

Chapter	Think Before Explaining the text comprehension	No. of Period(s)	Grammar	No. of Period(s)	Vocabulary	No. of Period(s)	Creative Writing	No. of Period(s)	Total No. of Period(s)
Four Friends (prose)	Writing about the friends , understanding the text, reference to context, fill in the information, inferential questions	5	Sentences: unscrambles and make sentences	2	Make words from a single word, replacing phrases to words	1	Rearrange the sentences of a daily routine	1	9
If I were (poem)	Mention the names of the professions, understanding the text, reference to context, match the columns, inferential questions	3	Subject and predicate: find subjects and fill in the predicates	2	Fill in the gaps with phrases and fill in the blanks with homophones	1	Picture composition	1	7
Thumbelina (prose)	Mention the name of the fairy tales, understanding the text, reference to context, factual questions, identify me, inferential questions	4	Positive and negative sentences: identify the sentences and rewrite in the negative form	1	Understand the activity to fill the gaps and fill in the blanks with phrases	1	Find differences in the pictures	1	7
The Potter (poem)	Draw the pictures of different pots , understanding the text, reference to the context, one word answers , inferential questions	5	Kinds of nouns: identify the kinds of nouns and fill in with the collective nouns	2	Fill in the blanks with similes and match the columns	1	Letter writing	1	9
Bruce and the Spider (prose)	Colour the picture and complete the maze , understanding the text, reference to context, choose the correct answers, inferential questions	5	Noun genders: rewrite the sentences changing the gender and fill in the appropriate columns	2	Tick the correct words opposite in meaning and match the columns	1	Complete the poem providing the rhyming words	1	9
Ants (poem)	Name and colour the ants , understanding the text, reference to context, factual questions, Complete the boxes , inferential questions	4	Possessive apostrophe: use apostrophe removing of and add apostrophe wherever required	2	Make sentences with meaning different from the poem and fill in the gaps using ee, ie, ei or ea	1	Paragraph writing	1	8

Independence Day (prose)	Draw the flag of India and colour it, understanding the text, Reference to context Factual questions Match the columns Inferential questions	5	Kinds of adjectives : identify the kinds of adjectives and fill in the blanks with correct adjectives	2	Look at the pictures and rewrite the sentences changing the underlined words	1	Fill in the gaps to complete the paragraph	1	9
The Dolly (poem)	Draw the picture of your favourite toys, understanding the text, Reference to context Fill in the blanks Inferential questions	4	Articles explanation, fill in with appropriate articles and rectify the errors Verbs – regular and irregular: find out regular and irregular verbs and fill in the blanks	2	Choose the correct options, complete the sentences using words from the boxes	1	Complete the story	1	8
Agasthya Drinks the Ocean (prose)	Identify the pictures and name them, understanding the text, Reference to context Give reason Inferential questions	5	Transitive and intransitive verbs: find out the verb and fill in the blanks	2	Rewrite the sentences changing into negative form using 'not' word, write the opposite of the following actions	1	Process Writing	1	9
Be Glad Your Nose is on Your Face (poem)	Functions of nose, understanding the text, Reference to context Find rhyming words from the poem Inferential questions	4	Adverbs: change adjectives to adverbs and choose the correct words	2	Crossword puzzle, fill in the gaps using phrases from the story	1	Do's and don'ts of a classroom	1	8
Jack and the Beanstalk (prose)	Draw the pictures of a giant animal, planet and mountain , understanding the text, Reference to context Factual questions True or false Inferential questions	5	Preposition and Conjunctions: fill in the blanks with prepositions and conjunctions Contraction: fill in the blanks with contraction and expand the form	2	Vocabulary of circus, fill in the gaps with helping verbs	1	Fill in the invitation letter	1	8
Circus (poem)	Colour the odd and even numbers , understanding the text, Reference to context Fill in the boxes Inferential questions	4	Simple tense – present, past and future : mention the kind of simple tenses and fill in the blanks with correct simple tenses	2	Correct the spellings, find synonyms	1	Story writing	1	9
Mohandas takes a Spelling Test (prose)	About the three monkeys of Gandhi, understanding the text, Reference to context Factual questions Unscramble the sentences Inferential questions	5	Parts of speech : explanation, fill in the blanks with correct parts of speech Continuous Tense – Present, Past and Future: fill in the blanks with correct continuous tenses and rewrite the sentences correcting the errors	2	Rewrite the phrases putting in correct order , write the category to which they fall	1	Write a paragraph	1	8
Saw my Teacher on Saturday (poem)	Draw the picture of the classroom objects and label it, understanding the text, Reference to context Fill in the gaps Inferential questions	4		2	Fill in the blanks with the word listen or hear, alphabetical order	1	Paragraph writing	1	9
Down, down, down (prose)	Identify and mention the names of the stories , understanding the text, Reference to context Factual questions Inferential questions	5		2	Punctuate the following sentences, fill in the blanks with abstract nouns	1	Project on the visit to a museum	1	11
One-Eye, Two-Eyes, Three-Eyes (Prose)	Identify the characters, understanding the text, Reference to context Fill the box with information Inferential questions	7							

Chapter-1

Four Friends

About the author: The Panchatantra is a renowned collection of ancient Indian fables believed to have been written around 200 BCE. It is attributed to Vishnu Sharma, a scholar and teacher in ancient Kashmir, India. The word "Panchatantra" means "Five Principles" or "Five Treatises" in Sanskrit.

Summary: There were four friends a crow, a deer, a mole and a tortoise. They always help each other in their need and difficulties. One such difficulty is described in the story. The deer was once caught by a hunter. He was helped by his friends the crow and the mole who cut the net to save him. But the hunter caught the tortoise who had also come to help the deer and could not hide himself on time. The three friends made a plan to release the tortoise. The deer again lay down on the field as dead and the crow pecked on his antler. Seeing this, the hunter was delighted and kept the tortoise aside to catch the deer. As the hunter went to the deer, the mole cut the net and freed the tortoise. The deer also went up and ran away. This is how they helped each other to themselves save.

Comprehension

- A.
 1.
 - a. The deer was missing.
 - b. He was trapped in a net set by the hunter.
 - c. The crow was sent to look for the deer.
 2.
 - a. The deer saw the crow and the mole.
 - b. He was happy because his friend had come to rescue him.
 - c. The mole cut the net when the hunter was not present there.
- B.
 1. There were four unusual friends a crow, a deer, a mole and a tortoise in the forest.
 2. The deer said that he was normally very careful in where he put his step. But this net was well-hidden. He was now trapped. It was only a matter of time before the hunter came there.
 3. The hunter said that he lost the deer, but that tortoise would make a fine soup.
 4. The mole played the crucial role in the story. He cut the net twice to save his friends the deer and the tortoise.
 5. The hunter saw a dead deer so he kept the tortoise on the ground to get the deer.
- C.
 1. flew away
 2. It was the tortoise
 3. quickly cut the rope
 4. As long as we help each other

- D. The moral of the story is the friend in need is the friend indeed. This moral is the right concept to judge a true friend because bad time shows us well who are along our side and falsely claims to be a friend. The one who will stand with us and help us in our need is our true and loyal friend.

Grammar

- A. 1. My brother is very funny.
2. I am afraid of the darkness.
3. I have a new dress for my birthday.
4. My sister is working on the computer.
5. We have thirty two teeth in our mouth.
6. The rabbit is a very innocent animal.
7. My motherland is India.
8. Rainy season is my favourite season.
- B. 1. An eagle has a curved and pointed beak to tear the meat.
2. The vultures are pecking on the bone of the dead calf.
3. Napoleons tried to escape the prison.
4. A rescue team has arrived at the spot of rampage.
5. I found an antler form a deer in the forest.
6. I set a trap to catch a squirrel.
7. My mother is a chef of soup.
8. The great lion was hunted by the local hunter.

Vocabulary

- A. 1. ask 2. basket 3. ball 4. tall 5. task
6. base 7. skate 8. table 9. set 10. label
- B. 1. sad 2. crowd 3. in danger 4. died
5. ceiling fan 6. football 7. good 8. difficult

Create and Write

3, 6, 4, 1, 10, 8, 5, 2, 9, 7

Chapter-2

If I Were

Summary: The poem celebrates the speaker's boundless imagination and confidence in their ability to excel in any role they envision. Whether ruling as a mighty queen, marrying as a princess, fighting bravely as a soldier, being a peerless hero, dancing with elegance, winning as a runner, or performing as an actress, each line illustrates a different aspiration and the speaker's belief in their

potential to master it. The poem culminates in a powerful affirmation of self-belief, asserting that regardless of others' opinions, the speaker feels capable of achieving greatness in any endeavor they choose.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. She would rule the world.
b. The princess would hold the hand of the prince.
c. The word land is rhymed with the word hand.
2. a. I would dance with great grace.
b. The motto is to win every race.
c. dancer – runner, race – grace.
- B. 1. The actress is saying that she can do anything.
2. I will be the best that no one would ever have seen.
3. An actress wants to take part in a play.
4. He may fight a mighty war.
5. Students will give this answer.
- C. 1. land 2. war 3. grace 4. play
- D. Students will give this answer question according to their perspective.

Grammar

- A. 1. The red car 2. I 3. This house
4. The birds 5. Who
- B. 1. do not fly high in the sky
2. is the only family educated in the society
3. is the city of joy and greenery
4. had been to London last year
5. is too active to stay at one place

Vocabulary

- A. 1. in and out 2. bread and butter 3. cup and saucer
4. ladies and gentlemen 5. fire and snow 6. give and take
- B. 2. taste 3. weak 4. mail 5. hair 6. sea

Create and Write

Picnic basket saree grandmother garbage
father and brother grandfather home

Chapter-3

Thumbelina

About the author: Hans Christian Andersen, born April 2, 1805, in Odense, Denmark, was a renowned Danish author famous for his literary fairy tales. His works, widely translated, include plays, novels, poems, travel books, and autobiographies, though his fairy tales remain his most celebrated. His most famous fairy tales include "The Emperor's New Clothes", "The Little

Mermaid", "The Nightingale", "The Steadfast Tin Soldier", "The Red Shoes", "The Princess and the Pea", "The Snow Queen", "The Ugly Duckling", "The Little Match Girl", and "Thumbelina." Andersen passed away on August 4, 1875, in Copenhagen.

Summary: An old woman wished for a child and was visited by a mysterious lady who granted her wish by giving her a seed. The woman planted the seed, which grew into a beautiful flower containing a tiny girl she named Thumbelina. Thumbelina was kidnapped by a frog but escaped with the help of some guppies. As winter approached, a mouse sheltered her but insisted she marry a mole. While in the mole's tunnel, she saved a sick bird, which later helped her escape. Thumbelina flew with the bird to a warm land, where she met people like her, married a prince, and lived happily ever after.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. A lady who was a fairy knocked at the door.
b. The old lady felt pity for her.
c. She wished to have a child.
- B. 1. The fairy who took shelter in the house of the old lady gave her the seed.
2. The old lady planted the seed, watered and cared it.
3. There was a beautiful yellow flower in place of the seed. The next day, the flower bloomed. Inside the flower was a beautiful little girl who was the size of the woman's thumb so she called her Thumbelina
4. Thumbelina was about to marry a mole to take shelter during the winter.
5. Thumbelina took the help of the bird whom she saved and fled to the warm country where she married to a prince of her size.
- C. 1. The old lady 2. Thumbelina 3. The frog
4. The mole 5. Erin
- D. The answer to this question is entirely a personal matter which the students will provide according to their individual wish.

Grammar

- A. 1. Positive 2. Positive 3. Negative
4. Positive 5. Negative 6. Positive
7. Negative 8. Positive
- B. 1. Rumpelstiltskin was not a lazy girl.
2. They are not preparing for the picnic.
3. Maria has not baked a nice cake.
4. He cannot solve your problem.
5. The teacher will not be angry at you.

Vocabulary

- A. 1. go to bed 2. study 3. hungry
4. with you 5. Good morning

- B. 1. try again 2. ask me 3. eat slowly
4. sit up straight 5. don't shout

Create and Write

1. The girl: socks, no socks
2. The mother: pink dress, purple dress
3. The school: watch, no watch
4. The tree: five tress, four trees
5. The leaves: no dried leaves, dried leaves

Chapter-4

The Potter

About the author: Chitra Padmanabhan is a veteran journalist and poet. She wrote several features, stories, and poems for children. Some of her best-loved children's poems include "Flower on the Road," "How Many Greens?," "Roadside Locksmith," "The Pigeon Party".

Summary: The summer sun beams down with intense heat, causing even the bravest to tremble. Its scorching presence makes everyone sweat. Yet, the potter arrives, offering relief through his refreshing earthen pots.

Under the vast sky, the potter's earthen pots, in various sizes, are stacked up. These pots are eager to be taken to new homes where they will quench people's thirst.

The water stored in these pots has a special, almost magical taste, reminiscent of the fresh, earthy aroma that fills the air after the season's first rain.

The pots come in diverse shapes: some are as small and delicate as a baby's lullaby, some are perfectly round, while others have tall, slender necks resembling a gazelle poised with curiosity.

Patently waiting, these pots are ready to be embraced by grateful arms. They are aware that they fulfill their purpose best when the sun's heat is most relentless, offering a soothing reprieve from its scorching glare.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The sun smiles a scorching smile.
b. It sends shivers even to the brave hearts.
c. The potter comes with the lifeline.
2. a. It is a pitcher to store water which stays cool and fresh in it.
b. The pots are kept under the tarpaulin.
c. These pots are waiting to go to the home and quench the thirst.
- B. 1. The sun sends the scorching heat.
2. All living beings, even the brave shiver under the scorching heat of the sun.
3. The water from the pot made by the potter has magical taste.
4. The round pot represents the alphabet 'O'.
5. The sun gives the angry look.

- C. Water from the pot is cool and fresh; it is not chilled to upset the stomach and cause flu as it can be done by the water from the refrigerator.

Grammar

- A. 1. cat, mother - common
2. Sunday – proper, week - common
3. cockroach, sofa - common
4. pack – collective, Mowgli - proper
5. women, train - common
6. air – material, earth - proper
- B. 1. swarm 2. fleet 3. school
4. army 5. bouquet

Vocabulary

- A. 1. coal 2. stars 3. sun
4. ABC 5. moon
- B. singing playing sleeping cooking scolding
- The students will match the columns themselves.

Create and Write

Juhu Beach

Mumbai

23 March 2024

Dear Ratna,

I received your letter a couple of days ago and was delighted to read that you did well in your annual examination. I am even promoted to standard 3 this year.

We have planned to celebrate Deepawali in our ancestral house in Goa. I have invited most of my friends and cousins to my native place. You, along with your parents are also invited in to celebrate this Deepawali with my family and me. We have a special trip to the Goa beach and the historical places of Goa.

I hope you will turn up with your family and bless us.

Yours lovingly,

Kiran

Chapter-6

Bruce And The Spider

About the author: James Baldwin was born on August 2, 1924, in New York, U.S. He was an essayist, novelist, and playwright whose eloquence and passion on the subject of race in America made him one of the most important voices of the 20th century. He was an active member of the American Civil Rights Movement. His works include the novels “Go Tell It on the Mountain” and “Another Country”, the plays “The Amen Corner” and “Blues for Mister Charlie”, and the essay collections “Nobody Knows My Name” and “The Fire Next Time”. He died on December 1, 1987 in Saint-Paul de Vence, France

Summary: Robert Bruce, the King of Scotland, faced a challenging time as he fought against the invading English army. Despite his bravery and wisdom, Bruce's small army was defeated in six consecutive battles, forcing him to hide in the wilderness. Feeling disheartened and ready to abandon all hope, Bruce observed a spider attempting to weave its web in the rain. The spider tried six times and failed to secure its thread, yet it persisted on the seventh attempt and succeeded. Inspired by the spider's determination, Bruce resolved to try once more. He rallied his scattered forces, revitalized their spirit, and eventually led them to victory, driving the English out of Scotland. The perseverance of the spider left a lasting impression on Bruce, leading to a tradition among those bearing his name to never harm a spider.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. Robert Bruce b. England c. Six times 2. a. The spider
 b. She is trying to throw her frail thread from one beam to another to weave the cobweb.
 c. Seventh time she carried her thread safely to the beam and fastened there.
- B. 1. c. Robert Bruce 2. d. the King of England 3. b. six times
 4. c. the spider 5. a. Scotchmen
- C. The moral of the story is never being afraid of failures. You truly fail when you stop trying. Keep trying, and you will achieve success.

I have applied this moral several times in my life because whenever I tried to achieve something, I faced failures and tried several measures out to reach to the success.

Grammar

- A. 1. grandmother 2. bride 3. lady
 4. prince, son 5. vixens
- | B. Masculine | Feminine | Common |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| emperor | hen | friend |
| drake | geese | neighbour |
| lion | lady | student |
| boy | mother | parent |
| gander | witch | teacher |

Vocabulary

- A. 1. never 2. sour 3. lost 4. difficult 5. few
- B. 1. One who is afraid of trouble
 2. One who is not your friend and acts against you
 3. A cover over the head to save oneself from rain
 4. The threads that spiders weave
 5. A support to raise the roof
 6. That which is very thin

Create and Write

bear, chair, truck, duck, mat, hat

About the author: Anonymous

Summary: This poem celebrates the often-overlooked ant, highlighting its admirable qualities and the lessons it imparts. Ants are depicted as marching in a disciplined line and working collectively. This serves as a metaphor for the importance of organization and cooperation in achieving goals. Despite their small size, ants carry weights much heavier than themselves. This illustrates how hard work and determination can lead to impressive accomplishments, symbolizing that effort transforms challenges into valuable rewards. Ants emerge after rainstorms, a behavior that symbolizes resilience and the ability to overcome difficulties. They show us the power of enduring and thriving despite adversity. The ants' attraction to sweets serves as a reminder to keep our spaces clean and our food covered, highlighting the value of maintaining order and vigilance in our surroundings. Occasionally, ants might sting, which is a gentle warning about the harm of violence. This suggests that inflicting pain is harmful, akin to a sickness. Although ants are tiny, their behaviors are rich with insights. They embody miniature examples of wisdom, teaching us through their actions how to navigate life's challenges with perseverance, teamwork, and caution. In essence, the poem reflects on how even the smallest creatures can offer profound life lessons, reminding us of the virtues of hard work, cooperation, resilience, and the importance of maintaining a harmonious environment.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The ants; the military
b. We learn the discipline of life.
c. We learn that hard work always pays rewards.
- B. 1. They are full of wisdom in with such a tiny body.
2. They hover about the food and prick.
3. They remind us to cover our food and be neat.
4. The pricking of ants teaches us that violence is bad.
5. Teamwork, perseverance, neatness and vigilance

C. Activities of ants

Parade in an orderly line

They prick sometimes

Carrying weights heavier than them

Moral lessons for human

Together success can be achieved despite the hardship

Teaching the techniques of survival and overcoming pain

- D. From the nature of a dog we can learn the ability to let go of negative experiences and focus on the positive. From a crow we learn to be strong, self-sufficient and vigilant.

Grammar

- A. 1. Sam's car 2. Naomi's house 3. The girls' hostel
4. The foxes' tale 5. The children's games 6. The ladies' purse
- B. 1. Why is the cat eating from the parrot's dish?
2. It is time to clean the mother's room.
3. The lion's pride attack with their full might.
4. My cousin's toys are scattered in the room.
5. Those are women's lockers.
6. A big party is arranged for the princesses' birthday.
7. The girls' rooms are decorated.
8. I have taken Maria's book.

Vocabulary

- A. 1. This border is called the line of control.
2. Yesterday the police made a fine of Rs. 1000 to my father.
3. Children love to eat Cadbury gems.
4. You are so sweet and cute.
5. The chewing gums were too hard for me to chew.
- B. 1. sieve 2. knee 3. speak 4. underneath 5. weight
6. dreadfully 7. receive 8. quiet 9. thief 10. tears

Create and Write

Trees are the most valuable resources on the earth. It sustains life of all forms. Trees give us oxygen to breathe in to survive. Trees also take in carbon dioxide to make atmosphere clean. Trees give shelter to aerial animals. They give us fresh and cool air. Trees even provide us with delicious fruits and beauty to nature.

Chapter-7

Independence Day

About the author:

Summary: The classroom, adorned with the Indian tricolour, was filled with students dressed in saffron, white, and green to celebrate Independence Day. Ms. Soma, the history teacher, initiated the event by wishing everyone a happy Independence Day. The Saffron House students explained that India gained freedom from British rule on August 15th, celebrated nationwide, with the main event at the Red Fort in Delhi where the Prime Minister hoists the flag and delivers a speech. The White House students honored the freedom fighters, highlighting both those who pursued liberation through non-violence, like Mahatma Gandhi, and those who fought with vigor and courage, like Bhagat Singh. Lastly, the Green House students described the significance of the National Flag's colours: saffron for bravery, white for peace, and green for prosperity, along with the Ashoka Chakra representing dharma. The teacher praised the students' performances and reminded everyone of their duty to uphold the nation's values and be responsible citizens.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The classroom was decorated on the occasion of Independence Day of India.
b. The students were dressed up in saffron, green and white.
c. We see these colours in the flag of India.
2. a. The Red Fort is in Delhi in India.
b. The Prime Minister of India hoists the flag of India.
c. Flag of India is also hoisted in schools, offices and at many places in the country.
- B. 1. It is rectangle in shape.
2. The three colours of the Indian flag are saffron, white and green.
3. Saffron stands for bravery and sacrifices and, green for prosperity and agriculture.
4. The 24 spoked wheels of Ashok Chakra
5. We have learned a lot about this day and the sacrifice of our people. We shall abide by the constitution of our country and become a good citizen.
- C. 1. Independence of India 15 August
2. Flag hoists Red Fort
3. Subhas Chandra Bose Full of vigor
4. Non-Violence Dr. Rajendra Prasad
5. Prosperity Green
6. Saffron Sacrifice
- D. He is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He is honoured by the name of Bapu. We see him everyday on the Indian currency.

Grammar

- A. 1. Indian – proper, this – demonstrative
2. which – interrogative, yellow – quality
3. last – demonstrative, three – number
4. some – number, my – possessive
5. those – demonstrative, beautiful – quality
- B. 1. long , black 2. fat, green 3. long, blue
4. busy, pink 5. beautiful, red

Vocabulary

- A. 2. Hair, hare 3. Stationery, stationary 4. Tail, tale
5. Sale, sail 6. scene, seen
- B. 1. won 2. week 3. made 4. deer
5. meet 6. sun

Create and Write

India, Delhi, religions, Jana Gana Mana, Vande Mataram, Hindi, peacock, lotus, tiger, mango

About the author: Jeanette Cheal is a lover of children. She has written poems to influence and inculcate good values in children.

Summary: In the toy maker's shop, a lonely dolly with only one eye sat on a shelf, overlooked by children who ridiculed her for her appearance. One day, a child entered the shop with her mother, searching for a doll. Despite the toy maker's offer of a different, perfect doll, the child was drawn to the one-eyed dolly. The toy maker tried to dissuade her, explaining the dolly's imperfection, but the child insisted, saying she wanted no other. The child, blind like the dolly, saw a unique connection and chose her with a heart full of kindness.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. The children who pass by. They scoffed at the dolly.
 b. They mocked at the dolly because it has only one eye.
 c. They mocked and they were unkind.
2. a. The toy maker shouted at the girl who came to buy the dolly.
 b. The toy has only one eye.
 c. The child bought the dolly because she was her blind of one eye.
- B. 1. passed by 2. kind 3. reached out 4. toy maker
- C. 1. In my class a new boy has taken admission. His name is Rohan Kartik. He is lame. No one has allowed him to seat near them. I will offer him to seat on my bench. I will make friendship him. I know he is lame but not a bad person. I will ask all my friends to make friendship with him.

Grammar

- A. 1. the 2. a, an 3. the, a 4. the, an 5. the, a
- B. 1. an – the, an – the 2. an – a, a – an
 3. a – the, a – an 4. a – the, a – the
 5. a – the, the – a

Vocabulary

- A. 1. crying 2. warm 3. geography
 4. china 5. doctor
- B. 1. live, queen 2. played, teams 3. explained, solar system
 4. arrive, birthday 5. give, book

Create and Write

The crow carried a small pebble on its beak and threw it in the pot. This activity he repeated for several times. He noticed that the water in the pot moved up. The crow using his intelligence, started to fill the pot with stones and pebbles. After the great effort, the water in the pot reached to its top surface for the crow to drink water easily.

About the author: The story of sage Agasthya was taken from the Puranas.

Summary: In this myth, the Devas and Asuras, who are cousins, are constantly at war. The Devas reside in Devalok, the celestial realm, while the Asuras dwell in Paatal, the netherworld. Each night, the Asuras, who gain strength after sunset, attack the Devas. As the sun rises, the Devas regain their power, but the Asuras always vanish before they can be defeated. One day, the Devas discover footprints leading to the ocean and realize the Asuras are hiding underwater. Indra, the leader of the Devas, seeks help from Sage Agasthya, who has great powers. The sage agrees to assist and miraculously drinks the entire ocean's water, exposing the Asuras. The Devas attack and defeat them, causing the Asuras to flee. However, the Devas then face a new problem: the ocean is gone, and all life on Earth is in jeopardy. Sage Agasthya informs them that the only solution is to wait for the river Ganga to descend from the heavens to refill the ocean. Thus, begins the long wait for Ganga's arrival.

Comprehension

- A.
 1.
 - a. The Devas rules in Devalok that is the world above the earth and the Asuras rule in Paatal, the world below the earth.
 - b. The word Paatal means the world below the earth.
 - c. They are cousins.
 2.
 - a. Indra is the lord of the Devas.
 - b. he looked around for the sage Agasthya.
 - c. Agasthya was doing meditation.
 3.
 - a. Agasthya said this to Indra.
 - b. Agasthay drank the entire ocean.
 - c. Agasthya drank the entire ocean to help the Devas to find the Asuras.
- B.
 1. The Asuras could attack at night because they became powerful at night.
 2. The Devas could attack during day because they became stronger when the sun rose.
 3. The ocean was dry because the sage Agasthya drank the entire ocean to help the Devas.
 4. Indra felt bad because the entire water of the ocean was drunk by the sage and the people on the earth would face difficulties then.
- C. The river Ganga flows through Shiva's hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. The Ganges River originates in the Himalaya Mountains at Gomukh, the terminus of the Gangotri.

Grammar

A. Regular verbs

watch, study, have, like, paint
visit, play, shout, send, clean, listen, smile

Irregular verbs

see, eat, do, write, be, go,
hit

- B.

1. played	2. watched	3. went
4. painted	5. ate	6. saw

Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A. | 1. cupcake | 2. toothbrush | 3. basketball |
| | 4. rainbow | 5. cowboy | 6. keyboard |
| B. | 1. Discovery | 2. Unemployment | 3. Disrespectful |
| | 4. Reuniting | 5. Uneatable | 6. Recovered |

Create and Write

Popcorn is a delicious and famous snack worldwide. We prepare the popcorn in the following ways. We first put the kernels of maize into the popcorn maker. We will add some salt according to the taste and some cubes of butter to enhance the taste. Then the mixture is required to be shaken well. Cover the lid and plug the popcorn maker to begin the process. The kernels will start popping up in the popcorn maker. When the popcorn maker is filled with the white popcorn, pour the entire popcorn in a bowl. Add some spices and tossed well. Now the hot and spicy popcorn is ready to be served. Now eat the sumptuous popcorn with your loved one.

Chapter-10

Be Glad Your Nose Is On Your Face

About the author: Jack Prelutsky (born September 8, 1940) is an American poet and children's poet laureate who is known for his wacky rhymes, fun topics, and prolific work. He's published over 60 books of children's poems and his work has sold more than a million copies and been translated into multiple languages. Prelutsky is often credited with helping to shift children's poetry from didactic to fun.

Summary: The poem playfully reflects on the importance of the nose's position on the face. It humorously imagines various inconvenient scenarios if the nose were located elsewhere, such as between the toes, on top of the head, or within the ear. Each situation highlights the absurdities and discomforts that would arise, like constantly smelling feet, being tickled by hair, or rattling the brain when sneezing. Ultimately, the poem celebrates the nose's current placement, between the eyes and chin, as the perfect spot, reminding us to appreciate it right where it is.

Comprehension

- | | | | |
|----|----|-------|--|
| A. | 1. | a. | According to the poet the reason to be glad is that our nose is on our face and nowhere else. |
| | | b. | We might not like our nose if it is fixed at other places of our body. |
| | | c. | According to the poem, the nose should not be fixed on toes, hair, ear and anywhere in the body except the face. |
| | 2. | a. | It will become a source of dreadfulness and despair. |
| | | b. | When the nose is fixed on the head and among the hair, it will be constantly tickled by the hair. |
| | | c. | The nose generally stays between the eyes and chin. |
| B. | 1. | grace | face, place |
| | 2. | house | nose, toes |
| | 3. | greet | treat, feet |

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 4. read | dread, head |
| 5. gear | despair, hair |
| 6. tease | sneeze, breeze |
| 7. win | thin, chin |

- C. I would like to dislocate my eyes. I would prefer to keep one eye on my front face where it is naturally present. The other one I would like to place at my back head so that I may be able to see 360 degrees. I specially want to keep eye on my tiffin box which someone steals from my bag which I keep at my back.

Grammar

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. | Verbs | Transitive or Intransitive |
| 1. | threw | transitive |
| 2. | sings | intransitive |
| 3. | working | intransitive |
| 4. | sold | transitive |
| 5. | are | intransitive |
| 6. | played | transitive |
| B. | 1. English 2. the bat 3. volleyball | |
| | 4. a snake 5. soup 6. German | |

Vocabulary

- A. She cannot easily swim in the sea.
 2. Why are you not waiting for the car?
 3. They have not taken bath early.
 4. Ram is not enjoying the day.
 5. Sonu will not join the party tomorrow.
 6. We cannot distribute the sweet.
 7. My mom will not be angry.
 8. Tommy is not my favourite pet dog.
- B. 1. take 2. sit 3. outside 4. above 5. sad
 6. slow 7. close 8. awake 9. sunset 10. go

Create and Write

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Do's | Don'ts |
| be clean, listen carefully | shout in the class, steal pencil |
| be on time, respect the teacher | become angry, make noise, come late |
| share tiffin | |

Chapter-11

Jack And The Beanstalk

About the author: Joseph Jacobs (born 29 August 1854, Sydney, Australia) was an Australian folklorist, translator, historian and writer. He collected many traditional folk and fairy tales and

made them popular with his retellings. His work popularised some of the world's best-known versions of English fairy tales including 'Jack and the Beanstalk', 'Goldilocks and the Three Bears', 'The Three Little Pigs', and 'The History of Tom Thumb'. He also collected fairy tales from continental Europe, as well as Jewish, Celtic and Indian fairy tales. He died on 30 January 1916 (age 61 years), Yonkers, New York, United States

Summary: In this classic tale, a poor widow and her son Jack have only one cow left. Jack's mother sends him to sell the cow, and on his way, Jack trades it for five magic beans offered by a man. Jack's mother is furious and throws the beans out of the window. The next morning, Jack wakes to find a giant beanstalk has grown overnight. He climbs it and discovers a kingdom in the sky, home to a giant and his wife. Hungry, Jack asks the giant's wife for food, and she kindly gives him some. When the giant returns, he smells Jack and declares he will grind the bones of any Englishman he finds. Jack hides and later steals a sack of gold coins while the giant sleeps, bringing it back home to his mother. Jack climbs the beanstalk twice more. On his second visit, he hides again and steals a hen that lays golden eggs. On his third trip, he takes a magical harp, but this time, the harp calls for help, waking the giant. Jack quickly descends the beanstalk with the giant in pursuit. Reaching home, Jack chops down the beanstalk, causing the giant to fall to his death. The gold coins, the magical hen and the harp disappeared and Jack was again poor normal boy for his greediness.

Comprehension

- A.
 - 1.
 - a. A man who wanted to buy Jack's cow would give five beans to Jack.
 - b. Jack would get the beans in return of the cow.
 - c. Jack's mother was not happy because Jack had sold a cow for only five beans.
 - 2.
 - a. The giant's house was in the sky.
 - b. Jack reached there by climbing the huge beanstalk that was formed of the five beans.
 - c. The giant's wife served him food and hid him from the giant.
- B.
 - 1. Jack went to the market to sell his cow and earn some money.
 - 2. He saw a huge beanstalk that was formed of the five beans and it had reached the sky.
 - 3. Jack stole the gold coins of the giant.
 - 4. Jack stole a magical hen second time and a magical harp third time.
 - 5. Jack was regretting for the death of the giant because his steals disappeared.
- C.
 - 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false
- D. If I would transform to Hulk, I would be happy. It is so because Hulk is very powerful and strong. No one can defeat him. So no one in school and in my apartment can tease me anymore. I can help and save my friends from dangerous.

Grammar

- A.
 - 1. sweetly 2. recently 3. noisily 4. heavily 5. quickly
- B.
 - 1. silently 2. busy 3. wise 4. wonderfully 5. foolishly

Vocabulary

A. Across

1. bird
5. mouse
6. lion
7. sheep
9. goat
10. cat

- B. 1. the house
4. rind

2. castle
5. without dinner

Down

1. bee
2. donkey
3. horse
4. rooster
8. pig
10. cow

3. the market

Create and Write

Hulk; he appears to be a giant in green colour; after being accidentally exposed to gamma radiation.

Chapter-12

Circus

About the author: Taken from the British Council

Summary: The poem describes the excitement and joy of the circus coming to town, captivating people of all ages. As the circus arrives, everyone eagerly follows, enchanted by the lively parade of lions, horses, and clowns. The strong man impresses with his feats of strength, jugglers amaze with their acrobatics, and trapeze artists soar through the air. The ringmaster, dressed in striking red, orchestrates the show. Clowns evoke laughter as they tumble, while a parrot and a smiling monkey entertain the crowd. The spectacle continues with dancing elephants and lions, a grinning hippo, and a chime from a snake. A magician astounds by swallowing a sword, only to pull a pigeon from a rod. The poem emphasizes that the circus is a place where everyone will have lots of fun together.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. With the circus, lions, horses and clowns.
b. The children, old and adult people run behind the circus.
c. The pied piper of Hamelin was a magical piper who had freed the town of rats by the magic of the tune played by his musical pipe.
2. a. People smile and fall in a pile seeing the jokers.
b. Lions, horses, parrots, monkey, elephant, hippopotamus, snake and pigeon
c. people laugh holding the chair and keeping handkerchief on their mouth.

B. Tricksters

Strong man
Ringmaster
Trapeze artist
The jugglers
Elephant and lion
Magician

Tricks

Lifted weights with one hand
dressed in red
Fly overhead
turn cartwheels and land
Dance on the rhyme
eats the whole sword

- C. I visited a circus in my city. It was a big place with many tents. There were many animals in cages. The circus started with a joker showing juggling feats. Then there came trapeze artists who flew and jumped in the sky like birds. Talking parrots, juggling monkeys and hippopotamus were awesome. I was scared of the lions and tigers handled by the ringmaster and the bike stunt show. At last, I can conclude that I enjoyed the circus immensely.

Grammar

- A. 1. at 2. in 3. beside
4. on 5. behind 6. under
- B. 1. My brother shouts at me but I listen to him quietly.
2. The whole class laughed because Ravi told the jokes.
3. You may take ice cream or cold drink.
4. Many boys and girls went for the show.
5. Rustum is a naughty boy but he respects his teachers.
6. I love Rony because it is my honest pet dog.

Vocabulary

- A. 1. Clown Lion Show Circus Tent Trapeze Ringmaster
Elephant Show Strongman Jester Magician
- B. 1. is/was 2. are 3. am 4. is
5. am 6. is/was 7. are/were 8. is/was

Create and Write

Dear Rayyan,

Hello! How are you? I am fine and think you too. I am celebrating my birthday at my home. We shall play games like musical chair and truth or dare. We shall also eat chicken momos, pasta and lots of cake. All our friends Pinki, Rohan and Manoj are coming in the party. Please come to my home on 17th July 2024 at about 7 pm in the evening.

Yours lovingly,

Alifiya Kaur

Chapter-13

Mohandas Takes A Spelling Test

About the author: Anonymous

Summary: On an ordinary day at Alfred High School in Rajkot, Gujarat, boys were playing and running around the big school ground. An Englishman, Mr. Giles, the school inspector, arrived, causing a stir among the students who were nervous about his visit. The headmaster greeted Mr. Giles and guided him towards the brightest class, but the inspector chose to explore on his own. Entering a classroom where young Mohandas Gandhi was studying, Mr. Giles announced a spelling test. During the dictation, Mohandas spelled "kettle" incorrectly as "K-E-T-A-L." Despite the teacher's subtle attempts to help him cheat by tapping the floor, Mohandas remained focused on his work and didn't look up. After the test, Mr. Giles praised the class for their accuracy, but noted

Mohandas's mistake. The teacher, worried about the inspection, scolded Mohandas for not copying from his neighbor who had all the answers right. Later, Mohandas shared the incident with his mother, who praised his honesty, comparing him to Raja Harishchandra, a figure he admired for his truthfulness. This story highlights the early integrity of young Mohandas Gandhi, who would grow up to become Mahatma Gandhi, renowned for his commitment to truth and non-violence.

Comprehension

- A.
 1. a. The visitor was the school inspector.
 - b. The visitor shook hand with the headmaster of Alfred High School.
 - c. The visitor rode a bicycle with an attendant running behind him.
2.
 - a. The school inspector
 - b. The inspector wanted to see how the students were doing their studies.
 - c. He entered the classroom where Mohandas studied when English class was going on.
- B.
 1. The young Mohandas wrote the wrong word.
 2. Kettel was spelt as Ketel.
 3. The English teacher coughed and tapped the floor near Mohandas.
 4. The teacher wanted Mohandas to copy the correct spelling from the boy sitting beside him.
 5. Gandhi's mother was happy that Gandhi had not cheated and he was on the path of Harishchandra.
- C.
 1. That's the school inspector, Mr. Giles."
 2. "Boys, I'm going to give you a dictation test."
 3. "You've taught them well."
 4. "I even drew your attention by tapping the floor."
 5. "I'll work hard and improve."
- D. Raja or king Harishchandra of Banaras near Ayodhya was ancestor of lord Rama. He was famous for keeping his promise. He never left the path of truth.
The story of Harishchandra inspired Mahatma Gandhi to follow the path of truth at any cost and speak the truth.

Grammar

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| A. | 1. weren't | 2. can't | 3. isn't | 4. hadn't | 5. aren't |
| B. | 1. I will | 2. they are | 3. is not | 4. I am | 5. can not |

Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. | 1. rabbit, carrot | 2. monthly, dentist | 3. wings, strong |
| | 4. almond, health | 5. sandwich, potatoes | |
| B. | 1. afraid, scared | 2. coarse, rough | 3. famous, popular |
| | 4. genuine, real | 5. nice, good | 6. rich, wealthy |
| | 7. slim, thin | 8. tired, weary | |

Create and Write

One upon a time, there was a hare who was very proud of his high pace. He used to mock at a tortoise for his slow speed. One day, they decided to race to a distant oak tree. Confident of winning, the hare sped off, but stopped to nap mid-race, thinking he had ample time. Meanwhile, the tortoise kept moving steadily. As the hare slept, the tortoise continued his persistent journey. When the hare woke up and rushed to the finish line, it was too late—the tortoise had already won. The tortoise's victory taught the hare that perseverance and consistency often triumph over speed and arrogance. The forest animals cherished this tale as a lesson in determination and humility.

Chapter-14

Saw My Teacher On A Saturday!

About the author: Dave Crawley, a TV reporter and poet, was born in Frankfurt, Germany. He studied at Washington and Lee University and Emerson College. Crawley writes fun, rhyming poems for kids about animals and school life. He wrote a nonfiction book called 'Sidelights on Wisconsin' and several children's poetry books: 'Cat Poems', 'Dog Poems' and 'Reading, Rhyming and Rithmetic'. His poems also appear in collections like 'Rolling in the Aisles', 'If Kids Ruled the School' and 'What I Did on My Summer Vacation, edited by Bruce Lansky.

Summary: In this humorous poem, a student is stunned to see their teacher, Miss Appleton, shopping for groceries like any other person. When their eyes meet, the teacher smiles and says hello, leaving the student mortified and tongue-tied. To make matters worse, the student's mom is with them, intensifying their embarrassment and fear that the teacher might mention something they did wrong. The student humorously laments the encounter believing teachers should stay confined to school and not be seen out and about, especially on weekends.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a. On Saturday.
b. The horrible thing was the appearance of the teacher by the poet on a Saturday.
c. The poet saw his teacher was buying groceries like a normal people.
2. a. The poet met his elementary class teacher on Saturday at a grocery shop.
b. The situation became worse when the poet's mother was also present in front of the teacher.
c. There were many jars and food items in the shop.
- B. 1. room 2. idea 3. saw
4. fine 5. school
- C. Once I visit a zoo in mu city. I was along with my family including my father. Near the cage of the white tiger, I come across my music teacher whom I was extremely afraid of. I am very poor in music. She was dressed in blue jeans and white kurti, a different look. I wished my dad would not speak to her. But it happened reciprocal. She came to speak to my dad. I greeted her and perspired. She greeted me back and told my father that I could be a great musician in future.

Grammar

- A. 1. Revolves, present 2. Existed, past
3. Gave, past 4. Will help, future
5. Shall forget, future 6. Eat, present
- B. 1. goes 2. will leave 3. wrote
4. will rain 5. will attend 6. came
7. Paints/painted

Vocabulary

- A. 1. vehicles 2. birds 3. vegetables
4. appliances 5. animals
- B. 1. new pencil, sharpen, write, erase
2. power on, input, print, output
3. dirty clothes, wash, squeeze, dry
4. wake up early, brush your teeth, ready for school, sleep at night
5. read the story, find word meaning, do the answers, learn the lesson

Create and Write

My name is Anju Shah. I study in standard III. My class teacher Anjana Shah is my favourite teacher. I admire and respect all teachers in my school but I have special place for her. She takes our history and G.K. I know everything about her likes and dislikes. She likes to wear ethnic dresses and eat fast food. She has her favourite pet cat Parol who is very cute and naughty. She is my favourite because first of all her name and my name has same surname Shah. She rarely scolds anyone and helps all students in understanding the subjects.

Chapter-15

Down, Down, Down...

About the author: Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, widely recognized by his pen name, Lewis Carroll, was born on January 27, 1832. He was a renowned English writer, poet, mathematician, and photographer. He is best known for creating 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' and its follow-up 'Through the Looking-Glass'. Carroll was celebrated for his skill in word play, logic, and imaginative storytelling. His famous poems, 'Jabberwocky' and 'The Hunting of the Snark' are considered classics of literary nonsense. He died on January 14, 1898.

Summary: Alice sits drowsily by a riverbank, bored by the book her older sister reads to her. Out of nowhere, a White Rabbit runs past her, fretting that he will be late. The Rabbit pulls a watch out of his waistcoat pocket and runs across the field and down a hole. Alice impulsively follows the Rabbit and tumbles down the deep hole that resembles a well, falling slowly for a long time. As she floats down, she notices that the sides of the well are covered with cupboards and shelves. She plucks a marmalade jar from one of the shelves. The jar is empty, so Alice sets it down on another shelf. With nothing else to do, she speaks aloud to herself, wondering how far she has fallen and if she might fall right through to the other side of the earth. She continues to speak aloud, daydreaming about her cat Dinah. In the midst of imagining a conversation the two of them might have, she abruptly lands. Unhurt, Alice gets up and catches sight of the White Rabbit as he vanishes around a corner.

Comprehension

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b
- B. 1. It was so because the book contained no pictures and conversations.
2. She had never seen a rabbit with a waistcoat and watch.
3. She noticed that the sides of the well were filled with cupboards and bookshelves. There were maps and pictures on the peg.
4. imaginative, curious, bored, loving
- C. 1. Alice liked the books with lots of pictures and conversations. It means she liked the books of story and adventure.
2. Alice was a bit scared when she started falling down the well (for she had plenty of time as she went to look about her and to wonder was going to happen next) but soon got bored when it took long time to land.

Grammar

- A. Stronger, Coat, burr, blows, he, over, tightly, brightly, the, hot, the sun

Vocabulary

- A. 1. hear 2. listen 3. hear 4. listen
5. hear 6. hear 7. listen 8. hear
- B. 1. castle, house, place, tent
2. flames, goat, porridge, quarreling
3. ant, bee, fly, ladybird
4. branch, flower, leaf, stem

Create and Write

I had a dream about a very strange world. In my world, all the birds were speaking in English. Ducks were driving around in cars. Parrots gave weather reports from treetop news stations, and pigeons chatted on park benches, discussing the latest book releases. A flock of geese argued over traffic rules at a busy intersection, honking in frustration. Swans gracefully sailed past in sleek convertibles, while sparrows delivered mail, fluttering from house to house. Amidst the chaos, a wise old owl stopped by and said, "In this world, we share stories and wisdom, uniting all creatures in harmony." It was a world where language brought us closer together.

Chapter-16

Macbeth

About the author: The Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, were German scholars known for their collection of fairy tales. Born in the late 18th century, they dedicated themselves to preserving folk tales, compiling stories like 'Cinderella,' 'Hansel and Gretel' and 'Snow White'. Their work, 'Grimm's Fairy Tales', published in the early 19th century, captured the essence of German folklore. The tales, often dark and moralistic, have since become beloved classics worldwide. Beyond storytelling, the Grimms were also linguists and lexicographers, contributing significantly to the study of German language and culture. Their legacy endures in literature, film, and popular culture.

Summary: Once, three sisters lived alone in a cottage in the woods. The eldest, One Eye, had a single eye in the middle of her forehead. The middle sister, Three Eyes, had one eye on her forehead and two on the sides. The youngest, Two Eyes, appeared normal with just two eyes, making her the target of her sisters' cruelty. They dressed her in rags and fed her only leftovers. One day, as Two Eyes cried in the meadow, an old woman with two eyes appeared and taught her a magic rhyme to summon a feast from her goat. When her suspicious sisters followed her, Two Eyes used the rhyme to make One Eye sleep, but Three Eyes saw through her trick. The sisters drove away the goat, and once again, the old woman appeared, giving Two Eyes a seed for a tree with golden apples. A knight visited and promised a reward for an apple, but only Two Eyes could pick one. The knight took her to his castle, and they lived happily ever after, while her jealous sisters were left with the tree's unreachable apples.

Comprehension

- A. 1. The old woman, Two-Eyes
 - b. the listener Two-Eyes have to repeat a rhyme: Bleat, goat, bleat. And bring me lots to eat.
 - c. The listener had to repeat the rhyme: Bleat, goat, bleat. I've had so much to eat!
2. a. Three-Eyes wanted to have her careful eyes to see from where Two-Eyes had food.
- b. When Two-Eyes sang the magical song, the on the forehead of Three-Eyes went off to sleep but two other eyes were awoken.
- c. Three-Eyes saw that Two-Eyes repeated something and the goat brought food for her.

B. 1. **Magical words**

Bleat, goat, bleat. And bring me lots to eat.

Is your eye awake? Is your eye asleep?

‘Are your eyes awake? Are your eyes asleep?’

Apple hanging on the tree, I am Two Eyes. Come to me.

Rewards

Delicious food would appear in front of Two-Eyes.

One-Eye would sleep and Two-Eyes could have her food.

Three-Eyes would sleep and Two-Eyes could have her food.

It brings apple to Two-Eyes for the knight.

- C. Cinderella was a kind girl who lived with her mean stepmother and stepsisters. They made her do all the chores and wear old clothes. One day, the Prince invited everyone to a grand ball. Cinderella wanted to go but had nothing to wear. A fairy godmother appeared and magically gave her a beautiful dress and a carriage, but warned the magic would end at midnight. At the ball, the Prince fell in love with her. She had to leave quickly and lost her glass slipper. The Prince found it and used it to find her. They got married and lived happily ever after.

Grammar

- A. 1. was driving 2. will be attending
3. is baking 4. is knocking 5. am going
- B. 1. Many of my friends are joining the snow ball part.
2. Why are you using the black ink for the article?
3. Putin was cleaning his house two days ago.
4. The horse is making the noise when it sees the snake.
5. The company will be making the fine product for the customers.

Vocabulary

- A. 1. Dilip and Sunil bought a pen, an eraser and a compass.
2. Bravo! We have made it possible.
3. Russia, China, England, USA and France are veto power.
4. How fast can a cheetah run?
5. I said, "The weather is not good today".
- B. Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns using the suffix given in the box.
- B. 1. knowledge 2. disturbance 3. laughter 4. excitement
5. boredom 6. childhood 7. friendship 8. goodness

Create and Write

Students will do this exercise themselves.

TEST PAPER 1

Full Marks: 40

Time: 1 hour

1. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

[1x5]

- a. The friend who was caught first in the story Four Friends was
i. crow ☐ ii. tortoise ☐ iii. deer ☐ iv. mole ☐
- b. Thumbelina was born out of a
i. frog ☐ ii. flower ☐ iii. seed ☐ iv. bird ☐
- c. Which insect helped Bruce to gain strength?
i. ant ☐ ii. fly ☐ iii. beetle ☐ iv. spider ☐
- d. India was ruled by the cruel _____ government.
i. British ☐ ii. French ☐ iii. American ☐ iv. Dutch ☐
- e. In the poem The Dolly, the dolly is not liked by the children because it has only
i. one hand ☐ ii. one leg ☐ iii. one eye ☐ iv. one ear ☐

2. Fill in the blanks.

[1x5]

- a. The _____ gnawed the net to save the deer in the story Four friends.
b. The little _____ chewed the roots off the lily pad to help Thumbelina.
c. The summer sun smiles a _____ smile in the poem The Potter.

- d. The king of _____ was at war with the king of Scotland.
e. The national flag of India is hoisted by the _____ of India.

3. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

[1x5]

- a. The hunter was happy to catch a tortoise and a mole.
b. The mole would give shelter to Thumbelina in summer.
c. Six times Bruce had tried to fight against his enemy.
d. The ants always work as a team to get their work done.
e. Bhagat Singh was a freedom fighter of calm nature.

4. Match the column A with the column B.

[1x5]

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| a. The crow | stands for bravery |
| b. A soldier | became successful at its seventh attempt |
| c. Thumbelina | flew high to find her friend |
| d. The spider | was give a name Erin |
| e. Saffron | would fight a mighty war |

5. Answer the following questions briefly.

[2x5]

- a. What role did the mole played in the story Four Friends?
b. What was Thumbelina about to do in the fall?
c. Who shivers under the scorching heat in the poem The Potter?
d. What stands for dharma in the national flog of India?
e. How did the spider achieve success after the several failures?

6. Write the twelve lines of the poem If I Were or The Dolly.

[10]

TEST PAPER-1 ANSWER

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. deer | b. flower | c. spider | d. British | e. one eye |
| 2. a. mole | b. guppies | c. scorching | d. England | e. Prime Minister |
| 3. a. false | b. false | c. true | d. true | e. false |
| 4. a. The crow | flew high to find her friend | | | |
| b. A soldier | would fight a mighty war | | | |
| c. Thumbelina | was give a name Erin | | | |
| d. The spider | became successful at its seventh attempt | | | |
| e. Saffron | stands for bravery | | | |

5. a. The mole played the crucial role in the story. He cut the net twice to save his friends the deer and the tortoise.
- b. Thumbelina was about to marry a mole to take shelter during the winter.
- c. All living beings, even the brave shiver under the scorching heat of the sun.
- d. The 24 spoked wheels of Ashok Chakra.
- e. Seventh time she carried her thread safely to the beam and fastened there.

TEST PAPER 2

Full Marks: 40

Time: 1 hour

1. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

[1x5]

- a. _____ and the Asuras were cousins.
- i. The Sages ☐ ii. The Devas ☐
- iii. The Raksash ☐ iv. The Apsaras ☐
- b. Jack exchanged his cow with the
- i. magical horse ☐ ii. magical grains ☐
- iii. magical beans ☐ iv. magical potion ☐
- c. In the story 'Mohandas takes a Spelling Test', Alfred High School was visited by
- i. the master ☐ ii. the governor ☐
- iii. Gandhi's father ☐ iv. the school inspector ☐
- d. Alice saw a rabbit wearing a waistcoat and carrying a
- i. watch ☐ ii. knife ☐
- iii. handkerchief ☐ iv. gun ☐
- e. One-Eye and Three-Eyes would give _____ to Two-Eyes to eat.
- i. delicious food ☐ ii. leftover food ☐
- iii. fresh food ☐ iv. nothing ☐

2. Fill in the blanks.

[1x5]

- a. The lord of the Devas, _____ shouted that the Asuras were hiding in the ocean.
- b. The giant smelt the blood of an _____.
- c. The school inspector wanted to give a _____ test.
- d. Alice noticed that the sides of the well were filled with _____ and bookshelves.
- e. The table was set with a tablecloth, plates and _____ for Two-Eyes.

- 3. Say whether the following statements are true or false. [1x5]**
- When Indra looked around, Sage Agasthya was sitting on the beach drinking water.
 - First time Jack stole the giant's hen.
 - Mohandas wrote KETAL instead of KETTLE.
 - Alice saw an empty bottle of orange marmalade.
 - Two eyes of Three-Eyes were closed when Two-Eyes sang the song.
- 4. Give one word answer. [1x5]**
- Who would come down to fill the empty space of the ocean?
 - What did the giant always use to cry?
 - Whom did Mohandas find ideal in his life?
 - What is the name of the cat of Alice?
 - Whom did Two-Eyes offer the golden apple to eat first?
- 5. Answer the following questions briefly. [2x5]**
- Why could the Devas attack the Asuras only during day?
 - What did Jack steal the second and third times?

TEST PAPER-2 ANSWER

- The Devas
 - magical beans
 - the school inspector
 - handkerchief
 - leftover food
- Indra
 - Englishman
 - spelling
 - cupboards
 - silverware
- false
 - false
 - true
 - true
 - false
- Ganga
 - Fee-fi-fo-fum
 - Raja Harishchandra
 - Dinah
 - the knight
- The Devas could attack during day because they became stronger when the sun rose.
 - Jack stole a magical hen second time and a magical harp third time.
 - teacher wanted Mohandas to copy the correct spelling from the boy sitting beside him.
 - She had never seen a rabbit with a waistcoat and watch.
 - The magical seeds turned to a tall tree with silver leaves and golden apple.