

Workbook

3



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. I Don't have a Flower	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Sentences, examples of types of sentences, identifying sentences	Synonyms, adding 'e' to words	Picture-based writing	—
2. The Story of the Aeroplane	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Nouns—proper and common, countable and uncountable, collective, gender	Fill in the blanks	Writing sentences using nouns	—
3. Save Water—Save the World	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Adjectives, degrees of comparison	Unjumble the words, antonyms	Picture description, letter writing	—
4. A Journey in Space	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Pronouns — personal and possessive	Filling the boxes with the help of clues, using prefixes	Picture description, letter writing	—
5. Great Scientist—Isaac Newton	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Simple present tense, present progressive tense	Matching words	Looking at the pictures and writing a short story	—
6. World Animal Day	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Simple past tense, past progressive tense	Kangaroo words	Completing a story, writing a descriptive paragraph	Colouring the picture

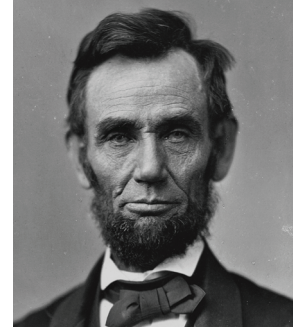
Unit	Reading	Functional Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing	Activity
7. A Role Model— Dr APJ Abdul Kalam	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Simple future tense, use of 'going to' form	Suffixes	Writing descriptive sentences about a person	Drawing and colouring a dustbin
8. Humpty Dumpty	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Articles (a, an, the)	Picking out odd words	Completing dialogues	—
9. An Exciting Cricket Match	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Prepositions, conjunctions	Adding 'io', 'eo', 'i' or 'ai' to complete the words	Writing sentences	—
10. Birbal Wins Again	MCQs, factual inferential comprehension	Kinds of adverbs	Missing letters, finding the meaning of the words	Writing sentences on the given topic, writing an informal letter	Colouring the picture

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States from 1861 to 1865. Lincoln had the nickname of 'Honest Abe' because he was very honest and fair in the way he treated people. There is a story from his younger years which shows why he got this name. Lincoln was working as a clerk at a store. He was honest, pleasant and kind to the people who came to his store.



One day, a woman came in to buy some supplies. Young Abe added up the total of everything she had bought. The total was two dollars and six cents. After the lady left, he checked his addition and found he had charged her six cents extra. When the store closed that evening, he walked two miles to return the six cents. Many people would not have done this. Lincoln, however, believed that honesty is the best policy and would not knowingly cheat anyone.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What was the nickname of Abraham Lincoln?

(a) Strong Abe

☐

(b) Tall Abe

☐

(c) Honest Abe

☐

(d) Clever Abe

☐

2. The sum of money the woman paid was
- (a) two dollars and two cents.
 - (b) two dollars and four cents.
 - (c) two dollars and six cents.
 - (d) two dollars and eight cents.

☐
☐
☐
☐

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Abraham Lincoln was the _____ of the United States from 1861 to 1865.
2. Lincoln worked as a _____ at a store.
3. He was _____ and fair in the way her treated people.
4. Lincoln walked two miles to return six _____ to the woman.

C Answer the following questions.

1. How did Abraham Lincoln use to the treat people who came to his store?

2. Why had the woman come to the store?

3. What did Abraham Lincoln do when he realised that he made a mistake in adding the money paid by the woman?

D Match the words with their antonyms.

Column A

1. honest
2. best
3. buy
4. closed

Column B

- (a) sell
- (b) opened
- (c) dishonest
- (d) worst

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Sentences

A Complete the following statements about a sentence.

A sentence is a _____ that conveys a _____ thought. It has a _____ about which we talk in the sentence, and a _____ with the help of which we _____ about the subject.

It begins with a _____ and ends with a _____.

The most important component of the predicate is a _____ without which we cannot convey a complete thought.

B Give two examples each of the following types of sentences.

1. Declarative Sentences (statements)

2. Interrogative Sentences (questions)

3. Imperative Sentences (command, request, advice)

C Fill in the blanks with the appropriate kinds of sentences to complete the following dialogues.

Teacher : I think _____ new to this class.

New student : _____, Sir

Teacher : _____ name?

New student : Sonia.

Teacher : _____ on the front seat of the class. Let me introduce you to the entire class.

New student : _____ Sir. But may I _____ the corner seat. My cousin _____ there.

Teacher : But you _____ to your cousin when I teach.

New teacher : OK, Sir.

D Read the following sentences. Identify whether they are statements (Declarative sentences) (S), Interrogative sentences (Q), or Imperative sentences (command, request, advice) (I). Write your answers in the brackets provided for the purpose.

1. Sugandha is an Indian-origin American. ()
2. How do you spend your evenings? ()
3. Who is the Chief Guest for our School Annual Day? ()
4. Always help the poor and the needy. ()
5. Please get me a glass of water. ()
6. Do not touch my laptop in my absence. ()
7. Who is the monitor of your class? ()
8. Collecting stamps is my hobby. ()

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Pick the synonyms of the given words from the Help Box and write them.

chop sobbed sure injured doubtful soar

1. hurt _____ 2. cried _____

3. fly _____ 4. unsure _____
5. confident _____ 6. cut _____

B Add 'e' to the following words and form new words.

1. at _____ 2. fat _____
3. hat _____ 4. mat _____

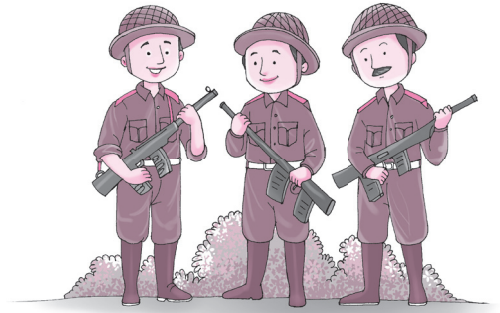
SECTION D

Writing

A Look at the given picture and write four sentences about it.

You can mention the following:

- ✧ Who can be seen in the picture?
- ✧ What is their duty?
- ✧ How do they help us?



2

The Story of the Aeroplane

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the following passage carefully.

Antarctica is the coldest continent in the world. It lies around the South Pole. Most of Antarctica is covered with a thick layer of ice. In the winter season, Antarctica is completely dark because the sun never rises there. Only a few animals can live in such a cold place. One



can find penguins over there. In the Antarctic Ocean, seals, fish and squids live. Different kinds of whales go to Antarctica during summer. The huge pieces of ice break off the ice layer and float in the sea. These are called icebergs.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Antarctica lies around the

- (a) centre of America.
- (c) South Pole.

☐

(b) North Pole.

☐

(d) east of India.

☐
☐

2. Most of Antarctica is covered with a thick layer of

(a) coal.

☐

(b) sand.

☐

(c) ice.

☐

(d) soil.

☐

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

Column A

1. Antarctica is completely dark
2. One can find penguins
3. Seals, fish and squids
4. The huge pieces of ice that float in the sea

Column B

- (a) live in the Antarctic Ocean.
- (b) in the winter season.
- (c) are called icebergs.
- (d) in Antarctica.

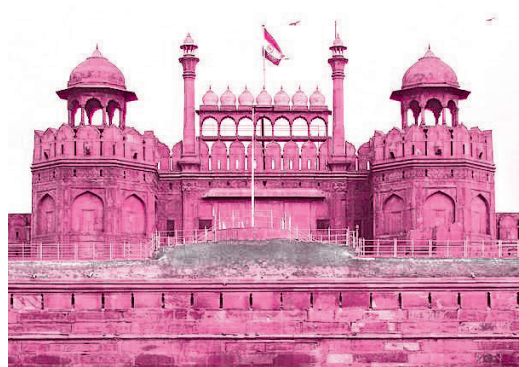
SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Nouns

You have learnt that nouns are naming words. These names may be related to people, animals, things, places or thoughts such as Rinki, Raju, Delhi, Chandni Chowk, Red Fort, truth and knowledge.

While learning about the classification of these nouns, you have also learnt about proper nouns (like Sumit and Anamika), common nouns (like boys and girls), collective nouns (like class, furniture), countable nouns and uncountable nouns, that is, nouns which can be counted (like chair, room) and uncountable nouns, that is, which cannot be counted (like milk, water).



A Underline the Proper Nouns (P), Common Nouns (Com.), Collective Nouns (Coll.), Countable nouns (Count.) and Uncountable nouns (Uncount.) in the following sentences and name them. Write their names in the space provided.

1. The Wright brothers invented the aeroplane. _____
2. The brothers built a downhill track to launch the Flyer. _____
3. There are twenty boys and twenty girls in our class. _____
4. The school provides stationery to children. _____
5. The police have arrested the notorious dacoit of this area. _____

B Identify the countable and uncountable nouns in the following list of words and write in the correct columns.

light, darkness, coffee, notebook, table, laptop, honesty, glider,
inventor, eraser, apple, orange, teacher, currency-note, shirt,
pen, ring, paper, ink, sweetness

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	6. _____
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____
9. _____	9. _____
10. _____	10. _____

C

Give collective nouns for the following groups of nouns.

1. Spoon, knife, fork _____
2. A team of judges _____
3. A group of musicians _____
4. Students studying in the same class _____
5. Ministers and officials of various ministries _____
6. People appointed to work together for peace,
order and safety of public _____

D

Write the plural forms of the following nouns. If any of the following nouns do not have a plural form, write 'NO PLURAL FORM' against them.

child girl woman man air sugar water
friend light courage

E

Write 'a' or 'an' before the nouns, if needed.

monkey leaf pen orange owl milk
honesty grass heat air



F Write masculine/feminine/common gender against the following nouns.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. mother | _____ | 2. boy | _____ |
| 3. student | _____ | 4. children | _____ |
| 5. girl | _____ | 6. king | _____ |
| 7. lion | _____ | 8. woman | _____ |
| 9. horse | _____ | 10. sheep | _____ |
| 11. goat | _____ | 12. bull | _____ |
| 13. people | _____ | 14. lady | _____ |
| 15. princess | _____ | 16. brother | _____ |

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box which show your reactions in different situations.

jump sleep cry clap sit yell shout

1. When you are happy, you _____.
2. When you feel sad, you _____.
3. When you are excited, you _____ and _____.
4. When you are tired, you _____ down or _____.
5. When you are angry, you _____.

B Fill in the blanks with 'ie' or 'ei'.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ch ____ f | 2. s ____ ve | 3. th ____ f |
| 4. n ____ ce | 5. br ____ f | 6. gr ____ f |

SECTION D

Writing

A

Write six sentences using collective nouns, countable and uncountable nouns—two sentences of each kind.

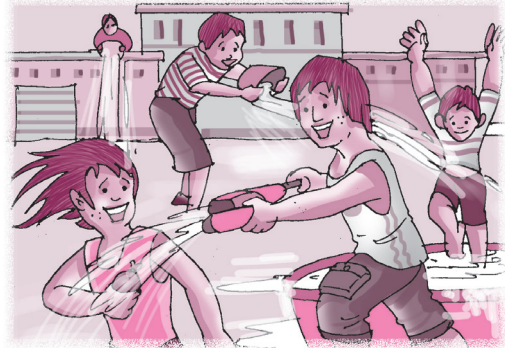
SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the following passage carefully.

Look at the picture given below and read about this unique festival in Thailand called Songkran which marks the beginning of the Thai New Year.

Songkran is celebrated from 13 April to 15 April every year and is considered to be the world's biggest water fight.



People throw water on each other. They use hose pipes and water balloons to do so. The people of Thailand have water fights with each other and also with the tourists in the streets. They believe that water purifies and renews things. It is the most popular activity during the festival.

During this festival, people also visit their elders and monks to pay their respects on the occasion of the Thai New Year.

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The festival of Songkran is celebrated in

(a) India.

☐

(b) Bangladesh.

☐

(c) Thailand.

☐

(d) Vietnam.

☐

2. During the Songkran festival, people fight with each other with

(a) flowers.

☐

(b) guns.

☐

(c) colours.

☐

(d) water.

☐

3. On the Thai New Year, people pay their respects to

(a) elders and monks.

☐

(b) great leaders.

☐

(c) nature.

☐

(d) musicians.

☐

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the passage.

1. The Songkran festival marks the beginning of the _____
_____ Year.

2. The Songkran festival is celebrated from _____ April to
_____ April every year.

3. People use _____ and hose pipes during the water
fights.

C Give the plural form of the following words.

1. festival _____ 2. year _____

3. balloon _____ 4. child _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adjectives

You have already learnt that

- ✧ Adjectives are describing words.
- ✧ They tell us more about nouns and pronouns they refer to.
- ✧ They are usually placed before the noun or pronoun they refer to.
- ✧ Sometimes, they are placed at the end of a sentence.



A Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and circle the nouns or pronouns they qualify or modify or refer to. Write those adjectives along with the nouns or pronouns they modify in the space provided.

1. Water is precious for life. _____
2. We have comfortable furniture in our new classroom. _____
3. Children like loud music. _____
4. We play in the children park adjacent to our house. _____
5. Her good manners make her the centre of attraction for all. _____

B Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and name their kind in each case.

1. Of all her brothers and sisters, she is the tallest.

2. We have beautiful flowers in our school garden.

3. Our class has three class monitors.

4. Our school provides quality education to all children.

5. There are hardly any 'D' group employees in our school.

C Complete the following statement by filling in the appropriate words.

Adjectives give _____ information about the _____ or pronoun they modify. This is why they are called _____ words.

D Give two examples of each kind of adjective you have learnt about in sentences of your own.

1. _____

2. _____

E Fill in the blanks using appropriate adjectives.

Once there lived a poor woman, but she was very _____. One day, when she was going to the town to sell her milk, she met a _____ demon. He was walking on two _____ poles. The moment, he saw her, he asked her to give him the _____ pot. But she not only refused to give that pot to him but also challenged him to fight with her. When that person hesitated, she caught hold of him by his collar. She also whipped him with an _____ rod that she always carried with her. In the meantime, _____ of the villagers happened to pass that way and seeing her _____ act, they started praising her.

F Change the degree as directed within brackets.

1. The fox is the cleverest animal. (positive degree)
2. The dog is the most faithful animal. (positive and comparative degrees)
3. Kashmir is the most beautiful state of India. (comparative and positive degrees)
4. Delhi is a big city of India. (comparative and superlative degrees)

G Fill in the blanks.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	_____	_____
_____	_____	most intelligent
_____	braver	_____
loose	_____	_____
_____	lighter	_____



Choose the correct degree of the adjectives given in the brackets and complete the sentences.

1. The present Principal is _____ to the students than the earlier one. (helpful)
2. A football ground is _____ than a volleyball ground. (big)
3. Noor is as _____ as her mother to my elder sister. (cooperative)
4. She is _____ of all her family members. (tall)
5. Tonight stars are _____ than the moon. (beautiful)

SECTION C

Vocabulary



Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. big | _____ | _____ |
| 2. tasty | _____ | _____ |
| 3. rude | _____ | _____ |
| 4. high | _____ | _____ |
| 5. small | _____ | _____ |
| 6. fat | _____ | _____ |



Unjumble these words.

1. RIFDNE _____
2. EBAUTFIUL _____
3. AHMRUFL _____
4. NCOESRVE _____

C Match the words with their opposites.

Words

1. broad
2. worried
3. remember
4. conserve

Opposites

- (a) waste
- (b) forget
- (c) narrow
- (d) relaxed

SECTION D

Writing ☆☆☆

A Using the given clues, describe the picture below in five sentences.
Use suitable adjectives wherever required.

is buying – is talking – is selling – is telling – is carrying – is enquiring



B

Yesterday, you went to the market to buy certain decoration material. On return, you wrote a letter to your grandmother describing what you saw there. Complete the following letter using the clues given in the box below.

good exclusive rare antiques dining table
mats paper napkins decoration pieces

House No. 20, Modern Town

Shampur District

(Maharashtra)

___ August 20___

Dear Grandma

I hope you are fine and keeping _____ health. How is everyone there? I went to the nearby market yesterday to buy some _____ paintings and _____ pieces of art.

The market has many shops for _____ things. I bought some _____ and _____. There were also _____. I saw many _____ malls there. It was a new experience for me.

When you come here next month we will go to the market together. Give my regards to grandpa and uncle. Do reply soon.

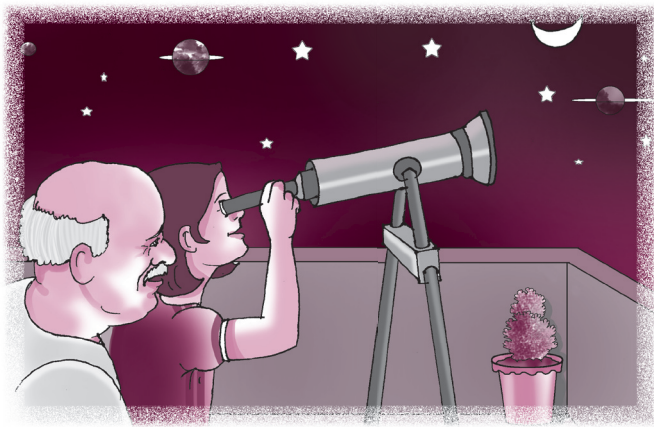
Yours lovingly,

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the following passage carefully.

Minal **watches** stars with her grandfather, every evening. He **has** a big telescope. They admire the stars for hours. The telescope **is** useful and helps them see the faraway stars clearly. Whenever Minal asks questions about the vast space, her grandfather **answers** them patiently. She **desires** to become an astronomer when she **grows** up. She **knows** that there **are** many stars, planets, asteroids, comets, moons and man-made satellites in space. She **finds** them fascinating.



A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Minal watches stars with her

(a) grandmother.

☐

(b) cousins.

☐

(c) father.

☐

(d) grandfather.

☐


2. It is useful and helps to see the faraway stars.

(a) Microscope

☐

(b) Telescope

☐

(c) Bioscope

☐

(d) Periscope

☐

B Put a tick (✓) for the true and a cross (X) for the false statements.

1. Minal watched stars with her grandfather every morning.

☐

2. Minal's grandfather had a big telescope.

☐

3. Grandfather wanted Minal to become a doctor.

☐

4. Minal wanted to become an astronomer when she grew up.

☐

C Write the names of any four things that exist in space.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Pronouns

Pronouns, as you know, are words that are used in the place of nouns.

Examples: 1. Mrs Monika Singh is our new neighbour.

2. She has shifted to our colony only last week.

3. The word 'She' has been used in place of Mrs Monika Singh.

A Read the following conversation between a father and son and fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns.

Father : Why are you so late from school today?

Son : Sorry Dad, _____ missed the school bus after the school.

Father : Good Heavens, why did _____ miss the school bus?

Son : _____ had an extra class in English after school was over.

Father : Why did _____ teacher take the extra class?

Son : _____ is leaving for Mumbai for one week for _____ personal work tomorrow. So _____ will not be available for the whole week. This is why _____ decided to give an extra class today.

Father : Good! But in that case, _____ should have told me on the phone about that. _____ Mom was extremely worried about _____. In future, if _____ have such a situation, _____ must always inform _____ so that _____ mom can pick _____ up from the school.

Son : OK Dad, and sorry for today's lapse.

B Fill in the blanks with appropriate personal and possessive pronouns to complete the following sentences.

1. Your father has given _____ the same colour school bag as _____ have.
2. Then how would _____ know which bag is _____ and which one is _____?
3. _____ is very simple. The bag kept close to _____ is _____ and the bag kept close to _____ is yours.

C Complete the following paragraph using appropriate pronouns.

Like other schools, _____ school also celebrates India's Independence Day on 15 August, every year with great enthusiasm. On this day, _____ school Principal first hoists the National Flag, followed by his address to the children, the parents and other invitees. On this festive day, the government also organises a public



function at the Red Fort of Delhi. The function starts with the Prime Minister's speech on the Government's vision about the country's progress in different aspects of life. As a part of _____ celebration, various functions are organised all over the country and tributes are paid to the martyrs and freedom fighters of India.

D Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate personal pronouns and complete the story.

Rani Lakshmi Bai was the Queen of Jhansi. _____ was a great patriot. One morning, the representative of the Queen of England came and told _____ that _____ was not allowed to adopt a child under the new policy of the Queen of England and Jhansi would be governed by the Queen of England. _____ not only tore the written message of the Queen but _____ also declared an open war against the British Queen. At this, _____ was tried to be imprisoned by the British troops, but _____ did not succeed in arresting _____ because she died at Gwalior. _____ shall never forget the courage and bravery of this great patriot of India. We salute _____ for the great sacrifice she made for the independence of Jhansi.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Read the given clues and write suitable letters in the boxes to form meaningful words.

- hit heavily with the fist
- one who is fearless

T		U		P
	R		V	

3. something that is odd

S		R		N	G	
---	--	---	--	---	---	--

4. one who is a friend

C			P		N		O	N
---	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	---

B Add prefixes 'im' or 'in' and form new words which are the opposites of the original words provided. The first one has been done for you.

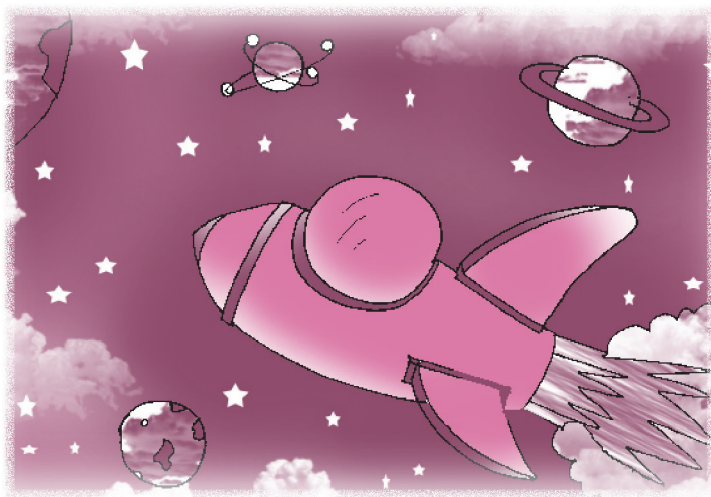
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. secure | <u>insecure</u> | 2. sensitive | <u> </u> |
| 3. correct | <u> </u> | 4. pure | <u> </u> |
| 5. finite | <u> </u> | 6. possible | <u> </u> |
| 7. practical | <u> </u> | 8. sane | <u> </u> |
| 9. polite | <u> </u> | 10. capable | <u> </u> |
| 11. dependent | <u> </u> | 12. direct | <u> </u> |
| 13. pulse | <u> </u> | 14. balanced | <u> </u> |

SECTION D

Writing

A Write the names of any four planets that you know.

1.
2.
3.
4.



B Write two lines about the given picture.

C Imagine you will travel in a spaceship soon. Write a few sentences about it in the form of a letter to your friend. You may use the clues in the simple future tense and add your own ideas.

will travel in – will see the stars – will watch the planets –
will not get too close to the sun – will carry with me –
will be in the space for

You may begin by writing:

_____ (sender's address)

_____ (Date)

My dear _____

I will travel in space very soon. I am _____

I will _____

Do reply soon. I _____

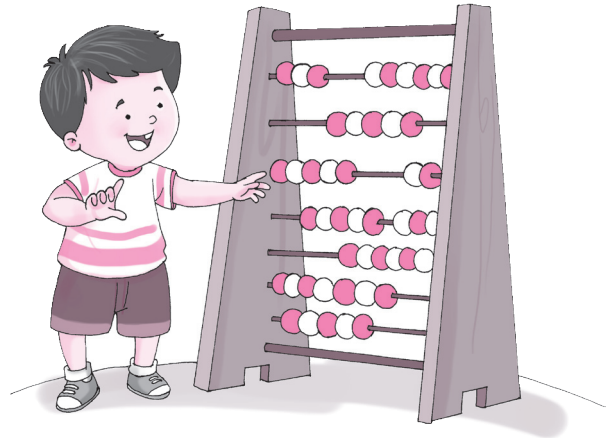
Your _____

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The early calculating instrument called 'abacus' is used even now in pre-school. An abacus consists of a wooden frame which supports wires or rods on which beads slide from side to side. It was developed in Mesopotamia from a flat, sand-covered stone counting board on which pebbles were moved for the purpose of counting.



The abacus is very useful. It has a big advantage over counting on the fingers of the hand because it can be used to record very large numbers very accurately. The abacus was in use long before the adoption of the Hindu-Arabic numeral system. It can be adopted to any numeral base.

The easiest type of abacus to understand is the modern western version which uses a base of ten. Each wire in it carries ten beads and represents a decadal unit, i.e., one, ten, 100, 1000 and so on.

After a calculation, the whole abacus can also be reset for further calculations.



‘Abaci’ were widely used throughout the world in ancient times. They are still important as a teaching aid in pre-school. The movement of the beads helps children to understand the groupings of ten that are the foundation of the present number system which we use.

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The abacus was developed in _____.
2. The abacus was in use long before the adoption of the _____ numeral system.
3. The abacus developed in Mesopotamia had a _____, _____ stone _____ board on which _____ were moved.

B Give short answers to the following questions.

1. What does an abacus consist of?

2. What is the advantage of using an abacus rather than counting on the fingers of the hand?

3. How are ‘abaci’ useful as a teaching aid in pre-school?

C Make sentences with the following words.

1. useful _____

2. world _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Tenses

Simple Present Tense

We have already read that various forms of 'be' verb are 'is', 'am', 'are' in the simple present tense. We know that 'has' and 'have' are used to show possession. A few more examples are given below.

1. World Environment Day is celebrated on 5 June.
2. We are in a garden right now.
3. She has planted a tree.
4. I am fond of gardening.
5. We have some extra seeds for sale.
6. Trees are very useful to us.

We use the simple present tense:

- ✧ to refer to an action without indicating its time. e.g., 'I sing a song.'
- ✧ to express a habitual action, e.g., 'I read a story before going to bed at night.'
- ✧ to express general truths, e.g., 'All the devoted singers rehearse well.'

A Complete the following conversation. Fill in the blanks with the verbs from the box in the simple present tense.

am are like play love have interest read am

Samar : I _____ games in the P.T. period.

Rakhi : I _____ not a sports lover. I _____ to read books whenever I _____ free.

Samar : Football and cricket _____ my favourite games.

Rakhi : Well, I _____ a good collection of books in my house. But sports do not _____ me.

Samar : I _____ to read books and I must _____ every day.

B Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with appropriate verbs in the simple present tense.

Ravi and Sonam _____ comfortably in their seats. They _____ candies and a packet of popcorn in their hands. They _____ when a batsman hits a sixer. They _____ the Delhi team to win the match.

C Tick (✓) the correct verbs to complete the following sentences.

1. Cows is/are grass-eating animals.
2. My family are/is fond of green vegetables.
3. She is/are a plant lover.
4. He is/are a good gardener.
5. I am/is not in a mood to watch the match on TV.
6. You has/have a banner in your hand.
7. They are/is very fond of flowers.

Present Progressive Tense

We know that we use the **present progressive** or **continuous tense** to indicate that an action is going on at the time of speaking.

Example: Mother is watching a nature show on TV.

We use is/am/are + action word + -ing, while expressing an action in the present continuous tense.

Here are some examples:

1. The teacher is leading us to the forest.
2. You are holding the wrong book in your hand.
3. I am planting a sapling.

We may have to change the words sometimes when we add '-ing', e.g., wave + ing = waving, run + ing = running.

D Fill in the blanks with the present progressive (continuous) tense form of the verbs given in brackets and complete the following sentences.

1. Nimi _____ the medicine to grandfather. (give)
2. The children _____ posters on environment pollution. (make)
3. We _____ to Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary tomorrow. (go)
4. The woodcutters _____ the trees. (cut)

E State whether the underlined verbs are in the simple present tense or present continuous tense.

1. People often watch cricket matches on TV. _____
2. The fielder is running after the ball. _____
3. The people are rushing to the cafeteria. _____
4. Muttiah Muralitharan bowls very well. _____
5. The Earth moves around the sun. _____
6. The girl is dancing on the street. _____
7. He goes for a walk every morning. _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Match the words that go together.

Column A

1. brave
2. beautiful
3. crunchy
4. delicious
5. playful
6. green

Column B

- (a) lady
- (b) pizza
- (c) child
- (d) soldier
- (e) chips
- (f) trees



B Join suitable words in the two columns and make meaningful phrases.

Column A

1. an army of
2. a band of
3. a swarm of
4. a fleet of
5. a herd of
6. a school of
7. a pack of
8. a troop of
9. a pride of
10. a flock of

Column B

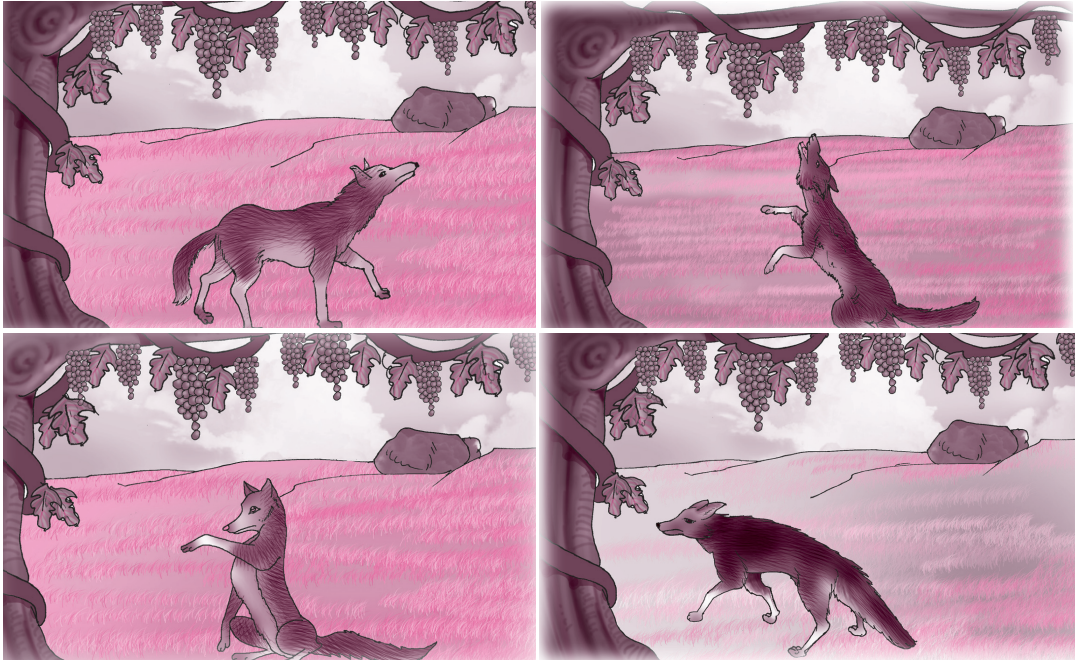
- (a) musicians
- (b) wolves
- (c) fish
- (d) soldiers
- (e) monkeys
- (f) ships
- (g) bees
- (h) cattle
- (i) birds
- (j) lions



SECTION D

Writing

A Look at the pictures given below and use the word clues to write a short story titled 'The Fox and the Grapes'.



a hungry fox – looking for food – got tired – saw a vine of grapes hanging from a high branch – mouth started watering – jumped up – again and again – could not reach the grapes – upset – went away – 'The grapes are sour'.



SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the following poem.

The Cow

The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart
She gives me cream with all her **might**,
To eat with **apple** tart.

She wanders **lowing** here and there,
And yet she cannot stay,
All in the **pleasant** open air,
The pleasant light of day;

And blown by the winds that pass
And wet with all the **showers**,
She walks among the **meadow** grass
And eats the meadow flowers.

—Robert Louis Stevenson



New Words☆☆☆

might: strength; **apple tart:** a small open pie filled with apple slices and sugar; **lowing:** the ordinary vocal sounds made by cattle; **pleasant:** enjoyable, nice; **showers:** rain; **meadow:** grassland

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The poet described the cow as being
(a) weak. ☐ (b) friendly. ☐
(c) unfriendly. ☐ (d) restless. ☐
2. The poet enjoyed eating cream with
(a) cake. ☐ (b) cookies. ☐
(c) fruits. ☐ (d) apple tart. ☐

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Describe the appearance of the cow.

2. According to the first stanza, what does the cow give to the poet?

3. What are the two things that the poet finds pleasant?

4. Where does the cow move around?

5. What does the cow love to eat?

C The following words have been taken from the poem. Write words that rhyme (sound the same) with each of the given words.

1. all _____
2. cream _____

3. day _____
4. heart _____
5. wind _____

D Given below are some words from the poem. Match them with their antonyms (opposites).

Words

1. gives
2. love
3. wet
4. light
5. friendly
6. pleasant

Antonyms

- (a) hate
- (b) takes
- (c) darkness
- (d) dry
- (e) unpleasant
- (f) unfriendly

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Simple Past Tense

We have already read that we use the simple past tense to express an action that took place in the past or about past habits. We, generally, use words like 'yesterday', 'last week', 'last month', 'a year ago', etc., to refer to such actions.

- Examples:**
1. I **watched** a cricket match yesterday.
 2. They **went** to the zoo last evening.
 3. My father **read** a novel whenever he found time, but now he does not.

We have also read that 'was' and 'were' are the



past tense forms of the 'be' verb (is and are). We use them to refer to the status of a person or thing in the past.

A Tick (✓) the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. Binny was/were a naughty boy.
2. You were/was not present at the party.
3. All the animals help/helped Binny.
4. All animals was/were kind to Binny.

Verbs are often used in the past tense form by adding '-d' or '-ed'.

Some verbs change completely in the past tense form, e.g., 'buy'-'bought'.

Examples: Present form of Verbs Past form of Verbs

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. love | loved |
| 2. share | shared |
| 3. play | played |
| 4. laugh | laughed |

Some verbs do not change when used in the simple past tense.

Examples: Present form of Verbs Past form of Verbs

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. hit | hit |
| 2. put | put |
| 3. hurt | hurt |
| 4. shut | shut |
| 5. cut | cut |
| 6. spread | spread |

B Fill in the blanks with the past tense forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. The animals _____ (gather) for the party.
2. The animals _____ (dance) together.

3. They _____ (make) a cake for the party.
4. Binny _____ (cry) at his friend's death.

C Fill in the blanks with the past tense form of verbs given in the brackets and complete the following sentences.

1. The lion _____ meeting of the animals. (preside)
2. The animals _____ to their homes after the party. (return)
3. Binny _____ the animals for finding the keys. (thank)
4. The government _____ a zoo in our town last year. (build)

D Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks with the verbs in the simple past tense.

1. The jungle _____ different kinds of animals. (have, had)
2. The animals _____ happy. (was, were)
3. I _____ keys but I cannot find them now. (have, had)
4. It _____ Mother's Day yesterday. (is, was)
5. The sun _____ brightly when the party was being held.
(shines, shone)

E Read the groups of words given in columns A and B. Match them to frame complete sentences and write them in your notebook.

Column A

1. Binny threw
2. Binny was
3. The squirrel searched
4. The animals forgave

Column B

- (a) for the key in the grass.
- (b) Binny.
- (c) scared of animals.
- (d) stones at everyone.

F Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The elephant _____ fresh water in his trunk. (bring)
2. Animals _____ the problem of Binny. (understand)

3. The DJ _____ songs at the party. (sing)
4. Binny _____ (trouble) the animals.

G Use the following verbs in the simple past tense to frame sentences of your own and write them in your notebook.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. flow | 2. invent |
| 3. soar | 4. take |

H Give the simple past tense form of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. ring | _____ | 2. bring | _____ |
| 3. keep | _____ | 4. teach | _____ |
| 5. win | _____ | 6. forget | _____ |
| 7. speak | _____ | 8. throw | _____ |

Past Progressive Tense

You have learnt earlier that the **past progressive (continuous) tense** is used to express actions that were going on at a particular time in the past.

Examples: 1. The animals **were enjoying**.

2. The monkey was **plucking mangoes** from the tree.

The highlighted verbs are in the past continuous (progressive) tense. You will note that we write was/were + verb + -ing, when we use verbs in the past continuous (progressive) tense.

I Read the following paragraph and pick out verbs in the past progressive tense only and write them in your notebook.

The animals were celebrating World Animal Day. Some were dancing and some were singing. They were very happy. They were enjoying the party. Meanwhile, Binny was crying. He was searching for the keys of his house.

J Write the verbs given in the brackets in the past progressive tense and complete the following sentences.

1. I _____ (plan) to go to Goa by flight but had to change my mind because of illness.
2. Arti _____ (travel) by plane when she met an old friend on the flight.
3. When the pilot made the announcement, the passengers _____ (have) lunch.
4. When the plane _____ (run) on the runway, the pilot suddenly noticed a vehicle right in front.
5. Divya's grandmother was scared because she _____ (travel) by plane for the first time.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

Kangaroo Words

A kangaroo word is a word that contains letters of another smaller word that have the same meaning. Just as a kangaroo carries its young one (joey) in the body pouch, these kangaroo words also contain the joey words.

- Examples:**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. action → act | 2. arouse → rouse |
| 3. blossom → bloom | 4. capable → able |

A Given below are some kangaroo words, write the joey words.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. children: _____ | 2. chicken: _____ |
| 3. cooled: _____ | 4. decoration: _____ |
| 5. enjoyment: _____ | 6. history: _____ |

B Frame sentences with any four kangaroo words given above in your notebook. One has been done for you as an example.

Children – My mother wanted to meet all the children of my class.

SECTION D

Writing

A Complete the following story by filling the blanks with the past progressive tense form of the verbs given in the brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Manoj was fond of flying paper planes and kites. He was running (run) down the hill with a paper plane when he saw his mother working in the fields. He ran to her. She _____ (cut) the crop. His father _____ (cycle) down the road and he _____ (hold) a colourful kite when Manoj saw him. He had bought it at the village fair. They all sat down together and ate some boiled corn. While they _____ (eat), an

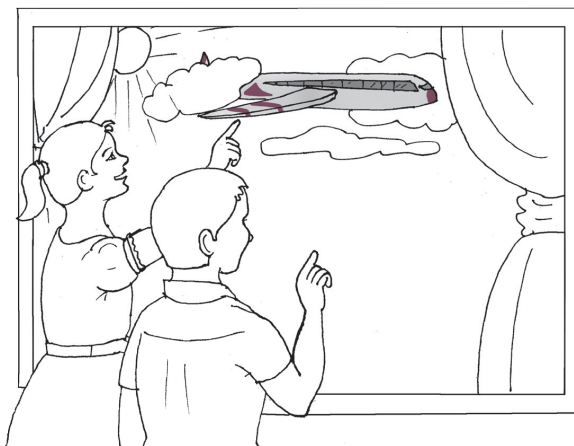


aeroplane flew over the fields. It _____ (fly) very low and Manoj could see its wings clearly. He wondered how such aeroplanes could fly in the air. He had seen the pictures of the Wright brothers in his class and _____ (think) about their invention when his father told him to help harvest the crop. He got down to work. The next day his teacher told him that he was selected for a kite-flying competition, to be held in the city. If he stood first in the competition he would travel by a plane to Delhi and receive a cash prize. Manoj felt very happy. He stood a good chance.

Drawing and Speaking Activity

B Colour the picture and write the names of the things you can see in the picture.

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



C Imagine you were also travelling in the plane shown above. Describe all that you saw. You may use the given clues and add your own points.

sun was shining – the aeroplane was flying – big clouds in the sky – was excited

Write five connected sentences about it.



Rashi, while preparing buttermilk for her friends, got confused. Number the following steps correctly to help her do so. Rewrite the steps in the proper sequence.

1. Add some chilled water to the curd.
2. Pour it in a tall glass and serve chilled.
3. Take some salt and cumin seed powder and add to the mixture.
4. Take some curd in a container with a tight lid.
5. Close the lid tightly.
6. Now add some crushed ice to it.
7. Shake the container well.

7

A Role Model—
Dr APJ Abdul Kalam

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

We are all aware about the greatness of the scientist, leader and the ex-president APJ Abdul Kalam. He also wrote many books which tell us about his journey, our country India and fill us with hope for a bright future of our country and its people. Some of his very popular books are *Wings of Fire*, *Ignited Minds: Unleashing the Power Within India*, *Turning Point: A Journey Through Challenges*, *India 2020: A Vision for the New Millennium* and so on.

'Wings of Fire' is the autobiography of Dr APJ Abdul Kalam. He has given details about his simple and humble early life and how he rose to become the President of India. This book inspires us to put in our best efforts to achieve what we dream of achieving. It also tells us about his struggles and the difficulties he faced on his journey to become the 'Missile Man of India'.

'Ignited Minds' is also written by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam. He tells us about the



hurdles that prevent India from reaching the top of the world though it has hardworking people and extraordinary talent. He also gives details of the visionaries and very skilled people he met at different points of his life. He also discusses social and political reforms needed and also motivates the young people to work towards making India better. He also wrote many other books which teach us good things and express his thoughts and ideas.

A Tick (✓) the correct option and fill in the blanks where ever required.

1. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam was the _____ of India.
(a) Prime Minister. ☐ (b) Home Minister. ☐
(c) Chief Justice. ☐ (d) President. ☐
2. Wings of Fire is _____ Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.
(a) a collection of poems by ☐ (b) a collection of stories by ☐
(c) the autobiography of ☐ (d) a collection of paintings by ☐

B Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Mention any two books written by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam.

2. Who was called the 'Missile Man of India'?

3. What are the important things discussed in the 'Wings of Fire'?
(Mention any two.)

4. What does APJ Abdul Kalam tell us in his book titled 'Ignited Minds'?
(Mention any one)

C Give the antonyms of:

1. rose: _____
2. new: _____
3. hardworking: _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Simple Future Tense

We use verbs in the simple future tense to refer to the actions that will take place in the future and even those that we cannot control.

Examples: 1. I **will go** to the market in the evening.
2. My parents **will celebrate** their 25th marriage anniversary next week.

A Fill in the blanks with the short forms of 'I will' (I'll), 'he/she will' (he'll, she'll) or 'you will' (you'll).

Rohan lives in Delhi. _____ visit his friend Mohan in Mumbai next week. _____ travel by aeroplane and reach Mumbai in the evening. From the airport, _____ take a taxi and reach his friend's home. _____ carry gifts for Mohan and his sister Reema. _____ feel happy on seeing the gifts. Reema will come along Rohan. _____ come to Delhi for a few days.

B Complete the following sentences with the simple future tense form of the words given in the box.

make visit see teach

1. The teacher _____ us about the cleanliness of our surroundings.

2. The children _____ charts to create awareness about our surroundings.
3. We _____ the beach next week.
4. We _____ whether it is clean or not.

Use of 'going to' form

You have already read that the 'going to' form is used when:

- ✧ One has decided to do something before one talks about it.
Example: I **am going to** teach underprivileged children to read and write.
- ✧ One has decided to do something and made preparations for it.
Example: I **am going to** Kerala with my family next week and have booked the tickets, too.
- ✧ There is a strong indication that something is likely to happen.
Example: The river water **is going to** flood the town because the river is flowing much above the danger mark.
- ✧ We refer to an action that is just about to take place.
Example: The spaceship **is going to** take off in three seconds.



C Fill in the blanks with 'is'/'am'/'are' and 'going to' with the verbs given in the box.

become vote hold start

1. I _____ a Cleanliness Club in our colony.
2. Who _____ the President of the Club?
3. We _____ the elections for President of the Club.
4. All the people _____ in this election.



SECTION C

Vocabulary

A suffix is a letter or group of letters that is added at the end of a word.

We use ‘-able’, ‘-ful’ and ‘-less’ as **suffixes**. When we add them to the end of words, the meanings of the words change, e.g., respect**able**, joy**ful**, penni**less**.

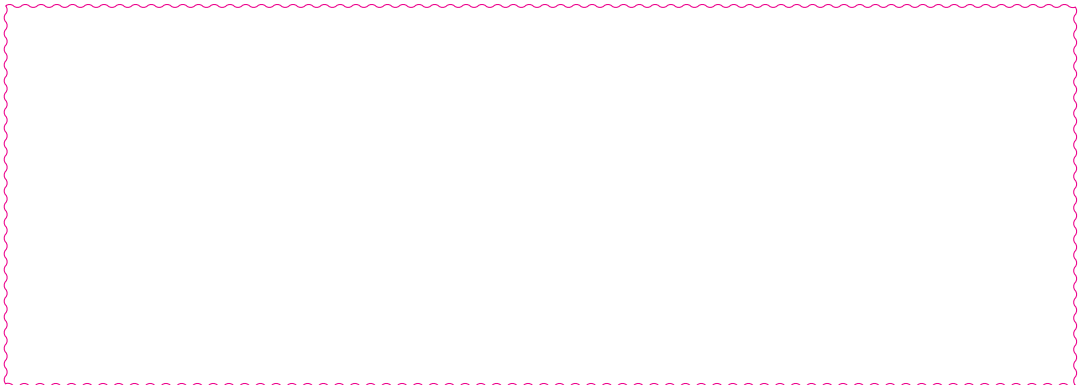
A Add suffixes ‘-able’, ‘-ful’ or ‘-less’ to the following words.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. pain | _____ | 2. pot | _____ |
| 3. port | _____ | 4. clue | _____ |
| 5. taste | _____ | 6. use | _____ |
| 7. hand | _____ | 8. trace | _____ |

SECTION D

Writing

A Paste a picture of the Rashtrapati Bhawan in the space provided, and complete the following sentences by adding your own words.



The President of India lives _____ the President's house. The name of our President is _____. We all pray _____ his long life. _____ is the head of our _____. I will feel very happy if I meet the _____ some day _____ our school function.

B

Imagine you were made the President of your country for only two days. Write five sentences about what you would do for the good of all the children of your country. You may begin by writing:

I will _____

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the given adapted excerpt of Alice in Wonderland and answer the questions that follow. It is an interesting book by Lewis Carroll.

Alice sits on a riverbank on a warm summer day, reading drowsily with her sister when she spots a White Rabbit in a waistcoat running by her.

The White Rabbit pulls out a pocket watch, exclaims that he is getting late and **pops** down a rabbit hole.

Alice follows the White Rabbit down the hole and reaches a great hallway lined with doors. She finds a small door that she opens using a key she finds on a nearby table.

Through the door, she sees a beautiful garden, and Alice begins to cry when she realises that she cannot fit through that door. She finds a bottle marked 'Drink Me' and drinks the contents.

She immediately **shrinks** to the right size to enter the door. But she cannot enter because she left the key on the tabletop which is above her head now.

Alice also discovers a cake marked 'Eat Me' which she eats. It causes her



to grow huge and extremely tall. She is still unable to enter the garden. So, Alice begins to cry and her giant tears form a pool at her feet.

As she cries, Alice shrinks and falls into the pool made of tears. The pool of tears turns into a sea, she moves through the water and meets a mouse. The mouse goes along with Alice to the shore, where many animals stand together on a bank. After a 'Caucus Race', Alice scares the animals away with the tales of her cat called Dirah. She finds herself alone again.

New Words☆☆☆☆

pops: to go somewhere quickly; **shrinks:** to become smaller

A Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The White Rabbit was wearing a _____ and had a _____.
2. Alice followed White Rabbit down the _____.
3. Alice drank the contents of the bottle on which was written _____.
4. Alice fell into the pool made of _____ which turned into a _____.

B Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Alice reach after she fell down the rabbit hole?

2. What could Alice see through the door of the hallway?

3. What happened after Alice drank the contents of the bottle?

4. Describe the changes in Alice after she ate the cake.

C Based on your reading of the story, make sentences with the following words.

1. scare : _____

2. garden : _____

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Articles

You already know that 'a', 'an' and 'the' are **articles**. We use them before nouns.

'A' and 'an' are **indefinite articles**.

'The' is a **definite article**.

A. Indefinite Articles

- ✧ We use 'an' before a singular countable noun that begins with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o and u), e.g., 'an owl', 'an ostrich'.
- ✧ We also use 'an' when a word begins with a vowel sound though it has a consonant right at the beginning, e.g., 'an honest boy'. Here 'h' is silent and the word begins with a vowel sound. Another example is, 'He is an M.A.'
- ✧ We use 'a' before a singular countable noun that begins with a consonant sound, e.g., 'a house', 'a teacher'.

B. Definite Article

'The' is called the **definite article**. We use 'the' for persons or objects that are unique, for persons or things we are familiar with or we have already spoken about.

- Examples:**
1. **The** sun is shining in **the** sky.
 2. **The** postman who delivers our letters is on leave.
 3. **The** doctor I told you about is very good.
 4. I met an old man at **the** bus stop. **The** man was waiting to go to Agra.

We can use 'the' before singular as well as plural nouns.

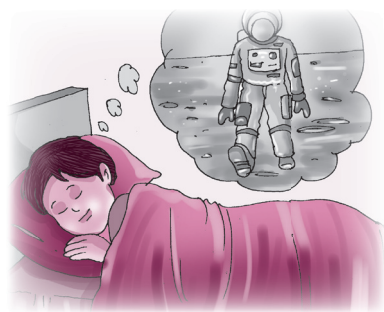
A Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the' and complete the following sentences.

1. I eat _____ apple every day to keep _____ doctor away.
2. Jasbinder bought _____ ice cream and ate it.
3. Piyush drinks milk twice _____ day.
4. I saw _____ eggs in the sparrow's nest on the mango tree.
5. Deepak reached _____ school _____ hour after the assembly was over.



B Complete the following story by adding suitable articles where needed.

_____ little boy had _____ dream. He saw that he had reached _____ moon. He met _____ fairy there. She said that her name was Moon Fairy and she loved all _____ children of _____ world. She visited _____ earth on every full moon night and blessed _____ children while they were fast asleep. She gave _____ little boy _____ umbrella that had magical qualities. He could fly to _____ moon with the help of _____ umbrella whenever he wanted to. _____ boy was very happy and thanked her.

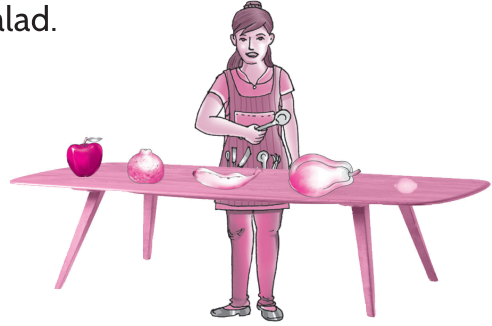


C

Look at the picture and help Heena make a list of all the ingredients for making fruit salad. Add suitable articles to complete the list.

Here's a list of fruits needed for fruit salad.

1. _____ apple
2. _____ orange
3. _____ banana
4. _____ papaya
5. _____ lemon



Nidhi will peel, cut and chop all – fruits with – knife and mix them together. She will add – juice of a lemon and sprinkle some salt. She will serve it to her friends.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A

Pick the odd one out from each group of words.

1. (a) car (b) bus
(c) autorickshaw (d) helicopter
2. (a) Sunday (b) Wednesday
(c) Saturday (d) December

B

Match the following words with their synonyms (words with similar meanings).

Words

1. false
2. exchange
3. minimum
4. beautiful

Synonyms

- (a) barter
- (b) lowest
- (c) lovely
- (d) untrue

SECTION D

Writing

A Imagine you went to a flower shop to buy a bouquet. Complete the following dialogues between you and the florist.

Florist : Hello. How can I help you?

Me : Well, I need a big bouquet of _____. Do you have fresh _____?

Florist : Sure. Here they are.

Me : What is the _____ of each stick of this flower?

Florist : It costs ₹ _____.

Me : Please make a nice bouquet with _____ of these flowers.

Florist : I'll do that. Just give me _____ minutes. (After a few minutes) Here is your bouquet.

Me : It's lovely! How much should _____ pay _____?

Florist : ₹ _____.

Me : Please take this money.

Florist : Thank you. Do come _____.

Me : I will. Thanks.

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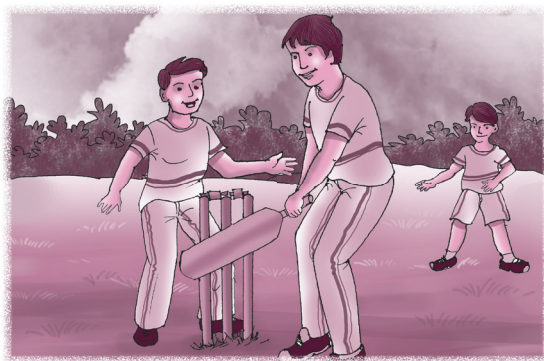
An Exciting Cricket Match

SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆

Read the following story carefully.

Amit was a good cricketer. He played with his friends every day. He practised for hours together every evening. His Principal said to him one day, "Amit, why don't you join our school cricket team? You play well." He joined the school team as per the Principal's suggestion, and worked hard. The school team won many matches. It became the best cricket team in the state.



Amit continued with his hard work. After a year he found himself in the Indian cricket team because of his excellent performance on the cricket field. He won many awards and soon became a cricket star. One day, he said in an interview, "I enjoy the game. I play cricket with complete dedication. This is the secret of my success."

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Amit's favourite game was

(a) cricket.

☐

(b) football.

☐

(c) chess.

☐

(d) hockey.

☐

2. After the Principal spoke to Amit, he joined the

(a) school cricket team.

☐

(b) Indian cricket team.

☐

(c) state hockey team.

☐

(d) school football team.

☐

B Fill in the blanks with suitable words and complete the sentences.

1. Amit played cricket for hours _____.

2. Amit's school cricket team won many _____.

3. Amit was later selected for the _____ cricket team due to his excellent performance.

C Match the following words with their antonyms.

Words

1. good
2. friends
3. won
4. hard

Antonyms

- (a) enemies
- (b) soft
- (c) bad
- (d) lost

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Prepositions

Prepositions, as you know are words like **in, into, on, at, to, of, under, over, between, near, behind**, etc.

A **preposition** is used before a noun or pronoun and shows its relation with some other word used in the sentence. It expresses the relationship of that noun or pronoun in terms of place, time, movement or direction.

A Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. They showed their tickets at the gate and went in.



2. The fielder went under the ball to catch it.
3. The match was between India and Australia.
4. Suresh Raina could not stay on the pitch for long.
5. The ball went out of the stadium.
6. The last over was given to Mitchell Johnson.

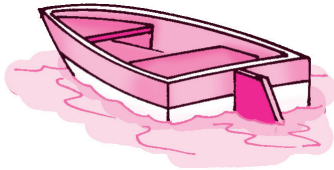
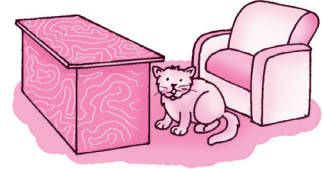


B Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. They reached the stadium at 4 o'clock _____ the evening.
2. The spectators were sitting _____ their seats.
3. Ravi and Krishnan had never been _____ a stadium before to watch a cricket match.
4. Australia were all out _____ 190 runs.
5. The game was _____ the peak of excitement.

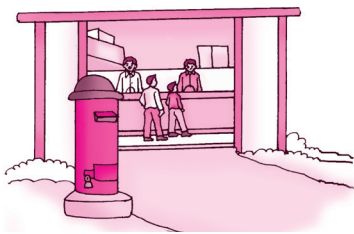
C Fill in the blanks with the help of the pictures. Choose the prepositions from the brackets.

1. The cat is sitting _____ the sofa and the table. (across / between)



2. The boat is sailing _____ the river. (near / down)

3. The eggs are _____ the nest. (behind / in)



4. Mohit is _____ the post office. (over / in)

5. A monkey is standing _____ the door. (on / near)



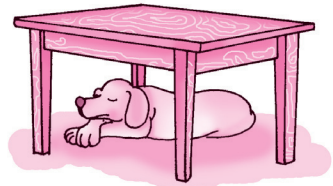
6. The colour _____ my dress is blue. (beside / of)



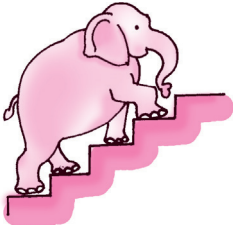
7. The thief is jumping _____ the wall. (between / over)



8. Priyanka is sitting _____ the left of Manish. (over / to)



9. My dog is sleeping _____ the table. (under / on)



10. The elephant is going _____ the stairs. (down / up)

D Fill in the blanks using in, on, from, to, at, round, across. You are allowed to use a particular preposition more than once, if needed.

1. Small boys and girls were sitting _____ the branches of the tree.
2. The gardener was taking a _____ of the whole garden.
3. The owner of the garden arrived _____ 11 a.m.
4. Take a left turn and move straight _____ the clock tower _____ the city bus stop.
5. Our lunch time starts _____ 12.30 _____ 1 o' clock.
6. The guests are sitting _____ the drawing room.



E Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph using appropriate prepositions.

Amir rarely goes out _____ Sundays and other holidays. He likes to spend his whole day _____ his parents. Sometimes he goes _____ meet his grandparents _____ their farmhouse. But he always returns _____ the sun sets. When he goes _____ them, he never forgets to take some gifts _____ them.

Conjunctions

We use conjunctions to join two words, two groups of words and two sentences. Some conjunctions are 'and', 'but', 'or', 'so' and 'because'.

Examples: 1. Rita **and** Ruchi study in New Blossoms Public School.

2. A ship is big **but** a boat is small.
3. I will have a piece of chocolate cake **or** pineapple cake.
4. Mohini was in a hurry **so** she forgot her ID card at home.
5. Seema will not play football **because** she has injured her leg.



More About Conjunctions

You have already read that we use the following conjunctions for different purposes.

In order to join two words, groups of words and sentences we use:

1. 'and' when they show similar things or ideas.
2. 'but' when they show two things or ideas of opposite nature.
3. 'or' when we indicate a choice between two things.
4. 'so' when we show the result of some cause.
5. 'because' to state a reason for some action.

F Fill in the blanks with 'and', 'but' or 'so' and complete the following passage.

Sabina had two pet dogs called Jini _____ Johny. Jini was friendly _____ Johny wasn't. They enjoyed playing in the park _____ Sabina took them there every evening. She took balls _____ rings for the pets to play with. Both the dogs were playful _____ they enjoyed running around and fetching the balls _____ rings when she threw them up in the air.

G Add the groups of words in columns A and B with the help of the given conjunctions in the box and rewrite the sentences in the space provided.

Column A

1. Mother baked a cake
2. We visited the Taj Mahal
3. I took medicines
4. Sumera will drink chilled orange juice

or
because
and
but

Column B

- (a) not the Agra Fort last week.
- (b) I had fever.
- (c) some cookies.
- (d) some lemonade.

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

H Join the following sentences with conjunctions given in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Meena went to the stationery shop. She bought a pencil box. (and)

Meena went to the stationery shop, and she bought a pencil box.



2. Mother drank a cup of tea. She had a bad cold. (because)

3. Dipti went to the teacher. She gave her a rose. (and)

4. I remembered my friend's address. I forgot her telephone number. (but)

5. She will write with a blue pen. She will write with a pencil. (or)

6. Radhika was about to miss her school bus. She left in a hurry. (so)

I Put tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the incorrect conjunctions, then rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. I wrote a letter and posted it.

2. Our teacher is very caring but loving.

3. We will not go to the park so it is not the time to play.

4. I will go to the market by rickshaw or scooter.

J Look at the given picture and use appropriate conjunctions to describe it.

Minal _____ Suhani are playing
on the see-saw. Nina is sitting on
the grass with her pet. The pet is
sitting _____ it is tired. Satbir
_____ Zaheera are good friends
_____ they are playing in the



sandpit. Vijaya has just come to the park. She will play on the swing _____ on the see-saw.

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Add suitable letters to fill up the blanks and complete the following words.

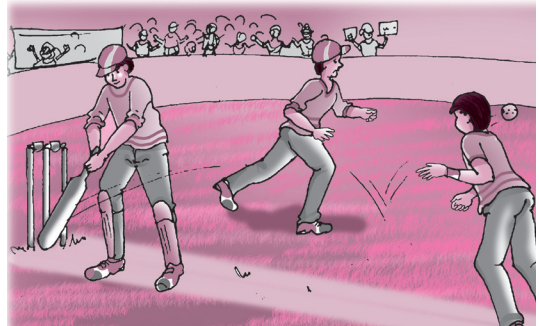
1. p _ _ n
2. p _ n
3. r _ _ m
4. ch _ n
5. m _ _ n
6. ch _ _ n
7. bill _ _ n
8. f _ n

SECTION D

Writing

A Look at the given picture. Now, write five appropriate interrogative sentences, keeping in mind the activities going on in the picture.

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



SECTION A

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

Read the following passage carefully.

The Agra Fort, built by Akbar, has many palaces in it. The Jahangir Mahal is a beautiful palace inside it. The palace was mainly used by royal women and by the Rajput wives of Akbar to relax. The walls and **gateways** of this palace have carvings of animals and flowers. They are mainly in the Rajasthani style. The **verandahs** on the eastern side are facing the river Yamuna.



They have beautiful pillars that are decorated with gold and gems. The Sheesh Mahal and Khas Mahal are other palaces made of marble in the Agra Fort and are facing each other. The Khas Mahal faces the Angoori Bagh (grape garden) and the Sheesh Mahal faces the river. It is decorated with glass pieces and has a big fountain at the centre.

Reading Comprehension☆☆☆☆

gateway: an opening in a wall that can be closed by a gate; **verandah:** a balcony or porch, usually roofed and often partly enclosed

A Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The Agra Fort was built by
(a) Jahangir. ☐ (b) Akbar. ☐
- The Jahangir Mahal was used by the soldiers of Akbar's army to relax.
(a) True ☐ (b) False ☐
- The carvings in the Jahangir Mahal are mainly in the
(a) modern style. ☐ (b) Rajasthani style. ☐
- The Sheesh Mahal and the Khas Mahal are outside the Agra Fort.
(a) Yes ☐
(b) No ☐

B Answer the following questions in brief.

- What are shown in the carvings on the walls and gateways of Jahangir Mahal?

- Name the river that flows near the Agra Fort.

- Name the palaces in the Agra Fort that face each other.

- What are the Sheesh Mahal and Khas Mahal made of?

- What do you think is special about the Sheesh Mahal?

SECTION B

Grammar Spotlight

Adverbs

A Read the following sentences and identify the adverbs used therein.

- Mrs. Verma is our new English teacher. She always speaks politely.



2. Her sister who is our classmate also speaks smilingly.
3. Our school principal is very wise. She deals all the school problems wisely.
4. Our uncle is settled in England. However, she visits India yearly.
5. My mother is very time - conscious. She does all her work punctually.
6. Her son was lost in the fair. She looked for him everywhere.
7. Return all your library books by tomorrow.
8. I am busy right now.

B Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and name their kinds.

1. His grandfather walks slowly. _____
2. Whenever you speak, speak politely and respectfully. _____
3. Meet all kinds of challenges in life smilingly and courageously. _____
4. Please sit here and keep your bag there. _____
5. Recently he has shifted to our neighbourhood. _____
6. Go upstairs and study. _____
7. She is a very good speaker. She speaks confidently. _____
8. She is a good singer. She sings sweetly. _____
9. His brother is highly intelligent. He solves all mathematical problems quickly. _____
10. She is very courageous. She answered all questions courageously. _____

C Fill in the blanks with the suitable 'adverbs of place' from the brackets.

1. Mrs Iyer left her necklace _____ and cannot find it.
(somewhere / away)
2. The Iyers have looked _____ for the missing necklace.
(everywhere / somewhere)

3. Reeta peeped _____ to see who had rung the bell. (out / upstairs)
4. Asma fell and hurt herself when she ran _____ to meet her friends. (downstairs / within)
5. Radha went to her grandmother's house yesterday and left her bag _____ (there / away)
6. Come _____ quickly! (here / there)
7. Many of Manju's cousins live _____, either in Africa or the Middle East. (abroad / underground)
8. Petroleum is dug out from deep _____. (abroad / underground)
9. The principal has retired and is going _____ tomorrow. (there / away)
10. After the picnic, we happily walked _____. (homewards / abroad)
11. The other children ran to the ice-cream man but Ammu stayed _____ because she had no money. (away / somewhere)
12. We will meet _____ after the match. (downwards / outside)
13. Leena has left her gloves _____ (somewhere / everywhere)
14. It is pouring _____. How will you go to school? (outside / inside)
15. Keep the red box _____ on the table. (there / underground)

D

Fill in the blanks with the suitable 'adverbs of time' from the brackets.

1. Although we do not meet very _____, I am very fond of my cousin. (often / usually)
2. We must leave _____ because we are late. (immediately / already)
3. My grandmother _____ visits us but she _____ remembers our birthdays. (rarely / always)
4. Today is the second day of the test match. It began _____. (yesterday / tomorrow)
5. We _____ heard the news that our holidays will begin on the 15th. (recently / usually)



6. The guests will arrive _____ so let us tidy the rooms.
(soon / already)
7. Some guests came in the morning and others are coming
_____. (rarely / tonight)
8. Good children _____ tell any lies. (late / never)
9. After two years of construction, the new building is _____
ready. (often / finally)
10. We _____ go to sleep at 9 o'clock but during vacations we
are allowed to stay awake longer. (early / usually)
11. We sleep _____ but our parents sleep late. (early / late)
12. I'm free _____. Shall we meet at twelve in the afternoon?
(today / soon)
13. Indrani is not feeling well _____. (rarely / nowadays)
14. Tom will clean the cupboard _____. (tomorrow / recently)

Formation of Adverbs

E

Change the following words into adverbs and write the new words in the given space. Also, write against each of the newly formed word, its kind (whether, it is Adverb of Manner, Time or Place).

1. bold _____
2. careful _____
3. beautiful _____
4. careless _____
5. comfortable _____
6. leisure _____
7. bad _____
8. neat _____
9. religious _____
10. polite _____

SECTION C

Vocabulary

A Complete the following words with the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. thr__n__ | 2. sh__n__ |
| 3. m__r__ | 4. d__v__ |
| 5. gl__v__ | 6. d__w__ |
| 7. pr__v__ | 8. c__ __n |

B Use your dictionary to find out the meaning and pronunciation of each highlighted word in the following sentences. You are permitted to take the help of your teacher in case of any difficulty.

1. The walls were **adorned** with coloured lights.

2. This palace is **magnificent**.

3. My teacher **encourages** me a lot.

4. Think **deeply** and answer my question.

5. This meeting is very **crucial** for us.

SECTION D

Writing

- A** Write seven connected sentences about any place that you visited recently. Use the clues given in the box.

beautiful went there for an hour enjoyed

1. I visited _____
2. I went there with _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

- B** Colour the picture of Birbal. Write two suitable sentences for the picture.

