



**पुर्णमा International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

*Grade - IV*  
*ENGLISH*  
*Specimen*  
*copy*  
*Year 21-22*

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| 5      | SEPTEMBER | REVISION   |

## UNIT -1

### Neha's alarm clock

Girija rani asthana



#### A. PICTURE ACTIVITY:

Draw the picture of alarm clock and colour it:



#### B. NEW WORDS:

1. Snuggles
2. Mutter
3. Window sill
4. Relax
5. Alarm
6. Narrator
7. Wishes
8. Bright
9. Unfair

10. Snores
11. Rush
12. Escape
13. Imagine
14. Of course

**C. Word Meanings:**

1. Snuggles:- to be in comfortable position
2. Mutter:- Say something in a very low voice
3. Window sill:- Down part of a window
4. Relax:- Free from tension
5. Escape:- get away
6. Snore –breathe with a sound

**D. State whether the following statements are True [T] or False [F]:**

1. The alarm clock rings at six in the morning. [T]
2. Neha wants the alarm clock to forget ringing forever. [F]
3. Neha is fond of the birds that come to wake her up. [F]
4. None of the wishes of Neha comes true. [T]

**E. Answer the following questions:**

1. What time did Neha's clock ring every morning?  
Ans: Neha's clock rang at 6 o'clock every morning.
2. How does Neha wake up in the morning?  
Ans: Neha wakes up with the ringing of alarm clock every morning.
3. Why is Neha happy?  
Ans: Neha was happy because her wish comes true.
4. When does Neha feel that there is no escape?  
Ans: When her mother wakes her up she feels that there is no escape.
5. Why does Neha say that she can get up late the next day?  
Ans: Neha says that she can get up late the next day because her clock had fallen.
6. Why does Neha sleep at nine every night?  
Ans: Neha sleeps at nine every night because of body clock which is there in every human being.
7. Why does Neha eat her lunch every day at one in the afternoon?  
Ans: Neha eats her lunch every day at one in the afternoon because she feels hungry.

**F. Activity:**



## Word Building

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | c | d | a | q | r | b | i | r | d | s | e |
| U | b | f | l | m | a | h | o | s | b | m | n |
| N | i | e | o | b | t | f | c | a | c | f | o |
| G | t | m | p | a | b | c | l | i | e | d | p |
| R | s | u | y | z | a | m | o | t | h | e | r |
| Y | a | w | y | x | k | s | c | b | n | o | k |
| P | l | o | h | m | t | u | k | c | e | v | r |
| R | k | p | o | e | i | a | b | o | f | u | s |
| S | u | a | l | a | r | m | d | o | m | k | f |
| T | u | o | i | m | k | i | m | n | w | i | g |
| S | u | n | d | a | y | t | x | z | a | s | c |
| K | p | i | a | o | l | h | a | p | p | y | o |
| M | o | n | y | t | m | o | r | n | i | n | g |

## G. GRAMMAR:

Write antonyms of the words given below –

1. Unfair X Fair
2. Forget X Remember
3. Fall X Rise
4. Happy X Sad
5. True X false
6. Inside X outside
7. Behind X in front of
8. Love X hate
9. Forget X remember
10. Find X lost
11. Start X end
12. Leave X arrive
13. Warm X cold
14. Better X worst
15. Either X neither

Fill in the blanks using: was, were

1. Ram was a good football player.
2. The cows were grazing in the field.
3. My toys were broken
4. Her frock was too long.

5. The market was closed.
6. The children were happy.

### H. Writing skill:

Look at the picture carefully and answer the following question:



1. Name the different things you have observed in the picture:  
Ans: Ball, books, canvas, paint brush, swing, trees.
2. How many children are there in the park?  
Ans: There are six children in the park.
3. What is the boy doing sitting under the tree?  
Ans: The boy is reading the book
4. Write 5 lines about the picture by using the words:  
Swing , football , painting, girl , trees , sitting , clouds, book
  - 1 The girl is swinging on swing
  - 2 The boys are playing football.
  - 3 The boy is sitting on the tree and watching the clouds.
  - 4 The girl is painting on the canvas.
  - 5 The boy is reading a book under the tree.

## UNIT -2 NOSES

Aileen Fisher



### A. PICTURE ACTIVITY:

Draw a sketch of NOSE:



### B. Summary:

- -This beautiful poem is about a little girl's nose. She looked into the mirror and finds it the funniest thing on her face with two little holes of breathing. She finds her Nose like a handle sticking on her face through the start of her hair and ends at her chin. If anyone wants to laugh just look into the mirror then surely you will find your nose is funny stick it out.

**C. New Words:**

1. Mirror
2. Funniest
3. Breathing
4. Sticking
5. Giggle
6. shout
7. Spare
8. Chin
9. Funny
10. Doubt

**D. Word Meanings:**

1. Funniest -laughable
2. Stuck- Pasted
3. Space-empty place
4. Giggle-Laugh in low voice
5. Doubt-not sure
6. Spare- extra
7. Sticks outgrows out

**E. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False(F).**

1. The poet finds the nose very funny. [T]
2. The nose sticks right out where all of it shows. [T]
3. The nose is located between the chin and cheeks. [F]
4. The nose looks flat in the mirror. [F]
5. The nose keeps growing. [T]

**F. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why does the poet feel that the nose is a funny thing?  
Ans-The poet feels that the nose is a funny thing because of the way it grows
2. Where is the nose located?  
Ans-The nose is located between the end of the chin and starting of hair.
3. What is the purpose of the two little holes?  
Ans-The purpose of the two little holes is for breathing
4. Why should we look in the mirror?



Ans-If we want to giggle and shout then we should look in the mirror.

5. What is the nose compared to?

Ans-The nose is compared to handle.

6. What other suitable title can you suggest for the poem?

Ans-My funny nose.

### G. Activity:

Smell the following things and write whether you like the smell or not and write what it reminds you:

#### 1-Rose



Example:

I like / do not the smell of Rose because it reminds me of oranges

#### 2- Chocolates



---

#### 3-chips



---

#### 4-Rotten Apple



## 5-Paint



## H. Grammar:

### Make rhyming words:

1. Nose-goes
2. Grows-shows
3. Shout-about/doubt
4. Hair-spare
5. Breathing – sticking
6. What –want

### Write the antonyms of the following:

1. Little X huge
2. In X out
3. Shout X whisper
4. Start X end
5. Funny X serious
6. Right X left

### Convert the following simple present tense to simple past:

1. Work-worked
2. Want-wanted
3. Stick-sticked

4. Help-helped
5. Return-returned
6. Enjoy-enjoyed
7. Chase-chased
8. Play-played
9. Enjoy-enjoyed
10. Look-looked

### **I. Writing skill:**

- Look at the picture carefully and write few lines on it:



1. Holi is the festival of colours and joy.
2. It usually comes in the month of March. It marks the end of winter and beginning of summer.
3. Children, adults' even elders participated in this festival with great enthusiasm.
4. We throw colours and water through pichkaari on each other.
5. We eat delicious food like halwa, gunjiya, chips and also dance on different songs.
6. One day before Holi, there is ritual called "holika dahan."
7. People collect piles of woods and dry leaves for holika dahan.
8. Holi festival symbolizes the victory of good over evil.



Unit 2  
The Little Fir Trees

# The Little Fir Tree

M6



**A. PICTURE ACTIVITY:**

Draw and colour a happy beautiful tree





**B. New words:**

1. Pretty
2. Needles
3. Leaves
4. Gold
5. Stole
6. Magician
7. Heavily
8. Reward
9. Surprised
10. Instead
11. Steal
12. Shelter
13. Grant
14. Broke
15. Blew

**C. Word Meanings:**

1. Magician---- a person who performs magic tricks
2. Shelter----- a safe place
3. Surprised---- astonished
4. Instead ----- in place of
5. Heavily----- in large amounts
6. Grant ----- allow
7. Reward----- something given for doing something good

**D. State whether the following statements are True [T] or False [F]:**

1. Shetty saw an ugly fir tree. [F]
2. Shetty wanted to enjoy the rain.[F]
3. Shetty wanted to reward the tree.[T]
4. The tree was very sad.[T]
5. The tree didn't want the birds to make nests on it.[F]
6. A goat ate all the golden leaves.[F]
7. A man stole the golden leaves.[T]
8. The golden leaves shone brightly in the sun.[F]

**E. Answer the following questions:**

- 1 What happened suddenly in the beginning of the story?

Ans: In the beginning of the story it suddenly started raining.

2 Who looked around for shelter?

Ans: Shetty the magician looked around for shelter.

3 Who was happy and why?

Ans: Shetty was happy because he did not get wet.

4 What was the reward?

Ans: The reward was the four wishes.

5 What happened to the green leaves?

Ans: The goat came and ate all the green leaves

6 What happened to the glass leaves?

Ans: At night wind blew and all the glass leaves broke

7 What is the moral of the story 'the little fir tree'?

Ans: The moral of the story is-we should be happy with what we have.

#### F. Activity:

Which of the actions would make others happy/unhappy?



●Respecting elders, ● not saying thank you , ● being polite, ● playing with friends , ●Visiting a sick friend, ● not sharing, ● watching television all day, ●telling lies ● being greedy ● caring for pets ●getting angry easily ●being honest

| Happy                  | Unhappy                     |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Respected elders       | Not saying thank you        |
| Being polite           | Not sharing                 |
| Playing with friends   | Watching television all day |
| Visiting a sick friend | Telling lies                |
| Caring for pets        | Being greedy                |
| Being honest           | Getting angry easily        |

## G. Grammar:

Write the antonyms of the following by adding un or im:

- 1 Happy X unhappy
- 2 Polite X impolite
- 3 Seen X unseen
- 4 Proper X improper
- 5 Lucky X unlucky
- 6 Possible X impossible
- 7 Important X unimportant
- 8 Perfect X imperfect
- 9 Healthy X unhealthy
- 10 Safe X unsafe
- 11 Patient X impatient
- 12 Pure X impure

Write the synonyms of the following:

- 1 Began – start
- 2 Wet – moist
- 3 Wish – desire
- 4 Grant – allow
- 5 Woke – awake
- 6 Break – crack
- 7 Old – mature
- 8 Harm – hurt
- 9 Again – once more
- 10 Happy – delight, joy

## H. Writing skill:

Write a paragraph on “TREES”

1. Trees are very important part of our life.
2. Trees are like the lungs of earth.
3. Trees give us life by giving oxygen and absorbing carbon dioxide.
4. Trees play an important role in maintaining the temperature of earth.
5. They give fresh air to breathe, food to eat and shade from sun or rainfall.
6. Trees are also an important source of medicine.
7. Trees are the shelters for birds.
8. Trees prevent soil-erosion.
9. Trees play an important role in bringing the rain.

10. Trees are the life guards, so grow more TREES.

# GRAMMAR GEAR

## CHAPTER -1:

### POSSESSIVES

**NOUNS** have a **possessive form** for which we add an apostrophe ('). Possessives show possession.

**Note:**

| Noun                                  | To form the possessive |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Most singular noun                    | Add( 's)               |
| A plural noun that ends in -s         | Add(')                 |
| a plural noun that does not end in -s | Add('s)                |
| a proper noun that ends in -s         | Add('s)                |

**A. Write the possessive form correctly:**

1. The children have gone to their grandparent house.- **grandparent's**
2. Raju is riding his brother bicycle.- **brother's**
3. The geeses cries could be heard.- **geeses'**
4. Mens wallets are displayed in that section.-**men's**
5. The officers son can draw really well. -**officer's**
6. He is in my brothers class.-**brother's**
7. My son goes to a boys school.-**boys'**
8. Catherine and Megha are the girls class teacher.-**girls' , teacher's**
9. Both the carpenters tools are in that room.-**carpenters'**
10. Kamalas story seems real.-**kamala's**

**B. Replace the underlined words with the correct possessive form only where required:**

1. The wife of the doctor is a chemist.



Ans-The doctor's wife is a chemist.

2. The parents of Saurav have gone on a holiday to Australia.

Ans- Saurav's parents have gone on a holiday to Australia.

3. The teachers are meeting in the chamber of the Principal.

Ans-The teachers are meeting in the Principal's chamber.

4. We read inspiring stories about the adventures of the king

Ans-We read inspiring stories about the kings' adventures.

5. There were three eggs in the nest of the bird.

Ans- There were three eggs in the bird's nest.

6. This is a home of cats.

Ans- This is a cats' home

7. Do not enter the room of the girls.

Ans-Do not enter the girls' room.

8. The tyre of the scooter has worn out.

Ans-The scooter's tyre has worn out.

9. The name of the place is Chandigarh.

Ans-Chandigarh.is the name of the place

10. Prasad is reading the diary that belongs to his mother.

Ans-Prasad is reading his mother's diary.

**C. Circle the possessive nouns and underline the regular noun:**

1. These are our **neighbour's chairs**.

2. These tables belong to our neighbours.

3. **Deepika's room** is untidy.

4. The books Deepika has are untidy.

5. **Radhika's brother** got married to Tejas's sister

6. Radhika has two brothers, and Tejas has two sisters.
7. St. Paul's Cathedral in London gets many visitors.
8. The visitor's bags were checked by the guard.
9. Ms Jones stays in a girl's hostel.
10. There is a huge neem tree near Ms Jones's hostel.

**D. Choose the correct form of the noun given in brackets and fill in the blanks:**

1. Students who came from other towns or cities stayed in the boys' hostel.(boys/ boys'/boy's)
2. Many people came to look at my aunt's (aunts'/aunt's/aunts) furniture. She was selling it off.
3. There were plenty of bananas (bananas, banana's, bananas') in the market.
4. We have formed a club called the Creative Writers' (Writers/Writer's /Writers').
5. The doctors (doctors/doctor's/doctors') tried to find a solution to this Patient's (patients/patient's/patients') problem.
6. Laura has a dog. The dog's (dogs/ dog's/dogs') kennel is as big as a tree house.
7. James' (James's/ James'/James) pets are treated fondly.
8. An actor's (actors/actor's/actors') job is to entertain the audience.
9. We are staying at our friend's (friends/friend's/friends') home in Italy.
10. We have many friends (friends/friend's/friends') in Italy.

**CHAPTER-2**

**NOUNS**

**SINGULAR AND PLURAL**

➤ A singular **noun** is names one person, place, thing, or idea.

➤ The **Plural nouns** are names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

➤ Singular nouns which do not form their plural by adding –s or –es are called **irregular plurals**.

**A. Fill in the blank spaces by writing the correct plural form of the nouns given in brackets:**

1. Keep both your **feet** (foot) firmly on the wooden surface.
2. I show my **teeth** (tooth) to a dentist regularly.
3. I like the story about the five **men** (man) and six **women** (woman).
4. The white **geese** (goose) had pink legs.
5. All the **mice** (mouse) in town followed the Pied Paper.

**B. Fill in the blank spaces by writing the correct plural form of thsssse noun given in brackets:**

1. All the **sheep** (sheep) were in the pen.
2. Don't clench your **teeth** (tooth).
3. **Deer** (Deer) can run very fast when they are in danger.
4. **Salmon** (salmon) are found in the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
5. Her **children** (child) love jam biscuits.
6. How many **oxen** (ox) did you see near the field?
7. The birds fed all their **off springs** (offspring).
8. We spotted two **cods** (cod).One was grayish, the other was red.
9. There were many **fishes** (fish) of the same species in the aquarium.
10. We saw **trout** (trout) that had red spots on their bodies.

**C. Fill in the blank spaces by writing the correct plural form of the noun given in the box. The first letter of the word is given as a clue in brackets.**

1. We have one **Swiss** (S) in our school.
2. Several **Japanese** (J) visited the factories in India.
3. A number of **Portuguese** (P) have settled down in Goa.
4. Many **Lebanese** (L) have grown a variety of crops on mountain slopes in this region.
5. People who belong to Vietnam are called **Vietnamese** (V).

**D. Circle the incorrect use of the plural form of the noun in these sentences. Rewrite the sentences correctly.**

1. Gooses are large birds which look like ducks.  
Ans-Geese are large birds which look like ducks
2. A dentist is doctor who takes care of our tooths.

Ans- A dentist is doctor who takes care of our teeth.

3. There were more womens at the cinema than mans.

Ans-There were more women at the cinema than men.

4. We must wash our handz and foots regularly to avoid any infections.

Ans-we must wash our hands and foots regularly to avoid any infections.

5. See how the three blind mouses run.

Ans-See how the three blind mice run.

6. The young deers are lovable.

Ans-The young deer are lovable

7. We get wool from sheeps.

Ans-We get wool from sheep

8. My uncle has three childs-two sons and a daughter.

Ans- My uncle has three children –two sons and a daughter.

9. In my village, the farmers use oxes to plough the field.

Ans- In my village, the farmers use oxen to plough the field

10. I have two friendss who are swisses. They got me a lot of chocolats from Switzerland.

Ans- I have two friends who are Swiss. They got me a lot of chocolates from Switzerland.

**E. Fill in the blanks with correct form of the nouns in brackets:**

1. I bought a pair of pyjamas (pyjama) today.
2. My sister gifted two pair of jeans (jeans) to me.
3. Mathematics (Mathematics) is one of my favourite subjects.
4. There is a lot of furniture (furniture) in our house.
5. Now, where did I keep my headphones (headphones)?
6. I love fresh fruits (fruit) in yoghurt.
7. The tailor lost his pair of scissors (scissors).
8. The police (police) are patrolling the area on foot.

**F. Fill in the missing letters in column B. Then, match the parts in column A with the appropriate plural or singular nouns in column B.**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
|---|---|



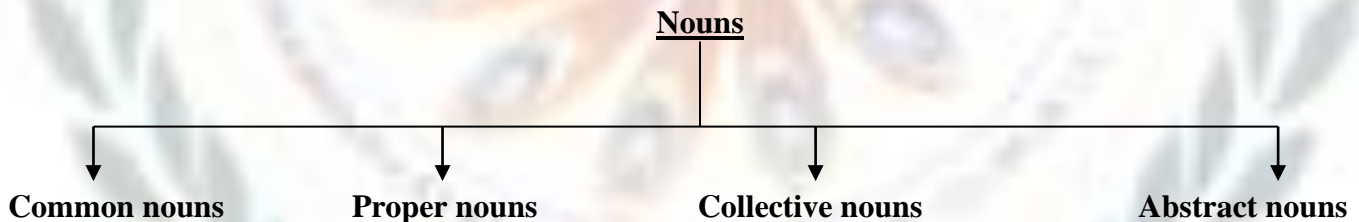
|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. It is a herd of          | a) C <u>at</u> t <u>l</u> e                                |
| 2. Grandma lost her pair of | b) S <u>pe</u> ct <u>a</u> cl <u>e</u> s                   |
| 3. His favourite subject is | c) M <u>a</u> th <u>e</u> m <u>a</u> t <u>i</u> c <u>s</u> |
| 4. Aquariums are full of    | d) F <u>i</u> sh <u>e</u> s                                |
| 5. I have a pair of black   | e) t <u>r</u> ous <u>e</u> r <u>s</u>                      |

## CHAPTER-3

### NOUNS

#### KINDS

➤ Nouns are names of persons, places, animals or things.



➤ **Common nouns** –are names of persons, places, animals or things in general.

➤ **Proper nouns**-are names of particular persons or places.

**A. Read this passage and circle all the nouns. Then, complete the task given below:**

--- One day, a **man** named **Montu** was taking a stroll in the **forests** of the **Aravallis** when he suddenly saw **Tabby** the **Cat** stuck in a hole. The poor animal was struggling to get out. So, he gave him his hand to hold on to. **Tabby**, however, was too frightened. Instead of holding on to his hand, **Tabby** scratched it with fear. **Montu** pulled his hand away screaming with pain. But he did not stop; he tried to give a hand to the **cat** again and again.

Montu's friend, **Chaman** was watching the scene and screamed with surprise, "Stop helping this **cat**! He's going to get himself out of there."

**Montu** said," My dear **Chaman**, this is **Tabby**. He is a very trusted **cat** in the locality. You will not see a

single **rat** scurrying along the roads and lanes when he is around. How can I not help such a wonderful cart? Come, you can help me pull him out!”

**Chaman** was excited. He said, ” Ah! Is he the **Pied Piper** of **Riverview Colony**? I must save his life then, or else, the **rats** will scare the life out of us!”

**Montu** and **Chaman** continued with the rescue operation till Tabby was safely out of the hole. Then they walked back home with Tabby dancing around their legs.

**O hats! O bats! Let's scare away the rats---**

*The big one and the thin one*

*The lazy and the fat!*

And the trio whistled away into the sunset singing this rhyme in rhythm.

➤ **Collective Noun** refers to a set or group of people, animals, or things.

**a/an +collective noun +of +plural noun**

**B. Join the collective noun with the correct plural nouns:**

| No. | A            | B             |
|-----|--------------|---------------|
| 1   | an army of   | Soldiers      |
| 2   | a flock of   | Sheep         |
| 3   | a litter of  | Puppies       |
| 4   | a school of  | Fish          |
| 5   | a swarm of   | Bees          |
| 6   | a choir of   | Singers       |
| 7   | a band of    | Musician      |
| 8   | a team of    | Players       |
| 9   | a galaxy of  | Stars         |
| 10  | a library of | Books         |
| 11  | a fleet of   | Ships         |
| 12  | a pack of    | cards/ wolves |
| 13  | a pair of    | Shoes         |

|    |                 |             |
|----|-----------------|-------------|
| 14 | a range of      | Mountains   |
| 15 | a bouquet of    | Flowers     |
| 16 | a bunch of      | keys        |
| 17 | a group of      | Islands     |
| 18 | a pride of      | Lions       |
| 19 | a string of     | Pearls      |
| 20 | an anthology of | Poems       |
| 21 | a wad of        | Banknotes   |
| 22 | a troupe of     | Dancers     |
| 23 | an album of     | Photographs |
| 24 | a crew of       | Sailors     |

➤ **Abstract nouns** are qualities, feelings, ideas or states of a person, place, animal or thing. We cannot see, hear, smell or touch them. We can only experience them.

**C. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct abstract noun from the box:**

1. Children must be allowed to enjoy their **childhood**.
2. **Freedom** must be valued.
3. Rakesh believes that he will be an astronaut one day. It is this **belief** in himself that will help him succeed.
4. I have a great **respect** for Ms.Brown.
5. When I am hungry, I get very irritable. I cannot bear **hunger**.
6. Our leaders are wise because of their experience. We must respect their **wisdom**.
7. Do not be impatient. **Patience** always pays in the end.
8. Weather and climate are two different things. Let us understand the **difference** between them.

➤ **Countable nouns** are nouns that we can count. They have both the singular and the plural forms.

➤ **Uncountable nouns** –Some common nouns which cannot be counted. They have a singular form only and do not have a plural form.

**D. Fill in the blanks in column A with suitable words from the box indicating number/ quantity. Then,**

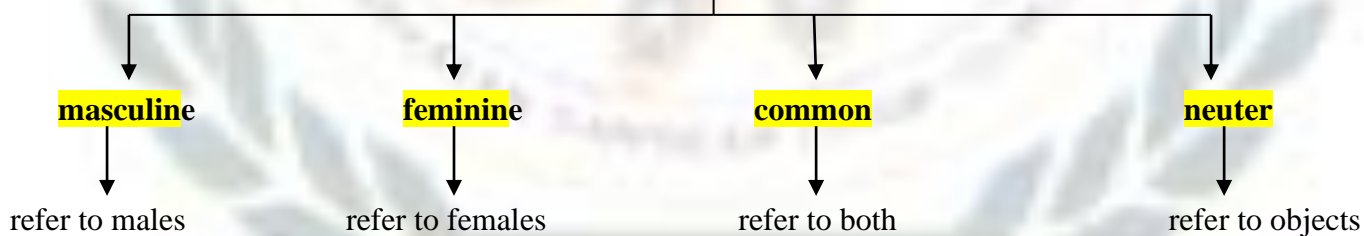
make sentences using the phrases and write them down on column B in the space provided.

| A                      | B                                       |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Little</u> sugar | There is a little sugar in the box.     |
| 2. <u>Some</u> bread   | I went to market to get some bread.     |
| 3. <u>one</u> table    | There is one table in the garden.       |
| 4. <u>two</u> boys     | Two boys are standing out of the class. |
| 5. <u>much</u> water   | There is much water in the lake.        |

E. Correct the incorrect use of the countable and the uncountable nouns:

1. My mother sent my brother to the bakery to get one bread---- **some bread**
2. They bought a few milk from the market. ----**a little milk.**
3. Pass me one sugar please.----**some sugar**
4. Can you get me one water? **some water**
5. You must use very few oil to grill vegetables.-----**a little oil**
6. Add little salt to make the gravy tasty. ----**few salt.**
7. Listening to music gives me a happiness. ---- **Most of the happiness.**
8. I have few time to play nowadays.-----**much time**

### GENDER



F. Underline the nouns and say whether they are in the masculine (M), feminine (F), common (C) or Neuter gender (N)

1. A police (c) officer stopped the driver (c) and asked for his license.
2. It is lovely to see a peacock (m) spread its feathers and dance in the rain.
3. My cousin (c) would like to become a teacher.(c)
4. The landlord (m) collected the rent from my cousin.(c).
5. The students (c) and their parents (c) are meeting the teachers(c) in school (n) today.
6. Tony (m) serves as a priest (c) in Goa(n).



7. Have you seen a peahen (f)?
8. The tables (n) and chairs (n) are specially designed for the children (c)

