

**ENGLISH**

**CLASS - IV**



## THE PARTS OF SPEECH

Every name is called a noun,  
As field and fountain, street and town.

In place of noun the pronoun stands,  
As he and she can clap their hands.

The adjective describes a thing,  
As magic wand or bridal ring.

The verb means action, something done,  
To read and write, to jump and run.

How things are done the adverbs tell,  
As quickly, slowly, badly, well,

The preposition shows relation,  
As in the street or at the station.

Conjunctions join, in many ways,  
Sentences, words, or phrase and phrase.

The interjection cries out, “Hark!  
I need an exclamation mark!”

Through Poetry, we learn how each  
of these make up THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

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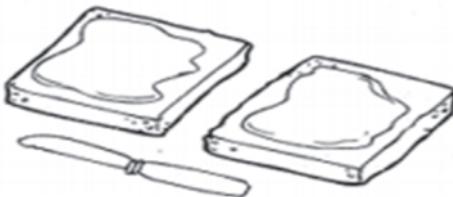
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## UNIT I

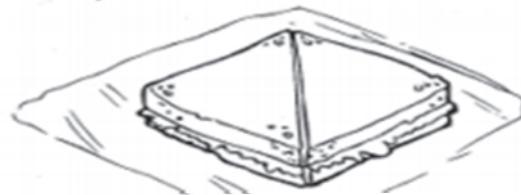
### COMPREHENSION 1

#### Packing a Picnic Basket

1. Make the sandwiches.



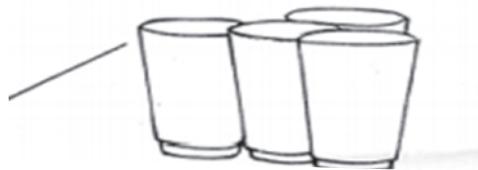
2. Wrap the sandwiches in plastic wrap.



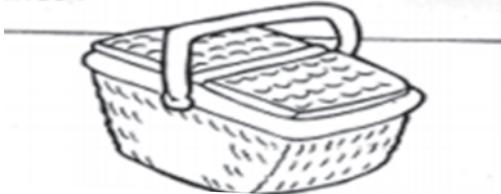
3. Take the lemonade out of the fridge.



4. Get the plastic plates and cups from the cupboard.



5. Get the picnic basket from the shelf.



6. Pack the basket.



These are instructions for packing a picnic basket.

Q. 1) Look at the pictures and answer the questions:

a) What are the instructions for?

b) How are the sandwiches packed?

c) Where were the plates and cups stored?

d) Where was the picnic basket kept?

e) Where was the lemonade?

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## COMPREHENSION 2

### 'KING ARTHUR - A LEGEND'



Everyone has heard about one or many of the legends/tales about King Arthur and his knights of the round table.

**Arthur** was the first born son of **King** Uther and heir to the throne. However Merlin, a wise magician, advised that the baby **Arthur** should be raised by him in a secret place and that none should know his true identity.

King Uther kept his promise and gave Merlin his baby son. Merlin gave Arthur to Sir Ector, whose wife looked after him very well.

When Arthur was a young man his father, the king, died in a war over who was to be the next King.

It was written on the sword Caliburn, that only the true king would only be able to pull it out of the rock in which it stood. Many powerful men tried to remove the sword from the stone but failed. Arthur, quite by chance, withdrew the sword to use in another tournament and became King. Only the strongest and best knights came to serve King Arthur. They become famous for their kind deeds and courage.

The knights sat at a round table so they would not be jealous of the knight chosen to sit at the head of the table. Everyone ate together and told each other about what good and brave acts they had done. All the knights, always tried to do their best at all times. During one of the many battles Arthur fought, and his sword Caliburn was broken. Merlin took him to the Lady of the Lake, who gave him a very special magical sword called Excalibur. With it he won many wars.

No one knows if these legends about King Arthur are true or even if there really was a King Arthur, but the stories about him and his knights have inspired people for hundreds of years to be brave and courageous.

Q. 1) Fill in the blanks.

a) Arthur was looked after by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Lady of the Lake

B. Merlin

C. Lancelot

D. Sir Ector's Wife

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Q. 2) Answer the following Questions.

a) Why did the knights sit at a round table?

---

---

b) What did the knights do?

---

---

---

Q. 3) Find another word from the story which has the same meaning.

a) myths \_\_\_\_\_

c) fights \_\_\_\_\_

b) envious \_\_\_\_\_

d) bravery \_\_\_\_\_

Q. 4) Make sentences with:

a) promised : \_\_\_\_\_

---

b) magic: \_\_\_\_\_

---

c) lake: \_\_\_\_\_

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## PUNCTUATION

Punctuation means making little marks. It means putting the right kind of little marks in the right place so as to show the exact length and meaning of sentences. Proper punctuation is essential in written English to enable the reader to understand what you are trying to say.

Here are some English punctuation rules.

### Common Punctuation Mark

capital letter  
full stop

? question mark

! exclamation mark

, comma

' apostrophe



### Capital letter

1. First letter of the sentence.
2. For the pronoun 'I'.
3. Proper nouns-names of people, places, days of the week, months, festivals, rivers, mountains, special names etc. (both name and sir name e.g. - Ritu Mahajan, Ring Road, Sanskriti School)
4. Initials and short forms. E.g. -Mr. J.K. Thapar, Dr. Mrs. Sharma .
5. First letter of the main words of title of books, movies, stories etc. E.g. The Sound of Music , Noddy goes to Sea.
6. Titles before names. E.g.-Her Majesty ,Your Honour etc.

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### **Full Stop [.]**

1. Full stops go at the end of sentences that are statements. E.g. a) We have English class daily.  
b) Sit down.
2. An abbreviation or contraction is followed with a full stop. E.g. a)etc. b) Capt.
3. After initials of a person. E.g. a) J.K. Rowling. b) R.P. Jha.

### **Question Mark [?]**

1. Question marks go at the end of sentences that are questions. E.g. What is your name ?
2. You need a question mark at the end of tag questions too. E.g. It's a nice day, isn't it?

### **Exclamation Mark [!]**

An exclamation mark is most often used to show shock, surprise, horror or pleasure. That is to strong or sudden emotions. E.g. a) Wow! You got an A grade. b)That is awful! c) I can't believe it!

### **Comma [,]**

1. To separate parts of a sentence (show pause or break).  
E.g. - Put on your sweater , it is cold today.  
- It's my birthday tomorrow, can you come?
2. To separate words in a list.  
E.g. - I ate an apple, a pear, bananas and some grapes.  
- I bought a smart , blue, woollen jacket.
3. After a direct address.  
E.g. - Madhav, give me your book.  
- Ma'am, can we go and play.
4. After yes /no.  
E.g.- Yes, you may drink water.
5. Before the word please if it comes at the end of a sentence.  
E.g. - May I have a sweet, please?

### **Apostrophe [']**

1. In a contraction an apostrophe replaces the missing letters.  
E.g.- I will - I'll  
- cannot - can't

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### Exercise 1

Use capital letters and full stops and rewrite the sentences.

1. have you ever been to the new delhi zoo?

---

2. last tuesday mr gupta took mohan to agra

---

3. my mom gets chocolates for christmas and diwali

---

4. i went on the ‘joy of the water boat’ when i visited Mumbai

---

5. my parents like to go the national museum every time they are free

---

6. the tiniest country in the world is vatican city

---

7. did you know that venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise?

---

8. meera and janvi live in vasant vihar in poona

---

9. i have never been able to taste the difference between pepsi cola and coca cola

---

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### Exercise 2

**Punctuate these sentences. Don't forget the commas.**

1. sonal why are you making so much noise

---

2. rahul and i visited the red fort the qutub minar jama masjid and purana quila in february

---

---

3. did you enjoy watching the sound of music arnav

---

---

4) aditi is your new house bright airy and comfortable

---

---

5. yes it is beautiful

---

---

6. please come for dinner next saturday

---

---

7. come and have dinner next saturday please

---

---

8. sorry i am leaving for kolkata on Friday

---

---

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### Exercise 3

Use an apostrophe to show where the letters are missing.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I am = _____       | 2. you are = _____   |
| 3. we are = _____     | 4. they are = _____  |
| 5. he is = _____      | 6. she is = _____    |
| 7. you will = _____   | 8. are not = _____   |
| 9. will not = _____   | 10. is not = _____   |
| 11. would not = _____ | 12. madam = _____    |
| 13. did not = _____   | 14. have not = _____ |

### Exercise 4

Write the words that each contraction represents without apostrophes.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. don't = _____    | 2. I've = _____       |
| 3. we'll = _____    | 4. they've = _____    |
| 5. could've = _____ | 6. where's = _____    |
| 7. won't = _____    | 8. what's = _____     |
| 9. here's = _____   | 10. shouldn't = _____ |
| 11. they'll = _____ | 12. who's = _____     |
| 13. daren't = _____ | 14. mustn't = _____   |
| 15. isn't = _____   | 16. it's = _____      |

### Exercise 5

Write the correct contractions in the space provided.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| she will _____     | shall not _____ |
| I have _____       | I would _____   |
| of the clock _____ | they will _____ |
| he would _____     | who have _____  |
| we have _____      | I will _____    |

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### Exercise 6

Rewrite the sentences with correct punctuation marks.

1) my name is bharat khanna

---

2) i am a student of bal vikas school

---

3) mrs renu puri is my class teacher

---

4) do your friends sara pinky and chinky live nearby

---

5) oh i have hurt myself

---

6) please come and play with us on Sunday

---

7) where is meena's house

---

8) payal and i went to london

---

9) congratulations you performed well

---

10) we bought shoes socks and trousers

---

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### Exercise 7

Punctuate the following sentences.

1) when are you going to uttar pradesh

---

2) mukesh spoke clearly confidently correctly and loudly

---

3) shiv paro and bela are al doing a project on Australia

---

4) ouch I got hurt badly

---

5) when are the schools closing for the summer vacations

---

6) no I don't believe you

---

7) why are you so late today taran

---

8) can I have a glass of water please

---

9) the food in the restaurant was hot spicy and tasty

---

10) children have you completed your work

---

11) yes you can play with the new toys

---

12) i loved the gift you gave me thank you

---

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### Exercise 8

#### Revision

#### Punctuate these sentences.

1) mickey mouse and donald duck live in disney land

---

2) what a pretty dress

---

3) yes she is my friend

---

4) mala get me a glass of water please

---

5) please talk softly arnav

---

6) ouch that really hurt

---

7) that was beautiful thank you

---

8) congratulations your poem is the best

---

9) fill water in a pan boil it add tea leaves pour milk into it and strain it

---

---

10) gina is your sister going to italy in august

---

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### Exercise 9

#### Write contractions for the underlined words.

- 1) **He will not** (\_\_\_\_\_) shout at you.
  
- 2) **You are** (\_\_\_\_\_) a good artist and **she is** (\_\_\_\_\_) a talented singer.
  
- 3) **I am** (\_\_\_\_\_) a bit sad because she **did not** (\_\_\_\_\_) sing.
  
- 4) **We have** (\_\_\_\_\_) done our work but it **is not** (\_\_\_\_\_) very neat.
  
- 5) I think **you will** (\_\_\_\_\_) do well in your test.
  
- 6) Do you think **they have** (\_\_\_\_\_) reached home?
  
- 7) It **was not** (\_\_\_\_\_) my fault.
  
- 8) I wish **he would** (\_\_\_\_\_) speak the truth.
  
- 9) You **must not** (\_\_\_\_\_) eat before **you have** (\_\_\_\_\_) washed your hands.
  
- 10) **There is** (\_\_\_\_\_) enough food for everyone so you **need not** (\_\_\_\_\_) worry.

#### Write the full form of these contractions:

shan't _____	they're _____
shouldn't _____	they'll _____
could've _____	I'd _____
don't _____	he'll _____
doesn't _____	daren't _____
we'd _____	here's _____
she'd _____	can't _____

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### Exercise 10 (CONTRACTIONS)

A contraction is when two words are made shorter by placing an apostrophe where letters are omitted.

**Write the contractions for the following:**

I am = \_\_\_\_\_

I will = \_\_\_\_\_

I have = \_\_\_\_\_

you are = \_\_\_\_\_

you will = \_\_\_\_\_

you have = \_\_\_\_\_

he is = \_\_\_\_\_

he will = \_\_\_\_\_

he had = \_\_\_\_\_

she is = \_\_\_\_\_

she will = \_\_\_\_\_

she had = \_\_\_\_\_

it is = \_\_\_\_\_

it will = \_\_\_\_\_

we are = \_\_\_\_\_

we will = \_\_\_\_\_

we have = \_\_\_\_\_

they are = \_\_\_\_\_

they will = \_\_\_\_\_

they have = \_\_\_\_\_

that is = \_\_\_\_\_

who is = \_\_\_\_\_

who will = \_\_\_\_\_

what is = \_\_\_\_\_

what will = \_\_\_\_\_

where is = \_\_\_\_\_

when is = \_\_\_\_\_

why is = \_\_\_\_\_

how is = \_\_\_\_\_

how will = \_\_\_\_\_

**Negative contractions:**

is not = \_\_\_\_\_

are not = \_\_\_\_\_

was not = \_\_\_\_\_

were not = \_\_\_\_\_

have not = \_\_\_\_\_

has not = \_\_\_\_\_

had not = \_\_\_\_\_

will not = \_\_\_\_\_

do not = \_\_\_\_\_

does not = \_\_\_\_\_

did not = \_\_\_\_\_

cannot = \_\_\_\_\_

should not = \_\_\_\_\_

could not = \_\_\_\_\_

would not = \_\_\_\_\_

must not = \_\_\_\_\_

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## CREATIVE WRITING

Look at the picture below. Pretend that you have gone for this picnic. Write about the picnic.



### Recount Checklist

- **Does your recount have a title?**
- **Are the events in order?**
- **Time terms like then, next, after that, later, finally**
- **Capital letters**  
The cat sat on the mat.
- **Full stops**  
The cat sat on the mat.
- **Finger spaces**  
The cat sat on the mat.
- **Have you read your recount again?**

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## UNIT II

### COMPREHENSION 1

### INFORMATION REPORT

Do you like to drink coconut water on a hot day? This water comes from a young, green coconut. When the fruit becomes ripe, it turns brown. The white flesh inside the coconut is called the kernel. When the kernel is scraped and squeezed we get coconut milk for making curries and other dishes like jellies and cakes. The kernel can also be dried to make copra. The oil squeezed from the copra is used for cooking and making soap.

Every part of the coconut palm is useful. The long trunk can be used to build bridges and houses in villages. The hard centers of the leaves are used to make brooms and satay sticks. The coconut leaves are used like plates to serve food. Even the husk of the ripe fruit serves a purpose. It is used to make brushes and mats. Children who want to save can put their coins in attractive money boxes made from coconut shells.

Write true or false:-

- a) The flesh of the coconut is brown.
- b) Coconut oil is squeezed from dried kernel.
- c) We can make bridges with the trunk of the coconut tree.
- d) Husk of the fruit is used to make brooms.
- e) When the fruit becomes ripe it turns green.

**Answer these questions:-**

Q1. How do we get coconut milk?

---

---

Q2. What is coconut oil used for?

---

---

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Q3. Which part of the tree will be used to make your money boxes?

---

---

Q4. What colour is an unripe coconut?

---

---

Q5. What is the white flesh inside the coconut called?

---

---

Q 6. Draw and name any two things made from the parts of a coconut.

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## TENSES

Tense is the time of the action or verb in the present, past or future.

We use verbs in the simple present tense to talk about the facts, habits, or something you know about a person or thing. Remember to add -s or -es to a verb when you use it with a singular nouns.

### PRESENT TENSE

#### Exercise 1

**Complete the following sentences with the verbs in the brackets in the simple present tense. The first one is done for you.**

- a) My dad goes ( go) by train to work every day.
  
- b) Rajah \_\_\_\_\_ ( work) in a chocolate factory.
  
- c) I always \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) my teeth before bed.
  
- d) They always \_\_\_\_\_ (park) their cars in the car park.
  
- e) This pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ (look) bigger than that pair.
  
- f) This complete magazine \_\_\_\_\_ ( come) out every month.
  
- g) The sisters \_\_\_\_\_ (share) the same bedroom.
  
- h) Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to be healthy and happy.
  
- j) The three CDs \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) Rs. 30.
  
- k) The caretaker \_\_\_\_\_ ( open) the school at 7:30.

The words is, are, has and have are simple present tense verbs. You use ‘is’ and ‘has’ with singular nouns. You use ‘are’ and ‘have’ with plural nouns.

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### Exercise 2

Complete each of the facts by adding a simple present tense verb from the box.

Have	spreads	breathe	live	eat	need	swim
Sleep	fly	make	is	kill	are	has

- 1) Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ birds that \_\_\_\_\_ in cold climate.
- 2) Eagles \_\_\_\_\_ strong beaks and sharp talons with which they \_\_\_\_\_ their prey.
- 3) Humans \_\_\_\_\_ food, air water, and shelter , but plants \_\_\_\_\_ their own food.
- 4) Some birds \_\_\_\_\_ south for winter.
- 5) A mosquito \_\_\_\_\_ an insect that \_\_\_\_\_ through water.
- 6) Bears \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of food and then \_\_\_\_\_ through winter.
- 7) Fish \_\_\_\_\_ in water and \_\_\_\_\_ through grills.
- 8) A giraffe \_\_\_\_\_ a long neck.

The subject must agree with its verb in a sentence. We use singular verbs with he, she, it and singular nouns. We use plural verbs with they, we and plural nouns. Take note that you use plural verbs with I and you.

### Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with verbs in brackets in the simple present tense.

1. Every year Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (train) hard for the tennis tournament.
2. Most people \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by bus to work.
3. Children's day \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) on a Monday.
4. We all \_\_\_\_\_ (read) newspapers everyday.

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5. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_(own) two cars.
6. Sue's sister \_\_\_\_\_( plan) to go to US for studies.
7. Leaves \_\_\_\_\_( change) their colour in autumn.
8. The plane \_\_\_\_\_( fly) non stop to London.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_( prefer) to be alone.
10. All living things \_\_\_\_\_( need) air.
11. Who \_\_\_\_\_( live) in the big house?
12. An adjective \_\_\_\_\_( describe ) a noun.
13. Force \_\_\_\_\_( cause) things to move.
14. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_( want) to congratulate Bill on his promotion.
15. Every Wednesday John and I \_\_\_\_\_(have) our basketball practice.

#### **Exercise 4**

**Use suitable verbs to complete the sentences.**

1. The people outside \_\_\_\_\_(is,are) too noisy.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Chopra ( has, have) twin boys.
3. Mum \_\_\_\_\_(do,does) the laundry everyday.
4. The treasure \_\_\_\_\_(is ,are) inside the cave.
5. These workmen always \_\_\_\_\_(do, does) a good job.

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## **PRESENT TENSE**

We use **present tense** to express-

- a **fact** ( a universal truth) -  
Eg. Our Solar system has eight planets.
- a **routine or a habit** -  
Eg . I brush my teeth every morning.
- for **events and actions** taking place at the time of talking-  
Eg. Sachin looks happy.

### **Exercise 5**

Circle the **present tense verbs** in the paragraph below.

#### **Frogs Family's Daily Routine**

Mr. Frog and Mrs. Frog love their garden. They keep it clean and beautiful. Everyday Mr. Frog gets up early. He goes to the river nearby. He brings water in a bucket. He waters the plants. Mrs. Frog joins him later. They water the plants together.

### **Exercise 6**

Fill in each blank with the **present tense of the verbs** in the brackets.

1. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (**brush**) her teeth at night.
2. A cat \_\_\_\_\_ (**carry**) her kittens in his mouth.
3. Mom and dad \_\_\_\_\_ (**love**) me.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) burgers.
5. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (**polish**) his shoes till they shine.
6. This plane \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**) to the island every day.
7. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (**cry**) a lot at night.

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## PAST TENSE

We use **past tense** to express-

- **completed actions** or activities without mentioning a definite time.

Eg. Mom danced well when she was young.

- to indicate **past habits**.

Eg. Father walked to office before he bought a car.

### Exercise 7

Fill in the **past tense of the verbs** in the brackets.

Last Tuesday Roopa \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**) from New Delhi to Mumbai. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) up at 6 a.m. and \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) a cup of coffee before she \_\_\_\_\_ (**leave**) for the airport. When she, \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) she \_\_\_\_\_ (**park**) her car and then \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) to the ticket counter, where she \_\_\_\_\_ (**check**) for her flight. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ (**is**) on time and she \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**) off to Mumbai.

### Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with the **suitable verbs** in the **past tense**.

- 1) The gardener \_\_\_\_\_ insecticide on the plants.
- 2) The thief \_\_\_\_\_ her chain and ran off.
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation yesterday.
- 4) We \_\_\_\_\_ the rules on the contest forms
- 5) The clerk \_\_\_\_\_ the letters yesterday.
- 6) He \_\_\_\_\_ at the flying object in the sky.
- 7) Mrs Singh \_\_\_\_\_ all her own clothes.

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## AM IS AND ARE

The words **am**, **is** and **are** in the present tense and are forms of the verb **be**.

We use **am** with the pronoun **I**.

We use **is** with **singular nouns** like 'the teacher' or 'my friend' and with pronouns **he, she** and **it**.

We use **are** with **plural nouns** like 'my parents' or 'Sumo and Varun', and with pronouns **he, she** and **it**.

A table to understand the use of **is, are** and **am**:

	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>first person</b>	I am	we are
<b>second person</b>	you are	you are
<b>third person</b>	he is she is it is	they are they are they are

### Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks with **am, is** or **are**.

- 1) The weather \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful today.
- 2) All the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground.
- 3) Boys! You \_\_\_\_\_ late for class.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ you in the cricket team, too?
- 5) Nobody in my class \_\_\_\_\_ interested in football.
- 6) Rohan \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend.
- 7) Shreya and Aditya \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.
- 8) The Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ the tallest building in Paris.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ that chair more comfortable than this one?
- 10) We \_\_\_\_\_ going to the auditorium

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## WAS AND WERE

The words **was** and **were** are the simple **past** forms of the verb **be**.

**Was** is the simple **past** form of **am** and **is**.

We use **was** with **singular nouns** like 'my sister' or 'the book' and with pronouns **he**, **she** and **it**.

**Were** is the simple **past** form of **are**. You use **were** with plural nouns like 'my parents' or 'Rahul and Shivani', and with pronouns **we**, **you** and **they**.

A table to remember how to use **was** and **were**:

	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>first person</b>	I <b>was</b>	<b>we were</b>
<b>second person</b>	<b>you were</b>	<b>you were</b>
<b>third person</b>	he <b>was</b> she <b>was</b> it <b>was</b>	they <b>were</b> they <b>were</b> they <b>were</b>

### Exercise 10

Fill in the blanks with **was** or **were**.

- 1) You \_\_\_\_\_ very noisy in class today.
- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ on a holiday last week.
- 3) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ sick yesterday.
- 4) When I \_\_\_\_\_ younger, I played with tedy bears.
- 5) Juhi and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
- 6) Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ prehistoric animals.
- 7) She \_\_\_\_\_ singing beautifully.
- 8) It \_\_\_\_\_ 6 o'clock when we got home.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ you invited for the party?
- 10) Those \_\_\_\_\_ my best trousers.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## **PAST TENSE**

Past Tense is the time which has gone by or an action which has taken place . We add-d, ed or ied to some verbs to change them into past tense.

Example : Cry - cried, hop - hopped, bounce - bounced.

### **Exercise 11**

**Complete the following recount using verbs from the box:-**

was	bought	waited	met	threw
were	told	wore	hit	looked
took	preferred	laughed	swung	went
liked	arrived	caught	bounced	

### **A Visit to a Circus**

Last night, my father \_\_\_\_\_ my brother and me to the circus. By the time we \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people in the queue, so we \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time before we could enter the tent. The first act \_\_\_\_\_ the clowns. One clown \_\_\_\_\_ water over another one, who \_\_\_\_\_ him with a rubber baseball bat. The bat \_\_\_\_\_ back and hit the clown in the face. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ because it was funny. The Ring Master \_\_\_\_\_ very grand in his red coat, black trousers, white shirt and black bow tie. He also \_\_\_\_\_ a big, black top hat on his head. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the acrobats best, but I \_\_\_\_\_ the trapeze artists because they \_\_\_\_\_ high above the safety net and \_\_\_\_\_ each other in mid air. Before we \_\_\_\_\_ home, Dad \_\_\_\_\_ us ice cream, some popcorn and drinks. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ us at the station and we \_\_\_\_\_ her all about the circus.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 12

Choose the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.

1. The tennis player \_\_\_\_\_ the ball hard.(hit)
2. The door \_\_\_\_\_.(open)
3. A bell \_\_\_\_\_.(ring)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ down the hill on my bicycle.(ride)
5. The referee \_\_\_\_\_ his whistle.(blow)
6. One of the kangaroos \_\_\_\_\_ on to the road.(hop)
7. The choir \_\_\_\_\_ the song beautifully.(sing)
8. The car \_\_\_\_\_ into the wall. ( crash)

### Exercise 13

**Rewrite these sentences, changing each verb into the past tense.**

1. The boy washes his hands.  
The boy washed his hands.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The children skate on the ice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The cricketer throws the ball.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The children do their homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We skip with a rope.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The dog wags its tail.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The beggar begs for money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The lady drives to work.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **FUTURE TENSE**

Future tense is the time which has yet to come or an action which will take place. We use will or shall with the verb to change it to future tense.

### **Exercise 14**

**Change these sentences to future tense:-**

1. Amit completed his assignment in time.

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2. I went to the park for a walk.

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3. Meena bought her stationery from the shop.

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4. They swam in the shallow water.

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5. The children helped their parents to clean up the place.

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6. The fisherman caught a basketful of fish.

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7. The bell rang at 11`o clock.

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8. The birds flew from cold country to warmer places.

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9. The boys and girls played a football match.

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10. We sat in the sun because it was cold.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **FUTURE TENSE**

**Future Tense** is used when we speak-

- about **plans and hopes**. Eg I think you will all speak better English at the end of Grade 4.
- for **predictions**. Eg Next year I might begin guitar lessons.
- to express a spontaneous **decision**. Eg I will pay for the tickets by credit card.
- to express a **promise**. I will call you tomorrow.

### **Exercise 15**

**Make a decision** for each of these situations below or what you might offer to do.

- 1) Your friend has come into your room. The window is open and it is cold:

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- 2) The phone is ringing. You are the person nearest to it.

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- 3) You are lost in a foreign city. You want to get back to your hotel.

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Vikram, 18 years old, asked a **fortune teller** about his **future**. Here is what she told him.

You (**be**) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.

You (**get**) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of money.

You (**buy**) \_\_\_\_\_ a new house.

You (**travel**) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Put the verbs in the brackets in **future tense**.

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (**join**) us at 3 pm? We \_\_\_\_\_ (**discuss**) the new plan.
- (ii) If the weather is fine tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) to the park.
- (iii) Come to the football stadium tomorrow at 7 am. The world famous footballer \_\_\_\_\_ (**sign**) the T-shirts.

### REVISION TIME

Complete this table:

Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
	drive	
	blow	
	swim	
	ring	
	buy	
	bring	
	shine	
	tell	
	sleep	
	freeze	
	hurt	
	hear	
	stand	
	worry	
	cry	
	knit	
	skip	
	hit	
	say	
	cut	
	fall	
	keep	
	go	
	write	

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## CREATIVE WRITING

Write a paragraph describing your most unforgettable day at school.

### CHECKLIST: MOST UNFORGETTABLE DAY AT SCHOOL

1. My paragraph has a clear beginning, middle and ending
  2. All my sentences have capital letters and full stops at the correct places.
  3. The ideas are in logical order and sequence.
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## UNIT III

### COMPREHENSION 1

Braille is a type of code used by the blind or visually impaired people to read and write. It uses raised dots that are felt with the fingers.

Braille was invented by a 15 -year old boy named Louis Braille. Louis was born in a small town called Coupvray in France in 1809. Louis became blind by accident when he was three years old. While he was playing in his father's shoemaking workshop, he punctured one of his eyes with a sharp tool. The eye became infected .Soon the infection spread to the other eye, leaving him completely blind.

All of a sudden, Louis needed a new way to learn. He continued to go to his old school where he learnt by listening to his teachers. When he was 10 years old, Louis went to the Royal Institution for Blind Youth in Paris. But even here teachers mostly talked to the students .Here he learnt to read by feeling raised letters on a page. The letters had been made by pressing copper wire into the paper. The process was cumbersome and provided no way for the blind people to write.

In 1821, the school was visited by a French army captain. He had invented a code for soldiers to use that could be read on the battlefields at night without using light. The code used raised dots to represent sounds. Louis experimented with it and eventually came up with a simplified version of the code that represented normal writing -the Braille System.

The simplest way to write Braille is by using a slate and a stylus. A sheet of paper is placed in the slate and the stylus is used to push dots into the paper. Braille can also be written with a Braille write ( a type of typewriter) or an electronic machine called Brailler. A brailler can be plugged into a computer where the Braille can be read by a voice synthesizer or printed out as normal typescript.

Today, Braille is used in almost all countries. Braille books use both sides of a page which saves paper. Braille signs help blind people to move around easily in public places. It also helps blind people communicate independently without needing print.

Louis proved that if you have the motivation, you can do incredible things.

#### **Q 1. Choose the correct answer**

1. Louis became blind due to an \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) incurable illness that affected his eyes.
  - b) infection of the eyes caused by poor health
  - c) infection of the eyes caused by an injury.
  - d) injury to the eyes caused by a fight.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Louis became blind in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1809
- b) 1812
- c) 1819
- d) 1821

3. Louis developed Braille based on \_\_\_\_\_

- a) a code used by French soldiers in the battle field
- b) a code used by the French police.
- c) a system used in schools in France.
- d) a code used by hearing impaired.

4. A Brailler is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) a sheet of paper with raised dots.
- b) a person who can read Braille.
- c) an electronic machine that writes Braille.
- d) A computer for the visually impaired.

**Q 2. Choose words from the passage which mean the same as**

- 1. disease \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. make a hole \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. difficult to use \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. extraordinary \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Q 3. Answer the following questions**

- a) How did Louis become blind?

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- b) How did Louis cope up in a school with normal children?

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- c) How has Braille helped the blind ?

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## PRONOUNS

Pronouns are the words that are used in place of nouns to avoid repetition of nouns. They are of different kinds.

**Examples I, we, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, us, them, they, mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs**

**Personal Pronouns :** are used in place of the names of persons, animals and things.

**Example:** We will go to play cricket today.

Group	Personal Pronouns	Gender
First person: Speaker	I, me, mine (singular) We, us, ours (plural)	common
Second person: Listener	You, yours (singular and plural)	common
Third person : Person(s), animal(s) or thing(s) spoken about	He, him, his She, her, hers, It, its They, them, theirs (plural)	Masculine Feminine Neutral all

### Exercise 1

**Underline the Pronouns in the following sentences**

1. She went to the store with Smita.
2. Six of us had to squeeze in the tiny car.
3. Every Wednesday, Mayank goes to Big Bazaar with them.
4. At the store, the cashier gave her some change.
5. When the sun comes up, he leaves for work.
6. I enjoyed seeing them on the playground.
7. Have you hung the picture on the wall yet?
8. If I eat all the vegetables, mummy will let me watch television.
9. We played with the puppy, and then let her eat a biscuit.
10. Have you seen the sandcastle we built?

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 2

**Write the appropriate Pronouns for words in bold**

- i. **My cousin and her friend** were at the mall. \_\_\_\_\_ were at the mall.
- ii. **Prem** is a little sick. \_\_\_\_\_ is a little sick.
- iii. Does your **aunt** know what happened? Does \_\_\_\_\_ know what happened?
- iv. The **door** is locked. \_\_\_\_\_ is locked.
- v. My friend **Leena and I** are going on a trip. \_\_\_\_\_ are going on a trip.
- vi. **My cats** are hungry. \_\_\_\_\_ are hungry.
- vii. **Mrs Mishra** is a good teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ is a good teacher.
- viii. Is **French** a difficult language? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is a difficult language.
- ix. My **brother and I** live together. \_\_\_\_\_ live together.

### Exercise 3

**Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.**



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Once upon a time there was a girl called Little Red Riding Hood. Together with \_\_\_\_\_ mum, \_\_\_\_\_ lived in a big forest.
2. One fine day, Little Red Riding Hood's mother said, " \_\_\_\_\_ grandma is ill. Please go and take this cake and apples to \_\_\_\_\_. Grandma's house is not far from \_\_\_\_\_ house , but always keep to the path and don't stop."
3. So, Little Red Riding Hood made \_\_\_\_\_ way to Grandma's house.
4. In the forest \_\_\_\_\_ met the big bad wolf.
5. Little Red Riding hood greeted \_\_\_\_\_ and the wolf asked:
6. "Where are \_\_\_\_\_ going , Little Red Riding Hood?"
7. "To \_\_\_\_\_ grandma's house." answered Little Red Riding Hood.
8. "Can you tell \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_ grandma lives?"
9. " \_\_\_\_\_ lives in a little cottage at the edge of the forest."
10. "Why don't \_\_\_\_\_ pick some nice flowers for \_\_\_\_\_ ?" asked the wolf.
11. " That's a good idea," said Little Red Riding Hood and began looking for flowers. Meanwhile, the wolf was on \_\_\_\_\_ way to grandma's house.
12. The house was quite small but nice and \_\_\_\_\_ roof was made of straw.
13. The wolf went inside and swallowed poor old Grandma. After that \_\_\_\_\_ put Grandma's clothes on and lay down in \_\_\_\_\_ bed.

**Possessive Pronouns :** Mine, ours, his, hers, yours, its, and theirs are possessive pronouns. They are the pronouns that replace nouns and show possession, ownership or belonging.

**Example:**

**This book is not yours. It is hers.**

This house is **theirs**.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 4

**Replace the personal pronoun by Possessive Pronouns.**

1. This book is (you) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The ball is (I) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The red car is (we) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The ring is (she) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We met Mr. Sharma and his family yesterday. This house is (they) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Exercise 5

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate Possessive Pronouns.**

- i. I paid for my scarf, so it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Pick any of these desserts. The choice is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. The maths book belongs to Kabir . It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. All my brothers have video games. Playing them is a favourite pastime of \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. We bought this game together, so it is \_\_\_\_\_.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

A **pronoun** that can take the place of a **noun** to show ownership is called a **possessive pronoun**.

Example: "This phone is ***mine***".

### **Exercise 6**

**Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence:**

**Example:** That car belongs to me. That car is **mine**.

1. That book belongs to those kids. That book is \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. This bicycle belongs to my neighbour, Rohan. This bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. This scarf belongs to my aunt, Tina. This scarf is \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. This toy belongs to you. This toy is \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. This apartment belongs to me and my cousin. This apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. These mittens belong to my mother. These mittens are \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Those cookies belong to my friends. Those cookies are \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. These books belong to you and your wife. These books are \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. That pillow belongs to me. That pillow is \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. That lamp belongs to my aunt and uncle. That lamp is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 7

**Underline the correct word or contraction.**

1. (Who, Whose, Who's) going to fix this horrible mess?
2. During (their, theirs, there's) party, Sam and Janet danced the tango.
3. Do you know (who, whose, who's) candy this is?
4. If (your, yours, you're) not careful, the ink will spill.
5. Is that rude child (your, yours, you're)?
6. Give me (your, yours, you're) attention.
7. (Its, It's) plain to see why she likes him.
8. (Their, Theirs, There's) really no reason to go outside now.
9. That is a nice statue; I like (its, it's) pose.
10. Some cousins of (their, theirs, there's) are coming to visit.
11. (Whose, who's) dog is this?
12. The ship is going on (its, it's) maiden voyage
13. The Mehta family lives near us. That house is (there's theirs)
14. I loved (they, their) singing.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## CREATIVE WRITING

### A DAY AWAY FROM HOME

Write a paragraph on 'A Day Away From Home'. Fill in this graphic organizer before you begin writing.

Setting: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Character/characters: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What did they do \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Problem \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## A DAY AWAY FROM HOME

### Check List: I have

- introduced the topic with an interesting sentence
  - given the details about what was done on that day
  - stated a problem and its solution
  - sequenced the events
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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## UNIT IV

### COMPREHENSION 1

#### **Farming**

Farming is very important in the lives of people. Without farming, they would not have the large amounts of food that they enjoy.

A long time ago, when humans were cave-dwellers, they lived by hunting animals and gathering fruits for food. They did not grow crops and they had no tame animals. Eventually, however, humans discovered how to grow crops and domesticate animals such as dogs, horses, goats, sheep and cows.

By this time, the humans were living together in communities. It became the job of one group to grow crops and raise animals. This group of farmers supplied food for the rest of the community, who were occupied with other jobs.

Today, they are not as many farmers as there were in the past. Modern farmers produce large amounts of food with the help of machines. They do not need a lot of people to help them.

We need farms to make sure that we have enough to eat. Farms also provide us with wool and cotton for clothing and leather for shoes. However, farming can actually be very damaging to the natural environment. To grow crops, farmers need large areas of soil in which to plant seeds. Forests have to be cleared to provide the land, but in cutting down the trees, the homes of countless forest animals are destroyed. So are their sources of food. As a result, many animals have become extinct.

Another harmful result of deforestation is soil erosion. The roots of trees help to hold soil together. When they are removed, the rich top soil is easily blown or washed away. The remaining soil is often unsuitable for crop farming.

Hence, as our communities grow bigger, and more food is needed, the governments of countries have to balance carefully the need of society and the environment. They cannot allow too many trees to be destroyed !

#### **Q1. Fill in the blanks.**

- a) The roots of trees \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hold soil together                              B. cause soil erosion  
C. are harmful                                      D. balance society

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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- b) Governments need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tame animals                              B. balance needs  
C. allow soil erosion                        D. allow hunting
- e) Farming is very important as it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. as it tames animals                        B. provides food for society  
B. helps to hunt animals                     D. prevents cutting of trees
- d) The modern farmers largely depend on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. machines                                    B. soil    C. trees                                        D. people

**Q2)** Answer the following questions.

- a) How did ancient cave-dwellers survive before farming was invented?

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- b) In what way does cutting down trees harm the environment?

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3) Find another word from the story which has the same meaning.**

a) Work which is paid \_\_\_\_\_

b) Busy \_\_\_\_\_

c) Surroundings \_\_\_\_\_

d) To put an end to \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4) Make sentences with:**

a) Environment:

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b) Farmers:

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **HOMOPHONES**

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but differs in spellings and meanings.

Examples: carat and carrot, or to, two, and too.

### **Exercise I**

#### **Circle the correct answer**

1. Sorry, I don't want to play football. I'm **to/too** tired.
2. Can you speak louder please. I can't **here/hear** you.
3. I went to the airport to **meat/meet** my grandmother.
4. **Wear/Where** were you yesterday?
5. **Who's/Whose** pen is this?
6. Would you like a **piece/peace** of cake?
7. Do we have any **flower/flour** left in the kitchen?
8. That's the **fourth/forth** time I've told you to stop talking.
9. The **male/mail** species of bird is more beautiful always.
10. There's a **hole/whole** in the **soul/sole** of my shoe.
11. This table is made of solid **steel/steal**.
12. In the forest we saw a **herd/heard** of deer.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Fill in the blanks with the correct homophone:**

1. Which jeans are you going to \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. wear
  - b. where

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ some milk for me?
- a. pore
  - b. pour
3. Take a \_\_\_\_\_. You're working too hard!
- a. brake
  - b. break
4. I received a \_\_\_\_\_ from my boss.
- a. mail
  - b. male
5. My friends and I want to \_\_\_\_\_ across the lake.
- a. sale
  - b. sail
6. Your face looks very \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. pail
  - b. pale
7. My legs are \_\_\_\_\_ after the 5 mile run.
- a. sore
  - b. soar
8. Why is your \_\_\_\_\_ so long?
- a. hare
  - b. hair

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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9. I have \_\_\_\_\_ the book ten times.
- red
  - read
10. Which \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes should I wear today?
- pair
  - pear
- Exercise 3**
- Fill in the blanks with the correct word:**
1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese for the pizza?
- grate
  - great
2. It's not healthy to eat too much \_\_\_\_\_.
- meet
  - meat
3. I was really \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- board
  - bored
4. Can you come \_\_\_\_\_ for a second?
- here
  - hear
5. We're having \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner tonight.
- steak
  - stake

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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6. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ number of this product?

a. serial

b. cereal

7. The doctor has many \_\_\_\_\_.

a. patience

b. patients

8. That \_\_\_\_\_ digs for coal all day.

a. miner

b. minor

9. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ book?

a. your

b. you're

10. Why does that cat have no \_\_\_\_\_?

a. tale

b. tail

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **HOMONYMS**

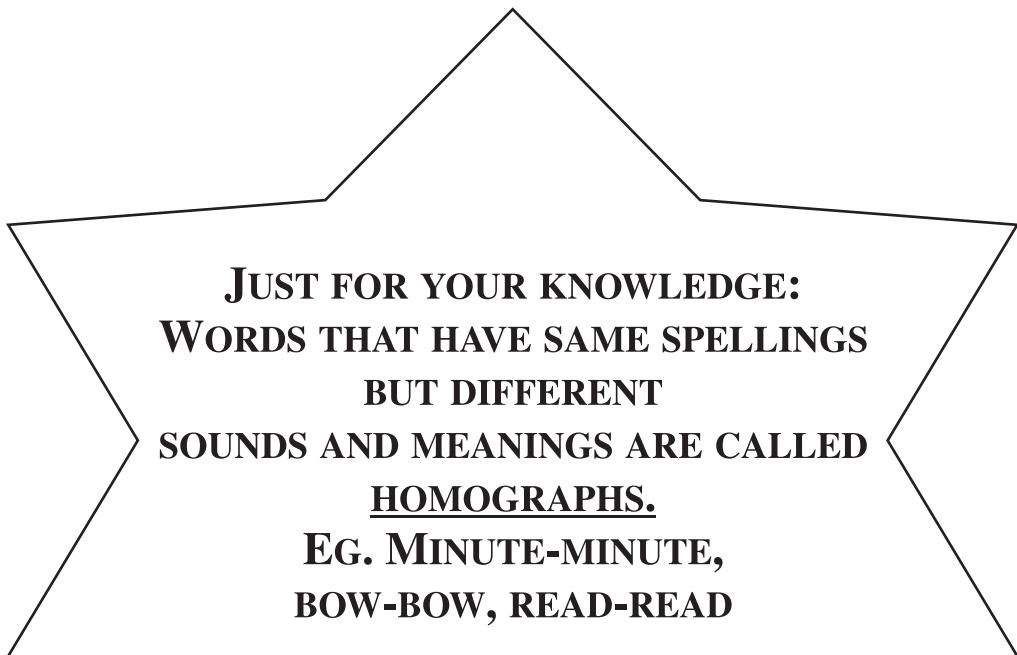
A homonym are words that have the same sound and same spelling but differ in meanings.

Examples: counter/counter, or top/top

### **Exercise 1**

**Read the clues and find the homonym**

1. A body part/container of treasures \_\_\_\_\_
2. To fall over/go on a holiday \_\_\_\_\_
3. A small animal/a computer part \_\_\_\_\_
4. A toy/opposite of bottom \_\_\_\_\_
5. Something to read/reserve a ticket \_\_\_\_\_
6. The bottom of a shoe/the only person \_\_\_\_\_



**JUST FOR YOUR KNOWLEDGE:**  
**WORDS THAT HAVE SAME SPELLINGS**  
**BUT DIFFERENT**  
**SOUNDS AND MEANINGS ARE CALLED**  
**HOMOGRAPH.**  
**EG. MINUTE-MINUTE,**  
**BOW-BOW, READ-READ**

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 2

**Each pair of sentences needs the same word. Guess the right word and fill it in.**

1. a. She gave me a wrist watch as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. I was not \_\_\_\_\_ in the class yesterday.
2. a. Kindly tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ number and the seat number.  
b. We need a good \_\_\_\_\_ to train our team.
3. a. I have never done questions of this \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. I will not write the letter, I will \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. a. The camel is called the ship of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. We should never \_\_\_\_\_ a friend.
5. a. We saw a polar \_\_\_\_\_ at the zoo.  
b. I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the pain, so I went to the doctor.
6. a. The banyan tree has a huge \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. The elephant used its \_\_\_\_\_ to uproot the tree.
7. a. \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes and imagine that you are on a hill station.  
b. The market is crowded and you can get lost, so keep \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents.
8. a. All the trees are planted in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. The two groups had serious \_\_\_\_\_ on the use of the park.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Let us revise!!

#### I. Choose the correct homophones.

- 1) Do you know anybody \_\_\_\_\_ going to watch the show? (who's/whose)
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ design do you think looks the best? (Who's/Whose)
- 3) I have got a cousin \_\_\_\_\_ been to almost all continents. (who's/whose)
- 4) I know a boy \_\_\_\_\_ father serves in the army. (who's/whose)
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ not home right now so we'll leave a note in the mailbox. (There, They're)
- 6) Patty volunteered to put \_\_\_\_\_ homework in the basket. (their, there)
- 7) He skidded because he did not apply the \_\_\_\_\_ (brake / break).
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ (hair / hare) has a short tail.
- 9) He told me the \_\_\_\_\_ (tail / tale) about a fox.
- 10) These precious stones are very \_\_\_\_\_ (deer / dear).
- 11) Please \_\_\_\_\_ (pray / prey) for me. '
- 12) An \_\_\_\_\_ (ore / oar) is used to row the boat.
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_(Led / Lead) is a heavy metal.
- 14) Nobody can \_\_\_\_\_ what I am saying \_\_\_\_\_. (hear / here)
- 15) I have not \_\_\_\_\_ the book with the \_\_\_\_\_ cover. (red / read)
- 16) They \_\_\_\_\_ at the market where they buy \_\_\_\_\_. (meat / meet)
- 17) Last \_\_\_\_\_, she was feeling very \_\_\_\_\_. (weak / week)
- 18) The \_\_\_\_\_ of animals had never \_\_\_\_\_ such a melodious music. (heard / herd)
- 19) We will leave for our field trip in one \_\_\_\_\_. (our/hour)
- 20) That was \_\_\_\_\_ pizza, but the dog \_\_\_\_\_. it! (our/hour/eight/ate)
- 21) I left my toy \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (by/bye/buy)
- 22) Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel on our bicycles. (threw/through)
- 23) A \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal. (bear/bare)
- 24) It is dishonest to \_\_\_\_\_. (steal/steel)
- 25) What a \_\_\_\_\_ of good milk! (waist/waste)
- 26) The window \_\_\_\_\_ was cracked. (pain/pane)
- 27) A \_\_\_\_\_ child is called a son. (mail/male)
- 28) A carrot is a \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable. (root/route)
- 29) Rohit \_\_\_\_\_ so much syrup over his pancakes that you can hardly see the plate. (pours/pores)
- 30) He walked for days in the \_\_\_\_\_ without seeing another living thing, only sand. (desert/dessert)
- 31) The fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ to shore as soon as the storm clouds appeared on the horizon. (road/rode/rowed)
- 32) We are not \_\_\_\_\_ to run around the classroom. (aloud/allowed)

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Homonyms are words that have the same spellings, sound the same but have different meanings.**

Use each of these words in two sentences to bring out the **two different meanings**.

**Example:**

- bear:** i) A **bear** is a carnivorous animal.  
ii) My brother can **bear** a lot of pain.

**Now, make two sentences with each of the following words:**

bark              fine              close  
sink              tear              trunk

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Let's Revise our Homophones

A Fill in the blanks using the correct word from the bracket.

1. I have just bought a new \_\_\_\_\_ of jeans. (pear, pair)
2. We must try to get to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the problem. (route, root)
3. These trousers are too tight at the \_\_\_\_\_. (waste, waist)
4. Our \_\_\_\_\_ wants complete discipline in the school. (principal, principle)
5. Gandhi ji always followed noble \_\_\_\_\_. (principal, principle)
6. I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ my answer is correct . (weather, whether)
7. He is rich, but there is no \_\_\_\_\_ in his life. (piece, peace)
8. It was \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for her to remain \_\_\_\_\_ even for a few minutes.  
(quite, quiet)
9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ till I have noted the \_\_\_\_\_ of the first child. (weight, wait)
10. The wound on his \_\_\_\_\_ took a long time to \_\_\_\_\_. (heal, heel)
11. I am going to have gulab jamuns for \_\_\_\_\_. (desert, dessert)
12. On dhanteras we buy \_\_\_\_\_ utensils. (steal, steel)
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ was narrow and bumpy but he \_\_\_\_\_ on. (road, rode)
14. Ravi went to the \_\_\_\_\_ (stationary, stationery) shop to \_\_\_\_\_. (by, buy) a register.
15. An eagle can \_\_\_\_\_ high in the sky. (sore, soar)
16. My fever vanished with just one \_\_\_\_\_. (doze, dose ) of medicine.
17. He saw the \_\_\_\_\_ approaching and he fainted. (bare, bear)
18. All \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Khan will \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal. (accept, except)
19. Kindly \_\_\_\_\_ if the \_\_\_\_\_ has been signed. (check, cheque)
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ that a meeting is going to take place \_\_\_\_\_. (here, hear)
21. Priyanka ate \_\_\_\_\_ mangoes , so she has a \_\_\_\_\_ throat . (sour, sore)

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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22. Here is an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ about a hare who lost his \_\_\_\_\_ (tale, tail)
23. \_\_\_\_\_ are three bedrooms in \_\_\_\_\_ house. ( their, there)
24. To make bread we have to \_\_\_\_\_ the dough. (knead, need)

B In each of the following pairs of sentences one word is missing. The missing word in both the sentences has the same spelling and pronunciation , but a different meaning. Find the word with the help of context and fill in the blanks.

1. (a) Amina has two \_\_\_\_\_ of Barbie dolls.  
(b) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.
2. (a) What \_\_\_\_\_ of computers do they use to control rockets?  
(b) King Shibi was \_\_\_\_\_ and honest .
3. (a) Remove these boxes , otherwise the boat will \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) There are many dishes lying in the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (a) My mother has many gold \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Some children hide behind the curtain when the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (a) This cleaning \_\_\_\_\_ contains several chemicals.  
(b) Who can find a \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of the leaking tank?
6. (a) It is so dark, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ in the cellar.  
(b) The box looks \_\_\_\_\_ but it is heavy.
7. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ some music for me , please.  
(b) I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain if mother allows me too.
8. (a) A\_\_\_\_\_ is very fond of honey.  
(b) The pillar broke because it couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the weight of the stone.
9. (a) Kunal \_\_\_\_\_ the playground in anger when he lost the game.  
(b) Look \_\_\_\_\_ and right before crossing the road.
10. (a) The pilot noticed a strange flying \_\_\_\_\_ following the plane.  
(b) Did anyone \_\_\_\_\_ to the new school schedule?

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Circle the suitable words in this paragraph.**

(Won/One) Sunday (**knight/night**), a (**boy/buoy**), with very long (**hare/hair**) sat in the kitchen, eating (**serial/cereal**). He suddenly (**herd/heard**) a smashing sound coming from another room. He knew his younger brother was up to (**sum/some**) mischief. He shouted out (**aloud/allowed**), "did you (**break/brake**) a window? I (**kneed/need**) to (**no/know**) (**witch/which**) one it is!" He ran to (**where/wear**) the noise came from and was shocked at the (**site/sight**)! (**There/Their**) was a (**hole/whole**) in the door and he could (**sea/see**) (**threw/through**) it!

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## LETTER WRITING

An informal letter usually consists of an Address, Date, Salutation, Body, Closing and Signature.

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**Own Address**

(Leave a line)

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(Leave a line)

**Date : 9 July 2015**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

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**Salutation**

(Leave a line)

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**Introduction**

(Leave a line)

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**Body of the Letter**

(Leave a line)

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**Conclusion**

(Leave a line)

**Signing off**

Your loving friend

Rohan

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

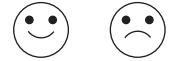
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## CREATIVE WRITING

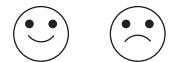
Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about a well known place you recently visited.

### MY LETTER WRITING CHECKLIST

My writing is neat.



I included the DATE



I included a GREETING and capitalized the name of the person I am writing to



I included a MESSAGE or BODY in my letter.



I ended my letter with a CLOSING and signed my NAME



I read over my writing.



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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## **LETTER WRITING**

Write a letter to your friend telling him/her how you celebrated your birthday.

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## UNIT V

### COMPREHENSION 1

#### **Achoo!**

Achoo! We all sneeze sometimes. Sneezing is a reflex that your body does automatically. That means you cannot make yourself sneeze or stop one once it has started. When you sneeze, your body is trying to get rid of bacteria from your nose. You have extra germs when you have a cold, so you sneeze a lot more. You might also sneeze when you smell pepper!

Inside your nose, there are hundreds of tiny strands of hair. These filter the air you breathe. Sometimes dust and pollen find their way through these hair and bother your nasal passages. The nerves in the lining of your nose tell your brain that something is invading your body.

Your brain, lungs, nose, mouth, and the muscles of your upper body work together to blow away the invaders with a sneeze. When you sneeze, germs from your nose get blown into the air. Using a tissue or 'sneezing into your sleeve' captures most of these germs. It is very important to wash your hands after you sneeze into them, especially during cold and flu season.

Do you ever sneeze when you walk into bright sunlight? Some people say that happens to them often. Scientists believe the UV rays of the sun irritate the nose lining of these people so they sneeze.

If someone nearby sneezes, remember to tell them "Gesundheit!" That is a funny-sounding word which is pronounced "gezz-oont-hite." It is a German word, that wishes someone good health after sneezing.

#### **I. Answer the following questions**

1. Which parts of your body work together when you sneeze?

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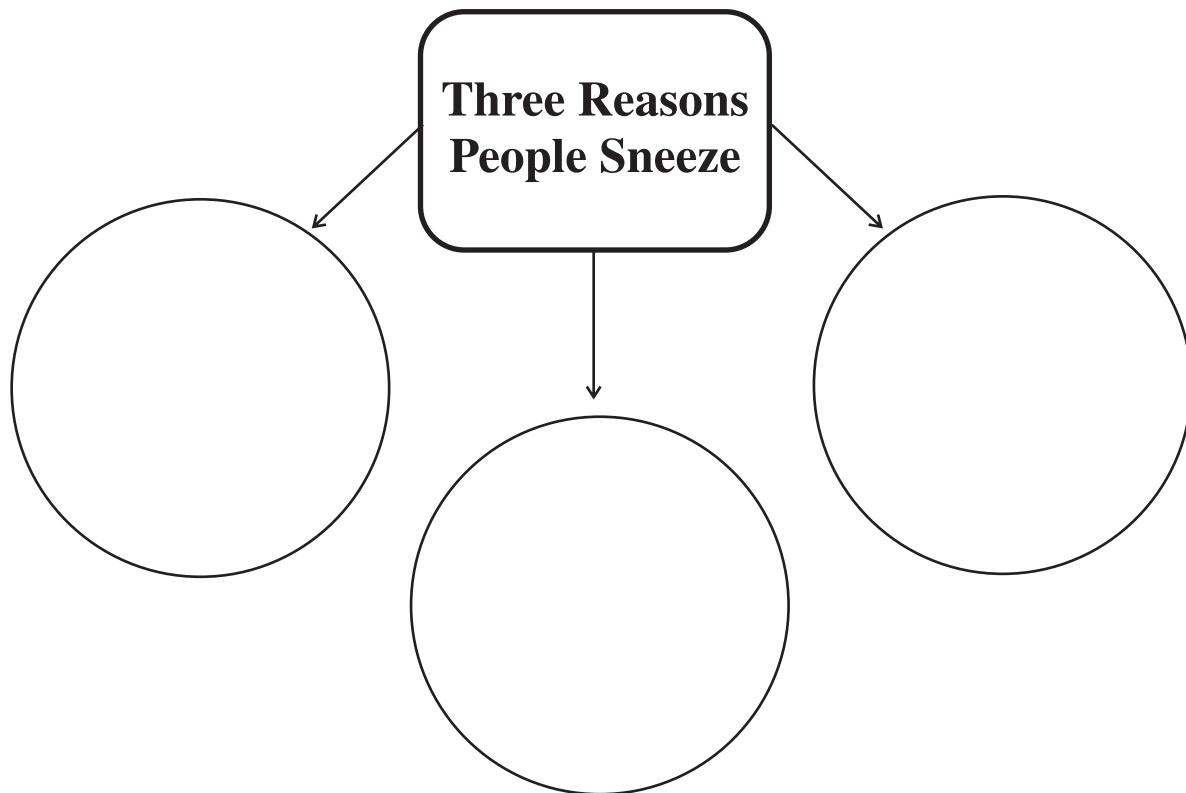
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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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2. What does the German word 'Gesundheit' mean?
    - a. I wish you good health.
    - b. I wish you God's blessings.
    - c. I wish you a good day.
    - d. I wish you would stop sneezing.
  3. Why do people sneeze when they walk into bright sunlight?
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- 
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4. Complete the web with information from the article.



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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5. What role do hundreds of tiny hair in your nose play?

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6. State True/False:

- a. Sneezing can be controlled by the body \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Pepper can cause sneezing \_\_\_\_\_
- c. It is important to wash your hands after you sneeze \_\_\_\_\_

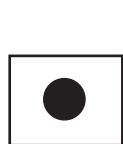
# PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions relate one thing to another and are always followed by a noun or a pronoun. They tell us about the relationship between two nouns. They often refer to the position of things.

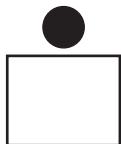
**For example:**

↑      ↓  
noun    preposition  
The ball is in the square.

The preposition **in** shows the relationship between the ball and the square. Observe the position of the ball in relation to the square in the following illustration.



in/inside



on



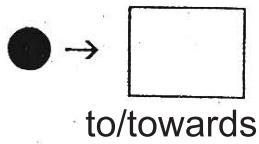
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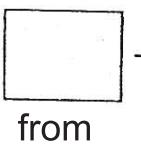
beside/near



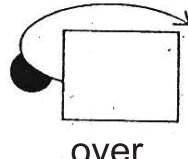
behind



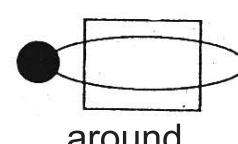
to/towards



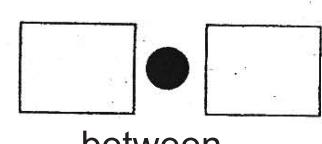
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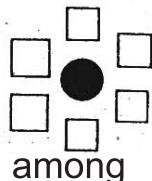
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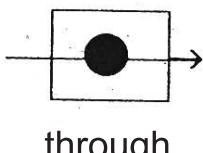
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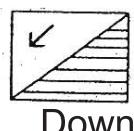
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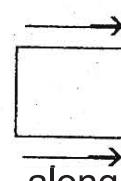
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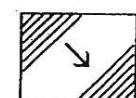
through



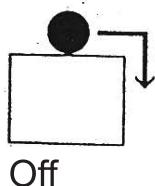
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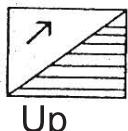
along



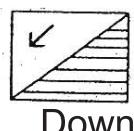
across



Off



Up



Down

**Movement**  
up, along, down, into, towards,  
through, over, round, out of, across

## I. Circle the correct preposition.

1. Let us sit (in, under) the shade of a tree.
2. We sat (at, on) the table to have our food.
3. Who is sitting (between, among) Akash and Amit?
4. I went (in, into) the dark room fearlessly.
5. She held the umbrella (above, over) her head.

**Place**  
above, on, in front of,  
behind, in, under,  
between, beside,  
below, against,  
opposite, among

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise I

**Complete the exercise with suitable prepositions.**

1. Nice \_\_\_\_\_ meet you.
  
2. Don't be late \_\_\_\_\_ school.
  
3. Are you the new student \_\_\_\_\_ Indore?
  
4. Are you a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ this school?
  
  
5. Jyoti is \_\_\_\_\_ vacation. She is \_\_\_\_\_ Italy now.
  
  
6. What is this called \_\_\_\_\_ English?
  
  
7. Look \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers.
  
  
8. Mohan's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ July.
  
  
9. Don't run \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.
  
  
10. The pear fell \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 2

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.**

1. Compare your answers \_\_\_\_\_ your partner.
2. This key holder is very special \_\_\_\_\_ me.
3. Please meet me \_\_\_\_\_ the school gate.
4. Write \_\_\_\_\_ me soon.
5. Have you got a piece \_\_\_\_\_ paper?
6. What's that book for? Is it \_\_\_\_\_ me to prepare for my exam ?
7. I'm tall \_\_\_\_\_ black hair and brown eyes.
8. We have got a house \_\_\_\_\_ a big garden.
9. I will visit you \_\_\_\_\_ my family.
10. Match the pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the names.
11. Is your house \_\_\_\_\_ Chanakya Puri?
12. Guess what I have \_\_\_\_\_ my hand?
13. I have got two pens \_\_\_\_\_ my bag.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 3

#### **Underline the prepositions in the given paragraph.**

Last Saturday, my mother had a big surprise for my sister and me. We were visiting an amusement park! Excitedly, we packed our lunches and hopped into the car. Mother drove along the highway and across town, towards our destination. Finally we arrived at the 'Imagica Amusement Park'. We almost started running in different directions! Mother told us that it was important to stay together. We took turns deciding on rides. Fortunately, my favourite ride was right next to my sister's favourite roller coaster. We went on the roller coasters, bumper cars and racing boats together. At the end of the day, we were exhausted from all the fun we had. We pretended we were flying over rollercoaster tracks on the way home. I had a wonderful time with my family.

### Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition. Please do not repeat.

- 1) Please arrange these shoes \_\_\_\_\_ neat row.
  
- 2) The teacher is angry \_\_\_\_\_ her student for lying to her.
  
- 3) There is a beautiful cottage \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
  
- 4) The post office is \_\_\_\_\_ the two tall buildings.
  
- 5) We looked \_\_\_\_\_ the hole in the door.
  
- 6) This book has been written \_\_\_\_\_ animal lovers.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## **REVISING PREPOSITIONS**

### **Exercise 5**

**Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.**

- 1) There was a sign above the door.
- 2) The ball rolled under a car.
- 3) She put the letter into her pocket.
- 4) Sahli hid behind the fence.
- 5) Tuesday comes after Monday.
- 6) Mr. Lee is from Japan.
- 7) The train goes through five tunnels.
- 8) My favourite programme starts at 6 o'clock.
- 9) There is a path between the two houses.
- 10) The man walked along the river bank.

### **Exercise 6**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.**

- 1) There is a tree \_\_\_\_\_ the pond.
- 2) I visit my grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
- 3) There is a wooden floor \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet.
- 4) The girl came \_\_\_\_\_ our house on her cycle.
- 5) We have to wait \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow to watch the show.
- 6) A cat was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the roof of our car.
- 7) Some people disturb everyone by talking \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.
- 8) Stir the sauce \_\_\_\_\_ a wooden spoon.
- 9) The girls were hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the cupboard.
- 10) I must finish my work \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
- 11) The ant crawled \_\_\_\_\_ the side of the table.
- 12) The boy fell \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 7

#### **Circle the correct prepositions.**

- 1) The box is full (with/of/from) toys.
- 2) Let us wait (till/for/after) the sun to rise.
- 3) The telephone is (through/with/by) the window.
- 4) The horse jumped (above/by/over) the fence.
- 5) The kitten was sitting (under/in/from) the table.
- 6) Saroj climbed (over/up/along) the flight of stairs.
- 7) The old man stepped (into/over/above) the street.
- 8) My grandmother sat (on/at/by) the fire and told us a tale.
- 9) The train is going (across/through/round) the tunnel.
- 10) My aunt lives (in/on/above) the toy shop.

### Exercise 8

#### **Choose the correct prepositions and fill in the blanks.**

- 1) The teacher is angry \_\_\_\_\_ me. (at/with)
- 2) The pear fell \_\_\_\_\_ the tree. (off/from)
- 3) The bottle is full \_\_\_\_\_ water. (of/with)
- 4) Let's sit here and wait \_\_\_\_\_ him. (after/for)
- 5) Karan fell \_\_\_\_\_ the pool. (off/into)
- 6) The boy swam \_\_\_\_\_ the river. (through/across)
- 7) There is a pretty bird flying \_\_\_\_\_. (above/on)
- 8) Children are fond \_\_\_\_\_ sweets. (with/of)
- 9) The two friends shared their lunch \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. (between/among)
- 10) She went to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot. (on/by)
- 11) The girl is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ her friends. (between/among)
- 12) The policeman is \_\_\_\_\_ duty. (on/at/in)
- 13) Open your book \_\_\_\_\_ page 12. (on/at/to)
- 14) I met my friend in the theatre \_\_\_\_\_ the interval. (at/during)

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 9

#### My Story: An Umbrella (Please complete it with suitable prepositions.)

I am an umbrella. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ a Monday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ a small factory. \_\_\_\_\_ five days I lived there. Then the owner \_\_\_\_\_ the factory sent me \_\_\_\_\_ a merchant's shop. The shopkeeper hung me \_\_\_\_\_ a hook \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends. \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy day, a man rushed \_\_\_\_\_ the shop. His eyes fell \_\_\_\_\_ me. He opened me and held me \_\_\_\_\_ his head. I danced \_\_\_\_\_ the air! He gave my price \_\_\_\_\_ the shopkeeper and took me \_\_\_\_\_ his house. \_\_\_\_\_ that day, it became my home!

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## Picture Reading

**Read the story. Underline the prepositions and draw the picture.**

Once upon a time there lived a poor shoemaker in a little workshop. He made shoes on his workbench. Before he went to bed one night, he put a piece of leather beside his tools. The next morning, when he woke up, he was surprised to see a pair of new shoes on the workbench. An old lady went into the workshop. The elves came into the shop through the broken window and walked under the table. The elves came in late night because they didn't want the shoe maker to see them. When they saw the sun up in the sky and the birds on the trees chirping, they put their tool inside their bags and left. One night, the shoemaker decided to see who made the shoes, so he hid behind the curtains. The shoemaker's wife asked him not to worry. She asked him to sit at the table and have his breakfast. His granddaughter came in and closed the door behind her. She sat in between him and his wife to have breakfast along with them.



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Read the paragraph. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.**

My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ the door. She is calling out to my dog, Bruno, who is \_\_\_\_\_ the flower pots. There is a pond \_\_\_\_\_ my house and a wooden bridge \_\_\_\_\_ it. I walk \_\_\_\_\_ the wooden bridge to reach my friends who are walking \_\_\_\_\_ the pond. Two ducks are waddling \_\_\_\_\_ the pond. There are apples growing \_\_\_\_\_ a tree and a ladder is put \_\_\_\_\_ the tree. One of my friends is hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.**

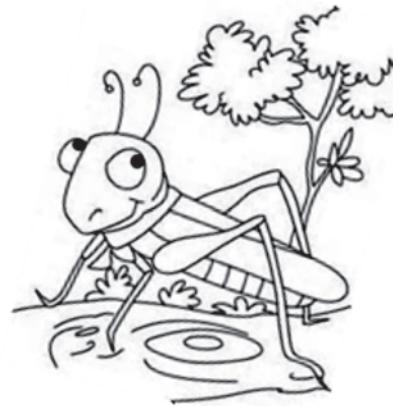
- a) A crow came and sat \_\_\_\_\_ his shoulder. (place)
- 2) Some people were talking \_\_\_\_\_ the movie. (time)
- 3) A man was running \_\_\_\_\_ us. (direction)
- 4) The party starts \_\_\_\_\_ 6 o'clock. (time)
- 5) She put the book \_\_\_\_\_ her bag. (place)
- 6) We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the street to the cafe on the other side. (movement)
- 7) It is \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock already and I'm going to be late. (time)
- 8) She keeps her slippers \_\_\_\_\_ the bed. (place)
- 9) We always wash our hands \_\_\_\_\_ meals. (time)
- 10) The train went \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel. (movement)

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## UNIT VI

### COMPREHENSION 1



**Read the passage carefully and do the exercises given below:-**

Once upon a time, there lived a jolly green grasshopper. He loved music and often sang and played his guitar. As an excellent entertainer, he had many animal friends who would cheer as he sang and danced. His greatest fans were the colourful birds. They would fluff up their feathers happily when he performed a beautiful new tune.

The grasshopper was completely carefree and would scorn at his neighbour, an extremely busy ant. Unlike the other creatures, the ant had no time for him.

" Why are you working so hard?", the grasshopper would ask the ant repeatedly. The previous day, the ant had been carrying a big sack of rice grains on his back. And at that moment, he was dragging a big piece of fruit into his house. The grasshopper could not understand why the ant worked so hard.

One day, the ant stopped working for a moment and said, " Winter is coming, Mr. Grasshopper. You will suffer if you are unprepared."

"Nonsense!" the grasshopper rudely retorted.

The grasshopper continued his merrymaking. However, all his friends gradually did not seem to have much time for him. The squirrels simply nodded their heads when they met him. They did not stop to enjoy his songs and dances like they used to. They were more concerned about storing whatever nuts they could find. Even the birds, who were his greatest fans, flew away to the south.

Soon, it was winter. When it began to snow, the grasshopper realised how foolish he had been. There was no food for him at all! Starving and shamefaced, he went to the ant for help. The ant very kindly shared his food with him.

The grasshopper felt really sorry that he had been so rude to the ant. He begged the ant to forgive him and promised to work hard from then on.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Q 1. Match the words from the passage which means the same as :**

- i) to do an act
- ii) worried about something
- iii) suffer from hunger
- iv) to say something again and again
- v) a musical instrument

<input type="checkbox"/>	concerned
<input type="checkbox"/>	starving
<input type="checkbox"/>	perform
<input type="checkbox"/>	guitar
<input type="checkbox"/>	repeatedly

**Q 2. Find the opposites of the words given below from the passage:**

- i) ugly \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) lazy \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) polite \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) wise \_\_\_\_\_
- v) colourless \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 3. Number the sentences in the correct sequence**

- ( ) The grasshopper could not understand why the ant worked so hard.
- ( ) The ant very kindly shared his food with him.
- ( ) The grasshopper was completely carefree and would scorn at his neighbour, a busy ant.
- ( ) However, all his friends gradually did not seem to have much time for him.
- ( ) When it began to snow he realised how foolish he had been.
- ( ) The grasshopper was an excellent entertainer, he had many friends who would cheer as he sang and danced.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Q 4. Answer the following questions:**

- i) What did the grasshopper enjoy doing?

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- ii) How did the birds show that they enjoyed the grasshopper's performance?

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- iii) What warning did the ant give the grasshopper one day?

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that are used to join words, groups of words or sentences.

### **Example:-**

Peter and John rode their bike.

I couldn't play outside **because** it was raining.

Use the following conjunctions to complete the sentences:-

but, and, so, although, or, yet

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Complete the sentences using a conjunction :**

- i. The water was cold \_\_\_\_\_ I did not go for a swim.
- ii. Please wrap this gift \_\_\_\_\_ decorate it with a nice ribbon.
- iii. Peanuts are good for health \_\_\_\_\_ too many of them can lead to a stomach ache.
- iv. My mother doesn't like eggs \_\_\_\_\_ she makes the most delicious omelets.
- v. The thief could have entered through the window \_\_\_\_\_ the terrace.
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_ it was dark I had to take my dog out for a walk.

### **Exercise 2**

#### **Choose the correct conjunction from the bracket.**

- i. The car is fast (or, and) powerful.
- ii. (though, so) I got a bad grade in my U.T. I have become sincere about my studies.
- iii. Please carry your umbrella( but, unless) you want to get wet.
- iv. Amar hurt his leg (so, while) he was playing football.
- v. You can play with the baby (and, if) you are careful.
- vi. My grandfather has gone to the doctor ( because, since) he has fever.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 3

**Join the two sentences together using one of the following conjunctions:-**

and, but, or, yet, so, since, when, as, though, until

1. The dog loves to go for walks. It does not walk fast.

---

2. I have not heard from him. He went to Jaipur.

---

3. Will you have coffee. Will you have tea?

---

4. The team worked hard. It won the game.

---

5. The class was obedient. It wasn't allowed to go and play on the field.

---

6. Radha likes to read. Gopa likes to draw.

---

7. You can not go to school . You are fit.

---

8. Amit fell off his bike. He saw a tiger on the road.

---

9. Many birds did not come to Bharatpur. There was a lot of water in the lake.

---

10. Tarun could not attend the assembly . He was late.

---

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Exercise 4

**Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.**

- 1) I ate an apple \_\_\_\_\_ I was hungry.
- 2) I hurt my leg \_\_\_\_\_ I fell down
- 3) I did six sums \_\_\_\_\_ three of them were wrong.
- 4) You will be punished \_\_\_\_\_ you shout in class.
- 5) I was feeling hot \_\_\_\_\_ I took off my coat.
- 6) You can't get good grades \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard.
- 7) We went to the park \_\_\_\_\_ it was cloudy.
- 8) I bought some clothes \_\_\_\_\_ gave them to my helper.
- 9) I baked a cake \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't like it.
- 10) I ate a bowl of custard \_\_\_\_\_ I was hungry.

### Exercise 5

**Conjunction are linking words. You use conjunctions to join words together. The most common conjunctions are and, but and or.**

Eg. Sangeeta and Sumita are twins. Fruit and vegetables are good for you.

1. We buy eggs \_\_\_\_\_ bread at the supermarket.
2. He is tall \_\_\_\_\_ thin.
3. It is hot \_\_\_\_\_ wet today.
4. This sofa is soft \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable.
5. Cross the road slowly \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 6

**We can use the conjunction but to link words that have different or contrasting meanings.**

Eg. Sue writes fast but neatly. Ants are small but strong.

1. Jayanti writes fast \_\_\_\_\_ neatly.
2. The elephant is a large \_\_\_\_\_ a gentle animal.
3. Yesterday was cloudy \_\_\_\_\_ warm.
4. Rock-climbing is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ fun.
5. The path is short \_\_\_\_\_ uneven.

### Exercise 7

**We can use the conjunction or to show a choice.**

Eg. You can have tea or coffee. It isn't sensible or clever to throw stones at dogs.

1. Do you like to eat ice creams \_\_\_\_\_ cakes?
2. Is a spider an insect \_\_\_\_\_ an animal?
3. Should we turn right \_\_\_\_\_ left?
4. You can have an apple \_\_\_\_\_ an orange.
5. You press a button to go up \_\_\_\_\_ down in a lift.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 8

**Complete the following sentences by using the correct conjunctions.**

1. Bring a swimming costume \_\_\_\_\_ a beach towel for the picnic.
2. Mr. Sharma has two dogs \_\_\_\_\_ three kittens.
3. My knife is old \_\_\_\_\_ still very useful.
4. Are we going on foot \_\_\_\_\_ by bus?
5. Sheela is taller than Avni \_\_\_\_\_ shorter than Bobby.
6. Would you like milk \_\_\_\_\_ cream in your coffee?
7. The Ganga is very deep \_\_\_\_\_ very wide. It is a very useful river, \_\_\_\_\_ it's very polluted.
8. Himanshu's toys are dirty \_\_\_\_\_ torn, \_\_\_\_\_ he still loves \_\_\_\_\_ adores them.
9. Mother told us she could buy either jeans \_\_\_\_\_ skirts for us, \_\_\_\_\_ we like shorts.
10. Danish did well in science \_\_\_\_\_ social studies, he works fast \_\_\_\_\_ rather carelessly.
11. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ Rani are in the same school \_\_\_\_\_ in different classes.
12. The teacher is kind \_\_\_\_\_ firm with the students.
13. The dancer was very fat \_\_\_\_\_ quite graceful \_\_\_\_\_ could perform Bihu \_\_\_\_\_ Garbha very well.
14. Cricket \_\_\_\_\_ football are both strenuous games . They are tiring \_\_\_\_\_ good fun to watch.
15. I am making a chocolate cake \_\_\_\_\_ a Vanilla cake for tea. Do you like chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ vanilla flavours?
16. I waited for you at the corner \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't come.
17. Would you like to meet me in my office \_\_\_\_\_ visit me at home?

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 9

**Choose a suitable conjunction from the bracket to complete these sentences:-**

- 1) You can swim in the sea \_\_\_\_\_ do not go too far. (and, but)
  
- 2) He had to stay in bed \_\_\_\_\_ he felt better. (unless, until)
  
- 3) Mother was washing the dishes \_\_\_\_\_ my baby sister was sleeping.  
(while, because)
  
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the pipe was leaking, they didn't call the plumber. (since, although)
  
- 5) We went to the market ----- we wanted to buy fruits. (so, because, if)

## REVISION TIME

### Conjunctions

#### I. Circle the most suitable conjunction.

1. Suma kept working (though/because) she was tired.
2. We waited for the bus (if/until) it finally arrived.
3. Ravi lost the match (yet/so) he was satisfied with his game.
4. She was surprised (when/after) she met her old friend unexpectedly.
5. My sister is pretty (but/and) well mannered.
6. We had to leave the house (as/while) it was still raining.
7. I was tired (and/but) I finished my work.
8. Kunal did well in life (because/when) he was always encouraged by his father.

#### II. Choose the correct conjunction.

1. I like chicken \_\_\_\_\_ not fish.  
A. and                      B. since                      C. but                      D. for                      E. or
2. \_\_\_\_\_ it rains on Sunday, I will not be able to drive.  
A. and                      B. where                      C. either                      D. if                              E. but
3. I like both dogs \_\_\_\_\_ cats.  
A. also                      B. but                              C. and                              D. if                              E. until
4. The items are on sale in the local store \_\_\_\_\_ not online.  
A. but                      B. and                              C. though                      D. or                              E. nor
5. Neither my mother \_\_\_\_\_ my father will be able to attend the party on Sunday.  
A. or                              B. but                              C. and                              D. nor                              E. also

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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6. Carrie didn't know whether her bike would be fixed \_\_\_\_\_ if she would have to walk.
- A. but                    B. and                    C. nor                    D. or                    E. either
7. Luke was late to the party \_\_\_\_\_ his car broke down on the highway.
- A. if                    B. because                    C. while                    D. although    E. and

### **III. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.**

1. Tia planted both rose \_\_\_\_\_ jasmine flowers.
2. Ria has to finish her work now, \_\_\_\_\_ she'll get into trouble.
3. Ravi worked hard, \_\_\_\_\_ scored less marks in Maths.
4. I would go to the market, \_\_\_\_\_ nobody is at home.
5. Rohan's work is incomplete \_\_\_\_\_ he is absent.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I was not well, I attended my class.
7. Wait at the gate \_\_\_\_\_ I get there.
8. I'll be happy \_\_\_\_\_ it's done.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ he is rich, he does not waste money.
10. Is that a new bag \_\_\_\_\_ an old one?
11. He is in the habit of whistling \_\_\_\_\_ he is thinking!
12. \_\_\_\_\_ it was too hot, we cancelled our picnic.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**IV. Join these sentences using the given conjunctions. Make the necessary changes:**

1. I like tea. I don't like coffee. (**but**)

---

2. My sister went on holiday. I went on a holiday. (**both...and**)

---

3. He broke his leg. He was playing tennis. (**while**)

---

4. He ran to the station. He wanted to catch the train. (**so...that**)

---

5. His doctor ordered him to stay in bed. He went to work. (**although**)

---

6. She was having a bath. The phone rang. (**while**)

---

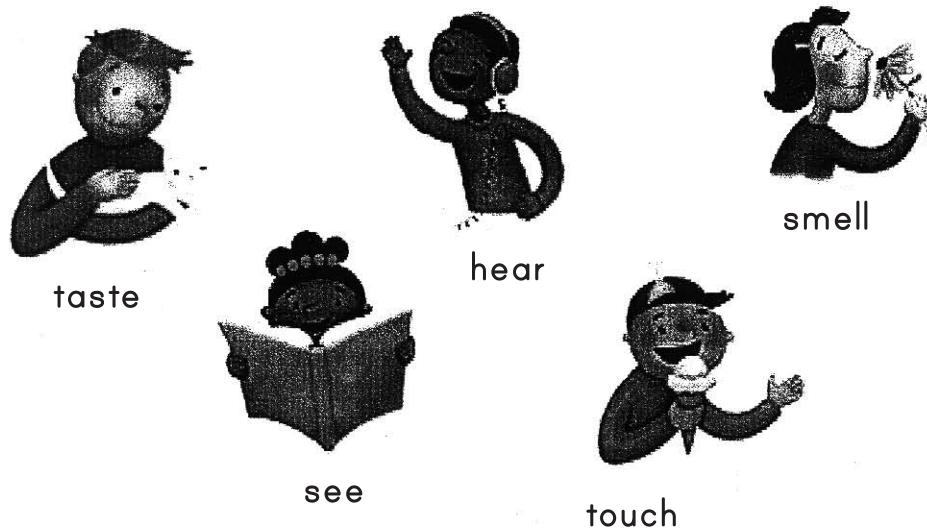
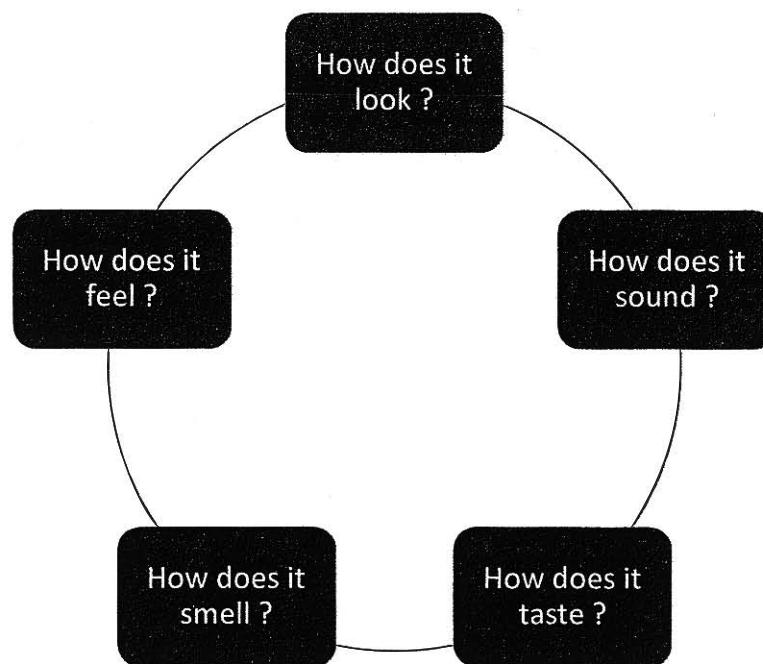
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## WHAT IS DESCRIPTIVE WRITING?

A GOOD DESCRIPTION REQUIRES

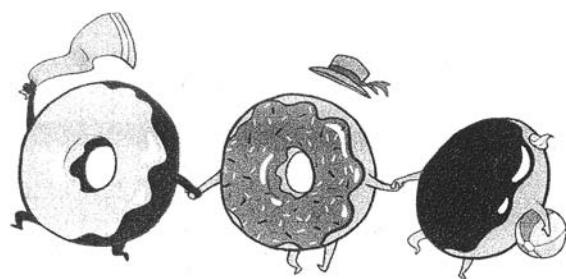
ALL THE FIVE SENSES AND ATTENTION



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

I Can Describe

DOUGHNUTS



tastes	smells	looks	sounds	feels

## UNIT VII

### COMPREHENSION 1



Long time ago, Devas and Asuras lived on earth. There was a strong demon, called Bhasmasura, who wanted to become the most powerful being in the world. So he prayed to Lord Shiva. He prayed so hard and for so long that Lord Shiva was moved. The god appeared before him and said, "I am pleased with you! What do you want?" The demon opened his eyes and fell at Shiva's feet.

"My lord, I want to be the most powerful person in the world."

The young demon wanted to be strong and powerful. He also wanted to live forever and control everyone. So he said, "Lord please grant me a wish. Whenever I place my hand on someone's head, that person should be reduced to ashes. Since Lord Shiva had given his word, he was duty bound to keep his word. He raised his hand and gave him his blessings.

Bhasmasura was immensely happy and decided to test the boon on Shiva himself. He wanted to touch Shiva's head with his hand so that Lord Shiva would turn into ashes and then he would possess Goddess Parvati. Seeing this, Shiva fled and Bhasmasura chased him. Soon Shiva reached the abode of God Vishnu and asked for his help.

One day as Bhasmasura was walking in the forest, he saw the most beautiful woman. Bhasmasura was captivated by her beauty and asked her, "Who are you, young lady? Will you marry me?"

"My name is Mohini and I will only marry a man who can dance better than me. Can you dance?"

"Of course I can," said Bhasmasura

"Then do what I do," said the dancer.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

So Bhasmasura and Mohini started dancing and Bhasmasura imitated all her actions. Bhasmasura concentrated on dancing and nothing else. Mohini soon had a move when she kept her hand on her head. Without thinking Bhasmasura did the same.

Bhasmasura's powers worked.....

Mohini was looking at Bhasmasura's ashes as Lord Shiva appeared before Mohini and said, "Thank You!

"Anytime!" Mohini laughed as she vanished and Lord Vishnu stood in her place.

**Q 1. Circle the correct answers.**

1. Bhasmasura got his name because
  - a) he was a good dancer.
  - b) everything he touched turned to ashes.
  - c) he was the king of fire and ashes.
  
2. When Bhasmasura got his power, he became
  - a) a great ruler,
  - b) contented.
  - c) mad with power.
  
3. In order to save himself, Lord Shiva
  - a) took his boon back
  - b) asked Lord Vishnu for help
  - c) fought a fierce battle with Bhasmasura
  
4. In order to defeat Bhasmasura, Mohini used
  - a) physical strength.
  - b) trickery.
  - c) magic

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Q1. Answer the following questions**

1. What boon did Bhasmasura want from Lord Shiva?

---

2. What was the first thing Bhasmasura do with his power?

---

3. What happened when Bhasmasura's powers worked?

---

**Q3 Number these sentences in the correct order.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Bhasmasura asked that any being that he touched on the head should turn into ashes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Once a young demon wanted to be the most powerful being on earth.

\_\_\_\_\_ One day a dancer asked him if he could compete with her.

\_\_\_\_\_ He prayed to Lord Shiva for a long time.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lord Shiva appeared before him and asked him what he wanted.

\_\_\_\_\_ He matched all her steps.

\_\_\_\_\_ At once he sank into a heap of ashes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Bhasmasura went wild with this weapon.

\_\_\_\_\_ Bhasmasura, without thinking , put his hand over his head also.

\_\_\_\_\_ Then she put her hand over her head.

**Q4. Find words from the passage which mean the same as**

i. greatly \_\_\_\_\_

ii. ran \_\_\_\_\_

iii. home \_\_\_\_\_

iv. attracted \_\_\_\_\_

v. copy \_\_\_\_\_

vi. disappear \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

## ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word used with a noun to describe a person, animal, place or thing. An adjective is used with a noun to add something to its meaning. It answers the questions whose, what kind, which one, how many or how much.

Adjectives tell us what kind for example blue sky, green tree

Adjectives tell us how much or how many Examples two pencils, three boys

In a sentence, an adjective can be placed at two places:

- Before a noun

Example: a beautiful garden, an honest boy

- After the various forms of the verb 'be' (is, am, are, was, were, been, and being)

Example: Simran is very tall.

- After verbs like look, seem, grow, feel, etc

Example: This looks strange.

### Exercise 1

**Underline the adjective in the following sentences.**

1. The naughty boys teased the stray dogs.
2. The pretty lady wore a long orange skirt.
3. My mother promised to bake a chocolate cake for the Christmas party.
4. Samarth is a very naughty boy.
5. My uncle has sent some juicy mangoes for me.
6. Akbar was a kind and just king.
7. Our teacher gave us some difficult sums for homework.
8. Aesop's fables are short stories with a moral.
9. January is the first month of the year.
10. We saw colourful fishes swimming in the river.



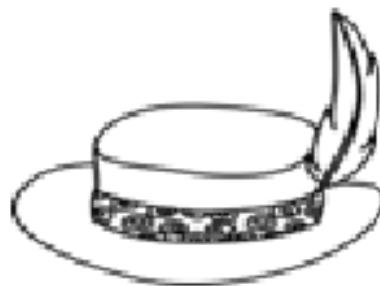
Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 2

Underline the suitable adjective

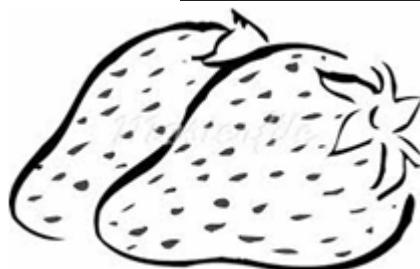
1. My brother saw a (strange/ familiar) animal that looked like an elephant.
2. Kabir is so (naughty/ obedient) that the teachers love him.
3. The (proud/modest) athlete gave all the credit to his (few/two) coaches.
4. The flowers in this vase were (real/fat)
5. The tamarind chutney was so (sweet/sour) that I got a sore throat.
6. Some archaeologists have found the ruins of an (ancient/ modern) temple near Kasauli.
7. My sister bought a (lonely/beautiful) hat with a (fat/ long) (whiter/white) feather on it.



### Exercise 3

**Match the adjective with the nouns and write them in phrases**

Adjectives	Nouns	Phrase
loyal	ice-cream	a loyal friend
interesting	dress	_____
sunny	drink	_____
french	book	_____
expensive	language	_____
naughty	friend	_____
refreshing	boy	_____
strawberry	day	_____



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with an adjective from the box .

green, interesting, crunchy, favourite, surprise, red,  
delicious, stray, silly, scary, hardworking, webbed, cloudy, hot, kind

1. He made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in the test.
2. Mother prepared a \_\_\_\_\_ meal for us .
3. The trees are \_\_\_\_\_ and full of blossom.
4. Nobody liked the \_\_\_\_\_ television programme.
5. Science is an \_\_\_\_\_ subject.
6. We all planned a \_\_\_\_\_ party for our teacher.
7. Today is a \_\_\_\_\_ day. It might rain.
8. Mayank's \_\_\_\_\_ bike was stolen from the school gate.
9. Anoushka lost her \_\_\_\_\_ pen in the school.
10. Rashmi is a \_\_\_\_\_ child. She studies regularly.
11. I want to have some \_\_\_\_\_ milk and \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy took the \_\_\_\_\_ dog home.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ feet of the frog help it to swim effectively in water.

### Exercise 5

Rewrite these sentences by replacing the underlined words with suitable adjectives. Make appropriate changes in the sentences if required.

witty, happy, colourful, interesting, fearless, uncomfortable, dirty, popular

Sumer is intelligent and full of wit.

Sumer is intelligent and witty.



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

1) After the rains, there appeared a rainbow full of colour in the sky.

---

2) When Saksham saw his results, he was full of happiness.

---

3) Vasundhra is well liked by many of her classmates.

---

4) After the football match Ravi's shoes were covered with dirt.

---

5) Our bus journey to Leh was without any comfort.

---

6) Aarav is a man without fear.

---

7) Simran likes to read books that are able to capture her interests.

---

### Exercise 6

**Complete these sentences using Number Adjectives.**

Number adjectives tell us 'how much" or 'how many' of a noun .If we are unsure of the exact number, we use : some, few, many, or most.

1. Tigers have \_\_\_\_\_ eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ ears and \_\_\_\_\_ legs.

2. Strawberries have \_\_\_\_\_ seeds.

3. A spider has \_\_\_\_\_ legs.

4. I found \_\_\_\_\_ green ants under the garden wall.

5. I only have a \_\_\_\_\_ chips left.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Exercise 7

**Write Antonyms for these adjectives**

1. high \_\_\_\_\_
4. smooth \_\_\_\_\_
7. dark \_\_\_\_\_
2. expensive \_\_\_\_\_
5. empty \_\_\_\_\_
8. long \_\_\_\_\_
3. fresh \_\_\_\_\_
6. narrow \_\_\_\_\_
9. ugly \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 8

**Complete these sentences using the correct antonyms.**

1. The tanks were \_\_\_\_\_ but now they are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The hikers emerged from the \_\_\_\_\_ cave into the \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight.
3. Rivers are \_\_\_\_\_ but creeks are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Because of the drought, fruit that was once \_\_\_\_\_ is now \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ Cinderella stood before her \_\_\_\_\_ step sisters.
6. Do you want a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of string?
7. The bread is \_\_\_\_\_, but the buns are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Adding certain prefixes or suffixes can also form antonyms,, for example: appear-disappear, powerful-powerless.**

**Prefixes that form antonyms include: dis-, un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, mis-**

**Suffixes that form antonyms include; -ful, -less.**

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### Exercise 9

**Give the opposite of the adjective in brackets by adding suitable prefixes.**

1. Mr and Mrs Gupta were \_\_\_\_\_ with the food served at the restaurant.(satisfied)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ beggar met with an acute accident while crossing the road.(fortunate).
3. Our bus journey was too boring and \_\_\_\_\_.(comfortable)
4. Sometimes our teacher gets \_\_\_\_\_ with the naughty children. (patient)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ maid was caught while stealing the money.( honest)
6. They hired a taxi through \_\_\_\_\_ means. (legal)
7. Although the painting is \_\_\_\_\_, it is still very beautiful. ( perfect)
8. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ to leave your little sister behind.(responsible)

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Exercise 10

#### **Making antonyms by using prefixes:**

**dis-**

appear × \_\_\_\_\_

comfort × \_\_\_\_\_

like × \_\_\_\_\_

agree × \_\_\_\_\_

**un-**

kind × \_\_\_\_\_

happy × \_\_\_\_\_

safe × \_\_\_\_\_

interesting × \_\_\_\_\_

important × \_\_\_\_\_

fair × \_\_\_\_\_

**in-**

appropriate × \_\_\_\_\_

correct × \_\_\_\_\_

soluble × \_\_\_\_\_

disciplined × \_\_\_\_\_

**im-**

possible × \_\_\_\_\_

pure × \_\_\_\_\_

polite × \_\_\_\_\_

mature × \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON



**Dark**



**Darker**



**Darkest**



**thick**



**thicker**



**thickest**

We use adjectives to show comparison between two or more people, animals, or things. When we make these comparisons the form of the adjective changes.

There are three degrees of comparison.

1. The positive degree of an adjective is used when no comparison is involved.

**Example:** Anita is a young girl.

2. The comparative degree of an adjective is used when we compare two people, animals, or things. We add -er to most adjectives to form their comparative degree. In some cases, we add more before the adjective. We often use than with the comparative degree.

**Example:** This box is larger than that one.

Saaransh is more reliable than you.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Superlative degree is used when we compare more than two people, animals or things. We either add -st/-est to the adjectives or use most before some adjectives to form their superlative degree. It is most often used with the article 'the'.

**Examples:** Smita is the tallest girl in the class.

Prakhar is the most sensible of the three boys.

Let us see the different ways of making comparisons.

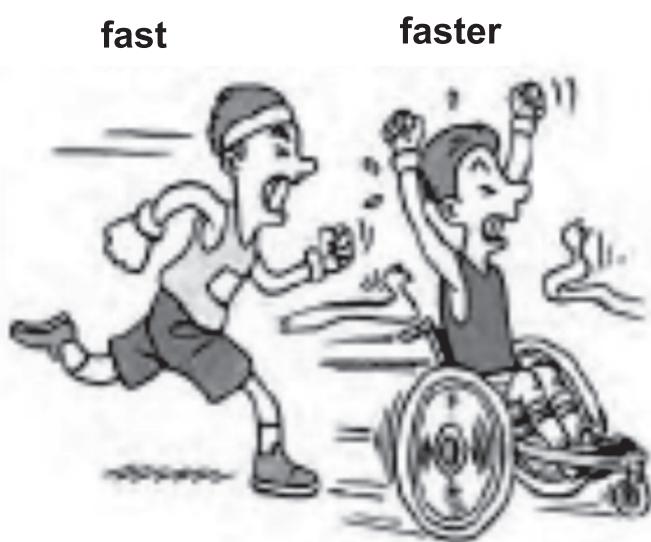
- |    |           |                |                |  |
|----|-----------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1) | tall      | taller         | tallest        | (add -er or est)                             |
| 2) | big       | bigger         | biggest        | (double the last letter and add -er or -est) |
| 3) | busy      | busier         | busiest        | (replace 'y' with 'i' and add -er or est)    |
| 4) | large     | larger         | largest        | ( add -r or st to words ending in 'e')       |
| 5) | beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful | ( add more or most to the word)              |
| 6) | bad       | worse          | worst          | ( change the word)                           |



**Small**



**Smaller**



**fast**

**faster**

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Exercise 1

**Write down the comparative and superlative degrees of Adjectives given below.**

Positive Degree      Comparative Degree      Superlative Degree

1. young	_____	_____
2. small	_____	_____
3. fine	_____	_____
4. large	_____	_____
5. hot	_____	_____
6. wealthy	_____	_____
7. red	_____	_____
8. happy	_____	_____
9. beautiful	_____	_____
10. difficult	_____	_____
11. good	_____	_____
12. many	_____	_____

### Exercise 2

**Underline the most suitable adjectives**

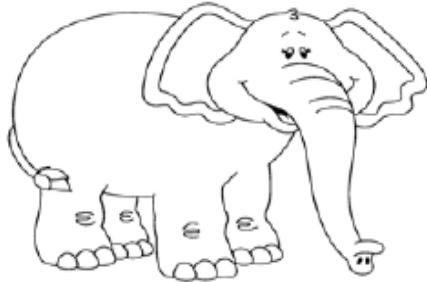
1. Leena has the ( sweet, sweeter, sweetest) voice in her class.
2. Kareena is (sleepy, sleepier, sleepiest) as she is tired.
3. Ram is the ( Merry, merrier, merriest ) boy in the class.
4. Silk is the (Fine, finer, finest) fibre.
5. My brother is ( young, younger, youngest ) than your brother.
6. An elephant is ( big, bigger, biggest ) than a mouse.
7. Meeta's house is the (far, farther, farthest) in the lane.
8. A live ass is (strong, stronger, strongest) than a dead lion.
9. Ravi is the (good, better, best ) worker of the factory.
10. The (late, later, latest ) news can be heard on the television.
11. Today is (hot , hotter, hottest) than yesterday.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Exercise 3

Put the words in correct order to make meaningful sentences.



1. biggest/An/animal/is /the / in the zoo/elephant

---

2. the /he/ smartest/is/ boy/in our class

---

3. Zubin/than/taller/is/boys/twelve/class/the /in

---

4. The/climbed/higher/one/step/mountaineer

---

5. Adya/the/swimmer/fastest/of/her/team/is

---

6. colder/January/is /than/November

---

### Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word in the brackets

1. Meat is \_\_\_\_\_( expensive) than vegetables.

2. Shruti is \_\_\_\_\_( helpful) girl.

3. The room upstairs is \_\_\_\_\_(big) than this one.

4. We were staying in \_\_\_\_\_( good) hotel in Simla.

5. Mina is \_\_\_\_\_( young) than me.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) months in Delhi are June and July.
7. Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ (large) city in the whole world?
8. Pragati has got the \_\_\_\_\_ (high) marks in the test.
9. These mangoes are \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than those.
10. This exercise is as \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) as that one.
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (many) mistakes on this page than the previous page.
12. The patient's condition has become \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) today than it was yesterday.
13. Smita is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) girl in this class.
14. Ram is the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) worker in the factory.

### Exercise 5

**Use the clues to write the sentences in the superlative degree**

1. Krish -sweet- my class

---

2. Blue whale- big animal-world

---

3. dog-faithful-animal-world

---

4. Zarah -fast-runner-team

---

5. Mt Everest -high mountain- world

---

## Revising Adjectives.

**I. Underline the adjectives in these sentences:**

- 1) The cheerful baby gurgled happily.
- 2) The courageous soldier saved many people after the devastating earthquake.
- 3) The skillful player maneuvered the ball to the distant goalpost.
- 4) I thanked my uncle for the generous gift he gave me on my ninth birthday.
- 5) Sheeba wore a pretty, sleeveless dress on the hot, humid day.
- 6) The powerful machine was making a loud, screechy sound.
- 7) There were some tall, blonde French tourists at the fair.
- 8) I can't find any big yellow flowers in the garden.
- 9) The brave girl crossed the narrow muddy river.
- 10) The noisy student is hardworking.

**II. Circle the adjectives in this paragraph:**

My friend Rohan is a tall handsome boy. He always wears a long white T-shirt and a smart red cap. He carries a huge canvas bag to school. His favourite snack is juicy, crunchy apples and he always has one in his bag. He is a funny boy and makes everyone laugh. He is polite and helpful too. No wonder he has several close friends!!

**III. Fill in the blanks, with suitable adjectives.**

- 1) It wasn't a very \_\_\_\_\_ film.
- 2) We could hear the \_\_\_\_\_ fans screaming.
- 3) The students thought that the new teacher's classes were \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) During the storm my father had a very \_\_\_\_\_ look on his face.
- 5) Have the police found the \_\_\_\_\_ car yet?
- 6) The supermarket sells a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ food.
- 7) The players of the \_\_\_\_\_ team don't look tired at all.
- 8) Some of the \_\_\_\_\_ houses had \_\_\_\_\_ windows.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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- 9) Can I borrow your pencil? Mine is \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) bogs are usually more \_\_\_\_\_ than cats.
- 11) Witches and wizards have \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
- 12) She keeps her toys in a \_\_\_\_\_ box.
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_ lady bought \_\_\_\_\_ necklace.
- 14) The \_\_\_\_\_ man narrated a \_\_\_\_\_ story.

**IV. Add prefixes to form antonyms of these adjectives.**

- |                  |                   |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| like x _____     | lead x _____      | regular x _____   |
| possible x _____ | logical x _____   | happy x _____     |
| visible x _____  | available x _____ | necessary x _____ |
| qualify x _____  | polite x _____    | complete x _____  |

**Adjectives can change their form to show degrees of comparison.**

**I. Write the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives:**

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degrees
light	lighter	lightest
high	_____	_____
soft	_____	_____
sweet	_____	_____
young	_____	_____
warm	_____	_____
nice	nicer	nicest
close	_____	_____
large	_____	_____
wide	_____	_____
safe	_____	_____
rude	_____	_____

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

---

**sad**

wet

slim

thin

big

red

**easy**

funny

dirty

noisy

happy

naughty

heavy

lovely

friendly

**famous**

precious

handsome

exciting

beautiful

expensive

comfortable

delicious

interesting

**good**

bad

little

many

**sadder**

\_\_\_\_\_

**saddest**

\_\_\_\_\_

**easier**

\_\_\_\_\_

**easiest**

\_\_\_\_\_

**more famous**

\_\_\_\_\_

**most famous**

\_\_\_\_\_

**better**

\_\_\_\_\_

**best**

\_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given in the brackets.

- 1) Lavaya must be the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in school. (**busy**)
- 2) This is the \_\_\_\_\_ building in town. (**old**)
- 3) This box is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (**heavy**)
- 4) This chapter is as \_\_\_\_\_ as the earlier one. (**boring**)
- 5) This kitten is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole litter. (**noisy**)
- 6) Seem is \_\_\_\_\_ than her colleague. (**efficient**)
- 7) This pig is much \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (**fat**)
- 8) This season we have eaten \_\_\_\_\_ oranges. (**delicious**)
- 9) Cheerapunji is the \_\_\_\_\_ place in India. (**wet**)
- 10) I like to study the \_\_\_\_\_ chapter first. (**difficult**)

## III. Complete this paragraph by filling in the correct form of adjectives.

Varun likes playing football. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ (**good**) player but his friend Arnav is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**good**) player. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ (**good**) player in the whole school. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (**fast**) and \_\_\_\_\_ (**strong**) than all the boys, even the boys who are (**old**) and (**big**) than him. Varun thinks all games are \_\_\_\_\_ (**exciting**) but football is the \_\_\_\_\_ (**exciting**) game. It is definitely (**noisy**) than other games he plays with his friends. Players often fall down while playing and get .\_\_\_\_\_ (**dirty**) but Varun gets \_\_\_\_\_ (**dirty**) than everyone else!

## IV. Circle the suitable adjective.

- 1) He is (**good/better/ best**) than me at marbles.
- 2) This is the (**bad/worse/worst**) day I have had this year.
- 3) Manisha is the (**more/most**) reliable girl in our team.
- 4) Sheila has (**few/less/least**) cherries than I have.

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Incorrect use of adjectives**

Sometimes we use adjectives incorrectly.

Example: Seema is more better looking than her. (Incorrect)

Seema is better looking than her (correct)

Never use two comparitives or two superlatives together

### **V. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.**

1. Tomato is the most reddest fruit.

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2. This assignment is more harder than yesterday's was.

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3. The Pacific Ocean is the most deepest ocean in the world.

---

4. That batch of laddus is more sweeter than this batch.

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5. Eating home cooked food is more better than eating street food.

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6. June is the bestest month to visit Kashmir.

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7. This bag is more heavier than that one.

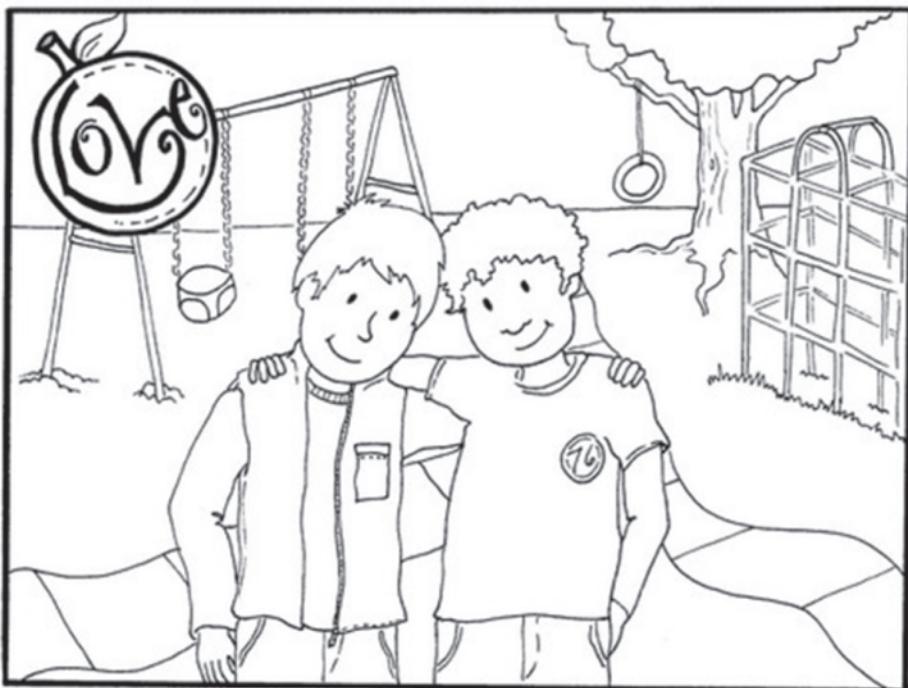
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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## CREATIVE WRITING

Write a descriptive paragraph on My Friendly Neighbour !



### Checklist: I have

- written an opening sentence that states the focus of the paragraph
  - described the person and the setting
  - used descriptive words
  - developed the paragraph by using at least three of the five senses
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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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## UNIT VIII

### COMPREHENSION

Overcoming a disability can be a difficult task. Jeffrey Rice could not move his legs as he was paralysed after an explosion in a factory. Confined to a wheelchair, he was not able to do the things that had come naturally to him for so many years before the accident. He was unable to walk and run like he used to.

Jeffrey became depressed. He withdrew from his school and friends. When his only uncle took him home, Jeffrey refused to communicate with him. He soon became weak from lack of food and exercise .He felt lonely as he stayed away from friends and relatives.

Jeffrey refused to look at himself in the mirror. He knew that he looked awful. However, he caught a glimpse of himself in a mirror one day and was shocked by the sight that greeted him. His once robust self had been reduced to nothing but a bag of bones. He looked haggard and his bones were sticking out from his shoulders.

Feeling ashamed at what he had done. Jeffrey decided to change himself and his life. Entering his uncle's room, he apologised and asked his uncle to help him return to school. He knew it was impossible to survive with such an attitude. Jeffrey was determined to start life anew.



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:-**

**Q1. Complete the sentences by circling the correct option:-**

1. Jeffrey Rice was paralysed after
  - a) a car accident
  - b) an explosion
  - c) a fall from the wheelchair
  
2. Jeffrey became weak because
  - a) he did not talk with friends
  - b) he withdrew from school
  - c) he didn't eat and exercise properly
  
3. He didn't want to see the mirror as
  - a) he knew he looked awful
  - b) he was depressed
  - c) he was ashamed of himself.

**Q2. Match the word with its meaning:-**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. glimpse   | looking very tired and weak                       |
| 2. paralysed | healthy and strong                                |
| 3. robust    | a quick look                                      |
| 4. haggard   | part of the body which has no feeling or movement |

**Q3. Answer the following questions:-**

- a) What happened to Jeffrey Rice immediately after the explosion?

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

- b) Why was he shocked to see himself in the mirror?

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- c) How did Jeffrey decide to change his life?

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**Q4.** Which word describes what Jeffrey was like before the accident?

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**Q5.** What lesson do you learn from Jeffrey's life?

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## SYNONYMS

I Choose the best synonym for “funny” for the sentences below

Humorous	comical	amusing	witty	silly
----------	---------	---------	-------	-------

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ young man was often invited for parties.
2. The cartoon was very \_\_\_\_\_ with many \_\_\_\_\_ characters.
3. The English teacher was very knowledgable and \_\_\_\_\_.

II Choose the best synonym for “smart” for the sentences below

Crafty	wise	quick witted	intelligent	brilliant
--------	------	--------------	-------------	-----------

1. Dolphins and chimpanzees are the most \_\_\_\_\_ of all animals.
2. Albert Einstein is known as the most \_\_\_\_\_ scientist of his time.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ fox slipped into the hen house undiscovered.
4. Grandfather was an old and \_\_\_\_\_ man who gave excellent advice.

### **SOME MORE SYNONYMS**

<b>laughed</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>said</b>	<b>big</b>	<b>little</b>
giggled	admire	commented	huge	small
chuckled	approve	replied	giant	tiny
roared	adore	remarked	gigantic	petite
howled	treasure	declared	enormous	miniature
whooped	fancy	stated	large	teeny
snickered	marvel	exclaimed	massive	itsy-bitsy
guffawed	appreciate	shouted	colossal	minuscule
shrieked	respect	whispered	immense	mini
grinned	cherish	announced	bulky	minute
cackled	fond	responded	hetty	microscopic
bellowed	desire	boasted	tremendous	skimpy
chortled	enjoy	explained	jumbo	wee

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## Same and Opposite

Write a **synonym** and an **antonym** for each word.

Use the words from the word box.

laugh	false	difficult	moist
ill	different	healthy	full
easy	cowardly	sob	factual
similar	dry	famished	daring
construct	rich	destroy	poor

	SYNONYM	ANTONYM
true	_____	_____
damp	_____	_____
cry	_____	_____
alike	_____	_____
build	_____	_____
hard	_____	_____
sick	_____	_____
wealthy	_____	_____
hungry	_____	_____
brave	_____	_____

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_