

ENGLISH

CLASS - III

PUNCTUATION

Date : _____

I am Kanika

My name is Kanika. I study in class 3. I always keep myself clean. I brush my teeth twice a day, once in the morning and once at night, before going to bed. This helps keep the germs away from my mouth. I bathe every morning. I wash my hair twice a week and oil my hair properly. During the hot summer months, I bathe twice because I sweat a lot. I always wear clean clothes. I also always wash my hands before and after meals. Every Saturday, I clip my finger nails and toe nails. Do you know who taught my to keep myself clean? My mother did.

I. Answer the following questions:

Why does Kanika brush her teeth twice a day?

Why does Kanika bathe twice a day during the summer months?



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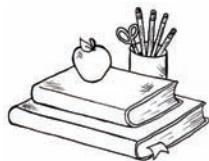
When does Kanika clip nails?

Who taught Kanika to keep herself clean?

II. Write true or false:

1. Kanika likes to keep herself clean. T/F
2. Kanikas father taught her to keep herself clean. T/F
3. During summer months, Kanika bathes twice a day. T/F
4. Kanika always washes her hands before and after meals. T/F
5. Kanika sweats a lot in the winter. T/F

III. From the passage write down words that begin with capital letters.



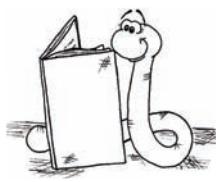
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- Capital letters are used to write.
 1. special names of people, animals, special days, and places
 2. names of days, months, countries, their people, languages and festivals
 3. titles of people like Mrs./Mr., titles of books and stories
 4. the letter I when alone
- every sentence begins with a capital letter.
- full stops sit at the end of a sentence.
- a Question Mark sits at the end of a sentence that asks a question?
- an Exclamation is sentence that shows strong feelings which starts with a capital letter and ends with an Exclamation Mark!
- common separate items in a list

What might you call out if the following happened? Write an exclamation from the box.

Ouch! Look out! How Lovely! Eeek! Yuck!

- a) A ball you throw is heading towards a group of children _____
- b) You sit on a prickly, thorny bush _____
- c) You find a big, black spider on your table_____
- d) You eat a bitter medicine _____
- e) You see a beautiful rose _____



Date : _____

Write 2 questions, 2 commands and 2 sentences using an exclamation mark:

Questions

1. _____

2. _____

Exclamatory Sentences

1. _____

2. _____

Commands

1. _____

2. _____



Date : _____

Fill in the blanks with the correct punctuation. You can use:

a full stop (.)

a question mark (?) or

an exclamation mark (!)

1. How are you _____
2. I love ice cream _____
3. I am in class three _____
4. I will explain everything to you _____
5. Wow _____ That is great _____
6. Do you know what time it is _____
7. I was shocked _____
8. Why is the sky blue _____
9. She screamed. I am over here _____
10. How can I cross the river _____
11. Oops _____ I dropped the glass _____
12. Can you help me _____
13. Do you enjoy reading books _____



Date : _____

BATS

Bats are mammals with wings. They sleep during the day. They eat fruits, other animals, fish and insects. Bats are not blind but most bats cannot see well. To fly, they make a sound and wait for its echo. One variety of bats, called Vampire bats, drink blood. That is because their throat is very small and cannot swallow solid food.

Understanding the paragraph.

Q1. Are bats blind?

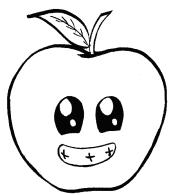
Q2. Is it true that all bats drink blood?

Q3. What do bats eat?

Note: Commas (,) have been used when answering the questions.

We use commas:

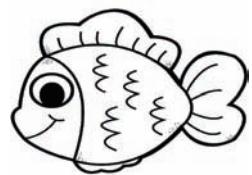
- to separate items in a list Eg-Bats eat fruit, other animals, fish and insects
- after a yes or no in a sentence Eg-No, but most bats do not see well
- where we pause in a sentence Eg-One variety of bats, called Vampire Bats, do not see well.



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Put the commas in the correct place in the given sentences

- I. Pink lavender and yellow are my favourite colours.
2. A human being needs food water air and sleep to stay healthy.
3. I like to eat samosas cackes chips and pizzas.
4. I am going to spend my holiday playing shopping reading and sleeping.
5. In my school bag I have books my tiffin a pencil box a dictionary and my colour pencils.
6. Yes I can solve my problems.
7. I like books about dinosaurs goblins mystery adventure and sports.
8. I usually am in school on Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and Friday.
9. There are swings slides merry-go rounds and sea-saws sea in the playground.
10. To plant trees dad dug up the ground put seeds watered the plant and pruned the leaves.
- II. The cake had pink creamy and tasty icing.
12. Our National Anthem Jana Gana Mana was written by Rabindranath Tagore.



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Rewrite these sentences putting in all the punctuation marks

will you come for the picnic to lodhi gardens

aditya ratul and akshit are best friends

please bring apples bananas and grapes from the shop

which book are you reading in school

i watched a cricket match on television last sunday

would you like to come to my house and play

this is my pet dog and i call him bruno.

what does your dog eat



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Paragraph Writing

A paragraph consists of a number of sentences revolving around one idea.



Clues: When do you plan to celebrate your birthday? Who are your invitees? How will you decorate the room? What will the cake be like? (Its shape and flavour) What food will you serve? What games do you plan to play? What return gifts will you give?

Use all the punctuation marks carefully.



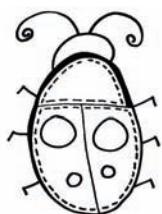
ARTICLES

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My mother makes fruit salad for me every day. She makes it in a big bowl. The bowl is yellow in colour with flowers made on it. She puts an orange, an apple, a pomegranate, a guava and two bananas in it. She then sprinkles some 'masala' on it. She also adds the juice of a lemon in the salad. I like to eat it with a fork. The fork is made of steel. Yesterday, I could not eat my salad because I had a stomach ache. My mother took me to a doctor. The doctor gave me an injection and a pill. The pill was bitter to taste. My mother got me back home. After that I slept for two hours. When I woke up I was feeling better. My mother checked with the doctor. He said that I could have fruits now.

I. Answer the following questions:

What all fruits did the mother put in the fruit salad?



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Why was the writer taken to the doctor by her mother?

What did the doctor do to make her feel better?

II. Make sentences:

bitter _____

pain _____

sprinkle _____

stomach _____



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Write words that follow 'a'

a _____ a _____ a _____

a _____ a _____ a _____

These words begin with a consonant letter.

All the other letters are vowels. Eg: a e i o u

Circle the letters with the vowel sounds.

s	j	i	k	l
e	t	m	c	h
b	r	d	z	u
w	a	f	y	n
q	v	p	o	g

The letters that are not circled have a _____ sound

Add the missing vowels to complete these words.

s__ v__ n _____

r__ n__ g _____



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h__rs _____

c__rr__t _____

n___r _____

c__m__l _____

We need to listen to the sound of a letter.

- We write a before a word that begins with a _____ sound.
Give examples:

a _____ a_____

- We write an before a word that begins with a _____ sound.

an _____ an _____

- But some letters are confusing! For example:

I) uniform

U is a _____ But it has a _____ sound.

So we write _____ uniform



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2) honest

H is a _____. But it is silent and we can hear a _____ sound at the beginning of the word.

So we write _____ honest person

WHEN DO WE USE 'the' ?

The is used:

- when we talk about a particular person or thing.
Example: the naughty boy, the big house
- with names of rivers, oceans and mountain ranges.
Example: the Yamuna, the Himalayas
- when we talk about sacred books or newspapers.
Example: the Bible, the Gita, the Indian Express
- when we mention directions.
Example: the East, the North-West
- when we talk about people of different countries.
Example: the Indians, the French

a, an and the are called ARTICLES



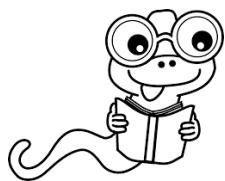
Date : _____

I. Write 'a' or 'an' in the blanks.

1. _____ dozen eggs
2. _____ ocean liner
3. _____ endangered animals
4. _____ paper bag
5. _____ mysterious house
6. _____ incomplete story
7. _____ nice dress
8. _____ angry cat
9. _____ strange animal
10. _____ untidy room

II. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the:

1. This house is very nice. Has it got _____ garden?
2. Its a beautiful day. Lets sit in _____ garden.
3. I like living in this house but it is a pity that _____ garden is so small.



4. She has _____ Indian name but in fact she is from Nepal.
5. What is _____ name of that man we met yesterday?
6. Our train was delayed. We had to wait at _____ station for 3 hours.
7. Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to _____ station?
8. My friend lives in _____ old house by _____ river.
9. Would you like to eat _____ apple?
10. There is _____ apple tree, _____ orange tree, _____ banana tree and _____ lemon tree in our garden.
11. I chopped _____ onion, _____ radish, _____ carrot and _____ eggplant for the dish.
12. We saw _____ zebra, _____ elephant, _____ ape and _____ giraffe in the zoo.
13. Some birds we saw were _____ ostrich, _____ emu, _____ robin and _____ eagle.
14. There is _____ oak tree, _____ elm tree, _____ maple tree and _____ ash tree growing in the forest.
15. One day _____ man heard _____ beautiful voice calling out to him from _____ old house.



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III. Complete these sentences in your own words. You must include the article given in the brackets.

(the) Did you see _____

(an) In the jungle, I saw _____

(a) The boys found _____

IV. Rewrite the sentences using a, an or the wherever necessary:

1. Would you like apple?

2. How often do you go to dentist?

3. Could you close door, please?



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4. I am sorry, I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake.

5. Excuse me, where is bus station, please?

6. There were no chairs, so we had to sit on floor.

7. I have got problem, can you help me?

8. I have stomach ache.

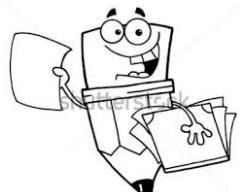
9. Could you please lend me pencil and eraser?

10. I saw ox and bull ploughing field.



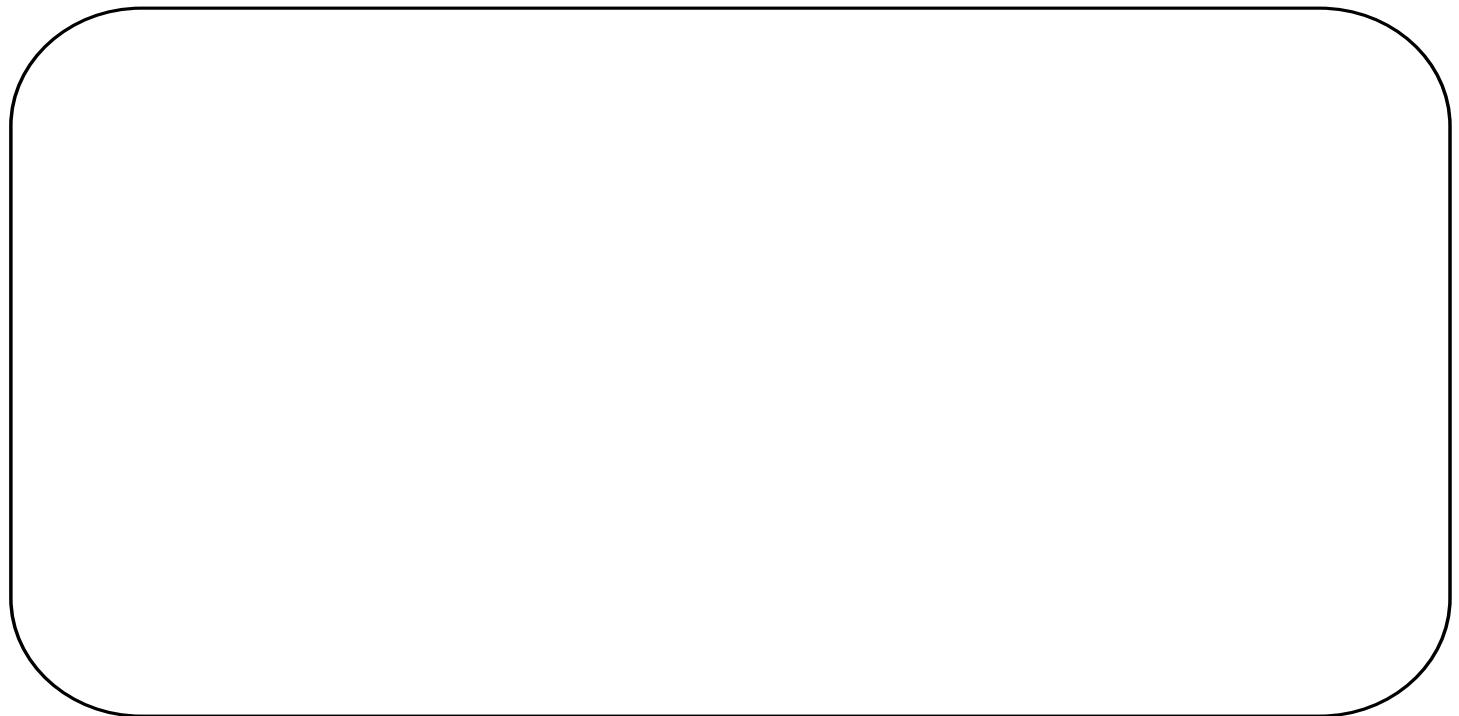
V. Complete these paragraphs by adding a, an or the in the blanks.

- I. One day _____ man was walking along _____ street. _____ man was wearing _____ orange shirt, _____ green hat and _____ tie which had black and gold stripes. He had _____ multi coloured umbrella with him. He walked into _____ Super Mart and _____ lady who saw him was amused. _____ lady began to laugh at him. Old man said she was _____ rude person and he told her that he was going to _____ fancy dress party. He told her that _____ umbrella is _____ useful thing to carry.
2. There is _____ boy in my brother's class who is _____ best footballer in _____ school. He is _____ very good cricketer too but not very popular because he has _____ bad temper. One day he threw _____ cricket ball through _____ open door and broke _____ old vase. He was _____ honest boy and when _____ teacher asked him, he admitted that he had broken it.



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Draw a fruit basket. Write the names of the fruits and describe them.





CLASS - III

NOUNS

SUPER HERO RAVI

On Friday, Ravi had to go to his friend, Manavi's costume party. He put on his mask. He flapped his cape in front of the mirror. "This is the best costume!" he thought.

He skipped down the stairs. "Here I come to rescue you!" he shouted.
"I am a super hero!"

"Ravi" said mom. I need you to look after Alia at the party. Ravi looked at his little sister. "But mom, super heroes don't have little sisters."

"Well!" said mother. " This super hero has a sister and I am not sure what her costume will be."

Ravi thought for a while. He got an idea. He found his baby sheet and put it around Alias shouldere.

At the party, Superhero Ravi and his little sister Supergirl Alia won the first prize.

Answer these questions:

- I. Why was Ravi dressed like a super hero?



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2. Name the four characters in this story.

3. What did Ravi put on Alia when he dressed her up as Supergirl?

Circle the correct answer

1. Where does the story take place?

- (a) at Manavi's party
- (b) before the party
- (c) after the party
- (d) at Ravi's house

2. What was Ravi supposed to do at the party?

- (a) fly in the air
- (b) help make the food
- (c) look after his little sister
- (d) clean up



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Which word in the story means

moved up and down _____

save _____

a piece of cloth sometimes used by kings _____

Names of people, places, animals and things are called Naming Words or Nouns.

Special names of people, places, animals, days of the week, months of the year, mountains, titles of books etc are called

PROPER NOUNS.

They always begin with a capital letter.

Underline the naming words in the sentences:

1. A man walks to the park.
2. A mother played with her baby.
3. She ate an apple.
4. The girl skipped to school.
5. The chair was brown in colour.
6. I rode my bicycle to the library.



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7. Amar is eating a peach.
8. Sameer flew a kite in the park.
9. The clock was broken.
10. Six dogs ran across the road.

Complete these word pairs by adding a noun beginning with the same letter.

broken _____

slippery _____

rough _____

happy _____

fresh _____

huge _____

dirty _____

sleepy _____

heavy _____

creamy _____



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PROPER NOUNS

Write an answer for each question:

1. What is your favourite day of the week?

2. What is your favourite month of the year?

3. Which country would you like to visit?

4. What is the name of your English teacher?

5. What is the name of your school?

6. What are the names of three students in your class?

7. What is the capital of India?

8. What is the name of your P.E. teacher?

9. In which city is the Taj Mahal?



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Locate the proper nouns. Circle all the letters that need to begin with a capital and write it on top, using a colour pencil.

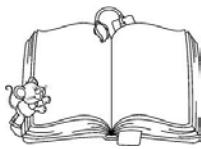
1. many cricketers come to play in india during december and january.
2. peru is located in south america.
3. sahil's favourite character is willy wonka.
4. i can speak two languages, but I can't speak french.
5. sheena left her home in india to live in australia. She lives in melbourne.
6. did you know that mr. sharma is a policeman?
7. as you sail into new york, you will see the statue of liberty.
8. oxford university is one of the oldest universities in the world.
9. the soccer team called red dragons flew to germany to play.
10. this saturday is my birthday.



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Write these proper nouns. Don't forget to begin them with a capital letter.

1. a girl's name beginning with t _____
2. a state's name beginning with p _____
3. a famous monument _____
4. an Indian river _____
5. a market place _____
6. a month beginning with j _____
7. a day beginning with t _____
8. the name of a pet _____
9. a festival _____
10. a continent beginning with a _____



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COMMON NOUNS

Common Nouns are names of common things: one of many. They begin with a small letter.

Underline the common nouns in these sentences.

1. There are knives, forks and spoons on the table.
2. A fly and a moth are caught in the web.
3. My brother is riding his skateboard.
4. The farmer has taken the bull to plough the field.
5. The cat ran up the tree because it was being chased by a dog.
6. Ashish played his guitar and Rohan played the drums.
7. Sonam found a lizard under a log of wood.
8. The brave prince saved the princess from the lion.
9. Mary had a lamb which followed her to school.
10. Red Riding Hood carried the fruits in a basket for her granny.



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Add a common noun to the sentences using the words in the brackets:

1. An _____ is the biggest creature on land. (animal)
2. I opened the box and found a _____ (thing)
3. A _____ flies an aeroplane and a _____ looks of the sick people. (people)
4. People go to a _____ to watch movies. (place)

All the common nouns in this grid have only three letters. Find the nouns and write them on the lines given below.

c	a	r	h	a	t
b	b	a	l	e	f
u	o	r	o	a	o
s	x	m	g	r	x
i	c	e	k	e	n



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Fill in the blanks with common nouns.

1. A baby dog is called a _____.
2. Carrots, beans, peas and cabbage are all _____.
3. A small river is called a _____.
4. A small river is called a _____.
5. Drops of water that fall from the sky are called _____.
6. I enjoy watching sports like _____ and _____.
7. Juice, water and soup are all _____.
8. Trees give us _____ and _____.
9. As it was so cold I decided to wear a _____.
10. An _____ is a type of fruit.
11. A book of maps is called an _____.



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NOUNS HAVE NUMBER

Let us recap what we learnt in class 2:

Singular means _____

Plural means _____

Add -s to each of the following words to change it to many:

1. cow -	5. pencil -	9. garden -
2. bird -	6. snake -	10. biscuit -
3. drum -	7. flower -	11. crayon -
4. chair -	8. salad -	12. sleeve -

Words ending in x/s/ch/sh and ss. Add -es to change it to many:

1. box -	5. lunch -	9. kiss -
2. glass -	6. dress -	10. church -
3. bush -	7. bus -	11. match -
4. brush -	8. dish -	12. class -



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Change the 'y' to 'i' and add -es to change it to many:

1. fly -	5. pony -	9. poppy -
2. baby -	6. cherry -	10. lily -
3. story -	7. daisy -	11. lorry -
4. lady -	8. berry -	12. dummy -

Change the 'f' to 'v' and add -es or s to form the plural.

1. shelf -	5. calf -	9. thief -
2. loaf -	6. elf -	10. life -
3. leaf -	7. scarf -	11. wife -
4. half -	8. wolf -	12. knife -

Write the plural for each of the following words.

1. man _____ 5. mouse _____
2. woman _____ 6. goose _____
3. foot _____ 7. sheep _____
4. child _____ 8. tooth _____

Some words are used only in the plural form like:
scissors, trousers, spectacles, jeans, shorts etc.



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Rewrite each sentence changing the words in the brackets to plural:

1. The (boy) slept on the (couch).

2. We put the (glass) on the (shelf).

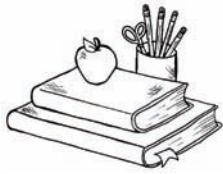
3. Place the (cherry) in the (box).

4. (Daisy), (lily) and (poppy) are types of (flower).

5. The (lady) were wearing pink (dress).

6. The (wife) cut the (loaf) of bread into (half).

7. The (girl) picked many (leaf) to feed the silk (worm).



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Change these sentences from singular to plural by changing the underlined words:

Remember: a/an will change to the. his/her changes to their

Some other changes: he/she changes to they

was changes to were, is changes to are:

this changes to these, that changes to those.

1. A wolf killed a sheep.

2. The child followed the woman.

3. A fly was sitting on a leaf.

4. The boy is eating a patty and a sandwich.

5. The lady took a hanky from her bag.



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6. Place a knife and a fork next to the plate.

7. An ox lives on a farm.

Now, change from plural to singular.

1. The loaves of bread are on the shelves.

2. The babies screamed when they saw the mice.

3. The children washed their feet.

4. These torches need batteries.

5. The women were stitching dresses for the ladies.



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COLLECTIVE NOUNS

When a noun tells us about a **group** of things we call it collective noun.

students, people, men, players, thieves

Example: a flock of birds, an **army** of soldiers

1. A large group of _____ is called a crowd.
2. A large group of _____ is called a team.
3. A large group of _____ is called a class.
4. A large group of _____ is called a gang.
5. A large group of _____ is called a band.

Complete these phrases from the words in the box

gaggle	pack	herd	bouquet	pride	pile	team	bunch
orchard	crew	fleet	litter	shoal	swarm	suite	troop
cloud	colony	convoy	bundle	mob	army		

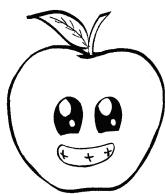
1. a _____ of sticks
2. a _____ of flowers
3. a _____ of noisy people
4. a _____ of cards or wolves
5. a _____ of keys, grapes, flowers or bananas
6. a _____ of cattle



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7. a _____ of sailors
8. a _____ of ships or cars
9. a _____ of cricketers
10. a _____ of pups
11. a _____ of rooms
12. a _____ of papers or books
13. a _____ of fish
14. a _____ of flies
15. a _____ of trucks
16. a _____ of bees
17. a _____ of geese
18. a _____ of lions
19. an _____ of frogs or soldiers
20. a _____ of rabbits
21. a _____ of monkeys

Draw any of the above. Remember to make a large numbers.



Always label your illustration.

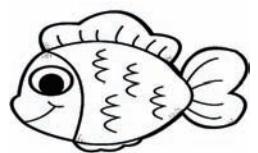
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MYSELF

Write a paragraph about yourself

These might help you

- What are the three things that you are good at?
 - What do you like most about your family?
 - What do your friends like about you?
 - What do you think you can do better than anyone else your age?



PRONOUNS

DOLPHINS

Dolphins are marine mammals that are related to whales and porpoises. A marine mammal is one that lives in water.

Dolphins are found all over the world's oceans, rivers and marshes. Dolphins are carnivores (meat-eaters) and feed on fish, squid and other marine life. They often swim together in groups called pods. They are thought to have powerful eyesight and hearing, but do not have a sense of smell. Dolphins come in different sizes. Some are smaller than the average person, but others, such as the Orca, can be 30 feet long, or more than five times as big as an average person. Dolphins are thought to be very intelligent and communicate with each other using clicking sound and whistling. All dolphins are powerful swimmers. Have you ever seen a dolphin? Groups of dolphins can often be seen bobbing in and out of waves close to the shoreline.

I. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blanks:



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7. They often swim together in groups called pods. Who is the they referred to?

Words that take the place of nouns like they took the place dolphins are called pronouns.

Some commonly used pronouns are

he, she, it, we, they, me you, him, her, it, us you, your mine, their, them, ourselves, yourself, theirs, its, his, ours

I. Circle the pronoun that replaces the noun or nouns

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| (a) Mike | he | you | them |
| (b) Raj and Somesh | them | I | it |
| (c) Ada and me | us | he | him |
| (d) Anil and Abdul | me | they | it |
| (e) mouse | it | me | they |
| (f) Veena and I | he | they | we |



II. Circle the correct pronoun

- (a) The birds flew away when I scared (them, those).
- (b) That belongs to Raj, please give it back to (him, he).
- (c) Are you going to come back with (, me)?
- (d) Did (us, you) get the milk?
- (e) Mary can't come because (her, she) is ill.
- (f) Do you think (they, them) will help (we, us)?

III. Add a pronoun in each blank keeping in mind the underlined pronoun.

- (a) These are my books

These books belong to _____.

These books belong to _____.

These books are _____.

- (b) Does the piano belong to her?

Is the piano _____?

That is _____ piano.

- (c) We own these cups.

These cups belong to _____.

These cups are _____.



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(d) The new house belongs to Rohan and Rina.

That house belongs to _____.

The new house is _____.

(e) This is your doll.

The doll belongs to _____.

The doll is _____.

(f) Dhruv owns these toys.

These are _____ toys.

These toys belong to _____.

These toys are _____.

IV. Complete this conversation with the correct pronoun.

Teacher: Why are _____ late, Reeta?

Reeta: _____ mother is ill.

Teacher: What happened to _____?

Reeta: _____ has viral fever.

Teacher: Did _____ consult a good doctor?

Reeta: Not yet, _____ doctor is out of town.



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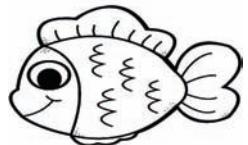
I or Me

Name yourself last when you are talking about another person and yourself.

- Eg. (i) Rohit and I play football.
(ii) The teacher and I worked together.
(iii) Do you want to play with Rohit and me?
(iv) Seema sits at the same table as me.

V. Write I and me in each blank

- 1) _____ went to the zoo with my family.
- 2) My sister and _____ enjoyed watching the monkeys.
- 3) My mother and _____ liked watching the elephants.
- 4) Our parents gave Ritu and _____ a bag of popcorn.
- 5) My sister gave _____ half of her sandwich.
- 6) Susan asked Raj and _____ to visit.
- 7) Bill and _____ are going to the party.
- 8) Aunty Suman sent gifts to Veena and _____.
- 9) Would you like to come to the pool with _____?
- 10) I am sure that Dhruv and _____ are happy.



VI. Circle the correct pronoun in the brackets.

- 1) My / Me) mother took (I / me) to the market.
- 2) (Us / Our) parents gave (us / we) gifts last month.
- 3) Rahul is going to school with (they / them).
- 4) Mrs. Sharma is walking to the market with (she / her) bag.
- 5) The postman delivered the letter to (it / him).
- 6) (He / His) father bought (him / his) a new bicycle.
- 7) Mr. Kumar is waiting outside. Ask (he / him) to come in.
- 8) Suma is giving (they / them) a birthday party.
- 9) (She / Her) read out (she / her) poem to (they / them).
- 10) (I / Me) want (me / my) pencil back. It is (me / my / mine).

Date : _____

VII. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

- 1) Mother Teresa was a noble lady. _____ helped millions of people.
- 2) Sahil and Meera are good students. _____ are in the library.
- 3) Peacock is _____ national bird. _____ has beautiful feathers.
- 4) Pooja and I are going to the park. _____ are meeting _____ friends there.
- 5) I have two cats, _____ have a dog too.
- 6) These toys are very nice but _____ are expensive.
- 7) My brother lives in Mumbai. _____ owns a book shop.
- 8) Your feet are very dirty. _____ must wash them before _____ get into _____ bed.



VIII. Which pronoun will you use in place of the underlined words?

- 1) The lady said that the lady (_____) was going home.
- 2) When the dog stopped barking, the dog (_____) went back to the dogs (_____) kennel.
- 3) The teacher told Shalini that the teacher (_____) wanted Shalini (_____) to work hard.
- 4) The puppies whimpered when the puppies (_____) were hungry.
- 5) Tom's father asked Tom (_____) to fetch him a glass of water.
- 6) My sister and I went to the bakery because my sister and I (_____) wanted to buy some cookies.
- 7) Ashoka was a great king. Ashoka (_____) fought the battle of Kalinga.



Date : _____

- 8) Where is Ashray? Call Ashray (_____) at once.
- 9) The girls are in the hall. The girls (_____) are dancing.
Students are watching the girls (_____)
- 10) Seema and I saw a snake. Seema and I (_____) starting screaming.
- 11) I bought a book. The book (_____) is very interesting.
- 12) Anu and Tarun are sister and brother. Anu (_____) is tall, but Tarun (_____) is short. Anu and Tarun (_____) study in the same school.

IX. Answer these questions. Use these pronouns in your answers.

She	We	They	I	My	It
-----	----	------	---	----	----

- 1) What school do you go to?

- 2) When is your birthday?



Date : _____

3) What do you and your friends like to do in your free time?

4) What does your mother do for you?

5) What food do your friends like?

6) What is an axe used for?

X. Write the correct pronoun to complete these sentences.

1) This dog belongs to him. This dog is _____.

2) This dress belongs to Nidhi. This dress is _____.

3) This cup belongs to me. This cup is _____.

4) We must do this work. This work is _____.

5) The horses belong to them. The horses are _____.

6) This bag belongs to you. This bag is _____.



XI. The pronouns are underlined. Which nouns do they replace?

- 1) Rahul has a pet bird. He (_____) keeps it (_____) room.
- 2) The policemen chased the thieves. They (_____) caught them (_____).
- 3) Sanna bought a new hat. She (_____) wore it (_____) today.
- 4) Nikhil and I (_____) saw two kittens. We (_____) petted them (_____).
- 5) The boys bought some apples. They (_____) ate them (_____).
- 6) Pooja and Uday own dog. They (_____) invited me (_____) to play with it (_____).
- 7) Manya and Rohan visited their uncle. He (_____) was happy to see them (_____).



ADJECTIVES

LET US DESCRIBE

Read what Priya has written. Is it NICE? She uses nice all the time.

It was a nice day. I wanted to have a nice time. I wore nice clothes after a nice bath. Then I put on my nice shoes, brushed my hair nicely and went off for a nice walk in the park.

The park was full of nice people, nice trees and nice flowers.

It would be nice to meet some of my nice friends, I thought. We can have a nice time telling nice ghost stories.

I saw a nice bench under a nice tree. So I sat on it. I waited and wished for my friends to come.

Sana and Arya came after ten minutes. They looked nice. Sona told us about her nice day. We enjoyed our selves.



Date : _____

Use words from the box and help Priya make the story more interesting by replacing the word 'nice'.

good, pleasant, terrible, wonderful, comfortable, shady, friendly
scary, well dressed, beautiful, healthy, smart, refreshing, brisk
enjoyable, exciting, neat, clean, long, tall, great, sunny, interesting



Date : _____

All the words that replaced the word 'nice' describe a naming word or noun.

These words are called Describing words or Adjectives.

Adjectives may be

- **shape words** like square, round, circular etc

Example: _____

- **size words** like huge, tiny tall etc

Example: _____

- **colour words** like pink, lilac, golcen etc

Example: _____

- **number words** like three, many, some, first etc

Example: _____

- show **feelings** like happy, cheerful, scared, puzzled etc

Example: _____

- **taste** words like sour sweet

Example: _____

- **material things** are like woode, silken

Example: _____



Date : _____

I. Circle the adjectives in the these sentences.

1. The first person standing in the line was a strange man.
2. The brown monkey has a long tail.
3. The young lady sat down on the soft, green cushion.
4. Her new dress was blue and white in colour.
5. The busy bee flew to the bright and big flowers.
6. The dishonest shopkeeper sold rotten and dry vegetables.
7. The tired travellers reached the deep, broad river.
8. He stacked seven plates on the round table.

II. Write a noun for each of these adjectives.

a silly _____ an ugly _____

a blue _____ a cunning _____

a sharp _____ a wonderful _____



Date : _____

III. Circle all the adjectives in this passage about the Fire Fighting Crew.

The crew wears tight masks and carries big tanks filled with air. This protects them from breathing in smoky air. Their red clothes are made of a strong material that does not burn easily. They wear heavy boots, thick gloves and sturdy helmets. They carry sharp tools like axes and saws. The men and women who fight forest fires must be strong, brave and smart.

IV. Choose the right adjective to complete the sentences.

Popular wise inquisitive intelligent shy strict greedy

1. Tara did well in her test. She is an _____ girl.
2. Tanmay asks a lot of questions. He is an _____ boy.
3. Shalini comes up with great ideas. She is a _____ girl.
4. Ishan has many friends. He is a _____ boy.
5. Some people always want more. They are being _____.
6. My teacher does not allow us to talk. She is very _____.
7. My brother does not talk much. He is a _____ boy.



Date : _____

V. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

1. A _____ dog chased a _____ boy.
2. It was a _____ day when we went to the _____ forest.
3. A starfish has _____ legs.
4. A teacher should be _____ and _____.
5. The grass was _____ and _____.
6. My best friend is _____ and _____.
7. Sunday is the _____ day of the week.
8. The book was _____ and _____.

VI. Circle the nouns and underline the adjectives.

1. Beautiful, red roses grew in the pretty garden.
2. The young child saw his fair face in the clear water.
3. The pure, white lily floated in the small pond.
4. The prickly old hedgehog rolled into a ball.
5. Strong winds shook the tall trees.
6. The shrill sound of the magical trumpet echoed in the deep valley.



Date : _____

7. Thick clouds of black smoke poured out of the green chimney.
8. Ashoka was a good man and a noble king.
9. The strange man was wearing a pointed and striped hat.
10. He bought four sandwiches from the second shop.
11. Roald Dahl the famous writer has written thrilling stories.

VII. Underline the adjectives in this story.

One sunny morning, a little girl was woken up by a cheerful song.

She hurried to the big window to see who the happy singer was.

There on the top branch of the cherry tree sat a proud blackbird.

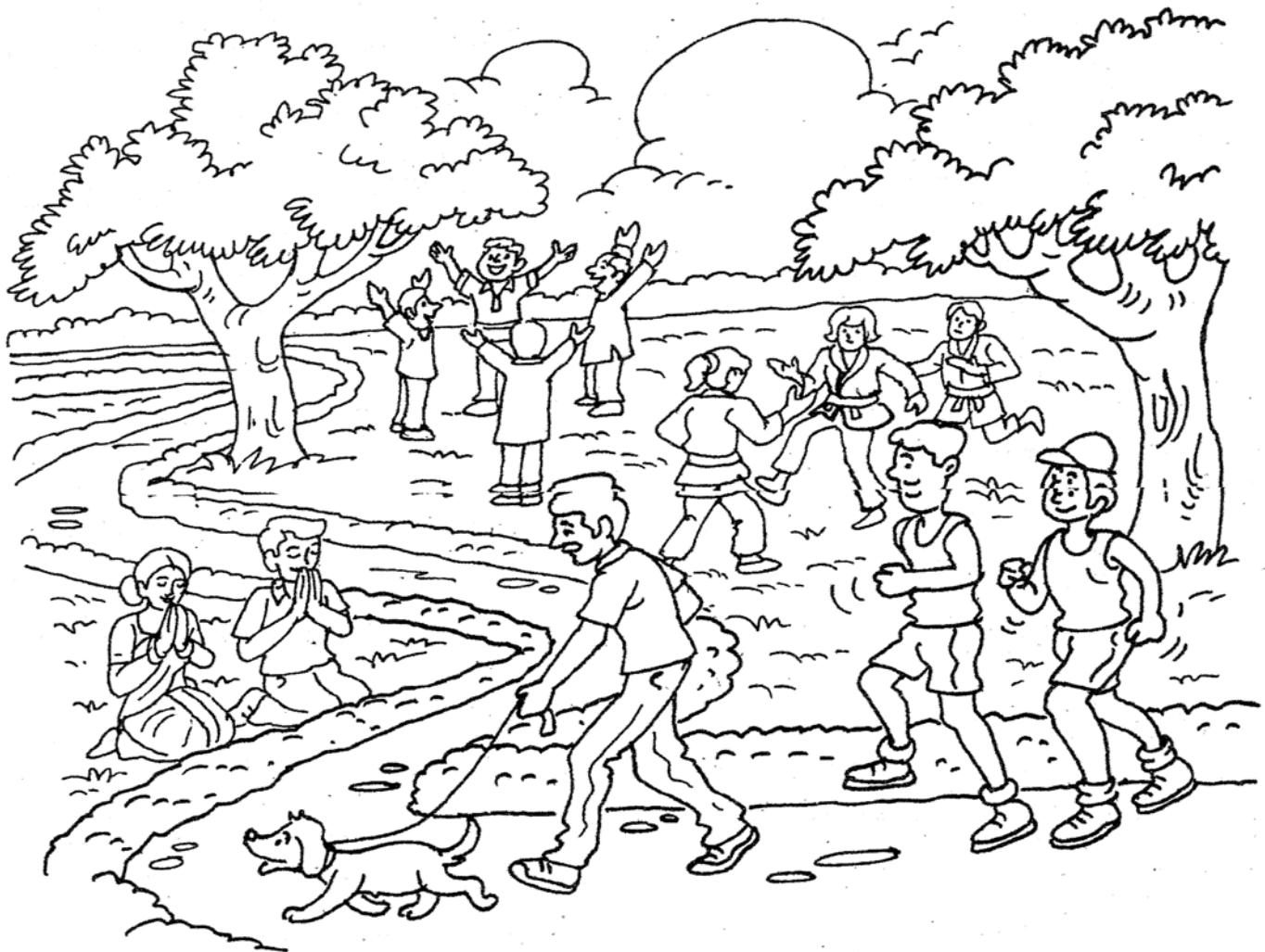
His black, silken coat and bright, orange beak sparkled in the

pleasant sunshine as he filled the clean air with his lovely sound.



Date : _____

Think and Write:



Think and Discuss:

1. What are the girls and boys doing?
2. What is the man with the dog doing?
3. Is the air fresh? What does that do for us?
4. Is the park clean?
5. Do you go to the park? Why?



Date : _____

Write a paragraph describing the picture.



VERBS

Date : _____

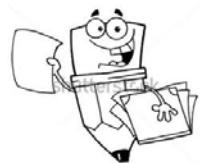
The elephant is the largest land mammal in the world. It is also the only mammal that cannot jump. Elephants have the largest brains in the animal kingdom. They can live as long as eighty years! Elephants spend about 16 hours a day eating. They cannot survive more than 24 hours without drinking water. That's why elephants are never too far from a water source. Water is also essential for bathing. Elephants are good swimmers and immerse themselves completely when they find a deep watering hole. Elephants use their trunk like a snorkel to breathe in deep water.

By covering their body with dirt, elephants protect themselves against insect bites. An elephant can carry upto 8 litres of water in it's trunk. Elephants use their trunks to smell better (an elephant can smell water 6 kilometers away). They use their trunk to sense the size, shape and temperature of an object, to lift food and suck up water. It can also be used to chase away flies.

Elephants are social creatures and live in herds. They sometimes hug by wrapping their trunks together. They also use it to greet or show affection.

Elephants cry, play, have incredible memories, and laugh. Elephants are highly sensitive and caring animals. If a baby elephant complains, the entire family will rumble and go over to take care of it.

Elephants prefer one tusk to the other, just as people are either left or right-handed. Tusks are for defence, digging for water, and lifting things.



Date : _____

I. Answer the following questions:

What part of the elephant's body helps it to breathe underwater?

Write what all an elephant can do with its trunk.

What all can an elephant do with its tusk?

Why are elephants called social creatures?

How do elephants hug?



Date : _____

II. Find the meanings of the following words:

mammal _____

essential _____

immerse _____

snorkel _____

III. Frame sentences with:

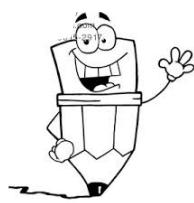
essential _____

social _____

breathe _____

defence _____

swimmers _____

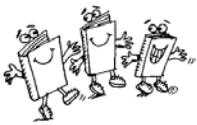


Date : _____

IV. Circle all the words that show action. Write them below

We play lots of games in the park. My favourite is football. We kick the ball and run around on the field. I like to throw the ball and try to catch it. I do my best to catch the ball and pass it to my teammates. Sometimes I succeed and sometimes I don't. We enjoy ourselves every time.

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.



Date : _____

The words that show what people and things are doing, saying and thinking are called VERBS

Example:

1. run, work, read DOING VERBS
2. talk, said, laugh, tell.... SAYING VERBS
3. wonder, believe, think, dream.... THINKING VERBS

We also have HELPER VERBS. The verbs help other verbs

Example:

1. He has done his work.

Has - helper verb

Done - other verb

2. She is eating an apple.

Is - helper verb

Eating - other verb

A list of helper verbs

is	are	was	were	shall	will	should	can
could	would	be	become	has	had		
Have	being		may	am	have	been	



V. Circle the verbs in the sentences below:

1. Aditya mows the lawn every other week for the neighbors.
2. Amulya used a flashlight to read in her tent.
3. The winner of the track race won a trophy.
4. Grandma blew out the candles and made a wish.
5. The tickets cost too much money.
6. We were careful when we drove in the fog.
7. My brother packed his suitcase for the trip.
8. I sharpened the pencil before I took the test.
9. The dancer twirls on her toes.
10. The farmer planted wheat in the field.

VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs:

1. Sonam _____ the button on the computer.
2. The wild dog _____ on the man.
3. I _____ eggs for breakfast.
4. The phone _____ and she _____ it.



Date : _____

5. The teacher _____ the children in the class.
6. We _____ the bus tickets.
7. Maya _____ a letter and _____ it.
8. The boy _____ the bell and the children
_____ out of their classes.
9. Frogs _____ into the pond.
10. I _____ my birthday yesrer day.

VII. Circle the verbs in the paragraph:

Rohan walked into the shop. He searched for the footwear section. He liked a brown pair of shoes. He paid for the shoes. His friend, Ishan saw him. He walked over to him. They chatted for a while. Then, Rohan checked his watch. He shouted goodbye and rushed out of the shop. He caught the next bus. He hopped off the bus at his stop. He jogged home. He just made it in time for lunch. His mother served hot lunch.



Date : _____

**VIII. In each of these sentences, write a noun in the first blank
and a verb in the second blank:**

1. A gardener uses a _____ to _____ the soil.
2. A tailor uses a _____ to _____ a shirt.
3. We use a _____ to butter on toast.
4. A carpenter uses a _____ to _____ wood.
5. I use a _____ to _____ information.
6. We use a _____ to _____ the floor.
7. Mother uses an _____ to _____ a cake.

IX. Fill in the blanks with is, are, was or were.

1. Monkeys _____ swinging on the tree.
2. Malaysia _____ in Asia.
3. The Japanese _____ hardworking people.
4. He _____ reading a scary story yesterday
5. The gypsies _____ dancing at the fair.
6. Our team _____ very goods.



Date : _____

X. Fill in the blanks with has, have or had:

1. Mangoes _____ one seed.
2. An insect _____ six legs.
3. I _____ only five teeth on my first birthday.
4. Leena _____ bought a new dress.
5. They _____ left by the time we arrived.
6. My sister and I _____ big eyes.

XI. Write these sentences in plural form. Watch how the verbs change!

Example: The bird sings. The birds sing.

1. The snake slithers. _____
2. The elephant plays in water. _____
3. She walks to school. _____
4. The lion roars in the forest. _____

5. The door is open. _____
6. The boy has eaten his lunch. _____



Date : _____

XII. Underline the names of people (nouns) and then circle what they are doing (verbs).

1. The farmer planted the seeds.
2. The rider raced up the hill.
3. The chef cut the vegetables.
4. The tourists visited the museum.
5. Heena ma'am teaches us
6. Children swam and skated today.
7. The chef served a delicious meal.
8. The lady announced the names of the winners.
9. The king agreed to help the poor man.
10. The witch stirred the magic potion.

XIII. Circle the verbs and underline the helper verbs.

1. They are watching a show.
2. The snow flakes were falling on our faces.
3. The king has entered the palace gates.
4. The baby was crawling all over the floor.
5. We shall go out for dinner tonight.
6. I am reading a funny story.



XIV. Fill in the blanks with saying verbs:

1. Did you _____ your mother if you could play?
2. I can't hear you. What did you _____ ?
3. I will _____ to you on the phone later.
4. The teacher _____ the story in class.
5. Rohan _____ when he got hurt.
6. I heard someone _____ for help.
7. My friend _____ me a scary story.
8. She _____ in my ear.



Date : _____

Some Interesting Verbs

munched

nibbled

waddled

lumbered

lapped

whistled

crunched

streamed

XV. Complete these sentences using the above verbs:

1. The rabbit _____ the cabbage.
2. The elephant _____ along the path.
3. The dog _____ the bone.
4. The ducks _____ across the yard.
5. Sunshine _____ in through the window.
6. The cat _____ up the milk.
7. The wind _____ through the keyhole.
8. The boy _____ the biscuit.



XVI. Complete the sentences using do, does or did:

1. What _____ you do every day?
2. Where _____ she go yesterday?
3. Why _____ she go to play hockey everyday?
4. Whom _____ you send a letter to yesterday?
5. When _____ they come to school next?
6. Whom _____ you usually help?
7. Whose book _____ you take yesterday?
8. What time _____ she usually come home?
9. What time _____ she usually come home?
10. What book _____ he read very day?
11. Where _____ you often go in the evening?
12. Where _____ they come from 2 years ago?



Date : _____

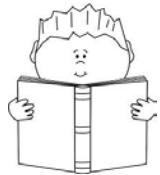
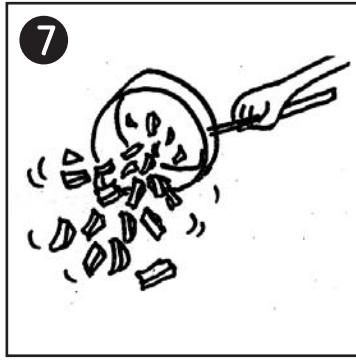
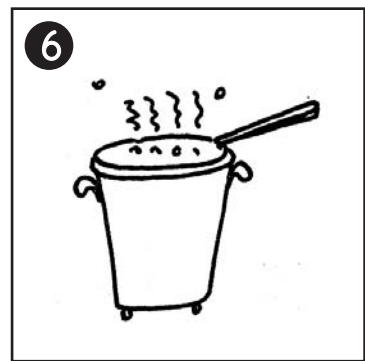
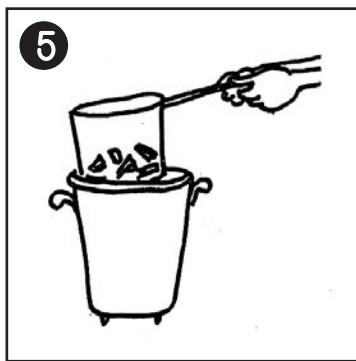
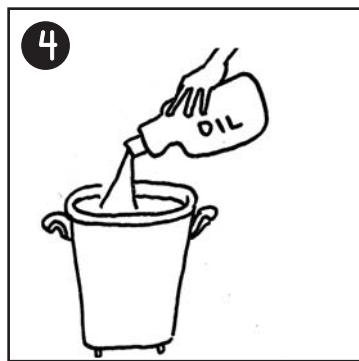
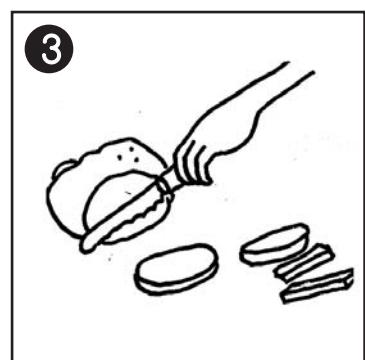
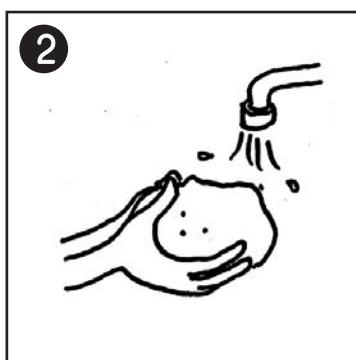
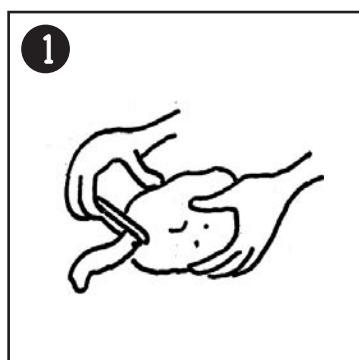
SEQUENCING-WRITING INSTRUCTIONS (Verbs)

Look at the pictures and write the steps in sequence.

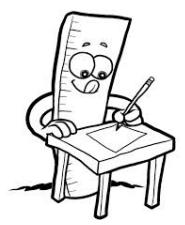
You must use the words: first, next, after, that, then, at the end, finally or eventually.

Writing instructions

The pictures show how to make potato chips. Write instructions to match each picture.



Date : _____



TENSES

Date : _____

WHAT HAPPENS? WHEN?

Manu's teacher gave him some instructions:

1. Open your book.
2. Draw a flower.
3. Colour it.
4. Close your books.

Circle the **verbs**. All the circled verbs are in the **present**.

Now write what obedient Manu did.

1. Manu _____ his book.
2. He _____ a flower.
3. Next he _____ it.
4. Finally he _____ the book.

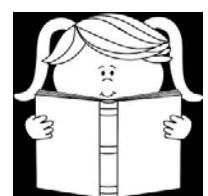
All the verbs in the blanks are in the **past**.

TENSES TELL US WHEN AN ACTION TAKES PLACE

A verb that tells us about what is happening **now** is in the **present tense**.

A verb that tells us about an action that has already happened in the **past** is in the **past tense**.

A verb that tells us about an action that is **going to happen** is in the **future tense**.



Date : _____

I. Circle the verb. Write whether the verb is past tense, present tense or future tense:

1. Amar will choose a bat. _____
2. The ball landed over the fence. _____
3. The crowd screamed loudly. _____
4. Everybody cheered for him. _____
5. She will cook our food tonight. _____
6. Please stop screaming. _____
7. She plays in the park everyday. _____
8. I hope she will invite me. _____
9. She kicks the ball very hard. _____
10. Pia will run in the race. _____
11. The sun sets in the west. _____
12. A cold wind blew last night. _____
13. Sonia will come home soon. _____
14. We shall visit the museum tomorrow. _____
15. The boys swam in the river. _____



Date : _____

II. Make sentences with:

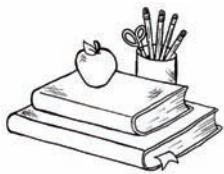
talked: _____

talks: _____

will talk: _____

III. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the tenses mentioned in the brackets.

1. The teacher _____ Rohin for doing his work neatly.
(Past tense)
2. The bus _____ the terminal at 8 o'clock. (Future tense)
3. Mr. Sharma _____ a lot of money. (Present tense)
4. Anisha _____ her new dress for the party. (Past tense)
5. The stone _____ to the bottom of the pond.
(Future tense)
6. My father _____ the car very well. (Present tense)



Date : _____

IV. Underline the verbs in these sentences. Then write them in the present past or future tense.

1. Birds will fly in the sky.

present: _____

past: _____

2. He will stand behind me in the line.

present: _____

past: _____

3. We will hide behind the curtains.

present: _____

past: _____

4. The man will catch a fish.

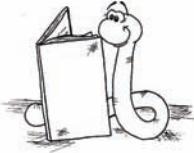
present: _____

past: _____

5. They will run fast.

present: _____

past: _____



Date : _____

6. Atul will build a model rocket.

present: _____

past: _____

7. Lata is making a drawing.

future: _____

past: _____

8. Sameer painted the house.

present: _____

future: _____

9. Amar planted a tree.

present: _____

future: _____

10. Suresh will do his homework.

present: _____

past: _____



Date : _____

V. Rewrite these passages in past tense:

- I. The show ends. The actors bow. The audience claps.
Everyone feels good.

2. The monkeys swing about in the cage. Some visitors feed them with bananas. The monkeys peel them and throw away the skins.

3. The scientist invents a robot. It talks and walks. It sings too!
The scientist wins an award for his invention.

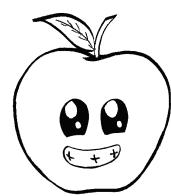


Date : _____

4. Jack and Jill jog up the hill. Jack falls and breaks his leg. Jill goes to get help.
-
-
-

VI. Complete the verb chart:

Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
cooked	cooks	will cook
played		
	listens	
		will chop
brushed		
	peels	
sang		
		will throw
broke		



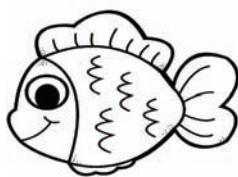
Date : _____

For Narrative Writing

think
about what
to write! You're going
to write!



<p>Somebody Who is your story about? Explain their characteristics.</p>	
<p>Wanted What does your character want? Why do they want it?</p>	
<p>But..... What or who gets in their way? What is the problem</p>	
<p>So..... How is the problem resolved? How will your story end?</p>	



Date : _____

ONE SUNDAY MORNING



CONJUNCTIONS

Date : _____

A POSTER

WILDLIFE ART COMPETITION

Your picture must arrive before 31st July and it must show a wild animal or bird.

To enter the competition you must be aged between 5 and 10 years.

The winner will receive Rupees 50 and will be able to join our Art Club for free.

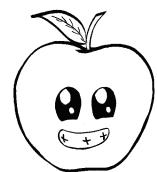
You can use paints or you can draw your picture with the help of crayons colour pencils or pens.

You must not take the help of any adult while you are making your picture.

Remember to tell us your name, address and age when you send in your picture.

Sorry, no pictures will be returned after the competition.

Results will not be announced until 10th October.



Date : _____

I. Answer the following questions:

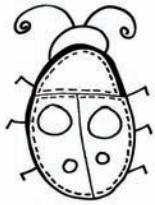
What is the poster about?

What information do the children have to write about themselves?

How old should the children be to qualify for this competition?

What will the winner get?

When will the results be announced?



Date : _____

II. Break up the following sentences into two parts:

Your picture must arrive before 31 July and it must show a wild animal or bird.

You can use paints or you can draw your picture with the help of crayons, pencil or pen.

Which words join these pairs of sentences to form single sentences?

These words are called _____ or _____
or _____

Look for more "connectors" or "joining words" in the poster. Circle them.



Date : _____

Conjunctions are words that link other words.

The most common conjunctions:

and, but, or, since, because, as

We use **and** to link words that are similar (related).

Example:

We bought fruits **and** vegetables today.

The weather is cold **and** windy.

We use **but** to link words that are **different** but used together.

Example:

He works quickly **but** neatly.

Karate is tiring **but** fun.

We use **or** when we talk about choices.

Example:

Would you like pasta or rice?

Is your sister older or younger than you?

Conjunctions are also used to join two sentences.

Examples

Mum is reading. Dad is watching the news on the television.



Mum is reading and dad is watching the news on television.

Conjunctions like before, after, since, until, when, and while are used to say when something happens.

Conjunctions like because, since and as are used to say why someone does something.

Examples:

I sat down because I was tired.

I ate an apple since it was the only fruit at home.

III. Circle the conjunctions:

1. The house is warm and comfortable:
2. Would you rather watch football or cricket?
3. He wore a coat since it was cold.
4. Aerobics is fun but tiring.
5. I like him because he jokes a lot and is always nice to others.
6. We waited till he arrived.
7. I missed the bus though I hurried.



IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:

1. He is old _____ weak.
2. Work hard _____ you will succeed.
3. I fell off the cycle _____ did not get hurt.
4. Tara's mother was upset _____ she kept her room untidy.
5. You can either read _____ draw.
6. I was playing _____ the lights went off.
7. You can take this book _____ you need it.
8. She came for the party _____ she was unwell.
9. I will call you _____ I get home.
10. I sat down _____ I was tired.
11. Prem _____ I went to the party last night. _____ we did not dance.



Date : _____

V. Complete this sentence in your own words:

Our team won the match.

because _____

and _____

so _____

but _____

VI. Choose the correct conjunction:

1. He kept reading _____ he fell asleep. (for / until)

2. It looks _____ the train will be late.

(while / as though)

3. She became a teacher _____ she finished college.

(after / so)

4. He made sure he had the keys _____ he left. (before / for)

5. They have known her _____ she was a child.

(until / since)



Date : _____

VII. Join the sentences using suitable conjunctions:

- I. The plant died. No one watered it. (and, as)
-

2. I rushed to the bus stop. I missed the bus. (yet, and)
-

3. The singer is young. He is talented. (for, as)
-

4. Is the fruit sweet? Is it sour? (though, or)
-

5. I washed my hands. I had my lunch. (before, although)
-

6. Drink your tea quickly. It will get cold. (if, otherwise)
-



Date : _____

7. We kept playing. The bell had rung. (and, though)

8. You should rest. You are not well. (since, but)

9. We waited patiently. He arrived. (because, until)

10. I cooked breakfast. My sister set the table. (if, and)

VIII. Remove the conjunctions and write two sentences:

1. Varun is tall and handsome.

2. You should carry an umbrella as it might rain.

3. I bought a melon since it is my favourite fruit.



Date : _____

4. My granny is fit though she is old.

5. I cant go swimming because I have forgotten my swimming trunks.

6. Although I really wanted to stay at home. I went out to see the film.

7. We kept playing although the bell had rung.

8. I bought some sweets but I ate them on the way home.



Date : _____

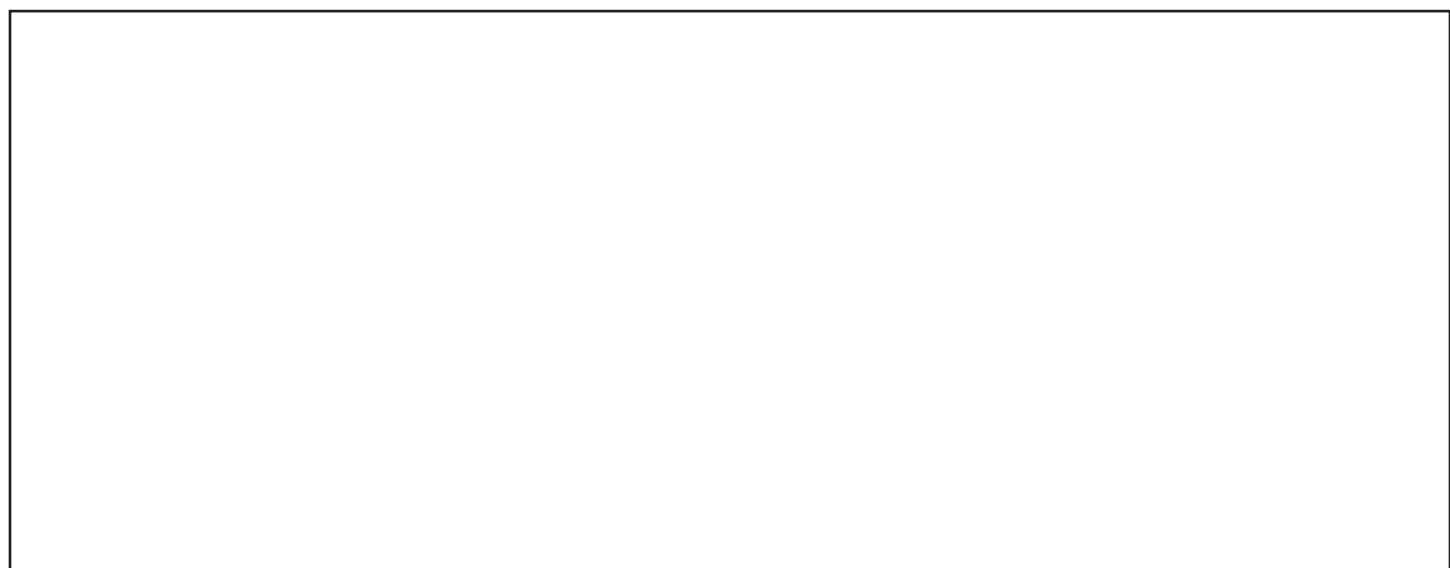
POSTER MAKING

A good poster has:

- Big lettering
- Lots of colour
- Good pictures/drawings/graphics
- Great messages/slogan
- It should be brief

Make a poster on any one of the following:

- Earth day
- Diwali
- Christmas Carnival
- Anti Bullying



PREPOSITIONS

The Ship of the Desert

Once, in a desert, a man was taking ten camels to a water pool. After walking for some time, he was hot and tired. "Let me ride one of the camels," he thought. He got up on one of the camels. He then counted the rest. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine!" "One camel is lost!" he thought. He got down at once and walked back in search of the lost camel. He was no sign of it. He stopped the search and went back to the other camels. There, to his great joy, he found all ten of them.

Happily he got up on one. After a while, he thought of counting them once more. There were nine! He got down and started to look for the camel again. The lost camel could not be found.

He rushed back to the other camels. He counted them and was surprised to see that all his ten camels were lazily walking along. "It must be the beat", he thought.

He got on the last camel, counting the rest for the third time. Again, one was missing. He jumped down and, feeling very tired. repeated the counting. There were ten camels!

"I know what happens," he thought sadly.

"If I ride, I lose a camel. Alright, I will walk and have all my camels", and so, the silly man walked to the water pool with his camels.



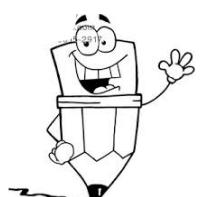
Date : _____

Do you know the camel is a very fascinating animal. What makes a camel different from other animals is its hump. Camels have a special hump on their back in which they store food and water. When they eat and drink. They take in large quantities and store the extra food and water in their humps. They get energy from this stored food and therefore they can live without food and water for many days. They also have specially padded feet, which help them walk comfortably on sand. That is why they are called 'The Ship of The Desert'.

I. Answer the following questions:

In the story, why did the man think that he had lost one camel ?

What helps a camel to walk comfortably on sand?



Date : _____

What does a camel store in its hump?

Do you think the man in the story was silly? Why? Or why not?

II. Find the words in the passage that mean:

something that is interesting _____

a raised round curve _____

a sandy land form _____

soft and covered _____

III. Make sentences:

comfortable _____



Date : _____

extra _____

fascinating _____

surprised _____

The man rode on one of the camels.

Camels store water in their humps.

The word on tells us the position of the man. It also shows the relation or connection between the man (a noun) and the camel (another noun). The word in tells us the position of water (a noun). It also shows the relation between water and the hump.

Such words are called prepositions.

Example: The bag is under the table.

Nouns: bag, table

Preposition: under



IV. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks



1. The ball is _____ the armchair.
2. The rat is _____ the table.
3. The vase is _____ the chest of drawers.
4. The shelf is _____ the vase.
5. The plant is _____ the sofa.
6. The flowers are _____ the vase.
7. The lamp is _____ the armchair and the sofa.
8. The sofa is _____ of the window.
9. The cycle is _____ the table.
10. The cat is _____ the table.



V. Circle the prepositions:

1. Anu cut the apple with a knife.
2. The wolf ran into the forest.
3. There is a fence around the field.
4. It is 8 o'clock by my watch.
5. He sat beside me.
6. We are waiting for the chief guest.
7. I have been waiting since 1 o'clock.
8. We returned late from the park.
9. The teacher pointed at the litter in the class.
10. Only a few people came out of the bus, though the bus was full.

VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. The horse is _____ the stable.
2. My mother is happy _____ me.
3. I go to school _____ bus.
4. The river flows _____ the bridge.
5. Tara hid _____ the curtain.



Date : _____

6. The horse jumped _____ the fence.
7. Karan walked _____ the road.
8. We are waiting _____ him to arrive.
9. The lion jumped _____ the well.
10. There is a banyan tree _____ our house.
11. I sit _____ Rohan and Neha.
12. We hung the picture _____ the wall.
13. I peeped _____ the keyhole.
14. I slept _____ I had eaten.

VII. Complete the phrases with:

at from with to off for of

afraid _____ angry _____

different _____ away _____

busy _____ belonging _____



Date : _____

kind _____

famous _____

equal _____

switch _____

sorry _____

tired _____

surprised _____

rid _____

get _____

looked _____

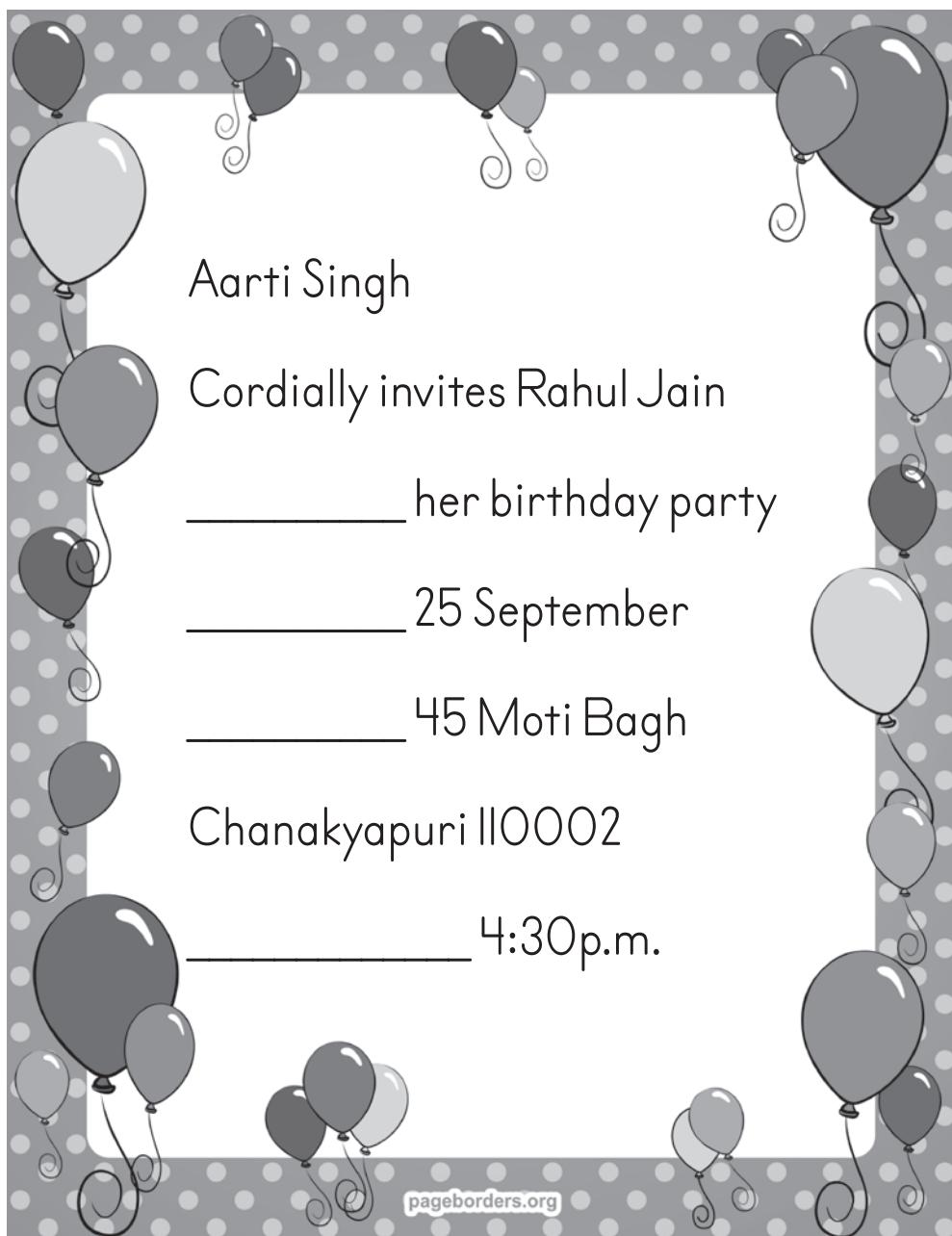
VIII. Choose the suitable preposition:

1. What is the time _____ (in/on/by) your watch?
2. Put the money _____ (in/into/with) your purse.
3. She is _____ (in/into/on) her room.
4. I have invited my friend _____ (in/on/to) lunch.
5. The train was moving _____ (at/on/by) full speed.
6. They built a bridge _____ (on/over/along) the river.
7. We should be kind _____ (on/with/to) animals.
8. The book fell _____ (of/off/with) the shelf,
9. There is a church _____ (behind/between/after) my house.
10. She came and sat _____ (by/around/beside) me.



Date : _____

IX. Below is an invitation card which Aarti has designed for her birthday party. Help her fill in the correct prepositions to complete the card.



Date : _____

X. Complete the story of Chota Bheem. Pick the correct preposition from the options given.

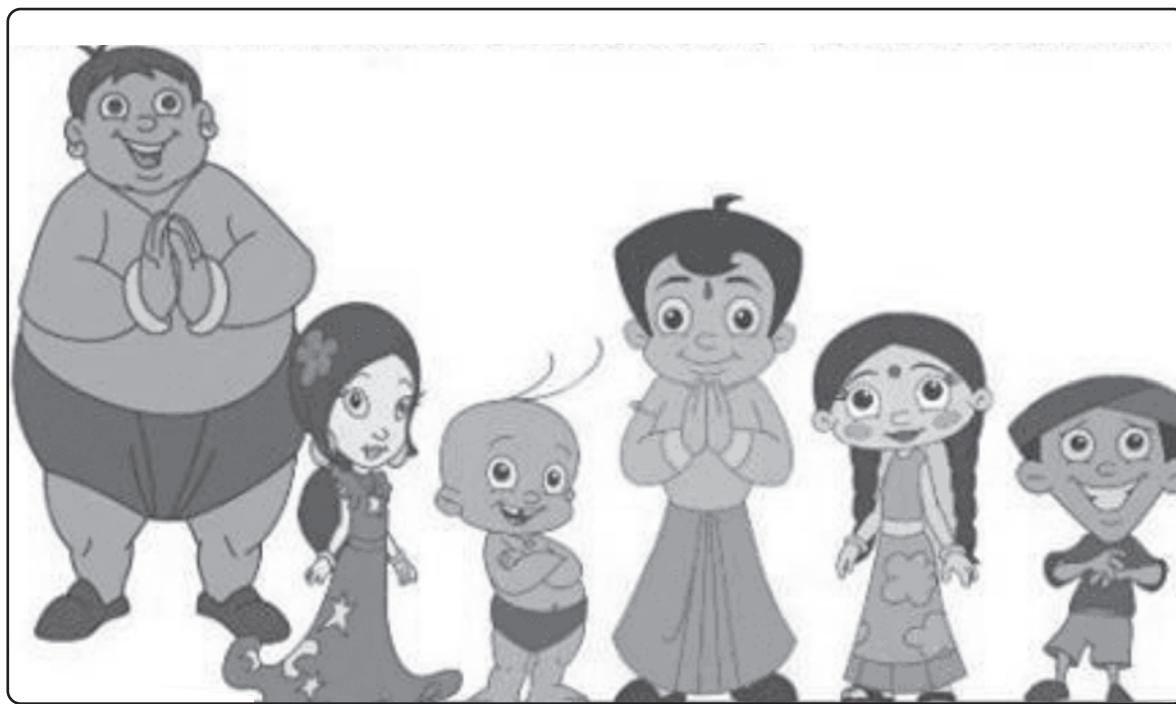
Chota Bheem is the story of an adventurous boy, who lives _____ (in/out) the town of Dholakpur. He is gifted _____ (with/for) extraordinary strength

One day, he was walking _____ (by / with) the forest, when he came _____ (across/on) a small boy. The boy was crying _____ (beside / besides) a tree. Chota Bheem asked him why he was crying. The boy replied that a mean boy had taken away his toy.

Chota Bheem went to search for the boy's toy _____ (in / out) the forest. Soon, he saw an older boy dipping a toy _____ (in/into) the pond. Chota Bheem rushed _____ (towards / backwards) him and snatched the toy _____ (of / from) his hands.

The mean boy attacked Chota Bheem. Bheem lifted the boy _____ (off/of) the ground and sent him flying _____ (across/in) the forest.

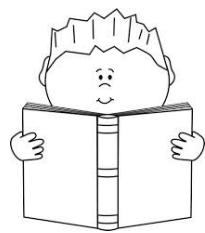
The small boy, who was hiding _____ (among / between) the bushes, rushed _____ (towards / backwards) Chota Bheem and thanked him. Chota Bheem smiled and dropped the boy safely _____ (of/to) his house.



Date : _____

CREATIVE WRITING

A genie has granted you three wishes. There are some rules though. You can - not wish for more wishes. You can't wish for money and you can't wish for anything bad to happen. What will your 3 wishes be and why?



Date : _____

Date : _____

Date : _____

Date : _____