



Purnima International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade – IV

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

Specimen copy

(Year 22-23)

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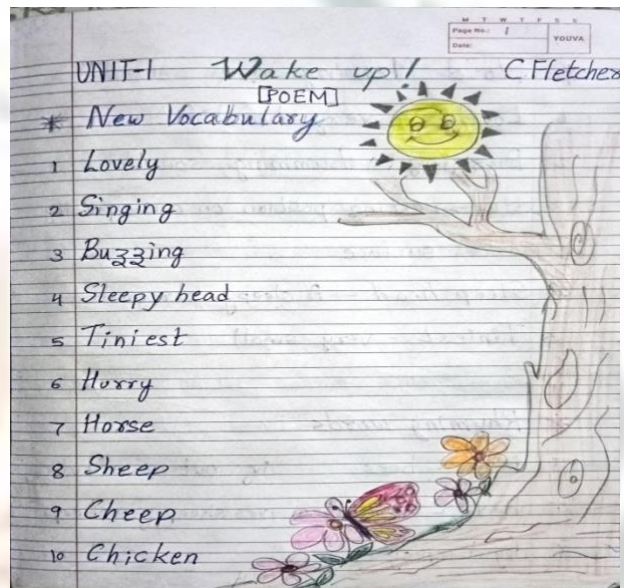
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UNIT -1

WAKEUP! [POEM]

❖ New vocabulary:-

1. Lovely
2. Singing
3. Buzzing
4. Sleepyhead
5. Tiniest
6. Hurry
7. Horse
8. Sheep
9. Cheep
10. Chicken



❖ Word meaning:-

- **Lovely** - very beautiful
- **Buzzing**- humming sound
- **Lie**- resting position on a supporting surface
- **Sleepyhead** - a sleepy person
- **Tiniest** –very small

❖ Rhyming words:-

- Tree-bees
- Bed - head
- Out - about
- Day – play
- Sheep -cheep

Join the sentences using the words in brackets. (and /but):-

1. We listened to music. We danced.
A) We listened to music and danced.
2. She went to the market. She bought a CD.
A) She went to the market and bought a CD.
3. I have a bat. I don't have a ball.
A) I have a bat but not a ball.
4. She waited for the bus. It didn't come.
A) She waited for the bus but it didn't come.

Summary:-

The name of the poem suggested it's a wakeup call. The poet ask everyone to wake up as it is morning the poet says it's very late as even the tiniest animal has woke up and so should you.

Answer the following question:-

1. **What do you think birds say to each other in the morning?**

Ans- Birds wish good morning to each other in the morning.

2. **Who are already awake?**

Ans- The birds and bees are already awake.

3. **Which creatures wake up in the morning before the child does?**

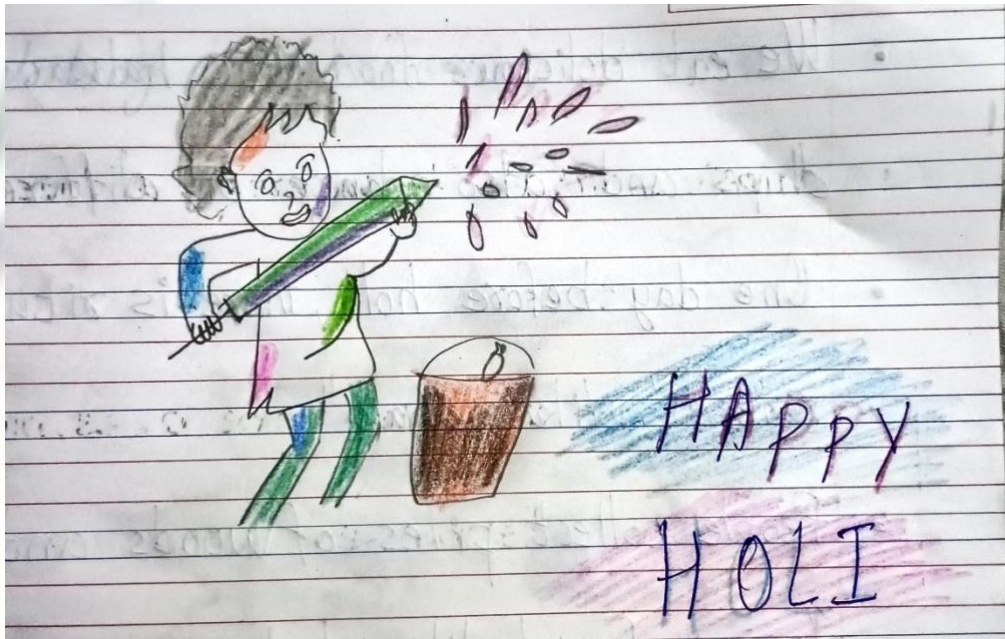
Ans- The cow, horses, ducks, sheep and the tiniest chicken wake up in the morning before the child does.

Make sentences:-

- **Lovely** – Angel is wearing a lovely pink dress.
- **Buzzing** – The bees are the bees are buzzing inside the house.
- **Sleepyhead** – He is such a sleepyhead.
- **Tiniest** - The baby had the tiniest feet.

Writing skills:-

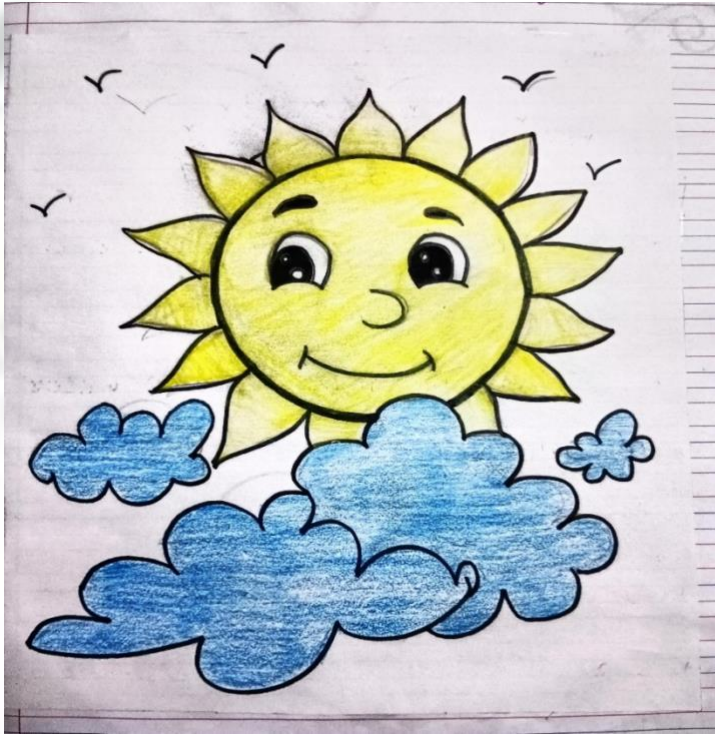
- Write essay on “Holi”



- Holi is the festival of colours and joy.
- It usually comes in the month of March.
- Children, adults' even elders participate in this festival with great enthusiasm.
- We throw colours and water through pichkari on each other.
- We eat delicious food like halwa, gunjiya, chips and also dance on different songs.
- One day before holi, there is ritual called “Holika dahan”.
- People collect piles of woods and dry leaves for holika dahan.
- Holi festival symbolizes the victory of good over evil.

Activity

- Draw good morning “smiling sun”



- Draw a Buzzing bee or butterfly

• Buzzing Bee



• Butterfly



UNIT - 1

Neha's alarm clock [PROSE]

New Vocabulary:

1. Snuggles
2. Mutters
3. Window sill
4. Relax
5. Narrator
6. Bright
7. Unfair
8. Snores
9. Escape
10. Imagine



Word Meanings:

1. Snuggles:- to be in comfortable position
2. Mutters:- 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

Antonyms: –

1. Unfair X Fair
2. Fall X Rise
3. Inside X outside
4. Behind X in front of
5. Forget X remember

6. Find X lost
7. Start X end
8. Leave X arrive
9. Warm X cold
10. Better X worst

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.

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.

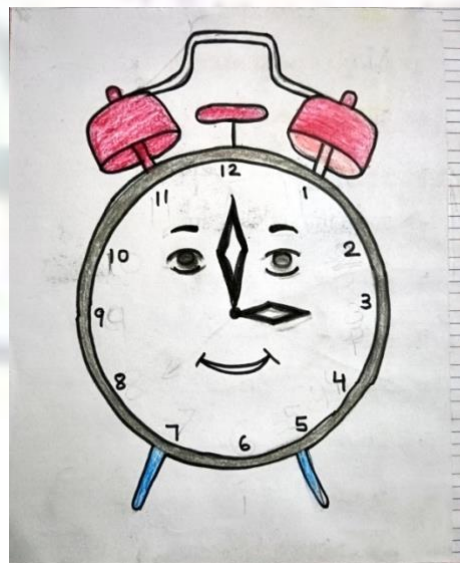
7. Why does Neha eat her lunch every day at one in the afternoon?

Ans: Neha eats her lunch every day at one in the afternoon because she feels hungry.

Activity:

- Write your daily routine that you follow daily with time.

- Draw the picture of alarm clock and colour it:



UNIT -2
NOSES [POEM]

New Vocabulary:

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



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. Mirror – a glass which reflects a clear image

Antonyms:

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

Rhyming words

- Shout – doubt
- Nose – goes
- Grows – shows
- Spare – hair
- What – want

Convert the following simple present tense to simple past:

1. Work - worked
2. Want - wanted
3. Stick - stuck
4. Help - helped
5. Return - returned
6. Enjoy - enjoyed
7. Chase - chased
8. Play - played
9. Look - looked
10. Start - started

Summary:

The child in the poem describes how she finds her nose to be very funny. She explores how her nose looks. She think if there is you can find to laugh at them just watch your nose in the mirror.

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 it grows straight with two little holes in it.

2. Why is nose important for you?

Ans-The nose is important for us as it helps us in breathing.

3. What is the purpose of the two little holes?

Ans-The purpose of the two little holes is for breathing

4. Does the child in the poem like her nose? Why do you think so?

Ans-No the child in the poem does not likes her nose. It is so because she always laughs when she sees her nose in the mirror.

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

Ans- "My funny nose".

6. What is the nose compared to in the poem?

Ans-The nose is compared to handle.

Make sentences:

1. Mirror- Mirror always tells the truth.
2. Funniest- He is the funniest writer.
3. Breathing- We cannot live without breathing.
4. Giggle- They giggle at my jokes.
5. Sticking- You should be sticking to your decisions.

Activity: Relate the smell.

Sweet, Citrus, Strong, Foul, Chemical, Fragrant.

1. Flower- Sweet
2. Orange- Citrus
3. Paint- Chemical
4. Garbage- Foul
5. Coffee- Strong
6. Scent- Fragrant
7. Lemon- Citrus
8. Vanilla- Sweet
9. Bleach- Chemical
10. Socks- Foul.

List down 5 things each that smell bad and good.

BAD SMELL	GOOD SMELL
1. Rotten food	1. Flower
2. Smoking	2. Perfume
3. Baby poop	3. Party food
4. Bad breath	4. Chocolate
5. Fart	5. Powder(talcum)

Unit 2
The Little Fir Trees [PROSE]

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



Word Meanings:

1. Magician - A person who performs magic tricks
2. Shelter - A safe place
3. Surprised - Astonished
4. Heavily- In large amounts
5. Needle -Thin object used for sewing
6. Reward - Something given for doing something good.
7. Steal - Take something without permission
8. Pretty - Good looking.

Antonyms:

1. Happy X unhappy
2. Polite X impolite
3. Seen X unseen
4. Proper X improper
5. Lucky X unlucky
6. Perfect X imperfect
7. Healthy X unhealthy
8. Safe X unsafe
9. Patient X impatient
10. Pure X impure

Synonyms:

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

Summary:

One day the little fir tree is granted four wishes by a magician. For its first wish, the tree asks for green leaves like the other trees. The leaves change but the tree is not happy because goat come to eat its leaves. So it uses its second wish to turn its leaves into gold, but then a man steals the golden leaves. The tree uses its third wish to turn its leaves into glass. The wind blow and the glass leaves break. Realising that it was happier with own leaves, the little fir tree uses its last wish, to get needle shaped leaves back again.

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. What was the reward?

Ans: The reward was the four wishes.

4. What happened to the green leaves?

Ans: The goat came and ate all the green leaves

5. What happened to the glass leaves?

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

6. 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.

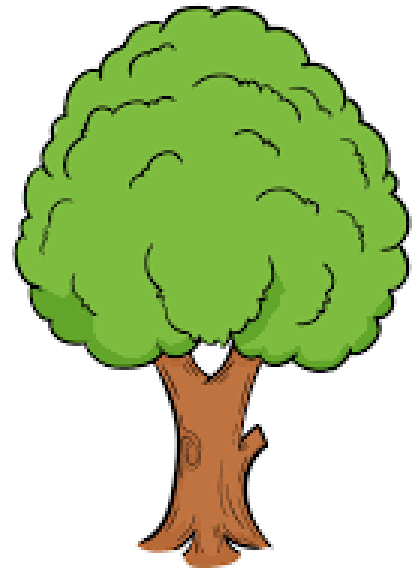
Make sentences :

1. Pretty - Rita is a pretty girl.
2. Needle- She pricked her thumb with a needle.
3. Stole - She stole a lot of money from the bag.
4. Leaves – The leaves are as pretty as flowers.
5. Gold – The box contained gold coins.

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 helps in maintaining the temperature of earth.
5. They give fresh air to breathe 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.



Activity: Draw a Fir tree.

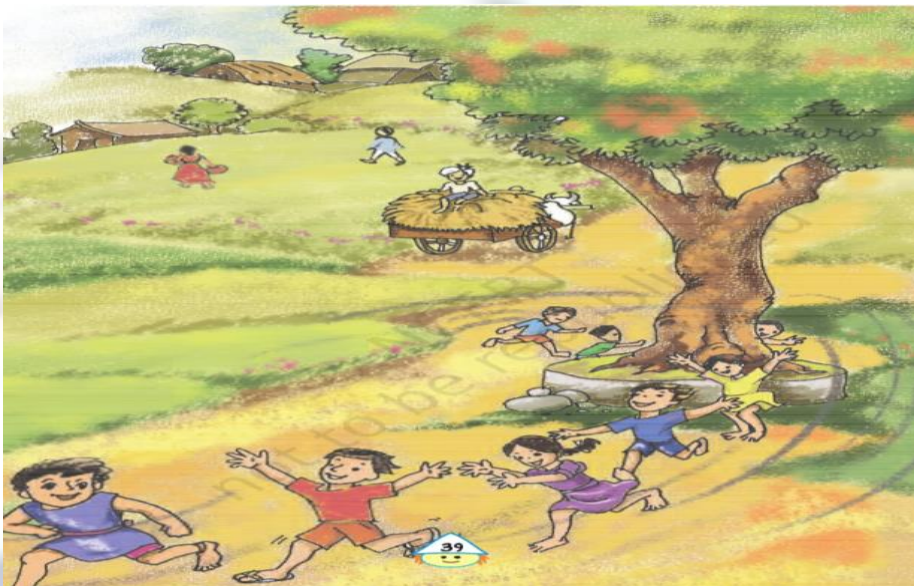


UNIT-3

RUN! [POEM]

New Vocabulary :

1. Raindrops
2. 'neath (beneath)
3. Breeze
4. Hillside
5. Meadow
6. Merry
7. Country
8. Through
9. Races
10. Again



Word meanings :

1. Raindrops - Drops of rain
2. Beneath - Under something
3. Breeze - A gentle wind
4. Meadow- A field where grass and wild flowers grow
5. Merry – Cheerful
6. Hillside - The sloping side of the hill

Rhyming words:

1. Trees - breeze
2. Merry - country
3. Lane – again
4. Day – away
5. Run – sun

Some letters are missing in each word:

Write ee and ea in each word

1. Tees
2. Peease
3. Teease
4. Teech
5. Seep
6. Beep
7. Feet
8. Meet

Summary:

In this poem, Run! The poetess Mary Daunt wants us to make a connection with the nature again. She ask the readers to leave the city and run out to the countryside and to run along the hill side in the rain, through meadows. The poetess asked to run far away.

Answer the following questions:

1. What does the poem tell us to do?

Ans-The poem tell us to run to the country and to remain happy throughout the day.

2. Write about the places where the poet wants us to run.

Ans- The poet wants us to run down the hill side, up the lane, through the meadow, underneath the trees and towards the countryside.

3. Suggest another suitable title for the poem Run!

Ans- Racing with the breeze.

4. Who is the poet of the poem Run?

Ans-Mary Daunt.

Make sentences :

1. Raindrops - It is lovely to watch raindrops on the window.
2. Beneath – Rachel is sitting beneath the trees.
3. Breeze – A cool breeze touched Rita’s cheeks.
4. Hillside – We reached the hillside on time.
5. Meadow – She picked flowers in the meadow.
6. Merry – Richard is a merry fellow.

Activity: Paste pictures of outdoor games and indoor games



UNIT-3

NASRUDDIN'S AIM [PROSE]

New words:

1. Chatting
2. Archery
3. String
4. Target
5. Defending
6. Amazement
7. Triumphantly
8. Boast
9. Bow and arrow
10. Strung



Word meanings:

1. Chatting-talk in a friendly and informal way
2. Skill –ability to do something well
3. String- hang something so that it stretches a long time
4. Defending- protecting from attack.
5. Aim- point at a target
6. Argued-exchange or express opposite views
7. Amazement-a feeling of great surprise or wonder
8. Triumphantly-shows happiness on victory.

Synonyms:

1. Began- start
2. Immediately- quickly
3. Sure – confident
4. Defend – protect
5. Quiet – silent
6. Burst- crack

Antonyms:

1. Friend X enemy
2. Sure X unsure
3. Take X give
4. Up X down
5. Start X end
6. Laugh X cry
7. Best X worst
8. Before X after
9. First X last
10. Pick X throw

Summary:

This story is about a man named Nasruddin, who boasted about his skill at archery. His friends tested him and he succeeded in the third attempt by luck. This saved him from all the shame he would have faced, had he not been able to hit an arrow at the target.

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Nasruddin boast about?

Ans-Nasruddin boasts about his skills in archery.

2. What did Nasruddin's friend do when Nasruddin started boasting?

Ans-Nasruddin's friend immediately brought a bow and arrows to test his skills.

3. Why did Nasruddin take someone else's name each time he missed the target?

Ans-He wants to hide himself from the shame of not being able to aim the target.

4. What happened when Nasruddin shot the arrow the first time?

Ans: The arrow fell down somewhere in the middle.

5. Why did Nasruddin say, "It was my aim," the third time?

Ans: Because finally he was able to aim the target successfully.

6. Do you think Nasruddin was good at archery?

Ans: I don't think he was good at archery because in the first two attempts he was not able to target the aim, but luckily at third time he was able to aim the target.

Writing skill

Write a letter to your cousin congratulating him/her on securing first position in the class:

123, ABC apartments,
Delhi
Date- 11 AUGUST 2022

Dear Pratham,

I am quite good here hoping same as there. I am writing this letter to congratulate you for securing first position in your class.

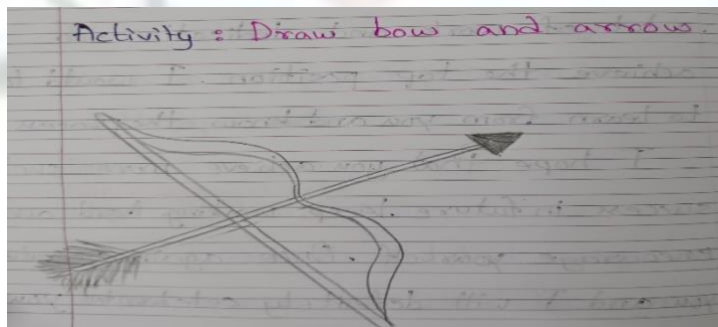
I am immensely proud and happy to hear about it. I know how difficult it might have been for you. It requires a lot of work and dedication to achieve the top position. I would love to learn from you and know the process.

I hope that you achieve more such success in future. Keep working hard and encourage yourself. Once again congratulating you and I will definitely celebrate your success.

Convey my regards to your parents.

Yours friend
Mayur.

Activity: Draw bow and arrow



UNIT 4

WHY? [POEM]

New vocabulary:

1. Curious
2. Swim
3. Lead
4. Marble
5. Sink
6. Drink
7. Shine
8. Cross
9. Behind
10. Reason



Word meanings:

1. Curious-eager to know
2. Lead- chemical element
3. Sink-go down below
4. Blow-air moving with a force or speed
5. Behind- at someone or something back

Rhyming words:

1. Sink – drink
2. Sky – why, by
3. Now - blow
4. Wind - behind
5. Shine – line, nine

Antonyms:

1. Little X big
2. Known X unknown
3. Always X never

4. Found X lost
5. Behind X ahead
6. Hard X soft
7. Now X later
8. Question X answer

Summary:

Here the poet tells us about a little boy who is curious and always raises a question. He wants to know why woods swim and lead, marble sink. Again he wants to know why sun shines and wind blows, why we eat and drink. He is curious to know why sun sinks behind the hills and flower dies. Some of them can be answered if we try but still some answers yet to be found.

Answer the following questions:

1. List three questions that the little boy asks

Ans -

1. Why wood should swim?
2. Why sun should shine?
3. Why the clouds cross the sky?

2. What sort of a boy is described in the poem?

Ans- Curious

3. About whom is the poet is talking in the poem Why?

Ans: The poet is talking about a little boy.

4. What does the boy do in the poem?

Ans: In the poem the boy asks different questions.

5. What does the boy want to know about the wind?

Ans: The boy wants to know about “why wind should blow?”

6. What happens to the sun and the flowers?

Ans- The Sun sinks behind the hills and the flowers dies.

Make sentences:

1. Curious- the boy was curious to know about the sun shine.
2. Wood-the boy want to know why wood swim
3. Swim- the girl swims in a pool.

Writing skill:

Write a notice informing students about a school trip:

Puna International School

NOTICE

Date-10 August 2022

Topic :- Educational tour to Mount Abu for students.

All students are here by informed that our school has decided to organize an educational tour to Mount Abu on 20th August 2022 for all the students of our school. Those who are interested to join the tour are requested to register their names along with the charge amount Rs 500 to be deposited by 15th of August in the school's main office.

Principal

Activity:

Make a list of few things that sink.

- 1)lead
- 2)marble
- 3)stone

UNIT 4
ALICE IN WONDERLAND [PROSE]

New Vocabulary:

1. Scamper
2. Hurried
3. Popped
4. Disappeared
5. Whiskers
6. Curiosity
7. Delight
8. Fountains
9. Exclaimed
10. Doorway



Word meanings:

1. Scamper-run with quick light steps
2. Hurried –work done very quickly
3. Burning- very deeply felt
4. Popped-to go somewhere without notice.
5. Pile- a heap of things lying on top of each other.
6. Whiskers-a long bristle, hair grown near the mouth of animal.

Antonyms:

1. Talking X quiet
2. Different X same
3. Dry X wet
4. Quick X slow
5. Appeared X disappeared
6. Bright X dull

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

[Under, into, out, from, down, by]

1. Alice was lying **under** a tree.
2. Suddenly, Alice saw a white rabbit scamper **by**.
3. The rabbit took **out** a big watch **from** his waistcoat pocket.
4. The rabbit popped **down** a large rabbit hole.
5. Alice jumped **into** the rabbit hole too!

Summary:

The story is an adaptation from the famous Alice in wonderland by Lewis Carroll . The story tells how the curious little Alice reaches the most beautiful garden in the world by following a rabbit who wore a waistband. The story describes the adventures that Alice had.

Answer the following questions:

1. **While listening to the story, what did Alice see?**

Ans-While listening to the story, Alice saw the rabbit which was going somewhere hurriedly.

2. **What was different about the rabbit that Alice saw?**

Ans- The rabbit that Alice saw was different because of the following features-

- a) It was wearing blue coat and red waistcoat
- b) It was going somewhere hurriedly
- c) It could speak
- d) It had pink eyes
- e) It had a big watch

3. **Where did the rabbit go?**

Ans- The rabbit entered into a deep hole.

4. **How did Alice reach wonderland?**

Ans- By following the strange rabbit Alice jumped in to a rabbit hole. She fell on a heap of dry leaves and thus reached to wonderland.

5. What strange things did Alice see?

Ans- Alice saw a 15 inches door through which the rabbit entered. She saw a glass table with a golden key on it.

6. Describe in your words the garden that Alice saw.

Ans- When Alice opened the door, she saw the loveliest garden. There were various flowers whose fragrance very attractive. The garden also had fountains.

Make Sentences:

1. Garden - Our garden affords us fresh vegetables.
2. Jump - She was taking tiny jumps in her excitement.
3. Earth - Pollution is damaging our earth.
4. Whisker -Prakash thought that he looked the cat's whisker were on her dress.

Activity:

Draw the garden of your dreams



UNIT 5
DON'T BE AFRAID OF THE DARK [POEM]

New vocabulary:

1. Afraid
2. Earth
3. Travel
4. Cease
5. Peace
6. Harsh
7. Shining
8. Troubles
9. Forever
10. Thought



Word meaning:

1. Afraid – Frighten
2. Harsh – tough, difficult
3. Trouble – problems
4. Cease – to stop

Find the antonyms of the following words from the poem:

1. War – peace
2. Enemies – friends
3. Gentle - harsh
4. Light – dark
5. Night – day
6. Start – end

Look at these words in the poem:

Here are their full forms

Don't - do not

- a) Won't – will not
- b) Didn't - did not
- c) Shouldn't - should not
- d) Wouldn't – would not
- e) Couldn't - could not
- f) Mustn't - must not
- g) Aren't – are not
- h) Isn't - is not

Homophones:

- Deer – Dear
- Sun – Son
- Two – Too
- One – Won
- Hour – Our
- Mail – Male

Summary:

The poem is about being fearless at night people tend to be afraid during night time. The poet asks people not to be afraid of night. The poet says the earth to rest also, night is just a natural phenomenon and nothing to be afraid of.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the poem about?

Ans: The poem is about not being afraid of darkness.

2. What happens when the day is over?

Ans: When the day is over the sun goes away and the moon appear. All the heat is gone and it is nice and cool everywhere.

3. What does the earth do when the day is over?

Ans: The earth rest when the day is over.

4. What does the poet wants us to do at night?

The poet asks us not to be afraid of dark if you fed fear, you can think of, talk to or visit your friends.

Writing skills:

Homophones

1. Won – one
2. Sun – son
3. Tail – tale
4. I – eye
5. See – sea
6. Too - two
7. Steal – steel
8. Week - weak

Activity: DRAW A HALF MOON OF NIGHT VISION.



UNIT 5
HELEN KELLER [PROSE]

New Vocabulary:

1. Dearly
2. Agreed
3. Illness
4. Important
5. Healthy
6. Alabama
7. Right
8. Smart
9. Understand
10. Strict



Word meanings:

1. Smart - Intelligent
2. Dearly - Very much
3. Illness – A disease of the body
4. Healthy - Having good health
5. Problem – A situation that causes difficulties
6. Wild - Behaving in an uncontrolled or violent way
7. Strict - Expecting people to obey rules
8. Important - Of great significance or value

Antonyms:

1. High X low
2. Smart X stupid
3. Strict X lenient
4. Wild X tame
5. Thick X thin

Summary:

The chapter tells the story about the great Helen Keller. She could not hear or see. Which made her life very different as a child . She could not understand what others said nor could she make them understand what she wanted. The story shows a beautiful relation between Helen and her teacher Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan changed her life completely.

Answer the following questions:

1. **‘Something is wrong,’ said Helen’s mother. What was wrong with Helen?**

Ans- Helen became blind and deaf due to her illness and fever. That is why her mother said, ‘something is wrong.’

2. **Although Helen could not hear or see, what kind of girl was she?**

Ans-Helen could not hear or see but she was a bright and smart child.

3. **Who agreed to help Helen?**

Ans- Miss Sullivan agreed to help Helen.

4. **How did Miss Sullivan help Helen?**

Ans-Miss Sullivan gave Helen a doll. She spelt DOLL with her fingers into Helen’s hand. In this way she taught her sign language.

5. **What did Helen learn when the teacher put her hand into running water?**

Ans-When her teacher put her hand into the running water, she spelt a new word WATER. She understood the meaning of water as she found something running on her hand was wet.

6. **What was the most important thing that Helen finally understood?**

Ans- Finally, Helen understood that the words are the most important thing. She can know everything through words.

Make sentences

1. Loved- parents loved her daughter dearly.

2. Ill- Little Helen suddenly felt ill.
3. Bright- Helen could not hear or see, but she was bright.
4. Teacher- A young teacher helped Helen to understand the things.
5. Letters- Miss Sullivan made the letters with special hand signs.

Writing skill:

Picture Composition



1. Name the different things you have observed in the picture:

Ans: Ball, books, canvas, paint brush, swing, trees

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2. How many children are there in the park?

Ans: There are six children in the park

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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

- a) The girl is swinging on swing
- b) The boys are playing football.
- c) The boy is sitting on the tree and watching the clouds.
- d) The girl is painting on the canvas.
- e) The boy is reading a book under the tree.