

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.*

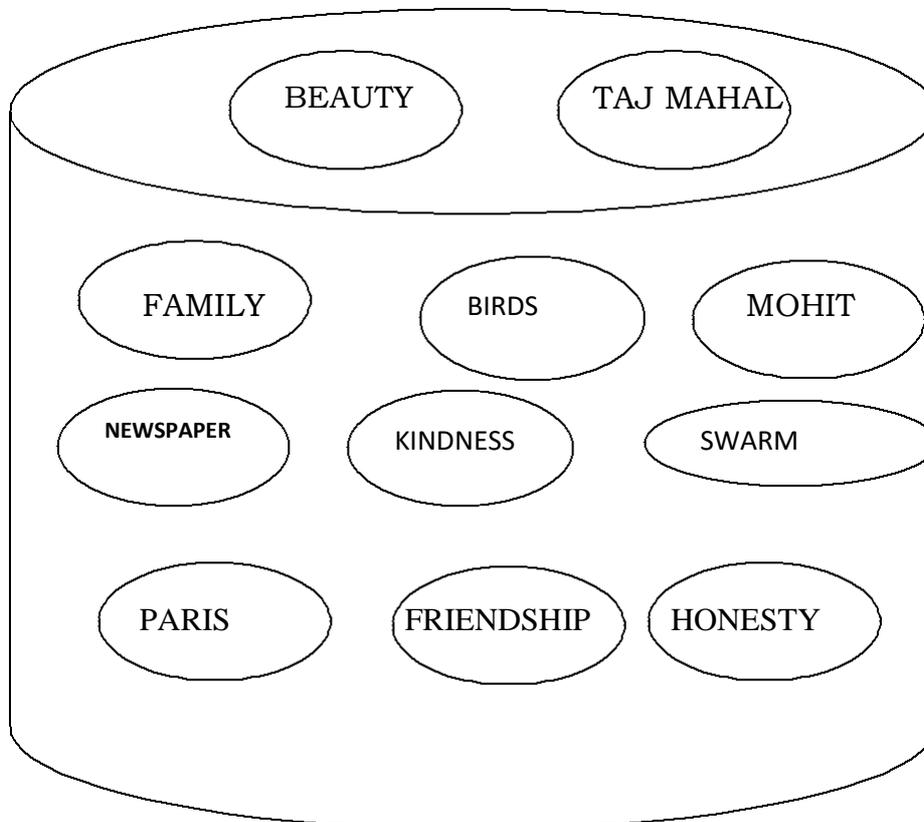
**There are four kinds of nouns**

|                     |   |                                      |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 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<br>Car - Cars       |
| By adding 'es' for nouns ending with s, ss, sh, ch, o, x      | Box - Boxes<br>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<br>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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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.*

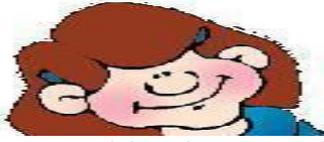


*Kinds – Personal Pronoun*

|               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| First person  | I, We, me, us                     |
| Second person | You                               |
| Third person  | He, She, It, They, him, Her, Them |

**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:

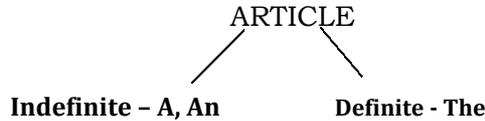
| Word        | Synonyms | Antonyms |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| Intelligent | .....    | .....    |
| Quicky      | .....    | .....    |
| Boring      | .....    | .....    |
| Near        | .....    | .....    |
| Famous      | .....    | .....    |

## 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. <b>The temple</b> 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**

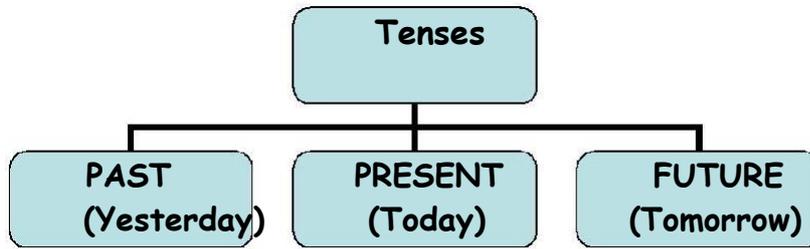
| Rule   | Verb Type      | Example  |
|--|----------------|--|
| 1) Two or more subjects when they are connected by <i>and</i> .  | Plural verb    | A <u>car</u> <u>and</u> a <u>bike</u> <u>are</u> my means of transportation. |
| 2) Two singular subjects connected by <i>or</i> , <i>either/or</i> , or <i>neither/nor</i>                                       | Singular verb. | My aunt or my uncle <u>is</u> arriving by train today.                       |
| 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. | The politician, along with the newsmen, <u>is</u> expected shortly.          |
| 4) Collective nouns such as <i>group</i> , <i>jury</i> , <i>family</i> , <i>audience</i> , <i>population</i>                     | Singular verb. | My family <u>has</u> arrived.  |
| 5) Pronouns such as <i>Everybody</i> , <i>Somebody</i> , <i>Each</i> , <i>Anyone</i> , <i>None</i>                               | Singular verb  | <u>Someone</u> <u>is</u> at the door.  |

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

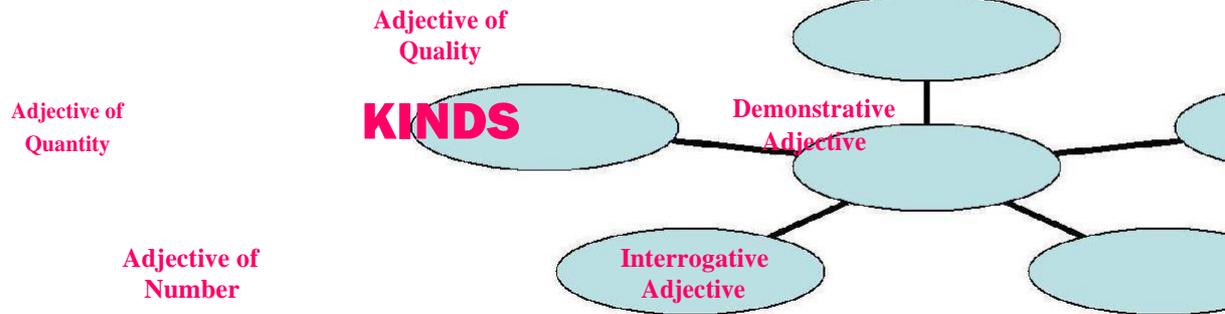
**Q. Do as directed**

- 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 :-**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ wind uprooted the trees. (quality)
- We have \_\_\_\_\_ cream but \_\_\_\_\_ butter. (quantity)
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ yellow ducks in the pond. (number)
- \_\_\_\_\_ chocolates are made by my mother. (Demonstrative)
- \_\_\_\_\_ road leads to your house? (Interrogative)
- 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**

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



**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 shelf .....placed the plates on it.
2. .... you try you will not get over your fears.
3. Jaya has known Farah .....she 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         |