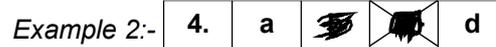
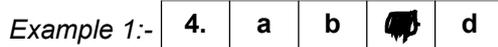




English 2 (First Additional Language) – Grade 4

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).



Read this passage below to answer questions 1 – 14.

Jenny loved animals, but she could not have one as she lived in a flat (apartment).

Each day on her way to school, she passed a row of houses with gardens. An old lady was a **resident** in one of these houses. She had a dog named Moy.



The old lady would let Jenny take the dog out for walks. The two soon became good friends. Moy would wag her tail, and bark happily when she spotted Jenny. Then one day, the old lady asked Jenny to come into the house for she had some sad news to tell her.

The old lady said that the **veterinarian** had told her that Moy was going **blind** and that there was nothing that could be done for her! She felt she wouldn't be able to cope with Moy and would have to get rid of her.

On hearing this news, tears started to roll down Jenny's cheeks. When she had an idea! Blind people have guide dogs to help them, so why can't people get blind dogs?

She spoke to her parents about her idea. She would go early in the morning and take Moy out. After school, she would collect Moy and take her for a walk. Afterwards, she would bring Moy home with her, then after **supper** she would take Moy back home to the old lady. They agreed to the idea.

Jenny then went to tell the old lady the good news.



1. What was Moy?
 - (a) A carrier.
 - (b) A neighbour.
 - (c) A pet dog.
 - (d) A pet cat.
2. The old lady said she could **not** keep Moy because the dog was
 - (a) too old.
 - (b) going blind.
 - (c) too vicious.
 - (d) too noisy.
3. Jenny's tears were tears of
 - (a) joy.
 - (b) sadness.
 - (c) excitement.
 - (d) shock.

4. Jenny's plan was to
 - (a) share Moy with the old lady.
 - (b) keep Moy all the time.
 - (c) send Moy far away.
 - (d) stop seeing Moy.
5. The plan was good for Moy because it meant that the dog would
 - (a) have two people to love her.
 - (b) stay outdoors all the time.
 - (c) not go blind.
 - (d) stay indoors.



6. **Who liked the idea?**
 (a) Only Jenny. (b) Only the old lady.
 (c) Everyone. (d) Jenny's parents.
7. **The word 'resident' means a**
 (a) visitor. (b) landlady.
 (c) student. (d) person who lives there.

Match the words at (a) – (d) in the sentence below to their correct names at questions 8 – 11.

The (a) old lady let (b) Jenny take (c) her dog for a (d) walk.

8. **Which word is an adjective?**
 9. **Which word is a pronoun?**
 10. **Which word is a proper noun?**
 11. **Which word is a noun?**



12. **A veterinarian is a/an**
 (a) doctor. (b) animal doctor.
 (c) nurse. (d) surgeon.



13. **Another word for 'supper' is**
 (a) lunch. (b) teatime.
 (c) breakfast. (d) dinner.
14. **The meaning of 'blind' is**
 (a) short vision. (b) short sighted.
 (c) not able to see at all. (d) impaired sight.

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., 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.



Read the poem 'The Dog' to answer questions 15 – 22.



The Dog
 There was a cute dog who played ball
 'till he'd chased he'd give it his all
 Then back he would trot
 To the ball throwing spot
 Whether spring, winter, summer or fall.



15. **This poem is a/an** one.
 (a) serious (b) enjoyable (c) story (d) sad
16. **In the poem, the dog was chasing a**
 (a) cat. (b) bird. (c) child. (d) ball.
17. **What type of word is 'cute'?**
 (a) A noun. (b) A verb. (c) An adjective. (d) A conjunction.
18. **The dog was**
 (a) a playful dog. (b) a lazy dog.
 (c) a guide dog. (d) an old dog.

