One day our neighbour's car was not working. Father fixed their car. Would you like your jeep to be fixed?

ON YOUR OWN

Underline the possessive adjective in each sentence.

1. These children never do their homework on time.
2. The dog always sleeps in its kennel.
3. Johnny always leaves his bag by the doorway.
4. Do you have our bags?

VOCABULARY: Compound Words

FACT/TIP:

A compound word is a word which is made up of two or more words put together to form a new word.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Fill in the missing word for each compound word.

1. I am an insect. I hop in the grass. My name is **grass**hopper.
2. A small cake baked in a cup shape is called a cup**cake**.
3. I am usually large. Some people bathe in me. I am a **bath**tub.

ON YOUR OWN

Complete the sentences with suitable words to form compound words.

1. Before I go to bed, I use a _____brush to clean my teeth.
2. Rick is a great basket_____ player.
3. Father keeps his tools in a _____box.

HOMEWORK

A. Write a compound word for each clue.

Hint: Each word begins with **sun** or **sea**.

1. A day of the week _____
2. Worn to protect your eyes _____
3. Are washed up at the beaches _____

B. Use these possessive adjectives to complete the sentences.

their your my

1. When _____ mother is around, you behave very well.
2. Last Monday _____ teacher had a birthday party.
3. I lost _____ bag, so I had to buy a new one.



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 6: LESSON 3**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING

Read the words

1. front

2. back

3. page

4. title

5. cover

Read the text below aloud.

Flawless Celest has a beautiful blue blanket. She loves it so much that she gets angry when she sees a fly on it. One day as it was on the clothesline, her grumpy neighbor lit a fire. The flames were so huge that the flower plants in Celest's rose garden were damaged. She knew that her blanket would smell smokey.

As though that was not enough, the boy who was playing football in his white vest and wearing a mask at the time kicked the ball. It hit Celest's wrist before hitting the blanket which fell in the dust. Celest felt so hurt that she wanted to use a sharp blade to destroy the blanket but instead, Celest cherished her cute blanket so much that she took it off the clothes line and washed it again.

COMPREHENSION: Parts of a Book- Author and Illustrator

FACTS/TIPS:

A book is made up of words and sometimes pictures.

The **author** is the person who does the **writing**.

The **illustrator draws** the pictures.

The names of the author and illustrator can be found on the title page and sometimes on the front cover of a book.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE

Look at the picture and text below, then place them under the correct column.

The Monkey

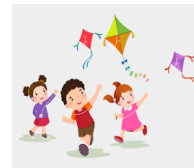
I see a monkey.


It is on a tree.

It has a long tail.

It jumps very quickly.

By Ann Peters



Illustrator	Author
	Ann Peters

ON YOUR OWN

The information in group A is taken from a book. Match all of group A to group B.

Group A



My Pet

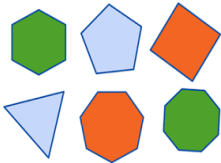
Niko is at the park. His dog Lassy is with him. Niko rides a bike and plays with Lassy. Then he goes to the pond to see the ducks. He thinks they are cute and funny.

By Harry Benn

Group B

Author

Illustrator



HOMEWORK

Write a word for each occupation below.

1. I write stories in a book. _____

2. I draw pictures that tell the story in a book. _____

Re-read the reading passage above. Make a list of all the words you do not know. Learn to spell the words.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME: TERM 2
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 6: LESSON 4

Name: _____

Date: _____

COMPOSITION

CREATIVE WRITING: -Short Story- (Second paragraph)

FACTS/TIPS:

In your second paragraph, details are given about the plot.

Begin it with a smooth flow from the introductory paragraph.

Tell the events in sequence (order).

Leave your readers in suspense.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me.

Write the second paragraph of your story- **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

Here is how I wrote my second paragraph.

I was so excited to see Uncle Jimmy. He lived in Canada for many years. He decided to pay us a surprise visit. Starving, I helped myself with a piece of pizza and a glass of soda. As I was about to sink my teeth into my pizza, Uncle Jimmy asked me to tell him about

my online classes. With a sad look on my face, I told him that I am unable to join because I do not have a gadget to do so. Uncle Jimmy was surprised to hear that. He told my parents that this is a problem with many children. He then started unpacking his suitcases as he continued to chat with us. He handed a huge gift bag to mom and a few bags to my dad. As I sipped on my soda I thought to myself that he didn't get me anything. Then Uncle Jimmy slowly took out a colourful gift bag and handed it to me. I thanked him and raced to my room.



ON YOUR OWN

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me.

Write the second paragraph of your story- **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

HOMework

Read your paragraph aloud. Use the checklist below to see if your second paragraph is complete.

My Second Paragraph		
My second paragraph gives details about the event/plot		
It begins with a smooth flow from paragraph one.		
The events were written in order.		
I have left my readers in suspense. (wondering)		
The words were correctly spelt. Capital letters were used where necessary. Punctuation marks were inserted.		



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
LESSON REVIEW: WEEK 6

Name: _____

Date: _____

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

A. Study the pictures and the table below. Use the letter to represent each picture. Place each letter under the correct column.



A



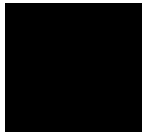
B



C



D



E



F



G







H

Begin with fl	Begin with bl	End with nk	End with st

B. Circle the adjectives in the sentences.

1. Celest has a beautiful blanket.
2. Shane wears a silver chain.
3. Flawless Jenny lives next door to me.
4. Would you like father to spray your car?
5. Mom lost her keys in the park.
6. That is our dog over there.

C. Look at the pictures. Say their names. Write an adjective to describe each object

 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____

State the roles of an author and illustrator.

1. Author _____

2. Illustrator _____

Fill in the missing word for each compound word in the sentences.

water bar house sitter

1. Aunty Jacky is our new baby_____.
2. The crow_____ is a tool that my daddy has.
3. Mother bought a juicy _____melon from the market.
4. My cousin is a _____wife.

Read the scenario below.

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me.

You are to write the second paragraph of your story- **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

Read the sentences then circle **yes** or **no**. Be sure to use the scenario above.

1. The second paragraph gives details about the plot. Yes No
2. The outcome is stated in the second paragraph. Yes No
3. Begin your second paragraph with a smooth flow. Yes No



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 7: LESSON 1**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: Onset and rime - str- ch-

FACTS/TIPS

Some words can be divided into onset and rime.

Onset-the beginning sound

Rime-the rest of the sound in the word. The rime of a word starts with a vowel.

Read these words.

1. stroll 2. stressed 3. friend 4. We've 5. wouldn't

Read the text aloud.

Stressed Charlie and his best friend Chica were left stranded in the most famous street in the city. The boys who are new to the area went for a stroll and couldn't get back home. With their sacks on their backs they went west. Chica, the taller of the two made giant steps so he was ahead of Charlie. After a while, the boys wanted to take a rest but wouldn't find the safest place. They continued

walking until they saw the most beautiful restaurant which sells the best chips. The boys stopped and took a rest.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Divide the words into onset and rime.

string

strap

chips

chair

Onset	Rime
str	ing
str	ap
ch	ips
ch	air

ON YOUR OWN

Say the name of each picture. Circle the onset and underline the rime.



street



child



string

VOCABULARY: Contractions

FACTS/TIPS:

To contract means to make smaller.

A contraction is a short way to write two words.

The words are joined and a letter or letters is/are left out.

An apostrophe (') takes the place of the letter or letters that are left out.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Write the contractions for these words.

Words	Contractions
did not	didn't
we have	We've
how is	how's
have not	haven't

ON YOUR OWN

Read the sentences, then write the contraction for the underlined words.

1. Paper is not a reversible material. _____

2. You should not play loud music. _____
3. Do not draw the points on the lines. _____
4. We have not gone there as yet. _____

GRAMMAR: Degrees of Adjectives

FACTS/TIPS:

Degrees of adjectives are used when we compare one noun with another.

There are three degrees of adjectives.

There are various rules governing degrees of adjectives.

Rule # 1

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Does not compare nouns	Compares two nouns	Compares more than two nouns
	-ends with er -the word than is used.	-ends with est

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Look at the underlined words. Say what degree of adjective each is.

1. Shawn is tall for his age. **positive**
2. Lisa looks happier than her sister. **comparative**
3. My mother is the smartest woman in the world. **superlative**



ON YOUR OWN

State if the underlined word is positive, comparative, or superlative.

1. Banana is cheaper than grapes. _____
2. Our teacher showed us how to draw straight lines. _____
3. Jenny is the smartest girl in the group. _____

HOMEWORK

1. Using pictures and adjectives, complete the table.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<hr/>	 bigger	<hr/>
 long	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Ask a relative to listen as you read the onset then the rime. Put them together and write the word.

1. Str + oke = _____

2. ch + ild = _____

3. str + and = _____

4. ch + air = _____

3. Write the shortened form of the words below.

She is _____

they are _____



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 7: LESSON 2**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: Onset and Rime -ack -est

Read these words.

1.sack 2. back 3. chest 4. pest 5. rest

Read the text aloud.

Stressed Charlie and his best friend Chica were left stranded in the most famous street in the city. The boys who are new to the area went for a stroll and couldn't get back home. With their sacks on their backs they went west. Chica, the taller of the two made giant steps so he was ahead of Charlie. After a while, the boys wanted to take a rest but wouldn't find the safest place. They continued walking until they saw the most beautiful restaurant which sells the best chips. The boys stopped and took a rest.

ON YOUR OWN

Complete the words by filling in an onset.

_ est _ est _ est _ ack _ ack _ ack

VOCABULARY: Contractions

FACTS/TIPS:

A contraction is a shortened form of a word.

An apostrophe (') takes the place of the letter or letters that are left out.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Write the two words that make up the contraction.

1. If you do not hurry, **we're** going to be late. we are
2. If you were not so lazy, we **would've** made it. would have
3. **She's** a very hard worker. she is

ON YOUR OWN

Write the two words that make up the contraction.

1. **You're** older than your brother. _____
2. **He's** a very good actor. _____
3. We **shouldn't** leave there early. _____
4. **They'll** be here shortly. _____

GRAMMAR: Degrees of Adjectives

FACT/TIP:

Rule # 2

To compare some nouns with two or more syllables more or most is used in front of the adjective.

In some cases, the adjectives change for the comparative and superlative degree.

More -is added to some adjectives when we are comparing two.

Most- is added when we are comparing many.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
honest	more honest	most honest
famous	more famous	most famous
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
good	better	best
little	less	least

Note in the examples above:

The words **hon/est** and **fa/mous** have two syllables and **beau/ti/ful** has three syllables.

The words **good** and **little** changed for the comparative and superlative degrees.

ON YOUR OWN

Insert the correct degree of the adjective in the sentences

1. John is the _____ boy on the football team. (honest)
2. He is _____ than his brother. (famous)
3. Paul is a _____ reader than Dave. (good)
4. This bottle has the _____ juice. (little)

HOMEWORK

1. Divide these words into onset and rime.

frog lines beach small

2. Complete the chart of adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	_____	worst
much	more	_____
_____	_____	least

3. Write as many contractions with the word not. The first one was done for you.

1. didn't



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 7: LESSON 3**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING

Read these words

1. west 2. best 3. safest 4. rest 5. friend

Read the text below silently.

Stressed Charlie and his best friend Chica were left stranded in the most famous street in the city. The boys who are new to the area went for a stroll and couldn't get back home. With their sacks on their backs they went west. Chica, the taller of the two, made giant steps so he was ahead of Charlie. After a while, the boys wanted to take a rest but wouldn't find the safest place. They continued walking until they saw the most beautiful restaurant which sells the best chips. The boys stopped and took a rest.

COMPREHENSION: Parts of a Book-Spine, Back and Front Covers

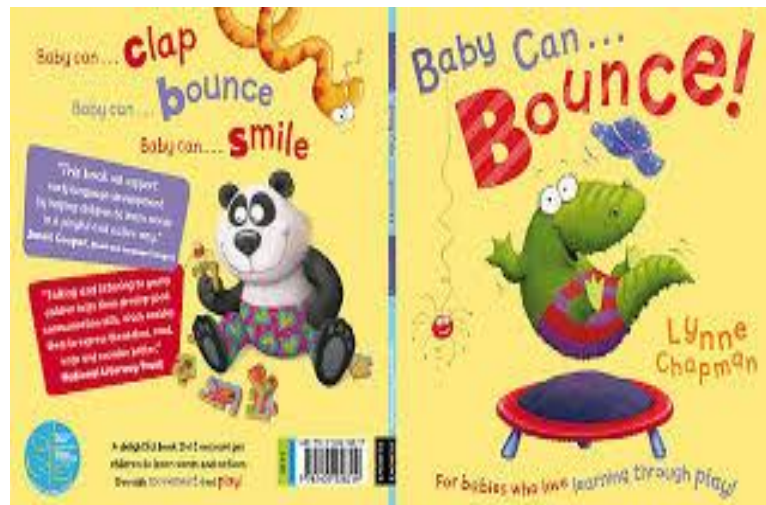
FACTS/TIPS:

The cover of a book is the first thing the readers will see that will attract them to the book.

The cover of a book is a covering used to protect the pages.

A book has two covers.

The spine holds the book together. It is found between the front and back covers.



Back cover

Front cover



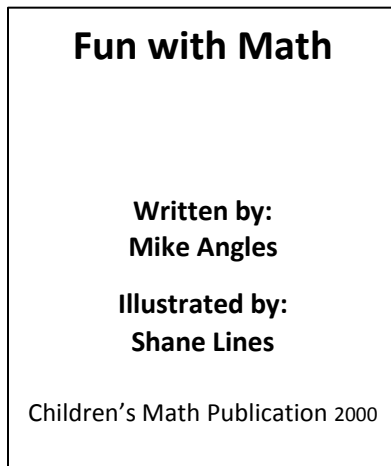
PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Look at the front cover of a book and state what you see.

Front Cover
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Name of the book● Author(s)● Illustrator● Publisher/Publishing company

ON YOUR OWN

Study the part of the book below, then answer the questions that follow.



1. Which subject can the book be used for?

2. Who is the author of the book?

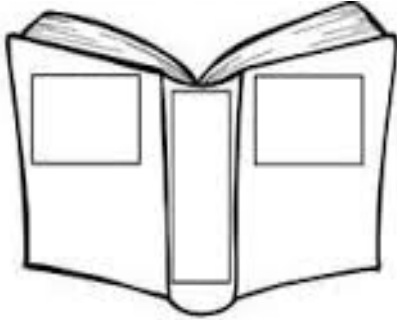
3. In what year was the book published?

4. What is the name of the book?

5. Why is the spine of the book important?

HOMEWORK

From what you have learnt. Label the book below.





**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 7: LESSON 4**

Name: _____

Date: _____

COMPOSITION: Creative Writing- Short Story- (Third paragraph)

Let us read these

1. photo 2. computer 3. quickly 4. opened 5. happy

Read the text below

I plunged on to my bed and was about to rip the bag apart when my mother asked me to take a photo of it. I put the bag aside and quickly went and took the photo. I was so curious to know what was inside the gift so I rushed back to my room and ripped open the bag. I could hardly believe my eyes. I started to bounce up and down on my bed. Uncle Jimmy had given me my very own laptop computer. Now I would be able to join all my online classes so I was happy when I opened the gift.

FACTS/TIPS:

The final paragraph tells the outcome. You can end with feelings or lessons you would have learnt. Here is where you take your reader out of suspense.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me. Write a story ending with **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

Here is how I wrote my third and final paragraph.

I plunged onto my bed and was about to rip the bag apart when my mother asked me to take a photo of it. I put the bag aside and quickly went and took the photo. I was so curious to know what was inside the gift so I rushed back to my room and ripped open the bag. I could hardly believe my eyes. I started to bounce up and down on my bed. Uncle Jimmy had given me my very own laptop computer. Now I would be able to join all my online classes so I was happy when I opened the gift.

ON YOUR OWN

Uncle Jimmy came to visit us from Canada. We were all excited to see him after so many years. While unpacking his suitcases, he slowly took out a huge colourful gift bag and gave it to me.

Read your second paragraph once more, then write your final paragraph of the story- **I was happy when I opened the gift.**

HOMEWORK

Combine your three paragraphs to make one story. Do not skip lines after each paragraph.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
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GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
LESSON REVIEW: WEEK 7

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer all the questions.

A. Complete the table below.

Word	Onset	Rime
1. pond		
2.	r	ays
3. match		
4.	sl	
5.		ine

B. Write the contraction for the words underlined.

6. He is very famous. _____

7. Have you seen the movie before? _____

8. She does not have a vehicle. _____

9. Let us have a party next Sunday. _____

10. They will take them to the city. _____

C. Mark (x) on the sentences where the incorrect adjectives were used.

11. Jack is the taller boy in his class.

12. Of all the dresses in this store, this is the prettiest.

13. I am the most beautiful girl.

14. This is a better pencil than that one.

D. Read the statements, then circle true or false.

15. The title of the book can be found on the front cover. True false

16. The spine holds the book together. True false

17. Only the back cover protects the book. True false

E. Your friend wants to write a short story. Guide him/her along by matching these:

18. Tell readers the outcome Paragraph 1

19. Develops the plot Paragraph 2

20. Introduce the characters, setting and hint of plot Paragraph 3



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 8: LESSON 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: Inflectional Endings -s, -es

FACT/TIP

Inflectional endings are word parts added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

For example: -s, -es, -d, -ed, -er, -est

Let us read these words

1. wraps 2. bills 3. works 4. checks 5. knees

Let us read the text below. Observe the word endings.

Dr. Simon, who works at the GPHC, is heading to GWI then to GPL to pay his bills. While driving he sees a group of boys gather around someone. He becomes curious and checks it out. It is a boy with a broken arm.

Dr. Simon didn't ask any questions but goes to his car and grabs a bandage. 'Excuse me', he says, 'I'm a doctor' as he moves through the boys. He gets on his knees and tightly wraps the boy's arm before taking him to the hospital. Dr. Simon is not able to pay his bills.

ON YOUR OWN

Read the passage carefully. Make a list of all the words with inflectional endings.

VOCABULARY: ABBREVIATIONS

FACTS/TIPS:

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word.

Some abbreviations are formed from just one word while some are formed from a combination of words.

Here are examples of some common abbreviations.

Abbreviations	Words in full
Dr.	Doctor
Mr.	Mister
Mrs.	Mistress
Ms.	Miss
Pres.	President
Hon.	Honourable

ON YOUR OWN

Write each abbreviation from the box next to the correct word.

Feb.	Mon.	Mr.	St.	Jr.	Ltd.
------	------	-----	-----	-----	------

1. Limited _____
2. Street _____
3. Junior _____
4. Mister _____
5. Monday _____
6. February _____

GRAMMAR: SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT

FACTS/TIPS:

The **subject** of a sentence and the **verb** must agree.

When the subject is singular (**one**), the verb must also be singular. A singular verb ends in **(s)** or **(es)**.

Note-The pronouns **I** and **You** take plural verbs.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Read the singular subjects and the verbs that will agree with them.

Singular Subjects (one)	Singular Verbs
She The child Mother It	is, was, has, does, writes, plays

ON YOUR OWN

Circle the correct verb that would make the sentence correct.

1. My friend (have, has) those books.
2. Jenny (play, plays) with her pet every day.
3. The man (works, work) late at night.
4. David (enjoy, enjoys) riding his bicycle.
5. Lisa (need, needs) a new phone.

HOMEWORK

Read the subjects and the verbs in the table below. Place each subject under the correct column to agree with one of the verbs. The first one is done for you.

Subjects: The children They Uncle Billy Sarah
 Cats and dogs The girl My teachers

drives, paints, cleans, eats, sees	drive, paint, clean, eat, see
	The children

Write the meanings for these abbreviations.

Mr. _____

Dr. _____

Write two words each ending with:

s

es



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK: 8 LESSON 2**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING: INFLECTIONAL ENDINGS -s, -es

Read these words

1. curious 2. broken 3. gather 4. around 5. hospital

Read the text below.

Dr. Simon, who works at the GPHC, is heading to GWI then to GPL to pay his bills. While driving he sees a group of boys gather around someone. He becomes curious and checks it out. It is a boy with a broken arm.

Dr. Simon didn't ask any question but goes to his car and grabs a bandage. 'Excuse me he says, I'm a doctor', as he moves through the boys. He gets on his knees and tightly wraps the boy's arm before taking him to the hospital. Dr. Simon is not able to pay his bills.

VOCABULARY: Abbreviations

FACTS/TIPS:

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word.

Some abbreviations are formed from the first letters of the words, while some are formed from a combination of letters.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Abbreviation	Words in full
GWI	Guyana Water Incorporation
GTT	Guyana Telephone and Telegraph
GPL	Guyana Power and Light
GPHC	Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation

ON YOUR OWN

Complete the table below

Abbreviation	Word/Words in full
	Demerara Distillers Limited
Pres.	
	Mobile Money Guyana
Fri.	
	Ministry of Education

GRAMMAR: SUBJECT AND VERB AGREEMENT

FACTS/TIPS:

The **subject** of a sentence and the **verb** must agree.

When the subject is plural (**more than one**) the verb must also be plural – meaning it has **no (s) or (es)**.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

Plural Subjects (more than one)	Plural Verbs
We They The children Mother and father	are, were, have, do, write, play

ON YOUR OWN

Underline the correct verbs to complete the sentences.

1. Mr. Paul (wears, wear) a ring.
2. The women (make, makes) lovely snacks.
3. You (writes, write) neatly.
4. He (helps, help) to clean the yard.
5. The children (decorate, decorates) the room.

HOMEWORK

Write sentences using the full words for these abbreviations.

1. Mr.

2. GPL

3. Ltd

4. St.

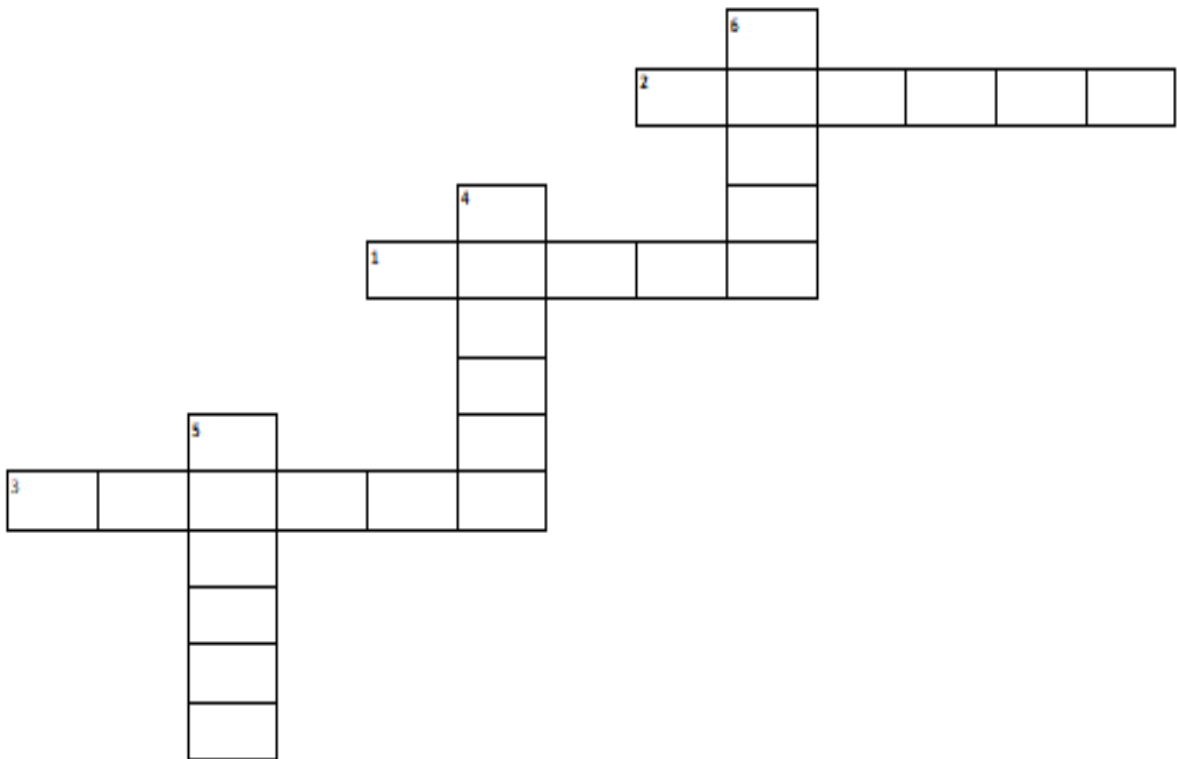
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Add -s to the words, then finish each sentence. Write the words in the puzzle.



Across

1 John _____ the bag.

2 He _____ the car there every day.

3 He _____ at her in amusement

Down

4 Mother _____ a tasty meal.

5 Sam _____ for a mile to his home.

6 She _____ delicious cakes.

bake walk
cook stare
park move



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME: TERM 2
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK: 8 LESSON 3**

Name: _____

Date: _____

READING

Read these words

1.gather 2. broken 3. curious 4. bandage 5. before

Read the text below silently.

Dr. Simon, who works at the GPHC, is heading to GWI then to GPL to pay his bills. While driving he sees a group of boys gather around someone. He becomes curious and checks it out. It is a boy with a broken arm.

Dr. Simon didn't ask any questions but goes to his car and grabs a bandage. 'Excuse me he says, I'm a doctor', as he moves through the boys. He gets on his knees and tightly wraps the boy's arm before taking him to the hospital. Dr. Simon is not able to pay his bills.

ON YOUR OWN

Make a list of words you don't know from the passage. Learn to spell these words.

COMPREHENSION: Parts of a Book- Cover Page/Title Page

FACTS/TIPS:

*The title page of a book is one of the first pages of the book.

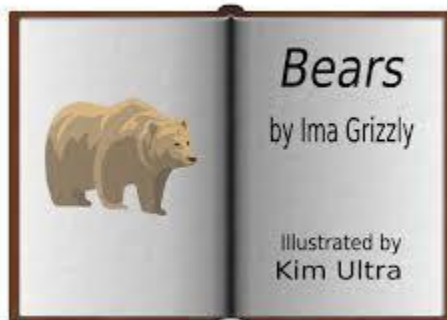
It has the:

- title of the book.
- name of the author.
- name of the illustrator.

Sometimes it has the name of the publisher.

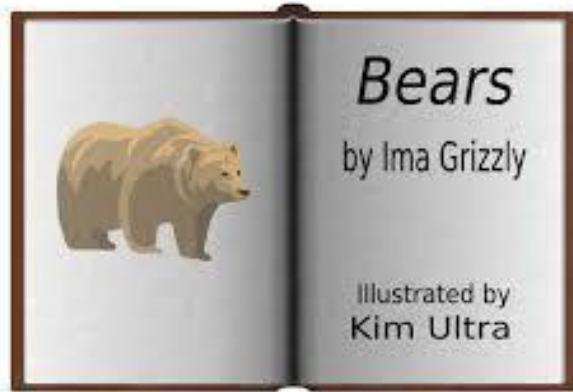
PRACTICE EXAMPLE

Look at this example of a title page. What have you observed?



1. The title of the book is listed here.
2. The names of the author and illustrator can be seen.

ON YOUR OWN



Look at the page above. Match column A to B.

Column A

1. The book was written by
2. The name of the illustrator is
3. Bears
4. Part of the book

Column B

- Title page
- name of the book
- Ima Grizzly
- Kim Ultra

HOMEWORK

Look at the title page above, then create one of your own.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
WEEK 8: LESSON 4

Name: _____

Date: _____

COMPOSITION: Creative Writing-Editing and Revising

FACTS/TIPS:

Revising and editing are important stages in your writing.

Revise your story-read the story that you wrote looking for errors.

Edit your story- correct all of the errors you found while revising.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Read the first paragraph of the story below and identify the errors.

i was awoken by the sound of loud laughter and the aroma of cheese pizza (,) It was as though the entire village had gather in our spacious living room. I gently stepped off of my bed, tippy toed to my bedroom door to peer through. **With arms wide opened, I hug and kiss** him I was startled to see that it was just my jovial parents and a tall slender gentleman with lots of suitcases. **I was happy when I opened the gift.** I wondered for a while whom he could have been.

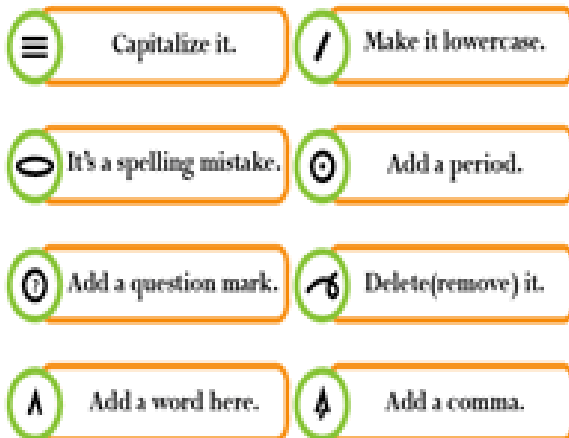
'Oh yes! It **are** Uncle Jimmy', I said to myself. I pushed my bedroom door and rushed to him.

After revising the paragraph above, you would have seen some errors. Let us now edit it.

To be edited	Revised
i	I
,	.
I was happy when I opened the gift.	leave this sentence out
are	is
With arms wide opened, I hug and kiss him.	This should be the final sentence.
hug and kiss	hugged and kissed

ON YOUR OWN

Study the proofreader's marks below.



Re-read your story. As you identify each error draw the mark next to it.

HOMEWORK

Rewrite your story correcting all your errors so it can be published.



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE FOUR (4) WORKSHEET: TERM 2
SUBJECT: LANGUAGE
LESSON REVIEW: WEEK 8

Name: _____

Date: _____

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

A. List two things that can be found on a title page.

1. _____

2. _____

Select true or false

3. The title page can be found at the back of the book. **True False**

4. Another name for the title page is the cover page. **True False**

B. Write the meanings for the abbreviations below.

5. Mrs. _____

6. Dr. _____

7. Sun. _____

C. Write the abbreviations for the following.

8. Guyana Post Office _____

9. Guyana Power & Light _____

10. Limited _____

D. Circle the inflectional endings of the words below.

11. jumped

12. moves

13. churches

E. Choose the correct verb from the brackets to complete each sentence.

14. My cousins (visits, visit) us every weekend.

15. I (takes, take) good care of my books.

16. You (is, are) very good at drawing.

F. Write a suitable subject to complete each sentence.

17. _____ drives a sand truck.

18. _____ walk to work daily.

19. _____ was eating fish and chips last evening.

G. Read the text below, then edit it.

20. the men is working on the farm. They goes there every friday.
Sometimes they will go on Sundays. They walk with their hoe cutlass
rake and weeding machine. The men enjoys reaping their produce

