



English 1 (Home Language) – Grade 4

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet. Example:- If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:- 4. a b ~~c~~ d

Example 2:- 4. a ~~b~~ ~~c~~ d

Read the story about 'Curious Connie' below, and answer questions 1 – 12.

Curious Connie comes to stay

Mother came to the three children, as they worked out in the garden, and spoke to them.



"Joe! Beth! Frannie! I got a letter from an old friend. I'll read it to you."

Dear friend,
Please will you do something for me? I have not been well for some time, and the doctor says I must go away on a vacation. I cannot leave Connie to live here by herself, so would you please let her stay with you until I come back?
Your three children are good, and I feel that their friendship will be very good for my Connie, who is, I am afraid, rather spoilt!
Your old friend, Lizzie

The three children listened in silence. Then Beth spoke, "Oh, Mother! We've seen Connie once, and she was very selfish and spoilt - and so curious to poking her nose into everything! We'll soon tick Connie off if she starts any of her high and mighty ways here."
The other two giggled.

Did you know?

The English language is very complex. There are many types of words. Here are a few examples:

An adjective describes or changes a noun, which can be a person, place or thing.

An abstract noun is a noun you can't see.

A pronoun replaces a noun, e.g., he, she, it.

A verb is an action word, e.g., sing.

An adverb (like 'quickly') describes or changes a verb, e.g., He runs quickly.

A compound noun is made up of two nouns, e.g., football = foot + ball = football



A preposition describes the relationship of a noun or phrase to another word, e.g., at, on, with, against, over, across, etc. *The cow jumped 'over' the moon.*

A prefix is a part of a word placed before another word to change it, e.g., if you put the prefix 'un' before happy, it becomes 'unhappy' and changes the meaning.

A synonym is a word or phrase that can replace another word or phrase, and still have the same meaning.

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of a word.

1. Replace the underlined words with the correct answer.

'... as they worked out in the garden'.

- (a) did garden chores
- (b) practiced a play
- (c) did physical exercises
- (d) played



2. Connie is referred to as a rather spoilt child.

This means she

- (a) spoils everything.
- (b) gets what she wants.
- (c) spoils others.
- (d) accepts what she has.

3. Select the best word that explains the phrase.

'... poking her nose into everything!'

- (a) Interested.
- (b) Involved.
- (c) Selfish.
- (d) Inquisitive.



Look at the sentences below and match up the underlined words at (a) – (d) to their names at questions 4 – 7.

Connie (a) jumped off the (b) bus carrying a bag. Joe (c) politely took (d) it from her.

4. Which word is an adverb?
5. Which word is a pronoun?
6. Which word is a noun?
7. Which word is a verb?



8. Which one of these is not a full sentence?

- (a) The children went to meet the bus.
- (b) Coming around the corner
- (c) Connie was dressed for a party.
- (d) There it is!

Match up the words at (a) – (d) to questions 9 – 12.

- (a) Firm. (b) Vacation. (c) Breakfast. (d) Spoilt.

9. Which word can have a prefix added to it?
10. Which word is a compound noun?
11. Which word is a synonym for a 'holiday'?
12. Which word is an antonym for 'loose'?



Read the poem below to answer questions 13 – 15.

An elephant slept in his bunk
 And in his slumber his chest and trunk
 But he snored - how he snored
 All the other beasts were
 So his wife tied a knot in his trunk!



Did you know?

There are many types of poems - short 3-liner haiku poems; light-hearted, humorous limericks; story-telling narratives; epic poems telling of a hero's adventures or accomplishments; free verse poems which follow no rules etc.

It is such fun to try and compose your own poems.

13. What type of poem is this?

- (a) Narrative. (b) Haiku. (c) Epic. (d) Limerick.

14. What is the rhyming pattern?

- (a) aabba (b) aabbc (c) abcde (d) None of the above.

15. 'Bunk' in the poem refers to a

- (a) bench. (b) couch. (c) stretcher. (d) bed.

