

Workbook

2



Enriched Edition

Roots and Wings

A Unique Foundation Course in English Language & Literature

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DETAILED CONTENTS

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing	Activity
1. A Party for Mom	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Sentences	Framing words, fill in the blanks	Fill in the blanks	Making candles on a cake
2. My Sweet Home	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Nouns—proper and common, one and many, gender	'Sh'-words, unscrambling jumbled letters to form words	Fill in the blanks	—
3. Be Kind to Animals	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Adjectives, articles – a, an, the	Word ladder, antonyms	Picture composition	—
4. The Story of a Tree	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Pronouns, use of this, that, these, those	Words ending with same last three letters, identifying things found in a school, synonyms	Picture composition	—
5. Good Habits and Good Manners	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Verbs, -ing words	Matching animal names with the sounds and homes	Looking at the picture and filling in the blanks	—
6. The Forest	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Use of 'am', 'is', 'are', 'has', 'have'	Words ending with '-er', '-or', adding words, making a list of stationery items	Transcription	—

Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing	Activity
7. Rohan and Tia Watch Television (TV)	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Present tense, past tense	Prefixes 'un', 'im', 'dis'	Writing about 'favourite TV show'	Drawing, colouring or pasting a picture
8. Murali Becomes a Good Boy	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Prepositions – Position words	Names of months of the year, festivals, persons, TV shows, words with 'pl', 'bl', making new words by adding letters	Making sentences with the given words, writing sentences about self with the help of clues	Drawing and colouring or pasting the picture of an eatable
9. Bholaram's Magic Repair Toy Shop	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Joining words (conjunctions), adverbs	Making opposites by adding 'un', synonyms	Writing sentences on one's favourite toy	Drawing and colouring picture of one's favourite toy

1

A Party for Mom

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

We all love to have a party on our birthday. An important part of birthday parties is playing party games. When we play party games, we all have fun and enjoy a lot. All the guests take part in the games and feel happy too.

Some party games that we love to play are Balloon Burst, Musical Chairs, Memory Tray, word games and Passing the Parcel.

For the game of Balloon Burst, a small prize, like an eraser or candy is kept inside each balloon before it is blown with air and becomes big and round. Every child at the party has to pick a balloon and sit on it. The balloon has to be burst. Touching it with the hands or feet is not allowed. When the balloon is burst, the child wins the prize kept inside it.

For the game of Memory Tray, many things (like a pen, sharpener, nailcutter) are kept on a tray. The tray is shown to the children for a very short time. It is then covered with a handkerchief and one thing is quietly removed from it. When the tray is shown again, the children have to name the missing object from the tray. The child who names the object wins and all clap for him/her.



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. An important part of birthday parties is
(a) going out with friends. (b) playing party games.
2. At birthday parties, most of the children like to play
(a) football. (b) Passing the Parcel.
3. For the game of Balloon Burst, one has to
(a) burst a balloon. (b) throw a balloon up.
4. In the game Memory Tray, a _____ is used to cover the tray.
(a) bedsheet (b) handkerchief

B Match the groups of words in the two columns to form complete sentences.

Column A

1. Some party games that we
2. The child who bursts a balloon,
3. Many things are kept on

Column B

- (a) a tray for the game, Memory Tray.
- (b) love to play are Musical Chairs and word games.
- (c) wins the prize kept in it.

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense.

A Tick (✓) the groups of words that are sentences and cross (X) those which are not sentences.

1. is a that house
2. Seema has a pet cat.



3. hut small that is
4. My school is very big.
5. tasty the is food
6. shining the is sun
7. I play with my friends.
8. A dog barks.
9. grass that
10. is new bag the

B Match the correct groups of words to form complete questions. Write them in the space provided.

Group A

1. What is
2. Who is
3. Where are
4. Who are

Group B

- shouting here?
the boys playing?
those boys in the ground?
kept in the box?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters. Add a full stop (.) or a question mark (?) wherever needed.

1. neha celebrates her birthday every year

2. why is the little boy crying

3. those hills are far away



4. he wants to eat an apple

5. this is the dining room

6. who is your class teacher

D Rearrange the given words to form sentences.

1. fly birds

2. delhi is beautiful city a

3. we are playing in the room

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Form any four three-letter words from the word CONSTRUCTION, for example, COT.

1. _____

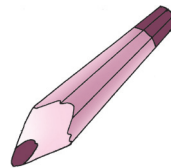
2. _____

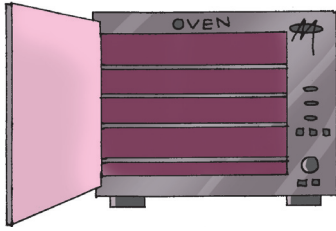
3. _____

4. _____

B Fill in the blanks and complete the names of the things we use for different kinds of work.

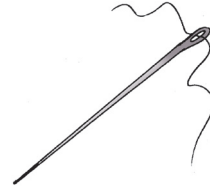
1. I write with a pe____l.





2. The baker bakes a cake in an o__ _n.

3. The tailor sews with a n__ _le.



4. The painter paints with a p__ _t b__ _h.

5. I cut a piece of paper or cloth with a pair of sc__ _s.



SECTION D

Writing

A Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

1. My birthday is on _____.

2. My best friend's birthday is on _____.

B Make as many candles on the cake as your age.

My age is _____



SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

'The most beautiful thing in the world is to see your parents smiling and knowing that you are the reason behind that smile.'

It is true that parents always love their children a lot. They take care of children in the growing up years and even later. They look after all their needs. They teach them good values and help them think about what is good and what is bad. Parents help their children at every step of life.

A group of friends were talking on their way back from school. They were happily returning home. Sona said, "My parents are amazing! They love me a lot." Ravi smiled and said, "My parents are great! They always care for me."



Mithi said, "You all are right. Parents are always good. My parents look after me when I fall sick."

Tina said, "Parents are always the best and most important people in our lives. And home is the best place in the world. We all love our parents."

Sona, Ravi and Mithi said, "You are right." Ravi said, "We should also help our parents and take care of them." "Yes," said everyone.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Parents always take care of their
(a) neighbours. (b) children.
- Parents teach their children
(a) good values. (b) no values at all.
- A group of friends were returning
(a) home. (b) to school.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- Parents take care of their children in the _____ years and even later.
- Parents help children think about what is _____ and what is _____.
- Tina said that _____ is the best place in the world.

C Match the names of the children with the words they spoke while walking back home from school.

Column A

- Sona said,
- Tina said,
- Mithi said,
- Ravi said,

Column B

- (a) "We all love our parents."
- (b) "My parents look after me when I fall sick."
- (c) "My parents are amazing!"
- (d) "My parents are great!"



SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Naming Words (Nouns)

All names (naming words) are **nouns**. Some names are special names such as 'Viwan' and 'Delhi', while some other names are common names such as 'boy' and 'fish'.

All special names begin with capital letters, for example, 'Avni', 'Kolkata', etc.

A Pick out four special names and four common names from the story. Also, write them in the space provided.

Once there were three little squirrels, Sonu, Monu and Gonu. Sonu lived in a house of straw, Monu lived in a house of sticks and Gonu lived in a house of bricks.

One day, a big bad wolf Tonu came to Sonu's house and attacked it. Sonu was afraid. His house was destroyed. He ran to Monu's house. The wolf followed Sonu to Monu's house and attacked it. His house was destroyed too. Both of them were afraid of Tonu. They ran to Gonu's house. The wolf followed them to Gonu's house, too. But, his house was strong and the wolf could not do anything. So, he went away to look for other animals.

The three squirrels were safe and very happy.

Special names

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Common names

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B Put all these naming words under the correct headings.

shoes	lion	sheep	crow	king	net
pencil	frock	school	bus	doctor	pen
pigeon	monkey	shop	cousin	house	garden
milkman	cow	zoo	barber	park	policeman

Persons	Places	Animals	Things
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____	5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____	6. _____	6. _____

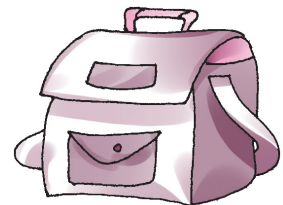
C Name any five things that you can see in the park.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



D Name any five things that you keep in your school bag.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | |



E Given below are a few naming words. Some of them are special names and others are common names. Write them separately in the columns given below.

doctor John granny America Dubai
month Tuesday June uncle town

Common names

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Special names

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

One and Many

Persons, animals, places and things may be just one or more than one in number. When they are just one in number, we call them **singular**. When they are more than one, we called them **plural**.

We add '-s' or '-es' to a singular noun to make it plural. For example, car → cars; box → boxes

F Add -s or -es and write the plural form of the given words.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. pencil | _____ | 2. vase | _____ |
| 3. plate | _____ | 4. gate | _____ |
| 5. church | _____ | 6. king | _____ |
| 7. chair | _____ | 8. boy | _____ |
| 9. brush | _____ | 10. apple | _____ |
| 11. desk | _____ | 12. bus | _____ |
| 13. finger | _____ | 14. lion | _____ |

Gender

Naming words or nouns tell us if a person is a male or a female. We use **he-names** for the **male gender** and **she-names** for the **female gender**. For example, boy (male) → girl (female); horse (male) → mare (female)

We do not use male or female for things or places.

G Match the words with their opposite gender in the two columns. The first one has been done for you.

Column A

1. grandfather
2. lady
3. mummy
4. king
5. husband
6. sir

Column B

- (a) gentleman
- (b) wife
- (c) queen
- (d) madam
- (e) daddy
- (f) grandmother

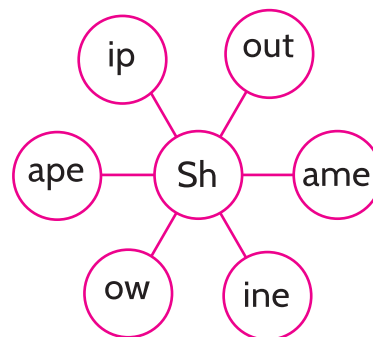


SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Add 'sh' to the following groups of letters and form new words. Write the words in the space provided.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



B Rearrange the following jumbled letters to form meaningful words.

1. LPUL

2. RCY

3. ADOR

4. RTY

5. ICPK

6. EKPE

SECTION D

Writing

A Fill in the blanks.

1. The name of my mother is _____.
2. The name of my father is _____.
3. I love _____ parents.

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given passage carefully.

There are many animals that live in this world. Some are domestic animals and others are wild animals.

An animal that is kept as a pet or to produce food or to do some work is called a domestic animal. It is not a wild animal. Cows, sheep, cats, dogs, horses, hens, goats are some domestic animals. They usually depend on humans for food. Domestic animals are of great use to us. Cows gives us



milk, hens lay eggs, dogs make good companions, cats are good pets and sheep give us wool. These are some of the uses of domestic animals. We should love them and take care of them. We should not hurt them or kill them but be kind to them. Wild animals are those which live in natural



surroundings. They are not looked after by people. They do not depend on humans for food. They mostly live in forests, mountains, beaches, etc. Animals like lions, tigers, elephants, foxes and deer, are wild animals. We should not kill them or harm them in any way. We should not cut down trees and forests because that is their home. All animals should be safe in this world.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Domestic animals usually depend on humans for

(a) air.

(b) food.

2. Wild animals live in

(a) homes.

(b) natural surroundings.

3. Cows give us

(a) milk.

(b) honey.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. An animal that is kept for food, as a pet or for some work is called a _____ animal.

2. We should love domestic animals and take _____ of them.

3. We should not kill _____ or harm them in any way.
4. Wild animals do not depend on humans for _____.
5. All animals should be _____ in this world.

C Give three examples of each.

1. Domestic animals _____

2. Wild animals _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Describing Words (Adjectives)

Read the following sentences carefully.

1. He cut a **round** cake.
2. He got **two** toys as gifts.
3. Aunt brought a **brown** teddy bear for Sid.



The highlighted words in the above sentences are describing words. Describing words are called **adjectives**. They tell us more about nouns (naming words).

We use an adjective either before a noun (naming word) or at the end of a sentence.

- Examples:**
1. We have a **big** classroom.
 2. Our classroom is **big**.



A Underline the adjectives (describing words) in the following sentences.

1. The children enjoyed the chocolate cake.
2. The big cat caught the little mouse.
3. His bright eyes showed his happiness.
4. The colourful streamers made the room look bright.
5. The children loved the tasty food.

B Read this small piece of poem and underline the words that describe the nouns (naming words). Also, circle the nouns these adjectives describe. Write the describing words in the space provided.

Green are the trees,
That give us fresh breeze.
Blue are the seas,
Having little drops of water like peas.
Blue is the colour of the sky.
That seems to be very high.

Describing Words

C Read the following story and enjoy. Also, note the describing words in the passage. Circle the naming words they describe.

Once there was a little boy called Rajan. His parents decided to take him to Adventure Island for a picnic. The little boy was very excited all day long. He had thought of many ways to enjoy himself there.

At last, the moment came when Rajan came near the gates of Adventure Island. He was very happy. While his parents were buying tickets, he began to play on the wide footpath. He started playing with the red ball that he had brought with him.

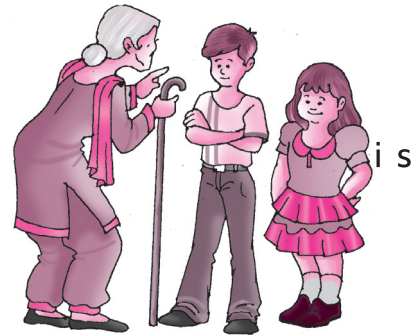
Rajan did not know that while playing with the ball, he had reached

the middle of the road. All of a sudden, a big, speeding truck came and was about to crush Rajan. The alert driver applied the brakes in time and saved the boy. But he was hurt. His worried parents rushed to lift him up. The injured boy was taken to a doctor who bandaged him and asked him to take rest for one month.

D Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with describing words given in the box.

long tall kind

1. Mrs Dev has two grandchildren. Her grandson is _____, healthy and handsome. Her granddaughter, Avni, is pretty with _____ hair and beautiful eyes. Both the children are _____ and helpful.



2. Complete the following sentences by adding words of your own.

Kitty is a _____ cat. It has a furry body and shining _____ eyes. It has a _____ tail. It is looking at us with hungry eyes.

Use of 'a', 'an' and 'the' (Articles)

'A', 'an' and 'the' are called **articles**.

- Examples:**
1. Aryaman is a student of class II.
 2. Mrs Arora is a very good teacher.
 3. Avni bought an apple.

We use 'an' before words that begin with



a vowel sound. Sometimes, the words may have a consonant at the beginning but a vowel sound when pronounced, e.g., an honest boy ('h' is silent here.)

We use 'the' when we already know the person, place or thing we are talking about.

Example: Suhani bought a new pen yesterday. The pen has a golden cap.

We also use 'the' with names of things that are one of their kind.

Examples: the sun, the moon, the earth, etc.

G Fill in the blanks with an appropriate article (a/an/the).

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ notebook | 2. _____ jeep |
| 3. _____ igloo | 4. _____ apple |
| 5. _____ chair | 6. _____ cat |
| 7. _____ umbrella | 8. _____ owl |
| 9. _____ snail | 10. _____ hat |
| 11. _____ sun | 12. _____ house |

H Fill in the blanks with 'a'/'an'/'the'.

Geeta lives in _____ small house. It is _____ old house, but Geeta is very happy there. _____ house has _____ nice big garden with _____ orange tree in _____ centre. _____ garden has many green plants and _____ small lotus pond.

I Fill in the blanks with correct articles from the brackets.

1. The teacher will be back in _____ hour. (a/an)

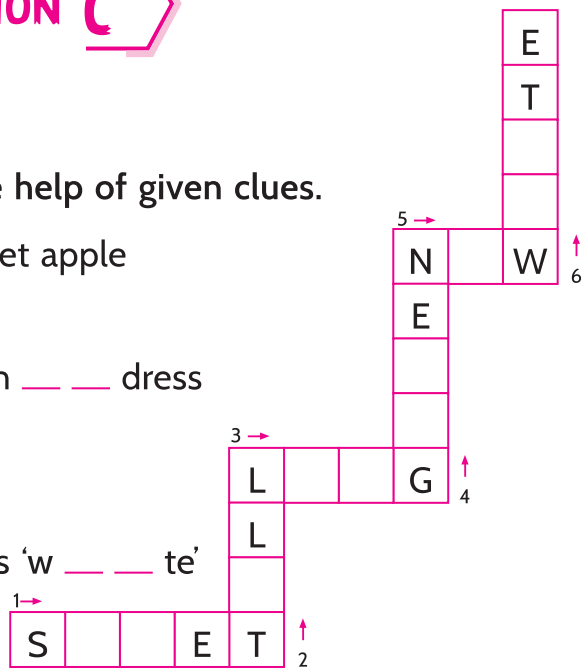
2. _____ sky is looking cloudy today. (The/A)
3. I use _____ umbrella in the rainy season. (the/an)
4. Please wait for _____ minute (an/a). _____ school bus is about to come. (the/a)
5. I had _____ egg in breakfast. (a/an)
6. _____ sun gives us heat and light. (a/the)
7. _____ moon is the satellite of the Earth. (a/the)
8. Pirates buried the treasure in _____ underground cave. (a/an)

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Make the word ladder with the help of given clues.

- Across:
1. a juicy and s _ _ et apple
 3. a l _ _ ng rope
 5. (opposite of old) a n _ _ _ dress
- Up:
2. a t _ _ ll man
 4. g _ _ _ en grass
 6. opposite of 'black' is 'w _ _ _ te'



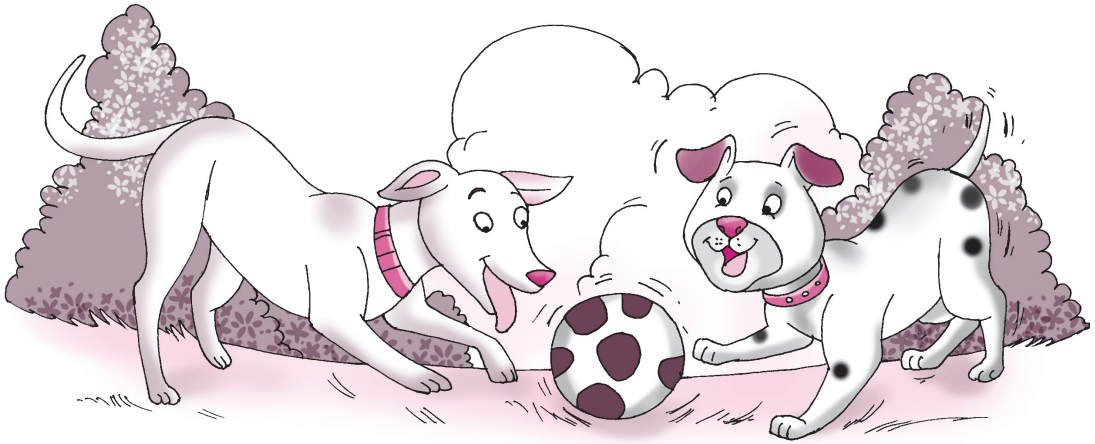
B Write the opposites of the following words.

1. old _____
2. small _____
3. deep _____

SECTION D

Writing

A Look at the given picture carefully.



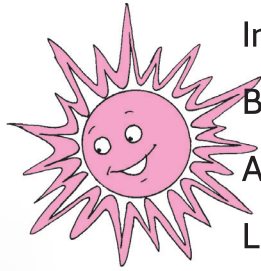
Now, write two sentences about the picture.

1. _____
2. _____

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

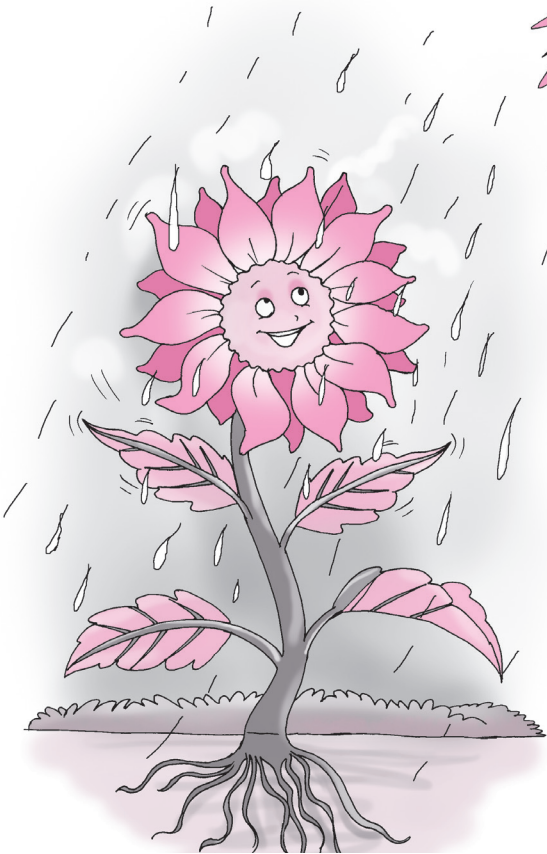
Read the given poem carefully.



In the heart of a seed,
Buried deep, so deep,
A tiny plant
Lay fast asleep.

“Wake,” said the sunshine,
“And creep to the light.”
“Wake,” said the voice
Of the raindrops bright.

The little plant heard
And it rose to see,
What the wonderful,
Outside world might be!



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The little plant lay buried

(a) with other plants.

(b) in the heart of a seed.

2. The little plant wanted to see the

(a) outside world.

(b) raindrops.

B Fill in the blanks.

1. The sunshine asked the little plant to wake and _____.

2. The little plant rose to see what the wonderful world _____!

C Match the words with their opposites.

Column A

1. bright

2. little

3. asleep

Column B

(a) awake

(b) dull

(c) big

D Make sentences with the following words.

1. seed _____.

2. bright _____.

3. world _____.

4. wonderful _____.

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Pronouns

Words used in place of naming words are called **pronouns**.

Read the following sentences.

1. Viwan is my friend.

He is in class I.

2. Suhani is my classmate.

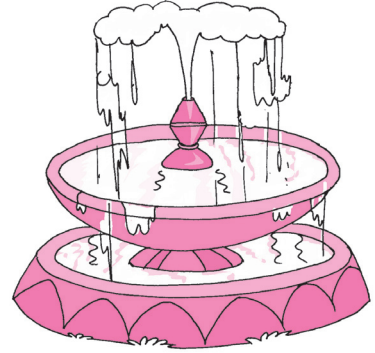
She is in class II.

3. There is a beautiful fountain in the park.

It is a musical fountain.

4. Read this book.

It is very interesting.



In the above sentences, the highlighted words are pronouns. **He** is used in place of 'Viwan', **she** is used in place of 'Suhani' and **it** is used in place of the fountain and the book.

The highlighted words in this short passage are pronouns.

Once, Avni found a beautiful silver lamp. **She** showed it to Aryaman and Sid. **They** said that it was a wishing lamp.



A Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns from the box. You can use them more than once.

They It She I

1. Children should respect their elders. _____ should respect their parents and teachers.
2. Children are playing football. _____ are very happy.
3. A snake cannot hear. _____ has no ears.
4. Children should drink milk regularly. _____ is good for growth.



5. Ritu is the monitor of the class. _____ is my cousin.
6. _____ am the monitor of this class.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns from the brackets.

1. Viwan has invited his friends. _____ is excited to meet them. (She/He)
2. The fish bowl is on the table. _____ is quite big. (She/It)
3. The goldfish swam in the bowl with the other fishes. _____ opened and closed its mouth again and again. (It/They)
4. Suhani liked the painting. _____ praised it. (She/He)
5. The children were hungry. _____ enjoyed the lunch. (We/They)

Using 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those'

We use 'this' for something that is close by and 'that' for something that is far away. We use 'these' for things that are close by and 'those' for things that are far away.

C Fill in the blanks using 'this', 'that', 'these' or 'those' and complete the given sentences.

1. _____ is my new doll.



2. _____ is an elephant.



3. _____ are roses.



4. _____ are kites in the sky.



5. _____ is my toy car.



6. _____ are colourful balloons.



SECTION C

Vocabulary

A In each row of words, circle the words that have the same last three letters.

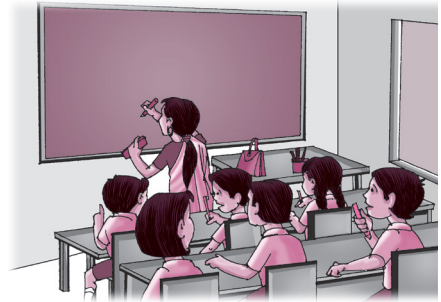
1. meat soon seat made



- | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|
| 2. dear | fear | door | roar |
| 3. send | cook | bend | boat |
| 4. sheep | look | deep | mean |
| 5. near | ship | hair | hear |
| 6. cook | tool | took | lock |

B Circle the names of persons and things that you find in a school.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| desks | boat | students |
| fans | blackboard | trees |
| shampoo | teachers | aeroplane |
| chairs | dustbins | toothpaste |
| autorickshaw | chalk | clouds |
| swings | duster | train |



C Match the words that have similar meanings.

Words

1. shape
2. see
3. sunny
4. tiny
5. beautiful

Similar Meanings

- (a) sunlit
- (b) little
- (c) lovely
- (d) form
- (e) look

SECTION D

Vocabulary

A Write five sentences on the picture given below. You can use the following words.

(do not cut trees, trees are useful, grow more trees)



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Cleanliness is very important for a healthy mind and body. Every morning, when you get up, you must brush your teeth.

You must take a bath every day and wear clean clothes. You should also wash your hands before and after having food. You should keep your home and school clean.

Cleanliness is required for good health. Every person should know its importance from early life. Children should keep the classroom and school clean. They should not throw rubbish around. They should use dustbins. Cleanliness keeps us safe from diseases and we do not fall sick very often. We should also keep the washrooms clean. We must keep food covered and keep drinking water in a clean pot or vessel and in a clean place. Mahatma Gandhi said, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Cleanliness is very important for
(a) a good mood. (b) a healthy mind and body.
- Every day you must
(a) go for a swim. (b) take a bath.
- Children should keep the classroom and school
(a) clean. (b) dirty.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- When you get up in the morning, you must _____ your teeth.
- Cleanliness is needed for _____ health.
- We should use the _____ to throw rubbish.
- We must keep _____ covered.
- We should keep drinking _____ in a clean pot or vessel in a clean place.
- We must wash our _____ before and after having food.

C Make sentences with the following words.

- morning _____

- school _____

D Match the words given in Column A with their opposites in Column B.

Column A

- clean
- throw
- safe

Column B

- (a) unsafe
- (b) dirty
- (c) pick



SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Action Words (Verbs)

Read the following sentences.

1. He **plays** well.
2. They **laugh** heartily.

The highlighted words are **action words**. We use them to express actions. They are called verbs.

A Read the following sentences carefully and circle the action words.

1. We often finish our dinner at 8 p.m.
2. I play in the park every evening.
3. It rains heavily in the rainy season.
4. Raghav trains the cricketers well.



B Circle the action words given in the grid and fill in the blanks.

1. I can _____ the ball high.
2. I _____ on the light of my room in the evening.
3. We _____ for the school bus at the bus stop.
4. She can _____ up that book from the floor easily.

X	U	T	Z	O	L	Q	P
O	K	I	C	K	O	S	P
S	W	I	T	C	H	I	Q
Z	X	W	A	I	T	Q	P
P	I	C	K	Z	Y	M	N

Using -ing Words

Read the given sentences carefully.

1. Grandma **is telling** us a story.
2. They **are jumping** on the mat.

We use 'ing' with words to show actions that are going on at the time of speaking.

C Add -ing to these action words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. drink | _____ | 2. pluck | _____ |
| 3. paint | _____ | 4. fly | _____ |
| 5. water | _____ | 6. laugh | _____ |
| 7. sing | _____ | 8. open | _____ |
| 9. cry | _____ | 10. break | _____ |
| 11. chirp | _____ | 12. ring | _____ |
| 13. read | _____ | 14. play | _____ |
| 15. crack | _____ | 16. light | _____ |
| 17. jump | _____ | 18. walk | _____ |

D Tick (✓) the correct words and complete the sentences.

1. Mother is (baking/drinking) a cake.
2. Suman is (jumping/riding) a bicycle.
3. I am (drinking/eating) an apple.
4. They are (watching/playing) a cricket match on TV.
5. He is (sleeping/painting) the wall.
6. We are (playing/sleeping) football.
7. Birds are (crying/flying) in the sky.



8. A squirrel is (cooking/eating) a nut.
9. The dogs are (barking/singing).
10. I am (making/cutting) a paperboat.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Match the animals with the sounds they make.

Animals

1. pig
2. wolf
3. lion
4. sheep
5. cow
6. snake
7. bird
8. owl
9. monkey

Sounds

- (a) chirps, twitters
- (b) moos
- (c) chatters
- (d) hoots
- (e) grunts
- (f) hisses
- (g) bleats
- (h) howls
- (i) roars



B Try to help the following animals find their lost homes. Match them with their homes.

Animal

1. pig
2. dog
3. owl
4. horse

Homes

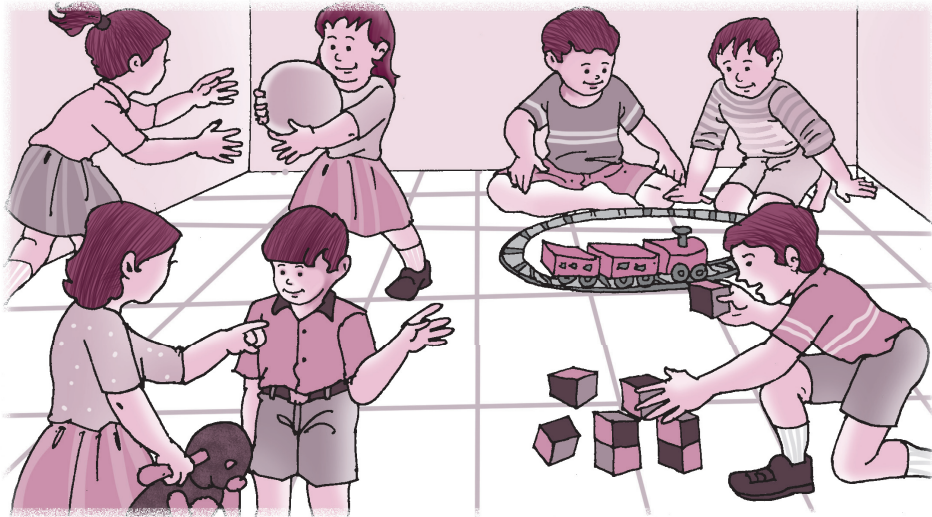
- (a) stable
- (b) tree trunk
- (c) kennel
- (d) sty



SECTION D

Writing

A Look at the following picture and complete the given paragraph with the help of action words ending with '-ing'.



Reena and Mitu are _____ with a ball. Samar is _____
a house with blocks. Fida is _____ to her friend about the
teddy bear. Manish and Rafiq are _____ the toy train that is
running on the rail.

B Talk to your partner and discuss any three good habits that you have. Write them in the space provided.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

6

The Forest

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

The largest forest in India is the Sunderban. It covers a part of India and our neighbouring country, Bangladesh. The word 'Sunderban' means 'a beautiful forest'. The forest has a thick growth of big mangrove trees. Sunderban is the home to Royal Bengal tigers. Other animals that are found here are different kinds of birds, spotted deer, crocodiles, monkeys and snakes. Various kinds of trees, plants, grasses and creepers also grow in this forest. Tigers often attack people in the Sunderban. The tigers attack the humans who enter the forest.

Around 30-100 people are killed by tigers every year. Many trees have been cut down in the Sunderban for wood. There is a need to protect this forest like other forests because more and more people have started living in and around this area

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The Sunderban is the largest forest in
(a) America. (b) India.
2. The word 'Sunderban' means a
(a) beautiful park. (b) beautiful forest.
3. The Sunderban is home to the
(a) Royal Bengal tigers. (b) White elephants.

4. Ruchi _____ a good skater.
 (a) is (b) are (c) am
5. The Rashtrapati Bhawan _____ very big.
 (a) is (b) are (c) am

Use of 'has' and 'have'

We use **has** when we mean that something or things belong to a single person, animal, place or thing.

Example: Sheela **has** a new pet.

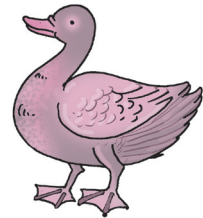
We use **have** when we mean that something or things belong to more than one person, animal, place or thing.

Example: These buildings **have** big windows.

With 'I', 'you', 'we' and 'they' also, we use 'have'. For negative sentences, we use 'does not have' or 'do not have'.

D Fill in the blanks with 'has' or 'have'.

1. My English textbook _____ many pages.
2. A duck _____ webbed feet.
3. Monkeys _____ long tails.
4. All the classrooms in our school _____ big blackboards.
5. I _____ a new dictionary.
6. You _____ many good friends.



SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Add '-er' or '-or' and complete the following words.

1. teach _____
2. wait _____

3. doct ____

4. bak ____

5. farm ____

6. monit ____

7. cobbl ____

8. play ____

9. dream ____

10. walk ____

11. tail ____

12. work ____

B Read the words given below. Add two new words to each set.

1. fry free frightened _____

2. crash crack crane _____

3. dry drive drain _____

C Make a list of four stationery items that you always use.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

SECTION D

Writing

A Write the given sentences in the space provided.

Ramu wants to go to the park to play. Suddenly, he sees clouds in the sky. It begins to rain soon. The raindrops are falling on the windowpane. Ramu does not like the rain because he cannot go to the park to play.



7

Rohan and Tia Watch
Television (TV)

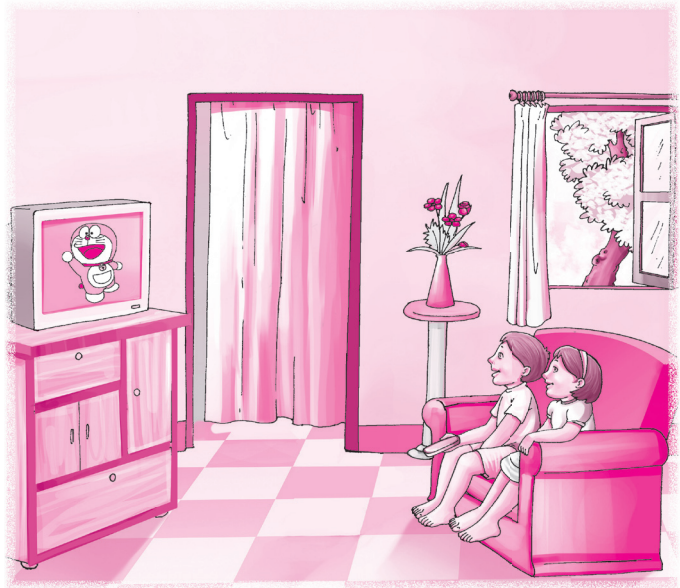
SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Reena and her brother Varun are fond of cartoon shows. Reena likes to watch 'Chhota Bheem' and 'Doraemon'. Varun likes to watch 'Kumbh Karan' and 'The Simpsons'. Their parents are fond of 'Tom and Jerry' cartoon show and 'The Jungle Book'. They also watch the news on TV every day.

But both the children watch TV for not more than two hours a day. They know that playing with friends and studying are important too. They laugh and clap when they see something funny on TV. During holidays, the whole family sits together and watches TV for some time. The parents have told their children that watching TV for too long will harm their eyes. The children obey their parents and do not watch it for too long. Do you watch TV for hours together?



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. We should watch TV

(a) only for some time.

(b) for many hours every day.

2. Reena and Varun like to watch

(a) movies.

(b) cartoon shows.

B Who likes to watch what? Match the following.

Persons

Shows

1. Reena

(a) Tom and Jerry

2. Varun

(b) Doraemon

3. Parents

(c) The Simpsons

C Answers the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who likes to watch 'Chhota Bheem'?

2. Who likes to watch 'Kumbh Karan'?

3. What do the children do when they see funny things on TV?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Present Tense

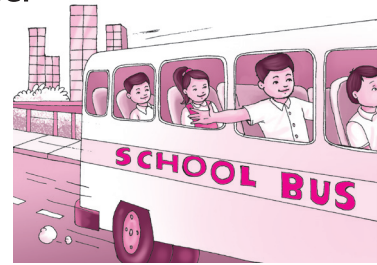
We use the **present tense** to show actions that take place every day.

- Examples:** 1. I **drink** milk before going to bed every night.
 2. Sahil **plays** with my friends in the park.

In the above examples, **drink** and **play** are actions that take place every day. Therefore, they are said to be in the present tense.

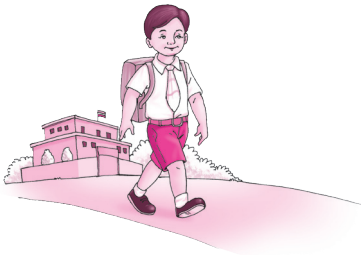
A Look at the pictures and rearrange the following words that show everyday actions in the simple present tense.

1. to I go school by the school bus



2. every day waters Seema the plants

3. rises the east in sun the



4. go school I to morning in the

5. play in the park every day we





6. brush I teeth twice day a

Past Tense

We use the past tense to show actions that have already taken place.

Examples: 1. We **watched** the movie on Sunday.

2. I **spoke** to Binny yesterday.

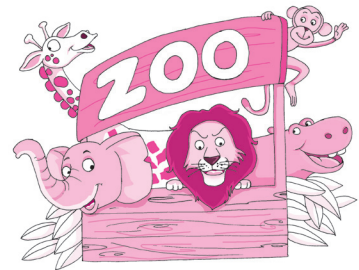
In the above examples, 'watched' and 'spoke' are actions that have already taken place. Therefore, they are said to be in the **past tense**.

B Circle the yesterday action words that show actions which have already taken place.

playing kicked shine jumped mixed laugh
ran rise sing cooked fly baked

C Tick (✓) the correct action words to complete sentences that show actions which took place in the past.

1. Meeta (carried/sang) the books carefully.
2. I (played/went) to the market yesterday.
3. The children (visited/ran) the zoo last week.
4. Rita (sang/laughed) a song.
5. We (saw/shouted) loudly.
6. The boy (kicked/laughed) the ball.



D Tick (✓) the sentences that show actions that took place in the past.

1. The sun sets in the west.
2. Deep painted the house last week.
3. Neeta made a paperboat.
4. I opened the door quickly.
5. Father reads the newspaper every day.
6. She watched the cartoon show for one hour.
7. I love my parents.
8. Mother worked in a school for two years.
9. Birds fly.
10. The sun is a star.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

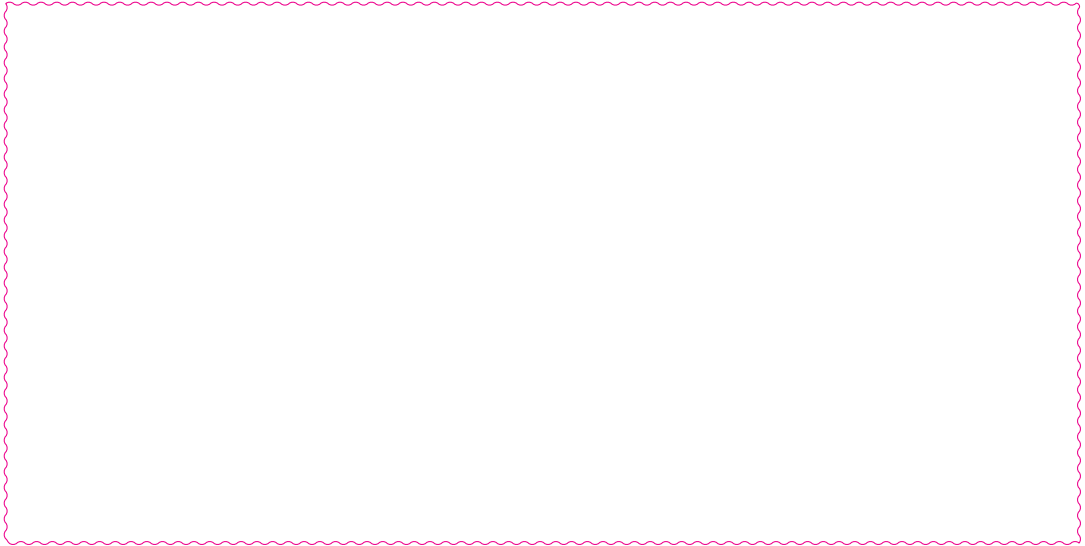
A Add 'im', 'dis' or 'un' and complete the following words.

1. _____ possible
2. _____ true
3. _____ trust
4. _____ respect
5. _____ pleasure
6. _____ tie
7. _____ necessary
8. _____ pure

SECTION D

Writing

A Write three lines on 'My Favourite TV Show'. Draw and colour the picture of your favourite cartoon character in the space given.



SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Once upon a time, there lived a poor man with his wife in a village. He worshipped God with all his heart. He thanked God for all that he had.

One day a hermit came to his house and said, "Please allow me to stay in your house for a few days."

The poor man agreed. Soon, it was time for New Year to begin.

The poor man told his wife, "Today is the first day of the new year. See that our guest has enough food to eat and be polite to him."

The man's wife became very angry and said, "Only being polite is not enough. Just see how we live. We do not have enough food to eat and no good clothes to wear. But you are just worried about the guest."

The poor man smiled and said, "It is not only about food. It is more about expressing our good feelings. We can do so by being polite and caring."



His wife understood. She prepared a simple dish and served it with a smile. The hermit thanked and blessed them before he left. The poor man and his wife also felt happy.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The poor man lived in the village with his
(a) wife. (b) parents.
2. The poor man thanked God for
(a) all the riches that he had. (b) all that he had.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The poor man allowed the _____ to stay in his house for a few days.
2. On the first day of the _____, the poor man told his wife to give enough _____ to the hermit and be _____ to him.
3. The man's wife was very _____ and said that the poor man was only worried about the guest.
4. The poor man said that one should express good feelings for others by being _____ and _____.

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Prepositions – Position Words

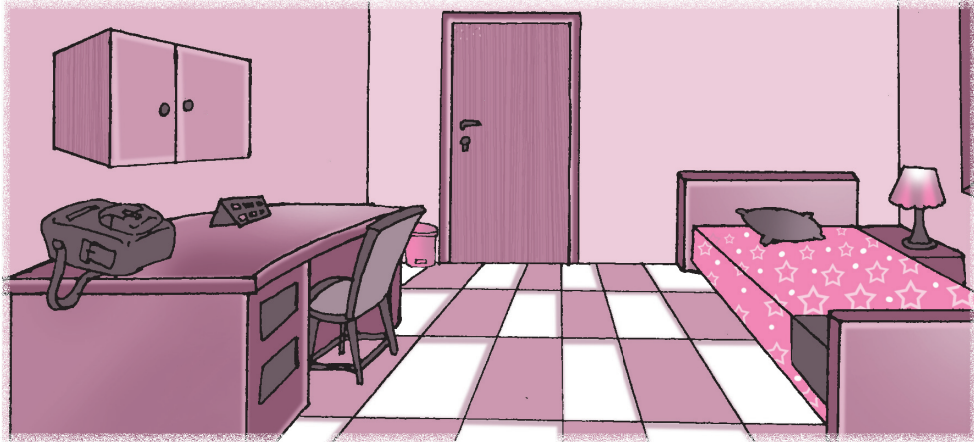
Words showing the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other words in a sentence are called **prepositions**.

Example: The duck is **in** the pond.

The highlighted word 'in' the example above is a preposition.

A Meena is a very well-behaved child. She keeps all her things in their proper places. The picture of her room is given below. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

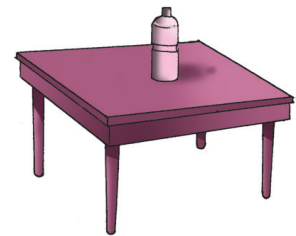
near on near in on into at on



Meena's room is very neat and clean. Everything _____ the room is kept in its proper place. Her bag is _____ the table. There is a small side table _____ her bed. A table lamp is kept _____ the side table. There is a beautiful calendar _____ the study table. She throws the torn papers _____ the dustbin kept _____ the door. When she wants to study, she sits _____ the study table.

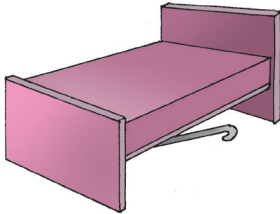
B Pick the correct words from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. A water bottle is _____ (on/at/over) the table.



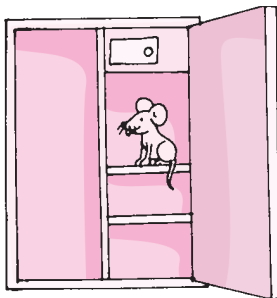
2. There are roses _____ (in/on/near) the flower vase.

3. The pencils are _____ (in/on/into) the drawer.



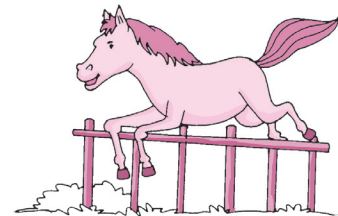
4. The old man's walking stick was lying _____ (in/under/into) his bed.

5. The puppy was hiding _____ (before/behind/in front of) the curtain.



6. The mouse is _____ (in/under/on) the cupboard.

7. The horse is jumping _____ (in/on/over) the fence.



8. Vani is swimming _____ (in/on/above) the pool.



SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Write the names of the missing months.

1. _____
2. FEBRUARY
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. JUNE
7. _____
8. _____
9. SEPTEMBER
10. _____
11. _____
12. DECEMBER

B Name any three festivals, starting their names with capitals.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C Write the names of your three friends, starting their names with capitals.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

D Write the names of your three favourite TV shows.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

E Fill in the blanks with 'pl' or 'bl'.

1. ___um
2. ___ue
3. ___anket
4. ___ate
5. ___ank
6. ___ack

F Make three new words by adding some of the given letters to the word 'lip'.

g k c z s y f n p

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

SECTION D

Writing

A Make one sentence each using these prepositions.

1. under _____

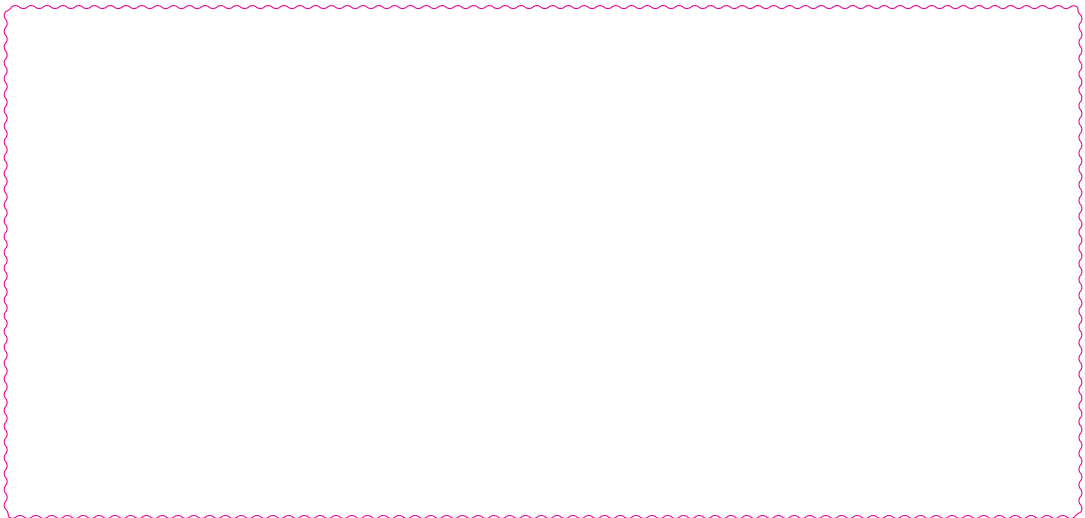
2. behind _____

3. near _____

4. before _____

5. over _____

B Draw and colour or paste the picture of something that you will give a guest to eat, if she/he visits your house.



9

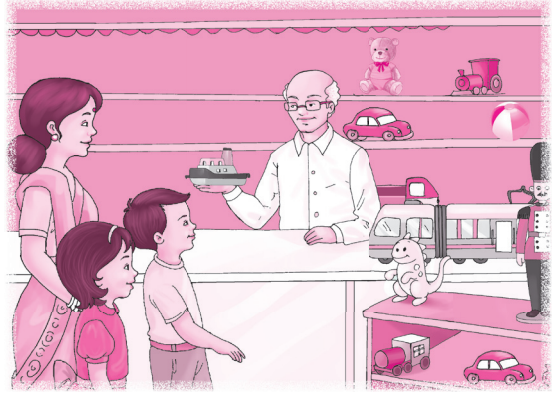
Bholaram's Magic Repair Toy Shop

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension

Read the given passage carefully.

Raghav went to a toy shop with his mother and sister, Simi. They saw many toys in the shop. There were toys like train sets, rocking horses, soldiers, dolls, doll's houses, boats, ships, teddy bears, tea-sets and so on.



Raghav wanted to buy all of them. Simi wanted a doll, doll's house and a teddy bear. But their mother said that each of them could buy only two toys. So, Raghav took a toy soldier and a ship. Simi took a doll and a doll's house. They were very happy. Mother smiled at them and said, "When we reach home, you can play with your new toys. But keep them with care." Raghav and Simi nodded and said, "Yes, Mom."

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Raghav, Simi and their mother went to a
 (a) grocery shop. (b) toy shop.
- Mother told Raghav and Simi to
 (a) throw the toys away. (b) keep the toys with care.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Raghav went to the toy shop with his _____ and _____.
2. There were many toys at the toy shop like _____, _____ and _____.
3. Mother said that Raghav and Simi could buy _____ toys each.
4. Raghav took a toy soldier and a _____.
5. Simi took a _____ and a doll's house.
6. The children were _____.

C Match words which have similar meanings.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. many | (a) glad |
| 2. buy | (b) purchase |
| 3. happy | (c) several |
| 4. broad | (d) unhappy |
| 5. sad | (e) wide |

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Joining Words (Conjunctions)

Read the following sentences.

1. Sid **and** Daksh are friends.
2. Daksh is tall **but** Sid is short.
3. Who is taller, Sid **or** Daksh?

The highlighted words are **joining words**. Joining words are called **conjunctions**. They are used to join words, groups of words or sentences.



A Fill in the blanks with 'and', 'but' or 'or'.

1. Raju sells toffees _____ biscuits.
2. Would you like to have tea _____ coffee?
Of course, tea, please. I drink tea three times a day, _____ I never drink coffee.
3. He went out for a movie, _____ I stayed at home.
I stayed at home _____ watched TV.
4. Aryaman likes Avni, _____ she likes him.
Aryaman likes Riya, _____ she doesn't like him.
Does Aryaman like Avni _____ not?

B Fill in the blanks with joining words from the box. You may use a word more than once.

and or but

1. Fruits _____ green vegetables are good for our health.
2. Today the weather is sunny _____ warm enough.
3. Should we turn right _____ left?
4. Cross the bridge slowly _____ carefully.
5. My pen is very old _____ still writes well.
6. Are we going to the market on foot _____ by bus?
7. The elephant is big _____ strong.
8. Is that a tortoise _____ turtle?
9. I like cats _____ I do not like dogs.
10. Nina wants to play _____ it is raining.
11. The watermelon is big _____ juicy.
12. Would you like milk in a glass _____ a cup?

Adverbs

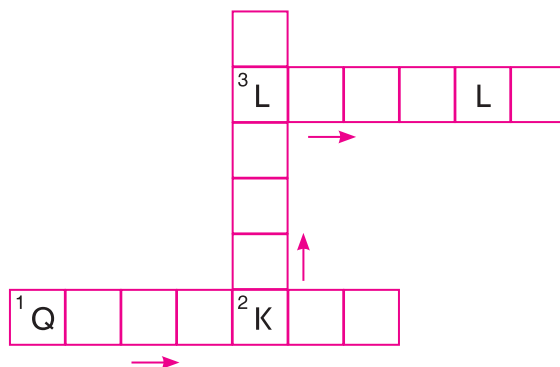
An adverb describes a verb or an adjective. Most of them end with ‘-ly’ and tell us more about action words or verbs.

- Examples:** 1. He ran **quickly**.
2. Naveen coughed **loudly**.

The highlighted words quickly and loudly in the example above are adverbs.

C Use the given clues to build the word ladder. All the words end with ‘-ly’.

1. in a quick manner
2. in a kind manner
3. in a lazy manner

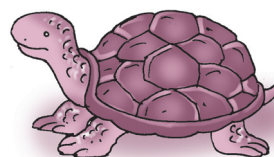


D Tick (✓) the correct adverbs to complete these sentences.

1. Nidhi has done the sums (angrily/correctly).
2. Uma is writing very (heavily/neatly).
3. The children ate (quickly/gently).
4. The lion roars (quietly/loudly).
5. The mouse went into the cupboard (roughly/quietly).
6. The cat drank the milk (cleverly/greedily).

E Answer the questions by using words in the brackets.

1. How did the tortoise walk during the race with the hare? (slowly) _____



2. How did the fox look at the bunch of grapes? (greedily) _____



3. How did Cinderella dance with the Prince at the party? (beautifully) _____



4. How did Sleeping Beauty sleep for many years? (soundly) _____



F Add '-ly' to the words in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We should speak with others _____.
(polite)

2. We danced _____ at the party. (graceful)

3. The sun is shining _____ in the sky.
(bright)



SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Make opposites of the following words by adding 'un'.

1. wanted _____ 2. happy _____

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 3. pack | _____ | 4. kind | _____ |
| 5. cover | _____ | 6. able | _____ |
| 7. do | _____ | 8. tie | _____ |
| 9. cut | _____ | 10. cover | _____ |

B Tick (✓) the correct meanings of the highlighted words.

1. My grandpa is my best **friend**.

- (a) neighbour (b) classmate (c) mate

2. My mother is very **beautiful**.

- (a) kind (b) pretty (c) helpful

3. I feel **happy** to meet my friends.

- (a) joyful (b) sad (c) active

SECTION D

Writing

A Write seven sentences on your favourite toy.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

B Draw and colour the picture of your favourite toy.

