

Dear Parents,

Kindly note few important points related to the worksheet booklet:-

- 1) The worksheets should not be printed on back to back page. Printing should be done on A4 size sheet and only on one side of the page should be printed as the sheets needs to be pasted in the notebooks.

- 2) The worksheet booklet and each worksheet should have name and class mentioned before submitting it to the class teacher.

- 3) The worksheet booklet should be spiral bound.

- 4) Please get the worksheets bound for all the subjects together in one booklet only.

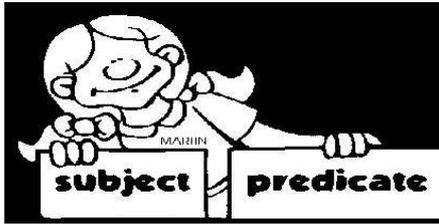
- 5) Please do not attach the syllabus of each subject in the Worksheet Booklet . Keep it for your reference.

WORKSHEETS

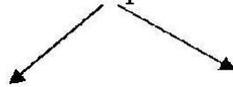
CLASS-IV

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

SESSION:2021-22



A sentence has two parts



Subject

Predicate

Eg. The ship sank into the ocean.

The ship -> subject -> about which something is being said.

sank into the ocean -> predicate -> what is being said about subject

Divide the following sentences into Subject and Predicate:

(Encircle the subject and underline the predicate)

1. The angry chef slammed the pots and pans.
2. Every child in town wants that toy.
3. Edward's youngest brother plays the guitar very well.
4. The funny circus clown made us all laugh.
5. The maple tree in the front yard was struck by lightning

Complete the sentences by inserting either subject or predicate

- a) _____ are found in Egypt.
- b) Which toy _____ ?
- c) The tamed elephant _____
- d) _____ chased the deer and killed it.
- e) The school laboratory _____
- f) The hammer on the shelf _____
- g) _____ stole the diamond necklace.

Sentence and its kind

Definition : A sentence is a group of words which express a complete meaning.

Important note :

- A sentence always begin with a capital letter.
- It has a subject and a verb.
- It ends with a mark. {!-exclamation mark, ?-question mark or a full stop [.]}

Kinds of sentences – There are four kinds of sentences:

1. Assertive / Declarative Sentence	Makes a statement	My book is on the table.
2. Interrogative Sentence	Asks a question	Where is my book?
3. Exclamatory Sentence	Expresses sudden emotions, feelings or ideas.	What an interesting book!
4. Imperative Sentence	Shows request, orders or advices	Please give me my book.

I. Tick the correct option:

1. Why are you sad today?

A. Exclamatory	B. Interrogative
C. Declarative	D. Imperative

2. Jaipur is also called The Pink City.

A. Exclamatory	B. Interrogative
C. Declarative	D. Imperative

3. What a funny comic strip is it!

A. Exclamatory	B. Interrogative
C. Declarative	D. Imperative

4. Please give me your story book.

A. Exclamatory	B. Interrogative
C. Declarative	D. Imperative

5. How much was the hotel bill?

A. Exclamatory	B. Interrogative
C. Declarative	D. Imperative

Sentence and its kind

I. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

1) Helped / the boy / little / the / puppy

2) far / from / the temple / is / here / how

3) collect / all / please / notebooks / the

4) must / take / medicine / your / regularly

5) I / a / dream / oh / today / saw / horrifying



IV. Fill each blank with a question word:

a) _____ book do you want?

b) _____ are you sad today ?

c) _____ is the post office?

d) _____ time it is ?

e) _____ are we going today?

f) _____ is your final exam?

Nouns and its kinds

A noun is a name of a person, place, thing, animal or idea. They are also called Naming words.

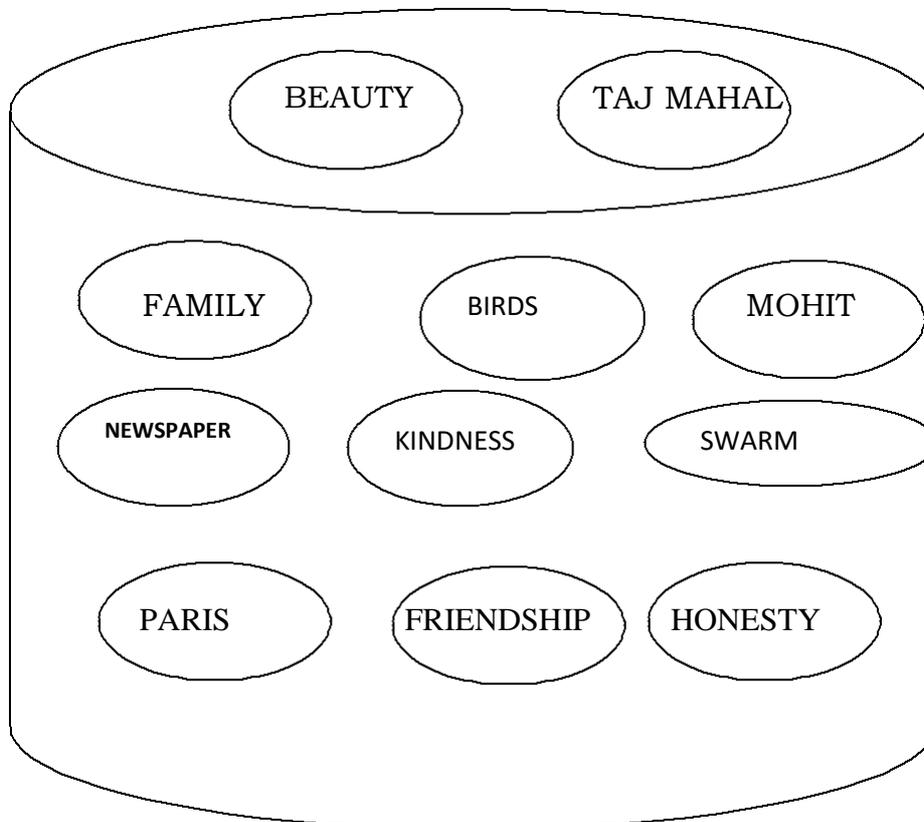
There are four kinds of nouns

1) Proper Noun	Names of particular people, places, things or animals	Eg. Sameer, Paris, Cadbury, Timmy
2) Common Noun	General names given to same class or kind of person, place, animal, thing	Eg. Human, desert, tiger, Factory
3) Abstract Noun	Names of qualities, feelings, ideas or thoughts (which we can think, feel or hear but cannot touch)	Eg. Honest, brave, heat, Punctuality
4) Collective Nouns	Names of group of people, animals or things taken as one	Eg. Herd, galaxy, flock, Crowd

I. Here is a jar of noun candies Pico’s grandmother made for

him. Colour the sweets according to the code given:

Proper noun – Red Common noun – Green Abstract noun – Yellow Collective noun - Blue



Abstract Nouns and Collective

Nouns I. Fill abstract nouns :

Length, Truth, Excitement, Fear, Joy, Happiness, Bravery, Pain

- a) Sudha was filled with _____ when she saw a lion.
- b) Rahul was in great _____ when he hurt his toe.
- c) Rain in summer gives us _____.
- d) Always speak the _____. (true)
- e) _____ awards are given to children every year.
(brave)
- f) I am not sure of the _____ of the rope. (long)
- g) There was lot of _____ when the mouse entered
the classroom. (excite)
- h) The genie said that I can grant health, wealth and
_____.(happy)

II. Fill the collective nouns:

1. A _____ of wolves
2. A _____ of birds
3. A _____ of bees
4. A _____ of grapes
5. A _____ of fish
6. A _____ of lions
7. A _____ of puppies
8. A _____ of dolphins
9. A _____ of elephants
10. A _____ of whales
11. A _____ of thieves
12. A _____ of flowers

Nouns – Number

Rules – Nouns can be singular (one) or plural (many).

Rules	Exam_ples
By adding 's'	Nail - Nails Car - Cars
By adding 'es' for nouns ending with s, ss, sh, ch, o, x	Box - Boxes Match - Matches
Many nouns ending with a consonant + y change the y to 'ies'.	baby - Babies
Nouns ending with a vowel + y just add 's'.	toy- Toys
Many nouns ending with f or fe change this to 'ves'	Loaf - Loaves
Nouns ending with a vowel + o add 's'	radio - Radios
Nouns ending with a consonant + o add 'es'.	volcano - volcanoes
Some nouns change their form	Tooth - teeth Chid - Children

Ques. Change the noun number

1. There is a new flower on the rose bush.

2. The leaves have fallen off the trees.

3. That man took a knife and a glass.

4. Please bake a cake and a loaf of bread for me.



Read the given passage and tick the correct answer:

Earth Day is celebrated every year on 22nd April. It is celebrated by billions of people around the world. People all over the world make resolutions on that day to make the Earth a cleaner and better place. In 1963, an American senator, unhappy with the pollution prevailing around, wanted to clean up the planet and solve environmental problems. He went to John F Kennedy, the President of America at that time, and shared his concerns. The President agreed that it was a serious problem and many steps were taken to save the environment. A few years later the senator decided to mark one day of the year for the cause of saving the planet. On April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day was celebrated.

1) When is Earth Day celebrated?

.....

2) Why do people celebrate Earth Day?

.....

3) To whom the senator went with his problem?

.....

4) In which year, the first Earth Day was celebrated?

.....

5) **Antonym of 'Happy' :** _____

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun. Eg. Mahesh is very happy as he got a medal today.

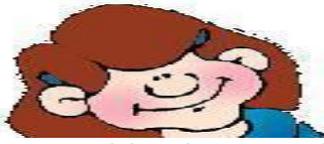


Kinds – Personal Pronoun

<i>First person</i>	<i>I, We, me, us</i>
<i>Second person</i>	<i>You</i>
<i>Third person</i>	<i>He, She, It, They, him, Her, Them</i>

Ques. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns:

Sunita and Prateek are brother and sister. (a) _____ have a pet cat. Sunita is fond of reading comics. (b) _____ buys (c) _____ every month. (d) _____ has at least a hundred comics. Prateek does not like to read. Sunita often scolds (e) _____ for not reading anything. Prateek is a cricketer. (f) _____ is a good batsman. But (g) _____ both like their cat very much. (h) _____ is a white cat with blue eyes. (i) _____ is also fond of (j) _____.



Prepositions

A preposition is a word that indicates the time, place or relationship of a noun/ pronoun with the rest of the sentence. They are also called place words.

Eg. John's house is across the street.

Kinds

Preposition of place - under, over, beside, inside, in front of, beneath

Preposition of time - in, on, at, during, before

Preposition of movement - along, through, into, out of

Q. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. Your bike is different _____ mine.
2. He dived from the board _____ the water.
3. I walked _____ my old school again.
4. The lamp was knocked _____ the table.
5. The kangaroo jumped _____ the fence.
6. Mike slipped and fell _____ the hole.
7. Sam walked _____ the thick grass.
8. The boy is playing _____ the new toys.

II. Write synonym and an antonym of the given words:

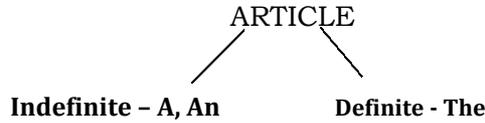
Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Intelligent
Quicky
Boring
Near
Famous

III. Fill in the correct homophone:

1. There is a _____ (whole / hole) in the bucket.
2. What is the _____ (prize / price) of it.
3. They forgot _____ printout at the shop. (there/their)
4. Mahatma Gandhi was a man of _____ (principles/principals)
5. When the _____ was finished, the baker stopping baking. (flour/flower)

Articles

An article is a word that specifies a noun in number and person. It is placed before a noun.



Rules for using A

Before nouns beginning with a consonant or consonant sound

Eg. A football, A machine, A school

A uniform, A union, a university – YOO sound(consonant sound)

A one-rupee coin, A one-way street-WA sound(consonant sound)

Rules for using AN

Before nouns beginning with a vowel or vowel

sound Eg. An envelope, An album, An atom

An honest man, An hour-**Silent 'H'**(vowel sound)

Before nouns beginning with a consonant or consonant sound

Rules for using THE ->Before names of

Rivers, Oceans	The Yamuna, The Indian Ocean
Mountain Ranges	The Himalayas
Newspapers, Holy books	The Hindustan Times, The Bible
Monuments, Famous buildings	The Taj Mahal, The Parliament
Unique things	The Sun, The Earth
Superlative degree	Tom is the cleverest boy.
When a noun is mentioned second time.	Sita went to a temple. The temple is near her house.

Ques. Correct the articles in the given sentences

1. Mount Everest is in a Himalayas.
2. It will take the hour to complete the work.
3. I read an great book today.
4. Riya met her friend an year ago.
5. It's a most expensive hotel in the town.
6. He joined an union last month.
7. I met an European yesterday.
8. Did you do an work that I asked you to do?
9. I saw an one-eyed beggar in the street.

N.K.BAGRODIA PUBLIC SCHOOL, DWARKA

Class – IV

Sub: English Worksheet-10

Session: 2021-22

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Date: _____

Unseen poem

Read the given poem and answer the questions:

I don't know why I want to be an astronaut,
Floating in the sky,
I know it can be dangerous,
But I still want to fly.

Higher than an eagle,
Higher than a plane,
Higher than the wind can reach,
Even higher than the rain.

Hovering in my rocket,
Staring at the stars,
Looking for a planet,
Such as Jupiter or Mars.

In my dreams,
Flying high,
Some day, I know,
I'll touch the sky.

Q1. What does the poet want to be?

.....

Q2. What can be dangerous for the poet?

.....

Q3. Match each vocabulary word with its definition.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. hovering | a. something which is unsafe |
| 2. staring | b. staying in the air in one place |
| 3. dangerous | c. to look continuously |

Q4. Which planet does the poet wish to see?

.....

Q5. Write the past tense form:-

- a. Fly - _____
b. Know - _____

Q6. Find two each:

- a. Nouns - _____
b. Verbs - _____
c. Pronouns - _____

Q7. Some day the poet is sure that he will _____.

Subject – Verb Agreement

Subject verb agreement simply means the subject and verb must agree in number. This means both need to be singular or both need to be plural.

Eg. My friend has an electronic toy car.

↓ ↓
 Subject Verb

Basic Rule. A singular subject (*she, Bill, car*) takes a singular verb (*is, goes, shines*), whereas a plural subject (*they, we, cars*) takes a plural verb (*are, go, shine*).

Singular subject ----->	Singular verb	→ Eg. The tap drips.
(no s/es)	(+s/es)	
Plural Subject ----->	Plural verb	→ Eg. The taps dirp.
(+s/es)	(no s/es)	

Rules For making a subject agree with a verb

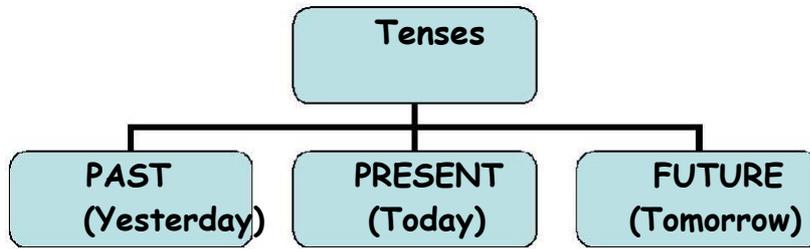
Rule	Verb Type	Example
1) Two or more subjects when they are connected by <i>and</i> .	Plural verb	<u>A car and a bike are my means of transportation.</u>
2) Two singular subjects connected by <i>or</i> , <i>either/or</i> , or <i>neither/nor</i>	Singular verb.	<u>My aunt or my uncle is arriving by train today.</u>
3) The subject is separated from the verb by such words as <i>along with</i> , <i>as well as</i> , <i>besides</i> , <i>not</i> ,	Singular verb.	<u>The politician, along with the newsmen, is expected shortly.</u>
4) Collective nouns such as <i>group</i> , <i>jury</i> , <i>family</i> , <i>audience</i> , <i>population</i>	Singular verb.	<u>My family has arrived.</u>
5) Pronouns such as <i>Everybody</i> , <i>Somebody</i> , <i>Each</i> , <i>Anyone</i> , <i>None</i>	Singular verb	<u>Someone is at the door.</u>

Ques. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verb :

- a) Slow and Steady _____ the race. (win/wins)
- b) Nobody _____ me here. (know / knows)
- c) Neither the boys nor the girls in our class _____ won the prize. (has/have)
- d) The President of India _____ at Rashtrapati Bhavan. (reside/resides)
- e) The team _____ after the school. (meet / meets)
- f) He and I _____ great friends. (is/are)
- g) Each day _____ us fresh anxiety. (bring/brings)
- h) I tennis every morning. (play/plays)

Tenses

The verb forms which express the time of an action is called its Tense.



Tenses Table

Tenses		Simple form	Continuous form (action in progress)
Past	Action already happened	<i>I ate a pizza.</i> (II form of verb)	<i>I was eating a pizza.</i> (was/were + verb+ing)
Present	Action done now	<i>I eat a pizza.</i> (I form of verb)	<i>I am eating a pizza.</i> (is/ am/ are+verb+ing)
Future	Action will happen in the time to come	<i>I will eat a pizza.</i> (will+I form of verb)	<i>I will be eating a pizza.</i> (will be+verb+ing)

Q. Do as directed

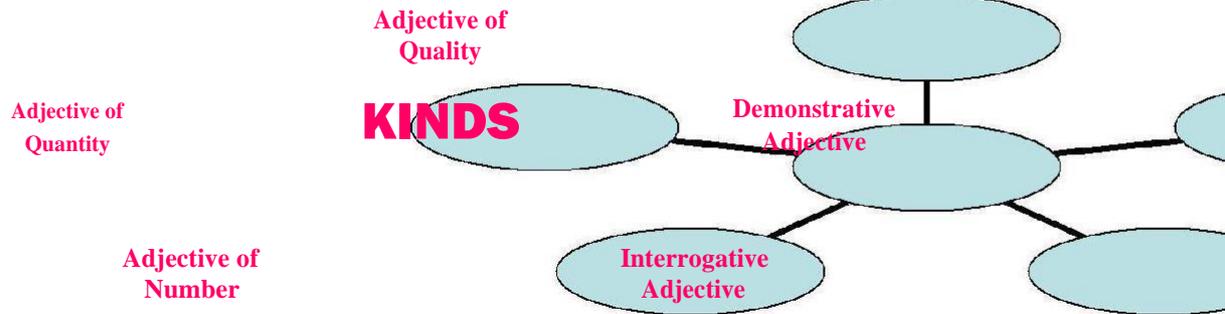
- The students played happily. (Change into present continuous)

- Mohit and I _____ the project work when Rajan called me. (do – past continuous)
- Our team _____ the cricket match next week.
(play – simple future)
- The program began at 8 p.m.(change into simple past)

- Manjit _____ to a bookshop and _____ a book on ghosts. (go, buy – simple past)
- I _____ not _____ dinner today. (eat – present continuous)
- My brother will return home by 5 o'clock. (Change into simple Present)_____
- He _____ his scooter before he buys a car. (sell- simple future)

Adjectives

Adjectives are words which describe a noun or a pronoun. They are also called describing words.
Eg. Happy dog, Tired boy, Six girls, This balloon.



Adjective of Quality - tells the kind of noun(its quality)(What kind?) *Eg. Cute doll, honest man, heavy box*

Adjective of Quantity - tells the amount of a noun.(How much?) *Eg. Some water, little milk, enough food*

Adjective of Number- tells the exact number of a noun. (How many?) *Eg. First prize, five pens, last row*

Demonstrative Adjective - Points a noun. *Eg. This, That, These, Those*

Interrogative Adjective - asks a question. *Eg. Which house, Whose shoes.*

Ques.Fill in the blanks with the appropriate kinds of adjectives indicated in brackets :-

- 1.The _____ wind uprooted the trees. (quality)
- 2.We have _____ cream but _____ butter. (quantity)
- 3.There are _____ yellow ducks in the pond. (number)
- 4._____ chocolates are made by my mother. (Demonstrative)
- 5._____ road leads to your house? (Interrogative)
6. There is _____ time for your exams. (quantity)

Add suitable prefix given in the box

_____ kind, _____ use, _____ like, _____ take, _____ usual

Add suitable suffix to the given words

Care _____, act _____, bright _____, treat _____, month _____



Degrees of Comparison

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Base form of Adjective	Compares two nouns / Pronouns	Compares more than two nouns/pronouns
Simple form	+er / more	+est / most
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful



Complete the table

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Thin		Thinnest
	Less	Least
Good	Better	
Much/Many	More	
Far		Farthest
Active		Most active
	Worse	Worst
Old	Older/Elder	
	Younger	Youngest
	Heavier	
	More honest	
Lucky		Luckiest
High	Higher	

Fill in the correct degree of adjective in the given passage:

- Sydeny is _____ city in Australia. (beautiful)
- Who is _____ man of the world in this century? (rich)
- What is _____ way to become filthy rich in your life? (convenient)
- My English is not _____ than yours. (good)
- Not listening to good advice is one of _____ habits of my younger brother. (bad)
- Our English class is _____ than your math class. (interesting)

Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases or sentences. They are also called JOINING WORDS.



Q.Fill in the suitable conjunctions: (Choose from the box)

Yet when since because unless and although

1. I walked to the shelfplaced the plates on it.
2. you try you will not get over your fears.
3. Jaya has known Farahshe was a little baby.
4. he is poor, he is an honest man.
5. The children played fearlessly the snake was caught.
6. I admire him he always sticks to his principles.
7. She called her twice there was no response.

Q. Join the sentences using conjunctions:

1. He was scared. He shouted for help.
2. Radha is talkative. Her sister is quiet.....
3. Ayan is a good singer. He is a good dancer.....

SIMILES – Match the given similes

1. As cute as	a. day and night
2. As busy as	b. coal
3. As different as	c. <i>a mule</i>
4. As black as	d. a bear
5. As thin as	e. snow
6. As stubborn as	f. a kitten
7. As hungry as	g. a toothpick
8. As white as	h. a bee