

Form 4 English Notes

GRAMMAR

Noun (*nauna*) is a word that refers to or names a person, place, animal or thing. Most nouns are **common nouns**.

Common Nouns is the name given to ordinary, everyday things without a special name of their own, such as kinds of people, a type of place, a type of animal or common household objects.

Example: People- teacher, girl Places- house, park Animal- dog, bird

Proper Nouns is the name of an actual person, place or organization. The names of all people, places, days, months, books, TV programs and movies are proper nouns.

Example: People- *Peter Jackson, John David* Places: *Hofoa, South Africa* Days- *Tuesday, Friday*
Movies- *'High School Musical 3', 'Big Fat Liar'*

Abstract Noun is a word for something that cannot actually be seen, heard, smell, felt or tasted. It indicates an idea, quality or state.

Example: Idea- *Justice* Quality- *beauty* State- *horrified*

Collective Nouns is a word that names a group of people, animal or things.

Examples: A **flock** of sheep A **bunch** of flowers A **crowd** of people A **pair** of shoes

Pronoun (*fetongi nauna*) is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns are used so that the noun does not have to be repeated.

Examples: **John** runs fast. **He** is a champion.

Relative Pronoun is one that helps to connect or relate one part of a sentence with another. Who, whom, whose, which, that, what, are all relative pronouns. 'Who' is used for people. 'Which' for animals, places and things. 'That' is for persons, animals, places and things.

Examples: The teacher **who** had red hair was very athletic.

The lion **which** lay in the corner had a sore paw.

The caves at Waitomo are a place **that** is a wonderful attraction.

Adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells you more about the noun. Adjectives are used to describe things, people, animal and places. (foi lea oku ne fakamatala'i e nauna)

Example: The **red** apple. The **angry** lion.

Comparative Adjective is used to compare two things. (ngae'aki ke fakahoa ha ongo me'a e ua)

Examples: a week can be **long**

a month can be **longer**

Superlative Adjective is used to compare more than two things. (ko ha fo’I lea oku ngaue’aki ke fakahoa ha me’a lahi ange he ua)

*Example: His jump was the **longest** of all the athletes.*

Verb is a word that tells what someone or something does. A verb is often called a doing word because it tells what action is being done. (veape pe koe lea ngaue)

*Examples: The marathon runner **passed** the hallway mark.*

*The lion **feasts** on the zebra.*

Verb Tense: The tense of a verb tells you when an action takes place. Tenses are described as present, past and future. A verb written in the present tense indicates that an action is taking place now. The past tense indicates an action has already happened, while the future tense indicates the action has not yet taken place, but it will happen later. (koe veape oku ne fakamatala’I e taimi ne fakahoko ai e ngaue koia)

*Example: Present Tense- I am **waiting** at the bus stop.*

*Past Tense- I **waited** at the bus stop.*

*Future Tense- I **will wait** at the bus stop.*

Adverbs tell us about the verb. They indicate how, when or where something has happened. (foi lea oku ne fakamatala’I e veape)

*Examples: He folded the paper **carefully**.*

*He came home **yesterday**.*

*He looked **everywhere**.*

Preposition shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. It can show where something is located in relation to another object.

*Example: The book was **on** the table.*

Conjunction is a word or short phrase used to join phrases, clauses or sentences to make a single longer sentences. Conjunction are usually found somewhere towards the middle of a sentence but they can also be used to start a sentence. (fehokotakinga lea)

Example: The owl went to sea. The pussy-cat went to sea.

*The owl **and** the pussy-cat went to sea.*