
1. Prefixes And Suffixes

Q1. Fill in the blanks with words formed by adding prefixes to the words given in brackets.

Eg. He stood impatiently in the queue. (patiently)

1. Their team was _____ to lose the match. (fortunate)
2. The floods led to the _____ of the farmers. (fortune)
3. He made his clothes _____ by playing in the mud. (tidy)
4. He was scolded for wearing _____ uniform. (proper)
5. _____ will not be tolerated in the school. (discipline)
6. It is _____ to keep your eyes opened when you sneeze. (possible)

Q2. Fill in the blanks with words formed by adding -er, -ful, -or, -less to the words given below.

1. We have a _____ phone. (cord)
2. Do not do _____ mistakes. (care)
3. The professor is _____. (forget)
4. The _____ explained the lesson. (teach)
5. My friend is very _____. (help)
6. We are _____ of passing the exam. (hope)
7. The _____ you go, the _____ you feel. (high, cool)

1 : Prefixes And Suffixes

I. Fill in the blanks with words formed by adding prefixes to the words given in brackets.

Eg. He stood impatiently in the queue. (patiently)

1. Their team was _____ to lose the match. (fortunate)
 2. The floods led to the _____ of the farmers. (fortune)
 3. He made his clothes _____ by playing in the mud. (tidy)
 4. He was scolded for wearing _____ uniform. (proper)
 5. _____ will not be tolerated in the school. (discipline)
 6. It is _____ to keep your eyes opened when you sneeze. (possible)
-

II. Fill in the blanks with words formed by adding er, ful, or less to the words given below.

1. We have a _____ phone. (cord)
2. Do not do _____ mistakes. (care)
3. The professor is _____. (forget)
4. The _____ explained the lesson. (teach)
5. My friend is very _____. (help)
6. We are _____ of passing exam. (hope)
7. The _____ you go, the _____ you feel. (high, cool)

2 : Reflexive Pronouns

I. Fill in the blanks using reflexive pronouns

1. He fell down and hurt _____.
2. I completed all the work _____.
3. They enjoyed _____ in the park.
4. The bird cleaned _____.
5. We went to the school _____.
6. Boys, help _____.
7. Did you buy this for _____?

II Fill in the blanks with reflexive pronouns

1. An old man was sitting under a tree. He was talking to _____.

A young man asked him, "why are you talking to _____?"

Don't you know that only mad people talk to _____?" The

oldman replied, "I want to talk to a wise man. I want to listen to a wise man. That's why I am talking to _____."

2. Reflexive Pronouns

Q1. Fill in the blanks using reflexive pronouns.

1. He fell down and hurt _____.
2. I completed all the work _____.
3. They enjoyed _____ in the park.
4. The bird cleaned _____.
5. We went to the school _____.
6. Boys, help _____.
7. Did you buy this for _____?

Q2. Fill in the blanks with reflexive pronouns.

An old man was sitting under a tree. He was talking to _____. A young man asked him, "Why are you talking to _____? Don't you know that only mad people talk to _____?" The oldman replied, "I want to talk to a wise man. I want to listen to a wise man. That's why I am talking to _____."

3. Use Of Articles

Q. Fill in the blanks with 'a' 'an' or 'the' as required.

1. _____ sun rises in _____ east and sets in _____ west.
 2. _____ apple _____ day, keeps _____ doctor away.
 3. December is _____ last month of _____ year.
 4. He was admired by _____ rich as well as _____ poor.
 5. _____ man was walking on _____ road with _____ umbrella in his hand.
 6. _____ Bay of Bengal is to _____ right of India.
 7. _____ train will leave _____ station in half _____ hour.
 8. _____ camel is _____ useful animal.
 9. I ate _____ orange and _____ banana.
 10. This is _____ end of _____ chapter.
-

4. Some More Adverbs

Q1. What are adverbs? Give some examples.

Q2. What are interrogative adverbs? Give some examples.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adverbs.

1. _____ will you go to India?
2. _____ many legs does a spider have?
3. _____ do you live?
4. _____ did you beat him?
5. _____ do you look angry?
6. _____ many students passed?
7. _____ will the bus come?

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Read the poem and answer the questions.

Examinations are coming near
That is what I fear
Why don't I pay attention
The whole year?
The whole year I only played cricket
But never even I took a wicket
I will have to study all day and night
My schedule will be really tight
I will have to get good marks
That will be a very tough task
Study, study and study all day long
With no time to even sing a song
Now I'll have to stop writing this poem
And start studying, Goodbye!

Q1. What did the poet do the whole year?

Q2. What is her very tough task?

Q3. Why did she have to stop writing the poem?

Q4. Write the four rhyming pairs of words from the poem.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Q5. Give a suitable title to the poem.

LETTER WRITING

Q. Write a Mothers' Day letter to your mother thanking her for what all she has done for you.

You can also design a card to go with it.



Change the following nouns into plural (if they are countable) and use appropriate forms for the rest.

1. box - _____
2. ox - _____
3. housefly - _____
4. oil - _____
5. milk - _____
6. suitcase - _____
7. mango - _____
8. cheese - _____
9. coal - _____
10. shirt - _____

Q6. Use the clues and make sentences using 'had'.

1. Did you enjoy the trip to the zoo? (yes,----great fun)

2. Did he go to the school yesterday? (no, -----holiday)

3. Why didn't you come to play? (headache)

4. Why did he go to the hospital? (fever)

5. He was busy studying. (test)

6. How did you solve the problem? (key)

Q7. Underline the silent letters.

wrist comb

knew resign

walk would

answer honest

Q8. Match the containers with their usual contents.

shelf perfume

bottle	books
basket	water
glass	vegetables
packet	pens
pouch	chips

Q9. Complete the following table and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>
_____	crack	_____
perfect	_____	_____
beautiful	_____	_____
_____	accomplishment	_____
_____	_____	decorate

1. There is a _____ in the cup.
2. I liked the _____ of the stage.
3. I have to _____ a task.
4. No man is _____.
5. This is a _____ scenery.

Q10. Fill in the blanks with have / had.

1. Do you _____ P. Ed. period today?
No, we _____ it yesterday.
2. I _____ a pet dog before.
Now I _____ a pet cat.
3. I don't want to _____ lunch now.
I _____ a heavy breakfast.

4 : Some More Adverbs

Q.1 What are adverbs? Give some examples.

Q. 2 What are interrogative adverbs ? Give some examples.

Q.3 Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adverbs.

1. _____ will you go to India?

-
2. _____ many legs does a spider have?
 3. _____ do you live?
 4. _____ did you beat him?
 5. _____ do you look angry?
 6. _____ many students passed?
 7. _____ will the bus come?

5 : Some More Adjectives

1. Write the following sentences in correct columns.

1. I have six friends.
2. Many boys ran out.
3. She ate two bananas.
4. Several people were sick.
5. Give me a few books.
6. Forty students are in my class.
7. Raju worked hard for many days.
8. Two and two make four.

Definite Numeral Adjectives	Indefinite Numeral Adjectives
Eg. I have six friends.	Many boys ran out.

6 : Contractions

I. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words with contractions :

1. Do not misbehave in the class.

2. My pen is not working

3. We should not bite nails.

4. What is your name?

5. I am not well.

6. Who is your friend?

7. It is raining.

8. I will burn the books.

9. They have gone to India.

10. We are going to school.

II. Rewrite the sentences without using contractions.

1. "Where's Raj going? I've some work with him".

2. "We're tired now. They've given us a lot of work. It's not fair".

3. "Don't make noise. I'll write your name".

4. "He didn't come to the part. Aren't I his friend? Let's call him".

Read the following Poem and answer the questions :

He comes with mother up the stairs
And by my bed he takes a chair,
And says in a twinkly way,
"and how's the invalid today?"
He sees my tongue, he sees my throat,
He has a thing inside his coat
With which he listens at my chest,
And that is what I like the best.

He often makes me stay in bed
When I would rather play instead.
And gives me horrid things to take
In bottle that you have to shake

And yet I really never mind
Because he is so very kind

Questions :

1. What does the word "he" in the poem stands for?

2. With whom does the doctor come up the stairs?

3. Fill in the blanks with words from given poem:

a. The doctor takes a _____ and sits near the child's
_____.

b. The doctor sees the child's _____ and _____.

4. Write two rhyming words from the poem.

5. Give on suitable title for the poem.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Bridges

About two hundred years ago, a man called Darby built the first iron bridge. It crossed the River Severn in England. It was very strong and cars and lorries use it today. Bridge builders then began to use iron and steel to make two kinds of bridge. The first kind is the suspension bridge. 'Suspension' means 'hanging'. There are usually two or more towers which hold up very strong cables. The ends of the cables are fastened at each side of the river. The bridge hangs down from the cables. The most famous suspension bridge is the Golden Gate bridge in San Francisco in California. The bridge is 2,725 meters long and many people travel long distances to see it.

The other kind of steel bridge does not have cables. It is made in a number of different parts. Each part is very strong and joins on to the next part. One of the best known of these bridges is the Forth railway bridge in Scotland.

1. How do we know that the first iron bridge is very strong?

A. _____

2. How does the suspension bridge get its name?

A. _____

3. What is the length of the Golden Gate Bridge?

A. _____

4. For what purpose is the Forth Bridge Used?

A. _____

5. Name any two bridges that you know apart from those mentioned in the passage

A. _____

6. The Adjective -Kinds Of Adjectives

Q1. What is an adjective? Give some examples.

Q2. Rewrite the following using the opposites of the Adjectives.

1. A fresh fruit _____
2. A poor man _____
3. A shallow lake _____
4. A dark shade _____
5. A smooth surface _____

Q2. Tick the correct Adjectives from the ones given in brackets .

1. In cold weather we like to wear(thick , thin ,costly) clothes.
2. The tea was (strong , sharp , deep).
3. The smell of a rose is (strong , sweet , delicious).
- 4.A soldier is (timid , brave , weak).
5. We should eat (fresh , stale , junk) food.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives of quality for these animals and birds.

1. The _____ fox
 2. The _____ peacock
 3. The _____ bull
 4. The _____ dog
 5. The _____ lamb
 6. The _____ horse
 7. The _____ lion
 8. The _____ bat
-

7. The Adverb – Kinds Of Adverbs

Q1. Define an Adverb with some examples.

Q2. Fill in the blanks choosing suitable adverbs.

Noisily silently bitterly slowly

neatly early politely

1. He drew the diagram _____.
2. We watched the programme _____.
3. He woke up _____ in the morning.
4. The child cried _____.
5. The boys played _____.
6. We should talk _____.
7. The old man walked _____.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with the adverbs opposite in meaning to those given in the brackets.

1. Our team played _____ (badly).
2. He behaved _____ (foolishly).
3. He did his work _____ (wrongly).
4. We should not talk _____ (politely).
5. The children played _____ (sadly).

Comprehension Practice

Q. Read the poem and answer the questions.

If I had a donkey

And he wouldn't go

Do you think I'd whip him?

Oh dear no!

I'd buy him a carrot

And say, "look at this!

Now here is a nice treat

You must not miss."

Then off I would run

And keep him running until

He would just catch me up

At the top of the hill.

Q1. What treat would the boy give to the donkey?

Ans. _____

Q2. Why would the boy give the treat to the donkey?

Ans. _____

Q3. Where would the donkey catch the boy?

Ans. _____

Q4. Write the three pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

Ans. _____

Q5. Give a suitable title to the poem.

Ans. _____

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Have you ever wondered where the idea for the pencil came from? The pencil's history is said to date back to 1564. Legend has it that trees in the British Isles were uprooted

by a hurricane. Under one such tree, in Borrowdale, England, a farmer found a strange black substance. The Farmer discovered that this substance would not wash off. He and other farmers began using the substance to mark their sheep. The substance they were using was called graphite, and mixed with clay, it is what's inside of the wooden casings of the pencils we use today. Did you ever wonder what the different numbers on pencils meant? Pencils are identified by the numbers 1, 2, and 3. A number 1 pencil is soft and makes a very dark mark without applying much pressure. Teachers often request that students use a number 2 pencil. These pencils are more medium- soft. A number 3 pencil is very hard, but not as dark. It's good for tracing. Whether we are using a 1, 2, or a 3, it is difficult to imagine life without pencils.

Q1. The pencil's history dates back to

- a) 1664 b) 1569 c)1564

Q2. The farmers were using a substance to mark their sheep. It was called

- a) Clay b) graphite c) ink

Q3. Pencils are identified by the numbers_____.

Q4. A number 3 pencil is soft and makes a very dark mark without applying much pressure. (True / False)

Q5.Which pencils do the teachers recommend for the students? Why?

Q. Write a letter to your father on the occasion of Fathers' Day and thank him for whatever he has done for you.

10. The Conjunction

Q1. What is a conjunction? Give some examples.

Q2. Join each pair of sentences by using the conjunctions given below:

(but, because, so, although, till, or, if, and)

1. He went by a taxi. He missed the bus.

2. She is hardworking. Her sister is lazy.

3. He is rich. He is unhappy.

4. She fought with me. I am not talking to her.

5. Study well. You will not pass.

6. Work hard. You will pass.

7. I waited. My friend came.

8. Raju is smart. Shanker is smart.

Q1. Match the years with the events in Sam Manekshaw's life.

1. 1914 passed out of the Military Academy

2. 1934 born

3. 1969 awarded Padma Vibhushan

4. 1972 became Army Chief

Q2. Who said this to/ about Sam Manekshaw?

a) " the very best staff officer I ever had."

b) " A dead person cannot be awarded a Military Cross."

A2. Read the poem and answer the following questions.

Childhood faded away,
To a far away land.
Simple, so simple were we,
Days of play,
Going our way,
Having fun, no care
For another day.
Time for us stood still
Playing King of the Hill.
Summer time was fine
When friends were kind,
Swimming pools were filled,
Our hearts were thrilled.
Many years have passed away
Since childhood faded to another day
Childhood faded to places
Unknown to us
Floating somewhere in time.

- Jim Foulk

Q1. True or false.

- a) The poet is missing his childhood. ()
 - b) The poet knows the places where the childhood has faded away to. ()
-

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

Days of _____ ,

Going our _____ ,

Having _____ , no care

For another _____ .

Q3. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| a) Time for us | was fine () |
| b) Summer time | stood still () |
| c) When friends | were thrilled () |
| d) Our hearts | were kind () |

Q4. Write the rhyming words for:

Play _____

Still _____

Filled _____

Away _____

Q5. Give a suitable title to the poem.

SECTION – B

B1. Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him for a field trip.

B2. Imagine that you are a Digital Camera / a Play Station 3. Talk about the way you see yourself, where and when you were manufactured, who your master is, the happiest moments in your life, how the people treat you and what message you want to give to the people around you.

SECTION – C

C1. What is an adverb? Give some examples.

C2. Fill in the blanks choosing suitable adverbs from the list.

noisily neatly early bitterly slowly politely silently

1. He drew the diagram _____.
2. We watched the programme _____.
3. He woke up _____ in the morning.
4. The child cried _____.
5. The boys played _____.
6. We should talk _____.
7. The old man walked _____.

C3. Fill in the blanks with the adverbs opposite in meaning to those given in brackets.

1. Our team played _____ (badly).
2. He behaved _____ (foolishly).
3. He did his work _____ (wrongly).
4. We should not talk _____ (politely).
5. The children played _____ (sadly).

C3. What is a Conjunction? Give some examples.

C4. Join each pair of sentences using the conjunctions given below.

and but because otherwise although till since so unless if

1. Vijay is tall. Vijay is strong.

2. He is intelligent. He is lazy.

3. He failed. He did not study.

4. Work hard. You will not pass.

5. He is old. He is active.

6. Don't go. I tell you.

7. She is weak. She cannot do hard work.

8. He did not run fast. He lost the race.

9. You study. You will not pass.

10. You talk. I will write your name.

C5. What is a pronoun? Give some examples.

C6. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.

1. _____ am tired. _____ cannot work anymore.
2. Tell the boys that _____ should wait.
3. Priya was crying because _____ fell down. _____ took _____ to the medical room.
4. This book is _____. Give it to _____.
5. Ravi and Raj are friends. _____ are good boys. _____ all like _____

C7. Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive or emphasizing pronouns.

Once upon a time, an old man was sitting alone under a tree. He was talking to _____ . A young man saw him. He asked the old man,

“ Why are you talking to _____ ? Don't you know that only mad people talk to _____ ?” The old man replied, “ I want to talk to a wise man. I want to listen to a wise man. That's why I am talking to _____ .”

C8. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verb to show that the action is going on at the present moment.

1. Farmers plough their fields.

2. We write the answers.

3. The boys run in the ground.

4. The children play cricket.

5. Raju goes to school.

C9. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verbs to the past tense.

1. She sings and dances.

2. We fight and win.

3. He slips and falls.

C9. Fill in the blanks with the Past tense or Past Participle of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The bird has _____ away. The bird _____
over the roof of the house. (fly)

2. He _____ to read. He has not _____
to write. (begin)

3. She has _____ the juice. The girls also _____
the juice. (drink)

4. We have _____ our books. We _____
our pens also. (bring)

5. She _____ on the bed and slept. The baby has also _____
on the bed. (lie)

6. He _____ to me about the marks. He has also _____
before. (lie)

C10. Underline the verb and circle the adverb in these sentences.

1. He stopped and listened carefully.

2. She wrote neatly.

3. They shouted loudly.

4. He quickly jumped off the tree.

C11. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly. Tick (✓) the correct ones.

1. He sipped the hot tea careful. ()

2. He drives slow. ()

3. He walked home fastly. ()

4. That boy beat me very hardly. ()

5. My father talks politely. ()

C12. Complete the sentences using the comparative forms of the adverbs.

1. Preeti sings sweetly, but Pinky sings _____.
2. Your performance in Science is bad but in Maths it is _____.
3. Sam behaved foolishly but Jim behaved _____.
4. Pre finals are difficult but finals are _____.

C13. Change the countable nouns into plurals and write the appropriate forms for the rest.

1. Butterfly _____
2. Cotton _____
3. Cloth _____
4. News _____
5. Water _____
6. Oil _____
7. Pin _____
8. Fox _____
9. Potato _____
10. Furniture _____

C14. Answer the following using 'had' and the clues in brackets.

1. Did you enjoy the trip to the Dolphins Park? (yes----great fun)

2. Did he go to school yesterday? (no---holiday)

3. Why didn't you come to play? (headache)

4. He was busy studying. (exams)

C15. Underline the odd word.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. river | sea | lake | land |
| 2. ludo | carom | cricket | chess |
| 3. gone | cone | bone | tone |
-

C16. Fill in the blanks with since or for.

1. We have been studying _____ two hours.
2. She has been waiting _____ 5.00 pm
3. Ali has been fasting _____ Tuesday.
4. It has been raining _____ three days.
5. They have been living in Riyadh _____ 2005.

C17. Cross out the incorrect words.

1. Lata is/has been playing since/for morning.
2. Ravi has/have been learning to drive for/since a month.
3. Sita and Gita are/have been working in the company since/for May.

C18. Fill in the blanks with singular or plural of the words in brackets.

As the beauty of a _____ (flower) lies in its _____
(petal), similarly the real beauty of a family is in its family _____ (member)
and the love and care _____ (he) give to each other. So, love your family. And the
best _____ (way) to show your love is by obeying all the _____ (elder)
of the family and loving the younger _____ (one).

C19. Complete the following table and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>
_____	crack	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Beautiful	_____	_____
_____	_____	accomplish

1. There is a _____ in the cup.
 2. I have to _____ a task.
 3. This is a _____ scenery.
 4. No man is _____.
-

SECTION D

D1. Word meanings:

1. cocked _____
2. fidgeted _____
3. very angrily _____
4. dump _____
5. sorting _____
6. the answer to a problem _____
7. shone brightly _____
8. left without finishing _____
9. graciousness _____
10. vista _____

D2. Make sentences with the given words.

1. rarely _____

 2. reputation _____

 3. disturbed _____

 4. frowned _____

 5. admired _____

 6. chiming _____

 7. attitude _____

 8. forbidden _____

 9. provided _____

-

10. located _____

D3. Who said to whom?

1. “Who did all the work and received all the stings?”

2. “And there’s an art competition.”

3. “You’ve got the hands and the heart of an artist.”

D4. Write the missing lines of the poem Gold.

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

_____ Hard to get and heavy to hold.

_____ Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!

Poet _____

D5. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Why was the honey guide furious?

Q2. What did the leopard do when Gingile disturbed her sleep?

Q3. Why was Ani worried about the art competition?

Q4. How were the walls and tables decorated in the auditorium? Where was the butterfly that Ani had made?

Q5. Why did the waitresses show graciousness toward Jackson?

Q6. Why was the lunch counter most attractive at the drugstore?

Q7. Find lines in the poem that tell us what people do with gold?



13. Prepositions

Q1. What is a preposition? Give some examples.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. I am waiting _____ my friend.
2. Give this book _____ Ravi.
3. He took out the books _____ the bag and kept them _____ the table.
4. _____ warning him, he shouted _____ of his voice.
5. There is a park _____ my house.
6. I sat _____ my friend.
7. We played _____ the recess.

13 : Prepositions

Q.1 What is a preposition? Give some examples.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions .

1. I am waiting _____ my friend.
 2. Give this book _____ Ravi.
 3. He took out the books _____ the bag and kept them _____ the table.
 4. _____ warning him, he shouted _____ of his voice.
 5. There is a park _____ my house.
 6. I sat _____ my friend.
 7. We played _____ the recess.
-

15. Nouns : Possessive Case

Q1. Write down the possessive forms of the following :

1. The bats of these players _____
2. The books of those students _____
3. The caps of those boys _____
4. The chain of this girl _____
5. The friend of my cousin _____

Q2. Turn the following possessives into plurals:

1. The farmer's field _____
2. The girl's school _____
3. The man's hat _____
4. The thief's knife _____
5. This hero's film _____

Q3. Write the following in a shorter form:

1. The shirt belonging to my friend

2. The cat belonging to my neighbour

3. The village of these people

Q4. Rewrite these sentences putting in the possessive form of the words underlined :

1. The mother of this child is a teacher.

 2. The doctors of this hospital are experienced.

 3. The name of the cat belonging to Neha is Pussy.

 4. The shops of this person are famous.

 5. The eyes of my sister are blue.

-

19. Conjunctions

Q1. What is a conjunction? Give some examples.

Q2. Join each set of sentences with the conjunction given within the brackets.

1. He is tall. His brother is short. (but)

2. I ate bread. I ate butter. (and)

3. He failed. He did not study. (because)

4. He is clever. He is lazy. (but)

5. I shall sleep. I feel sleepy. (when)

6. Don't go. I tell you (till)

7. He is weak. He cannot do hard work. (since)
