



पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

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UNIT-1

GoodMorning

Fannie R. Buchanan



A. PICTURE ACTIVITY –

Draw and colour the picture of SUN.



B. SUMMARY

-This beautiful poem written by FANNIE.R. BUCHANAN. Here she writes about the little girl. She says '**good morning**' to the sky, sun, winds, birds, trees, grass and bees. She puts up a question to them, that how they found it was a day and night had gone away. She is awake and ready to play with them.

C. NEW WORDS:

1. Morning
2. Little
3. Winds
4. Creeping
5. Brownie
6. Wide
7. Awake
8. Gone Away

D. Word meanings:

1. **Wakeup:** To get up from sleep
2. **Good Morning:** Wish made in morning
3. **Creeping:** Growing slowly along the ground
4. **Brownie:** of brown colour
5. **Find Out:** Come to know
6. **Wide Awake:** Fully awakened
7. **Gone away:** Finished

E. Answer the following question:

1. Why is the child in the poem happy?
Ans: The child is happy because she can now talk and play with the sky, winds, sun birds, grass and bees.
2. To whom does the child say “Good Morning”?
Ans: The child says “Good morning” to the sky, sun, winds, birds, trees, grass and bees.
3. What does the child want to do?
Ans: The child wants to play with them.
4. What word does the poet use for the grass?
Ans: The poet used the word creeping for the grass.
5. Is the poet awake or asleep?
Ans: The poet is awake.

F. ACTIVITY:

- What you see at day and night time draw it on a chart paper using cotton for clouds, sun , moon, stars.

G. Grammar:

Give Antonyms:

1. Morning X Evening
2. Asleep X Awake
3. Day X Night
4. Now X Then
5. Wide X narrow, limited.

Write the rhyming words of the following:

1. Sun – run
2. Trees – bees
3. Day –away, play.
4. Creeping-weeping
5. Night- right

Make Sentences:

- 1) Good morning- The child wishes good morning to teacher.
- 2) Night- Stars are twinkling in the sky at night.
- 3) Wide-Trees branches spread far and wide.
- 4) Play- I love to play with my little sister.
- 5) Awake-Diya was awake for several hours before falling asleep again.

H. WRITING SKILL:

Write few lines on your best friend:

- My best friend name is Siya.
- She is eight years old.
- We know each other very well because she is my neighbor.
- She is a very true and loving friend.
- She helps me in studies.
- I cannot find a friend like Siya.

UNIT-1

The Magic Garden

Margaret H. Bolton



A. PICTURE ACTIVITY:

Draw the picture of fairy wings and colour it.



B. New Words:

1. Magic
2. Garden
3. Gardeners
4. Playground
5. Sunshine

6. Golden
7. Dreaming
8. Poppies
9. Pansies
10. Dig
11. Thirsty
12. Proudly
13. Asleep
14. Quiet
15. Fairies

C. Word meanings

1. Magic – tricky play
2. Pretty –beautiful
3. Thirsty – want a drink
4. Sunshine -- heat and light from the sun
5. Kind- caring
6. Pretty- beautiful
7. Proudly-boldly
8. Indeed- actually, really
9. Asleep-sleeping
10. Fairies- a small creature with wings and magic powers.

D. Answer the following question:

1. Why did the flowers love the little children?
Ans: The flowers love the little children because they bring watering cans and watered the thirsty roots.
2. Where was the magic garden?
Ans: The magic garden was in a school playground.
3. Name the flowers that grew in the magic garden.
Ans: Sunflowers, roses, marigolds, poppies and pansies.
4. Why did the birds love the children?
Ans: The birds love the children because they are kind and bring bread for them.
5. What sounds could the children hear in the garden?
Ans: The children heard the sounds of fairies dancing and singing sweet songs.

E. Activity

Do it in A-4 sheet.



Make a flower scrap book.

- Collect 5 flowers.
- Put each flower carefully between the pages of an old book.
- Place some heavy books on top of the old book. Leave it for some days.
- Stick the pressed flowers carefully in your scrap book.
- Write the name of each flower.

F. Grammar:

Synonyms:

1. Fell-drop
2. Wall – barrier
3. Happily-joyfully
4. Morning –sunrise
5. Dear- beloved
6. Little-small
7. Hard –solid
8. Hear- listen
9. Talk – speak
10. Next -upcoming

Antonyms:

1. Pretty X ugly
2. High X low
3. Other X only
4. Good X bad
5. Thirsty X quenched
6. Love X hate
7. Tiny X big , huge
8. Smile X cry
9. Sweet X sour
10. Come X go

Make sentences of the following:

1. **Flower** –Flower blooms in spring season.
2. **Garden**-Girls are watering the plants in the garden.
3. **Playground**- Children are playing in the playground.
4. **Dream**- Fairies came in my dream.
5. **Songs**- Children danced and sang sweet songs.

G. WRITING SKILL:

Write few lines on birthday party.



1. A birthday is the most memorable day for all.
2. My name is Siya and I celebrate my birthday on 9 May.
3. My mother bakes a delicious cake for party.
4. She arranged snacks for my friends.
5. My father decorates the whole house with colourful ribbons.
6. I received lot of gifts and best wishes from my friends and relatives.
7. We played a lot of games in party.
8. We also dance on different songs.
9. We also do various activities like –tattoo making, bubble game, musical chair.
10. I always cherish my birthday and I' m thankful to my parents for making this day memorable.

UNIT-2

NINA AND THE BABY SPARROWS

PratibhaNath



A. PICTURE ACTIVITY:

Draw and colour the picture of bird and nest:



B. New Words:

1. Market
2. Bother
3. Problem
4. Dress
5. Upset
6. Remove
7. Wedding
8. Lovely
9. Plump
10. Thrilled
11. Tears
12. Cheeks

13. Bookshelf
14. Feed
15. Perfectly

C. Word Meanings:

1. Wedding—a marriage ceremony
2. Rolled down—to move something down
3. Bother—disturb
4. Bookshelf—a shelf on which books can be stored
5. Nest—a structure that a bird builds
6. Hungry—want to eat
7. Beginning—the first part of something
8. Perfectly—completely good
9. Thrilled—excited

D. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F):

1. Nina's brother was getting married. (F)
2. Nina said 'no' to everything.(T)
3. Nina was sorry for the baby sparrows.(T)
4. Nina's family left the windows open.(T)
5. When Nina returned from the wedding , the sparrows had gone.(F)

E. Answer the following questions

1. Why was there a great joy in Nina's house?

Ans: There was a great joy in Nina's house because her aunt was getting married.

2. What all did Nina's mother ask her to buy?

Ans: Nina's mother asked her to buy new dress and shoes.

3. Why was Nina worried?

Ans: Nina was worried about the sparrow's nest on the bookshelf in her room.

4. What did mother suggest?

Ans: Mother suggested we will open the window and remove all the things from room. We will lock the room outside.

5. What did Nina find when she came back from the wedding?

Ans: When Nina came back from the wedding, she find two little plump of little sparrows flying in the room.

F. ACTIVITY:



- Collect any 5 pictures of birds and paste it on chart paper. Write the sounds of the same they made:

G. Grammar:

Write the opposite of the following:

1. Big X small
2. Long X short
3. Beautiful X ugly
4. Black X white
5. Happy X sad
6. Tall X short
7. Last X first
8. Near X far
9. Inside X outside
10. Open X close
11. Good X bad
12. Fat X thin

Write the synonyms of the following:

1. Upset-sad
2. Little-small
3. Safe-secure
4. Nice-pleasant
5. Remove-separate

H. WRITING SKILL:

- Write a paragraph on your favourite cartoon character:
 - My favourite cartoon character is Rudra. He loves his grandfather very much. Rudra is a kind-hearted and intelligent boy. He is a brave guardian of Sun-city. Varun, Maira and rangeela are his friends. He knows magic and always protects his kingdom from the devil Shakaal. Rudra is extremely hard working and always eager to learn more.

GRAMMAR GEAR

CHAPTER 1:

NOUNS

COLLECTIVE AND ABSTRACT

Noun

- The names of persons, places, animals, or things are nouns.



COMMON NOUNS

- The names of persons, places, animals or things in general.

PROPER NOUNS

- The names of particular persons or places.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

- A collective noun refers to a set of group of persons, animals or things.

NOTE

a/an collective noun + of + plural noun



a team



of



players

A. Identify each picture and write the collective noun for it:



A team of players



a patrol of policemen



A band of musician



a troop of soldiers



a crowd of people



a troupe of dancers



a choir of singers



a class of students



a range of mountains



a flight of airplanes



a crate of bottles



a crop of apples



a fleets of ships



a row of houses



a ream of papers



a galaxy of stars



an army of ants



a pride of lions



a herd of elephants



a litter of puppies



a drove of horses



a school of dolphins



a flock of goats



a troop of monkeys

ABSTRACT NOUNS

- An abstract noun denotes a quality of a person, place or thing. We cannot see, touch , feel, smell or taste, we can only experience them.

For example:

anger	friendship	love	timidity	boldness
goodness	patience	victory	hatred	honesty



B. Underline the abstract noun in each list:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. apples | chocolate | burger | <u>hunger</u> |
| 2. face | hands | <u>anger</u> | fist |
| 3. water | <u>thirst</u> | juice | milkshake |
| 4. <u>happiness</u> | shirts | trousers | shoes |
| 5. eyes | tears | cheek | <u>sadness</u> |

C. Circle the abstract noun in each pair.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. angry | anger |
| 2. hunger | hungry |
| 3. bold | boldness |
| 4. courage | courageous |
| 5. bravery | brave |
| 6. brilliant | brilliance |
| 7. calm | calmness |
| 8. happiness | happy |
| 9. hate | hatred |
| 10. jealousy | jealous |
| 11. poor | poverty |
| 12. proud | pride |
| 13. victory | win |
| 14. wise | wisdom |
| 15. young | youth |
| 16. sadness | sad |
| 17. love | lovely |
| 18. affection | affectionate |
| 19. peace | peaceful |
| 20. patient | patience |

D. Make sentence using any five abstract nouns from exercise C:

1. The villagers admired the old man's wisdom.
2. We celebrated the victory of our team.
3. Divya's boldness surprised the teachers.
4. The little boy showed his bravery by fighting with the thief.
5. Geeta has deep affection for her parents.

E. Fill in the blanks with the abstract noun form of the words in brackets:

1. A student of our school saved an old woman from drowning. We must praise the student for his bravery. (brave)

2. We must never speak lies or cheat anyone. **Honesty** (honest) is the best policy.
3. When food is not available, you understand the pain of **hunger** (hungry)
4. Learn to wait for things. **Patience** (patient) is a good quality.
5. **Hatred** (hate) and **jealousy** (jealous) will make you lose friends.
6. We won the match. Let us celebrate our **victory**.(victorious)
7. **Pride** (proud) is one of the seven deadly sins.
8. Are there any reasons for your **sadness** (sad)
9. My uncle has a lot of experience in life. I respect him for his **wisdom** (wise).
10. Let us do some good. Let us not waste our **youth** (young).

CHAPTER 2

NOUNS

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

A singular noun means **names** one person, place, thing, or idea

The plural noun means **names** more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

➤ **Let us look how the plural nouns are formed:**

SINGULAR NOUNS	PLURAL FORMS
ending in -s,-ss -ch ,-sh and -x	Add - es
ending in -o	Usually -es Sometimes -s Some nouns take both -s or -es
ending in a,e,o, or u before y	Add -s
ending in -f or -fe	Change the f or fe to v , and then add -es

A. Read the pairs of singular and plural nouns. Write the plural nouns in the correct space in the table given:

1	If the singular noun ends in -s , the plural noun is formed by adding -es	Loss-losses
2	If the singular noun ends in -ss , the plural noun is formed by adding -es	Glass-glasses Cross- crosses Boss-bosses Dress- dresses
3	If the singular noun ends in -ch , the plural noun is formed by adding -es	Couch-couches Lunch-lunches Punch-punches Pouch-pouches Peach –peaches
4	If the singular noun ends in -sh , the plural noun is formed by adding -es	Wish-wishes Push-pushes Brush –brushes
5	If the singular noun ends in -x , the plural noun is formed by adding -es	Box-boxes Fox-foxes
6	If the singular noun ends in -o , the plural noun is usually formed by adding -es	Potato-potatoes
7	If the singular noun ends in -o , the plural of some nouns is formed by adding -s	Zoo-zoos
8	If the singular noun ends in -o , the plural of some nouns is formed by adding -s or -es	Mango- mangos, mangoes
9	If a singular noun ends in a, e, o or u before -y , we form the plural by adding -s	Donkey-donkeys
10	If a singular noun ends in a consonant and -y , we form the plural by changing the y to i and adding -es	Fly-flies
11	If singular noun ends in -f or -fe , we form the plural by changing the f or fe to v , and then adding -es	Calf- calves Thief-thieves

B. Circle the correctly spelt plural noun in each set.

dollies
dolls
dolles

taxes
taxs
taxies

brushies
brushs
brushes

heros
heroes
heroies

bosses
bosss
bossies

keies
keys
keyes

peachs
peaches
peachies

babies
babys
babyes

shelFs
shelfies
shelves

churchs
churchis
churches

C. Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the correct plural form of the words given in the brackets:

1. My mother has three travel **pouches** (pouch)
2. When we went to our village, we saw six **elephants** (elephant) and three **mares** (mare).
3. Arrange these **books** (book) on those **shelves** (shelf) .
4. It does not take much time to wash all the **plates** (plate), **spoons** (spoon) and **dishes** (dish).
5. There are many **parks** (park) in my city
6. We bought lots of **potatoes** (potato) and **tomatoes** (tomato).
7. Pack all these **glasses** (glass) in six separate **boxes** (box).
8. **Monkeys** (monkey) like to eat **peanuts** (peanut).
9. Do **foxes** (fox) and **wolves** (wolf) look similar to each other?
10. Small **drops** (drop) of water make a mighty ocean.

➤ **NOTE:**

- **There is no change in the spelling of some singular nouns when they form the plural:**

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form of the words in brackets:

1. There were many **deer** (deer) in the park..
2. Little Bo Peep has lost all her **sheep** (sheep).
3. The newspaper contains a lot of good and bad **news** (news).
4. My father advised me to be honest. He always gives me a lot of **advice**.(advice).
5. We cannot expect an eight-year-old child to have so much **knowledge** (knowledge).

CHAPTER 3

ADJECTIVES

Of Quality, of Number and of Quantity

➤ **Adjectives**

-Words that tell more about the quality, number and quantity of nouns are called adjectives.

➤ **Adjectives of Quality**

It describes what kind of person, place or thing we are talking about.

A. Underline the adjectives of quality in these sentences about a sub-inspector.

1. Sub-inspector Yadav is a **strong** man.
2. He is a **bold** officer
3. The officer is **honest**
4. The officer is **sincere**
5. He lives in a **big** bungalow
6. He rides a **black** motorcycle.
7. He is an **active** person and has a **busy** routine.
8. He is a **kind** man and helps people in **difficult** situations.
9. The **intelligent** officer can deal with **dangerous** cases.
10. He wants to make our town a **safe** place to live.

B. Rearrange the jumbled letters in brackets and fill in the blank spaces with suitable adjectives of quality:

1. Usha is an **intelligent** (nielltgneit) girl.
2. Many **big** (gib) cities have **broad** (dbora) roads.
3. The girl fainted ,and we took her to the **emergency** (merenegyc) room.
4. Our team leader is a **good** (oodg) as gold.
5. **Lazy** (yzla) students cannot hope to do well.

6. I cannot break these **hard** (rhda) nuts.
7. Mom asked the carpenter to smoothen the **rough** (hguor) edges of the table.
8. We were not allowed to swim in a **deep** (pede) pool.
9. I got a book in the **lucky** (ylkcu) dip.
10. The bank of a river is a **quiet** (qteiu) place to relax.

➤ **Adjectives of Number:**

-Adjectives which answer the question how many are called adjectives of number. They tell about the number of noun. They are used only with countable nouns.

C. Circle the adjectives of number in these sentences. Also underline the nouns they describe.

1. Anita lives on the **second** floor.
2. I have read **many** books written by Enid Blyton.
3. Deeksha got a **double** promotion this year.
4. I do not like jackfruit. Give me just **half** a piece.
5. Deepika tore **all** the pages in the book

Adjectives of Quantity

- **Adjectives of quantity** give us information about the approximate amount of the noun (person, place, or thing). They do not give us the exact number, which is why we say “approximate” amount. They answer the question how much asked after the noun.

D. Underline the adjectives of quantity in these sentences:

1. There is **enough** milk in the refrigerator.
2. Do you want to take the **whole** cake or **half** the cake?
3. **All** the water from the pond has evaporated due to heat.
4. Miss Verma does not have **any** information about the picnic.
5. With **much** love in his heart, he hugged his daughter.
6. **Much** time is lost in the heavy traffic.
7. Can I have **some** sugar, please?
8. There is **little** rice in the cooker.
9. Is there **any** wood in the house?
10. Chevron has **lots** of money. He does not spend **much** money on clothes.

NOTE:

- **Some adjectives can be used both as adjective of number and adjectives of quantity.**
- **If the adjective is followed by a countable noun, it is an adjective of number.**

➤ If the adjective followed by an uncountable noun, it is an adjective of quantity.

E. Colour the adjectives of quality, **blue**; adjectives of number, **yellow**; and adjectives of quantity, **green**.

1. The **innocent** child is like an angel. **All** children are like that.
2. **Several** shopkeepers came forward to feed the **poor** people.
3. You need only a **little** detergent to wash the clothes.
4. The manager is a **busy** person. He has **no** time for jokes.
5. **Half** her **pretty** face was covered with chalk dust.
6. We always have **healthy** meals.
7. I ate the **whole** apple and drank **all** the milk in the can.
8. I wished my friend a **happy** birthday, and he gave me **some** chocolates.
9. You do not have **much** time to waste on these **silly** things.
10. Anil is an **old** friend. We have known each other for **many** years.

F. Identify if the underlined adjectives have been used as adjectives of quantity or adjectives of number:

1. Some flying discs are in the sports room. --adjective of number.
2. Have you eaten any pasta? - Adjective of quantity.
3. There is enough milk at home to prepare tea. --Adjective of quantity.
4. There are no turtles in this lake. -- Adjective of number.
5. Are there enough pizzas for all of us? -- Adjective of quantity.

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