

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the question.

It's a lovely day the sun shining bright,
The temperature not too hot just right,
The birds merrily sing in many a tree,
Summer has come early that I can see.
The breeze blows gently by the lake,
It wafts the grass so sweet noises make,
The bees seemed to have awakened today
Gathering pollen as they go along life's way.
I love days that are just right, nice and warm,
Days when you can breathe the air without harm,
Clear days, long days, days that you want to stay,
Days that are picture perfect in every possible way.

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The temperature is not too _____ just right.
2. The birds sing _____ in a tree.
3. The bees _____ as they go along life's way.
4. The poet loves days that are _____.
5. The poet can see that _____ has come early.

Vocabulary

B. Use a dictionary to arrange the following words in the correct order.
Write their meanings in your own words.

globe territory atlas equator
contour valley altitude glacier

Grammar

C. Underline the predicate in the following sentences.

1. That plant grows purple flowers.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

2. Rani's bottle has very little water in it.
3. The Earth is our home.
4. My mother loves to read.
5. My father is doing the laundry.

Listening

D. Your teacher will read out a story. Listen carefully and answer the questions.

1. What is the rhinoceros hunted for?
2. Where do the rhinoceros live?
3. What is the name of the biggest success story of rhinoceros conservation?
4. Why is the rhinoceros endangered?
5. What does the rhino use its horn for?

Speaking

E. Think about your visit to the cinema hall. Tell your partner about the movie you watched. Did you notice anything else at the cinema hall?

Writing

F. In a paragraph, write about how you learnt to ride a bicycle.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the question.

A lion, prowling through the woods,
In eager search of prey,
By chance was caught within a net,
And could not get away.

He tried in vain to free himself
From this unpleasant house,
When, lo! from out of its hole there crept
A tiny little mouse.

It nibbled, with its teeth so small,
The cords that formed the net,
Till, one by one, the strings gave way,
And free the lion set.

This shows that we should not despise
The humblest thing that lives;
The strongest at some time may need
The help the poor man gives.

A. Choose the correct answers.

- The lion was prowling through the woods looking for _____.

a. prey	b. fruits
c. the tailor	d. a monkey
- The lion could not get out of the _____.

a. house	b. net
c. hole	d. maze
- The lion was freed by a _____.

a. lioness	b. tiger
c. mouse	d. squirrel
- The moral of this story is that _____.

a. we should not take help from smaller things
b. we should learn to help ourselves

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

- c. we should only take help from big creatures
- d. we should not despise the humblest thing that lives

Vocabulary

B. Write synonyms of the following words. You may use a dictionary.

- 1. prowl
- 2. vain
- 3. nibble
- 4. despise
- 5. soar

Grammar

C. Write the collective noun for the following.

- 1. A _____ of fish
- 2. A _____ of birds
- 3. A _____ of ants
- 4. A _____ of ships
- 5. A _____ of cards

Listening

D. Your teacher will read out meanings of words. Guess the word and fill in the blanks.

- 1. ___ r ___ ___ l ___ ___
- 2. a ___ ___ o ___ ___
- 3. h ___ ___
- 4. ___ y ___ ___ e
- 5. ___ r ___ ___ n ___

Speaking

E. Draw a picture of a playground. Ask your partner to describe it. What did they like the most about the picture?

Writing

F. You are the class monitor. Draft a notice informing the students of your class that they need to put up a skit for the annual day celebration. Inform them that they must submit their names to you if they are interested in participating.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Worksheet 1

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the question.

Kabir was one of the greatest poets and saints of our country. His dohas or two-line verses are read and sung even today. Kabir was born in a Hindu family but was brought up by a Muslim couple. His guru was Saint Ramananda. Kabir was a weaver by profession. He wove and sold cloth in the market. But he was not interested in making money. He was kind and wanted to help others. One day, a man came to him and said, "I am very poor. Please help me." The kind-hearted Kabir gave him half the bale of cloth he had woven. But the man was very greedy and asked for more. Kabir gave him the rest of the bale. The man thanked him and went away. Kabir was against the useless customs of society and religion. He taught bhakti or true love and devotion to God. He was against the caste system and tried to unite Hindus and Muslims. When Kabir died, Hindus and Muslims could not decide who should perform the last rites. It is said that when the sheet covering his body was lifted, people saw flowers instead of his body.

A. Write true or false.

1. Kabir was a playwright. _____
2. Kabir was raised by a Muslim couple. _____
3. Kabir was a teacher by profession. _____
4. Kabir was against the caste system. _____
5. He tried to unite Hindus and Muslims. _____

Vocabulary

B. Write the antonyms of the following words.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. hot | 2. sharp | 3. down |
| 4. fertile | 5. clean | |

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Grammar

C. Rewrite the following sentences in future tense.

1. Raj is watering the plants.
2. Meena's mother cooks delicious food.
3. The sun rises in the east.
4. I am swimming in the pool.
5. The monkeys are jumping in the trees.

Listening

D. Your teacher will read a list of objects. Identify them in your classroom. Write down the spelling of the words.

Speaking

E. Take turns and role-play with your partner. Pretend that you are a shop vendor. Tell your partner what you are selling.

Writing

F. Think of a story you have heard from your parents or grandparents. Write it in your own words.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the question.

I'm in bed with fever,
but the fever's not high.

Beside my bed is a window,
and I like looking out at all
that's happening around me.

The cherry leaves are turning a dark green.
On the maple tree, winged seeds spin round and round.
There is fruit on the wild blackberry bushes.
Two mynah birds are building a nest in a hole
They are very noisy about it.

Bits of grass keep falling on the windowsill.
High up in the spruce tree, a hawk-cuckoo calls:
'I slept so well, I slept so well!'
When the hawk-cuckoo is awake, no one else sleeps.
That's why it's also known as the fever bird.

A small squirrel climbs on the windowsill.
He's been coming every day since I've been ill,
and I give him crumbs from my tray.

A boy on a mule passes by
on the rough mountain track.
He sees my face at the window
and waves to me. I wave back to him.
When I'm better I'll ask him
to let me ride his mule.

RUSKIN BOND

A. Write short answers in your notebook.

1. Why is the boy in bed?
2. What are the different trees and plants that the boy sees from his window?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

3. Name the different animals the boy sees from his bedroom window.
4. Why does the squirrel come to the boy?
5. What does the boy want to do when he gets better?

Vocabulary

B. Read the following **sw words aloud. Write sentences of your own using the words given below.**

sweating wallow swipe swimming sword

Grammar

C. Underline the interrogative pronoun in the following sentences.

1. Who spilled the milk?
2. What time will the train arrive?
3. Which fruit is the sweetest?
4. Whose book is this?
5. With whom am I speaking?

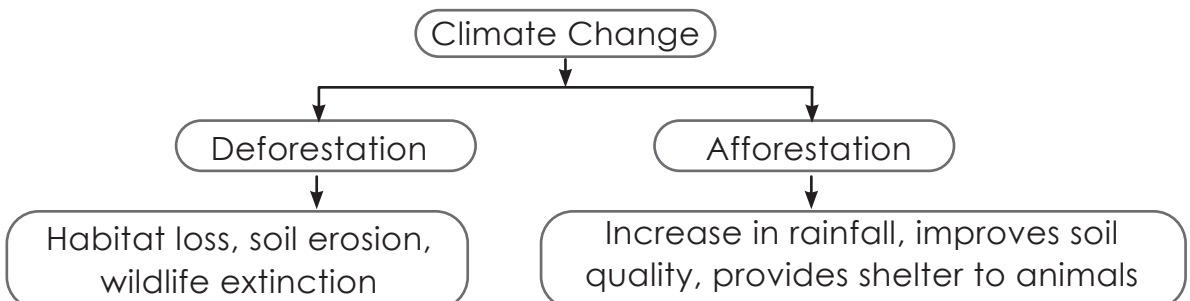
Listening

D. Your teacher will read out a story. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks.

1. _____ roamed the plains of America.
2. Today, the only herds of bison and zebra left are protected in _____.
3. Animals are killed for their _____ and _____.
4. _____ have been set up in various parts of the world so that animals can live in peace.
5. The forests of _____ are the natural home of the orangutan.

Speaking

E. Work in pairs and interpret the following flow chart. Take turns to talk about the information you get from the flow chart.



Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the question.

Theku was given to us when she was a month old. She sat in a corner of her hutch, terrified, when we crowded around her. Through the closed wire mesh door of the hutch, we introduced her to all our other pets. All the pets accepted her. But Theku didn't accept the family as easily as they accepted her. For about a week she remained inside her hutch although we kept the door of the hutch open and tried to tempt her out with spinach, carrots and juicy green grass. Occasionally, she did step out, or rather hop out, but at the slightest sound she quickly hopped back in again. Just when we were beginning to feel that the timid, silent animal would always get left out of things, she made an unexpected friend. It all started one morning, when we found the kitten inside Theku's hutch snuggled up against Theku. That was the beginning of Theku's friendship with the other pets in the house and especially, the beginning of a deeper friendship with the kitten. Theku and the kitten played together and occasionally fought with each other. In fact that was all they did the whole day long. They would have eaten together too had it not been for their different diets. The kitten didn't quite fancy green, leafy vegetables while Theku thrived on them. One day my father decided that Theku should be with her own kind, so we presented her to a family who kept rabbits. Theku was miserable and refused to go near them. After about a week they returned her to us and told us that Theku was very strange and obviously thought that she wasn't a rabbit at all. So we happily brought our Theku home again and she lived with us till the very end – never quite sure if she was a rabbit or a cat but not minding it one bit!

A. Write short answers in your notebook

1. What did Theku do when the family crowded around her cage?
2. What did the family do to bring Theku out of her cage?
3. Who became Theku's unexpected friend?
4. What did Theku and her new friend do together?
5. Why did the other family return Theku?

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Vocabulary

B. Make sentences with the following ff words.

stuff off cliff sniff staff

Grammar

C. Underline the adjective in the following sentences

1. Priya's painting is more colourful than Rohan's.
2. This river is wider than that one.
3. The tree in our garden has juicy mangoes.
4. Karela is a bitter vegetable.
5. An elephant is larger than a rhino.

Listening

D. Your teacher will read out the names of famous women and what they became famous for. Listen carefully and match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Kalpana Chawla | a. first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature |
| 2. Jane Goodall | b. pioneered research in radioactivity |
| 3. Marie Curie | c. first Indian woman in space |
| 4. Dr. Anandibai Joshi | d. studied chimpanzees and promoted animal rights |
| 5. Selma Lagerlöf | e. first Indian female doctor of western medicine |

Speaking

E. Work with your partner. Discuss where you would like the next class picnic to go and what you would take on a picnic.

Writing

F. Your cousin recently won a poetry recitation competition in their school. Write a letter congratulating them for the same.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the questions.

There was once a giant who was lonely. Most giants are, of course, or would be if they stopped to think about it! They don't think about this loneliness, however, because thinking isn't something they do very often. Mostly, they just get on with the business of being giants. They have to closely follow the Rule Book for Giants. But Angus, the giant, who was lonely, was different. He had lost his Rule Book long ago and had never bothered to get it replaced. He didn't go around stomping and roaring because he couldn't see much point in it. It only made his feet sore and gave him a headache. Besides, it frightened people away and he didn't want to do that. He wanted to be friendly. What made him especially different from the other giants, was that he was always thinking about was how alone he was. It was true that he did have one or two friends among the creatures. There was Goldentop, the eagle, for example. But eagles as a rule weren't greatly interested in people – big or small. "As for people," said Goldentop once, "All that they are good at, whether they are big or small and with very few exceptions, is making noise, making places dirty or breaking things." It was also true that Angus did have one or two friends among the ordinary-sized folk. There was Morag Matheson, the shoemaker's daughter. He sometimes had interesting conversations with her. But to do so, either Angus had to lie down to get his ear to the level of Morag's mouth, which usually struck him as such a comical proceeding that he burst into fits of laughter, or he had to pick Morag up and hold her to his ear, which usually struck her as such a comical proceeding that she burst into fits of laughter.

A. Choose the correct option.

- Most giants are _____.
 - lonely
 - sad
 - happy
 - angry
- Angus didn't go around stomping and roaring because _____.
 - he was happy
 - he didn't see any point to it
 - he liked to dance instead
 - he was a good giant
- Goldentop the eagle thought that humans were only good at

_____.

- a. singing and dancing
 - b. cooking good food
 - c. making places dirty and breaking things
 - d. building new buildings
4. Angus had to _____ to listen to what Morag Matheson had to say.
- a. keep very quiet
 - b. tell her to speak very loudly
 - c. use a microphone
 - d. lie down

Vocabulary

B. Unscramble the following letters and write the words in your notebook.

- 1. BALGLO _____
- 2. RYLITAMI _____
- 3. DENGARER _____
- 4. TERLET _____
- 5. ERHOV _____

Grammar

C. Underline the determiners in the following sentences.

- 1. All of the children ran out to play.
- 2. Some of the mangoes were very sweet.
- 3. Most of the students knew the answers.
- 4. None of the animals made noise.
- 5. The children wondered if they would be given any sweets.

Listening

D. Listen to your teacher carefully and complete the following sentences.

- 1. The poet wants a _____ over the door.
- 2. The store will sell pots and kettles and _____.
- 3. The sugar is _____ and white.
- 4. The two things in bunches are bananas and _____.
- 5. The poet will fix the window and dust each _____.

Speaking

E. Work in groups of four or five. Speak for a minute about your favourite family member and why they are your favourite.

Writing

F. Imagine that you have moved to a new city and have made a few friends. They have invited you to play with them on the playground. You need to ask for directions. Write what problems you might face and how you will reach the playground safely.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the questions.

This is a very old story. Animals were just beginning to work for Man. A camel lived in the middle of a desert because he did not want to work. He spent all his time eating sticks and thorns. When anybody spoke to him, he just said, "Humph," and no more. One day, Man called the horse, the donkey and the ox and said, "The Humph thing does not do any work. So, the three of you must do double your share of the work to make up for it." This made the three very angry. They went to the Genie of the Desert. "O Genie," said the three, "is it right for anyone to be idle?" "Certainly not," said the Genie. "Well," said the horse, "there is a thing in the middle of your desert with a long neck and long legs. He does not do any work. He just says 'Humph'." "Very well," said the Genie. "I'll give him a Hump." The Genie went to the camel that lay on the sand looking up at the sky. "My friend," said the Genie, "what's this I hear about you doing no work?" "Humph," said the camel. No sooner had he said it, than he saw his back puffing up, up and up into a hump. "Well," said the Genie, "you can work now. The hump will store food for you and you will not need to eat daily." And that is how the camel got his hump, and turned into the hardworking animal that is also called the Ship of the Desert.

A. Write short answers in your notebook.

1. Why did the camel live in the middle of the desert?
2. What did the camel say when anyone spoke to it?
3. What did Man tell the horse, the donkey and the ox?
4. Who did the three animals complain to?
5. How would the hump help the camel?

Vocabulary

B. Read the following sm words. Make sentences with them.

1. smooth _____
2. smoke _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

3. smell _____ 4. smile _____
5. small _____

Grammar

C. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The boat sailed smoothly across the lake.
2. We often see foxes in the forest.
3. It is a lovely day to have a picnic outside.
4. The monkey climbed quickly up the tree.
5. The kitten hid under the bed.

Listening

D. Listen to your teacher carefully and answer the questions in your notebook.

1. What is chocolate made from?
2. What do the cacao trees need to grow?
3. What happens when the pods are ripe?
4. Why are the pulp and seeds left to ferment?
5. How is chocolate made from the nibs?

Speaking

E. Draw what you usually see when you look out from your bedroom window. Your teacher will collect your drawings. Your teacher will then give you a drawing made by your classmate. Describe it to the class.

Writing

F. Write a postcard to your friend who lives far away telling them how you celebrated Holi.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the poem carefully. Answer the questions.

The sun that shines all day so bright,
I wonder where he goes at night.
He sinks behind a distant hill
And all the world grows dark and still,
And then I go to bed and sleep
Until the day begins to peep.
And when my eyes unclose, I see
The sun is shining down on me.
While we are fast asleep in bed
The sun must go, I've heard it said,
To other countries far away,
To make them warm and bright and gay.
I do not know – but hope the sun,
When all his nightly work is done,
Will not forget to come again
And wake me through the windowpane.

A. Write short answers in your notebook.

1. What happens when the sun sinks behind the hill?
2. Where does the sun go when it sinks behind the hill?
3. Why does the sun go to other countries?
4. What does the poet hope for?
5. Why is the sun important to us?

Vocabulary

B. Place the following words under British or American based on how they are spelt.

honor enrol defense colour neighborhood honour

British	American

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Grammar

C. Make sentences with the prepositions provided. Write the sentences in your notebook.

at in during for of into

Listening

D. Listen to your teacher carefully and match the columns.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Savitribai Phule | a. fought for the abolition of slavery in America |
| 2. Mary Wollstonecraft | b. became the first female judge to become a part of the Supreme Court of India |
| 3. Harriet Tubman | c. campaigned for education for girls in India |
| 4. Fathima Beevi | d. fought against gender discrimination |
| 5. Ruth Bader Ginsburg | e. wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Woman |

Speaking

E. Read the following idioms. Discuss what they might mean with your partner. Where would you use them?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A hot potato | 2. Against the clock |
| 3. Down-to-earth | 4. Get along with |
| 5. Break a leg | |

Writing

F. Your school recently went to the zoo. Write a report about it in your notebook.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully. Answer the questions.

In 1909, when an American, Henry Ford, mass-produced his famous Model-T, cars became cheaper. They were also easier to drive and more reliable. All Ford cars looked alike. Around 1911, there were more than a hundred cars in India. Of all these, the Rolls Royce was perhaps the only one that could survive the Indian conditions. The first Rolls Royce, 'Pearl of India' as it was called, entered India in 1908. Designed especially for the Maharaja of Gwalior, it was specially built for tropical conditions. It had a high ceiling and ventilators. The royalty were among the first to make regular use of the car. Knowing that the Maharajas were fond of hunting, Rolls Royce wasted no time in selling them cars specially designed for the purpose. Off came the roof and instead was placed a glass ceiling on four poles to create just the right atmosphere for a hunt. The Maharaja of Patiala at one time owned ninety Rolls Royces, while the Maharaja of Bharatpur had twenty. The Nizam of Hyderabad collected a fleet of three to four hundred cars that were never used.

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Ford cards were mass-produced by _____.
2. The first Rolls Royce in India was called the _____.
3. The first Rolls Royce was made for _____.
4. _____ had three to four hundred cars.
5. The Maharaja of Patiala had _____ Rolls Royces.

Vocabulary

B. Match the following to make phrasal verbs:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. break | a. out |
| 2. hold | b. on |
| 3. figure | c. up |
| 4. nod | d. back |
| 5. focus | e. off |

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Grammar

C. Fill in the blanks with conjunctions to complete the sentences.

1. Please don't disturb your mother _____ she is working.
2. I will go to play _____ it stops raining.
3. The computer works fast _____ looks good.
4. Rohan did not understand the lesson _____ he was absent yesterday.
5. Sally studied every day, _____ she won the maths quiz.

Listening

D. Listen to your teacher carefully and write true or false.

1. Sam loves to take photos. _____
2. Sam's friends call her Sing Happy Sam. _____
3. Sam's bedroom wall is covered with sad images. _____
4. Sam likes to take close-up pictures. _____
5. Sam takes pictures of her cat. _____

Speaking

E. Work in groups of four or five. Take turns to think of an object. Write its name on a piece of paper. Give your friends clues about it, what it does, and so on. Are they able to guess what the object is?

Writing

F. You have been selected to represent your school at the Annual State-level Science Quiz. Write a formal letter to your school principal, informing them of your absence from school.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

LISTENING TEXT

Theme 1: Our Wonderful Land

Many majestic animals on this earth are in grave danger due to the greed of man – be it the elephant for its ivory tusks, the tiger for its skin and claws, or the rhinoceros for its horn. The Indian one-horned rhinoceros is one such animal that is slowly disappearing. This rhino that was once found throughout the entire stretch of the Indo-Gangetic Plain is today reduced to very few numbers due to excessive poaching. Today, only about 2,000 Indian one-horned rhinos live in the wild, 1,200 of which are found in Assam alone. The Indian one-horned rhino is the largest of the Asian rhinos. That is why it is also called the 'great one-horned rhino'. The uniqueness of the Indian rhino is its single horn, in contrast to the African rhinos that have two horns. Indian rhinos are brownish-grey in colour and are hairless. They live in tall grasslands and forests near rivers, but due to the loss of their habitat they often stray into cultivated land. The word rhinoceros means 'nose-horn.' The animal is so named because of the single large horn that grows at the tip of its nose. The horn is typically 20-61 cm long, and weighs upto three kg. The rhino uses this horn for defence and for uprooting bushes and small trees. The hide (skin) of this massive creature is very thick and tough and it functions as a protective shield. A rhino is a good swimmer and can run at a speed of 55 km per hour. Its diet mainly consists of grasses, but the rhino is also known to eat leaves, fruits, branches of shrubs and trees and submerged and floating aquatic plants. It has an excellent sense of hearing and smell but a relatively poor eyesight. Although a rhino is a good-tempered animal, it is a fearful opponent when wounded. The Kaziranga National Park, Manas National Park, Pobitora reserve forest, Orang National Park and the Laokhowa reserve forest in Assam, India and the Royal Chitwan National Park in Nepal are homes of this endangered animal. The Kaziranga National Park is the biggest success story of rhinoceros conservation.

Theme 2: The Cyclone

1. a large area of open land covered with grass
2. worried or nervous
3. make a long, high-pitched cry
4. a storm in which strong winds move in a circle
5. the sound of flowing water

Theme 3: Fire-Daughter and Snow-Son

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. chalk | 2. duster | 3. board |
| 4. desk | 5. chair | |

Theme 4: Away from Home

Many years ago, millions of bisons roamed the plains of America, and millions of zebras grazed the African grasslands. Today the only herds of bison and zebra left are protected in wildlife parks. Many animals are killed for their skin and meat and captured for zoos and circuses. They are in great danger of becoming extinct.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

People are trying to conserve the remaining wildlife. National parks have been set up in many parts of the world where animals can live in peace. Most of the world's wild animals can be seen in zoos. For a long time, zoos bought animals which had been captured in the wild. When the animals died, the zoos simply bought some more. As zoos became more and more popular, more and more animals were captured. Fewer and fewer were left in their natural homes. The orangutan is a very popular animal in zoos. It is also quite easy to catch. Many orangutans were caught and sold to zoos. As a result, there are not many left in the forests of Borneo, which is their natural home.

Theme 5: The Dragon in the Moon

1. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian woman in space.
2. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees and promoted animal rights.
3. Marie Curie pioneered research in radioactivity.
4. Dr. Anandibai Joshi was the first Indian female doctor of western medicine.
5. Selma Lagerlöf was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Theme 6: Dear Mr Franks

The General Store

Some day I'm going to have a store
With a tinkly bell hung over the door,
With real glass cases and counters wide
And drawers all spilly with things inside.

There'll be a little of everything:
Bolts of calico; balls of string;
Jars of peppermint; tins of tea;
Pots and kettles and crockery;

Seeds in packets; scissors bright;
Kegs of sugar, brown and white;
Sarsaparilla for picnic lunches,
Bananas and rubber boots in bunches.

I'll fix the window and dust each shelf,
And take the money in all myself,
It will be my store and I will say;
"What can I do for you today?"

RACHEL FIELD

Theme 7: Our Place to Live

Chocolate is made from the seeds of the cacao tree. Cacao trees grow near the equator because they need lots of warmth. They grow about six metres high and produce thousands of small pink blossoms. Only some blossoms remain on the tree and grow into seedpods. Trees usually bear about 25 seedpods. When the pods are ripe, they are removed from the tree and cut open. The pulp and seeds are carefully scooped out and put in piles to ferment. This is done to develop the flavour of the bitter cacao seeds. After a few days, the beans are separated from the pulp and dried. The dried beans are shipped to factories where they are cleaned, roasted and their shells are removed. The remaining 'nibs' are ground between rollers to make chocolate.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

Theme 8: How I Found My Wings

1. Savitribai Phule campaigned for education for girls in India.
2. Mary Wollstonecraft wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Woman.
3. Harriet Tubman fought for the abolition of slavery in America.
4. Fathima Beevi became the first female judge to become a part of the Supreme Court of India.
5. Ruth Bader Ginsburg fought against gender discrimination.

Theme 9: Robot with A Virus

Sam loves to take photos. Her friends call her Snap Happy Sam. She goes everywhere with her camera slung over her shoulder. Her bedroom wall is covered with happy snaps – birthdays, special friends, holidays and, of course, her pet dog Jasper. But her real passion is close-up photography. Her parents had given her a zoom lens for her birthday. It made far away objects look so close she felt she could touch them. Soon Sam was zooming in on birds, bugs and beetles.

Teacher's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____