

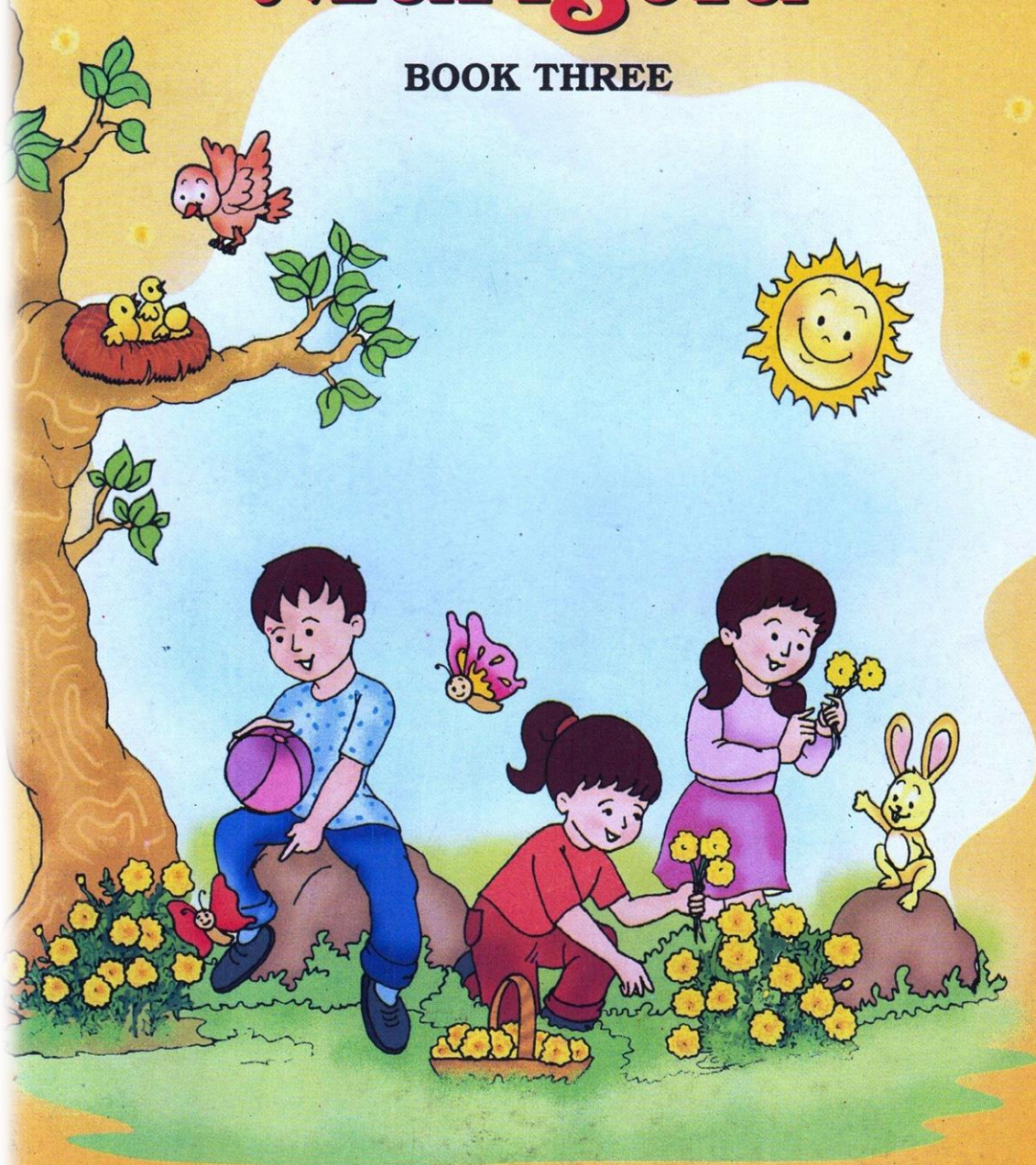


**पुर्णता International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**CLASS - IV**  
**SUBJECT – ENGLISH**  
**SPECIMEN COPY**  
**BOOK – MARIGOLD**  
**SESSION – 2020 -2021**

# Marigold

BOOK THREE



Textbook in English for Class III



## **TOPIC COVERED FOR MONTH NOVEMBER**

### **Unit - VIII**

### **Chapter 1**

### **A Watering Rhyme (Poem)**

#### **Summary:**

“The poem is about the care of plants. In this poem the poet says we have to take proper care of watering to plants otherwise improper way of watering may cause harm to plants. The poet asks us to water the plants in the early morning or evening hour, if we water the plants in noonday then instead of help we will create problems for plants as watering in day time will make the plant die. Also the poet says to water the plants in their roots as plants have their mouth in their feet. So, we should water thoroughly in the roots in the ground which will help them to satisfy their thirst.”

- **New Words -**

1. Hour
2. Watering
3. Noonday
4. Boots
5. Soak
6. Heat

- **Word Meaning –**

1. Watering – **make something wet.**
2. Noonday – **middle of the day.**
3. Boots – **a type of shoes that covers the whole foot and the lower part of the leg**
4. Soak – **make thoroughly wet.**
5. Heat – **high temperature.**

- **Answer the following questions;**

- 1) What is the best time to water the plants?

Ans. The best time to water the plants is early in the morning or the evening hour.

- 2) Which part of the plant should be watered?

Ans. We should water the roots so that the plants grow healthy.

3) When should we not water the plants?

Ans. We should not water the plants at noonday.

• **Write the rhyming words;**

1. Morning- evening, ring.

2. Car – bar jar

3. High – sigh., thigh

4. Boots – roots, coots.

5. Heat – feet, beat

6. Where – there, here

• **In the sentences below the capital letters, commas, full stops and question marks are missing. Put these in the correct places.**

1) on monday i will go to school

Ans. On Monday, I will go to school.

2) rahim ravi and raju are going to see the circus

Ans. Rahim, Ravi and Raju are going to see the circus.

3) sita where are you looking

Ans. Sita, where are you looking?

4) the tailor went to the market mr singh

Ans. The tailor went to the market, Mr. Singh.

5) every Sunday i go for a walk have breakfast read story books listen to music and watch television

Ans. Every Sunday I go for a walk, have breakfast, read story books, listen to music and watch television.

6) laxmi why are you crying.

Ans. Laxmi, why are you crying?

7) what is the colour of the sky

Ans. What is the colour of the sky?

8) oranges mangoes bananas and papayas are fruits.

Ans. Oranges, mangoes, bananas and papayas are fruits.

## **UNIT - VIII**

### **Chapter2 : The Giving Tree**

#### **Summary-**

“On its face, the story is about a tree’s sacrificial love for a boy. They play together happily every day, but the boy grows up and pursues the trappings of adulthood: money, a house, a family, travel. So the tree gives the boy her apples to sell, her branches to build a house, and her trunk to make a boat. By the end, the tree is a stump, but the boy—now a tired old man—needs nothing more than a quiet place to rest, so he sits on the tree and she is happy.”

- **New Words:**

1. Delicious
2. Pluck
3. Trip
4. Swing
5. Sail
6. Recognized
7. Stump

- **\*Word Meaning -**

1. Delicious – **highly pleasant to the taste.**
2. Pluck – **remove it**
3. Trip – **a journey**
4. Swing – **move back and forth**
5. Sail – **to travel on water in a ship**
6. Stump – **the bottom part of a tree left**
7. Recognised – **identify**

- **Answer the following question -**

1. **How did the boy enjoy the company of the tree?**

**Ans.** The boy climbed the trunk of the tree, swung on its branches, ate its fruit, and slept under its shade.

2. **How did the tree help the boy earn money?**

**Ans.** The tree told the boy to pluck all the apples and earn money by selling them in the market.

3. **What did the boy make with the branches of the tree?**

**Ans.** The boy made a house with the branches of the tree.

4. **What did the boy make with the trunk of the tree?**

**Ans.** The boy made a boat with the trunk of the tree.

5. **How was the stump of the tree useful?**

**Ans.** The stump of the tree proved to be useful by offering the old man a peaceful place to sit and rest.

6. **Why is the play called 'The Giving Tree'?**

**Ans.** The play is called 'The Giving Tree' because the tree always gives something or the other to the boy to make him happy.

### Word Building

- **Make new words and complete the sentences.**

(a) The children love to sing **loudly**. (loud)

(b) Read your lesson **silently**. (silent)

(c) Throw the ball **slowly**. (slow)

(d) The tree gave its fruit to the boy **happily** (happy)

(e) Do your work **neatly**. (neat)

- **Fill in the blanks with the correct word.**

My mother went to the market and bought a kilogram of **apples**,(apple/apples)a dozen bananas (banana/bananas) and a dozen **oranges**(orange/oranges).I love oranges. So I ate an **orange** (orange/oranges). My brother wanted a **banana** (banana/bananas) and my sister asked for an **apple** (apple/apples). A tree has one **trunk** (trunk/trunks) but many **branches** (branch/branches). A branch (branch/branches) has a number of **leaves** (leaf/leaves) and **flowers** (flower/ flowers).

## GRAMMAR GEAR

### Chapter 14

#### Conjunctions

#### A. Join the two sentences using for.

1. Charan is going early today. He has a lot of work to complete.

**Ans.** Charan is going early today for he has a lot of work to complete.

2. I offered him some water. He has very thirsty.

**Ans.** I offered him some water for he was very thirsty.

3. My father gets up early. He has to finish all his work before he leaves home.

**Ans.** My father gets up early for he has to finish all his work before he leaves home.

4. I want to study Science. I wish to become scientist.

**Ans.** I want to study science for I wish to become a scientist.

5. We request all the parents to be present this Friday. We have an important announcement to make.

**Ans.** We request all the parents to be present this Friday for we have an important announcement to make.

#### B. Join the two sentences using and.

1. Deepam followed his study routine. He passed with distinction marks.

**Ans.** Deepam followed his study routine and passed with distinction marks.

2. Kuldeep served us a delicious lunch. Neha took us to cinema.

**Ans.** Kuldeep served us a delicious lunch and Neha took us to the cinema.

3. The boy took us round the exhibition. He gave us a lot of information.

**Ans.** The boy took us around the exhibition and gave us a lot of information.

4. She baked me a cake. He brought me a gift.

**Ans.** She baked me a cake and he brought me a gift.

5. I wake up early. I practice some sums.

**Ans.** I wake up early and I practise some sums.

#### C. Join these sentences using nor.

1. He did not arrive early. He did not feel sorry about it.

**Ans.** He did not arrive early nor did he feel sorry about it.

2. The guest did not have his own vehicle. He did not have money to go by public transport.

**Ans.** The guest did not have his own vehicle nor did he have the money to go by public transport.

3. Rajesh is not intelligent. He is not hard working.

**Ans.** Rajesh is not intelligent nor is he hard-working.

4. My sister cannot do things on her own. She is not friendly.

**Ans.** My sister cannot do things on her own nor is she friendly.

5. Joan does not go to bed early. She does not get up early.

**Ans.** Joan does not go to bed early nor does she get up early.

**D.** Join the two sentences with but.

1. I did not tell the truth. I will tell you.

**Ans.** I did not tell him the truth but I will tell you.

2. It is difficult. We will do it.

**Ans.** It is difficult but we will do it.

3. She does not like going to parties but she came to my birthday party.

**Ans.** She does not like going to parties. She came to my birthday party

4. Some people do not like History. I love the subject.

**Ans.** Some people do not like History but I love the subject.

5. Deepali cannot read yet. She likes to see the pictures in her books.

**Ans.** Deepali cannot read yet but she likes to see the pictures in her books.

**E.** Join the two sentences with or.

1. You can go home with me. You can say in the room.

**Ans.** You can go home with me or you can say in the room

2. You can write a poem. You can draw this picture.

**Ans.** You can write a poem or you can draw this picture

3. Students can answer four questions in section A. They can answer two questions from section B.

**Ans.** Students can answer four questions in section A or they can answer two questions from section B.

4. Guests can have Indian food here. They can have Chinese food over there.

**Ans.** Guests can have Indian food over here or they can have Chinese food over there.

5. You can go to school by bus. You can walk the distance if you can.

**Ans.** You can go to school by bus or you can walk the distance if you can.

**F.** Join the two sentences with yet.

1. He is not reach. He is happy.



**Ans.** He is not rich yet he is happy.

2. He is not wealthy. He gives to charity.

**Ans.** He is not wealthy yet he gives to charity.

3. I am soft-spoken. I can be firm.

**Ans.** I am soft-spoken yet I can be firm.

4. Rekha is always busy. She is prompt in her work.

**Ans.** Rekha is always busy yet she is prompt in her work.

5. My father is unwell today. He is going to office.

**Ans.** My father is unwell today yet he is going to office.

**G.** Join the two sentences with so.

1. I got completely drenched in the rain. I ran home to change my clothes.

**Ans.** I got completely drenched in the rain so I ran home to change my clothes.

2. She is insincere. No one trusts her.

**Ans.** She is insincere so no one trusts her.

3. Dhiren ate a lot study regularly. He is unable to write the test.

**Ans.** Dhiren ate a lot of spicy food yesterday so he has a stomach ache today.

4. He did not study regularly. He is unable to write the test.

**Ans.** He did not study regularly so he is unable to write the test.

5. These tourists read a number of books. They have a lot of information about our country.

**Ans.** These tourists read a lot of books so they have a lot of information about our country.

## Chapter 15

### Prepositions of Time, of Position, of Direction

#### A. Fill in the blanks with at, on or in.

1. At night
2. In the morning
3. On New Year's Day
4. On Tuesday
5. In summer
6. At the weekend
7. On Sunday afternoon
8. At half past two
9. In the nineteenth
10. At the end of the programme

#### B. The prepositions of time have been used incorrectly in these sentences. Highlight their incorrect use and replace them with suitable prepositions of time.

1. Our school reopens in 5 June.  
**Ans.** Our school reopens on 2 June.
2. The train will leave at ten minutes.  
**Ans.** The train will leave in ten minutes.
3. We have no rains here at summer.  
**Ans.** We have no rains here in summer.
4. The Director is not here in the moments.  
**Ans.** The Director is not here at the moment.
5. We all go shopping on the weekend.  
**Ans.** We all go shopping on the weekend
6. This institution was established on 1865.  
**Ans.** This institution was established in 1865.
7. I have English and Science in Monday mornings.  
**Ans.** I have English and Science on Monday mornings.
8. The Children are ready. Can we start the programme on five minutes?  
**Ans.** The Children are ready. Can we start the programme in five minutes?
9. I am bored. I want to go on a holiday in Christmas time.  
**Ans.** I am bored. I want to go on a holiday at Christmas time.
10. My friends are meeting me at the evening.  
**Ans.** My friends are meeting me in the evening.

**C. Answer these questions using prepositions of position.**

1. Is the clock **above** or **below** the blackboard?

**Ans.** The clock is above the blackboard.

2. Are the pictures of cartoon characters **above** or **under** the blackboard?

**Ans.** The pictures are under the blackboard.

3. Is the teddy bear **underneath** or **on top of** the cupboard?

**Ans.** The teddy bear is underneath the cupboard.

4. Who is standing **in front** of the cupboard – the tall boy or the short boy?

**Ans.** The short boy is standing in front of the cupboard.

5. Is the tall boy peeping **over** the shoulders of the short boy?

**Ans.** No, the short boy is peeping over the shoulders of the tall boy.

**D. Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions of direction. Use the prepositions given in the box. You may use them more than once.**

<b>across</b>	<b>into</b>	<b>down</b>	<b>towards</b>	<b>up</b>
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In order to reach my house, you must follow these directions.

Walk **up** the small hill. If you look **across** the hill, you will see a small lake. Don't jump **into** the lake! You can walk **across** the lake using the bridge. There is a rose garden. Walk **down** it. You will find my house right in front of it.

Once you walk **into** my house, you will find a flight of steps leading **into** a basement. In the basement, look **across** the big hall. You will notice a statue placed on a pedestal. Climb **down** the two steps to the pedestal and pick up the statue carefully. Then, walk **towards** use exit.

I will meet you outside on the lawn!

**WRITING SKILL**

**E. You are a school's Head girl/boy. Write a notice in your school notice board inviting the grandparents of all the students to celebrate 'Grandparents Day'?**

**PUNA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**  
**NOTICE**  
**GRANDPARENT'S DAY CELEBRATION**

**07.07.2020**

**This is to inform to all the students that our school is going to celebrate grandparent's day on 18.07.20. in our school auditorium at 4pm. So, we request all the students to participate in the celebration with their grandparents. Parents are also welcomed. Students who are interested in cultural activities, give your names before 10.07.20.**

**Sujata Das**  
**Head Girl**