

SMART SKILLS

ENGLISH

CLASS - V

Date : _____

April - May
COMPREHENSION-1

Comprehension

It all started at the beginning of fifth grade. At first, Shivani wasn't really sure what was happening. In class, she had to squint to see the blackboard clearly. She had to do the same thing when she read street signs, or when she watched a movie. As the fuzziness got worse, she became more and more worried. It was important for her to see the notes and homework assignments the teacher put on the board.

Shivani didn't want anyone to know that she was having a problem seeing. In class, she asked for a desk that was closer to the blackboard. One day, her teacher said, "Shivani, are you all right! Are you having trouble seeing the board?"

Shivani shook her head. "I'm fine, Mrs. Nath," she said, but she knew she couldn't pretend much longer. At home, she had to sit closer and closer to the television in order to see the picture. Her mother noticed her problem as she watched her favourite shows, and she began to get suspicious.

"Tomorrow I'm calling the eye doctor to set up an appointment for you," she said firmly. Shivani protested, but her mother's mind was made up.

Three days later, she had new glasses and instructions from her doctor to wear them all the time. She frowned in the car the whole way home.

"All the children at school will think I'm a nerd," she said. Her mother smiled and shook her head.

"You look just as beautiful with those glasses on as you do without them," she said. But Shivani didn't believe her.

The next day, she kept the glasses in her pocket as she walked into the schoolyard. She avoided her friends and stood alone, feeling miserable. Suddenly, she heard her friend Tina shout.

Shivani ran over to the other girls. "What's wrong?" she asked.

"My silver ring is gone!" Tina cried. "My sister sent it to me from Jaipur. It's very special and I can't lose it!"

Date : _____

They all looked for the ring in the grassy area of the playground. Shivani took the glasses out of her pocket and put them on. The objects and people around her came into sharp focus. Everything looked so clear! She looked down at the ground and a glimmer of silver caught her eye. It was the ring.

"Here it is," she shouted. "I've found it!" She handed it to Tina, and Tina slipped the ring back on her finger.

"Thanks Shivani," she said. "I never thought we'd find it." She paused. "Hey, I didn't know you wore glasses. They look great!"

Shivani had forgotten that she was wearing the new glasses. "Thanks," she replied shyly.

As they walked back towards the school building, two more girls from her class complimented her glasses. She smiled. "Maybe wearing glasses won't be so bad after all," she thought.



Date : _____

COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:-

Q1. What difficulties did Shivani face at the beginning of grade five?

Q2. Why didn't Shivani want to wear her new glasses?

Q3. How would you have felt if you were in Shivani`s place?

Date : _____

Q4. Write the word from the passage which means the same as:-

1. have a doubt _____

2. boring person _____

3. give the appearance of something untrue _____

4. to disagree _____

Q5. State whether the sentences are True or False

1. Mother fixed an appointment with the doctor, the day she noticed Shivani's problem.

2. Shivani was miserable because she had no friend.

3. They looked for the golden ring in the playground.

4. Shivani looked beautiful with her glasses on.

Date : _____

COMPREHENSION -2

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Hummingbirds



Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird?

They make a buzzing noise when they fly.

They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast.

They beat their wings up to 80 times a second.

All that flapping makes a lot of noise.

That's why we call them hummingbirds.

Hummingbirds fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air, like a helicopter. Sometimes they fly or hover upside down. They are the only birds that fly backward.

Hummingbirds are small. One type called the bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. Bee hummingbirds weigh less than a coin. They are just a little bit bigger than bees. I guess that's where they get their name.

Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests. They use cobwebs and bits of bark to make their homes. Their homes are only an inch around. This is big enough for their eggs though. Their eggs are smaller than peas.

Hummingbirds move fast. It takes lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means that they need to eat a lot of food. Their favourite food is nectar, a sweet liquid inside of some flowers. They have to visit hundreds of flowers to get enough nectar to live. They can only store enough energy to survive through the night.

Hummingbirds don't use their long beaks like straws. They have a tongue just like you. They use their tongues for eating. They flick their tongues in and out of their mouths while inside of flowers. They lap up nectar. Flowers give them the energy that they need.

Date : _____

Q1. Write true or false for the following:-

- a) Humming birds beat their wings up to 80 times a minute.
- b) They are the only birds that fly backward.
- c) The bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world.
- d) Hummingbirds move very slowly.
- e) Hummingbirds use their long beaks like straws.

Q2. Complete the following sentences:-

- a) Hummingbirds make a buzzing noise when they fly because

- b) They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means

- c) They use cobwebs and _____ to make their homes.
- d) They need to eat a lot of food because _____
- e) Their favourite food is nectar, _____

Answer the following questions:-

Q1. Why are these birds called humming birds?

Q2. Where do the humming birds get their food from?

Q3. How do these birds use their tongue to eat food?

Date : _____

GRAMMAR
PUNCTUATION MARKS

	REASON	MARK
a)	To show a question is being asked	?
b)	To mark the end of a sentence	•
c)	To show short form(abbreviation)	•
d)	To separate items in a list	,
e)	To show surprise or feeling	!
f)	To show the exact words being said	" "
g)	To show ownership	'Apostrophe
h)	To show letters have been left out	'Apostrophe
i)	To show an order is given	•
j)	To show a word is a proper noun	Capital
k)	To show a short pause or added information	'
l)	For short forms(contractions)	'Apostrophe

EX 1 Capital Letter-Let's revise and recap

Rewrite these sentences using capitals where required.

1. this hero honda motorbike belongs to mr virat kohli, it was his 'man of the match' reward.

2. two pilots, ashish mathur and atharv goel ,were flying the air india plane to bangkok on saturday.

Date : _____

3. the next day was holi.the children were very excited,especially shiv aanya pallak and azaan.

4. my friend ,charu gave me j.k.rowling's book "harry potter and the philosopher's stone". i know i will enjoy reading it.

EX 2 Put full stop, question mark or exclamation mark as required (Use colour pencil)

1. Where has my bag disappeared
2. What a beautiful flower
3. Have you met Dr. Armaan Soni
4. Jigdrel, stay in class till I come back
5. What a nasty boy
6. Help Mahira has got hurt
7. I am going to Kolkata tomorrow

Date : _____

COMMAS

Some places where commas are used

1. To separate items in a list

e.g. The room is small, dark , smelly and dingy.

2. To separate different phrases in a series or to separate different parts of a sentence.

e.g. Gandhiji was liked by all people, young and old, rich and poor.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Bhanu , the famous scientist.

3. To separate yes, no, oh, well, etc. from the sentence.

e.g. Yes, you may start eating.

No, don't go outside now. It's too hot.

4. To separate expressions like- too, of course, however, infact, etc.

eg: Of course, you can borrow my pen.

5. It is used to separate an address.

e.g. Samaira, do you know Punjabi?

Can I borrow your pen, Ishaan?

6. To separate question tags.

e.g. You are going, aren't you?

Bomnee is not interested, is he?

7. To separate reported speech from the rest of the sentence.

e.g. Arunima said," Give me a book to read".

"I don't know the answer," said Nandini.

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Ex 1 Add the missing commas to each sentence:-

1. Go past the white church turn left walk to the end of the street and you will see my house.
2. The teacher will send you to the office the principal will talk to you about the incident and he will call your parents.
3. Science topics we'll be studying this year include cells earth systems and the water cycle.
4. Sara wanted to play with her friends yet the idea of completing her homework seemed more appropriate.
5. I have no intention of celebrating my next birthday I don't plan to have a party.
6. If I could repeat the fourth grade I would do things differently.
7. As a student I always had dreams of being a famous rock star.
8. Writing math tests are not difficult if you study for them.
9. By the time we got home the movie we really wanted to see was over.

EX 2 Put commas using a colour pencil

1. Yes the programme is tomorrow.
2. I don't know whether to draw a cat a flower or myself.
3. He prayed each morning before leaving for office.
4. Can I go out ma'am?
5. Well at last the day is over.
6. Adiraj is smart isn't he?
7. Sukham come here.
8. Of course you can play with Agastya.
9. Indira Gandhi daughter of Pandit Nehru was the first woman Prime Minister of India.

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Ex 3

Rewrite putting commas, capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks where required.

a) oh no ranauq has fallen down

b) please give me your notebook

c) my friend suhani who is absent today gave me this pen

d) tvisha amaira arjan and johann are friends aren't they

e) avantika please give disha a pen

f) come to my party dhanistha

g) where are nikasha pratyush shiv and arjan.

h) kabir dhruv and arya students of 5B went for sports practise

Date : _____

APOSTROPHE - Contractions

1.	I am	
2	We have	
3	You are	
4	Could not	
5	Can not	
6	We are	
7	Had not	
8	They are	
9	Are not	
10	Have not	
11	Is not	
12	Does not	
13	They will	
14	I will	
15	Did not	
16	He is	
17	Must not	
18	Shall not	
19	She will	
20	Madam	

Date : _____

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 = _____

is not = _____

cannot = _____

should not = _____

could not = _____

would not = _____

must not = _____

Date : _____

NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH

A narrative paragraph can tell a story. The characters and setting are introduced in the first two or three sentences. Supporting details follow and the concluding sentences wrap up the narration. Some words that help the narrative are: first, then, next, later, afterwards, soon, suddenly etc.

My checklist:

I have

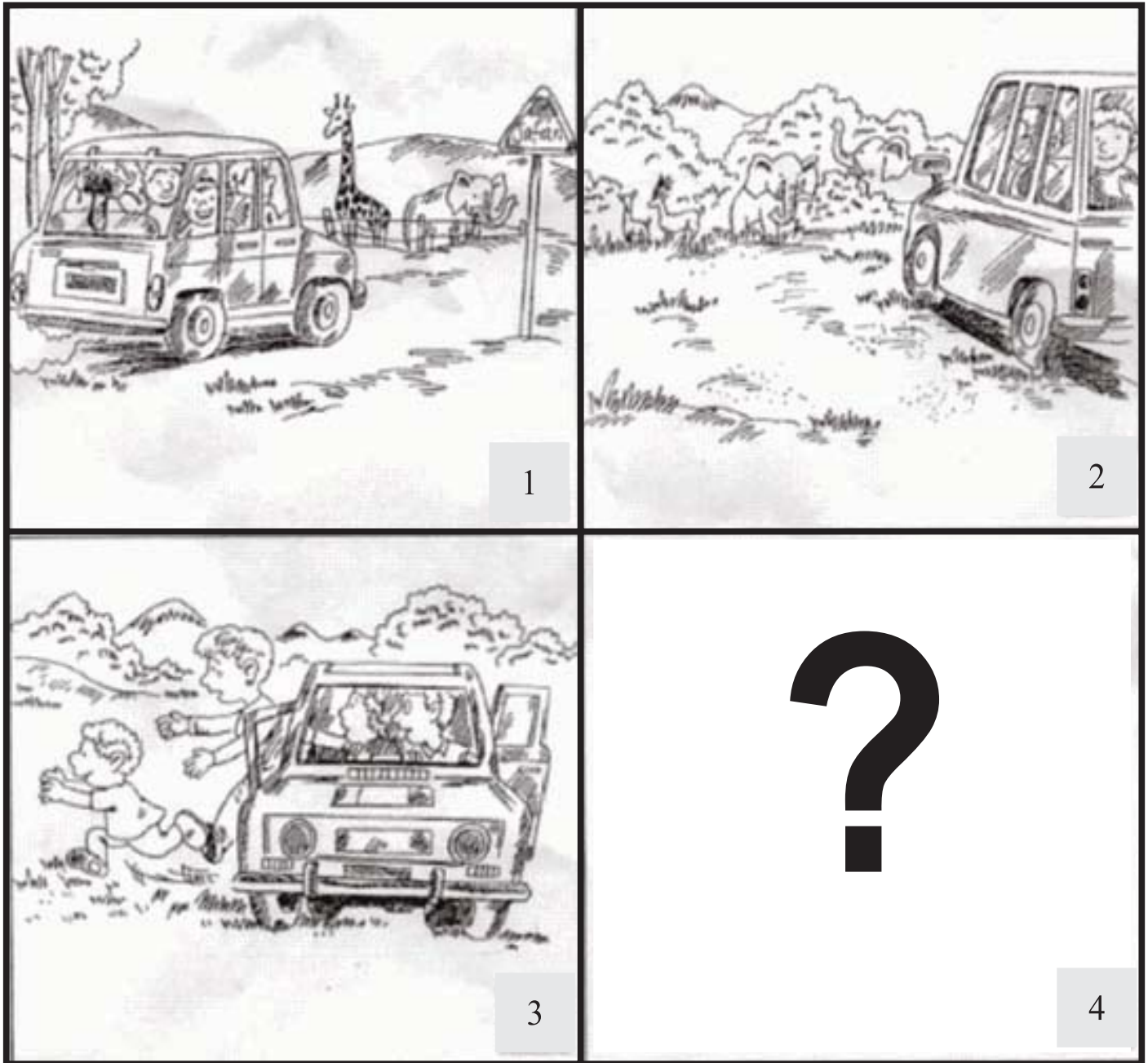
- written a simple topic sentence that establishes the purpose of writing
- given details in the right sequence
- written the narrative in first person
- concluded the paragraph effectively by writing about the feelings



Date : _____

Creative Writing Picture Composition

Write a story of at least 120 words based on the pictures below. Give the story your own ending. You may use words and phrases in the box. You must add other relevant points to make your composition interesting. Give a suitable title to the story.



Photographs

disobeyed

excited

ran after

Natural habitat

dangerous

first hand

guide

Date : _____

Date : _____

Date : _____

Month : July

Reading.....Comprehension passage

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

A newly trained teacher, Priya Srivastav, was looking forward to working with her pupils. She was excited about teaching because it had been her lifelong ambition.. She remembered her favourite teacher from the school she had studied in, Mrs. Narain. Mrs. Narain had been her source of inspiration.

Mrs. Narain had taken leave for a year to teach voluntarily in Bihar. Her teaching stint was in a little village in the northern part of the country. The conditions there were appalling. There was no real school. The children had their classes beneath the open sky, subject to rain and scorching heat sitting on old wooden benches. They had no money to buy any school uniforms or textbooks, so they went to school empty handed. Even pens, pencils, and exercise books were rare.

Mrs. Narain was determined to help the children. As the region was an extremely poor one, there was no way the local authorities could come up with the money. Undaunted , Mrs. Narain wrote back to her colleagues at home, explaining the situation and asking them to donate the much-needed items for her to be able to teach. Although she did not receive an allowance, Mrs. Narain used her own savings to buy food for the starving children in order to encourage them to continue going to school. It was of utmost importance that the children did not become discouraged. If they were, they would stop going to school and go out to work instead. Without any proper education or training, they would end up doing menial work for the rest of their lives.

Yet, in spite of all the difficulties, Mrs. Narain always found it a joy to teach the children. They were eager to learn and showed much enthusiasm for their studies. They were an inspiration to her. Despite their poverty, they still showed much joy for life..That motivated her to enjoy her work too, although she missed her family and friends dearly.

At the end of one year, Mrs. Narain returned home. By then, with the help of her colleagues in Delhi, the children had sufficient stationary. In addition, they received funds from local authorities and soon had a school building. That made the children very happy as they finally had a roof over their heads.

Priya wanted to be like Mrs. Narain, going beyond the call of duty to help the less fortunate. One day she would also visit the less developed regions of her country and teach the lovely children there.

Date : _____

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why was Priya 'excited about teaching'?

2. Where were the classes in the village conducted?

3. What did Mrs. Narain do to help the children?

4. Why was education necessary for these children?

5. What motivated Mrs. Narain to continue teaching the children 'in spite of all the difficulties'?

Date : _____

6. Why was Mrs. Narain an inspiration to Priya?

7. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

Make meaningful sentences with:

inspiration: _____

encouraged: _____

excited: _____

Date : _____

Write 5 sentences on 'What Your Ambition Is' and how it will help others. You must also write what all steps you will take to achieve it.

Date : _____

APOSTROPHE-POSSESSION

Apostrophe is used in two ways:

- *To show certain letters are missing from the word-Contraction e.g. I am --- I'm*
- *To show possession or ownership-we add an apostrophe (') and a ' s' to a noun or pronoun to show ownership.*

Some important points:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • the man's suit | singular noun not ending in S |
| • the men's suit | plural noun not ending in S |
| • the octopus's tentacles | singular noun ending in S |
| • women's room | plural not ending in S |
| • the boy's hat | singular showing possession |
| • the boys' hostel | plural showing possession |
| • Krish's pen | proper noun not ending in S |
| • Paras's watch | proper noun ending in S |
| • sister-in-law's pen | compound noun possession |
| • Tom and Sid's car | joint ownership |
| • Tom's and Sid's cars | separate ownership |
| • week's notice | time expression |

SINGULAR

- a boy's bag
- a man's coat
- girl's dress
- child's toys
- lady's bag

PLURAL

- boys' bags
- men's coat
- girls' dresses
- children's toys
- ladies' bags

Date : _____

PUNCTUATION (Continued)

Apostrophe

The apostrophe is used for ***contraction*** and also to show ***possession***.

Example.....

1. cannot--- can't. (contraction)
2. the boy's bag. (possession)

Let's use the apostrophe to show **possession** in singular nouns given below:-

1. the bucket of Mr. Subhash _____
2. the long hair of Prachy _____
3. the slippers of Niharika _____
4. the bat of the boy _____
5. the ring of my mother _____
6. the shoes of James _____

Now try the same with plurals:-

1. the game of the girls _____
2. the dresses of the ladies _____
3. the books of the children _____
4. the shoes of the men _____
5. the classes of the students _____
6. the goslings of the geese _____

Date : _____

In the following sentences put apostrophe in the right place after re writing the sentence:-

1. He ignored his friends advice.

2. The students box was lost.

3. This is my friends house.

4. The servants wife came to call him.

5. The milkmans cows are very healthy.

Underline the correct word in the bracket in each sentence :-

1. That (magician's, magicians') hat fell off.
2. The (waitress's, waitress') name is Neera.
3. A (snake's, snakes') skin can be made into bags and belt.
4. A few of the (dancer's, dancers') costumes are not ready.
5. The (cook's, cooks') apron is dirty.
6. The three(servant's, servants') rooms are on the first floor.
7. This is the cabinet where all the (patient's, patients') records are kept.
8. The (artist's, artists') painting is on the wall.

Rewrite each sentence by adding apostrophe:-

1. Mr. Guptas class room was empty.

2. Im sorry that Jayas and Amits reports did not look very good.

3. Our subject teachers rules are hard to follow sometimes.

Date : _____

4. We dropped the buckets contents and had to start all over again.

5. The mans coat looked like it was fifty years old.

6. The childrens toys needed to be put away in a safe place.

7. All my friends parents are here.

8. We entered the schools large gate to go into the building.

Fill in the blanks with either its or it's.(Its shows possession- it's is the short form of it is).

I am very interested in computers. I think _____ a fascinating invention. Also, the computer has many applications. Indeed, _____ uses are numerous. For instance, one of _____ uses is to make work simple. However, _____ usefulness is greatly under estimated. _____ useful in many fields like research, banking, defense, aviation etc. You will see _____ importance and necessity every where.

Date : _____

Fill in the blanks with either whose or who's (whose shows possession- who's is the short form of who is)

1. Mr. Raju, _____ a scientist lives near my house.
2. Do you know _____ pen is this?
3. _____ the child who gave me this pen?
4. _____ pencil is this?
5. _____ making a noise?

Circle the words that best complete the sentence:-

1. (Whose, who's) playing the trumpet in the band this year?
2. (Its, It's) time that we shared the good news with everyone.
3. The caterpillar can give off a bad smell that keeps (its, it's) enemies away.
4. The blood hound retired from police force and received a medal for (its, it's) courage.
5. The child (whose, who's) making the noise will get time out.

Date : _____

Apostrophe: The comma which defies Gravity

The apostrophe is used in two ways

- To show omission of certain letters ie for contraction eg I am - I'm
To show possession or ownership: We add an apostrophe (') and an s to a noun or pronoun to show ownership
- For singular nouns we use noun +' +s
The dress of the girl - the girl's dress
- For plural nouns that end with s
eg uniform of the boys - boys' uniform
- For plural nouns that do not end with s
For example the school of the children-children's school

Lets use the apostrophe to show possession

1. The shoes of the boy _____
2. The room of the hotel _____
3. The son of Mr Gupta _____
4. The desks of the pupils _____
5. The crops of the farmers _____
6. The website of the school _____
7. The work of months _____
8. The plates of everybody _____
9. The dog of Jack _____
10. The health of people _____

Date : _____

Rewrite the following sentences changing the words **in bold to** the possessive form using an apostrophe.

1. The **tails of the squirrels** are bushy.

2. This shop only sells **suits for men**.

3. We listen to the **advice of our teachers**.

4. They are celebrating the **birthday of the twins'**.

5. The Mayor is concerned about the **safety of the citizens**.

6. I like to read the **novels of Charles Dickens**.

7. The **crowns of the princesses** are ready.

Date : _____

Quotation marks (" ")

The exact words spoken by a speaker are put within the quotation mark. A comma is inserted to separate the exact words of the speaker from the rest of the sentence. The first letter of the first word inside the quotation mark is capitalized.

For example..... Mother said, " Be careful when you cross the road."

We begin with a small letter after a question mark and an exclamation mark in the following situations.

"Is it raining?"asked Rita.

"This is a beautiful painting!" exclaimed mother.

Ex-1 Insert punctuation mark at the right places with quotation marks:-

1. you cant catch me said the ginger bread man.

2. i can easily run faster than you boasted the hare to the tortoise.

3. sleeping beauty said I have eaten the poisoned apple.

4. have you locked the door asked papa bear.

5. i m feeling sleepy said goldilocks.

6. ill huff and puff and blow your house down threatened the wolf.

7. youll starve my poor old dog cried mother hubbard.

Date : _____

Ex-2 Complete this conversation with all punctuation marks:-

1. are you ready varun asked mother

2. im looking for my red jacket replied varun

3. i think you left it in the kitchen said mother

4. i did but its not there now varun replied

5 please hurry or we ll be late shouted mother

6. i want to wear my red jacket as its my favourite said varun

7. oh i put it for washing in the machine exclaimed mother

8. oh no ill wear my blue jacket and get ready said varun

9. Then, lets hurry. We dont want to be late for the start of the game said mother

Date : _____

QUOTATION MARKS OR SPEECH MARKS “ ”

These marks (“ ”) are used to show the **actual words** spoken by a speaker or speakers. The actual words spoken are put between quotation marks (enclosed between inverted commas).

e.g. Aadya said, "I want to go to a party."

"I am not feeling well," said Aarush.

Speech Marks Ex-3

Rewrite the sentences inserting speech marks (with colour pencils).

1. Aashka cried out come and help me

2. What did you have for lunch asked Ahaan

3. Ajay said I have completed my work

4. Alankrita said it is my friend's birthday today

5. Please give me a pen said Anandi

6. Armaan said it's very warm today

Date : _____

Quotation Marks Ex-4

Put Quotation marks and all other required punctuation marks

1. will you come to my party asked aaradhya

2. avantika said I really love english

3. my friends trouble me said avni

4. maam I am not feeling well can I go home asked minakshi

5. faizan asked is my work correct

6. oh im so happy exclaimed jayant

7. simi whispered to sara, I think shivangi will win the art competition

8. its too hot for running today muskan told nia

9. please sit down and take out your science books wilson said

10. there are no more cookies my grandmother told me

Date : _____

“Practice makes Perfect” Ex-5

Punctuate a few more sentences (Rewrite using colour pencils to punctuate)

1. john said I have a new story book

2. maam this class is very noisy complained manaal

3. medhansh asked can I borrow your pen ranveer

4. shivansh please come to my party said tapendar

5. vedita told vishrut please sit down

6. aanya said adiraj agastya amaira and arjan play with me

7. mahira is a very quiet girl isn't she asked armaan

Date : _____

Ex-6

Punctuate the following sentences and rewrite them.

1. i like going to the zoo declared reema

2. he isnt very nice to other people she said sadly

3. we didnt do it the twins said in unison

4. this is the first time i have been here joseph said

5. who was the first tsar of russia the teacher asked

6. The coach said go to the gym to practice basketball

7. a tourist stopped me and and asked wheres the nearest taxi stand

8. may i go to the washroom akash asked the teacher

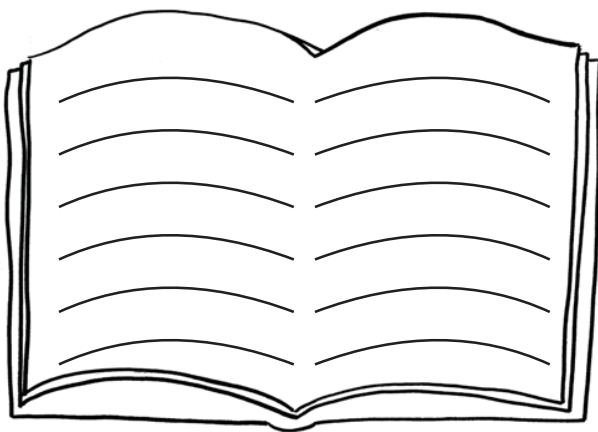
Date : _____

PERSONAL NARRATIVE

My checklist:

I have

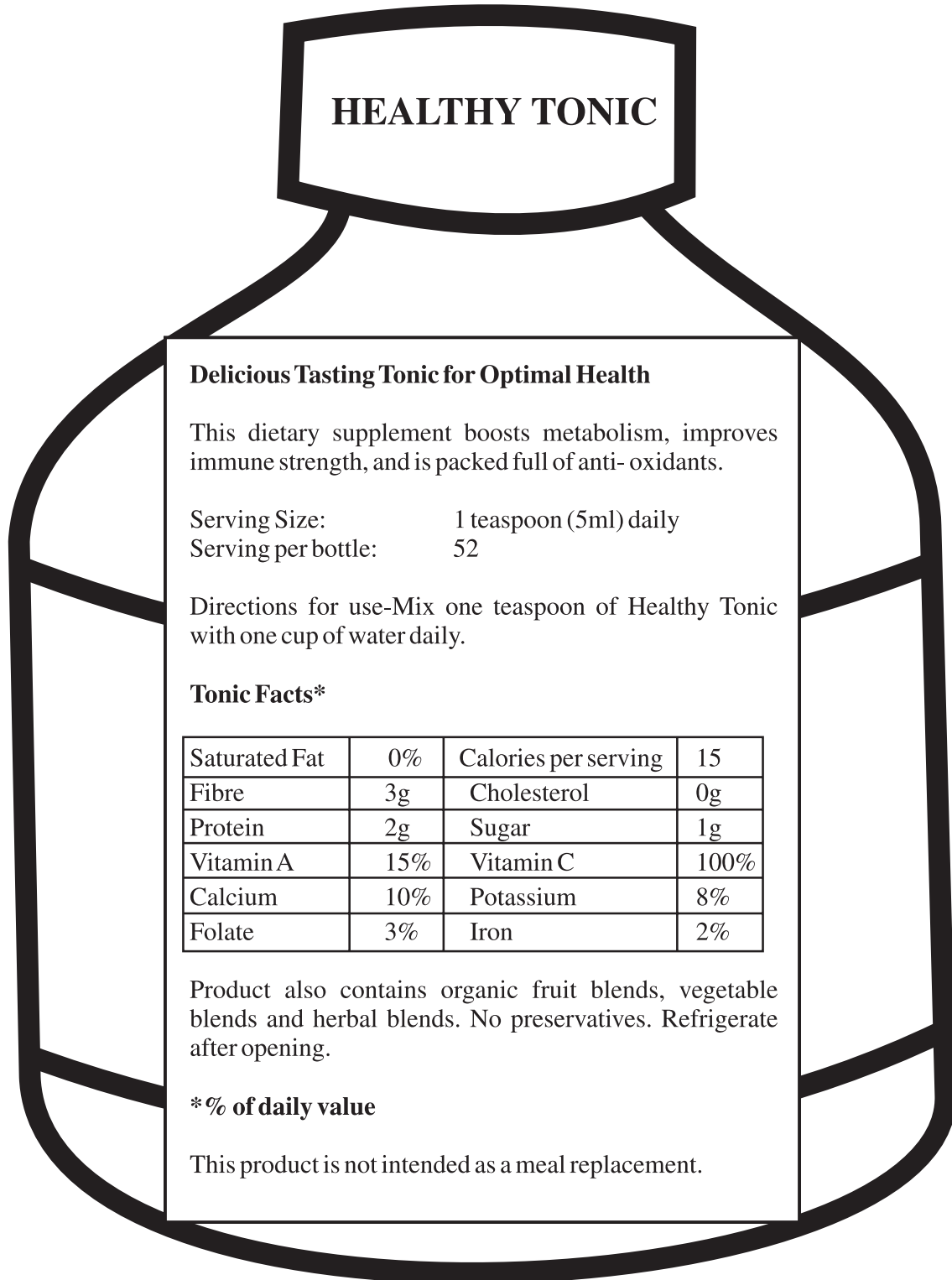
- written about what had happened
- when and where did it happen
- why/how did it happen
- why is the event important or significant to me
- given a title/a catchy opening sentence



Date : _____

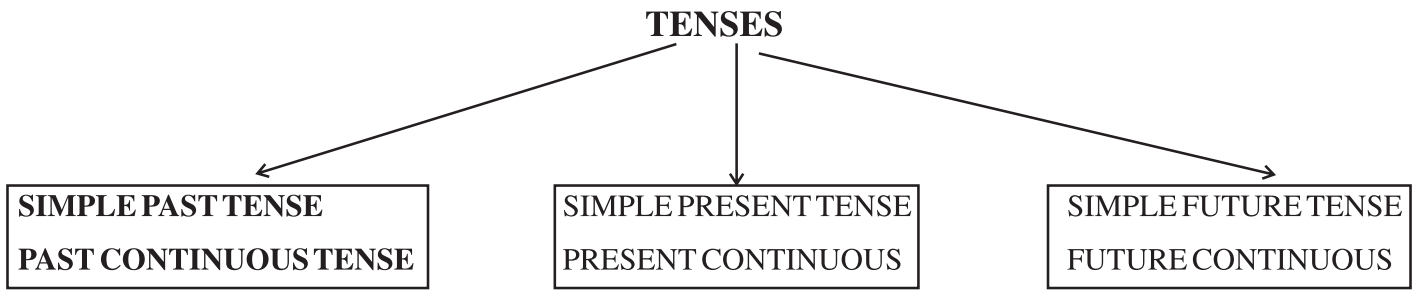
Date : _____

AUGUST
COMPREHENSION
SIFTING INFORMATION AND SEARCHING FOR ANSWERS
READ THE LABEL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Date : _____

1. What is the daily serving of Healthy Tonic ? _____
2. How much saturated fat is contained in each serving ? _____
3. Should this product be used as a meal replacement? _____
4. Circle the correct usage instructions :
 - Mix one teaspoon with a glass of water daily.
 - Mix one table spoon with a cup of water daily.
 - Mix one teaspoon with a cup of water daily.
 - Mix one teaspoon with a cup of milk.
5. Circle the ingredients that Healthy Tonic does not contain-
 - herbal blends
 - aspirin blends
 - fruit blends
 - animal by-products
 - vegetable blends
 - saturated fats
6. What vitamin does Healthy Tonic contain a full daily dosage of ? _____
7. How many days will one bottle of Healthy Tonic last? _____
8. Circle what is not mentioned on the label about Healthy Tonic-
 - It helps repair broken bones
 - After opening it has to be kept in the fridge
 - The bottle contains about 260 ml
 - It should not be had by children below 5 years
 - It contains a lot of cholesterol
 - It is delicious to taste



1. Simple Present Tense

- An action happening in the present
- Repeated habitual actions or characteristics things
- To state the general truth eg:
 - I go to school
 - The computer works fast.
 - The sun rises in the east.

II. Present Continuous Tense

- It is used to describe an action actually happening or continuing at the time of speaking/writing.
eg.
 - I am watching T.V.
- To indicate an action about to happen very soon.
 - Please wait. I am coming.

III. Simple Past Tense

- It is used to indicate a completed action.
eg.
 - I ate an apple.
 - I broke a glass.

IV. Past Continuous Tense

- Indicates an action that was continuing at the time
- Over a period of time
- At a time when another action took place
- At a place where another action was taking place

Date : _____

- I was watching T.V. when he came.
- All day yesterday, we were playing.

V. Simple Future Tense

- Shows an action which will take place.
eg.
 - I shall do the work tomorrow.
 - I will drink the milk later.

VI. Future Continuous Tense

- It is used to indicate an action that will be in progress upto or at a certain time in the future.
eg.
 - I shall be doing my project work tomorrow.
 - He will be coming tonight.

BE: The Magic Verb

I	-	am/was
You	-	are / were
He	-	is / was
She	-	is / was
We	-	are / were
They	-	are / were

Some verbs do not change form with tense.

For eg.

cut , put, burst, cost, hit ,hurt, shut. spread, beat, thrust etc.

Date : _____

Grammar...Tenses

The verbs or action words also indicate the time when the action takes place. When the verb undergoes such a change, it is said to be in the Present tense, Past Tense and Future Tense respectively.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense is used not just for the present moment but it also talks about an action that takes place regularly or a general truth.

Example:

The sun rises in the east.

Birds fly in the sky.



- With singular nouns and pronouns, we add s, -es, or -ies to the root form of the verbs to indicate simple present tense

Singular noun /Pronoun +root form of the verb+s/es/ies

He (go+es) to school.

- With I, you, and plural nouns and pronouns, we use the root forms of the verbs to indicate simple present tense.

I/You/plural nouns or pronouns +root form of the verb I like reading.

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verb given in the bracket.

1. I always _____ (eat) vegetables. Carrots ____ (be) my favourite.
2. Dev _____ (like) swimming in the ocean, but he ____ (be) afraid of sharks.
3. It ____ (be) really cold outside, and I _____ (not, have) a jacket.
4. The simple present tense ____ (be) very easy.
5. My dad _____ (go) by train to work every day.
6. Ramesh _____ (work) in a chocolate factory.

Date : _____

6. I always _____(brush) my teeth before going to bed.
7. This trouser _____(look) bigger than that pair.
8. This magazine _____(come) out every month.
9. My brothers _____(share) the same bedroom.
10. The guard _____(open) the school gates at 7:30 am.
11. The baby _____(cry) every time it _____(want) to be fed.
12. You _____(need) to exercise in order to stay healthy.

Exercise 2:

Make sentences in the simple present tense using appropriate verb forms. Choose your answers from the options given in the brackets.

1. My father a teacher. (is / am / are)
2. My mother music. (teach / teaches)
3. He at a bank. (work / works)
4. Rohan singing. (enjoy / enjoys)
5. you live with your parents? (do / does)
6. she know anything about manners? (do / does)
7. No, she not know anything about manners. (do / does)

Date : _____

8. You English very well. (speak / speaks)
9. I how to swim. (know / knows)
10. They members of the local football club. (are / am / is)
11. I up early in the morning. (get / gets)
12. She well. (sing / sings)
13. Anjali good at singing. (is / am / are)
14. Amar plays for television. (write / writes)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The present continuous tense is used to talk about actions that are in progress (continuing) at the time of speaking.

Example:

The children are playing in the park.

Suman is studying in her room.

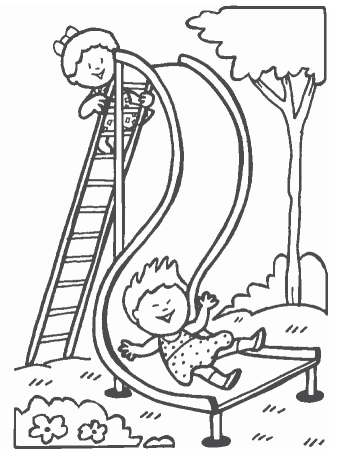
- It is used to express a temporary activity,

Example:

The cows are grazing in the field.

The train is arriving shortly.

- It is used to express activities or events that are to take place in near future.
- The helping verbs is, are, and am combine with the ing form of the main verb to form the present continuous tense.



Date : _____

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. The boys _____ (fight) among themselves.
2. The dentist _____ (examine) the patient.
3. We _____ (go) to the zoo for a picnic.
4. The models _____ (walk) on the stage.
5. The maid _____ (sweep) the floor with a mop.
6. The girls _____ (dance) gracefully.
7. We _____ (expect) a good crop this time.
8. I _____ (learn) to play a guitar these days.
9. The baby _____ (crawl) to its mother.
10. I _____ (go) to the market right now.



SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Simple Past Tense indicates an action that took place in the past and is over now.

Endings are added to verbs to change them to past tense.

- Add -ed to most verbs.

Examples : walked, talked, laughed

- Add -d to the verbs ending in e.

Examples: danced, tied, smiled

- Change the -y to i and add -ed to the verbs ending in y.

Date : _____

Examples: carried, married

- Some verbs do not follow a set rule to form the past tense.

Examples: give gave, buy bought ,write wrote

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. Aarushi _____(lose) her pen in the school last week.

2. My mother _____(leave) for Mumbai yesterday.

3. I _____(wash) the dishes before I _____(go) to sleep.

4. We could not play in the park yesterday, because it _____(rain) heavily.

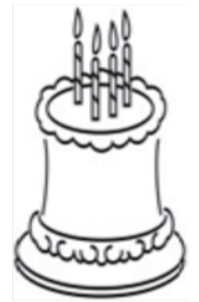
5. My sister _____(bake) a delicious cake yesterday.

6. Smita _____(write) a letter to her mother .

7. We _____(buy) vegetables from the market .

8. She _____(sing) a beautiful song for all of us.

9. Sunil _____(drink) a glass of milk before h e went to play.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past Continuous Tense is used for actions which were going on (had not ended) at a particular time in the past.

Example:

The teacher was talking to the students.

It is also used to indicate an action that was in progress when another action occurred in the past.



CLASS - V

Date : _____

Example :

She was cooking when the telephone rang.

Exercise: 1

Put the verbs in their past continuous forms

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.
3. The kids (play) _____ the guitar when it suddenly began to rain.
5. We (not/cycle) _____ all day.
6. While Ajay (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (not/listen) _____
8. What (you/do) _____ yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.
10. I (listen) _____ to the radio while my sister (watch) _____ TV.
11. When I arrived, they (play) _____ cards.
12. We (study) _____ English yesterday at 4:00 pm.

Exercise: 2

Yesterday at 6:00 pm your family was doing different things. Write sentences in the past continuous tense.

1. My mother/read/novel

2. My father/watch/movie

3. My elder sister/writing/in her diary

4. My two brothers/listening/to the radio

Date : _____

5. My little sister and I/ not watch/ a movie

6. We / talking / about school.

Exercise: 3

Choose the correct option given to fill in the blanks

1. The children _____ outside.

(a) were playing (b) was playing

2. The dog _____ at us

(a) were barking (b) was barking

3. My teacher _____ the exercise to me.

(a) were explaining (b) was explaining

4. I _____ to my mp3 player.

(a) were listening (b) was listening

5. Those people _____ towards the library.

(a) were walking (b) was walking

6. The cook _____ a tasty meal.

(a) were preparing (b) was preparing

7. The policeman _____ the thief.

(a) were chasing (b) was chasing

8. My friend and I _____ basketball.

(a) was playing (b) were playing

Date : _____

FUTURE TENSE

The Future Tense is used to indicate an action that is expected to take place sometime in future.

We generally use shall with I and we. However, we also use will with I when we want to express strong intention.

With all other pronouns and nouns we use will.

The main verb remains in its root form.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with the Simple future tense of the verb given in the bracket.

1. Samarth _____ in the afternoon. (study)
2. The farmers _____ for the rains. (wait)
3. The circus _____ our city soon. (visit)
4. Neeta _____ a letter to her cousin tonight. (write)
5. Kabir and Krishansh _____ their science project. (do)
6. The shop _____ after two weeks. (open)
7. Our flight _____ on time (leave)
8. We _____ new curtains before Diwali. (buy)
9. The teacher _____ a monitor next week. (choose)



Date : _____

Future Continuous Tense

The Future continuous tense is used to show an action that will be going on at sometime in future.

Example:

I will be studying in the evening.

The bus will be picking us up at 7 o'clock.

We use going to and not will to indicate what we intend to do or plan to do:

Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the future continuous tense of the verb given in the brackets.

1. Mother _____ dinner when we reach home. (cook)
2. I _____ in the evening. (swim)
3. The chief guest _____ soon. (arrive)
4. Mitali _____ the weekend with her grandparents. (spend)
5. Kabir _____ for his test in the afternoon. (study)
6. Our school _____ Annual Day next month. (celebrate)
7. At midnight I _____. (sleep)
8. This time next week we _____ at the beach. (sit)
9. At nine I _____ the news. (watch)
10. I _____ (not work) all day.
11. She _____ in the library tonight. (study)
12. Unfortunately I _____ on my essay so I won't be able to watch the match tonight. (work)
13. Next year this time I _____ in London. (live)

Date : _____

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

- Every sentence has a subject and a verb
- The subject must agree with its verb in a sentence.
- We use singular verbs with him, her, it and singular nouns.
- A singular subject thus takes a singular verb (verb+s) or use is or has. In the Past we use the past form of the verb or use was or had.

Example:

He is a strong boy.

She was here yesterday.

The girl sings well.

The man has two children.

- We use plural verbs with them, us and plural nouns. In the present tense we use the verb without the suffix s or verbs such as are and have.

Example:

We have no money.

They are good people

In the past tense we use were or had or the past tense of the verb.

- A plural subject will take a plural verb.
- We do not add s to the verb with I and you in the present tense.

Example :

The man works silently. (Singular subject, singular verb)

The men work silently. (Plural subject, Plural verb)

Date : _____

Exercise 1:

Circle the subjects and **underline** the verbs in the following sentences.

1. Simran could see the mountains.
2. Anita lost her watch on her way to school.
3. Priti went to her friend's house.
4. The swimmers dived into the pool.
5. The classroom was neat and tidy.
6. An aeroplane flew across the sky.
7. Birds build nests on trees.
8. The journey was long and tedious.
9. The herd of deer was drinking water from the pond.
10. The riders raced across the mountains.

Exercise 2:

Underline the correct verb in the brackets.

1. Mr Gupta (go, goes) for a walk every morning.
2. Science (is, are) an interesting subject.
3. The idea (is, are) to taste it first, not to swallow it whole.
4. God (help, helps) those who (help, helps) themselves.
5. My brother and sister (is, are) older than me.
6. Everyone (love, loves) to be loved.
7. The boys' coats (was, were) all wet from the rain.
8. She (speak, speaks) Sanskrit particularly well.
9. Dogs (is, are) the most faithful pets.
10. My sister and I (wake, wakes) up late on Sundays.
11. Liars (is, are) not to be believed even when they speak the truth.

Date : _____

Exercise 3:

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the brackets. All the answers must be in simple present tense.

1. Those who _____ others often come to harm themselves. (harm)
2. Mr. and Mrs. Gupta _____ their children to the park every Sunday. (take)
3. My father, who _____ in Dubai, telephoned me yesterday. (work)
4. We _____ going to buy some clothes today. (be)
5. Ram and Priya _____ the best students of our class. (be)
6. The true leader _____ himself by his qualities. (prove)
7. The cock _____ at 5 o'clock every morning. (crow)
8. Many birds _____ on the cable (sit)
9. Hari _____ kite flying every day. (enjoy)

Exercise 4:

Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from the brackets.

1. That kind man _____ our teacher. (is , are)
2. Seema and Sita _____ come to my house (has, have)
3. There _____ many parcels in the box. (were, was)
4. My mother and I _____ going to see a movie. (is, are)
5. I _____ ready to go home .(are , am)

Date : _____

6. The blue shirt and black trousers _____ dirty. (was, were)
7. Raj _____ watching the match between Australia and New Zealand. (is, are)
8. Our school _____ ten new computers. (have, has)
9. These gloves _____ mine but the shirt is yours. (is, are)
10. Mohan _____ five ties in his cupboard. (have, has)
11. I _____ sent the emails you asked me to. (has, have)
12. Diya and Deepak _____ staying with their cousins in Simla. (are, is)
13. Rima _____ tired after a long day. (was, were)
14. The tiger goes to sleep after he _____ his dinner. (has, have)
15. _____ this telephone number listed in the directory? (is, are)
16. Rishi and his friends _____ playing hide -and seek with their friends. (was, were)
17. I _____ going to the doctor's clinic; (am, are)
18. I _____ a tall girl. (am, are, was)
19. The children _____ in the class. (was, were, is)
20. He _____ many toys. (has, have)

Date : _____

Let's Revise Tenses

Ex 1. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate form of the verb given in the brackets.

1. The old woman _____ her son before she died. (forgive)
2. The servant _____ the dry leaves in the backyard when the tubber hit him, (burn)
3. Smriti and her sisters _____ shopping next week. (go)
4. Rajat always _____ (speaks) the truth.
5. Amit _____ the essay when Rine _____ the doorbell (type , ring)
6. I _____ (learn)) cycling next month.
7. We _____ (play)) in the park when it began to rain.
8. Father _____ (sleep) . Do not wake him up.

Ex 2. Do as directed.

1. The doctors were having a meeting with their patients' families. (Rewrite in simple past tense)

2. I buy coconuts from the vendor. (Rewrite in Present continuous tense)

3. My father strolled in the garden after dinner. (Rewrite in simple present tense)

4. Damini shows her paintings to the guests. (rewrite in future continuous tense)

Date : _____

Tenses Practice Worksheet Ex-3

Complete the story with the correct form of the verb in the bracket. Use the simple past or the past continuous.

Yesterday a 38 year old robber walked (walk) into a hotel. He _____

(wear) black trousers, a shirt and a tie. He told the woman at the desk that he

_____ (need) a job. The woman asked for the man's name and address.

While she _____ (write), the robber pointed a gun at her. The woman

at the desk _____ (open) the cash drawer and

_____ (give) the robber Rs 10000/-. The robber quickly

_____ (leave) the hotel. While the robber

_____ (run) out of the door, the police

_____ (arrive) and the hotel worker gave them the

robber's name and address. As the police _____ (be) going to

the house, they met the robber on the way and took him to the police station.

Date : _____

Ex-4

In some of these sentences the verb does not agree with the subject. Rewrite the wrong sentences correctly.

1. Ravi have gone to see the exhibition.

2. Grandma were sitting in the rocking chair and knitting.

3. What are the main crop grown on your farm?

4. The class are going for a picnic today.

5. The girls is sleeping soundly in their beds.



Date : _____

INFORMAL LETTER

FORMAT- Some important points

- Always start from top line and extreme left
- Write your own address in 3-4 lines
- Date can be written as-
 - 21st August 2016
- Be very careful about leaving a line wherever mentioned
- Write the letter in 3 paragraphs-
 - Introduction
 - Main Body
 - Conclusion
- Salutation (Superscription): Dear Richa / Dear Mother / Dear Aunt
- Begin each paragraph from extreme left (from the margin)
- Leave a line between paragraphs
- If needed more paragraphs can be added in the main letter.
- Signing Off (Subscription) is usually -
 - Yours lovingly / Yours sincerely
 - Followed by your first name only in the next line
 - Do not leave a line in between

Date : _____

Sanskriti School

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Marg

Chanakyapuri

New Delhi 110021

21st August 2016

Dear Kanika

Introduction paragraph

Main Body

Conclusion

Your loving friend

Ashish

Own Address if possible
with Pin Code

Leave a line

Leave a line

Leave a line

Leave a line

Leave a line

Leave a line

Date : _____

Letter Practise 1

Your cousin has just sent you some beautiful gifts. Write a letter thanking him/her for them.

Date : _____

Date : _____

Letter Practise 2

When you had gone to play in the park you found an injured puppy. Write a letter to your grandparents telling them about it. (Where was the puppy, how serious was the injury, what did you do etc.)

Date : _____

SEPTEMBER- OCTOBER

COMPREHENSION



Read the passage carefully.

Foggy Figure by Kelly Hashway

Justin and Mary woke up early, even though they were vacationing at their uncle's lake house. The night before, Uncle Thomas told them about the Foggy Figure that haunts the lake. Justin and Mary were determined to see the ghostly creature before their vacation was over.

"Is it foggy outside?" Mary asked, as Justin peered out the window.

"Yup! Let's go!" Justin let go of the curtain and rushed to the door with Mary on his heels. It was only 5:00AM, so everyone else in the house was still asleep. As they crept through the kitchen to the back door, Mary sniffed the air. It had the faint scent of coffee and something sweet. She shrugged it off and followed Justin out the door, down the back steps, and out onto the boatdock. The fog had settled over the lake, making it impossible to see anything.

"Do you see anything?" Mary asked, leaning forward for a closer look.

"Nothing. Do you think Uncle Thomas was just trying to scare us with that story?"

Uncle Thomas did have a good imagination. He'd been telling Justin and Mary stories for years, but this was the first scary story. Mary had a feeling it wasn't made up.

Mary shook her head. "Remember what Uncle Thomas said? The Foggy Figure

haunts the lake. We're on the dock. Maybe that's why we can't see him. The people in the story were in boats."

"You want to go out on the water?" Justin asked.

Date : _____

Mary looked around, trying to find Uncle Thomas's boat, but the fog was too thick. "Mom and Dad will be really angry if we go out on the lake alone in this fog," Justin said.

Mary shrugged. "Maybe we don't have to go anywhere. We could sit in the boat while it's docked. That wouldn't be dangerous."

"Okay." Justin crept toward the end of the dock. He could barely see the outline of the boat. "I'll go first." He carefully lowered himself into the boat and then reached for Mary's hand. Mary climbed into the boat and sat beside him. She was getting nervous now that they were on the water. "See anything?"

They looked around, and gradually, the fog began to lift. Mary turned around and screamed. "The Foggy Figure!" It was in the boat with them!

Justin and Mary hugged each other in fear, but then they heard a laugh. Justin leaned toward the Foggy Figure. "Uncle Thomas?"

"I knew that story would get you two out of bed early enough to take a boat ride with me."

Mary sighed, happy there was no Foggy Figure after all. Justin looked relieved, too. Uncle Thomas laughed. "What do you say? I packed a breakfast for us."

Mary smiled. She had smelled coffee. And Uncle Thomas had packed pastries for them, too.

"Let's do it," Mary and Justin said.

Answer the questions given below by putting a tick mark:

1. When does this story take place?

- a. shortly before or after dawn
- c. in the middle of the night
- b. shortly before or after dusk
- d. after their vacation is over

2. Uncle Thomas told Justin and Mary stories about...

- a. a haunted figure that scared campers in tents
- b. a haunted figure that can be seen from the shore every night
- c. a haunted figure on the lake that many boaters have seen
- d. real creatures that lived deep below the lake's surface

Date : _____

3. Based on the information in the story, which word best describes Uncle Thomas? (Circle one)

scared hard-working lonely creative

Tell why you chose the word above.

4. Why didn't Justin and Mary take the boat out on the lake alone?

- a. They were too scared.
- b. The boat engine wouldn't start.
- c. They did not have any paddles.
- d. They thought their parents would be angry.

5. Do you think it was dangerous for Justin and Mary to go out onto the boat dock? Explain your answer.

Date : _____

6. The words below are scrambled words from the story. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Check back in the story to make sure each word is spelled correctly.

- gofyg Clue: having low clouds near the surface of the land or water _____
- odkc Clue: wooden pathway on water for fishing or keeping boats _____
- rgany Clue: upset _____
- dulyragal Clue: slowly; not all at once _____
- atpressi Clue: doughnuts, danishes, and other sweet breakfast foods _____
- nvruseo Clue: feeling worried _____

Date : _____

ADJECTIVES

Prefixes that form antonyms include: dis-, un-, in-, im-, it-, mis-

Suffixes that form antonyms include: -ful, -less

1. Add a prefix to show adjectives of opposite meaning.

- a. The journalist was _____ armed as he went into the battle zone.
- b. The _____ literate man signed his name, but it was _____ possible to read.
- c. It is highly _____ likely that Jonathan will _____ be obedient.
- d. Our coach made the _____ accurate statement that our team was _____ beatable.
- e. It was an _____ believable sight! The comet was suddenly _____ visible.

2. Complete this table of antonyms.

	-ful	-less		-ful	-less
a) help			f) thought		
b) use			g) colour		
c) care			h) power		
d) hope			i) doubt		
e) pain			j) cheer		

3. Highlight the correct adjective in each pair.

- a. The river was flowing so swiftly, we were (powerful, powerless) to help.
- b. It is (probable, improbable) that man will one day live on the moon.
- c. It is (Legal, illegal) to park in a bus stop.
- d. I had the (fortune, misfortune) to win first prize in the competition.
- e. Your answer is (correct, incorrect). You will need to try again.
- f. I'm sure he will be here soon - he is very (reliable, unreliable).
- g. Thank you for waiting for me. You are most (thoughtful, thoughtless).
- h. It was very (responsible, irresponsible) to leave your young sister behind.

4. Highlight the correct word - more or most.

- a. That is the (more most) beautiful sunset I have ever seen!
- b. The main bedroom is (more most) spacious than all the others.
- c. Tito is the (more most) adventurous person in our group.
- d. The machine will be (more most) efficient: if you oil the motor.
- e. Tina's picture is (more most) colourful than mine.

Date : _____

Ex-5 Add un, in, irn, ir, dis, or non to the right word in the box. Then complete the sentences below.

happy	active	regular	satisfied	literate
attentive	patient	legible	violent	respectful

1. I can't read the letter. The handwriting is _____.
2. She was in tears. Her son had made her _____.
3. Ramu can't sign. He is _____.
4. Bats remain _____ during the day.
5. Never be _____ towards your parents and teacher.
6. How will he do well? He is so _____ in class.
7. Maya is _____ with the new oven she has bought.
8. Our freedom movement was by and large _____.
9. Don't be _____ ! Your turn will come .
10. The principal scolded him for being _____ attending school .

Ex-6 Give one word for the following. Each word starts with a prefix.

1. Rude _____.
2. A figure with three sides and angles _____
3. Stronger than a normal man _____
4. One who does not smoke _____
5. To vanish _____
6. Below the surface of water _____
7. A thing or person not liked by others _____
8. Heavier than usual _____

Date : _____

ADJECTIVE - ANTONYMS

Match the columns

1.	absence		unknown
2.	abundant		separate
3.	brave		deny
4.	dusk		failure
5.	gloomy		dawn
6.	permanent		occupied
7.	success		scarce
8.	famous		complicated
9.	vacant		presence
10.	simple		captive
11.	leader		modern
12.	free		temporary
13.	combine		follower
14.	ancient		coward
15.	admit		cheerful

Date : _____

ADJECTIVE - SYNONYMS

Circle the odd one in each group

1.	tiny	enormous	massive	gigantic
2.	hungry	ravenous	filled	famished
3.	dry	arid	parched	open
4.	alone	lonely	together	singular
5.	eager	livid	angry	furious
6.	enchanted	magical	dramatic	spell binding
7.	warm	cozy	comfortable	hot
8.	ferocious	docile	timid	fearful
9.	silence	polite	peace	calm
10.	alert	sharp	studious	watchful
11.	near	fast	rapid	swift
12.	delightful	pleasurable	enjoyable	friendly
13.	cool	chilly	freezing	icy
14.	fragrant	aromatic	smelly	perfumed
15.	fragile	well	delicate	ill
16.	crooked	straight	curved	lopsided

Date : _____

Grammar

ADJECTIVES

They are known as describing words. They describe a **NOUN**

A **dirty** plate.

An **interesting** story.

A **wild** lion.

Adjectives that describe the quality of a person or an object have three degrees of comparison.

Mr. Malhotra is a rich man.....positive degree.

Mr. Malhotra is richer than Mr. Sharma.

Mr. Ahuja is the richest man in our city.

Formation of Comparitives and Superlatives.

Most adjectivesadd er est.....short,shorter,shortest.

Ending in e.....add er est.....brave,braver,bravest.

Words having short vowel sound.....double the last letter.....thin,thinner,thinnest.

red,redder,reddest.

Consonant plus y.....remove y and add ier iest.....easy,easier,easiest.

Vowel plus yadd er est.....grey,greyer,greyest.

Two or more syllables.....use more most.....dangerous,more dangerous,most dangerous.

intelligent,more intelligent,most intelligent.

Irregular comparisons:

good,better,best

little,less,least

bad,worse,worst

much,more,most

Date : _____

ADJECTIVES- DEGREES OF COMPARISON

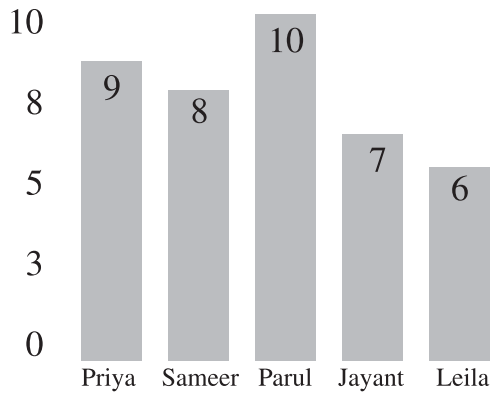
- When we describe one person / thing POSITIVE DEGREE
- When we compare two people / things COMPARITIVE DEGREE
- When we compare more than two people / things SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

EX-1 FILL IN THE CORRECT FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE

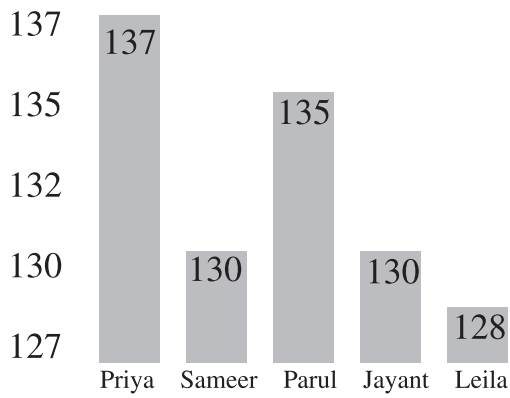
1. This hall is the _____ room in the whole school. (big)
2. Who is the _____ man in the city? (old)
3. Your book is _____ (interesting) than mine.
4. She is _____ (pretty) than me.
5. Your this work is _____ than your last one. (bad)
6. The flowers look very _____ (pretty)
7. The teacher is _____ than the students. (wise)
8. There was an _____ traffic jam outside our school. (enormous)
9. Mount Elbrus is the _____ mountain in Europe.(high)
10. Mumbai is _____ than Agra from Delhi. (far)
11. Iron is _____ than gold. (useful)
12. Rimi is the _____ of the three girls. (tall)

Date : _____

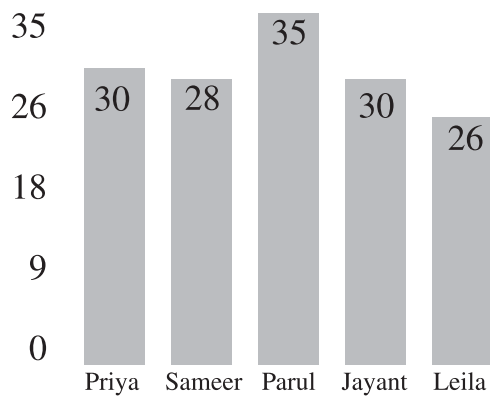
Study the graphs and fill in the blank



AGE



HEIGHT



WEIGHT

Date : _____

- a) Parul is the _____ of the children. (old)
- b) Liela is the _____ (young).
- c) Priya is the _____ of the children. (tall)
- d) Jayant is not as _____ as Sameer. (old)
- e) Liela is _____ (short) than _____ and _____.
- f) _____ is the _____ (heavy) of the group.
- g) _____ is _____ (tall) than Liela.
- h) Sameer is _____ (light) than Jayant.
- i) Sameer is _____ than _____, but _____ than Priya. (old, young)
- j) Jayant is _____ than Parul but _____ than Sameer. (light, heavy)
- k) Sameer is _____, Jayant is _____ and Liela is the _____ . (young)

Date : _____

QUANTIFIERS

	QUANTIFIER	USED WITH	EXAMPLES
1.	Some	Countable Nouns Uncountable Nouns	a) I picked some flowers for you. b) May I have some rice.
2.	Any	Countable Nouns Uncountable Nouns	a) Are there any cookies in the box? b) I don't have any money.
3	Few/a few	Countable Nouns	a) A few students are making an effort to read. b) Very few students are making an effort.
4	Little/alittle	Uncountable Nouns -	a) There is little hope of her passing. b) There is a little juice left, you can have it.
5.	Many	Countable Nouns	Many tourists visit India.
6.	Much	Uncountable Nouns	Hurry up! You don't have much time.

Date : _____

ADJECTIVES - DETERMINERS

Fill in the blanks using any or some.

1. Is there _____ fruit left in the fridge? I want to have _____.
2. You can come to my house _____ time you want.
3. I was too tired to do _____ work.
4. Can you give me _____ information about your country? I will be visiting it soon.
5. Do you have _____ money with you? Should I lend you _____?

Tick the correct option

These days (much/most) people value their free time and want to do as (much/many) things as possible in it. There are (many/much) different activities that people enjoy. (Most /Very few) young people like sports and activities like running, swimming, tennis etc. (Few/Much/ Most) people do unusual activities like bungee jumping and para- gliding. (Some/ Much) prefer to do Yoga while (the few / few) like working out in gym.

Physical activities are recommended by (few/most) doctors. (A little/Many) time spent outdoors doing such activities, is very good for both body and mind.

Date : _____

Adjectives make ordinary stories interesting.

Rewrite the following paragraph, inserting suitable adjective(s) where there is a slash. Use a colour pencil to write the adjectives.

It was a / day. I woke up / and drank some / juice and ate a / toast. I ran to school. There were / children in my class. I wrote in my / notebook. Later I got some / paper and / paint from my / bag to make a / painting. Our teacher gave us./ homework. It was very/. I went home and finished it in / hours. Then I watched a / movie on the T.V. I was very / , so I went to my / bed to sleep.

Date : _____

I. Complete the table :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
a) Clever		
b) Boring		
c) Strong		
d) Enjoyable		
e) Ripe		
f) Funny		
g) Recent		
h) Clear		
i) Frightening		

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of adjectives

- a) LED lights are _____ than halogen bulbs..(bright)
- b) Suraj is the _____ athelete in our team .(fast)
- c) My dress is _____ than yours. (colourful)
- d) The movie that we saw yesterday was _____ than the one we saw last week. (interesting)
- e) She is the _____ girl in the colony.(nice)
- f) I think that rafting is _____ than gliding (challenge).
- g) My mother says that it is _____ to read a book in the free time than sit idle.(good)
- h) This week's temperature is _____ than last week's. (high)

Date : _____

III. Few.....means hardly

A few.....means some

The few.....means all that was there.

Fill in the blanks using the above

1. Grandpa gave away _____ bananas that he had .
2. _____ rupees that I had have been stolen.
3. There are _____ birds still sitting on the tree.
4. _____ people have trust in the government.
5. I expected at least _____ students to follow the rules.
6. Only _____ oranges were left in the basket.

ADJECTIVES that identify or quantify a noun that follows them are called determiners.

Eg.....Did you drop this coin.

Give me some apples.

There is some milk in the fridge.

Date : _____

IV. Choose the correct determiners .

- a) We do not have _____ water in the tank. (any,some)
- b) I can see _____ birds on that tree. (much,many)
- c) Would you like _____ salt on your salad? (any,some)
- d) Our teacher gave us _____ time to complete this assignment. (several,enough)
- e) We must hurry. There is not _____ time left for the train to leave. (much,any)
- f) Do you have _____ mango trees in your garden ? (much,many)

V. Using few, a few or the few change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- a) I have to buy a little eggs, sugar and butter from the market.

- b) Mom, a little of my classmates are coming in the evening ,can you please make some cucumber sandwiches for them.

- c) She has prepared the dish using much things that she had at home.

- d) Please add little more ice cubes to my juice.

- e) Very little children are participating in the competition.

Date : _____

VI. Circle the correct word.

1. Can I have *few, some, many* butter, please?
2. I'll be ready in *many, a few, little* minutes.
3. He has *a lot of, many, some* money, that is why he owns two apartments in the new building.
4. How *many, much, most* time do you need to get ready ?
5. Do you want *a few, a little, many* sugar in your milk?

Thissingular, near in time and place.

Thatsingular, distant in time and place.

Theseplural, near in time and place.

Those.....plural, distant in time and place.

These are known as Demonstrative adjectives.

VII. Fill in the blanks with this, that, these, those.

- a. Which dress should I buy? _____ one? Or _____ one?
- b. Look at _____ birds ,they look so real from far.
- c. Dad, what do you think of _____ paintings?
- d. I think _____ were better ones.
- e. _____ book is mine.
- f. _____ socks belong to my brother
- g. Does _____ jacket belong to you?
- h. _____ are my old toys.

Date : _____

VIII. Read the story given below and insert the right adjectives from the help box.
quietest, short, wise, most respected, African, bright, long, wooden, harder, tough,
big, cane, cleverest, fair.

The chief's house is in the _____ part of the _____ village. His house is a _____ hut. Though Chief Hakka is a very _____ man, he is the _____ person in the whole village. One day the villagers put a _____ problem before the _____ chief. The case was _____ than the previous problems. The villagers wanted him to decide how they should divide the grain among themselves. The chief thought for a moment then came up with a _____ idea. He told all the men and women to make a _____ queue before the _____ bag of grain. Then he told the men to take a handful of grain and put it in the _____ basket of their neighbours. This way each one would get a _____ share. All the villagers clapped for their chief. He was the _____ of them all.

IX. There is an error in each line. Underline it and write the correct word in the space given.
One has been done for you ...

1. What a larger piece of sweet has fallen on the ground ! large
2. He made up his mind to keep his wife happy than he did before. _____
3. The snail is slowest than the mouse. _____
4. There is only least milk left at home. _____
5. The puzzle book that I bought has the hard problems to solve. _____
6. This restaurant serves the goodest coffee in town. _____
7. The boy was poor but more honest. _____
8. The game was long than I expected. _____

Date : _____

PRONOUNS

A Pronoun is a word which is used in place of a noun.

- Personal Pronouns

	Subject	Object
1st Person	I, we	me, us
2nd Person	you	you
3rd Person	he, she they	him, her, them

We use it, they and them for animal or things.

- Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession.

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	mine	ours
2nd Person	yours	yours
3rd Person	his/ hers	theirs

- This dress is hers.
- That car is mine.
- This house is theirs.

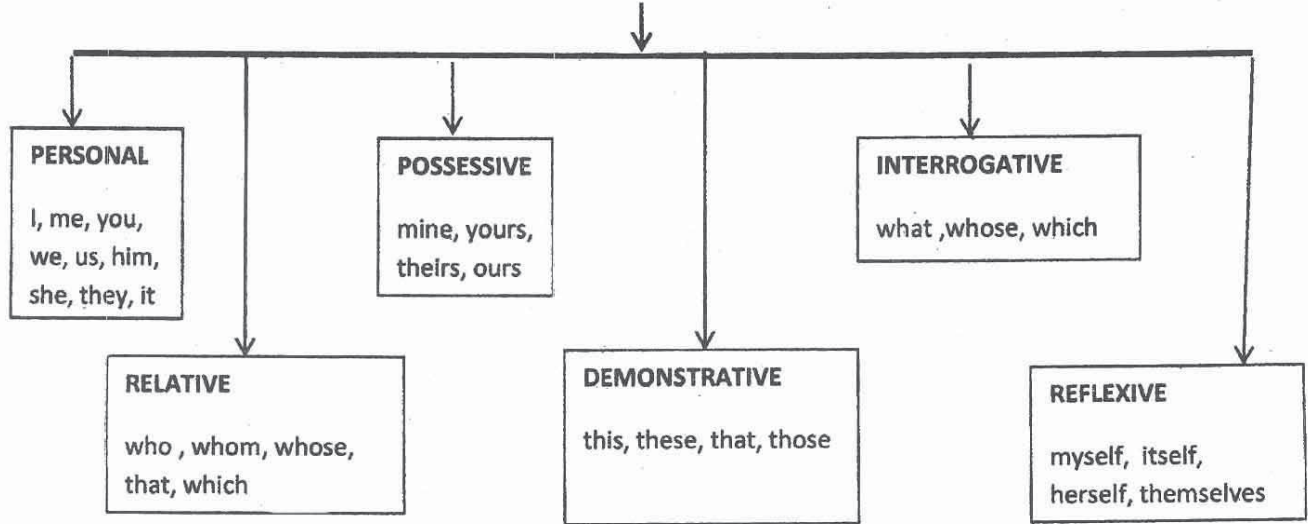
- **Sometimes-this, these, what, which, etc are also used as pronouns.**
- **Reflexive Pronouns**

	Singular		Plural	
	Personal	Reflexive	Personal	Reflexive
1st Person	I	myself	we	ourselves
2nd Person	You	yourself	you	yourselves
3rd Person	He she it	himself herself itself	they	themselves

eg: My mother was very happy when I did all my work myself.

When the cook fell ill, they decided to cook lunch themselves.

PRONOUNS KINDS OF PRONOUNS



1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

They are related to:

- who is speaking
- who is spoken to
- who/what is spoken about

Underline the personal pronouns:

- Are you coming with me?
- He is my brother.
- We went for a swim.
- I gave her the book.

2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

- They point out objects
- This / these near
- That / those far

Circle the demonstrative pronouns:

- These are my toys.
- Is this your school?
- Whose books are those?
- That is his chair.

Date : _____

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- They are objects of the verbs but refer to the same person (s) as subject
- yourselves, myself, himself, herself, itself, themselves, ourselves, yourself

Fill in the blanks with Reflexive Pronouns:

- I always pack my bag _____.
- He got _____ in a difficult situation.
- The horse went into the stable _____.
- She _____ came to me and apologised.
- You can express _____ very well.

4. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- It shows possession
- Yours, theirs, his, mine, ours, its etc.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
• This is my house.	• This house is mine.
• This is your pen.	• This pen is yours.
• This is her bag.	• This bag is hers.

5. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- A relative pronoun relates a noun to a group of words that follow.
- whom , whose , what, which, that,who etc.

Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns:

- I know the boy _____ got the first prize.
- He is the man _____ no one trusts.
- This is the house _____ my father built.
- He said something _____ I didn't understand.

6. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

- They are used to ask questions and unlike relative pronouns they are usually at the beginning of the sentence.
- Who what which whose etc
 - a) _____ is that?
 - b) _____ is there?
 - c) _____ is that book?
 - d) _____ is your pen?

Date : _____

EX 1 COMPLETE THE STORY USING SUITABLE PRONOUNS

Sumit: _____ am feeling hungry. Can _____ give _____ something to eat?

Mother: Would _____ like to have some bread?

Sumit: Not the bread _____ had in the morning. _____ was stale. Do _____ have any biscuits?

Mother: Some friends of _____ sister were here and _____ served _____ tea and biscuits. _____ found _____ delicious and finished _____ all. _____ father had bought some chips for you.

Sumit: Where are the chips?

Mother: _____ don't know. _____ sister was eating _____ sometime back. Ask _____.

Ex 2 Replace the underlined words with pronouns

1. Nandini is an airhostess. _____
2. Johann wants to be a pilot. _____
3. The workers carried the heavy boxes. _____
4. My father and I enjoy watching cricket. _____
5. The teacher gave Tvisha and me good marks. _____
6. The tree will bear fruits soon. _____
7. I met Adiraj at the mall. _____
8. Bhanu blamed Pratyush and Aazan for his accident. _____
9. Aanya broke the plate when Aanya dropped the plate. _____

Date : _____

Ex3. Pronouns tell us about possession (belonging).

mine . yours. its. theirs. his. hers. ours

1. The book on the table is yours, not Sukham's_____
2. Show me your work, not Aagastya's. _____
3. “The blue frisbee belongs to me. It is _____,” said Suhaani.
4. “This box is Shiv's _____ and that one belongs to us. That is _____,” said Bomnee and Arjaan.
5. Whose shoes are near the door? Yours or the children's? _____
6. The house with the red door is my neighbour's. _____
7. The dog tried to catch the dog's own tail. _____

EX 4. FILL 'T' OR 'ME'

1. Mom drove _____ to school today.
2. _____ really enjoy eating chocolates.
3. Everyone is happy for _____
4. When _____ get home, _____ take a nap.
5. You play chess much better than _____.
6. My friend and _____ play many games.
7. Our teacher called Mahira and _____ to the staff room.

EX 5 FILL IN REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. I hurt _____ while playing.
2. She cried _____ to sleep.
3. Do your work _____.
4. We hid _____ under the bed.
5. Raunaq hurt _____ while playing.
6. Samaira and Arunima did all the work _____.
7. Nandini and Avantika saw a cat licking _____.

Date : _____

EX 6 FILL IN SUITABLE PRONOUNS (DNR)

these whose me you themselves those who herself what which ours it

1. _____ books were purchased by him.
2. _____ is going to help me?
3. _____ book did you like the most? This one or that one?
4. She laughed at _____ when she looked at the mirror.
5. I don't know _____ you mean.
6. The boys enjoyed _____ in the park.
7. This house is _____. We like living in it.
8. _____ book is that?
9. Are _____ coming with?
10. Are _____ your books?

EX 7 CIRCLE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. We shall invite (she / her) to our party.
2. Armaan has seen (he, his, him) many times.
3. It's your duty not (me , mine, my) to do this work.
4. Jigdrel is going to (him , his)house and you should go to (yours, your).
5. Pallak and (me, I) went to meet Disha.
6. We should not blame Nikasha , the mistake is (ours, our)

Date : _____

Exercise 8

Prashant watched Titanic. *Prashant* liked *Titanic*. *Prashant* wanted to see *Titanic* again. *Prashant's* parents permitted *Prashant* to watch *Titanic*. *Prashant's* sister Priyanka wanted to go with him. *Prashant and Priyanka's* younger brother wanted to accompany *Prashant and Priyanka*. *Prashant and Priyanka's* parents decided that *Prashant* need not go to Delhi to see Titanic as *Delhi* was very far away. *Prashant* was very disappointed and unhappy.

How irritating the above passage is! Rewrite it replacing the italic words with suitable pronouns.

Date : _____

Exercise 9

Chose suitable pronouns from the words given in the brackets.



1. We have a pet. That pet is _____. (ours, mine)
2. They own this flat. This flat is _____. (his, theirs)
3. This car is _____. (hers, us)
4. These crayons are _____. (ours, my)
5. Please take these books. They are _____. (you, yours)

Exercise 10

who whom which whose that

1. This is the house _____ my father built.
2. Sheela is the girl _____ sings beautifully.
3. This is the book _____ my friend wanted.
4. Meera is the friend _____ I trust the most.
5. This is the man _____ shop caught fire last night.
6. The people _____ houses were destroyed need our help.
7. The train _____ we wanted to catch has already left.
8. I saw a boy _____ was wearing a funny dress.

Exercise 11

Use reflexive pronouns.

1. Reema burnt _____ accidentally during Diwali.
2. I have often seen her talking to _____.
3. I blame _____ for my poor performance in the last exams.
4. The cat hurt _____ while jumping through the window.
5. Rijul packs his school bag _____ as he doesn't trust anyone.
6. We should do the work _____ and not wait for anyone.
7. After practising hard they can now do the work _____.
8. The kitten can now feed _____.

Exercise 12

Fill the crossword with the help of the given clues. (Note all words are pronouns)

								7				
			1									
							2					
						3					9	
		4										
5						6						

Across
DOWN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. _____ is the time by your watch?</p> <p>2. I am tired. Don't disturb _____.</p> <p>3. He said that Mohan had beaten _____.</p> <p>4. They enjoyed _____ in the summer vacations.</p> <p>5. Those children _____ work is untidy will lose marks.</p> <p>6. She _____ gave me the news.</p> | <p>1. Show me the road _____ leads to Agra.</p> <p>2. This is not my coat. _____ is grey.</p> <p>4. _____ are the boys who came late.</p> <p>5. _____ did they choose their leader?</p> <p>6. She said all the books were _____.</p> <p>7. Call Tina and Amit. The teacher wants to see _____.</p> <p>9. The machine switches _____ off when the work is over.</p> |
|---|--|

Date : _____

Ex 13 Fill in the blanks using suitable Personal Pronouns

1. The students returned home late. _____ were stuck in the rain for long.
2. Simmi and I travel by the metro. _____ were stuck in the rain for _____ were stuck in the train for a longtime.
3. When I walked into the airport, the guard asked _____ to show him my passport.
4. Nikhil and I saw some poor children begging on the street. _____ bought bread and eggs for _____

Relative Pronouns: Who, whom, whose, which and that are relative pronouns. They are used to join parts of a sentence.

- Who, whom and whose are used to talk about people
- That is used to talk about people , animals and things
- Which is used to talk about animals and things.

Ex 14 Join each pair of sentences with a relative pronoun.

1. The book is kept on the table. It is a gift from Mohini.

2. My uncle drives a red car. He is a professor.

3. Give me the book. It has pictures of elephants in it.

4. Here are the magazines. I borrowed these magazines.

Ex 15 Fill in the blanks using appropriate relative pronouns

1. Please return the book _____ I gave you.
2. The man _____ fell from the stage yesterday was an actor.
3. The lady _____ purse was stolen went to the police.

Date : _____

4. The old man _____ Ravi met on the river bank is a wizard.
5. The boy _____ is painting is my brother.

Demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these and those point out to the person or thing they are referring to.

Ex 16 Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns.

1. _____ is the room where we practice dance. (these/ this)
2. Whose shoes are _____ ?(these/this)
3. _____ is the most expensive tea available. (those/this)
4. _____ are the kites I want to buy.(those/that)

Interrogative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which and what are used to ask questions.

Ex17 Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns.

1. _____ will bring the books from the shelf?
2. _____ are the books you want?
3. With _____ did you come to the library?
4. _____ will you do if nobody brings them for you?
5. _____ will you give the books after reading them?
6. _____ is your opinion about the maintenance of this library?

Reflexive pronouns: myself, himself, yourself, ourselves, itself themselves

Ex 18 Fill in the blanks using suitable reflexive pronouns.

1. I do not want to drown _____ (himself/ myself) during swimming.
2. You can make the tea _____ (themselves/ yourself)
3. If we care only about _____ (itself/ourselves) , we will be called selfish.
4. Tishay does not want to buy clothes for _____ (themselves/himself) at Diwali.
5. You have to look after your pet because it cannot look after _____

Date : _____

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

A descriptive paragraph is full of details. It should form a vivid word picture of place, object, scene or a person. It uses words related to the five senses to make the picture more vivid.

Describing words like short, long, pretty, wonderful, exciting etc.

Colour words like red, silvery, blue, ashen etc.

Sight words like dazzling, glistening, hazy, dirty, clear etc.

Sound words like loud, melodious, thunder, roar etc.

Smell words like scented, aromatic, rotten, musty etc.

Taste words like sweet, sour, bitter, spicy, delicious etc.

My checklist for descriptive writing:

I have

- written the first line introducing the topic
- written supportive sentences giving details
- used adjectives and the five senses to describe
- concluded with a sentence that ties up the paragraph



Date : _____

Writing:

My first experience in cooking

Write a description in about 250-300 words on the above topic using the guidelines given below:

- Give an interesting title
- Write about how you felt on that day.
- Give specific details
- Recall your impressions about 'sight' 'sound' 'smell' 'taste' which stil linger in your mind.

Date : _____

Date : _____

IMAGINATIVE ESSAY

An imaginative essay is about something that may not have taken place or is not likely to take place. It is fiction, a type of short story. The writer imagines a situation presented by the title and writes an imaginative piece giving details about that experience.

My Checklist:

I have

- written about an imaginary situation
- used descriptive words to describe the situation
- mentioned what I saw, felt and experienced
- concluded by focussing on the main point again



Date : _____

WRITING COMPLETE THE STORY



One day , I was walking to school when I heard a loud screech from above. I looked up and saw a huge eagle about to land on my head! Then the falcon spoke.It said that it would take me anywhere in the world I wanted to go.....

Date : _____

November & December

Reading ... Comprehension

The Mayonnaise Jar

A small story with a powerful lesson

When the class began, wordlessly, the professor picked up a very large and empty mayonnaise jar and filled it with golf balls. He then asked the students if the jar was full. They agreed that it was. The professor then picked up a box of pebbles and poured it into the jar. He shook the jar lightly. The pebbles rolled into the open areas between the golf balls.

He then asked the students again if the jar was full. They agreed it was.

The professor next picked up a box of sand and poured it into the jar. Of course, the sand filled up everything else.

He asked once more if the jar was full. The students responded with a unanimous "YES".

The professor then produced two cups of coffee from under the table and poured the entire contents into the jar, effectively filling the empty space between the sand. The students laughed.

"Now," said the professor, as the laughter subsided, "I want you to recognize that this jar represents your life. The golf balls are the important things - God, family, children, health, friends, and favorite passions. Things, that if everything else was lost and only they remained, your life would still be full. The pebbles are the things that matter like your job, house, and car. The sand is everything else - the small stuff." he said.

"If you put the sand into the jar first," he continued, "there is no room for the pebbles or the golf balls. The same goes for life. If you spend all your time and energy on the small stuff, you will never have room for the things that are important to you..." he told them.

"So... pay attention to the things that are critical to your happiness. Worship with your family, love your siblings. Spend time with good friends. There will always be time to clean the house and fix the dripping tap. Take care of the golf balls first - the things that really matter. Set your priorities. The rest is just sand."

One of the students raised her hand and inquired what the coffee represented.

The professor said, "I'm glad you asked. It just goes to show you that no matter how full your life may seem, there's always room for cup of coffee with a friend."

Date : _____

Answer the questions given below:

1. What's the good word? Circle the correct meaning of the word.

- a. Responded - to give a reply , to question, to exclaim
- b. Wordlessly - to say something, to get upset, without a word
- c. Unanimous - an animal, in agreement, an alien
- d. Inquired - to give a reply, to ask, to respect
- e. Critical - important, deep sound, thin
- f. Entire - organic, complete, complaint

2. Write True (T) or Not True (NT), correct the sentences which are Not True.

- a. The professor was talking to his colleagues.

- b. He put the golf balls into a large cup.

- c. The last thing he put into it was sand.

- d. He asked them to set their priorities right.

3. The story ended in a sad note. Do you agree? Yes/No

Date : _____

GRAMMAR PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word that shows us how a noun or pronoun is related to the other words in a sentence.

- The word preposition means 'placing before' .So a preposition is placed before a noun or a pronoun.

eg: He hung the painting on the wall.
The lady was angry with Mohan.
He knocked at the door.

Preposition of time

IMPORTANT

1.	on	days of the week	on Monday
2.	in	-months/season -time of the day -year -after certain period of time(when)	-in August/in winters -in the evening -in 2012 -in an hour
3.	at	-for night -for weekend -at a certain point of time(when)	-at night -at the weekend -at half past nine
4.	since	from a certain period of time (from past till now)	- since 2002 -since January
5.	for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	-for two years
6.	ago	a certain time in the past	-two years ago
7.	before	earlier than a certain point of time	-before 2012
8.	to	telling the time	-ten to six(05:50)
9.	past	telling the time	- ten past three(03:10)
10.	till / to	marking the beginning and end of a period	-from May to December.
11.	till / until	in the sense how long something is going to last	-He is on holiday till Friday.
12.	by	at the latest up to a certain time	-I will be back by 6 o'clock. -By 8o'clock I had read six pages.

Date : _____

Exercise 1 (DNR)

until during at on before in while after by from

1. The office closes at 5, so you should be back home _____ 6 o'clock.
2. Don't leave the room _____ I am back.
3. The next meeting will be held _____ Monday.
4. Some people were talking _____ the movie.
5. We should always wash our hands _____ eating.
6. The party starts _____ 6 o'clock.
7. We shifted to this house _____ March.
8. My brother doesn't like staying in office _____ 7 o'clock.
9. The doctor will be available _____ 4 o'clock onwards.
10. We should not speak _____ eating.

Some prepositions show where something happens. They are called **prepositions of place**.

eg:

at: He stood at the end of the queue.

He was busy at his desk doing his work.

on: The books are on the table.

in: There is some juice in the bottle.

into: He walked into the room. (showing movement)

over: (on top of) I put my hand over my mouth to stop the scream.

under: I lay under the quilt.

above: While swimming, his head was visible above the water while his body was below the water.

Some more prepositions of place:-behind, in front of, between, near, beside, beneath, at the end, among, opposite, around, against, through, across, below, inside etc.

Date : _____

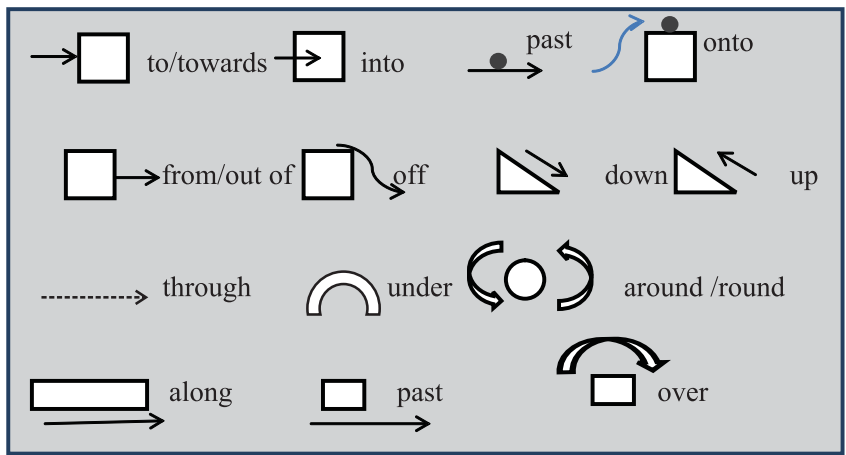
Exercise 2 (DNR)

under	by	against	on	next to	above	above
up	over	about	with	behind	among	between

1. He was leaning _____ the wall.
2. He did not see who was standing _____ him.
3. You should not keep your shoes _____ the bed.
4. Harsha spread happiness _____ the people.
5. The fan was just _____ my head.
6. Our house is _____ the post office.
7. I cut the paper _____ a pair of scissors.
8. How long does it take from London to New York _____ plane?
9. Do you know anything _____ computers?
10. I watched the World Cup matches _____ television.
11. I went to sleep _____ my parents when I woke up after a bad dream.
12. Hang the picture _____ the window.

Preposition of directions

Some examples are:



Date : _____

Exercise 3 (DNR)

Fill in the Blank with a suitable preposition.

1. She took a key _____ her purse and opened the door.
2. The ball came _____ the window and fell _____ the dustbin.
3. The moon goes _____ the earth.
4. The thief jumped _____ the wall and escaped.
5. There is a new bridge built to help us go _____ the river.
6. He was crossing the road when suddenly a car came _____ the corner and hit him.
7. We climbed _____ the steep hill to see the beautiful sunset.
8. While riding, he fell _____ the horse and got hurt.
9. You have to go _____ the church to reach the railway station.
10. The robbers ran away when they saw the policemen walking _____ them.
11. She ran away _____ the dog because she was frightened.
12. The river flowed swiftly _____ the mountains.

Date : _____

Exercise 4

• **of or off**

1. Anju is carrying a basket _____ flowers.
2. I need a piece _____ paper.
3. The boy fell _____ the bicycle.
4. The button came _____ his shirt

• **onto or into**

1. The mouse ran _____ the hole.
2. The man climbed _____ the bus.
3. The thief got _____ the house.
4. Never get _____ a moving bus.
5. The baby tried to climb _____ the chair.

• **beside or besides**

1. My friend is sitting _____ me.
2. _____ milk I am eating biscuits.
3. Everyone went to play _____ Amit.
4. The nurse sat _____ the patient.

Date : _____

• **under or below**

1. Your mouth is _____ your nose.
2. The shelf is _____ the table.
3. The mouse ran _____ the table.

• **among or between**

1. She distributed her birthday sweets _____ all her friends.
2. Rohit and Madhav shared the cake _____ themselves.
3. I put the small chair _____ the two big ones.
4. The dog hid _____ the bushes.

Exercise 5

Fill suitable prepositions and complete the story

We decided to go _____ Shimla for a holiday. We were all very excited. On the day of departure , we arrived _____ the station _____ time. The train was to leave _____ platform No. 8. The station was full of people, who were all waiting _____ the train. Anju asked father, "What seats have been allotted _____ us?" Father put his hand _____ his pocket and took _____ his wallet. But the tickets were not _____ the purse. "I have left the tickets _____ my table _____ the office!" he exclaimed in dismay.

Date : _____

Exercise 6

Fill suitable prepositions

1. The next bus arrives _____ ten _____ eight.
2. My friend is going _____ Pune _____ ten days.
3. We watched the World Cup matches _____ midnight.
4. Some trees shed their leaves _____ the winter season.
5. My father enjoys jogging _____ breakfast.
6. This sum is too difficult _____ me.
7. The injured soldier walked _____ a stick.
8. I have known my neighbour _____ two years.
9. I took _____ my book _____ my bag.
10. She piled the books _____ the table.

Date : _____

Prepositional phrases are formed when verbs combine with prepositions.

Exercise 7 (DNR)

look after, get on, turned off, cut down
took off, give in, blew up, show off, pick up ,

1. The plane _____ from the runway.
2. He had to _____ as his idea was rejected by everyone.
3. The bomb _____ the bridge.
4. She wanted to _____ her new dress to make her friends envious.
5. My mother told me to _____ a book and read quietly.
6. The baby sitter had to _____ the baby.
7. The teacher asked the children to stop talking and _____ with their work.
8. You should have _____ the fans and lights before leaving the room.
9. The wood cutter _____ the trees.

Date : _____

Exercise 8

Prepositions:

Use the following prepositions to fill in the blanks in the given sentences:

In, on, over, across, into, between, among, in front of, behind, beside, through, to, from, towards, under

1. He keeps traveling _____ New Delhi and Noida.
2. The lion was sitting _____ his den.
3. The books were lying _____ the floor,
4. I had to walk _____ the lawn to reach my friend
5. She stumbled _____ the chair,
6. Don't write anything _____ the dotted line.
7. What were you doing _____ 7.00 a.m and 8.00 a.m.
8. The park is right _____ my house.
9. I distributed the sweets equally _____ my classmates.
10. A sparrow flew _____ my room .
11. There is a small garden _____ my house:
12. The players were looking tired _____ the end of the game.
13. Please come and sit _____ me, I want to talk to you.
14. As he was in a hurry he drove _____ a red light.
15. Dad and mom are on their way _____ the station
16. Has the flight _____ Mumbai arrived?

Date : _____

Ex-9

PREPOSITIONS

Fill suitable prepositions

1. The next meeting will be held _____ Friday.
2. What happened _____ the teacher left the class?
3. I met Mukul _____ the cricket match.
4. Shampa's name was _____ the top of the list _____ Astha's.
5. Please take your feet _____ the table.
6. He was able to swim _____ the river and reach the other bank.
7. The fire was put out _____ the firemen _____ water.
8. How do you go to school? _____ bus? No, _____ foot.
9. Please tell us _____ your trip to Goa?
10. He listened _____ me _____ great interest.

Ex-10

Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blanks

1. He parked his car _____ the van _____ the cinema.(beside, with, opposite)
2. The driver drove _____ the curve _____ full speed. (at, down, round)
3. One can see _____ glass.(through, at, below)
4. Do not lean _____ the wall. It has just been painted _____ the contractor.
(with, beside, against, by)
5. She will not go _____ her mother _____ the market as it is _____
the road. (to, without, between, across)
6. Those who are _____ eighteen cannot take part the competition, (for, in , above)
7. In tennis, you hit the ball _____ a racket. (by, with)
8. It's cold today. Don't go out _____ a coat. (with, without)
9. There is finally peace _____ the warring tribes. (among, between)

Date : _____

Ex-11

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. The tourist found himself _____ a river and a forest.
2. She was looking _____ her book all _____ the house.
3. The vase fell _____ my hand and broke _____ pieces.
4. My mom and dad always agree _____ each other.
5. John felt tired _____ his game of football.
6. A lot of trees were blown down _____ the storm.
7. It has been raining _____ several days.
8. The passengers are getting _____ the plane.
9. Our hotel was _____ the beach.
10. John is diving _____ the pool.
11. There's a tree _____ the house.
12. George is walking _____ the seashore.
13. Most of the iceberg is _____ the water.
14. We rowed _____ the lake.
15. The thieves divided the money _____ themselves.
16. Let's meet for lunch _____ half _____ one.

Date : _____

BOOK REVIEW

Reviewing a book means describing what the book is about and giving your opinion about it, whether good or bad. A fair review is one which gives both the strong and weak points of the book. Some questions worth asking when you review a book are:

a) Is the story told in an interesting way? Is there plenty of action that makes you want to go on reading? Does the story end in a satisfactory way?

OR

b) Is the story told in a rather dull and tedious way? Are there long passages or chapters that you want to skip? Is the action predictable, i.e. you know what is going to happen next?

c) Are the characters drawn in a very vivid way, so that they seem real?

d) Is the author's use of language very interesting?

e) Is there an underlying message in the book?

f) Is it appealing to you? Do you recommend it to others?

My checklist:

I have

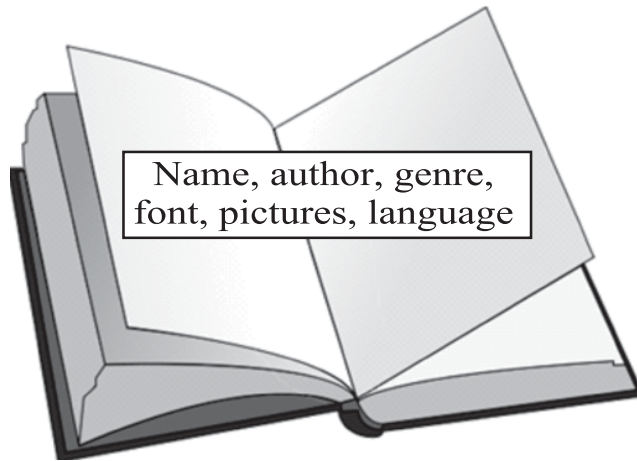
- begun by briefly describing what the book is all about
- then given my comments
- made references and quotes from the book to support my comments
- Given my honest opinion with reasons to support



Date : _____

Writing - Descriptive

Using the hints given below write about the topic in 250 to 300 words.



My favourite book

Date : _____

Date : _____

STORY WRITING

- 1) Plan the story under the following headings-
 - character & settings
 - plot/problem
 - what happens first
 - next
 - then
 - solution & conclusion
- 2) If the beginning is given continue from it
- 3) Introduce the setting and at least the main character/s in the introduction
- 4) Sequence the events in a logical timeline and include dialogues
- 5) State the problem/plot and show how the problem gets solved
- 6) Conclude the story with a sentence that ties it all together
- 7) Do try to give a suitable and interesting title

My checklist:

I have

- written the title
- continued the story with the given beginning (if given)
- introduced the characters, setting and the theme of my story properly
- described what had happened
- written about the events in sequence
- brought the story to a proper end or climax
- given a solution or conclusion while wrapping up the story

Date : _____

You Write the Story

Directions: Look at the picture below. Write a story to tell about what you think is happening in the picture. Give your characters names and use lots of detail. The story has been started for you. (100-150 words)



It was a very hot and humid afternoon.....

JANUARY

ReadingComprehension

I. Read the passage and then answer the questions given below:

Years ago, in a small fishing village in Holland, a young boy taught the world about the rewards of unselfish service. Because the entire village revolved around the fishing industry, volunteer rescue teams were needed in cases of emergency. One night the winds raged, the clouds burst and a gale storm capsized a fishing boat at sea. Stranded and in trouble, the crew sent out the S. O. S. The captain of the rescue rowboat team sounded the alarm and the villagers assembled in the town square overlooking the bay. While the team launched their rowboat and fought their way through the wild waves, the villagers waited restlessly on the beach, holding lanterns to light the way back.

An hour later, the rescue boat reappeared and falling exhausted on the sand, the volunteers reported that they had to leave one man behind. Even one more passenger would have capsized the rescue boat and all would have been lost.

Frantically, the captain called for another volunteer team to go after the lone survivor. Sixteen-year-old Hans stepped forward. His mother grabbed his arm, pleading, 'Please don't go. Your father died in a shipwreck ten years ago and your older brother Paul has been lost at sea for three weeks. Hans, you are all I have left.'

Hans replied, 'Mother, I have to go. What if everyone said, "I can't go. Let someone else do it"? Mother, this time I have to do my duty. When the call for service comes, we all need to take our turn and do our part.' Hans kissed his mother, joined the team and disappeared into the night.

Another hour passed and, finally, the rescue boat darted through the fog with Hans standing up in the bow. Cupping his hands, the captain called, 'Did you find the lost man?' Barely able to contain himself, Hans excitedly yelled back, 'Yes, we found him. Tell my mother it's my older brother, Paul!'

Date : _____

a. Give a suitable title to the story.

b. Find words in the passage which mean the same

One who enters into any service of his own free will _____

excited by fear or worry _____

isolated _____

To overturn _____

c. The crew sent out an S.O.S because

i. They had lost their boat. ()

ii. They needed food. ()

iii. They were stranded. ()

d. Why did Hans' mother refuse to let him go with the second rescue team?

e. Was his mother happy or sad at the end of the story. Give a reason for your answer.

Date : _____

SIX HONEST MEN

Read the poem given below and answer questions based on it.

I keep six honest serving men

(They taught me all I knew)

Their names are What and Why and When

And How and Where and Who.

I send them over land and sea

I send them east and west;

But after they have worked for me,

I give them all a rest.

I let them rest from nine to five,

For I am busy then,

As well as breakfast, lunch and tea,

For they are hungry men.

But different folks have different views,

I know a person small----

She keeps ten million serving men

Who get no rest at all.

1. Tick the correct answer.

a. How many serving men does the poet keep?

- 1) five
- 2) three
- 3) six

b. To which direction does the poet send them?

- 1) east and west
- 2) east and north
- 3) north and south

Date : _____

c. When is the poet busy ?

- 1) from nine to one.
- 2) from nine to five
- 3) from nine to six

2. Write true or false

- a. All four serving men are dishonest. _____
- b. The poet is very considerate. _____
- c. Different people have different views. _____

3. Answer the questions.

a. Who is the poet's teacher?

b. Name the six serving men?

c. What is the rhyme sequence in the first paragraph?

d. Who is the poet referring to in the 14 th line?

e. Can you guess who are the ten million serving men?

Date : _____

GRAMMAR
CONJUNCTIONS

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

Some common conjunctions are:

and, or, but, because, while, although, whereas, still, even though, as, yet, nevertheless, until

	Conjunction	Usage
1.	and, that	similar facts and statements
2.	But	opposite or contrast
3.	or, if/whether	choice or alternative
4.	so/because/or/for/since/so that	result/ cause/ purpose
5.	although/ even though/ even if/unless	contrast/ concession
6.	If	condition
7.	as soon as /when	time
8.	where/ wherever	place
9.	as if/ as	manner
10.	as long as, unless	condition
11.	Before, after, until, while, since	time
Some conjunctions work in pairs (co-related conjunctions)		
12.	neither-nor, either- or	to give emphasis to alternatives
13.	both-and, not only- but also	emphasis
14.	whether- or	compulsion / two or more possibilities
15.	so -that	purpose

Date : _____

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the following conjunctions (Do Not Repeat)

for, and, although, if, but, or, yet, unless, provided, in case, so, since, as, because

1. We have tickets for the movie _____ the theatre.
2. The children practise yoga in the morning _____ drill is practised only after the long break.
3. Plants grow big only _____ they get the right amount of sunlight, water and air.
4. Have you seen _____ heard of the opera 'The Swan Lake'?
5. The milk was spoilt _____ I kept it in the fridge.
6. I wanted good seats for the match _____ I booked the tickets early.
7. Don't take any medicine _____ an adult tells you to.
8. We will vote for you _____ you show us that you are capable.
9. Rohit was upset _____ Kolkata Knight Riders lost the match.
10. I was late reaching the stadium _____ I saw Dhoni hit the winning runs.
11. You can accompany us to Nanital _____ you are not going to Pune.



Date : _____

Exercise 2

Join these sentences using suitable Connectors(Conjunctions)

1. I know Kathak. I know Bharat Natyam.

2. Are you a player? Are you a singer?

3. I want to buy a reference book. It is not available.

4. Maya is intelligent. She is hardworking.

5. You can have coffee. You don't like tea.

6. Jamshed came first in class. Jamshed worked hard.

7. I will buy this game. Harshita likes it.

8. The match was cancelled. It was raining.

Date : _____



Exercise 3

not only- but also, whether- or, neither- nor, either-or, both-and, although-yet

1. I didn't enjoy the movie because it _____ had good music _____ a good story.
2. You should _____ return the library book on time _____ be prepared to pay the fine.
3. She cannot make up her mind _____ she should wear a dress _____ trousers.
4. These summer holidays we visited _____ Paris _____ London.
5. _____ he ran fast _____ he reached late.
6. _____ Soham will be asked to leave the school _____ he will be severely punished.
7. Rachna is _____ in the class _____ in the infirmary. Where is she?
8. _____ does my mother do all the house work _____ goes to office.
9. Debu is very talented. _____ can he sing well _____ play many musical instruments.
10. Jayesh received awards for _____ academics _____ good conduct.
11. _____ do a task properly _____ don't do it at all.

Date : _____



Exercise 4 My Dilemma

Use Conjunctions to fill in the blanks.

- I wanted to eat _____ cake _____ ice cream.
- Mother said, " You can _____ have the cake _____ the ice cream, not both".
- _____ the cake looked delicious _____ the ice cream was tempting.
- I was greedy. They were _____ tempting, _____ I decided to gobble both.
- Sadly, _____ the cake _____ the ice cream was left when I reached the table.
- Mother said, " Why did you take so long to decide?"
- " I was confused _____ I should eat the cake _____ the ice cream. Now I cannot have either!" I cried.

Exercise 5 (DNR)

although, if. since. as. even though

Conjunctions can also come at the beginning of a sentence.

1. _____ you don't listen to me, I will be angry.
2. _____ I ran fast, I missed the bus.
3. _____ I was late, I had no place to sit.
4. _____ I try I still cannot drive a car properly.
5. _____ she was coming down the stairs, she slipped and fell.

Date : _____

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction connects two thoughts, phrases or sentences.

Ex-6 Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Susan and Maggie went to the fair.
2. The dinner tasted good, but wasn't very hot.
3. Monica was late to school because she got lost.
4. The dog whines and yelps because he is afraid of the cats.
5. We will go to the beach but not to the mountains.
6. Do you like oranges or apples?

Ex-7 Write a conjunction in the blank to complete the sentence

1. On our trip we went to Paris _____ London.
2. July is a good time to go swimming _____ it is hot.
3. You have a choice of blue _____ yellow.
4. The teacher gave James a good grade _____ he worked hard on the report.

Ex-8 The underlined conjunctions in the following sentences are scrambled.

Change the conjunctions to make the sentence correct.

1. Lindsey walks because jogs to stay in shape. _____
2. Friday is a fun day or Saturday is even better. _____
3. The woman laughed and the monkey did funny tricks. _____

Date : _____

Ex-9 Complete these sentences using your own ideas.

1. The computer gave funny results because _____

2. He lost the match although _____

3. He lost the match because _____

4. He lost the match, therefore _____

5. I shall not go to school tomorrow if _____

6. I shall not go to school tomorrow unless _____

7. I am sure that _____

8. I always wash my hands before _____

Ex-10 These sentences sound funny or meaningless because of the wrong conjunction.

Underline the wrong conjunction and write the correct one in the space provided.

1. The match was cancelled, therefore the ground was slippery. _____
2. He kept driving because the brakes were weak. _____
3. You can have either a milkshake and an ice-cream. _____
4. The train will not start if the guard shows the green flag. _____
5. She wants to buy this book, therefore it is very costly. _____
6. He ran very fast but he won the race. _____
7. I hope so that he will come. _____

Date : _____

CONJUNCTIONS

Ex-11 FILL IN THE BLANKS (DNR)

UNTIL	UNLESS	IF	SO THAT	AS	BUT	ALTHOUGH
THEREFORE	OR	THAT	WHEN	AND		

1. Chetan was tired _____ hungry.
2. The teacher thinks _____ Sachin can become a good artist.
3. Juhi was still doing her work _____ the lights went off.
4. We shall not leave _____ you come back.
5. _____ the prices rise further, we will not be able to buy a new car.
6. Sanjay will be in great trouble _____ you help him.
7. Sudhir was punished _____ it was not his fault.
8. Raman saved money _____ he could buy a nice gift for his parents.
9. It is Sunday, _____ the banks are closed today.
10. Be punctual _____ you will be punished.
11. The plants died _____ no one watered them.
12. She is not very intelligent _____ is hardworking.

Ex-12 When conjunctions are used in pairs, they are called correlated conjunctions. (DNR)

both-and	either-or	so-that	not-but	not only-but also	neither-nor	though-yet
----------	-----------	---------	---------	-------------------	-------------	------------

1. The driver did _____ stop the bus _____ went on.
2. Maam teaches us _____ literature _____ grammar.
3. _____ he is unwell, _____ he wants to play.
4. _____ you _____ he will have to do the job.
5. He is _____ friendly _____ caring.
6. The box was _____ heavy _____ I could not lift it.
7. _____ Juhi _____ Shruti could do the sums.

Date : _____

Ex-13 Make sentences using the same beginning but different conjunctions.

I like going to school

- i) and _____
- ii) if _____
- iii) but _____
- iv) because _____

My father always gives me ten rupees

- i) and _____
- ii) if _____
- iii) but _____
- iv) because _____

I carried an umbrella

- i) although _____
- ii) because _____
- iii) until _____

She went to the doctor

- i) and _____
- ii) but _____
- iii) because _____

Date : _____

POEM APPRECIATION

Did you know there are many different types of poem?

Here are some examples:

Acrostic

In this type of poem, the first letter of each line spell out a word if you read it vertically.

Earth is beautiful.

A lot of plants live here.

Recycling helps.

Tell a friend to Clean Up

Help out

Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry which is composed of three non rhyming lines. The first and third lines have five syllables each and the second line has seven syllables.

"The old pond—

a frog jumps in, sound of water.

A **limerick** is a poem that is often silly or whimsical, written in five lines with an AABBA rhyme scheme. Often, limericks tell a short, humorous story.

There once was a man from Beijing.

All his life he hoped to be King.

So he put on a crown,

Which quickly fell down.

That small silly man from Beijing.

There was a young lady of Niger

Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.

They returned from the ride

With the lady inside

And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Epic Poem

One of the longest types of poems is known as the epic poem, which has been around for thousands of years.

Technically a type of narrative poem, which tells a story, epic poems usually tell a story. Epic poetry began as folk stories that were passed down from generation to generation, which were then later written into long form.

Free Verse

While it is easy to think that poems have to rhyme, free verse is a type of poetry that does not require any rhyme scheme or meter.

Cinquains

A cinquain is a five-line poem.

Shape Poem

A concrete or **shape poem** is a **poem** that forms a picture of the topic or follows the contours of a **shape** that is suggested by the topic.

"Raindrop"

A
drop
of rain is
like a sudden
knock at the door.
Unexpected, yet of ten
welcomed with a smile. It
can brighten your day or ruin
your plans. It can make you laugh
or make you sad. Whether the raindrop
is moving fast or slow, or is big or small,
it always gets everyone's attention. A rain
drop contains many secrets. It is a bubble of
anticipation and surprise. It cleanses the earth.
It feeds the flowers, and fills the holes. The
raindrop is never silent. It bangs on the
roof, spatters on the window, or
splashes into a puddle.
A raindrop.

STARS ARE SO BRIGHT, SHINING
ABOVE US ALL. MILLIONS
AND BILLIONS SHINING FROM
DUSK TO DAWN WITH SILVER
LIGHT, SO PRETTY

In a twist

We felt the rain, wind, and hail, and
Then the thunder and lightning came.
The winds gathered up and began to spin
Like a spinning top, sucking up dust like a vacuum cleaner.
The twister went around and around, like a merry-go-round.
The gusts of air were picking up dust.
It continued to roar loudly,
Destroying everything
Along the way.
Soon it was
Gone.

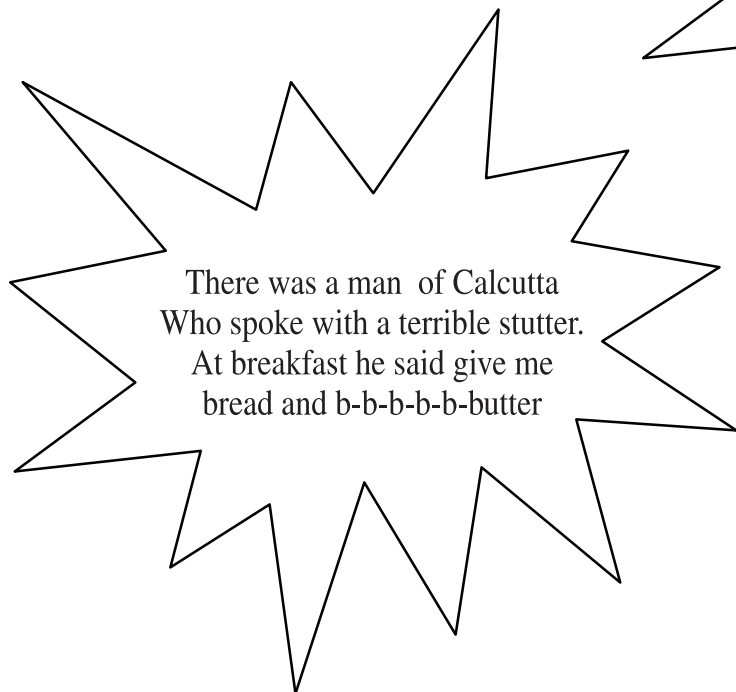
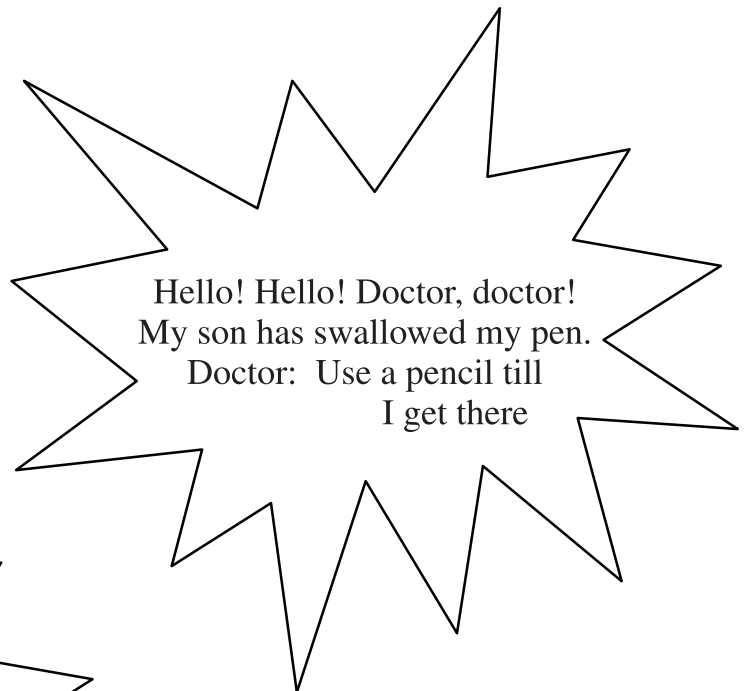
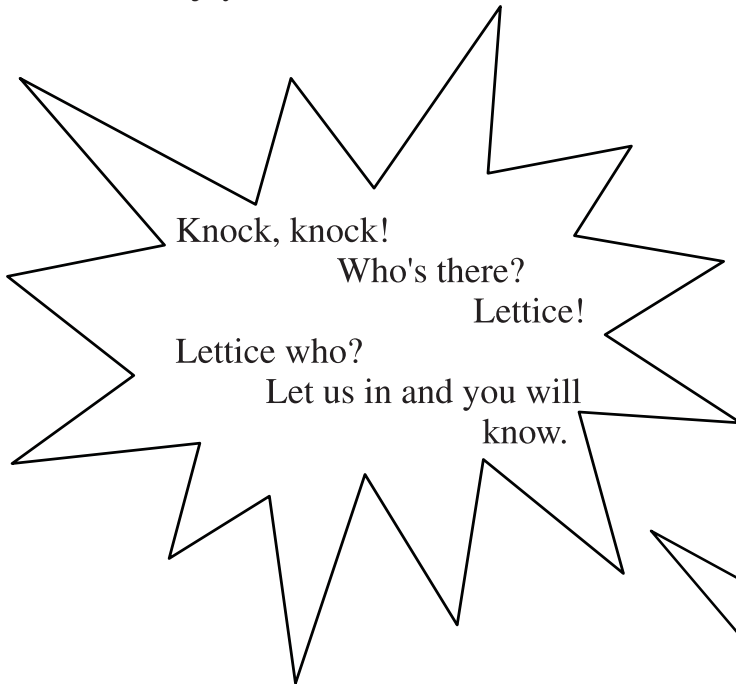
Date : _____

WRITING

LAUGHTER

Laughter the best medicine

Read and enjoy



Date : _____

A poem may or may not have a rhyme scheme i.e. that is the last letter or sound could or could not rhyme with the second or third line .

Use the following words connected with Laughter to make a poem of your own. (you can use others too) smile, giggle, chuckled, merry, tickled, rejoicing, amusing, cheered, guffawing

Or make any other funny poem.



February Lost and Found



Harris, was riding a bicycle with his wife through Holland. The roads were stony, and the machine jumped a good deal. 'Sit tight,' said Harris, without turning his head. Mrs Harris thought he said, 'Jump off.' Mrs Harris did jump off, while Harris pedalled away hard thinking that she was still behind him.

At first, she thought he was riding up the hill just to show off. She expected him to jump off when he reached the top of the hill, and lean in a careless and graceful manner against the bicycle, waiting for her. When she saw him pass the top of the hill and cycle rapidly down the other side, she was quite alarmed. She ran to the top of the hill and shouted, but he never turned his head. She watched him disappear into a wood a mile and a half away, and then sat down and cried.

She had no money and she knew no Dutch. People passed, and seemed sorry for her. She tried to make them understand what had happened. They gathered that she had lost something, but could not grasp what. They took her to the nearest village, and found a policeman for her. From the signs she made, the policeman thought that some man had stolen her bicycle. They found a boy driving a lady's bicycle about four miles away. They brought him to her in a cart, but as Mrs Harris did not want either him or his bicycle they let him go again.

Meanwhile, Harris continued his ride with much enjoyment. It seemed to him that he had suddenly become a stronger cyclist. 'I haven't felt this machine so light for months. It's this air, I think. it's doing me good,' he said. Then he told his wife not to be afraid, and he would show her how fast he could go.

He sped merrily on for about five miles. Then, the feeling began to grow upon him that something was wrong. He stretched out his hand behind him and felt: there was nothing there. He jumped, or rather fell off, and looked back up the road. It stretched white and straight and not a living soul could be seen on it.

Date : _____

Harris was in a panic. He asked several people but nobody could understand anything that he was saying except that he seemed to have lost a lady. A young man suggested the police station at the next town. Harris made his way there. The police gave him a piece of paper, and told him to write down a full description of his wife, together with the details of when and where he had lost her. He did not know where he had lost her-all he could tell them was the name of the village where he had had his lunch. He knew he had her with him then, and they had started,from there together. With the help of a hotel-keeper, who spoke a little English, the police were able to make out what he wanted. In the evening they brought Mrs Harris to him in a covered wagon, together with a bill for expenses. She was very angry!

(Adapted from Three men on the Bummel by Jerome K. Jerome)

A. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

1. Why did Mrs Harris jump off the bicycle?

2. What did Mrs Harris think her husband was doing?

3. Why did Mrs Harris sit down and cry?

4. What did the policeman understand from the signs that Mrs Harris made? What did the police do as a result?

5. Why did Mr Harris enjoy his ride so much more?

Date : _____

6. Why could not the people understand what Mrs Harris was saying?

7. How was Mrs Harris finally found?

B. Tick the meanings the words have in the passage:

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | careless | i) a gentle touch |
| | | ii) a person who looks after the sick |
| | | iii) without attention and thought |
| 2. | graceful | i) showing a pleasing beauty in movement and manner |
| | | ii) kind, polite and generous |
| | | iii) not attractive or elegant |
| 3. | alarmed | i) a clock which rang |
| | | ii) anxious or afraid |
| | | iii) felt sorry |
| 4. | disappear | i) to prevent an action from taking place |
| | | ii) to fail to be interesting |
| | | iii) to vanish from sight |
| 5. | grasp | i) to work hard |
| | | ii) to understand fully |
| | | iii) to struggle |
| 6. | cart | i) a suitcase |
| | | ii) a vehicle with two or four wheels, usually pulled by a horse |
| | | iii) a map or drawing |
| 7. | sped | i) moved quickly |
| | | ii) gave money for something |
| | | iii) a small wild plant |
| 8. | panic | i) a sudden sharp feeling of pain |
| | | ii) a feeling of great fear that cannot be controlled |
| | | iii) an outing with a party |

Date : _____

GRAMMAR

Helping Verbs or Auxillary Verbs (Modals)

Modals are special verbs. It is used to indicate ability, permission ,advice and obligation.

Examples.....can/could,may/might,must,will/would,shall/should., ought to.

Modal	Example	Use
1. Can	We can fix it.	Ability
	Can I sit here?	Permission
	Can you help me?	Request
2. Could	We could fix it ourselves.	Suggestion
	Could I borrow your dictionary?	Permission
3. May	May I have some more sugar, please?	Permission.
	China may become a future power.	Future possibility
4. Might	The shop might give us a discount.	Possibility
5. Must	They must brush their teeth before going to bed.	Necessity
	We must say goodbye now.	Obligation
6. Ought to	We ought to obey our elders.	Suggesting right.
7. Shall	Shall I help you with your bag?	Offer.
8. Should	I think we should check every thing again.	Recommendation
9. Will	I will do it tomorrow morning.	Promise.
10. Would	Would you like to play golf this Friday ?	Invitation.

I. Fill in the blanks with helping verbs

- His flight took more than ten hours. He _____ be exhausted today.
- We _____ hear the teacher as there was loud music playing in the background.
- _____ you hold your breath for more than a minute?
- That car is awesome. It _____ have cost a lot.
- Please water my plants in my absence or they _____ die.
- My friend _____ come to my party although she was unwell.
- _____ we walk or take the cycle?
- It _____ rain today so carry your raincoat to school.
- You _____ speak louder.
- Children _____ play with matches..

Date : _____

Helping Verbs

II. Let's play a quiz on modals, write the correct answer.

1. I didn't feel very well yesterday, so I _____ eat anything.
cannot
couldn't
must

2. You _____ look at me when you are talking to me.
should
will
would

3. I was using my pencil a minute ago, it _____ be somewhere here only.
can
could
must

4. _____ I take a photograph of your's, ma'am?
can
may
would

5. I _____ talk before I was two years old.
should
could
would

6. You _____ put your shoes on the bed.
will
must not
could

Date : _____

III. There is an omission in each line . Put a / where it is required and write the word in the space given. One has been done for you.

1. He / do his homework on time. must
2. Surya come to see the show with us _____
3. You come in now. _____
4. I complete the project yesterday. _____
5. We be late to school . _____
6. My father is late . He be home by now. _____
7. As a child Mozart play the piano well. _____
8. She try to fit into that dress. _____
9. I think this bag belong to Ananya. _____
10. My mom speak Bengali very well when she was in school. _____

IV. Choose the correct option

1. How _____ you have left the bathroom in such a mess?
 - a) could
 - b) might
 - c) couldn't
 - d) will

2. I _____ speak English,Hindi and French.
 - a) needn't
 - b) mustn't
 - c) should
 - d) can

Date : _____

3. I think we are lost. The man _____ have given us the wrong direction.
- a) might
 - b) should
 - c) would
 - d) will
4. You _____ be serious about swimming outdoors in winter
- a) would
 - b) can't
 - c) could
 - d) might
5. Plants _____ have sunlight in order to make food
- a) can
 - b) may
 - c) must
 - d) will
6. Since our bags are identical you _____ have taken mine by mistake.
- a) can
 - b) will
 - c) shall
 - d) could
7. Parents _____ take care of their children
- a) may
 - b) ought to
 - c) mustn't
 - d) shouldn't

Date : _____

8. _____ you excuse me for a moment?
- a) should
 - b) could
 - c) need
 - d) used to
9. She _____ stay up late if she takes a nap now.
- a) mustn't
 - b) shouldn't
 - c) can
 - d) used to
10. It's late. It's time we _____ home.
- a) will go
 - b) would go
 - c) must go
 - d) can go

Date : _____

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Enrich Your Vocabulary

Match the following words to their meanings.

1.	envious		to come together in a group
2.	lack		a lot
3.	sufficient		succeed in doing something
4.	maintain		to keep away from
5.	plentiful		very strong
6.	mighty		not have something or do not have enough
7.	attain		to speak rapidly in a way that is difficult to understand
8.	babble		enough
9.	assemble		feeling jealous
10.	avoid		to continue in the same way

Date : _____

Write a suitable adjective from the given list. (DNR)

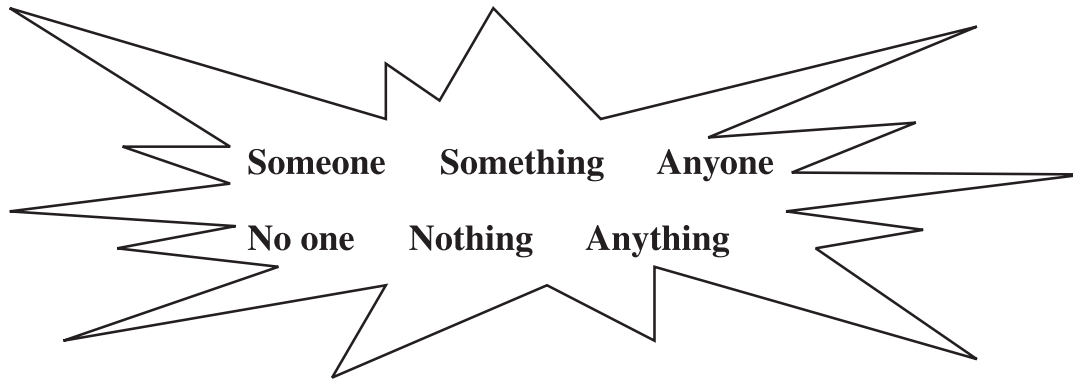
Huge agile spotted timid clumsy tiny lean
majestic cunning frightened

1. The _____ bear lumbered along.
2. The _____ leopard sprang up.
3. The _____ deer bounded away.
4. The _____ elephant ambled slowly.
5. The _____ lion prowled.
6. The _____ monkey climbed the tree.
7. The _____ wolf loped down the dusty track.
8. The _____ rabbit scurried away.
9. The _____ fox sneaked into the hen house.
10. The _____ mouse scampered into the hole.

Date : _____

Don't get confused !!

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.



1. _____ in my socks is pinching me.
2. The child is without clothes because he has _____ to wear.
3. Quick! Hide inside the cave. _____ will find you.
4. Listen! _____ is coming.
5. The lost trekkers lit a fire. They were sure _____ would see the smoke and find them.
6. There was _____ inside the empty cupboard.
7. _____ from the family will meet my mother at the bus stop.
8. You have broken a glass. Don't worry it's _____ serious.
9. The train is empty. There is _____ in it.
10. These sweets are for all of us. _____ can have them.
11. Watch it! There is _____ behind the door.
12. Did _____ from the office call and tell you the program ?
13. I have _____ special for you in my bag. Look.
14. You have been so kind to him always. He will do _____ for you.
15. You have written _____ in the book. It is empty.
16. Do _____ nice for your mother. She will feel happy.

Date : _____

Find another word for the underlined word.

1. Varun faced the enemy courageously.
slowly willingly purposely bravely
2. Richa was confident that she would come first in the race.
sure planning clear excited
3. The children abandoned their game of Hide and Seek when it started raining heavily.
moved left lost took
4. Mathematics is Ashish's favourite subject.
most liked best free compulsory
5. The crystal vase is very fragile.
valuable soft beautiful easily broken
6. Kanika's bangle is made of real gold.
Good fake genuine cheap
7. The shopkeeper was reluctant to give a discount.
ready happy keen not willing
8. Mr. Mathur was asked to lighten the load of his bag.
pack up reduce remove replace
9. It is always better to learn the language of a country thoroughly before visiting it.
quickly slowly completely happily
10. Captain Jain was asked to blow up the enemy bridge.
save take over destroy close
11. The master pulled up the lazy servant.
sacked hated scolded called
12. Indira was lucky to win the trip to Australia.
anxious happy sad fortunate

Date : _____

‘Lot’ is an overused word. Rewrite these sentences using another word. (DNR)

much the majority a crowd a selection many plenty
spectators a variety a troupe abundance

1) After the game a lot of people invaded the football pitch.

2) A lot of people dislike spiders.

3) I bought a whole lot of the records.

4) The robbers stole a lot of money.

5) Lots of reasons were given for his poor performance.

6) The audience was entertained by a lot of Spanish dancers.

7) A lot of people in the street watched the fire.

8) A lot of boys in my class are going to the game.

Date : _____

Enrich Your Vocabulary

Match the following words to their meanings.

1.	stern		warm and comfortable
2.	mess		very happy
3.	determined		strict and fierce
4.	approach		old and torn
5.	overjoyed		to disturb
6.	relieved		want to do something very much
7.	solemn		feel glad that you are safe
8.	bother		in a dirty and untidy condition
9.	snug		to come nearer
10.	tattered		serious

Date : _____

Let's try and use a different word instead of 'said'. (DNR)

Inquired	shouted	whispered	cried	responded	remarked
Demanded	questioned	asked	replied	exclaimed	

1. "Have you finished your work?" _____ the teacher.
2. "Yes, Ma'am," he _____.
3. "Give me all your money," the robber _____.
4. When the witness was _____, he _____ truthfully.
5. When Charu fell down, she _____ out in pain.
6. "Stop!" he _____.
7. During class the two friends _____ to each other.
8. She dropped the books and _____ in dismay.
9. "The weather is very pleasant today," she _____.
10. "When is the next flight to Mumbai?" Ayush _____ at the Help Desk.

Proverbs and Idioms

What are Proverbs?

Every culture has a collection of wise sayings that offer advice about how to live life. These sayings are called "proverbs". Some common proverbs are:

1. "Two wrongs don't make a right".
When someone has done something bad to you, trying to get revenge will only make things worse.
2. "The pen is mightier than the sword".
Trying to convince people with ideas and words is more effective than trying to force people to do what you want.
3. "When in Rome, do as the Romans."
Act the way the people around you are acting. This phrase might come in handy when you're travelling abroad notice that people do things differently than you're used to.
4. "When the going gets tough, the tough get going."
Strong people don't give up when they come across challenges. They just work harder
5. No man is an island.
You can't live completely independently. Everyone needs help from other people
6. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others."
This means do not criticize other people if You're not perfect yourself.
7. "Better late than never."
It's best to do something on time, but if you can't do on time, do it late.
8. "The early bird catches the worm."
You should wake up and start work early if you want to succeed.

Date : _____

9. "God helps those who help themselves."

Don't just wait for good things to happen to you. Work hard to achieve your goals'.

10. "Actions speak louder than words"

Just saying that you'll do something doesn't mean much .Actually doing it is harder and more meaningful.

11. "Practice makes perfect."

You have to practice a skill a lot to become good at it.

12. "Two heads are better than one."

When two people cooperate with each other they come up with better ideas.

Date : _____

Proverbs

A proverb is a wise saying that expresses a common fact or offers advice on how to live your life.

1. Match the proverbs with their meanings.

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| a. Every cloud has a silver lining | • • | i. If you use your money and resources carefully, you won't be left in need. |
| b. Don't cross your bridges until you come to them. | • • | ii. If everybody helps, the job, will be . done quickly and easily |
| c. Don't throw out the baby with the bathwater. | • • | iii. If you hurry a job, you'll make mistakes that slow you down. |
| d. Waste not, want not. | • • | iv. Make sure, in your enthusiasm for clearing stuff out, that you don't throw away the most important thing. |
| e. More haste, less speed. | • • | v. Don't worry about future decisions until you have to. |
| f. Many hands make | • • | vi. You can always find light work. something good about a bad situation. |
| g. Easier said than done. | • • | vii. It is difficult to stop performing familiar routines even when they are unnecessary. |
| h. A cat may look at a king. | • • | viii. People who appear quiet and dull may have hidden depths to their personalities. |
| i. The pen is mightier than the sword. | • • | ix. A course of action may be easy to talk about, but difficult to carry out. |
| j. Old habits die hard. | • • | x. The written word is more powerful than brute force. |
| k. Still waters run deep. | • • | xi. We are all equal - the humblest creatures need not feel awed by the most important. |

Date : _____

Idioms

Idioms are lively expressions that you use to make a strong point. They consist of images that communicate your meaning in an exaggerated way. For example, if you say, "It's no good **crying over spilt milk**", you mean it's no use getting upset about damage that has already been done and can't be undone. If you say that someone "**got his fingers burnt**", you mean that they took an unnecessary risk and suffered as a result.

1. kill two birds with one stone- means to get double result with one attempt.
Example: My mother is killing two birds with one stone by singing rhymes to teach me and to please my toddler brother..
2. piece of cake- means when something is very easy to do Example:
I love to draw the scenery for you; it will be a piece of cake.
3. build castles in the air- means ideas which are impractical, unlikely and impossible.
Example: You should stop building castles in the air and start taking your studies seriously.
4. not hurt a fly-means to not cause harm to anyone , be kind and gentle
Example: My younger sister is very gentle and kindhearted girl who wouldn't hurt a fly, that's why I love to spend time with her.
5. born with a silver spoon in mouth- means someone who was born in a wealthy family.

Example: Dhirubhai Ambani was not born with a silver spoon in mouth, rather he worked hard to be rich.

2. Find an idiom in the box that matches the underlined words in each sentence. Put the idiom number in the brackets given.
 1. call a spade a spade
 2. couldn't keep a straight face
 3. bending over backwards
 4. not my cup of tea
 5. on the dot

Example He arrived punctually at 6.30 exactly.

- a. I'm a simple, straightforward person. I say frankly what I think.
- b. Ballroom dancing is not something I enjoy.
- c. They're trying very hard to help you.
- d. It was very funny. I couldn't help laughing.

Date : _____

Be More Descriptive

instead of said, use:

called	shouted
cried	whispered
responded	remarked
demanded	questioned
asked	replied
stated	exclaimed

Instead of laughed, use:

snickered	guffawed
giggled	cockled
roared	howled
chuckled	tittered
chortled	hee-hawed
crowed	bellowed

Instead of ran, use:

hurried	bolted
raced	darted
scurried	sped
dashed	jogged
galloped	sprinted
trotted	rushed

Instead of walked, use:

Staggered	shuffled
hobbled	sauntered
trudged	lumbered
strutted	marched
hiked	strolled

Instead of saw, use:

glimpsed	glanced at
noticed	eyed
observed	gazed at
sighted	spied
spotted	examined
stared at	watched

Instead of like use:

love	prefer
admire	cherish
appreciate	care for
fancy	favor
adore	enjoy
idolize	treasure

Instead of sad use:

downcast	unhappy
depressed	dejected
woeful	forlorn
gloomy	melancholy
miserable	crest fallen
sorrowful	mournful

Instead of pretty use:

beautiful	exquisite
lovely	gorgeous
glamorous	stunning
attractive	handsome
elegant	striking
cute	fair

Instead of good, use:

great	splendid
pleasant	superb
marvelous	grand
delightful	terrific
superior	amazing
wonderful	excellent

Instead of little, use:

-----	small
diminutive	tiny
compact	minuscule
microscopic	miniature
petite	slight
wee	minute

Instead of nice, use:

kind	congenial
benevolent	agreeable
thoughtful	courteous
gracious	warm
considerate	cordial
decent	humane

Instead of funny, use:

farcical	hysterical
jocular	sidesplitting
amusing	hilarious
humorous	laughable
witty	silly
comical	nonsense

Instead of big use:

towering	enormous
huge	tremendous
large	massive
great	giant
gigantic	colossal
mammoth	immense

Instead of happy, use:

glad	merry
jovial	contented
jubilant	pleased
joyful	delighted
thrilled	jolly
cheerful	elated

Instead of smart, use:

witty	ingenious
bright	sharp
quick-witted	brainy
knowledgeable	brilliant
intelligent	gifted
clever	wise

Date : _____

Date : _____

Date : _____
