

ENGLISH

IV STANDARD

Term I

FOREWORD

The class IV English textbook is designed according to the needs of learners and teachers. All the four basic language skills viz, listening, speaking, reading and writing help the learners to interact with society. Language can be acquired only by usage in day-to-day activities. It is an acquired skill through daily usage / practice.

The content is to hone the language skills that would equip the learner to communicate in English. The text is basically a guideline given to teachers who can generate more activities with creativity and innovation.

Teachers are advised to correlate other fields with the text. There is an additional “Do you know?” section that would kindle the young minds to think beyond the text.

Newspaper, Dictionary and Encyclopedia activities have been included in the text. There is an ORIGAMI activity too! The textbook is prepared with the added aim of providing thought, fun and enjoyment.

DO YOU KNOW?

UNIT - 1
PROSE

Animal characters are created in stories to **speak** which gives life and meaning to the stories. Often they are used to convey moral values.

LITTLE TUPPEN

[BY PAUL GALDONE]

Once upon a time, an old hen whose name was **Cluck – Cluck** and her little chick Tuppen went into the woods. They were busy all day **scratching** among the leaves finding seeds to eat.

scratch - to cut or make a mark with something sharp

“Be careful,” said **Cluck – Cluck**. “Eat only the smaller seeds. The big ones may make you cough.”

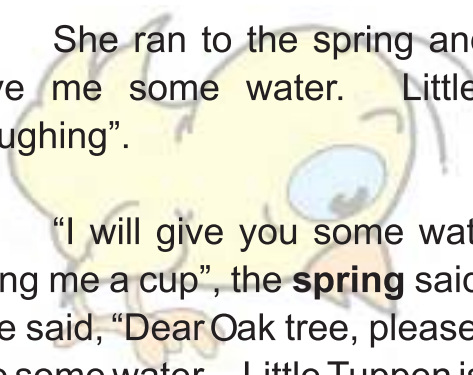
After a while Little Tuppen tried to eat a big seed. Then he began to cough. Cluck – Cluck in great fright ran to **fetch** him some water.

fetch - to bring

She ran to the spring and said, “Dear spring, please give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing”.

spring - a place where water comes out of the ground

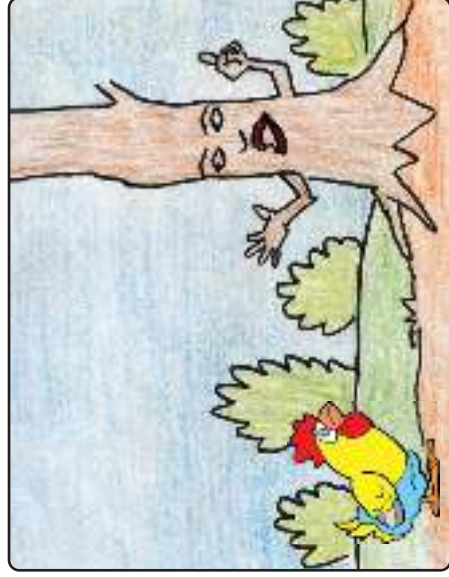
“I will give you some water if you bring me a cup”, the **spring** said. Cluck – Cluck ran to the oak tree. Then she said, “Dear Oak tree, please give me a cup. Then the spring will give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing.”



The oak tree liked Tuppen and wanted to help. It said, "I will give you a cup if someone shakes my branches."

So **Cluck-Cluck** ran to the woodcutter's little boy. "Dear little boy, please shake the oak tree's branches."

She said.



"Then the oak tree will give me a cup and the spring will give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing."

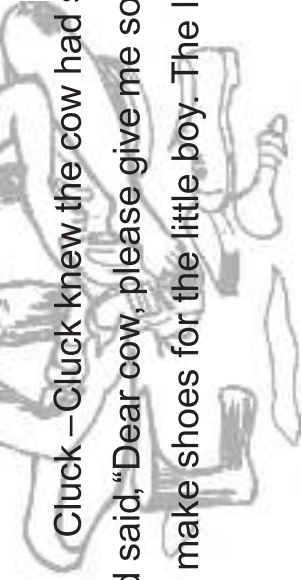
The little boy said, "If you give me a pair of shoes, I will shake the oak tree's branches."



Cluck - Cluck ran to the shoemaker and said, "Dear shoemaker, please give me a pair of shoes for the little boy. Then the little boy will shake the oak tree's branches and oak tree will give me a cup. Then the Spring will give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing."

The shoemaker said, "Give me some leather. Then I will make a pair of shoes for the little boy."

Cluck - Cluck knew the cow had some leather. She ran to the cow and said, "Dear cow, please give me some leather. Then the shoemaker will make shoes for the little boy. The little boy will shake the oak tree's





branches. The oak tree will give me a cup and the Spring will give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing.”

“I will give you some leather if you give me some corn”, the cow said.

So Cluck – Cluck ran to the farmer and said, “Dear

farmer, please give me some corn for the cow.

Then the cow will give me some leather for the shoemaker and the shoemaker will make shoes for the little boy. Then the little boy will shake the oak tree's branches and the oak tree will give me a cup. Then the Spring will give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing.”



The farmer said, “I need a plough before I give you some corn.”



Then Cluck – Cluck

ran to the **blacksmith**

and said, “Dear blacksmith,

please give me a plough for

the farmer. Then the farmer will give me some corn for the cow. When the cow gets the corn, it will give me some leather for the shoemaker. Then the shoemaker will give me a pair of shoes for the little boy and the little boy will shake the oak tree's branches. The oak tree will give me a cup and then the Spring will give me some water. Little Tuppen is coughing.”

The blacksmith said to Cluck – Cluck, “I will give you a plough if you give me some iron.”

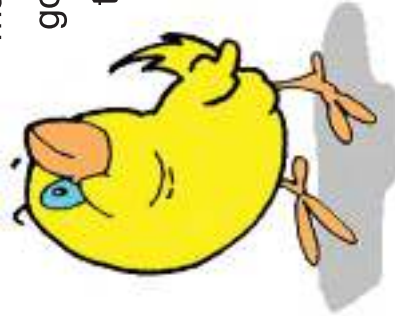
blacksmith - a person who makes things from iron

Cluck – Cluck had heard about some **elves** who lived under the mountains. The elves had a lot of iron. She told the elves about Little Tuppen and the big seed.



The elves wanted to help. So they brought out a heap of iron for the blacksmith.

Cluck – Cluck brought the iron to the blacksmith. He made a plough for the farmer. The farmer gave some corn for the cow. The cow gave some leather for the shoemaker. Then the shoemaker made a pair of shoes for the little boy. When the little boy got the shoes, he shook the oak tree's branches. Then the oak tree gave Cluck – Cluck a cup and the spring gave some water. Cluck – Cluck gave the water to Little Tuppen.



Little Tuppen drank the water and stopped coughing. He ran **chirping** and scratching among the leaves as if nothing had happened.



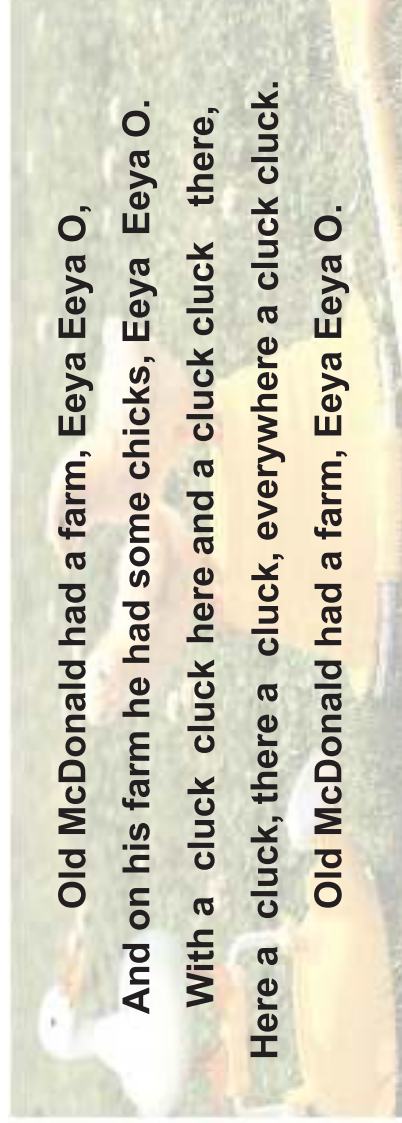
Listening skill :

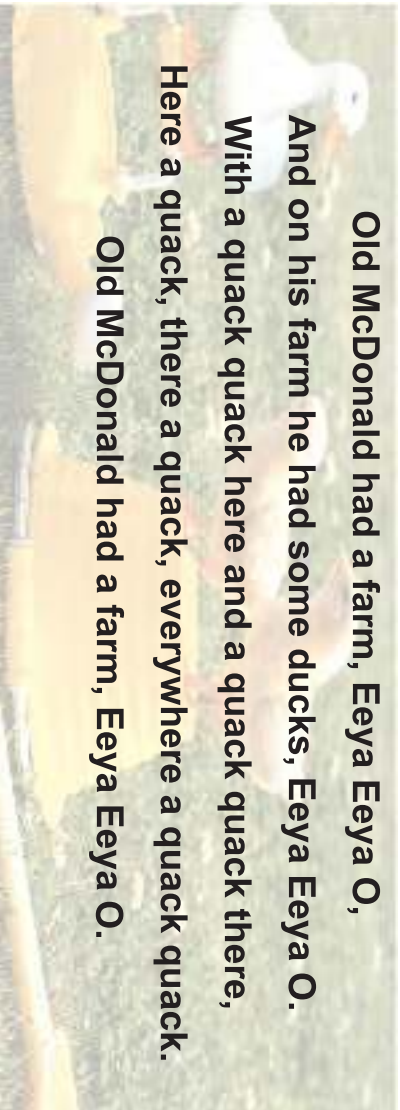
Listen to the rhyme and repeat it

elves - super natural creatures, shown as human figures with pointed ears.
chirp - a sharp high sound that a small bird makes

Old McDonald Had A Farm

Old McDonald had a farm, Eeya Eeya O,
And on his farm he had some chicks, Eeya Eeya O.
With a cluck cluck here and a cluck cluck there,
Here a cluck, there a cluck, everywhere a cluck cluck.
Old McDonald had a farm, Eeya Eeya O.





Old McDonald had a farm, Eeya Eeya O,
And on his farm he had some ducks, Eeya Eeya O.
With a quack quack here and a quack quack there,
Here a quack, there a quack, everywhere a quack quack.
Old McDonald had a farm, Eeya Eeya O.

Match the animals with their sounds :

grunts squeaks chatters quacks neighs
roars brays moos barks mews

1. donkey _____ 6. dog _____
2. horse _____ 7. lion _____
3. cow _____ 8. rat _____
4. cat _____ 9. pig _____
5. duck _____ 10. monkey _____



Speaking Skill

LET US DISCUSS IN SMALL GROUPS

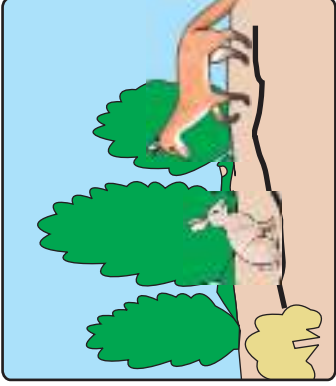
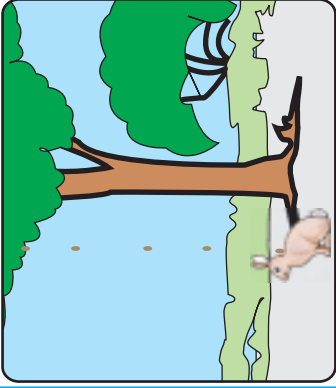
A pup near your house got hurt. What would you do to help it?

SHORT STORY

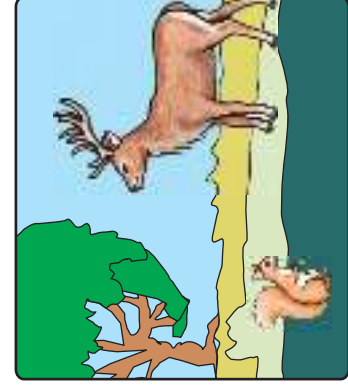
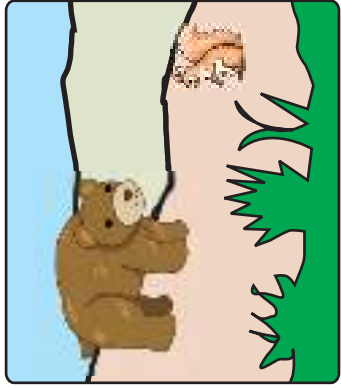


ENGLISH

THE SKY IS FALLING

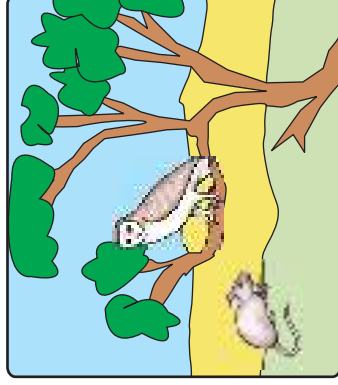


A nut fell from a tree. This nut hit a rabbit on its head. The rabbit ran to tell the fox, "the sky is falling." The fox ran to tell a bear, "the sky is falling." The bear ran to tell a squirrel, "the sky is falling." The squirrel ran to tell a deer "the sky is falling." The deer ran to tell a mouse "the sky is falling."



The mouse ran to tell a wise old owl, "the sky is falling."

"No, it is not," replied the wise old owl, "A nut fell from a tree and it hit the rabbit on its head while I was sitting on the tree."



Comprehension :

1. Did the sky really fall on the rabbit?
2. Can the sky fall?



Writing Skill

Write the words that are related to the sky.

Sun, Aeroplane,

Do you know the order in which the old hen Cluck went in search of water for Little Tuppen?

Given below is a mixed order Write down the correct order

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| a. Wood cutter's little boy | 1. _____ |
| b. Farmer | 2. _____ |
| c. Blacksmith | 3. _____ |
| d. Cow | 4. _____ |
| e. Elves | 5. _____ |
| f. Shoemaker | 6. _____ |
| g. Spring | 7. _____ |
| h. Oak tree | 8. _____ |

Choose the rhyming word from the box and fill in the blanks.

glide leap walk hump pounce gallop jiggle

- Frogs jump, caterpillars hump
- Worms wriggle, bugs _____.
- Rabbits hop, horses _____.
- Snakes slide, seagulls _____.
- Mice creep, deer _____.
- Puppies bounce, kittens _____.
- Lions stalk, but I _____.

Grammar



I. HOMONYMS

What is a homonym?

A homonym is a word that is spelt the same as another word but has a different meaning.

For example: **watch**

- a. A **watch** shows the time.
- b. I like to **watch** cartoons on the television.

Fill in the blanks with suitable homonyms :

- a. I save money in the _____.
Preeti collected pebbles on the _____ of a river.
- b. She made a mask from the _____ of a tree.
Dogs _____ at strangers.

II. HOMOPHONES

What are Homophones?

Homophones are words that have the same sound, but different spelling and different meaning.

For example: **deer / dear**

- a. A **deer** is an animal.
- b. A **dear** friend is a loving friend.

Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones

1. Don't walk on the road _____ foot. (**bear, bare**)
2. People _____ their hair with different colours. (**dye, die**)

3. Neem leaves are used to _____ skin diseases. (**heal, heel**)
4. The trekker rejoiced when he reached the mountain _____.
(**peak, peek**)

Circle the common nouns (things-person-places) in **BLUE** and the proper nouns (names) in **RED**.

Example: I call my **dog** **Caesar**

1. King Ashoka was a great emperor.
2. Indira Gandhi was a great leader.
3. Mrs. Lalita is a good teacher.
4. The Ganga is a big river.
5. India has great soldiers.



VERBS

The words that express **actions** are called verbs.

For example: **work, ride, sit, eat, jump, talk, stand**



Present Tense refers to **actions** that happen regularly.

Underline the verbs.

1. They help their mother in the mornings.
2. Amit does his homework at 6 o'clock.
3. We pray to God everyday.
4. Priya washes the clothes before going to school.
5. I speak in English.



Make eight meaningful sentences from the table given below:

The verbs are in the present tense

	goes	different kinds of sweets
My brother	eats	early to school
My mother	sings	delicious food
	cooks	very sweetly

Present continuous tense shows actions that are happening at the moment.

For example: She **is walking** along the road.

1. The baby sleeps at 8.00 P.M. everyday. Switch off the radio.
He _____ now.
2. The tiger eats meat. Don't go near the cage. The tiger is _____ meat.
3. My mother _____ for a morning walk.

Past Tense refers to actions that happened in the past, a few seconds ago or years ago.

For example: She **walked** along the road

Circle the Verbs :

1. My dog barked at the stranger.
2. I told my teacher the truth.
3. I laughed loudly.
4. I sat down and ate my breakfast.



5. He whispered a secret in my ear.
6. Ritik painted a picture of an elephant.
7. The baby slept soundly.
8. The dog buried the bone.



Identify the verbs and rewrite the passage given below by changing the verbs underlined into *Past Tense*.

I know a boy named Sam. He is my neighbour's son. He goes to a school nearby. He eats a lot of ice-creams and chocolates. He watches cartoon network and plays cricket with his friends in the evenings. He helps his mother in her chores and does his homework on his own. He goes to bed early. Sam is a good little boy.

I miss him because his family has shifted to Bangalore.

Suggested extensive reading

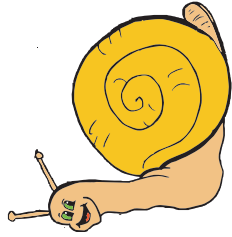
Alice in Wonderland

Little Red Riding Hood

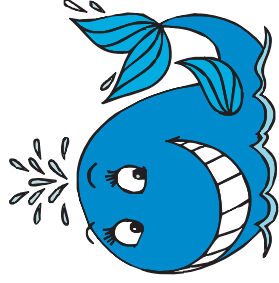


POEM

LIVING TOGETHER



I might have lived inside a shell
If I had been a snail;
Or in a great wide tossing sea
If I had been a whale!



Or in a busy noisy hive,
If I had been born a bee;
Or a bunny in a burrow
Eating lettuce for my tea.



I might have had a kennel home
If I had been a dog;
Or a mud hole in a river bank
Had I been born a frog



I might have been a little bird
And lived inside a nest;
But Oh! I'm glad I'm just a child
I think my home is the best.



- Anonymous

ACTIVITY

Form a group of seven of your friends. Let each one pretend to be an animal / insect mentioned in the poem. Now recite the lines:

First the Snail will say

“I might have lived inside a shell”

Next the whale will say

toss	- throw
lettuce	- a green vegetable
kennel	- a shelter for a dog

ANAGRAMS : An Anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the order of the word or phrase.

For example: PAT - TAP
 ITEM - TIME

Find out the ANAGRAMS

1. spot _____, _____.
2. thaw _____, _____.
3. shore _____, _____.
4. tar _____, _____.
5. pale _____, _____.

Pick out the rhyming word for the following words from the poem.

- a) snail _____
- b) bee _____
- c) dog _____
- d) nest _____



DO YOU KNOW?

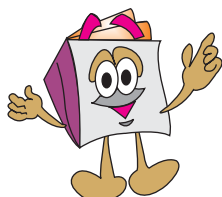
UNIT - 2
PROSE

Biography is an account of a person's life, written by someone else.

Example: "Life of Johnson" by Boswell.

Autobiography is the life history of a person written by himself.

Example: Gandhiji's "My Experiments with Truth."



ALL ABOUT ME



Hello friends,

Here I am, to talk about my life. I am writing my **autobiography** in this last **phase** of my life. I have no regrets. I have lived my life well.

Are you **puzzled**? Surely you must know me. You read me for gaining information. I tell you the latest happenings. I brief you with the current news. Everyday, you see me hanging on the street shops. Not a day passes for many people without glancing at me, over their morning cup of coffee. Can you make a guess now. Yes, you are right. I am a NEWSPAPER.

phase— stage, period
puzzled- something one cannot understand

Hmmm....I am wondering where exactly should I begin my story. Life is one long journey. I am made out of paper. It was actually the Chinese who invented the paper some 2000 years ago, from the bark of a tree called "papyrus". Now I've heard that paper is also made from wood pulp or waste wood. The newsprint paper is slightly different.

At the moment, I may look **crumpled** and rather dirty. But I was smart and crisp and smelt fresh, when I **emerged** out of the printing machine. The news reporters brought in a lot of articles and hot news. The editors carefully selected and edited some news articles. My great name was in big, bold capitals. Hundreds of people were waiting outside the press to buy me.



crumpled – uneven, not smooth
emerge – to come out

I felt very important, since I bring people news of the world. We tell the people what is happening not only in our country India, but in other countries of the world as well.

My companions and I were soon dried and kept arranged. A man soon came and bundled us. He then threw us into a van parked outside the press. We fell down with a “thud” sound. My back **ached** and some

ached – pained
smashed - damaged

of my friends' noses were **smashed**. The driver was in a great hurry to get us to the nearest bus terminal and railway station.



At the railway station, we were thrown into the hands of a young man. He **ripped** us open and divided us between his **companions**. He then took a few of us (including myself) in his hands and started walking and shouting at the top of his voice “Paper! paper!”

ripped – cut or torn
companions - friends



A young girl's head popped out of the train. She bought me. She took me with her and started reading me. She flipped through the main pages and moved on to the Advertisement Section called as the “Classified Ads”. She carefully and slowly read the “Wanted” columns for employment. Later on I learnt that her name is Meena.

Meena then took me to her house and put me on the small writing table. Her father eagerly took me and spent a great deal of time with me. He gently turned the pages. The news about the election in the front page seemed to attract him and so he kept on reading the front page for some more time. Suddenly a voice called him from the kitchen. It was Meena's mother. Father dropped me on the table and went off.

Suddenly I felt a hand grabbing me rudely. It was Mohan, Meena's younger brother. Mohan was interested only in the Sports page. Some news about Cricket made him angry, and so he **tossed** me on to the table with great force.

tossed - threw

entertainment - activity for pleasure

tussling - to handle roughly

Meena's mother read me much later, after everyone left home. She flipped through the pages and started showing interest in the “**Entertainment** page”. The house became quiet and peaceful. Tired of the turning and tussling, I wanted to take rest. But alas ! The kitten came and leapt on me. She scratched me all over my face and started playing with me.

“Help ! Help !”, I shouted at the top of my voice. Mother took pity on me. She put me safe on a shelf reserved for us. At last I was left in peace.

The next morning, my new friend, a fresh newspaper arrived. He went through the same **ordeal** as myself.

ordeal - difficult situation

Before twenty years, we were **reigning** supreme. Now the times have changed. Most of the people do not have the time to read us. Mass media like television and internet have invaded the world. Anyway, dear child, thank you for reading about me. Bye.

reigning - ruling, dominating



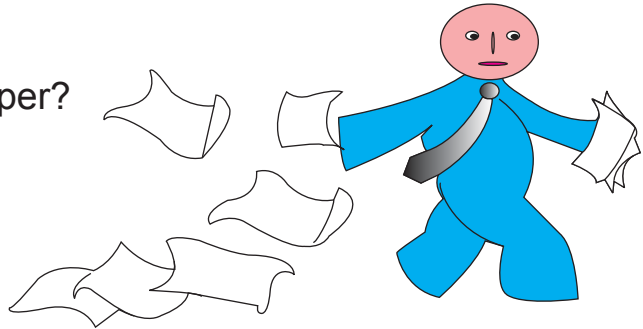
FIND OUT THE ANSWER:

1. Who invented paper?
2. Which part of the tree is used for paper making?
3. Name the girl who bought the newspaper in the station.
4. Who was interested in the election news ?
5. What made Mohan angry?
6. What did the kitten do?



FOR MORE UNDERSTANDING:

1. Why did the newspaper feel that it is important?
2. Do you think people do not read the newspaper nowadays. Write your own comments.
3. If you were given a newspaper, which page would be interesting to you?
4. Which is your favourite newspaper?



Let us Listen:

Responding to question 'How'

Teacher : How do you go to school?

Student : I go to school by bus.

How many days are there in a week?



How will you call your pet?



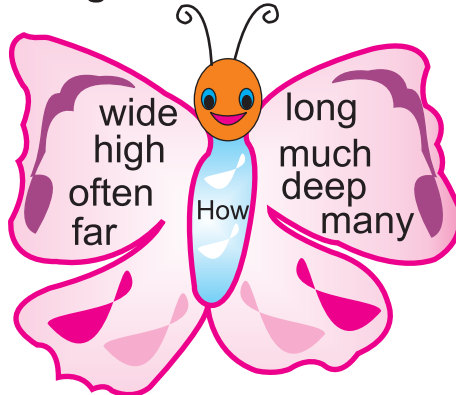
How long will you play in the evening?



How do you celebrate your birthday?



Frame more questions using “How” for better understanding.



ACTIVITY

Take a newspaper and find out what interested these people in the story. Cut out the headlines in the section and paste them.



MEENA



MOHAN



MEENA'S FATHER

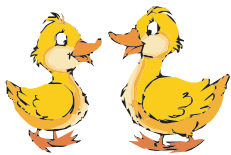


MEENA'S MOTHER

Vocabulary – Word Search

Find out the correct words using the clues.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. G R _ _ _ _ | (big or huge) |
| 2. A R _ _ _ _ | (to come from far off) |
| 3. D R _ _ _ _ | (one who drives) |
| 4. E D _ _ _ _ | (one who edits) |
| 5. E M _ _ _ _ | (to come out) |
| 6. R E _ _ _ _ | (one who reports news) |
| 7. C O _ _ _ _ | (friend) |



Let us speak - Speak out to your friends about yourself.

Autobiography of a doll

I was born in a huge factory where many others like me were also born. We were all carefully packed in beautiful boxes. Then we were put in a truck and carried off to a toy shop. The shopkeeper arranged my friends and me on the shelf. To my expectation a cute little girl who looked like a princess pointed at me. I was brought down from the shelf. She took me home and played with me. She stitched me a pretty frock and gave me a new look. I was given a place in her bed. I was introduced to all her friends. They also played with me. Very soon I became their playmate.

Answer the following:

1. How was the doll packed?
2. What made the doll look so pretty?
3. Where was the doll carried to?
4. Who took it home?



ACTIVITIES:

(A) Talk about the uses of the trees / plants seen below:



Neem



Coconut



Tamarind



Banana

(B) What are the peculiar aspects of the trees / plants seen below:



Banyan tree



Touch me not



Fig tree



Papaya Tree

How will you enquire a grocer for the following?

[oil, sugar, pepper, rice, thread, ghee]

Grocer : May I help you?

Rani : I need a Kg of sugar.

Grocer : _____

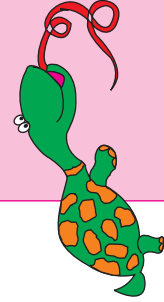
Rani : _____

Grocer : _____

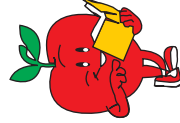
Rani : _____



PRONOUNCE PROPERLY – Tongue-Twister



Swan swam over the pond,
Swim swan swim
Swan swam back again –
Well swum swan!



Let us Read - Read, enjoy and cherish!



Hello! I am a mobile phone. I was made in a factory in China. My name is Tomsung! I had a few friends before I was sold. The buyer chose me because of my features. He kept me near his heart in his shirt pocket. My story came to an end when I was dropped in a jug of juice in a marriage party.

Engineers tried to help me. Even the juice was not tasty. Anyway, now I play with children. They use me as a toy. I am happier now.



Let us write: Sentences and passages

- (a) Make your own sentences using the words from the leaves....
I went to a park.

There were many _____



In a Park

- (b) Imagine yourself as a watch and write an autobiography, in about 5 lines.



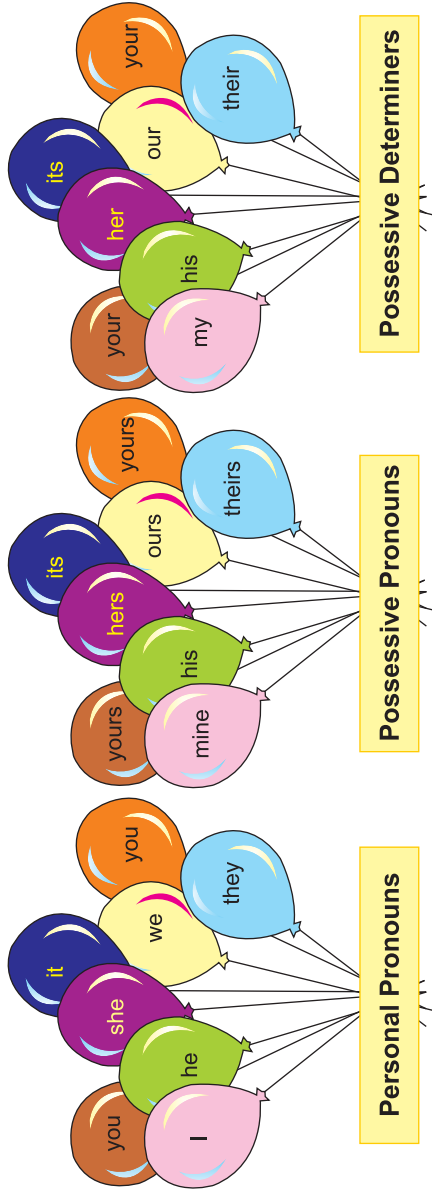
People start working, looking at me _____



GRAMMAR






Pronouns are used instead of nouns. Pronouns used for persons are called **personal pronouns**. Words which denote possessions or ownership are **possessive pronouns**.

For better understanding



A) Fill in the blanks with the correct personal pronoun from the box

He, We, She, It, They

1. Raghu is a boy. _____ is dreaming. 
2. This is a parrot. _____ is green. 
3. Three of us are friends. _____ are sitting on the bench. 
4. Rani is my friend. _____ is riding her bicycle. 
5. These children are from Chennai. _____ are watching T.V. 

(B) Replace the underlined words with the correct personal pronoun

My name is Ajay. This is my family.

My mother is Sunitha. is from Hyderabad.

Karun is my father. is an engineer.



The one who is writing is Vijay. is my brother.

My dog is Tinu. is two years old.

My father, mother and brother live together. are in Mumbai.

My grandparents and I live together. are in Chennai.

(C) Fill in the blanks using possessive pronouns given:

1. Sita has a doll. It is _____.
2. I have a car. It is _____.
3. I am going to _____ school.
4. Raj and Sam are players. The ball is _____.
5. I took your pencil. It is _____.



We can show possessions by apostrophe (') also.

(D) Mark the apostrophe (') correctly:

1. The grocer's shop is round the corner.
2. The girls cycle is there.
3. Students uniforms are sold here.
4. The carpenters tools are in this bag.
5. Mr.Judo's office is in Mount Road.

(E) Circle the word that the underlined Pronoun is replacing:

1. Ravi hit the ball and then he began to run.
2. Sita finished her work and she went out.
3. I bought a parrot. It was green in colour.
4. Balu and Banu are singing. They are good singers.
5. The magician is busy. He is wearing a hat.

(F) Write about 'Myself'

I am _____
 I am studying _____
 I have _____
 My pet's name is _____
 My school is _____



(G) NEWSPAPER ACTIVITY AND DICTIONARY USE:

Teacher gives the newspaper cuttings to each team.

- (I) Which page do you like the most in the newspaper? Why?
- (ii) Pick out the personal and possessive pronouns from the given paper.
- (iii) Find out the meaning of the unfamiliar words you come across in the paper, using the dictionary. [seek the help of your teacher]



Suggested extensive reading :

Collect stories from "The Young World" (The Hindu) or any children's magazines. Make it a booklet. Read and circulate it in your class.



Let us sing a song

Row, row, row your boat
 Gently down the stream.
 Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,
 Life is but a dream.



POEM
PAPER BOATS

Day by day I float my paper boats
one by one down the running stream.
In big black letters I write my name on them
and the name of the village where I live.
I hope that someone in some strange land
will find them and know who I am.
I load my little boats with shiuli flower from our garden,
and hope that these blooms of the dawn
will be carried safely to land in the night.
I launch my paper boats and look up into the sky
and see the little clouds setting their white bulging sails.
I know not what playmate of mine in the sky sends them
down the air to race with my boats!
When night comes I bury my face in my arms and dream that my
paper boats float on and on under the midnight stars.
The fairies of sleep are sailing in them, and the lading in
their baskets full of dreams.

- Rabindranath Tagore

Glossary

stream – a small narrow river

launch – afloat, especially by
sliding into water

fairies – small imaginary beings of
human form that have magical
powers

lading – loading

shiuli – a flower in Bengal



Questions for further understanding and poem appreciation.

1. What does the boy write on his paper boats? Why did he do that?
2. What flowers were used by the boy to load his paper boats?
3. What did the boy see on the sky?
4. How did the little clouds look like?
5. Who were sailing in the paper boats, according to the little boy's dream?
6. Describe any of your pleasant dreams in a few lines.

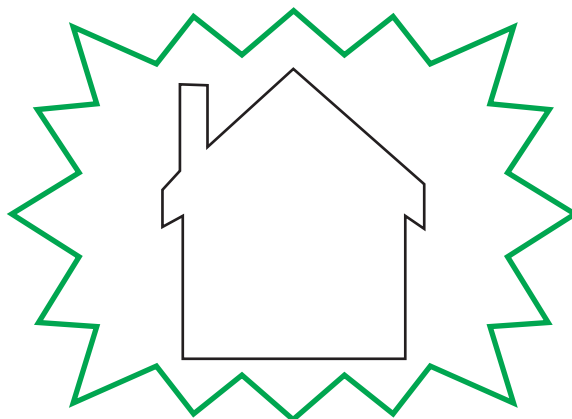
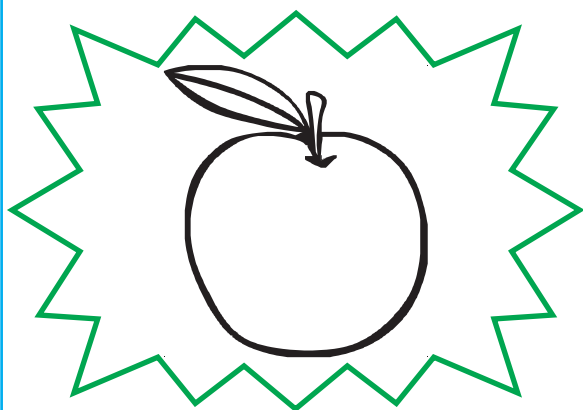


ACTIVITY FOR FUN:

Make a paper boat and write your name, class and school. Leave it afloat during the rainy season, in the small puddle that is formed.

(i) Newspaper Collage – a team work.

Tear the newspaper as you like.
Paste it in the outline to get the figure.



Make a paper clown



Oh! Your clown is ready to perform funny tricks.

(iii) SHARE WITH THE CLASS

Talk about your experience of travelling in a boat or ship. Tell your friends about the interesting things you have come across.



(iv) PROJECT – Extended Activity



Go around and collect various types of flowers you see around you. Dry them and press them to make a Herbarium. Write few lines describing them.



UNIT - 3
PROSE

DO YOU KNOW?



Thinking of spending a weekend out of town?

Need some peace and quiet?

Head to Yelagiri hills in Tamilnadu.



The Yelagiri hills is located at an altitude of 1410 metres above sea level in Vellore district.



SAY "YES" TO YELAGIRI

All the hill stations are perched upon hills- Ooty on the Blue Mountains, Kodaikanal on the Palani hills and Yercaud on the Shervaroys.

Ooty is known as "the Queen of hill stations." These hill stations are famous for their parks, tea, coffee, spices and honey.

WELCOME TO YELAGIRI

Ideal place for relaxation
Nature at its best
Suitable for trekking
Zero pollution
Litter free zone
No phone calls, SMS.....

perch - sit

"It's a beautiful day to go camping," Priya said as she stepped into her school bus. "Is everyone in?", questioned their teacher. "We are all ready to go Madam," replied Raja. "Waiting to leave since daybreak" added Ramya.

put up - erect

"That's great! I'm glad we have planned so carefully for this trip. The tent is ready to be put up as soon as we reach our campsite."

They left their school campus around 7:00 am and reached Vaniyambadi village after three hours. Further down was the next village Ponneri at the foothills of **Yelagiri**.

The bus wound its way up the hill **traversing** sharp curves. Eucalyptus trees **soared** up to the sky, now and then a Gulmohur tree with its red crown caught their attention. "Look at the beehives, Madam," shouted Priya. Inverted D-shaped hives, some black and others brown of rich honey hung from the branches of the trees. **Zooming** around the fourteen hairpin bends was great fun. Along with the birds the children sang

*It's a beautiful day for a picnic,
Come on! Let's eat our nic-nac,
It's a magical place for the week-end,
And Yelagiri is the new trend.*



traversing - travelling through

soared - rose high into
the air
zooming - going fast

On the way up the hill they stopped twice, first at the telescope house to get a full view of the Yelagiri hills and next at the Jalampuri waterfalls. Very soon they reached the campsite and enjoyed setting up

INTERESTING SPOTS IN YELAGIRI

Telescope house
Jalampuri Waterfalls
Nature Park
Punganur Lake
Swami Malai

their tents. After some stretching and refreshing they went trekking to Swami Malai which is the highest peak in the Yelagiri range of hills.

Huge rocks and lush green bushes in different shades of green were on either side. Wild flowers, insects and colourful butterflies filled the air. "We are in a real jungle," exclaimed Raja. Taking deep breaths and sipping water they reached the top, from there the villages and everything looked so small.

Meanwhile, at the **campsite** three uninvited guests, had arrived, a mother monkey and her two little ones. The little ones made a loud noise by banging the cooking pans and pots.

"What's the **racket!**" wondered Priya. Cautiously the children hid in the bushes and peered.

campsite - a place where
tents are set up

racket - loud noise
peered - looked
searchingly

“Oh! I'm so frightened of monkeys. Are all our bags and baggage safe?” asked Raja.

“I knew I should have stayed home,” added Ramya. “**Shh!**” warned their teacher. “They'll leave soon, don't worry,” she encouraged.

“I have to do something,” their teacher thought to herself. She noticed a pail of water near the firewood and it gave her an idea.

While the class watched anxiously their teacher quietly crawled out of the bush she went straight to the pail of water. **S-P-L-A-S-H!** This sudden shower scared them away. They ran quickly into the thick woods. “Hurrah!” cheered the class with relief. That night they enjoyed their dinner and slept peacefully.

The sweet smell of nature and the song of birds woke the class the next morning. After packing some sandwiches and juice, they took a long walk, through the market place and reached the Punganur lake where they enjoyed a boat ride.

A small park next to the lake was suitable for a mini-picnic. After lunch they played on the swings and slides while their teacher bought a bottle of honey. That evening at the campsite, the surprise announcement came from their teacher “Class, its time for a campfire.” The children put logs of wood together and built a huge campfire. They had dinner around it dancing, singing and clapping their hands. The next

morning the children dragged their feet towards their bus. Their teacher said, “Come on! Cheer up! All good things come to an end”. As they **traversed** down the hill, the children felt that the calm and peaceful surroundings should not be disturbed. They wished Yelagiri remained as natural as ever.



Let us understand

Tick the correct answer

1. The students were on their way to
 - a. Ooty
 - b. Kodaikanal
 - c. Yelagiri
2. Trekking means
 - a. eating
 - b. walking
 - c. flying

Let us remember

1. Narrate the song the children sang.
2. Why did they stop twice on their way up the hill?
3. Collect information on two fruits found in Yelagiri?
4. Why is Yelagiri called "Poor man's Paradise"?



Listening Skill

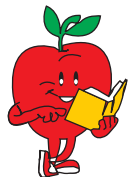
Anu's Time Table		Write your time table in the space given below.
6:00	wakes up	.....
6:00 - 7:00	she gets ready to school	.....
7:00 - 8:00	catches a bus and goes to school	.....
8:20 - 3:20	attends school	.....
3:20 - 4:30	comes back home	.....
4:30 - 6:00	plays with her friends	.....
6:00 - 8:00	does her homework	.....
8:00 - 8:30	has her dinner	.....
8:30 - 9:30	watches television	.....
9:30	goes to bed	.....



Speaking Skill

Talking together [In small groups]

Prepare a list of things you need when you travel to a hill station



Reading Skill

READ ALOUD AND ENJOY THESE TONGUE TWISTERS !!

(A) *While we were walking*

We were watching

Window washers washing

Washington's window

With warm water.

(B) *She sells seashells on the seashore.*

(C) *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle pepper*

A peck of pickle pepper Peter Piper picked

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle pepper

Where's the peck of pickle pepper Peter Piper picked.

(D) *Betty bought some butter*

The butter was bitter

So Betty bought some better butter

To make the bitter butter better.

(E) *Can you can a can as a canon cans a can?*



Writing Skill

Look at the following picture.

Name five things you find in the picture.

Name five colours.



Write three sentences about the picture.

a.

.....

.....

b.

.....

.....

c.

.....

.....

Count and write the number of

boys

girls

trees

birds

Grammar : Adjectives

Words that are used to describe a noun or pronoun are called **adjectives**.

For example :

a. Rupal has **curly** hair.

b. Rohit has bought a **new** motorcycle.

Curly describes Rupal's hair and **new** describes Rohit's motorcycle. So the words **curly** and **new** are adjectives.

You have come across many adjectives in this lesson. An adjective as you know is a word that describes a noun. Make a list of ten such words that are found in the text.

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

Adjectives - Degrees of Comparison

Adjectives change in form to show comparison. These forms are called degrees of comparison. There are three degrees of comparison.

The **positive degree** of an adjective is the simplest form of the adjective. No comparison is made in the positive degree.

Examples: a tall girl, a muddy field, a beautiful rose

The **comparative degree** is used when we compare two people or things. We add **er** to most adjectives to form their comparative degree. However, for longer words we write **more** before the adjective.

Examples: a taller girl, a muddier field, a more beautiful rose

The **superlative degree** is the highest degree of quality. It is used when we compare more than two people or things. It is formed by adding **est** to the adjective or writing **most** before the adjective.

Examples: the tallest girl, the muddiest field, the most beautiful rose

Things to Remember

The degree of some adjectives can be changed by adding **er** or **est** without changing their spelling.

Examples: sweet - sweeter - sweetest, small - smaller - smallest

If the adjective ends in e, drop the e and add er or est.

Examples: large - larger - largest, safe - safer - safest

If the adjective ends in **y** and there is a consonant before **y**, the **y** changes to **i** before adding **er** or **est**.

Examples: heavy - heavier - heaviest, easy - easier - easiest

In some adjectives the last letter is doubled before adding **er** or **est**.

Examples: big - bigger - biggest, thin - thinner - thinnest

The comparative degree of adjectives of two syllables or more is formed by adding **more** and their superlative degree is formed by adding **most**.

Examples: honest - more honest - most honest
beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful

The positive, comparative and superlative degrees of some adjectives are completely different from each other.

Examples: good - better - best, bad - worse - worst, little - less - least

Comparison of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bold	bolder	boldest
deep	deeper	deepest
near	nearer	nearest
rich	richer	richest
tall	taller	tallest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
careful	more careful	most careful
enjoyable	more enjoyable	most enjoyable
forgetful	more forgetful	most forgetful
useful	more useful	most useful
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
little	less	least

Exercise on Comparison of Adjectives

(A) Pick the correct words in the brackets.

1. Iron is a (useful, more useful) metal.
2. Gold is (costlier, costly) than silver.
3. Giraffe is the (taller, tallest) of all animals.
4. A car is (expensive, more expensive) than a bike.
5. Tendulkar is the (most popular, more popular) cricketer.
6. Wooden chair is (heavier, heavy) than a plastic chair.

(B) Fill in the blanks using the clues given in the brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is (big) than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
4. Which is the (dangerous) animal in the world?
5. A holiday by the sea is (good) than a holiday in the mountains.
6. Who is the (rich) man on earth?
7. The weather this summer is even (bad) than last summer.

Suggested extensive reading

Around the world in 80 Days - Jules Verne

Gulliver's Travels - Jonathan Swift

POEM

TRAINS

Over the mountains,
Over the plains,
Over the rivers,
Here come the trains.

Carrying passengers,
Carrying mail,
Bringing their precious loads,
In without fail.

Thousands of freight cars,
All rushing on,
Through day and darkness,
Through day and dawn



Over the mountains,
Over the plains,
Over the rivers,
Here come the trains.

- *By James Tippet*



FILL IN WITH MORE RHYMING WORDS

Example: Loads roads toads codes

- a. plains trains _____
- b. mail fail _____
- c. on dawn _____

PREPARE A BILL BOARD FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS

a. Rules to be followed on the railway station platform.

b. Rules to be followed by the students in the classroom.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

I. SENTENCES

What is a sentence?

A group of words that makes complete sense is a sentence

A sentence must have a verb in tense form.

(A) Can you rearrange the words and write them as a complete sentence?

1. water the drank Tuppen Little _____
2. shoes made a The pair of shoemaker _____
3. mother Meena's newspaper read the _____
4. paper boats float day day by I my _____
5. dinner and they peacefully slept enjoyed the _____

(B) Questions and Statements.

Eg: We live in Chennai.	This is a statement. This ends with a Period or a full stop (.)
Where do you live?	This is a question. This has a question mark at the end.

**Can you find out whether these are statements or questions?
(Put the correct punctuation marks.)**

1. I love books written by Roald Dahl _____
2. Do you have some rare stamps _____
3. What did Mary do with her lamb _____
4. Sundar is enjoying in the beach _____
5. Where are kangaroos usually found _____

(C) Imperative & Exclamatory Sentences.

Eg: Go home. Walk carefully. don't pluck flowers. Please, give me some money.

A sentence which gives a command, request or a wish is an Imperative sentence.

What an exciting over by M.S.Dhoni !

A sentence which has strong feeling of surprise, wonder, pity or joy is an Exclamatory sentence (!).

Find out whether the following statements are Imperative or Exclamatory. (The punctuation mark for an Exclamatory sentence !)

1. "What a surprise to see our CM today" _____
2. "Class, it's time now for a camp fire, get ready" _____
3. "Oh no, the monkeys are inside our tents" _____
4. The newspaper is on the left on the table. Read it _____
5. How majestic the mountains look _____

(D) Subject & Predicate.

Eg: Tom and Jerry were chasing each other.

A sentence has two parts; a **subject** and a **predicate**.

- ⇒ Here "Tom and Jerry" is the Subject, which can be a person, place, animal or a thing (singular / plural).
- ⇒ "Were chasing each other" is called as the Predicate, which speaks more about the subject. A predicate always contains a verb form



1. Match the subject with the predicate :

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
Chimpanzees	read the newspaper late in the afternoon.
Meena's mom	warned the students to be careful.
The teacher	is the best suited place for our picnic.
Grandma	asked for a piece of leather.
The small park	are clever animals.
Little Tuppen	walks very slowly because of old age.
The shoemaker	is coughing.

2. Now complete the sentences by writing your own predicates.

- (a) The little duckling _____
- (b) The watchman in our house _____
- (c) The animals in the circus _____
- (d) Mrs. Shanthi _____
- (e) The bus _____

II. NOUNS

You have already learnt that nouns are naming words. General words like places, people, animals, things are common nouns; Specific names of persons and places are Proper nouns.

Write a proper noun for these common nouns:

- (a) monument eg: QutbMinar
- (b) river _____
- (c) mountain _____

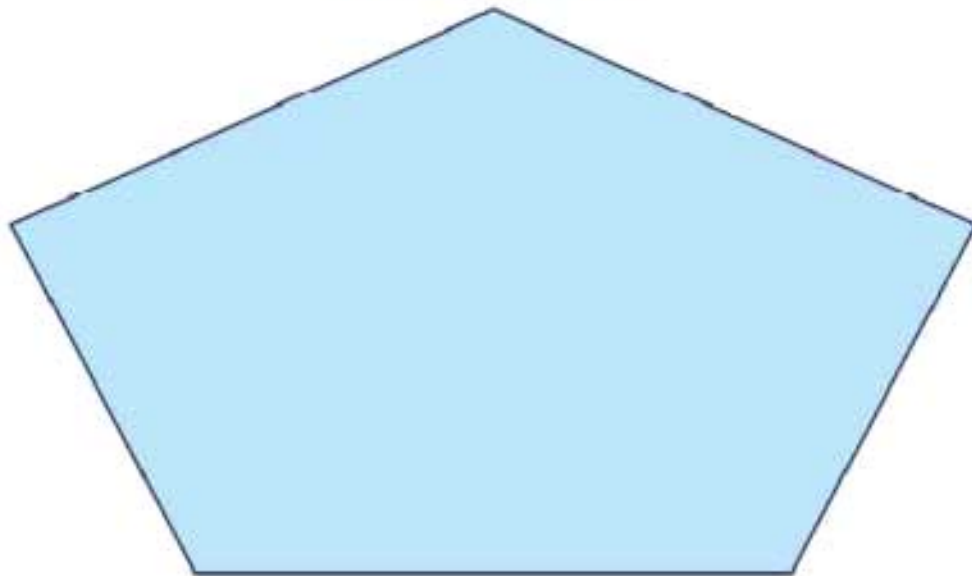
- (d) capital city _____
- (e) sports person _____
- (f) country _____
- (g) company _____
- (h) friend _____

III. VERBS

We have already learnt that verbs are doing / action words.

(A). Now fill up the box with all the VERBS you know.

MY VERB BOX



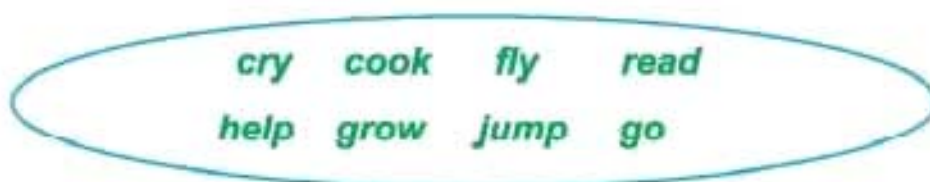
(B) Complete the paragraph by filling up with the verbs given in the Simple Past Tense.

*pained, drank, felt,
slept, breathed, tired
saw, came, climbed*

We all _____ the rocky mountains. Our legs _____
 We _____ hard. Some of us _____ thirsty. We _____
 water. But the sight we _____ was wonderful. We slowly _____ back
 to our tents. That night, we _____ very well, since we were all
 very

(C) Verbs in the Present continuous tense.

Add 'ing' to the verbs inside the box and then use them in the sentences given below :



1. My mom is _____ in the kitchen for a party.
2. The cook is _____ my mom to prepare dinner.
3. My baby brother is _____ in his cradle.
4. My friend is _____ the book 'Charlie and the Chocolate factory'.
5. My brother is _____ out to get some decorations.
6. We are _____ a kitchen garden at the backyard.
7. I am _____ with joy, because of the party.
8. An eagle is _____ very high in the sky.

(D) Subject - Verb Agreement**Eg:** 1: The girl is running.

When the subject of a sentence is in the singular form, the verb too will be singular.

Eg: 2: The girls are running.

When the subject of a sentence is in plural, then the verb too will be plural.

Now, fill up the blanks using the correct form of verbs :

1. The lady _____ (has /have) two children.
2. Mr.Mohan _____ (is /are) our uncle's friend.
3. The children _____ (is/are) playing in the park.
4. Sheela and her friends _____ (has/have) volunteered to clean our school library.
5. I _____ (am/is/are) going for a function today evening.
6. Our neighbours _____ (was/were) searching for a new house to shift in.
7. The apples _____ (do/does) not look fresh.
8. Many people still _____ (live/lives) in huts.
9. I _____ (was/were) in my grandma's house yesterday.
10. _____ (has/have) anyone seen my puppy?

IV. ARTICLES

Eg: **An** apple **a** day, keeps **the** doctor away.

In the above sentence, a, an, the are called articles.

'a' is used before consonant sound word.

'an' is used before vowel sound word.

'the' is used when we talk about a kind of nouns. When we talk about a person, place, animal or a thing for the first time, we use 'a' or 'an'. When we talk about it again, then we use **'the'**.

Fill up the blanks using 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

1. It is raining today. You better take _____ raincoat or _____ umbrella.
2. _____ Taj Mahal is a beautiful monument.
3. _____ Bhagwad Gita is _____ holy book of _____ Hindus.
4. Raj is _____ good boy.
5. Would you like to have _____ ice-cream?
6. _____ Ganges is the longest river in India.
7. _____ ox is _____ animal.
8. "Look at _____ beehives Madam" shouted Priya.
9. It's _____ beautiful day for _____ picnic.
10. _____ man came and took us to _____ railway station.
11. Suddenly _____ voice called him from _____ kitchen.
12. Chennai is _____ capital of Tamil Nadu.
13. Sita's father is _____ engineer.

14. My father bought _____ uniform for me. (Pronounced as Yu)

15. Do you have _____ one-rupee coin? (Pronounced as won)

16. Ravi is _____ honest boy.

('h' is silent here. So honest has a vowel sound at the start).

17. It will take _____ hour for us to reach the zoo.

('h' is silent here. So hour has a vowel sound at the start)

18. My mom went to _____ shop to get _____ oven and _____ Frying pan.

19. _____ American girl and _____ African boy visited our school today.

20. I can play _____ drums and Amrit can play _____ violin.

'I can, I did'

Student's Activity Record

Subject:

Sl.No	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks

