



ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന സ്ഥാപനം (ഡയറ്റ്), പാലക്കാട്.



കുഞ്ഞു പ്രതിഭകളെ വാർത്തെടുക്കാൻ  
അധ്യാപകർക്ക് ഒരു കൈത്താങ്ങു്.

**LITTLE SCHOLAR**

**UP**

**ENGLISH**



ജില്ലാ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരിശീലന സ്ഥാപനം (ഡയറ്റ്), പാലക്കാട്.



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## ആമുഖം

മികവിന്റെ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളായി നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള തീവ്രയജ്ഞത്തിൽ ആണല്ലോ നാമെല്ലാവരും. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ പഠനനിലവാരം തന്നെയാണ് മികവിന്റെ പ്രഥമവും പ്രധാനവുമായ സൂചകം. അതിനുതക്ക ഒരു പദ്ധതിയാണ് പ്രതിഭ പോഷണ പരിപാടി(ലിറ്റിൽ സ്കോളർ) . പ്രതിഭാധനരായി നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികളെ വളർത്തിയെടുക്കുന്നതിനു ക്ലാസ് റൂം പ്രക്രിയകളിൽ തന്നെയാണുണ്ടേണ്ടത്. അപഗ്രഥനം ,വിശകലനം,പ്രശ്ന പരിഹരണം, സർഗാത്മകത, വിമർശന ചിന്ത തുടങ്ങി ബുദ്ധിയുടെ ഉയർന്ന ശേഷികളെ നിരന്തരം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോഴാണ് നമ്മുടെ മസ്തിഷ്കം ക്രിയാത്മകമാകുന്നത്. പഠനപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ അധ്യാപകർ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായും ബോധനശാസ്ത്ര പരമായും ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോഴാണ് കുട്ടികൾക്കതിന് അവസരം ലഭിക്കുന്നത്.പ്രതിഭാ പോഷണ പരിപാടിയുടെ ഭാഗമായുണ്ടായ ഈ സമ്പുടം അത്തരത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കപ്പെട്ടതാണ്.മത്സര പരീക്ഷകൾക്ക് തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഇത് ഒരു സഹായക ഗ്രന്ഥമാണ്. പക്ഷെ അതിനപ്പുറം പ്രതിഭകളാക്കി കുട്ടികളെ മാറ്റുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പഠന ബോധന സംസ്കാരമാണ് ഇതിന്റെ ദീർഘ ലക്ഷ്യമായി നാം വിഭാവനം ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അധ്യാപകർക്കും കുട്ടികൾക്കും അക്കാദമിക വഴിയിൽ സന്ധ്യയും സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ ഇതൊരു കൈത്താങ്ങാകുമെന്ന പ്രതീക്ഷയോടെ .....

കെ എംസോമരാജൻ,

പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ,

ഡയറ്റ് ,പാലക്കാട്.



## ലിറ്റിൽ സ്കോളർ കൈപ്പുസ്തകത്തിലൂടെ കടന്നു പോവുമ്പോൾ

പൊതുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ മികവിന്റെ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളായി മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ അധ്യാപകരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി ധാരാളം പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിലൊന്നാണ് മത്സര പരീക്ഷ കൾക്കായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പരിശീലനം. പലപ്പോഴും യാത്രികമായി നടക്കുന്ന ഇത്തരം പരിശീലനങ്ങളും അതിനെ തുടർന്ന് വരുന്ന പരീക്ഷകളിലെ പരാജയവും കുട്ടികളിൽ മാനസിക സംഘർഷം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടതിനാൽ , പാലക്കാട് ഡയറ്റിന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ ആരംഭിച്ച പദ്ധതി ആണ് ലിറ്റിൽ സ്കോളർ. പഠന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ തങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നിലുള്ള ഓരോ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളേയും പ്രതിഭകളാക്കി വളർത്തുന്നത് എങ്ങനെ എന്നതിന് ഒരു ദിശാബോധം നൽകുക എന്നതാണ് പ്രസ്തുത പദ്ധതിയിലൂടെ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഭാഗമായി പാലക്കാട് ജില്ലയിലെ അധ്യാപകർക്ക് പരിശീലനം നൽകി. അതിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട അധ്യാപകരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ തയ്യാറായ കൈപ്പുസ്തകമാണ് ഇത് ക്ലാസ്സും പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം ഇത്തരം അധിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നൽകി എല്ലാ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെയും പ്രതിഭകളാക്കി വളർത്തിയെടുക്കാൻ ഇതിലൂടെ സാധിക്കുമെന്ന് കരുതുന്നു.

4 ആംതരത്തിലെ ആദ്യ 3 യൂണിറ്റിൽ ഊന്നൽ നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷാ വ്യവഹാര രൂപങ്ങളും വ്യാകരണ ഭാഗങ്ങളും ആണ് ഇതിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. 2021 ഏപ്രിൽ 7 നു നടക്കുന്ന LSS പരീക്ഷയ്ക്കും ഇത് പ്രയോജനകരമാവുമെന്ന് കരുതുന്നു.

ലിറ്റിൽ സ്കോളർ പ്രോഗ്രാം കോർഡിനേറ്റർ,  
നിഷ സി, ലക്ചറർ,  
ഡയറ്റ്, പാലക്കാട്.



Dear teachers,

This student support material is conceived and developed by a team of aspiring primary English teachers of Palakkad district. Teaching English in primary classes is a challenging task, particularly in the case of preparing our learners for competitive examinations. This module aims to provide you with some assistance in teaching language elements and poetic devices. It offers you the opportunity to help our learners to develop an awareness about grammar and poetic elements through examples. It is hoped that this material will enhance the students' confidence level to perform better in classroom activities and examination.

Ample support from the part of the teachers is mandatory for the effective use of this material. All teachers are expected to provide sufficient assistance to learners while discussing the content.

Let this material be helpful for all teachers and learners to achieve success...

## WORKSHEET-1

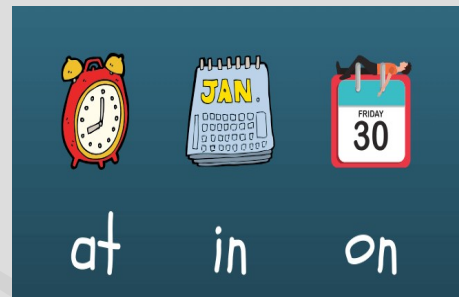
### Prepositions

**A preposition is a word that shows the relation between a noun or pronoun and some other words in a sentence.**

When we talk about time and place there are three prepositions often come up: in, on, at

E.g. in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in 2021, on Monday, on Christmas day, on my birthday, on the 4th of July, at midnight, at that time, at this moment, at 6 O' clock

- A) My brother has a new job. He works in the evening.
- B) We are going to have a picnic on Saturday afternoon.
- C) When is the meeting? Is it at 2 pm
- D) Tom's birthday is next week, in January.
- E) We moved to this city in 2015.



Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions

1. My parents aren't here \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.
2. I am meeting my friend \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
3. She was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2012.
4. We have a special meal \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas day.
5. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the fifth of June.
6. I usually brush my teeth \_\_\_\_\_ the evening before I go to bed.
7. Mary's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ May.
8. We sat and talked \_\_\_\_\_ lunch time.
9. See you \_\_\_\_\_ lunch time.
10. She will write the exam \_\_\_\_\_ Monday

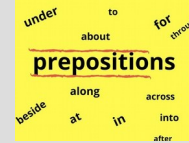


Click on the picture  
or scan the QR code to watch the video

## WORKSHEET-2

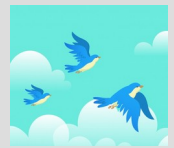
### PREPOSITIONS

Click on the image or scan the QR code to watch the video.



Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.  
(with, above, behind, on, beside, of, by)

1. Birds are flying in the sky.



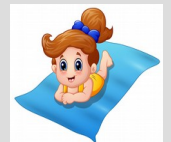
2. An old man is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a bench.



3. Ramu is writing \_\_\_\_\_ his pen.



4. A girl is lying \_\_\_\_\_ a mat.



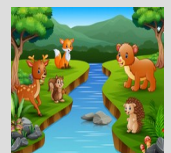
5. A kite is flying \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.



6. There is a tiger \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.



7. There are animals on both sides \_\_\_\_\_ the river.



8. The house is surrounded \_\_\_\_\_ a fence.



9. Raju kept his basket \_\_\_\_\_ him.



## WORKSHEET-3

Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions.

(in, on, over, into, with, from, up, under, beside, to)

1. Add sugar \_\_\_\_\_ the juice.

Add sugar to the juice.



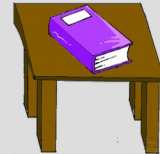
2. They are taking clothes \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf.



3. Cut the cake \_\_\_\_\_ small pieces.



4. Book is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.



5. A boy is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.



6. Draw the picture \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil.



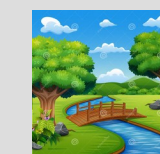
7. Teacher is standing \_\_\_\_\_ the black board.



8. Lift your hands \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.



9. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

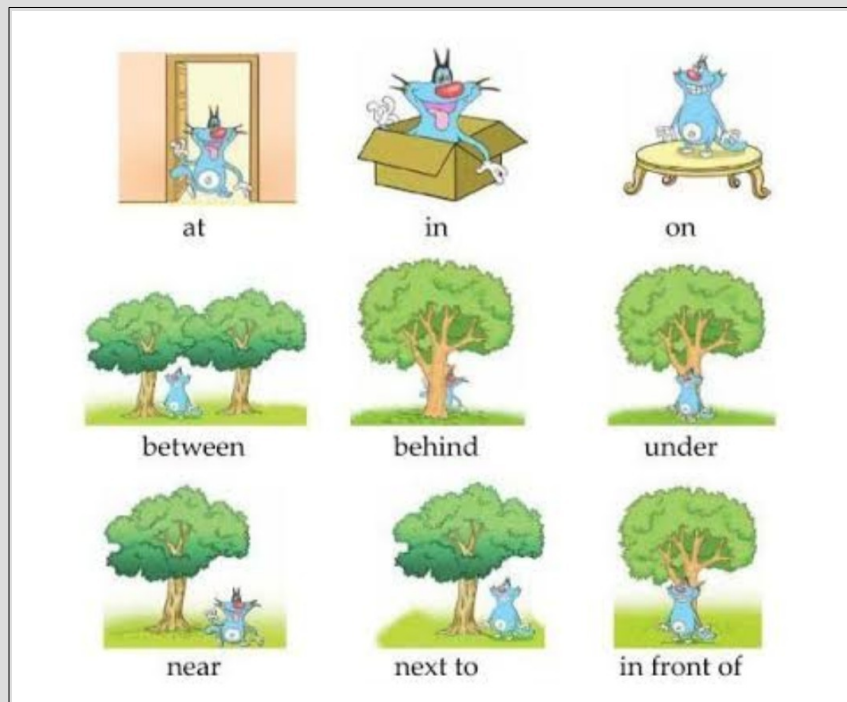


10. There is a cat \_\_\_\_\_ the box.



## WORKSHEET-4

### PREPOSITIONS



Look at the above pictures and write where is the cat in each picture.

1. The cat is standing **at** the door.
2. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_



## Alliteration

**The use of same letter or sound at the beginning of the adjacent or closely connected words.**

- A) The birds of the bush – birds,bush ( The sound of the letter ‘b’ is repeated)
- B) While our sports shall be seen -sports, seen ( The sound of the letter ‘s’ is repeated)
- C) The terrible tiger tore the towel–terrible, tiger, tore, towel  
(The sound of the letter ‘t’ is repeated)
- D) Crooks conspire with the kind king - crooks,conspire,kind,king  
(The sound of letter ‘k’ is repeated)

**Identify the instances of alliteration in the lines given below and write them in the space provided.**

Sheep should sleep in a shed

Peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers

Black bug bit a big black bear

I saw a saw that could out saw any other saw I ever saw

With his seat in the meat  
And his face in the fish  
He's nibbling the noodles  
He's munching the rice  
He's slurping the soda  
He's licking the ice

With a slimy slice  
Of skinny slippery  
I flimsy dripping soap

I can't catch a crocodile,  
I can't climb a cliff,  
I can't cook a cake,  
Or drive a car

Joe desires dessert for dinner  
Cakes, ice cream, pie,  
He's not a picky guy  
Joe just desired dessert for dinner

The man on my corner  
Pulls petals from rose buds  
Preparing them perfectly  
Out on the street

## WORKSHEET-6

Go through the following sentences.

1. Akbar listens to Tansen everyday.
2. Akbar and the courtiers listen to Tansen everyday.
3. They go in search of the Guru.
4. Tansen replies that it is his Guru.
5. Rani sings songs.
6. We watch TV.
7. He speaks English.
8. Children play cricket.
9. I drink tea.
10. She reads novels.



**Singular subjects take singular verbs and plural subjects take plural verbs.**

Select the correct sentences from the following pair of sentences.

- 1) (a) The world moves very fast.  
(b) The world move very fast.
- 2) (a) The television plays a very significant role.  
(b) The television play a very significant role.
- 3) (a) They finds him busy with his daily chores.  
(b) They find him busy with his daily chores.
- 4) (a) Akbar enquires about the person.  
(b) Akbar enquire about the person.
- 5) (a) Tansen and the emperor reach his hut.  
(b) Tansen and the emperor reaches his hut.
- 6) (a) The Guru refuses to sing before Akbar.  
(b) The Guru refuse to sing before Akbar.
- 7) (a) He thinks Tansen has the most wonderful voice in the world.  
(b) He think Tansen has the most wonderful voice in the world.



- 8) (a) I sing at your command.  
(b) I sings at your command.
- 9) (a) It give us confidence.  
(b) It gives us confidence.
- 10) (a) You sings beautifully.  
(b) You sing beautifully.
- 11) (a) We visit your Guru.  
(b) We visits your Guru.

**Use the correct form of the verb given in bracket and fill in the blanks.**

1. The businessman \_\_\_\_\_ correct information about market conditions. (want)
2. The television and the radio \_\_\_\_\_ important role in the field of communication. (play)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ greatly relieved after the day's fatigue. (feel)
4. Tansen \_\_\_\_\_ his tanpura. (take)
5. Akbar and Tansen \_\_\_\_\_ Sant Haridas' hut. (reach)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ Tansen's music everyday. (enjoy)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ to sing before his Guru. (offer)
8. I always \_\_\_\_\_ my Guru. (remember)



## WORKSHEET-7

We use 'going to' to express the future when we intend to do something or have decided to do something.

Change the following sentences to the 'going to' form.

- A) We will repair the old building.  
We are going to repair the old building.
- B) My uncle will speak for her.  
My uncle is going to speak for her.
- C) I will complain to the minister.  
I am going to complain to the minister.
- D) George will try his luck.  
George is going to try his luck.
1. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ going to watch a movie tomorrow.  
(is, are, am, have)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ sell my old car next month.  
(is going to, am going to, are going to, was going to)
3. Santhosh \_\_\_\_\_ going to do the work.  
(are, is, have am)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ play for our team.  
(is going to, are going to, am going to, was going to)
5. Arun \_\_\_\_\_ going to be twelve on march fifteenth.  
(is, am are, has)
6. Joy and Jamal \_\_\_\_\_ going to be fifteen on April second.  
(are, is, have ,am)
7. The police \_\_\_\_\_ going to search for the thief.  
(am, is, are, have)
8. On Friday my friend Ben and I \_\_\_\_\_ see a movie.  
(is going to, are going to, am going to, was going to)



## WORKSHEET-8

WORDS	MEANINGS
bare footed	with out any foot wear
idler	a lazy person
implements	tools
inmates	people living together
siesta	a short sleep in the afternoon
elegant	attractive in appearance
hermit	a person who lives alone and away from society
voyager	a person who goes on a long journey
immense	great, large in size
incredible	difficult to believe
menace	threat
exquisite	very beautiful
weary	very tired
capsize	to turn upside down
deliberate	intentional

**Study the above table and fill in the blanks using suitable words.**

1. The farmers collected farm \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Ramu is enjoying his \_\_\_\_\_ after a drive.
3. He looked \_\_\_\_\_ in a light grey suit.
4. Joseph inherited an \_\_\_\_\_ wealth.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the hostel were strictly warned against going after six in the evening.
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that the magician disappeared suddenly from the stage.
7. The tall \_\_\_\_\_ man in front of the temple is my uncle.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ from India was on a voyage with two companions.
9. A huge wave \_\_\_\_\_ the ship.
10. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to stop the game.
11. The painting on the wall is \_\_\_\_\_ .



## WORKSHEET-9

### RHYME SCHEME

*A rhyme scheme is a pattern of sounds that repeats at the end of a line or stanza.  
It is written with the letters a,b,c,d.....etc*

I wonder do you feel today -a  
As I have felt since, hand in hand -b  
We sat down on the grass, to stray -a  
In spirit better through the land -b  
This morn of Rome and May? -a

**Rhyme scheme:**  
**ababa**

Limerick is a funny poem that has five lines with the rhyme scheme aabba.

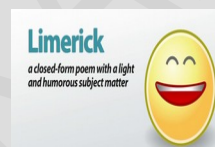
A wonderful bird is the pelican, -a  
His bill holds more than his belican. -a  
He can take in his beak, -b  
Enough food for a week, -b  
But I'm diamond if I see how the helican -a

**Rhyme scheme**  
**(limerick):**  
**aabba**

**Write the rhyming words and rhyme scheme.**

### Poem- 1

The coolness of the night  
Refreshes my skin  
The stars shine so bright  
Causing me to grin



Click on the image or scan the QR code to watch the video

### Poem-2

There was an old man in a tree  
Who was horribly bored by a bee  
When they said, does it buzz  
He replied "yes" it does  
It's regular brute of a bee.

### Poem-3

An apple can taste very nice,  
Try a bite or a slice.  
If it's red or it's green,  
It will taste good if its clean  
My grandma says "an apple a day,  
Always keeps the doctor away"

Poem	Rhyming words	Rhyme scheme
1		
2		
3		

## **WORKSHEET-10**

### **Figure of speech**

#### **Simile**

**Simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things.**

- E.g. A) She is as innocent as an angel.  
B) Your teeth are like stars.  
C) Like a balloon floating up in the air.  
D) I can swing on this play gym just like a monkey.

#### **Metaphor**

**Metaphor is a comparison between two things that states one thing is another.**

- E.g. A) He was the lion in the battle field.  
B) The night is a big black cat.  
C) The sound of the rain was music to my ears.

#### **Personification**

**Personification is a figure of speech that gives human qualities to non-living objects.**

- E.g. A) The breeze kissed my cheek.  
B) When I got home from school my dog smiled at me.  
C) The blanket wrapped it's arms around me.  
D) Rays of sunshine danced through the trees.

**Read the lines given below and identify the figure of speech.**

1. The window winked at me.
2. The snow is white blanket.
3. The streets are calling me.
4. He is a shining star.
5. You were as brave as a lion.
6. Leaves dancing across the lawn.
7. That night I slept like a dog.
8. The wind stood up and gave a shout.

Simile	Metaphor	Personification



## WORKSHEET-11

A relative pronoun relates one part of a sentence to another and also stands in for a noun or pronoun.

Join the pairs of sentences using a relative pronoun.

A) This is the house. I purchased it from Peter.  
This is the house which I purchased from Peter.

B) He said something. It surprised me.  
He said something that surprised me.

C) I saw a girl. She was carrying a basket.  
I saw a girl who was carrying a basket.

Fill in the blanks using suitable relative pronoun given in the box.

**Who, which, that**

1. The festival \_\_\_\_\_ lasted all day, ended with a feast.
2. I am looking for some one \_\_\_\_\_ can watch my dog.
3. The police needed details \_\_\_\_\_ could help to identify the robber.
4. I'd like to take you to a cafe \_\_\_\_\_ serves excellent coffee.
5. I saw the shoes \_\_\_\_\_ you bought last week.
6. It is a book \_\_\_\_\_ will interest children of all ages.
7. Calculator is an electronic device \_\_\_\_\_ is used for doing calculations.

## WORKSHEET-12

**Idioms:** An idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words.

E.g. to add fuel to the fire - to make a problem worse

Idioms	Meanings
keep one's word	do as one promises
let the cat out of the bag	the secret is no longer a secret
a feather in one's cap	an achievement of which one can be proud of
the pros and cons	the arguments for and against
under the weather	to feel ill
the ball is in your court	it's up to you
Herculean task	extremely difficult work
beat around the bush	to avoid the point
tooth and nail	with all of one's strength and effort
once in a blue moon	rarely

**Fill in the blanks using suitable idioms given in the above table**

- I was with my friends last night in the party and now I am \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ for me, but I tried my best.
- I am going to fight \_\_\_\_\_ to prove my innocence in court.
- The earthquakes hit \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the earth.
- It is considered as a good quality to \_\_\_\_\_.
- I am going to give him a birthday gift, please don't \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the idioms with their meaning.**

A) She told him a story to **break the ice**.

B) Your job in this company is **as safe as houses**.

C) They are always willing to **lend an ear** to his problems.

D) He was **over the moon** with his new bike.

E) I have to get up early tomorrow, So I think I'd better **hit the sack**.

1. break the ice	a) listen
2. lend an ear	b) make people feel more comfortable
3. as safe as houses	c) go to bed
4. hit the sack	d) really happy
5. over the moon	e) very safe



## WORKSHEET-13

When we use 'as well as' in a sentence the verb agrees with the subject.

The nurse as well as the doctors reads the prescription.  
The children as well as the teacher speak English.

Combine the following sentences using 'as well as'.

as well as = in addition to

- (i) Ammu sings very well. She also dances very well.
- (ii) They write stories. They write novels also.
- (iii) Rita sings very well. Arun also sings very well.
- (iv) The policeman follows the thief. The people also follow the thief.

Here are some sentences given below using 'as well as'. Pick out the correct sentences and write it in the box.

- 1. A) My sister as well as my brother is tall.  
B) My sister is tall as well as my brother is tall.
- 2. A) Ammu as well as Arya is beautiful.  
B) Ammu is beautiful as well as Arya is beautiful.
- 3. A) She is clever as well as she is healthy.  
B) She is clever as well as healthy.
- 4. A) Sunil is intelligent as well as he is hard working.  
B) Sunil is intelligent as well as hard working.
- 5. A) The moon as well as the stars gives us light.  
B) The moon as well as the stars give us light.
- 6. A) The teachers as well as the headmaster are strict.  
B) The teachers as well as the headmaster is strict.

Make sentences using the table given below.

Arun draws pictures.	<i>as well as</i>	He paints portraits.
Ammu plays chess.		Reena plays chess.
Sita uses computer.		She uses mobile phone.
Children watch movies.		Teacher also watches movies.
Baby can drive a car.		He can ride a bike.
George can read books.		He can speak French.

## WORKSHEET-14

### If clause

Two types:

1. Indicate a possible condition and its probable result.

E.g. If you **know** the answer, you **will win** the prize.

2. It is used to express dreams, unreal situations and things that are unlikely to happen.

E.g. If you **knew** the answer, you **would win** the prize.

If you **had known** the answer, **you would have won** the prize.

type	if-clause	main clause
I	<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>will-future</b> or <b>(Modal + infinitive)</b>
II	<b>Simple Past</b>	<b>would + infinitive *</b>
III	<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>would + have + past participle *</b>

type	if clause	main clause
I	If I <b>study</b> ,	I <b>will pass</b> the exam.
II	If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>would pass</b> the exam.
III	If I <b>had studied</b> ,	I <b>would have passed</b> the exam.

Pick out the correct part from the bracket and fill in the blanks.

- If I go by a car, I \_\_\_\_\_ the train.  
(will get, would get, would have got)
- If he ran fast, he \_\_\_\_\_ the race.  
(will win, would win, would have won)
- If we asked him, he \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
( will help, would help, would have helped)
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ me, I would have brought the book.  
(tell, tells, told, had told)
- If you had given me his address, I \_\_\_\_\_ him a letter.  
(will send, would send, would have sent)
- If Riya sings well, they \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(will select, would select, would have selected)
- If Rahim won the lottery, he \_\_\_\_\_ a house.  
(will build, would build, would have built)
- If I were a bird, I \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.  
(will fly, would fly, would have flown)

**WORKSHEET-15**

I wish I were a bird.

I wish I had owned a car.

**Pick out the correct sentences and fill in the blanks.**

1. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I am rich    (b) I had rich    (c) I were rich    (d) I have rich

2. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I had participated                      (b) I had participate  
(c) I were participated                      (d) I have participated

3. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I had the President of India    (b) I were the President of India  
(c) I am the President of India    (d) I have the President of India

4. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I am tall    (b) I had tall    (c) I have tall    (d) I were tall

5. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I had taken the risk                      (b) I have taken the risk  
(c) I were taken the risk                      (d) I am taken the risk

6. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I am an eagle                              (b) I had an eagle  
(c) I have an eagle                              (d) I were an eagle

7. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) they had invited me                      (b) they have invited me  
(c) they are invited me                      (d) they were invited me

8. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) I were come early                      (b) I had come early  
(c) I have come early                      (d) I am come early



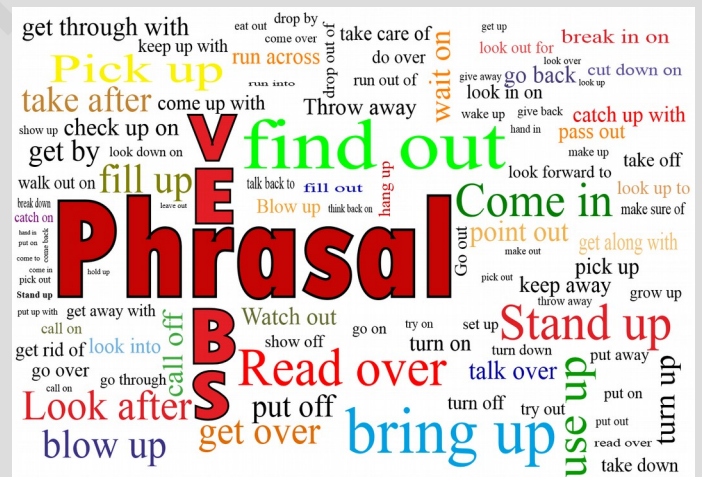
## WORKSHEET-16

**Phrasal verb is a verb added with a preposition or an adverb or both, gets different meaning**

Phrasal verbs	Meanings	Phrasal verbs	Meanings
look after	to take care of	give up	abandon/stop doing
find out	learn/ discover	go on	continue
get on	start	go through	examine
set out	start a journey	make out	understand
call on	visit	put up	build
put on	wear	get over	overcome/recover from
turn up	arrive	get off	dismount
get away	escape	get up	rise from bed

Pick out the suitable phrasal verb from the table and fill in the blanks.

- They \_\_\_\_\_ their bike to help the old man.
- Children \_\_\_\_\_ every day at 6 am.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the fever.
- Gandhi's statue was \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
- It is very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the questions.
- You have to \_\_\_\_\_ your practice.
- He reached early to \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.
- You do not \_\_\_\_\_ your business.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ together in a small car.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ his gloves and went out.



**WORKSHEET-17****Antonyms**

**Antonyms are words that mean the opposite meaning of another word.**

Example

1. Vessels are **dirty**. Make them **clean**.
2. She was very **poor** but now she is very **rich**.
3. She joined as a **temporary** clerk but now she has become **permanent**.

**I Complete the following sentences using suitable antonyms from the options.**

1. **The train arrives at 9.am and will .....at 10 a m.**  
a. Attend b. Function c. Depart d. Surrender
2. **You have to remember this always, never..... this.**  
a . keep b. avoid c. transfer. d. Forget
3. **My friend Deepa was present yesterday but she is ..... today.**  
a. sick b. late. c. Absent. d. memorable

**Antonyms are usually formed by adding prefixes to the words. The words added in front of another word is called **prefixes**.**

**E.g. -un,-in,-il,-dis,-im .....etc...**

- a. Paul was initially **illiterate** ,finally he became **literate**.
- b. The teacher **likes** students who are **regular** in class but **dislikes** students who are **irregular** in class.

**III Fill the blank spaces using the correct answers.**

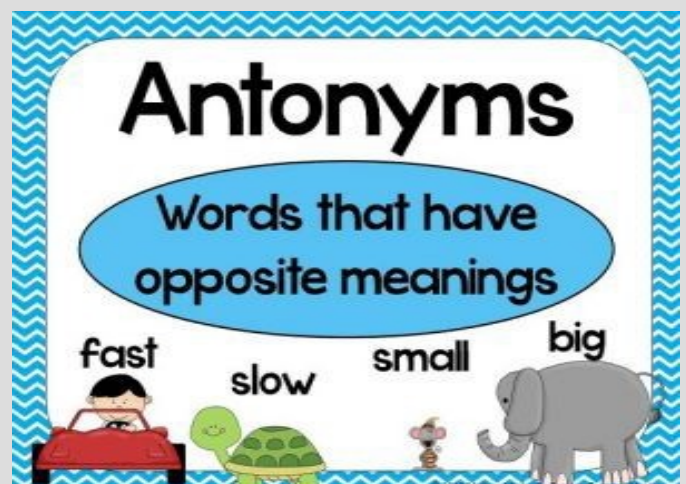
1. **I will punish you,.....**

Complete the sentence

- a. you obey me.
- b. you help me
- c. If you disobey me.
- d. you ran away.

2. **The prefix that can be added to nutrition.**

- a. dis.
- b. mal
- c. il.
- d. un



**3. Identify the antonym of fortunate.**

- a. disfortunate.
- b. misfortunate
- c. ilfortunate.
- d. unfortunate

**4. There is *order* in the class when the teacher is *present*.**

**Find the antonyms of the words in italics.**

- a. unorder, unpresent.
- b. disorder, absent
- c. inorder, atpresent .
- d. order, present

**Synonyms**

**A word or phrase which has the same or nearly the same meaning as that of another word.**

- a. The boy **walked** along the path.
- b. The boy **strode** along the path.

**IV Choose correct answers from the following.****1.The boy *stopped* to drink some water.**

- a. marched                      b. paused
- c. turned                        d. rested

**2.The villagers *often* used this path.**

- a. frequently                  b. usually
- c. alternately                  d. never

**3.The police *asked* the neighbours about the robbery.**

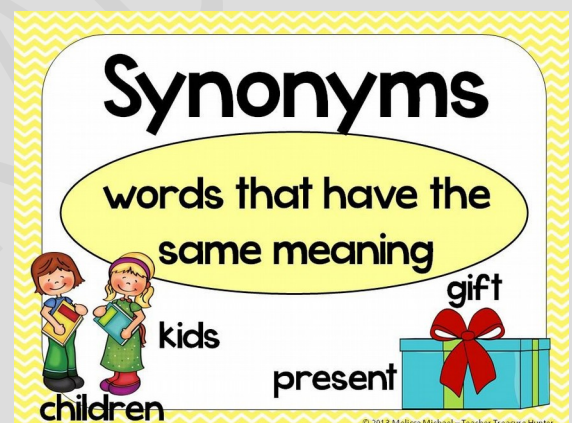
- a. questioned                b. told
- c. said.                         d. decided

**4.They *trod* down the street.**

- a. walked                      b. ran
- c. jumped                     d. turned

**5.The session *ended* at 3 pm.**

- a. finished                    b. Started
- c. paused                     d. continued





## WORKSHEET-18

### Collocation

**Certain words in English are often used together.  
Such natural pairing or grouping of words is known as collocation.**

E.g. fast food  
heated debate  
hasty decision

### **II Choose suitably to complete the sentences.**

**1.The members of the family were .....agitated to hear the news.**

- a. greatly.
- b. highly
- c. deeply.
- d. strongly

**2.They ordered him not to ..... demands**

- a. ask.
- b. make
- c. order.
- d keep

**3. A ..... debate followed.**

- a. strong.
- b. heated
- c. hard.
- d. hasty

**4.Yesterday there was a ..... journey to Wayanad.**

- a. long
- b. short
- c. tiring
- d. happy

**5.Don't take ..... decisions. It may not succeed.**

- a. strong.
- b. hasty
- c. sudden.
- d. small

## WORKSHEET-19

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### PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. Pronouns can do all of the things that noun can do.



I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	(not used)	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- (i) I will be leaving soon. Jony offered me a ride. This is my bicycle.
- (ii) You are welcome. Rani will give you the book. Joseph will bring your book.
- (iii) She is the new teacher. Teacher gave her a book. Nanda took her bag.
- (iv) He speaks three languages. Ammu gave him a story book. Reena listens his opinion.
- (v) They are very friendly. Teacher delivered them a good class. Ramu is their good neighbour.
- (vi) We are very happy. The police warned us for not wearing mask. This is our school.
- (vii) It is a good chair. Latha gave it to the teacher. Arun likes its colour.



- A) I bought a new video game. It is mine.
- B) The shirt belongs to David. The shirt is his.
- C) You and I live in this house. The house is ours.
- D) The bag belongs to Lisa. The bag is hers.
- E) The building belongs to Anil and Ammu. The building is theirs.

**Fill in the blanks using the pronouns given in the bracket.**

**(you, she, he, they, we, it, I)**

1. This is Sherry. \_\_\_\_\_ is holding a balloon.
2. This is Bob and Jane. \_\_\_\_\_ are watching TV.
3. This is Thomas. \_\_\_\_\_ likes to play football.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice painting.
5. Are \_\_\_\_\_ all right?

**Select the pronouns from the pairs given in the brackets and fill in the blanks.**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ don't understand. (I/he)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ telephoned yesterday. (she/her)
- c) Don't they like \_\_\_\_\_ house? (him, his)
- d) Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ passport? (you/your)
- e) Has the dog had \_\_\_\_\_ food? (it/its)
- f) Ramu gives \_\_\_\_\_ biriyani. (we/us)
- g) Who can tell \_\_\_\_\_ the truth? (I/me)
- h) He forgot \_\_\_\_\_ keys. (he/his)

## WORKSHEET-20

Read the story and fill in the blanks using the words his, their, our, my, your, its.

### THE FOX AND THE CROW




One morning a fox was walking through the woods. He saw his friends were searching for \_\_\_ food. One of \_\_\_ friends said, “\_\_\_ dear friend come with us to search for \_\_\_ food. But he didn’t go with them. He was also looking for something to eat. Soon \_\_\_ nose picked up a smell. He stood still and sniffed. Then he saw a crow was sitting on a branch of a tree, and in \_\_\_ beak, was a piece of bread. He thought for a while. Soon an idea flashed into \_\_\_ mind. He said to the crow, “\_\_\_ dear friend, your voice is very sweet, will you sing a song for me”? The crow was cheated on by the flattery words. So it opened \_\_\_ mouth to sing. The piece of bread fell to the ground. The fox laughed at the crow, picked up the bread and ate it.

## WORKSHEET-21

### Articles

Articles are the words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.

Click on the image or scan the QR code to watch the video 

Definite article is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader.

A, an - indefinite articles  
The - definite article

Indefinite article is used before a noun that is general or when it's identity is not known.



1. I saw **an** accident
2. I need **a** kilogram of salt.
3. can you give me **the** books on **the** table?
4. I saw **a** movie last night. **The** movie was based on **a** real life incident.

**The** Netherlands , **The** USA (used before plural countries)

**The** rich , **The** poor (used before certain adjectives to give a plural meaning)

**The** earth, **The** weather, **The** world, **The** sun, **The** air, **The** president, **The** Himalayas, **The** Atlantic (Specific or unique)

**'A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound.**

**'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound.**

Fill in the blanks using suitable article.

1. He is \_\_\_\_ honest man.
2. Are you \_\_\_\_ teacher?
3. My brother is \_\_\_\_ doctor.
4. He read \_\_\_\_ book I gave him.
5. \_\_\_\_ handle of the jug is durable.
6. He studied in \_\_\_\_ USA.
7. He visited \_\_\_\_ poor people.
8. \_\_\_\_ moon gives us light.
9. This is \_\_\_\_ awful car.
10. He works in \_\_\_\_ university.

## WORKSHEET-22

Fill in the blanks using a, an and the.

### THIRSTY CROW



There was ..... thirsty crow. He searched for water everywhere for ..... hour. He became ..... angry crow. At last he saw ..... earthen pot near ..... well.



He looked inside ..... pot. There was .... little water in ..... pot. .... crow saw some stones nearby. He thought for ..... while and got ..... idea. He picked up some stones.



He put them one by one into ..... pot. .... water level in ..... pot came up. .... crow drank ..... water and flew away happily.



## WORKSHEET-23

### ADVERB

**An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.**

**Example :** never, well , fast, Sweetly ,very

An adverb is a word used to tell more about a verb and it almost always answers the questions,

**how? when ? Where? how often ? and in what way?**

### **Examples**

slowly, loudly, carefully, quickly, quietly, sadly, clearly ,naturally, wisely, thankfully.

[Adverb usually end with - ly] Not always .....

For more information about the **adverb**,



**The underlined words, in the sentences given below ,are adverbs .**

1. She never tells a lie .
2. He Seldom attends the class.



3. He explained his idea clearly.
4. The morning air blew gently in the garden.
5. Honey is very sweet .
6. Luckily he Succeeded .

**Pick out the adverbs from the given sentences .**

1. The beautifully Painted scenery is a wonderful addition to my living room .
2. The race finished very quickly.
3. I will Seriously consider your suggestion.
4. The Cat waits impatiently for its milk.
5. He Smiled sadly.
6. We are quickly approaching the deadline.
7. He ate the cake greedily.
8. John Coughed loudly to attract her.



## WORKSHEET-24

### As if

**As if** is a conjunction. It is used to say how something seems from the information known.

It is a more formal way of saying **like**, and is used in the same way as **as though**. In all of the following sentences and examples, as if can be replaced with **as though** and **like** (in informal conversation).

### Study the following sentences.

1. He looked **as if** he knew the answer.
2. He looked **as if** he hadn't slept for days.
3. John treats Mary **as if** she were his servant.
4. Anil behaves **as if** he owned the house.

We use the past tense after as if to indicate improbability or doubt.

- Both As if and as though mean the same.
- Clauses that start with as if/ as though describe an unreal or improbable situation, if they are followed by a past tense.
- As if/ as though is used to describe how a situation seems to be.

To get some more examples of **as if** ,

Touch or scan the QR code

and on



### Exercise

1.He talked as if he \_\_\_\_\_all about it. (know,knew, known)

2.Raju treats me as if I \_\_\_\_\_ junior to him. (am,was,were,is)

Combine the following sentences using “as if ”

A. He is not blind. Still he walks with a stick.

B. He screamed in great fright. One might think he had seen a ghost.



## WORKSHEET-25

### Either... or

**Either ..or** is used to refer to a situation in which there is a choice between two different plans of action, but both together are not possible.

### Read the passage given below.

We know that the Internet is quite common today. But it can be **either** a blessing **or** a curse. It depends on how we use it. When we browse, we may find a lot of things. They may be **either** useful **or** abusive. **Either** restrict the use of the Internet **or** stop going online, and continue using the other sources of information. We Must be discreet in our action.

Now, examine the use of 'either...or' in the sentences

### **Examples**

1.He cooks dinner. Or she cooks dinner.

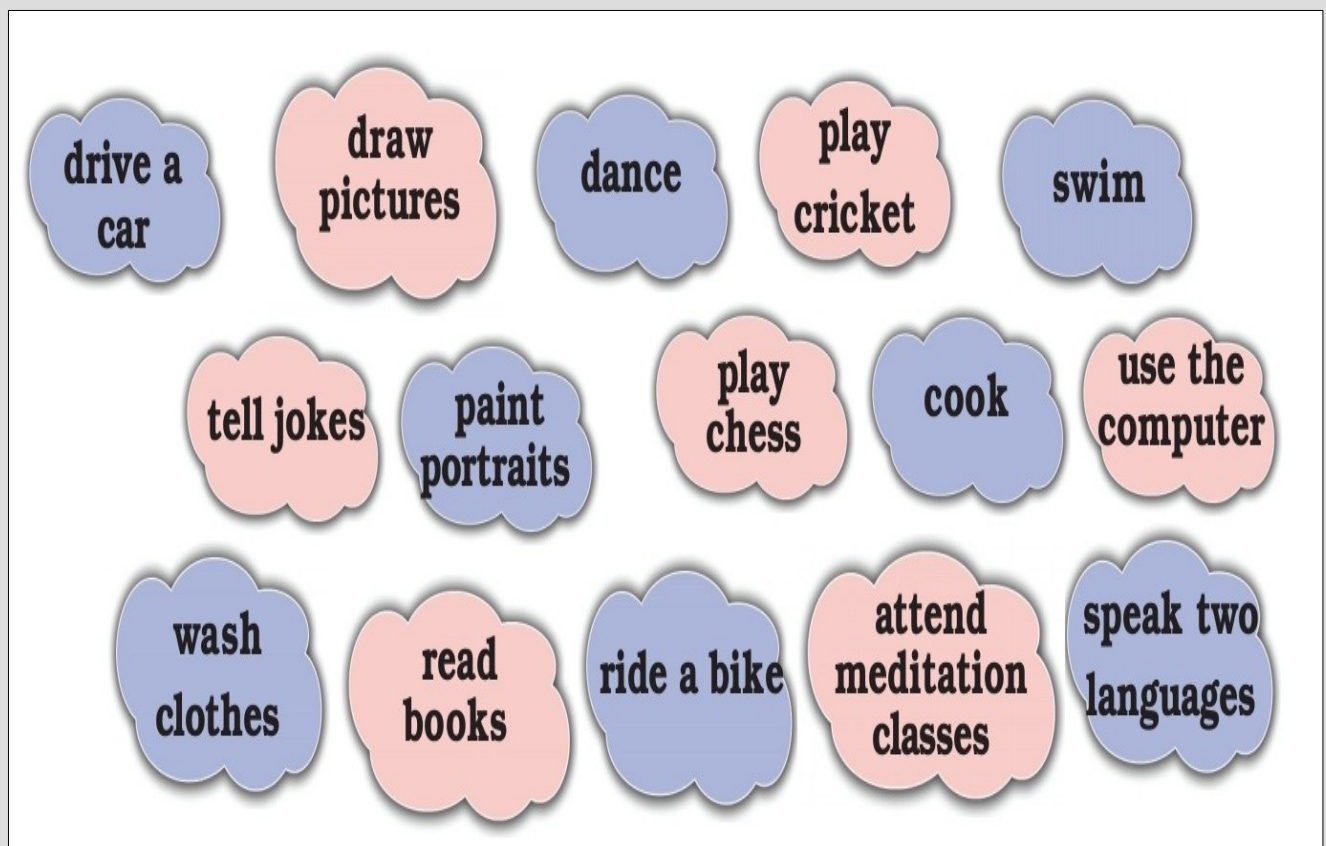
Either he or she cooks dinner.

2.She can have tea. Or she can have coffee.

She can have either tea or coffee.

3.He washes the clothes himself. Or he asks her to wash them.

He either washes the clothes himself or asks her to wash them.



Look at the words given in the bubbles. Using these words, make as many sentences as possible using **either...or**

## WORKSHEET-26

### QUESTION TAG

**Question tags turn a statement into a question.....**

**Usually if the main clause is positive, the question tag is negative, and if the main clause is negative, its positive .**


#### Example

It's cold, is n't it ?

(positive), ( negative)

It is n't cold, is it ?

(negative) ,(positive)

**This video will help you to know more about** 



**Some question tags are given below . Read them.**

1. She is Italian, **isn't she?**
2. He went to the beach yesterday, **didn't he?**
3. They live in Delhi, **don't they?**
4. We are working tomorrow, **aren't we?**
5. They have been to school, **haven't they?**
6. She wil come at six, **won't she?**
- 7.He can help ,**Can't he?**
8. We aren't late, **are we?**
9. You weren't studying , **were you?**
10. They won't be late, **will they?**

### **ACTIVITIES**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable Question tags given below**

1. Let's go for a walk ,\_\_\_\_\_?



## LITTLE SCHOLAR U P ENGLISH



Shall we?  
shan't we?  
will we?

2. We won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
won't we  
will we  
are we

3. He is still Sleeping, \_\_\_\_\_?  
is not he  
isn't he  
wasn't he

4. So you bought a car, \_\_\_\_\_?  
• did you  
• haven't you  
• weren't you

5. you weren't listening, \_\_\_\_\_?  
where'n't you  
were you  
weren't you

: 6. I am a student, \_\_\_\_\_?  
• aren't I  
• am I  
• amn't I

7. You should n't do that, \_\_\_\_\_?  
• Should you  
• Shouldn't you  
• shall you

## WORKSHEET-27

### NOT ONLY BUT ALSO

**Not only...but also** is a correlative conjunction. This means that this construction helps convey two related facts, thoughts, or pieces of information. Correlative conjunctions like not only...but also don't require commas to separate the pairs.

Read the following sentence.

'Polya's husband learned **not only** how to write his name **but also** how to be a successful officer.'

*We can split the above sentence into two.*

Polya's husband learned how to write his name.  
He also learned how to be a successful officer.

The sun gives us light. It also gives us heat.  
We can combine these two sentences using  
**not only... but also**.

The sun gives us **not only** light **but also** heat.



Look at these sentences:

The moon gives us light at night. The stars also give light at night. Here, the subjects are 'the moon' and 'the stars.'

We can combine these sentences:

Not only the moon but also the stars give us light at night.



The stars give us light at night.  
The moon gives us light at night.

If the subject is the same, we use 'not only...' 'but also' to combine the qualities. If the subjects differ, 'not only...' 'but also' comes before the subjects.

*For more details, please click*



## Exercise

Combine the following sentences using Not only...but also

1. Trees give us fruits to eat. They give us firewood to burn.
2. Sarojini Naidu is a poet. She is also a freedom fighter

Split the following sentences into two

- A. Sugatha Kumari is not only a poet but also a social activist.
- B. Not only the sun but also the moon gives us light.

# WORKSHEET-28

## SOUND WORDS

The formation or uses of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or the actions they refer to . These words are known as **Onomatopoeia**





## Example

buzz ,click, Cling, Jangling, clanging

**Find out the sound words and write in the box**

trickle , sound , drink ,Creak, rustle, drip, rattle,  
aroma ,Click ,bang , whistle , screech, Slash , Clump ,  
Pack, hiss , Chirp , walk ,giggle

**SOUND WORDS**

## WORKSHEET-29

### Proverb

A proverb is a short, well-known pithy saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice

Here are some proverbs and their meanings

- **Two wrongs don't make right**

It is never right to wrong someone, even if they have wronged you first.

- **A friend in need is a friend indeed**

If someone helps you when you have problems, or you are in trouble, that person is a true friend.

- **Beauty is in the eye of the beholder**

Everyone has their own ideas of what is beautiful.

- **Practice makes perfect**

If you want to be perfect at something, you need to practice every day.

- **When in Rome, do as the Romans do**

When you are in another country, it's better to behave like the citizens of this country.

- **Haste makes waste**

When you try to work too quickly, you usually make mistakes.

- **Better late than never**

It's better if you do something later, than not do it at all.

- **Actions speak louder than words**

What you do matters – not what you say.

- **Better safe than sorry**

You should always be careful, even if you think it's not necessary.

- **Easy come, easy go**

When something, especially money, is easily got and then soon spent or lost.

- **A picture speaks a thousand words**

Picture conveys its meaning or essence more effectively than a description does

- **If you snooze, you lose**

You have to act fast to get what you want.

For a detailed description, click or scan QR code



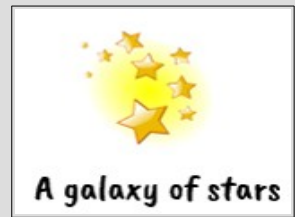


**Match the first halves of these proverbs to the second halves.**

1. Don't look a gift horse	a. spoil the broth
2. You can lead a horse to water	b. New tricks
3. It's the early bird	c. gathers no moss
4. You can't teach an old dog	d. that catches the worm
5. Too many cooks	e. In the mouth
6. A friend in need	f. but you can't make him drink
7. A rolling stone	g. is a friend indeed

## WORKSHEET-30

Children, look at the pictures given below.



Don't you see different words are used to represent different groups such as choir, bouquet, flock, team, swarm, galaxy. These words are called **collective nouns**.

**Collective nouns**  
are names for a  
collection or a number  
of people or things.

Match the collective noun to the noun it goes with.

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. A bunch of       | A. dust     |
| 2. A fleet of       | B. shoes    |
| 3. A pack of        | C. ships    |
| 4. A pair of        | D. bushes   |
| 5. A chest of       | E. bananas  |
| 6. A ream of        | F. sticks   |
| 7. A hedge of       | G. drawers  |
| 8. A bundle of      | H. paper    |
| 9. A cloud of       | I. islands  |
| 10. A group of      | J. cards    |
| 11. A class of      | K. coins    |
| 12. A collection of | L. students |

**Touch the image**  
**of the bunch of keys**  
**and enjoy the story.**





## WORKSHEET-31

Hi friends, haven't you liked the story , 'The Wooden Cup'?.

One day the grandfather asked Robertino, 'What are you doing my dear'?  
He replies,

*"I get up at 7 'O' clock and go to kitchen for break fast.  
I walk down to the market .I buy some vegetables.  
I come back home and make myself a cup of coffee.  
Next I watch a movie on the T V.I prepare our dinner".*

The next day Robertino's friend asked him about his last day's programme ,he explained the same thing to his friend also.He said

*I got up at 7 O clock and went to kitchen for break fast.  
I walked down to the market.I bought some vegetables.  
I came back home and made myself a cup of coffee.  
Then I watched a movie on the T V.I prepared our dinner.*

In the evening his mother asked, 'dear child,don't you know,tomorrow is saturday? What is your plan'? The same programmes will be happened my mom. He said.

*I will get up at 7 O clock and go to kitchen for brek fast.  
I will walk down to the market.I will buy some vegetables.  
I will come back home and make myself a cup of coffee.  
I will watch a movie on the T V.I will prepare our dinner.*

Students, Haven't you noticed the descriptions given by Robertino? What about the sentences he used to describe?

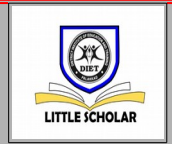
In the first description Robertino explained his actions which are happening now. That means the description is in present tense. What is present tense?

**The present tense is a verb tense used to describe a current activity or state of being.**

**For example: "There is someone who sings far better than I do".**



## LITTLE SCHOLAR U P ENGLISH



What about the second description ?

He explains the event being referred to took place in the past. The description is in the past tense. What is past tense?

**The past tense is the verb tense used for a past activity or a past state of being.**

**For example: The boy laughed and ran down the path.**

Look at the third description of Robertino? It is the event that expected to happen in the future.


So it is in future tense. What is future tense?

**The future tense is a verb tense used for a future activity or a future state of being.**

**For example: I shall go as a humble lover of music.**

1. The boy ----- a woodcutter and asked him how far it was to the river. (pass)
2. It ----- you three hours to reach there. (take)
3. Supermarket ----- at 8 O clock. (open)
4. Yesterday I ----- to school. (go)
5. The sun ----- in the west. (set)
6. My uncle ----- tomorrow morning. (come)
7. I ----- English yesterday. (study)
8. They ----- on together and began talking and talking. (walk)

**Now you write your routine. How do you tell this routine to your friend next day?  
How do you say this routine as a future plan?**

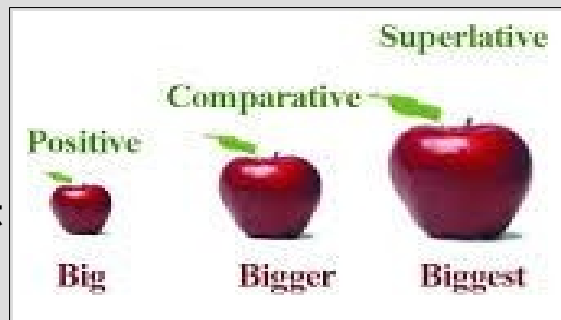
Click the Tenses or scan QR code to know more about it.  **TENSES**



## WORKSHEET-32

Hi friends, don't you see the picture of three apples? How is it described?

When we compare these 3 apples the first one is big, the second is bigger than the first and the third is the biggest among three apples.



This is called **degree of comparison**. There are 3 degrees of comparison in English. They are positive; comparative and superlative.

**1. The positive degree offers no comparison**

**2. The comparative degree compares two things to show which has the lesser or greater degree of the quality.**

**3. The superlative degree compares more than two things to show which has the least or greatest degree of the quality.**

## More examples



small

smaller

smallest



fast



taller

Touch the QR code to see the video.



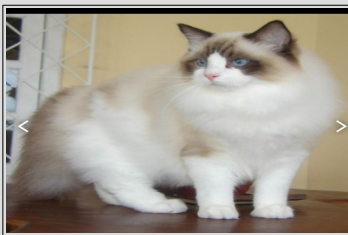
**Fill in the blanks**

<b><u>Sl</u> <u>n</u> <u>o</u></b>	<b><u>Positive</u></b>	<b><u>Comparative</u></b>	<b><u>Superlative</u></b>
1	brave		
2		greater	
3			shortest
4		more beautiful	
5	bad		
6			best
7	active		
8			most generous
9		brighter	
10	heavy		
11		narrower	
12			Most comfortable
13	old		
14		hotter	

## Complete the sentences by choosing correct degree of the adjectives.

- 1.The path was ----- . (A.steep B.steeper C.steepest)
- 2.There is someone who sings far -----than I do.(A.good B.best C.better)
- 3.The -----trip was made in seven days and seventeen hours.(A.fastest B.fast C.faster)
- 4.The invention of radio became -----,because the person at the other end could hear the speakers voice.(A.popular B.more popular C.most popular)
- 5.You have the -----servant on earth',the neighbours said to Dasa.(A.lazy B.aziest C.lazier)

## Look at the animals given below.Can you make sentences comparing them?



**Cat**

Life span--2-16 years.  
Speed---- 48 km/h.  
Weight---- 4 kg  
Height---25 cm.



**Elephant**

Life span---50-60 years  
Speed----40 km/h  
Weight----5000 kg  
Height---280 cm



**Lion**

Life span--10-14 years.  
Speed---80 km/h  
Weight----190 kg  
Height---120 cm

- 1.The elephant is the biggest of the three .
- 2.Lions have a shorter life span than the elephant.
- 3.Cat is the weakest animal among these.
- 4.-----
- 5.-----
- 6.-----
- 7.-----
- 8.-----
- 9.-----
- 10.-----
- 11.-----
- 12.-----

**WORKSHEET-33**

# **ADJECTIVES**

**Any word that describes a person, place, animal or thing is called a describing word. These describing words are called Adjectives.**

**To know more about adjectives, click here...**

**Describing words (Adjectives)**

**Sturdy**  
**Stony**  
**Barefooted**  
**Cold**  
**Sharp**  
**Dusty**  
**Black**  
**Untidy**  
**Warm**  
**Cool**

**Naming words (Noun)**

**Boy**  
**Path**  
**Boy**  
**Water**  
**Water**  
**Path**  
**Hair**  
**Hair**  
**Stone**  
**Grass**



## Examples for adjectives –

### SHAPE

**Square**

**Flat**

**Round**

**Straight**

**Narrow**

**Wide**

### SIZE

**Big**

**Small**

**Short**

**Tiny**

**Long**

**Slim**

### FEELING

**Soft**

**Scratchy**

**Hot**

**Hard**

**Smooth**

**Sharp**

### TASTE

**Spicy**

**Bitter**

**Tart**

**Sweet**

**Sour**

**Delicious**

**The underlined words used, are Adjectives**

The green tree is in my compound.

The cat has four children.

It was a muddy stony path.

That tree is big.

She is the smartest student in the class.

## **Underline the Adjectives**

- 1. They live in a beautiful house.**
- 2. She wore a sleeveless dress yesterday.**
- 3. Mary has a collection of expensive Russian dolls.**
- 4. Raju bought a big square blue box.**
- 5. My sister got a beautiful big red teddy bear for her birthday.**
- 6. I love that tiny old black antique car that is parked in front of my house.**
- 7. It was a long wonderful summer.**



### WORKSHEET-34

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below**

### **Visual Media**

“Visual Media” is a colloquial expression used to designate things like TV, movies, photography, painting and so on . But it is highly inexact and misleading. All the so called visual media turn out, on closer inspection, to involve the other senses (especially touch and hearing.)

In today’s extremely cluttered digital environment, online marketers have no option but to use visual media to stand out from the crowd. Visuals are highly effective and you can construe their effectiveness from the fact that adding a photo URL to your tweet can increase retweets by 35 percent. Here are the types of visual media you should use to do effective online marketing:

Images are among the most common types of visual media being used by online marketers today. To attract maximum views and generate engagement, the images you use should be compelling enough. According to one study, contents with compelling images can generate 94 percent more views on an average than content without images.

The key to use images effectively is to create multiple and customized images for your different online platforms.

Videos are very engaging content. Internet users prefer to watch videos because they want to see what a product can do for them in real life. In simple words, they want to see real-life demonstration of products before making their buying decisions.



### Answer the following questions

1. Identify the meaning of the phrasal verb “**turn out**” from the options below

- a) True to be the case,
- b) arrive
- c) stop the operation
- d) abandon

2. Visual Media involves...

- a) Visual images only
- b) auditory images only
- c) visual and auditory images
- d) visual, auditory and other senses like touch

3. Internet users prefer to watch videos because they want to see

- a) The influence in real life
- b) The influence in imaginary life
- c) The influence in the real life and in the imaginary life.
- d) The influence of the advertisement

4. Identify the antonym of **rare**

- a) Attract
- b) Common
- c) Prefer
- d) Effective



## WORKSHEET-35

### **Fame Is A Food That Dead Men Eat**

Fame is a food that dead men eat,—  
I have no stomach for such meat.  
In little light and narrow room,  
They eat it in the silent tomb,  
With no kind voice of comrade near  
To bid the banquet be of cheer.

But Friendship is a nobler thing,—  
Of Friendship it is good to sing.  
For truly, when a man shall end,  
He lives in memory of his friend,  
Who doth his better part recall,  
And of his faults make funeral.

**Now answer the following questions by choosing correct options:**

#### **1.By the expression 'Fame is a food that dead men eat' we mean**

- (a) fame is enjoyed only after death
- (b) fame is enjoyed during life-time
- (c) fame is something like a food
- (d) fame dies with one's death.

#### **2.Friendship is a noble thing because**

- (a) a man cannot live without friends
- (b) real friends are very helpful
- (c) a man always remembers the good qualities of his friend after his death
- (d) it enhances dignity of mankind.

#### **3.The rhyme scheme of the first stanza \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a)aabbcc (b) ababcc (c)aabbbb (d)abbbcc

#### **4.In the last line of the above poem the poet wants to convey that**

- (a) one should believe in friendship
- (b) the faults of a man are highlighted by his friend after his death
- (c) the faults of a man are forgotten by his friend after his death
- (d) one should not run after fame and friendship.

#### **5.The word recall means**

- (a) forget (b) come close (c) help (d) remember



## ANSWER KEY

**Worksheet 1** 1. at 2. on 3. in 4. on 5. on 6. in 7. in 8. at 9. at 10. on

**Worksheet 2** 2.on 3.with 4.on 5.above 6.behind 7.of 8.by 9.beside

**Worksheet 3** 2.from 3. into 4. on 5.under 6.with 7.beside 8.up 9.over 10.in

**Worksheet 5** ● face, fish ● nibbling, noodles ● slurping, soda ● slimy,slice  
● skinny,slippery ● can't, catch,crocodile ● climb,cliff ● cook,cake  
● Joe, just, desired, dessert, dinner ● man,my ● pulls,petals  
● preparing,perfectly

**Worksheet 6** 1.a 2.a, 3.b, 4.a, 5.a, 6.a, 7.a, 8.a 9.b 10.b 11.a  
1. wants 2. play 3. feels 4.takes 5.reach 6. enjoy 7. offers 8. remember

**Worksheet 7** 1.are 2.am going to 3.is 4.are going to 5.is 6.are 7.are 8. are going to

**Worksheet 8** 1. implements 2. siesta 3. elegant 4.immense 5.inmates 6.incredible  
7.barefooted 8. voyager 9. capsized 10. deliberate 11. exquisite

**Worksheet 9** 1. night-bright, skin-grin - abab  
2. tree-bee, buzz-does, bee - aabba  
3. nice-slice, green-clean, day-away- aabbcc

**Worksheet 10** simile-5,7 metaphor- 2,4 personification- 1,3,6,8

**Worksheet 11** 1. that 2. who 3.that 4. which 5. which 6.that 7. which

**Worksheet 12** 1.under the weather 2.Herculean task 3.tooth and nail  
4.once in a blue moon 5. keep one's word 6let the cat out of the bag  
1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-d

**Worksheet 13** 1.A 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.A 6.A

**Worksheet 14** 1. will get 2.would win 3. would help 4.had told 5. would have sent  
6.will select 7. would build 8.would fly

**Worksheet 15** 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.d 5.a 6.d 7.a 8.b



## LITTLE SCHOLAR U P ENGLISH



**Worksheet 16** 1.get off 2.get up 3.get over 4.put up 5.make out 6.go on 7.look after  
8. give up 9. set off 10.put on

**Worksheet 17** I 1.c 2.d 3.c  
II 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.b  
III 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.a

**Worksheet 18** 1.a 2.b 3.b 4.c 5.b

**Worksheet 19** 1.she 2.they 3.he 4.it 5.you  
a. I b. She c. His d. Your e. Its f. Us g. Me h. His

**Worksheet 20** his, his, my, your, his, its, his, my, its

**Worksheet 21** 1. an 2. a 3. a 4.the 5.the 6.the 7.the 8.the 9.an 10.a

**Worksheet 22** a, an, an, an, a, the, a, the, the, a, an, the, the, the, the

**Worksheet 23** 1. beautifully 2. quickly 3.seriously 4.impatiently 5.sadly 6. quickly  
7. greedily 8.loudly

**Worksheet 24** 1.knew 2. were  
A. He walks with a stick as if he were blind  
B. He screamed in great fright as if he had seen a ghost

**Worksheet 25** Rani can either drive a car or ride a bike.  
He can either play cricket or chess.  
Either Ramu or Raju can use computer

**Worksheet 26** 1. shall we? 2. will we? 3. Isn't he? 4. did you? 5. were you? 6.aren't I?  
7. should you?

**Worksheet 27** 1.The trees gives us not only fruits to eat but also firewood to burn.  
2. Sarojini Naidu is not only a poet but also a freedom fighter.  
A. Sugatha Kumari is poet. She is also a social activist.  
B. The sun gives us light. The moon also gives us light.



## LITTLE SCHOLAR U P ENGLISH



**Worksheet 28** trickle, creak, rustle, rattle, click, bang, whistle, screech, hiss, chirp

**Worksheet 29** 1-e 2-f 3-d 4-b 5-a 6-g 7-c

**Worksheet 30** 1. A bunch of bananas, 2. A fleet of hips 3. A pack of cards  
4. A pair of shoes 5. A chest of drawers 6. A ream of paper  
7. A hedge of bushes 8. A bundle of sticks 9. A cloud of dust  
10. A group of islands 11. A class of students 12. A collection of coins

**Worksheet 31** 1. passed 2. will take 3. opens 4. went 5. sets 6. will come 7. studied  
8. walked

**Worksheet 32** 1. fast faster fastest  
2. tall taller tallest

Sl no	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1	brave	braver	bravest
2	great	greater	greatest
3	short	shorter	shortest
4	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
5	bad	worse	worst
6	good	better	best
7	active	More active	most active
8	generous	more generous	most generous
9	bright	brighter	brightest
10	heavy	heavier	heaviest
11	narrow	narrower	narrowest
12	comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
13	old	older	oldest
14	hot	hotter	hottest

1. A. steep 2. C. better 3. A. fastest 4. B. more popular, 5. B. laziest

**Worksheet 33** 1. beautiful 2. sleeveless 3. expensive, Russian 4. big, square, blue  
5. beautiful, big, red 6. tiny, old, black, antique 7. long, wonderful

**Worksheet 34** 1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b

**Worksheet 35** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. d



# LITTLE SCHOLAR U P ENGLISH



DIET PALAKKAD



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