

ENGLISH

CLASS - IV

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date : _____

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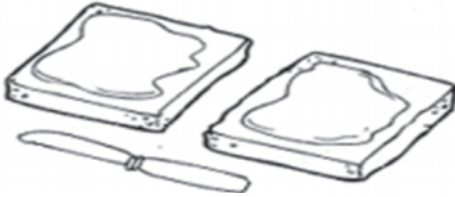
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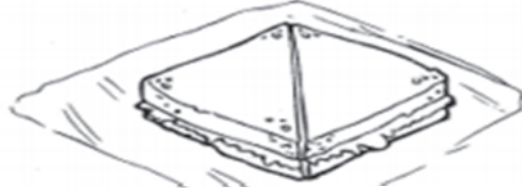
UNIT I COMPREHENSION 1

Packing a Picnic Basket

1. Make the sandwiches.



2. Wrap the sandwiches in plastic wrap.



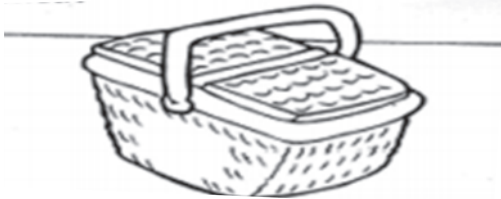
3. Take the lemonade out of the fridge.



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



5. Get the picnic basket from the shelf.



6. Pack the basket.



These are instructions for packing a picnic basket.

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

a) What are the instructions for?

b) How are the sandwiches packed?

c) Where were the plates and cups stored?

d) Where was the picnic basket kept?

e) Where was the lemonade?

Date : _____

COMPREHENSION 2

'KING ARTHUR - A LEGEND'



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 1) Fill in the blanks.

a) Arthur was looked after by _____.

A. The Lady of the Lake

B. Merlin

C. Lancelot

D. Sir Ector's Wife

Date : _____

Q. 2) Answer the following Questions.

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

b) What did the knights do?

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

a) myths _____ c) fights _____

b) envious _____ d) bravery _____

Q. 4) Make sentences with:

a) promised : _____

b) magic: _____

c) lake: _____

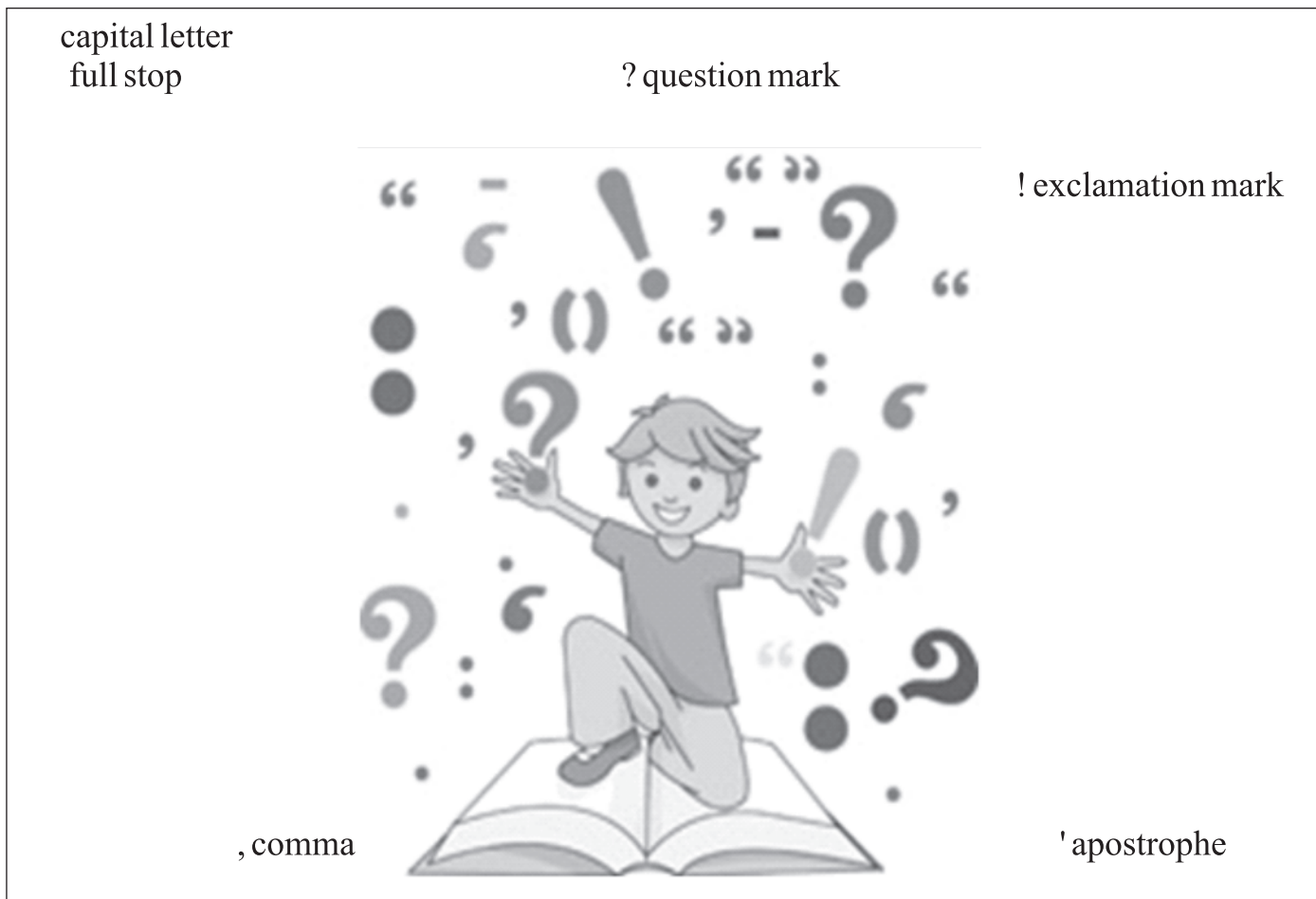
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PUNCTUATION

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

Here are some English punctuation rules.

Common Punctuation Mark



Capital letter

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

Date : _____

Full Stop [.]

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

Question Mark [?]

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

Exclamation Mark [!]

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

Comma [,]

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

Apostrophe [']

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

Date : _____

Exercise 1

Use capital letters and full stops and rewrite the sentences.

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

2. last tuesday mr gupta took mohan to agra

3. my mom gets chocolates for christmas and diwali

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

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

6. the tiniest country in the world is vatican city

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

8. meera and janvi live in vasant vihar in poona

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

Date : _____

Exercise 2

Punctuate these sentences. Don't forget the commas.

1. sonal why are you making so much noise

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

3. did you enjoy watching the sound of music arnav

4) aditi is your new house bright airy and comfortable

5. yes it is beautiful

6. please come for dinner next saturday

7. come and have dinner next saturday please

8. sorry i am leaving for kolkata on Friday

Date : _____

Exercise 3

Use an apostrophe to show where the letters are missing.

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

Exercise 4

Write the words that each contraction represents without apostrophes.

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

Exercise 5

Write the correct contractions in the space provided.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 6

Rewrite the sentences with correct punctuation marks.

1) my name is bharat khanna

2) i am a student of bal vikas school

3) mrs renu puri is my class teacher

4) do your friends sara pinky and chinky live nearby

5) oh i have hurt myself

6) please come and play with us on Sunday

7) where is meena's house

8) payal and i went to london

9) congratulations you performed well

10) we bought shoes socks and trousers

Date : _____

Exercise 7

Punctuate the following sentences.

1) when are you going to uttar pradesh

2) mukesh spoke clearly confidently correctly and loudly

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

4) ouch I got hurt badly

5) when are the schools closing for the summer vacations

6) no I don't believe you

7) why are you so late today taran

8) can I have a glass of water please

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

10) children have you completed your work

11) yes you can play with the new toys

12) i loved the gift you gave me thank you

Date : _____

Exercise 8

Revision

Punctuate these sentences.

1) mickey mouse and donald duck live in disney land

2) what a pretty dress

3) yes she is my friend

4) mala get me a glass of water please

5) please talk softly arnav

6) ouch that really hurt

7) that was beautiful thank you

8) congratulations your poem is the best

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

10) gina is your sister going to italy in august

Date : _____

Exercise 9

Write contractions for the underlined words.

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

Write the full form of these contractions:

shan't _____

they're _____

shouldn't _____

they'll _____

could've _____

I'd _____

don't _____

he'll _____

doesn't _____

daren't _____

we'd _____

here's _____

she'd _____

can't _____

Date : _____

Exercise 10
(CONTRACTIONS)

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

Write the contractions for the following:

I am = _____

I will = _____

I have = _____

you are = _____

you will = _____

you have = _____

he is = _____

he will = _____

he had = _____

she is = _____

she will = _____

she had = _____

it is = _____

it will = _____

we are = _____

we will = _____

we have = _____

they are = _____

they will = _____

they have = _____

that is = _____

who is = _____

who will = _____

what is = _____

what will = _____

where is = _____

when is = _____

why is = _____

how is = _____

how will = _____

Negative contractions:

is not = _____

are not = _____

was not = _____

were not = _____

have not = _____

has not = _____

had not = _____

will not = _____

do not = _____

does not = _____

did not = _____

cannot = _____

should not = _____

could not = _____

would not = _____

must not = _____

Date : _____

CREATIVE WRITING

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



Recount Checklist

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

Date : _____

UNIT II
COMPREHENSION 1
INFORMATION REPORT

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

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

Write true or false:-

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

Answer these questions:-

Q1. How do we get coconut milk?

Q2. What is coconut oil used for?

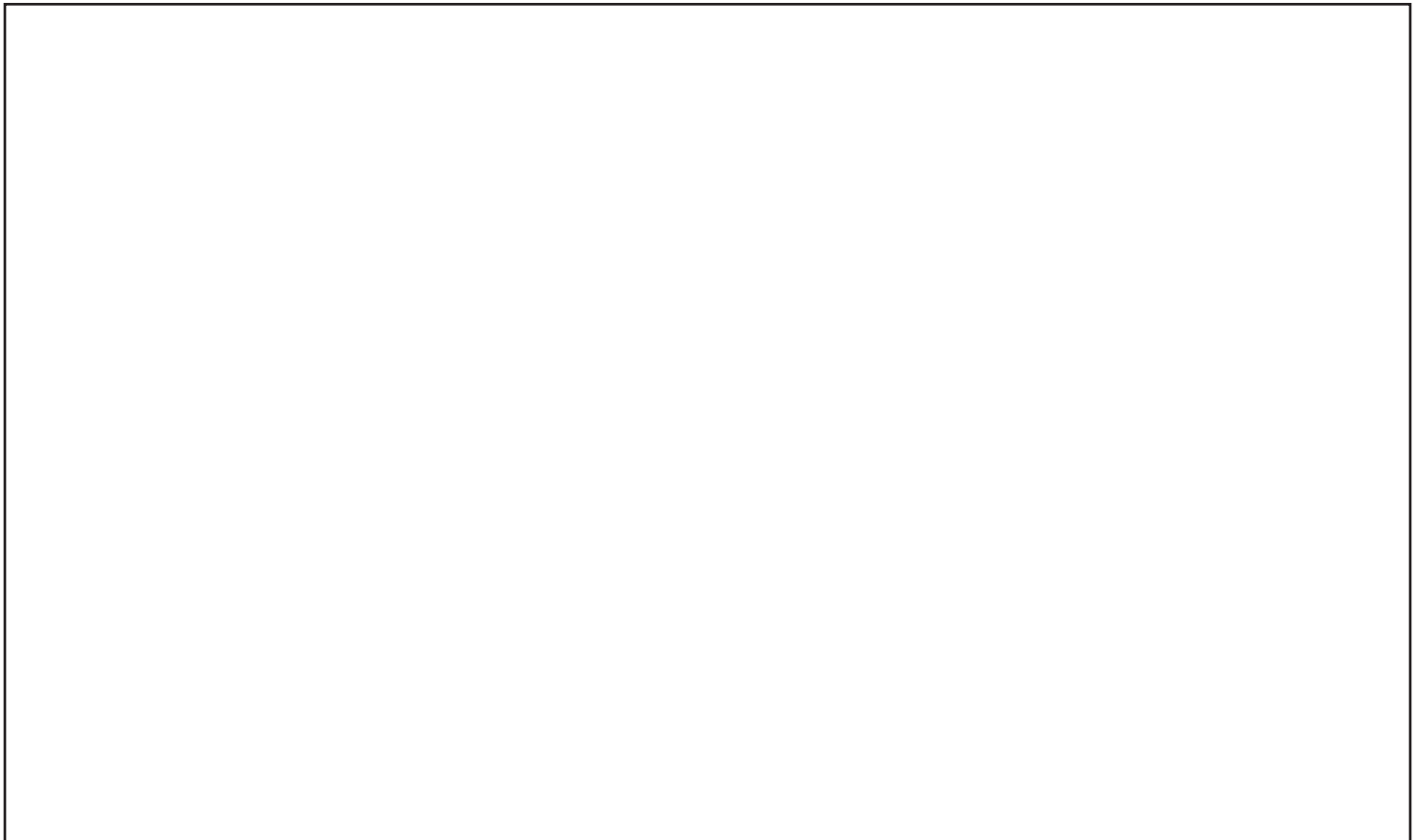
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Q3. Which part of the tree will be used to make your money boxes?

Q4. What colour is an unripe coconut?

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

Q6. Draw and name any two things made from the parts of a coconut.



Date : _____

TENSES

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

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

PRESENT TENSE

Exercise 1

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

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 2

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

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

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

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

Exercise 3

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

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

Date : _____

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

Exercise 4

Use suitable verbs to complete the sentences.

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

Date : _____

PRESENT TENSE

We use **present tense** to express-

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

Exercise 5

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

Frogs Family's Daily Routine

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

Exercise 6

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

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

Date : _____

PAST TENSE

We use **past tense** to express-

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

Eg. Mom danced well when she was young.

- to indicate **past habits**.

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

Exercise 7

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

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

Exercise 8

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

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

Date : _____

AM IS AND ARE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 9

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

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

Date : _____

WAS AND WERE

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

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

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

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

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

	singular	plural
first person	I was	we were
second person	you were	you were
third person	he was she was it was	they were they were they were

Exercise 10

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

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

Date : _____

PAST TENSE

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

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

Exercise 11

Complete the following recount using verbs from the box:-

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

A Visit to a Circus

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

Date : _____

Exercise 12

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

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

Exercise 13

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

1. The boy washes his hands.
The boy washed his hands.

2. The children skate on the ice.
-

3. The cricketer throws the ball.
-

4. The children do their homework.
-

5. We skip with a rope.
-

6. The dog wags its tail.
-

7. The beggar begs for money.
-

8. The lady drives to work.
-

Date : _____

FUTURE TENSE

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

Exercise 14

Change these sentences to future tense:-

1. Amit completed his assignment in time.

_____.

2. I went to the park for a walk.

_____.

3. Meena bought her stationery from the shop.

_____.

4. They swam in the shallow water.

_____.

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

_____.

6. The fisherman caught a basketful of fish.

_____.

7. The bell rang at 11`o clock.

_____.

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

_____.

9. The boys and girls played a football match.

_____.

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

_____.

Date : _____

FUTURE TENSE

Future Tense is used when we speak-

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

Exercise 15

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

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

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

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

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

You (**be**) _____ very happy.

You (**get**) _____ lots of money.

You (**buy**) _____ a new house.

You (**travel**) _____ around the world.

Date : _____

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

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

REVISION TIME
Complete this table:

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

Date : _____

UNIT III

COMPREHENSION 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q 1. Choose the correct answer

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

Date : _____

2. Louis became blind in _____

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

3. Louis developed Braille based on _____

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

4. A Braille is _____

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

Q2. Choose words from the passage which mean the same as

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

Date : _____

Q3. Answer the following questions

a) How did Louis become blind?

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

c) How has Braille helped the blind ?



Date : _____

PRONOUNS

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

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

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

Example: We will go to play cricket today.

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

Exercise 1

Underline the Pronouns in the following sentences

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

Date : _____

Exercise 2

Write the appropriate Pronouns for words in bold

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

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.



Date : _____

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

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

Example:

This book is not yours. It is hers.

This house is **theirs**.

Date : _____

Exercise 4

Replace the personal pronoun by Possessive Pronouns.

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

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Possessive Pronouns.

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

Date : _____

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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

Example: "This phone is *mine*".

Exercise 6

Write the correct possessive pronoun for each sentence:

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 7

Underline the correct word or contraction.

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

Date : _____

CREATIVE WRITING

A DAY AWAY FROM HOME

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

Setting: _____

Character/characters: _____

What did they do _____

Problem _____

Solution: _____



Date : _____

UNIT IV

COMPREHENSION 1

Farming

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

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

Date : _____

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

a) Work which is paid _____

b) Busy _____

c) Surroundings _____

d) To put an end to _____

Q4) Make sentences with:

a) Environment:

b) Farmers:

Date : _____

HOMOPHONES

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

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

Exercise I

Circle the correct answer

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

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct homophone:

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

Date : _____

2. Can you _____ some milk for me?
 - a. pore
 - b. pour

3. Take a _____. You're working too hard!
 - a. brake
 - b. break

4. I received a _____ from my boss.
 - a. mail
 - b. male

5. My friends and I want to _____ across the lake.
 - a. sale
 - b. sail

6. Your face looks very _____.
 - a. pail
 - b. pale

7. My legs are _____ after the 5 mile run.
 - a. sore
 - b. soar

8. Why is your _____ so long?
 - a. hare
 - b. hair

Date : _____

9. I have _____ the book ten times.
- a. red
 - b. read
10. Which _____ of shoes should I wear today?
- a. pair
 - b. pear

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

1. Can you _____ some cheese for the pizza?
- a. grate
 - b. great
2. It's not healthy to eat too much _____.
- a. meet
 - b. meat
3. I was really _____ today.
- a. board
 - b. bored
4. Can you come _____ for a second?
- a. here
 - b. hear
5. We're having _____ for dinner tonight.
- a. steak
 - b. stake

Date : _____

6. What is the _____ number of this product?
- a. serial
 - b. cereal
7. The doctor has many _____.
- a. patience
 - b. patients
8. That _____ digs for coal all day.
- a. miner
 - b. minor
9. Is this _____ book?
- a. your
 - b. you're
10. Why does that cat have no _____?
- a. tale
 - b. tail

Date : _____

HOMONYMS

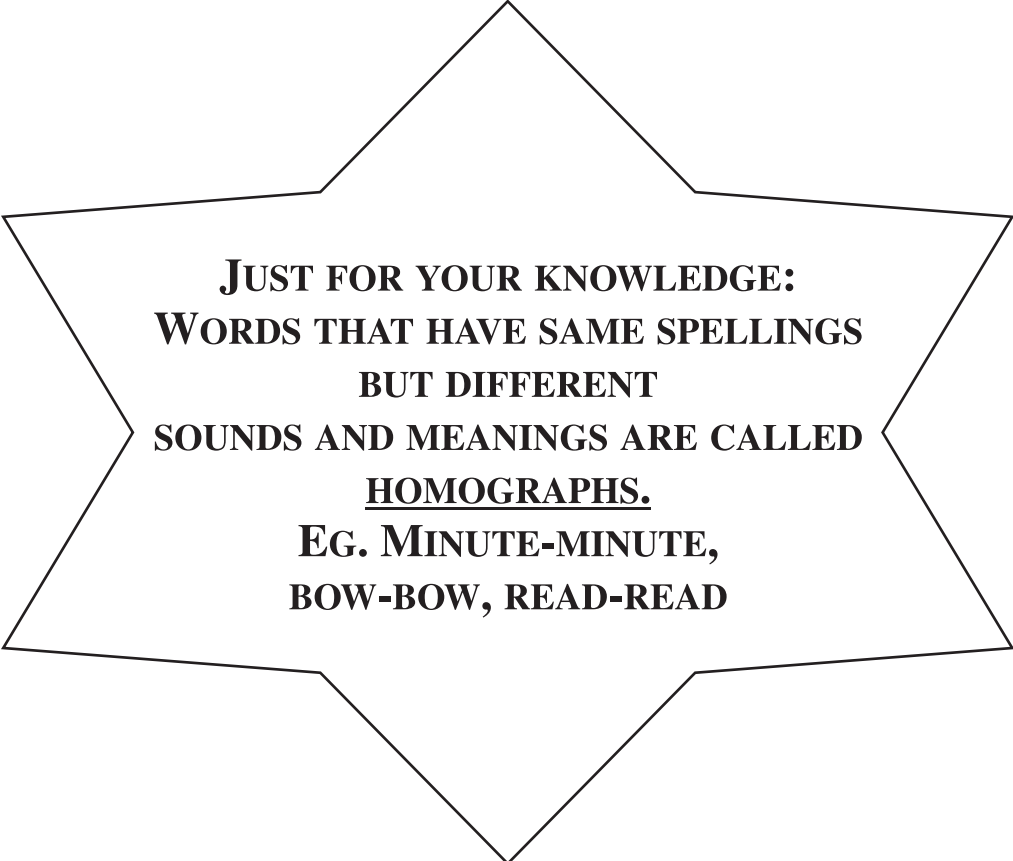
A homonym are words that have the same sound and same spelling but differ in meanings.

Examples: counter/counter, or top/top

Exercise 1

Read the clues and find the homonym

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



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

Date : _____

Exercise 2

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

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

Date : _____

Let us revise!!

I. Choose the correct homophones.

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

Date : _____

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

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

Example:

bear: i) A **bear** is a carnivorous animal.

ii) My brother can **bear** a lot of pain.

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

bark fine close
sink tear trunk

Date : _____

Let's Revise our Homophones

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

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

Date : _____

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

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

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

Date : _____

Circle the suitable words in this paragraph.

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

Date : _____

LETTER WRITING

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

Own Address

(Leave a line)

(Leave a line)

Date : 9 July 2015

Dear _____

Salutation

(Leave a line)

Introduction

(Leave a line)

Body of the Letter

(Leave a line)

Conclusion

(Leave a line)

Signing off

Your loving friend

Rohan

UNIT V

COMPREHENSION 1

Achoo!

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

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

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

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

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

I. Answer the following questions

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

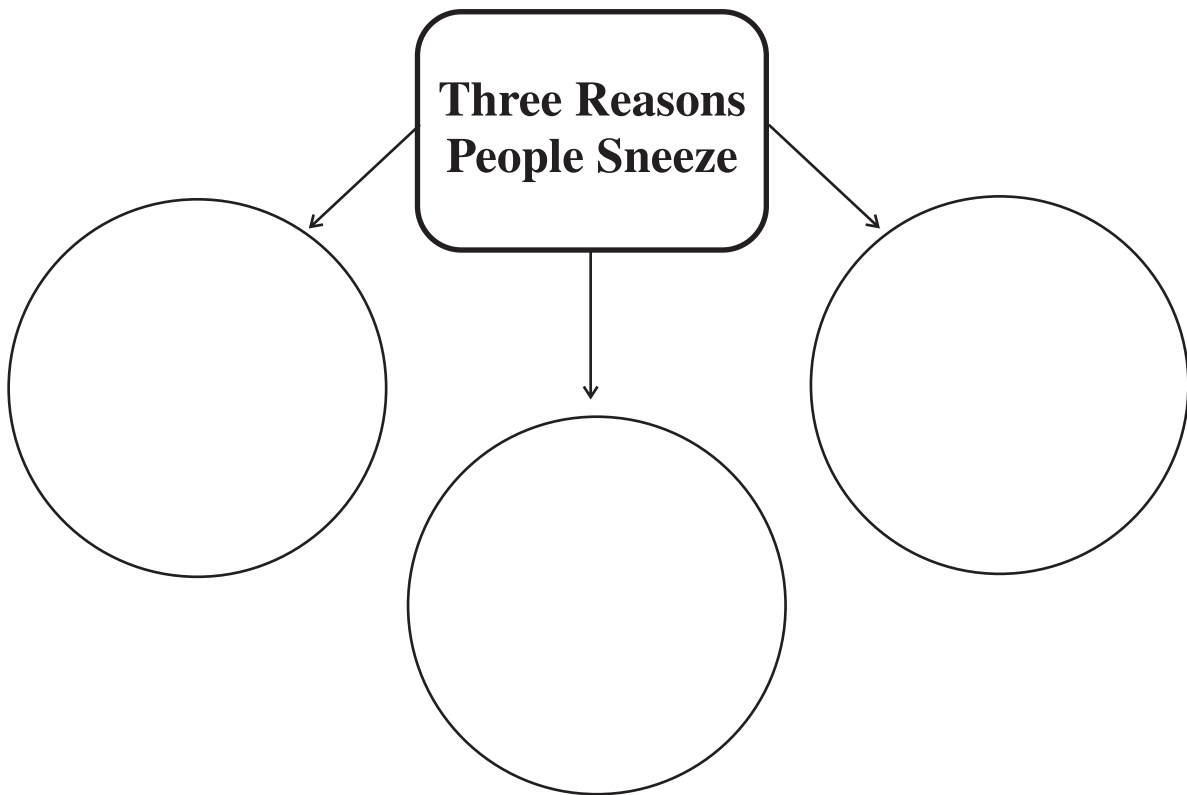
Date : _____

2. What does the German word 'Gesundheit' mean?

- a. I wish you good health.
- b. I wish you God's blessings.
- c. I wish you a good day.
- d. I wish you would stop sneezing.

3. Why do people sneeze when they walk into bright sunlight?

4. Complete the web with information from the article.



Date : _____

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

6. State True/False:

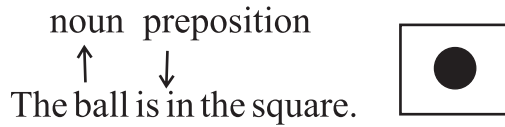
- a. Sneezing can be controlled by the body _____
- b. Pepper can cause sneezing _____
- c. It is important to wash your hands after you sneeze _____

Date : _____

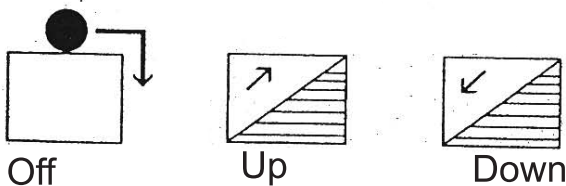
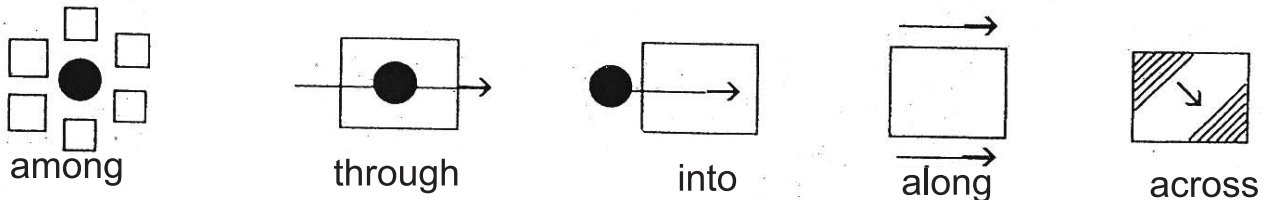
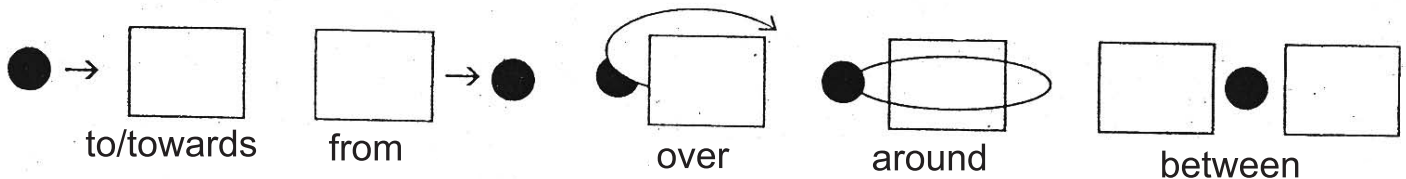
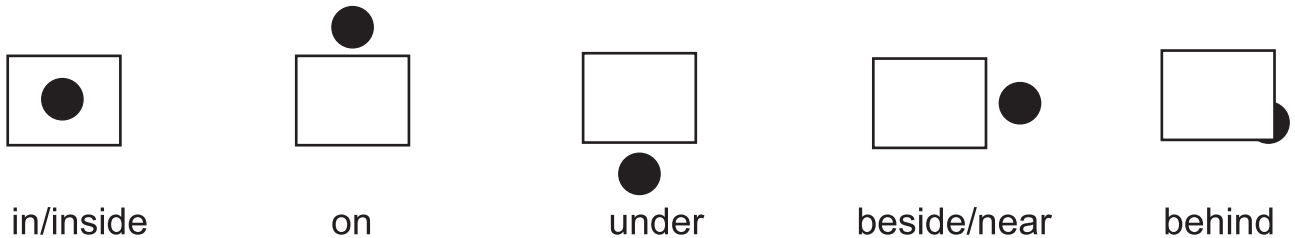
PREPOSITIONS

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

For example:



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



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

I. Circle the correct preposition.

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise I

Complete the exercise with suitable prepositions.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 3

Underline the prepositions in the given paragraph.

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

Exercise 4

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

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

Date : _____

REVISING PREPOSITIONS

Exercise 5

Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

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

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 7

Circle the correct prepositions.

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

Exercise 8

Choose the correct prepositions and fill in the blanks.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 9

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

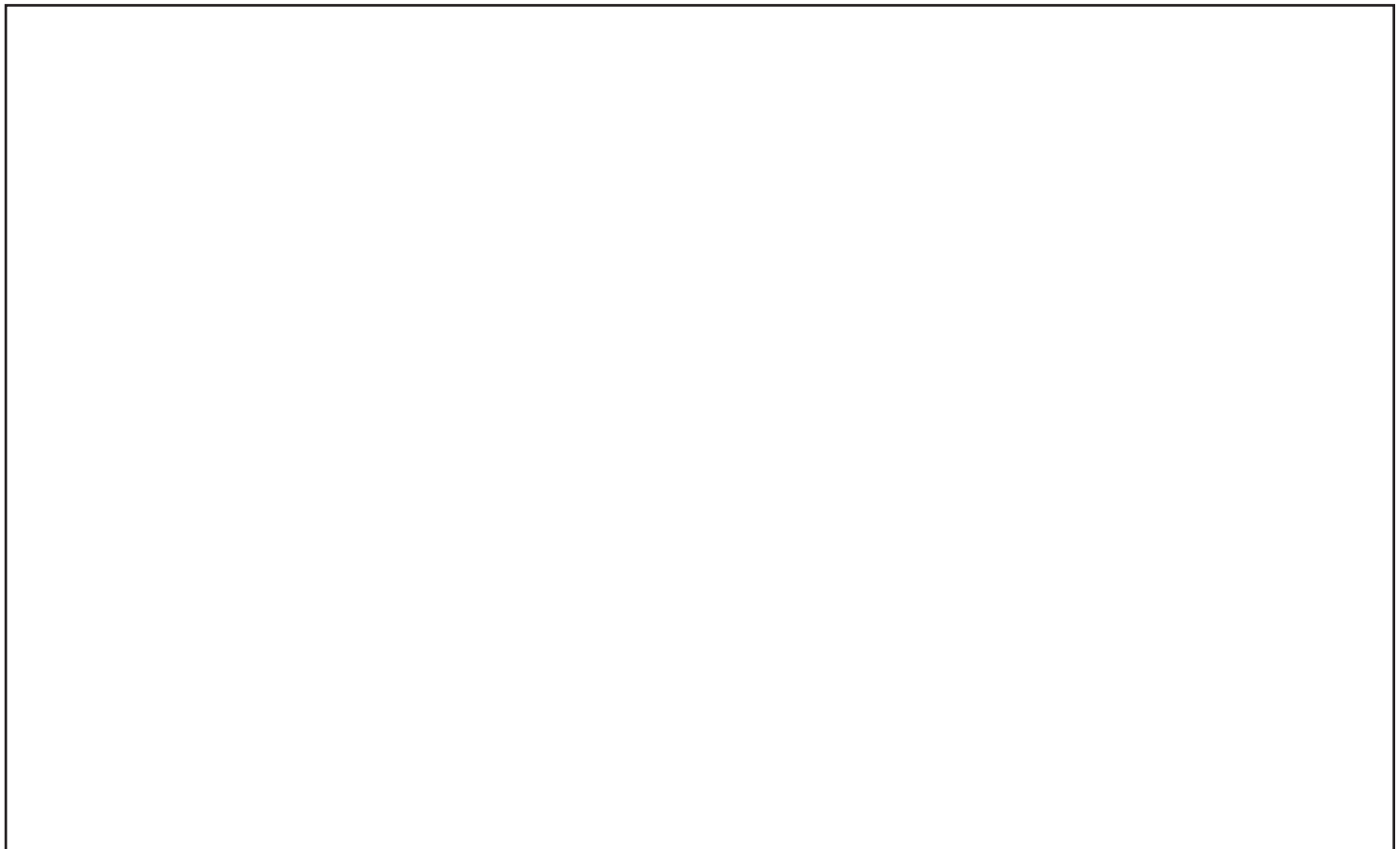
I am an umbrella. I was born _____ 2 o'clock _____ a Monday afternoon _____ a small factory. _____ five days I lived there. Then the owner _____ the factory sent me _____ a merchant's shop. The shopkeeper hung me _____ a hook _____ with my friends. _____ a rainy day, a man rushed _____ the shop. His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

Date : _____

Picture Reading

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

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



Date : _____

Read the paragraph. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

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

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

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

Date : _____

UNIT VI

COMPREHENSION 1



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

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

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

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

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

"Nonsense!" the grasshopper rudely retorted.

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

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

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

Date : _____

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| i) to do an act | <input type="checkbox"/> | concerned |
| ii) worried about something | <input type="checkbox"/> | starving |
| iii) suffer from hunger | <input type="checkbox"/> | perform |
| iv) to say something again and again | <input type="checkbox"/> | guitar |
| v) a musical instrument | <input type="checkbox"/> | repeatedly |

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

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

Q 3. Number the sentences in the correct sequence

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

Date : _____

Q4. Answer the following questions:

i) What did the grasshopper enjoy doing?

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

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

Date : _____

CONJUNCTIONS

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

Example:-

Peter and John rode their bike.

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

Use the following conjunctions to complete the sentences:-

but, and, so, although, or, yet

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using a conjunction :

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

Exercise 2

Choose the correct conjunction from the bracket.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

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

Exercise 5

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

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 6

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

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

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

Exercise 7

We can use the conjunction or to show a choice.

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 8

Complete the following sentences by using the correct conjunctions.

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

Date : _____

Exercise 9

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

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

Date : _____

REVISION TIME

Conjunctions

I. Circle the most suitable conjunction.

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

II. Choose the correct conjunction.

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

Date : _____

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

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

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

Date : _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

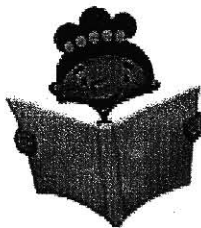
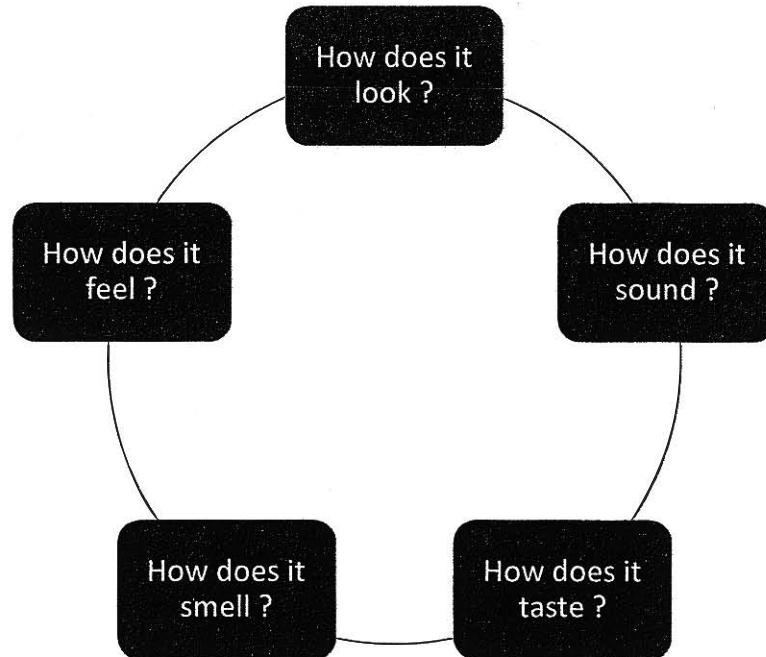
6. She was having a bath. The phone rang. (**while**)

Date : _____

WHAT IS DESCRIPTIVE WRITING?

A GOOD DESCRIPTION REQUIRES

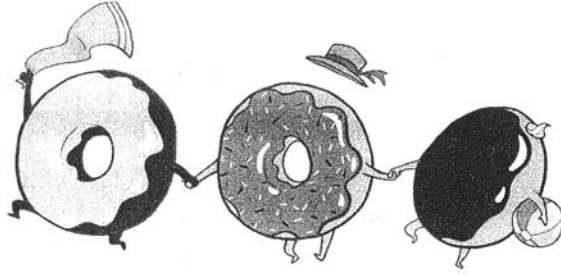
ALL THE FIVE SENSES AND ATTENTION



Date : _____

I Can Describe

DOUGHNUTS



tastes	smells	looks	sounds	feels

Date : _____

UNIT VII

COMPREHENSION 1



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

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

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

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

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

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

"Of course I can," said Bhasmasura

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

Date : _____

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

Bhasmasura's powers worked.....

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

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

Q 1. Circle the correct answers.

1. Bhasmasura got his name because
 - a) he was a good dancer.
 - b) everything he touched turned to ashes.
 - c) he was the king of fire and ashes.

2. When Bhasmasura got his power, he became
 - a) a great ruler,
 - b) contented.
 - c) mad with power.

3. In order to save himself, Lord Shiva
 - a) took his boon back
 - b) asked Lord Vishnu for help
 - c) fought a fierce battle with Bhasmasura

4. In order to defeat Bhasmasura, Mohini used
 - a) physical strength.
 - b) trickery.
 - c) magic

Date : _____

Q1. Answer the following questions

1. What boon did Bhasmasura want from Lord Shiva?

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

3. What happened when Bhasmasura's powers worked?

Q3 Number these sentences in the correct order.

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

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

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

_____ He prayed to Lord Shiva for a long time.

_____ Lord Shiva appeared before him and asked him what he wanted.

_____ He matched all her steps.

_____ At once he sank into a heap of ashes.

_____ Bhasmasura went wild with this weapon.

_____ Bhasmasura, without thinking , put his hand over his head also.

_____ Then she put her hand over her head.

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

i. greatly _____

ii. ran _____

iii. home _____

iv. attracted _____

v. copy _____

vi. disappear _____

Date : _____

ADJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

- Before a noun
Example: a beautiful garden, an honest boy
- After the various forms of the verb 'be' (is, am, are, was, were, been, and being)
Example: Simran is very tall.
- After verbs like look, seem, grow, feel, etc
Example: This looks strange.

Exercise 1

Underline the adjective in the following sentences.

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

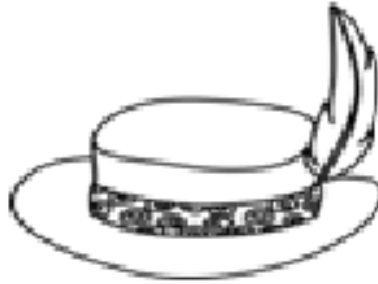


Date : _____

Exercise 2

Underline the suitable adjective

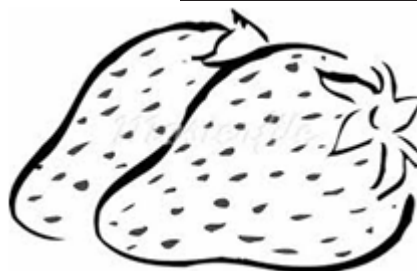
1. My brother saw a (strange/ familiar) animal that looked like an elephant.
2. Kabir is so (naughty/ obedient) that the teachers love him.
3. The (proud/modest) athlete gave all the credit to his (few/two) coaches.
4. The flowers in this vase were (real/fat)
5. The tamarind chutney was so (sweet/sour)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



Exercise 3

Match the adjective with the nouns and write them in phrases

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



Date : _____

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with an adjective from the box .

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

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

Exercise 5

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

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

Sumer is intelligent and full of wit.

Sumer is intelligent and witty.



Date : _____

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

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

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

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

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

6) Aarav is a man without fear.

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

Exercise 6

Complete these sentences using Number Adjectives.

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

1. Tigers have _____ eyes, _____ ears and _____ legs.

2. Strawberries have _____ seeds.

3. A spider has _____ legs.

4. I found _____ green ants under the garden wall.

5. I only have a _____ chips left.

Date : _____

Exercise 7

Write Antonyms for these adjectives

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

Exercise 8

Complete these sentences using the correct antonyms.

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

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

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 9

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

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

Date : _____

Exercise 10

Making antonyms by using prefixes:

dis-

appear × _____

comfort × _____

like × _____

agree × _____

un-

kind × _____

happy × _____

safe × _____

interesting × _____

important × _____

fair × _____

in-

appropriate × _____

correct × _____

soluble × _____

disciplined × _____

im-

possible × _____

pure × _____

polite × _____

mature × _____

Date : _____

DEGREES OF COMPARISON



Dark



Darker



Darkest



thick



thicker



thickest

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

There are three degrees of comparison.

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

Example: Anita is a young girl.

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

Example: This box is larger than that one.

Saaransh is more reliable than you.

Date : _____

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

Examples: Smita is the tallest girl in the class.

Prakhar is the most sensible of the three boys.

Let us see the different ways of making comparisons.

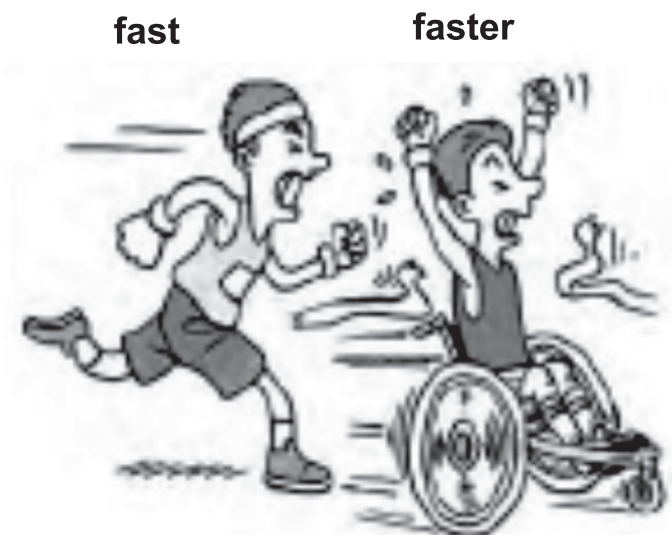
- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1) | tall | taller | tallest | (add -er or est) |
| 2) | big | bigger | biggest | (double the last letter and add -er or -est) |
| 3) | busy | busier | busiest | (replace 'y' with 'i' and add -er or est) |
| 4) | large | larger |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



Small



Smaller



Date : _____

Exercise 1

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

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

Exercise 2

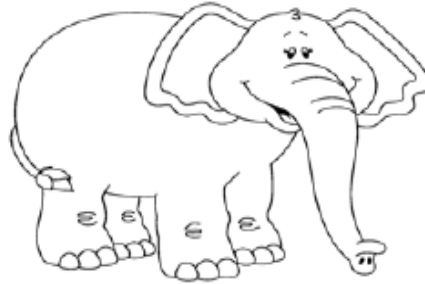
Underline the most suitable adjectives

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

Date : _____

Exercise 3

Put the words in correct order to make meaningful sentences.



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

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

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

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

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

6. colder/January/is /than/November

Exercise 4

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

1. Meat is _____ (expensive) than vegetables.

2. Shruti is _____ (helpful) girl.

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

4. We were staying in _____ (good) hotel in Simla.

5. Mina is _____ (young) than me.

Date : _____

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

Exercise 5

Use the clues to write the sentences in the superlative degree

1. Krish -sweet- my class

2. Blue whale- big animal-world

3. dog-faithful-animal-world

4. Zarah -fast-runner-team

5. Mt Everest -high mountain- world

Date : _____

Revising Adjectives.

I. Underline the adjectives in these sentences:

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

II. Circle the adjectives in this paragraph:

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

III. Fill in the blanks, with suitable adjectives.

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

Date : _____

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

IV. Add prefixes to form antonyms of these adjectives.

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

Adjectives can change their form to show degrees of comparison.

I. Write the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives:

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

Date : _____

sad

sadder

saddest

wet

slim

thin

big

red

easy

easier

easiest

funny

dirty

noisy

happy

naughty

heavy

lovely

friendly

famous

more famous

most famous

precious

handsome

exciting

beautiful

expensive

comfortable

delicious

interesting

good

better

best

bad

little

many

Date : _____

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

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

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

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

IV. Circle the suitable adjective.

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

Date : _____

Incorrect use of adjectives

Sometimes we use adjectives incorrectly.

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

Seema is better looking than her (correct)

Never use two comparatives or two superlatives together

V. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. Tomato is the most reddest fruit.

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

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

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

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

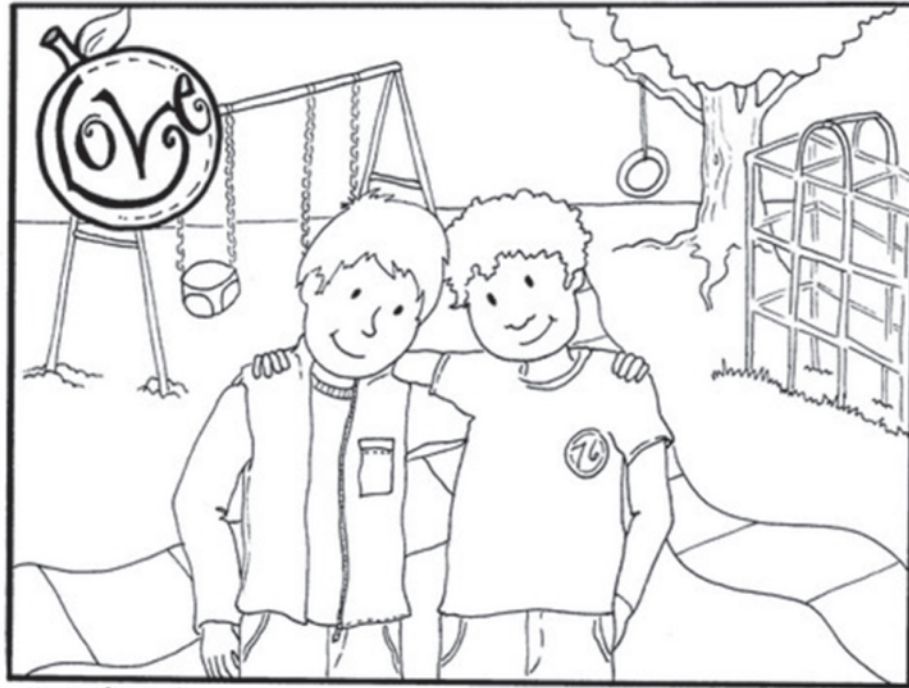
6. June is the bestest month to visit Kashmir.

7. This bag is more heavier than that one.

Date : _____

CREATIVE WRITING

Write a descriptive paragraph on My Friendly Neighbour !



Checklist: I have

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

Date : _____

UNIT VIII

COMPREHENSION

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

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

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

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



Date : _____

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:-

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

1. Jeffrey Rice was paralysed after
 - a) a car accident
 - b) an explosion
 - c) a fall from the wheelchair

2. Jeffrey became weak because
 - a) he did not talk with friends
 - b) he withdrew from school
 - c) he didn't eat and exercise properly

3. He didn't want to see the mirror as
 - a) he knew he looked awful
 - b) he was depressed
 - c) he was ashamed of himself.

Q2. Match the word with its meaning:-

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

Q3. Answer the following questions:-

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

Date : _____

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

c) How did Jeffrey decide to change his life?

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

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

Date : _____

SYNONYMNS

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOME MORE SYNONYMNS

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

Date : _____

Same and Opposite

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

Use the words from the word box.

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

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

