

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

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_____.

- 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.

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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 _____

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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.

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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 unclosed, 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.

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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 |

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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.

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Remarks: _____

LISTENING TEXT

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: _____