

Active English

M. S. Elias

2



AARSH BOOKS

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1

Use of 'I', 'We', 'You', 'He', 'She', 'They'



I (आय) = मैं
My (माय) = (मेरा)



You (यू) = तुम
Your (योर) = तुम्हारा



He (ही) = वह (पुरुष)
His (हिज) = उसका



I (आय) = मैं
My (माय) = (मेरा)



You (यू) = तुम
Your (योर) = तुम्हारा



She (शी) = वह (स्त्री)
Her (हर) = उसकी



We (वी) = हम
Our (अवर) = हमारा



You (यू) = तुम/आप
Your (योर) = तुम्हारा/आपका



They (दे) = वे
Their (देअर) = उनका

Remember

- अकेला व्यक्ति अपने लिए I/My का उपयोग करता है।
- दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति अपने लिए We/Our का उपयोग करते हैं।
- जिस व्यक्ति या जिन व्यक्तियों से हम बात कर रहे हैं, उन सभी के लिए You/Your का उपयोग करते हैं।
- जिन व्यक्तियों के संबंध में हम बात कर रहे हैं उनमें, एक पुरुष के लिए He/His, एक स्त्री के लिए She/Her तथा एक से अधिक स्त्री और पुरुष के लिए They/Their का उपयोग करते हैं।
- छोटे जीव-जंतुओं और निर्जीव वस्तुओं के लिए It/Its का उपयोग करते हैं।

Use of 'Is', 'Are', 'Am'



I **am** a boy.
I **am** Aryan.



You **are** a girl.
You **are** Ginny.



He **is** a boy.
He **is** Mayur.



I **am** a girl.
I **am** Rima.



You **are** a boy.
You **are** Abhinav.



She **is** a girl.
She **is** Devika.



We **are** two.
We **are** Aryan
and Rima.



You **are** three.
You **are** two boys.
and one girl.



They **are** four.
They **are** two boys.
and two girls.

Remember

- Pronoun I के साथ am (हूँ) का उपयोग होता है।
- Pronoun He तथा She के साथ is (है) का उपयोग होता है।
- Pronoun We, You तथा They के साथ are (हैं) का उपयोग होता है।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Fill in the correct verb—*is/are/am* :

1. I a player.
2. I weak.
3. We not fat.
4. You a teacher.
5. You good.
6. She a singer.
7. They rich.
8. He brave.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun—*I/We/You/He/She/They* :

1. is Mayank.
2. is my sister.
3. is Saumya.
4. am her brother.
5. are boys.
6. is Shreya.
7. are singers.
8. am a doctor.



Helpline

fat (फैट) = मोटा; weak (वीक) = कमजोर; rich (रिच) = धनवान; singer (सिंगर) = गायिका; player (प्लेयर) = खिलाड़ी;
brave (ब्रेव) = बहादुर; teacher (टीचर) = अध्यापक; sister (सिस्टर) = बहन; brother (ब्रदर) = भाई

3

Use of Possessive's

Who is he?
He is Pranav.
He is Devika's brother.



Who is she?
She is Devika.
She is Pranav's sister.



Who is he?
He is Abhinav
He is Pranav's
and Devika's father.
Pranav is Abhinav's and
Mohini's son.



Who is she?
She is Mohini.
She is Pranav's
and Devika's mother.
Devika is Abhinav's and
Mohini's daughter.



Helpline

son (सन्) = बेटा; daughter (डॉटर) = बेटी।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Tick (✓) the correct word :

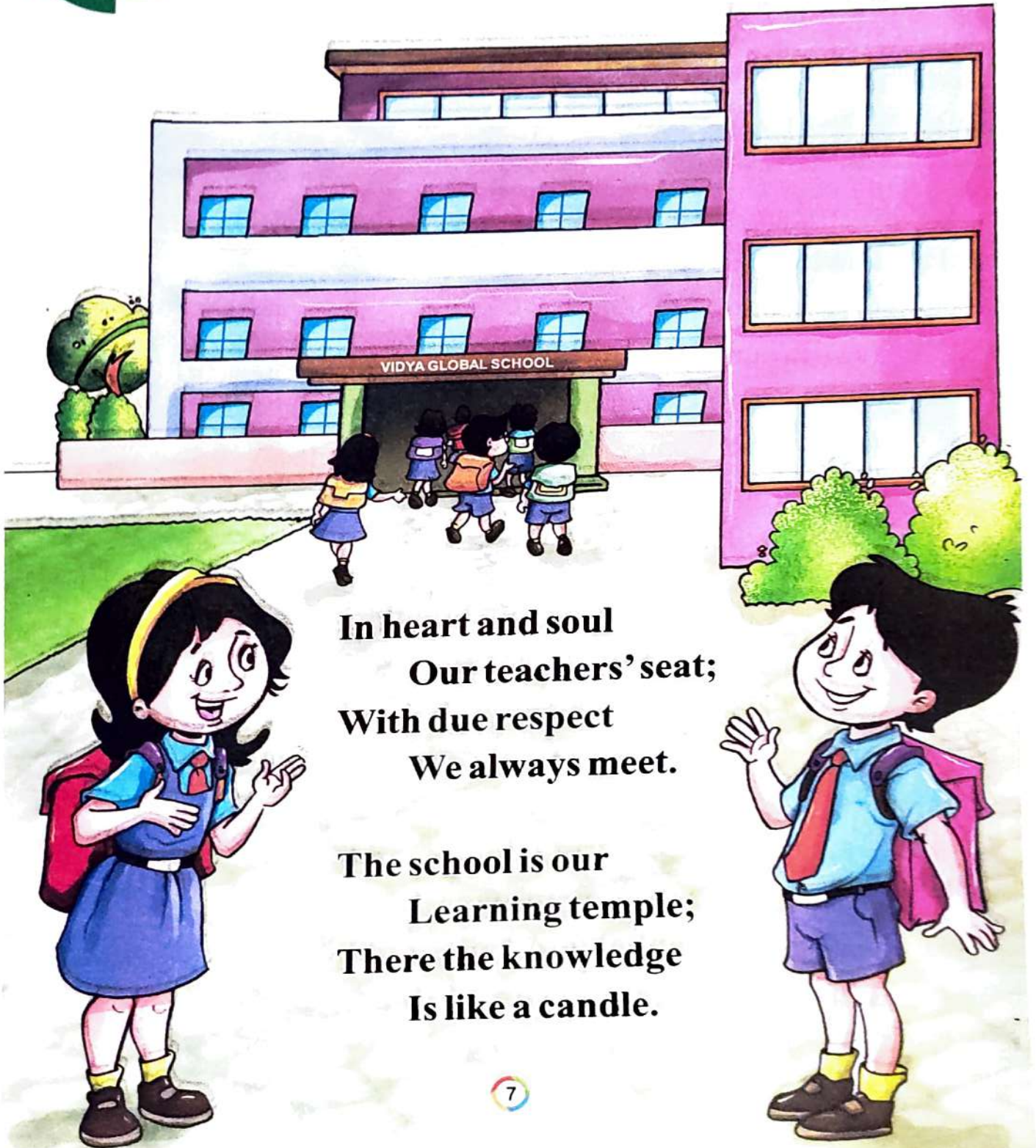
1. Abhinav is Devika's *father/brother*.
2. Devika is *Abhinav's/Pranav's* sister.
3. Pranav is *Mohini's/Devika's* brother.

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Pranav is and son.
2. Mohini is and mother.
3. Devika is and daughter.



Our School



**In heart and soul
Our teachers' seat;
With due respect
We always meet.**

**The school is our
Learning temple;
There the knowledge
Is like a candle.**

Helpline

heart (हार्ट) = दिल; soul (सोल) = आत्मा; teachers' (टीचर्स) = अध्यापक के; seat (सीट) = कुर्सी; due (ड्यू) = पूरे;
always (ऑलवेज) = सदैव; meet (मीट) = मिलना; learning (लर्निंग) = सीखना; temple (टैम्पल) = पूजा का स्थान;
knowledge (नॉलेज) = समझदारी (ज्ञान); candle (कैण्डल) = मोमबत्ती।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Our teachers' seat is :

- (a) in the staff room (b) in our heart
(c) in our soul (d) Both (a) & (b)

2. We always meet our teachers :

- (a) with our parents (b) in class
(c) with respect (d) None of these

3. The school is called :

- (a) a mini jail (b) our second home
(c) our learning temple (d) None of these

4. The knowledge in the school is like a :

- (a) bulb (b) lamp
(c) candle (d) None of these

II. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are going to school?
2. What is the name of their school?
3. How do you meet your teachers?
4. Whose school is this?
5. What do you gain in school?

III. Learn this poem by heart and write it in your exercise book.

IV. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and complete the poem :

The is our

Learning

There the

Is like a

KEEP IN MIND !

Capital Letter का उपयोग

1. प्रत्येक वाक्य का पहला अक्षर सदा capital लिखते हैं।
जैसे-**T**he cow is a useful animal.
2. Proper noun का पहला अक्षर सदा capital लिखते हैं।
जैसे-I met **R**ohan.
3. God का पहला अक्षर सदा capital लिखते हैं।
जैसे-Always pay respect to **G**od.
4. I (मैं) सदा capital में लिखते हैं, भले ही वह वाक्य के बीच में हो।
जैसे-May I come in?

Use capital letters in the following sentences where necessary and re-write them :

1. i go to temple daily.

...I go to temple daily.....

2. who is calling mohini?

.....

3. virat is going to delhi today.

.....

4. the ganga is a holy river.

.....

5. christians worship christ.

.....

Father : Get up, Raunaq.
It is dawn.

Raunaq : Good morning,
Daddy.

Father : Good morning,
my son.

Raunaq : What is the time
Daddy?

Father : It is 7o' clock,
Raunaq.

Raunaq : What is that red light in the sky?

Father : Come, I will tell you about the sun. It is sunlight. The sun rises in the east. The day begins with sunrise. The sun is a huge ball of fire. It gives out light and heat. It sets in the west. Now the day ends and night begins.

Raunaq : But Daddy, some people say, "There is no life without the sun." Why?

Father : Our earth moves round the sun. The sun causes rains. All things grow on the earth because of the sun only. So there can be no life without the sun.



Helpline

get up (गैट अप) = उठना, जागना; dawn (डॉन) = सबेरा; my (माय) = मेरे; sky (स्काय) = आकाश; rises (राइज़िज़) = उगता है; begins (बिगिन्स) = शुरू होता है; ball of fire (बॉल ऑफ फायर) = आग का गोला; sets (सेट्स) = छिपता है; life (लाइफ) = जीवन; without (विदाउट) = के बिना; round (राउन्ड) = चारों ओर; causes (कॉज़ज़) = किसी बात का होना; grow (ग्रो) = बढ़ना, उगना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The day begins with :
(a) breakfast (b) sunrise
(c) sunset (d) None of these
- Our earth moves round :
(a) the stars (b) the moon
(c) the sun (d) None of these
- There is no life without the sun because :
(a) the sun causes rains
(b) all things grow on the earth because of the sun
(c) the sun gives us light and heat
(d) All of these

II. Answer the following questions :

- Where does the sun rise?
- What is the sun?
- Where does the sun set?
- What does the sun give us?
- What happens when the sun sets?

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

- The sun in the east.
- The sun sets in the
- The moon at night.
- We should get up early in the



IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :

n g t,

..... o ni g,

w t,

b gi ,

..... nl gh ,

f he

KEEP IN MIND !

Learn the masculine (पुल्लिंग) and feminine (स्त्रीलिंग) words and understand the difference among them :

Masculine	Meaning	Feminine	Meaning
Lion	शेर	Lioness	शेरनी
Host	मेज़बान	Hostess	मेज़बान महिला
Poet	कवि	Poetess	कवयित्री
Author	लेखक	Authoress	लेखिका
Master	मालिक	Mistress	मालकिन
Nephew	भानजा, भतीजा	Niece	भानजी, भतीजी
Mr	मिस्टर	Mrs	मिसिज़
Sir	श्रीमान	Madam	श्रीमति
Widower	विधुर	Widow	विधवा
Bridegroom	दूल्हा	Bride	दुल्हन

Read the following sentences and identify the masculine and feminine words. Then, write them in the space provided :

- Satyen is searching for a suitable bride.bride.....
- We were welcomed by the hostess of the hotel.
- Praveen is my master.
- Three poetess are selected for the award.
- My nephew is very intelligent.

The Sky is Falling

A hen named Henny Penny was searching for worms under a tree. A nut fell down from the tree right onto her head.

“Co, Co, Co!” Henny Penny cried, “The sky is falling.” And she ran to save herself.

On the way, she met a cock named Cocky Locky. He asked, “Why are you running so fast? What is the matter?”

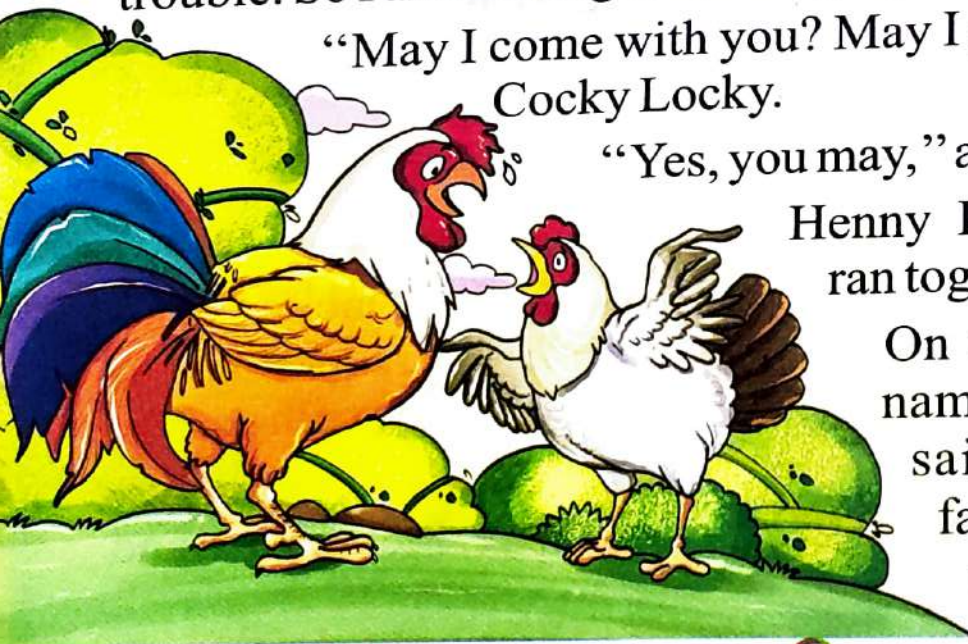
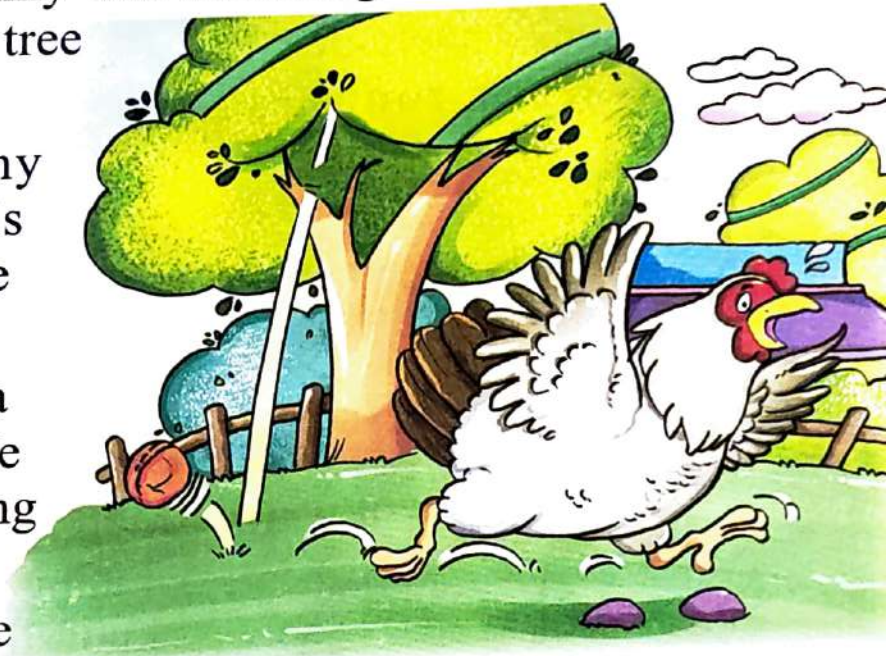
Henny Penny said, “The sky is falling. We are all in trouble. So I am rushing to the king’s palace.”

“May I come with you? May I go to the king too?” asked Cocky Locky.

“Yes, you may,” answered Henny Penny.

Henny Penny and Cocky Locky ran together.

On the way, they met a duck named Ducky Lucky. They said to her, “The sky is falling. So we are rushing to the king’s palace.”



“May I also come with you?”
Ducky Lucky asked.

“You are welcome,”
Said Henny Penny and
Cocky Locky.

Now, Henny Penny,
Cocky Locky and Ducky
Lucky were running
together to the king’s
palace.



“What is the matter? Why are
you running so fast?” asked a fox named Foxy Boxy.

Henny Penny, Cocky Locky and Ducky Lucky stopped for a
while. They said in one voice, “The sky is falling. We are
going to the king’s palace.”

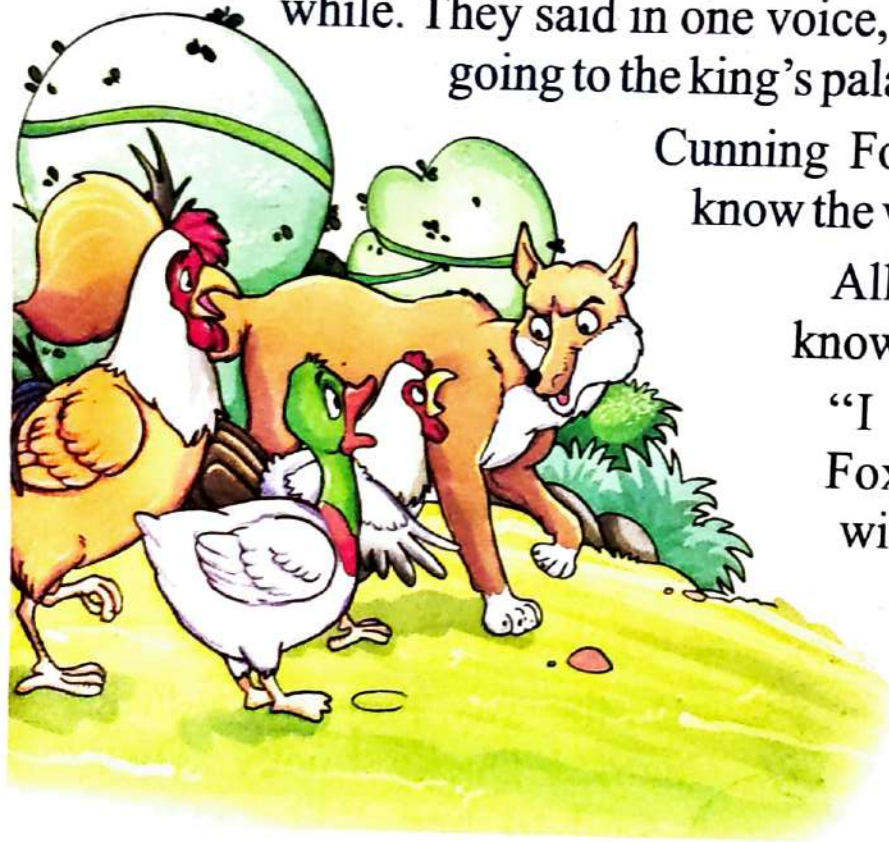
Cunning Foxy Boxy asked, “Do you
know the way to the king’s palace?”

All the three said, “We don’t
know where it is?”

“I know where it is,” said
Foxy Boxy. “May I come
with you?”

Henny Penny, Cocky
Locky and Ducky Lucky
said, “We request you to
please come with us.”

The cunning fox
took them to a cave. He said, “The king is in there. Please go in and
tell him your problem.”





Henny Penny, Cocky Locky and Ducky Lucky went into the cave. But alas! They did not come out.

Helpline

nut (नट) = कड़े छिलके वाला मेवा (यहाँ अखरोट); ran (रैन) = भागी; save (सेव) = बचाना; herself (हरसैल्फ) = स्वयं (स्त्रीलिंग के लिए); on the way (ऑन द वे) = रास्ते में; matter (मैटर) = कोई बात; trouble (ट्रबल) = परेशानी; together (टुगेदर) = एक साथ; palace (पैलेस) = महल; welcome (वेलकम) = स्वागत; cunning (कनिंग) = चालाक; know (नो) = जानना; please (प्लीज) = कृपया; cave (केव) = गुफा।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. On the way, Henny Penny first met :

(a) a duck

(b) a fox

(c) a cock

(d) All of these

2. The name of the duck was :

(a) Henny Penny

(b) Ducky Lucky

(c) Cocky Locky

(d) None of these

3. The fox took them to :

(a) the king

(b) a lion

(c) a cave

(d) None of these

II. Answer the following questions :

1. What was the name of the hen?
2. What fell down on her head?
3. Where did hen, cock and duck wish to go?
4. Where did Foxy Boxy take the hen, cock and duck?
5. Why did Henny Penny, Cocky Locky and Ducky Lucky not come out of the cave?

III. Tick (✓) or cross (✗) against each statement :

1. A nut fell down from a tree upon the head of the cock.
2. Henny Penny was the name of the hen.
3. The king was in the cave.
4. Cocky Locky was the name of the duck.
5. Foxy Boxy was very cunning.

IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :

c.....nn.....n....., h.....d, a.....ce,
H.....nn....., r.....ni.....g, b.....y.

KEEP IN MIND !

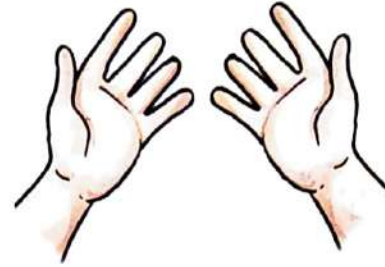
Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns :

1.You..... are my friends. (We, They, You)
2. is my wife. (You, We, She)
3. are my neighbours. (He, She, They)
4. is Sohan. (She, They, He)
5. am a singer. (They, You, I)
6. is an owl. (He, She, It)



Use of How Many

How many fingers do you have?
I have ten fingers.



How many ducks are there?
There are two ducks.

How many cups are there?
There are four cups.



Write answers :

1. How many pens do you have?

.....



2. How many books are there?

.....

3. How many cups are these?

.....



Helpline

how many (हाओ मैनी) = कितने, कितनी; duck (डक) = बतख; finger (फिंगर) = अंगुली।

The Three Little Rabbits



Once there were three little rabbits. They lived in a forest. They wanted to live in a nice house. So they built a house of straw. Then a wolf came there. It blew down their house of straw. The rabbits ran fast to save their lives.

Now, the rabbits thought of building a stronger house. So, they built a house of wood. The wolf again blew down their house.

The rabbits, once again, ran away fast to save themselves.

Next time, the rabbits built a house of bricks. As usual, the wolf came again.

But this time, it could not blow down their house. The three little rabbits lived happily in their safe little house.



Helpline

rabbits (रेबिट्स) = खरगोश; wanted (वाण्टेड) = चाहते थे; live (लिव) = रहना; house (हाउस) = मकान; built (बिल्ट) = बनाया; wolf (वुल्फ) = भेड़िया; straw (स्ट्रॉ) = घास-फूस; came (केम) = आया; lives (लाइव्स) = जीवता; blew down (ब्लू डाउन) = फूँक मारकर उड़ा दिया; thought (थॉट) = सोचा; stronger (स्ट्रॉंगर) = अधिक मजबूत; again (अगेन) = फिर से; away (अवे) = दूर; bricks (ब्रिक्स) = ईंटें; this time (दिस टाइम) = इस बार; happily (हैपिली) = प्रसन्नता से; could not (कुड नॉट) = नहीं कर पाया; safe (सेफ) = सुरक्षित।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions :

1. Where did the rabbits want to live?
2. Who blew down their first house?
3. Which house could not be blown down by the wolf?

II. Write the words in correct order to make correct sentences :

1. built a house they straw of
.....
2. ran the for rabbits lives their
.....
3. rabbits happily in their lived house safe the
.....



This is Mohini.
She is **walking**.



This is Manjeet.
He is **running**.



This is Anand.
He is **jumping**.



This is Rhea.
She is **hopping**.



This is Shipra.
She is **skipping**.



This is Vishakha.
She is **dancing**.



This is Pranav.
He is **swimming**.



This is a bird.
It is **flying**.

Helpline

action (एक्शन) = कार्य; walk (वॉक) = चलना; jump (जम्प) = कूदना; skip (स्किप) = रस्सी कूदना; hop (हॉप) = उछलना;
fly (फ्लाय) = उड़ना; swim (स्विम) = तैरना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Who is walking?
(a) Anand (b) Vishakha (c) Mohini
- Who is swimming?
(a) Manjeet (b) Pranav (c) The bird
- What is Anand doing?
(a) Jumping (b) Flying (c) Walking

II. Fill in the blanks :

- This is Shipra. She is
- This is Vishakha. She is
- This is She is walking.
- This is He is running.



III. Answer the following questions :

- What is Mohini doing?
- Who is jumping?
- What is Rhea doing?
- Who is dancing?

IV. Complete the sentences :

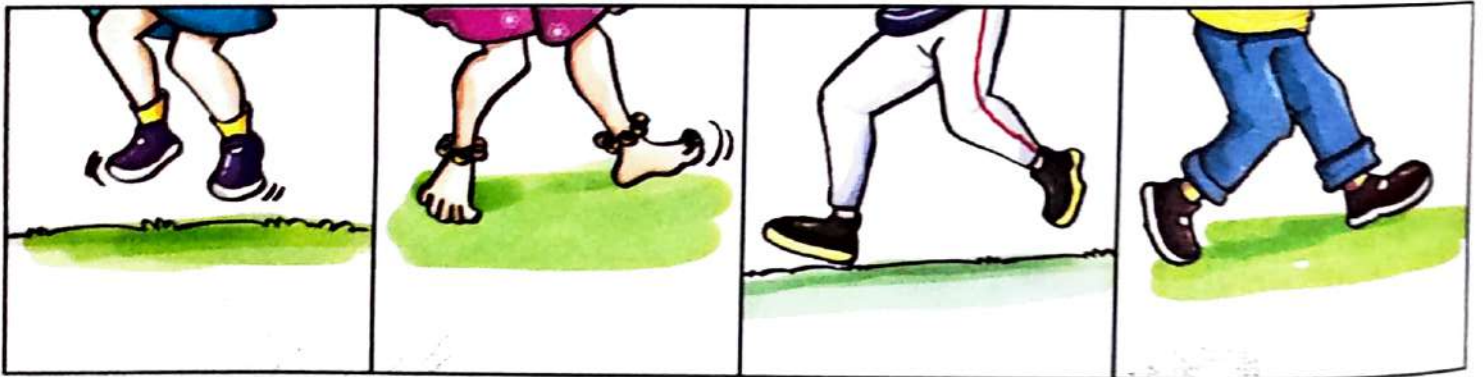
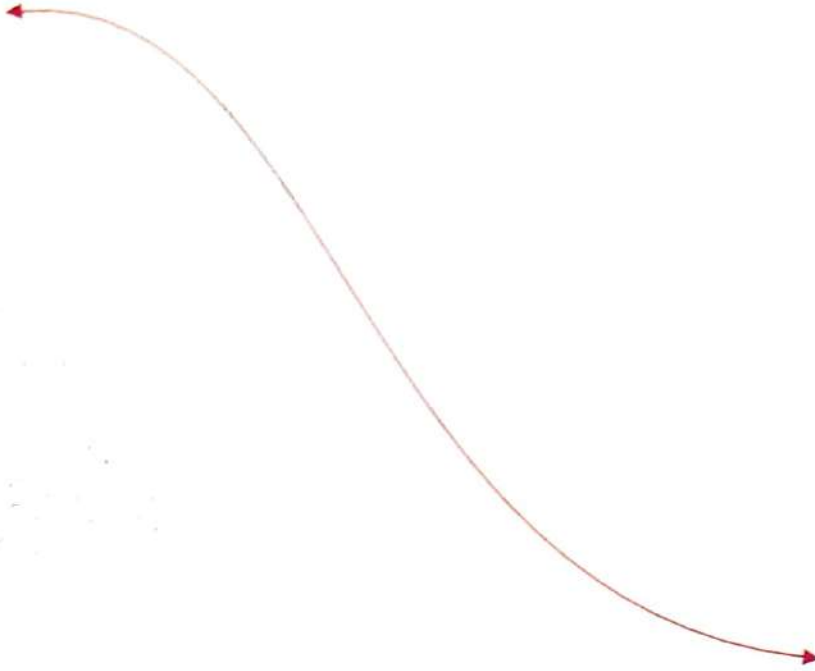


This is
He is



This is
It is

V. Match each upper part of the picture with its lower part :



Dinapur is a small town. There is a fair in the town today. People are very happy and going to the fair dressed in colourful clothes.

Ramdeen is also going to the fair along with his wife and son Anuj.

On seeing the sweets shop, Anuj said, "Bapu, I want sweets."

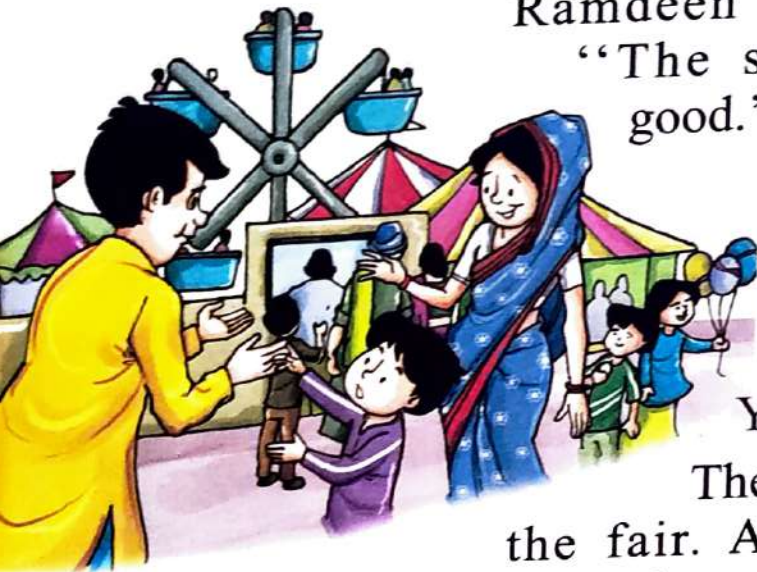
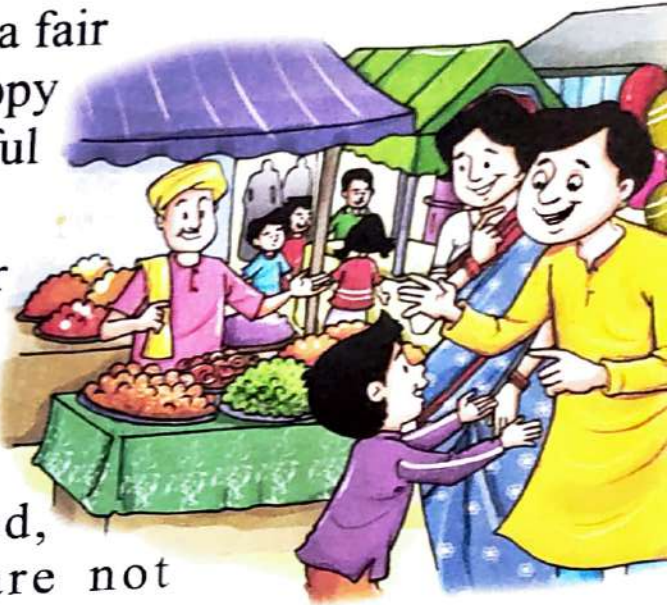
Ramdeen answered, "The sweets are not good."

Then Anuj saw some swings. He says, "Bapu, I want to ride on the giant wheel."

Ramdeen says, "You are young. You can't ride alone."

There were many toy shops at the fair. Anuj stopped there and looked longingly at the toys. Ramdeen and his wife went ahead.

When Anuj looked behind, he could not see his parents. He began crying and soon began to wail, "Bapu..., Maa..."



An old man heard his cries and came to him. Consoling him, he said, "Don't cry. I will take you to your father."

But Anuj was inconsolable and went on crying, "Maa....., I want my mother." Then the old man bought some sweets and offered it to him but he did not take them. "I don't want sweets. I want my father," wailed Anuj.

Now the old man asked him, "Do you want to ride on the giant wheel? Or the swing?" But Anuj replied, "No, I want my parents."

Just then Ramdeen came and Anuj ran into his arms. His father lifted him up in his arms.



Helpline

town (टाउन) = कस्बा; fair (फेयर) = मेला; today (टुडे) = आज; sweets (स्वीट्स) = मिठाइयाँ; swing (स्विंग) = झूला; young (यंग) = बाल अवस्था; alone (अलोन) = अकेले; toys (टॉयज) = खिलौने; ahead (अहेड) = आगे की ओर; behind (बिहाइन्ड) = पीछे की ओर; cry (क्राय) = रोना; arms (आर्म्स) = बाँहें; wailing (वेलिंग) = ज़ोर से रोना; consoling (कंसोलिंग) = सांत्वना देना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Who all are going to the fair?
(a) Ramdeen (b) Ramdeen's wife
(c) Ramdeen's son Anuj (d) All of these
- Who said this : "You are young. You can't ride alone."
(a) Ramdeen's father (b) Ramdeen's mother
(c) Anuj's mother (d) Anuj's father
- Anuj cried aloud for :
(a) Maa (b) Bapu
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. An old man took Anuj to his home.
2. Dinapur is a village.
3. Ramdeen bought sweets for Anuj.
4. Anuj wailed for his parents.
5. Anuj wanted to ride on the swing.

III. Match the words in column 'A' with their correct meanings in column 'B':

- A**
1. today
 2. young
 3. ahead
 4. swing
 5. fair

- B**
- (i) बाल अवस्था
 - (ii) मेला
 - (iii) आज
 - (iv) आगे की ओर
 - (v) झूला

IV. Complete the spellings of the following words :

..... ai, t..... ay, s..... ee..... s, ea....., y..... u..... g.

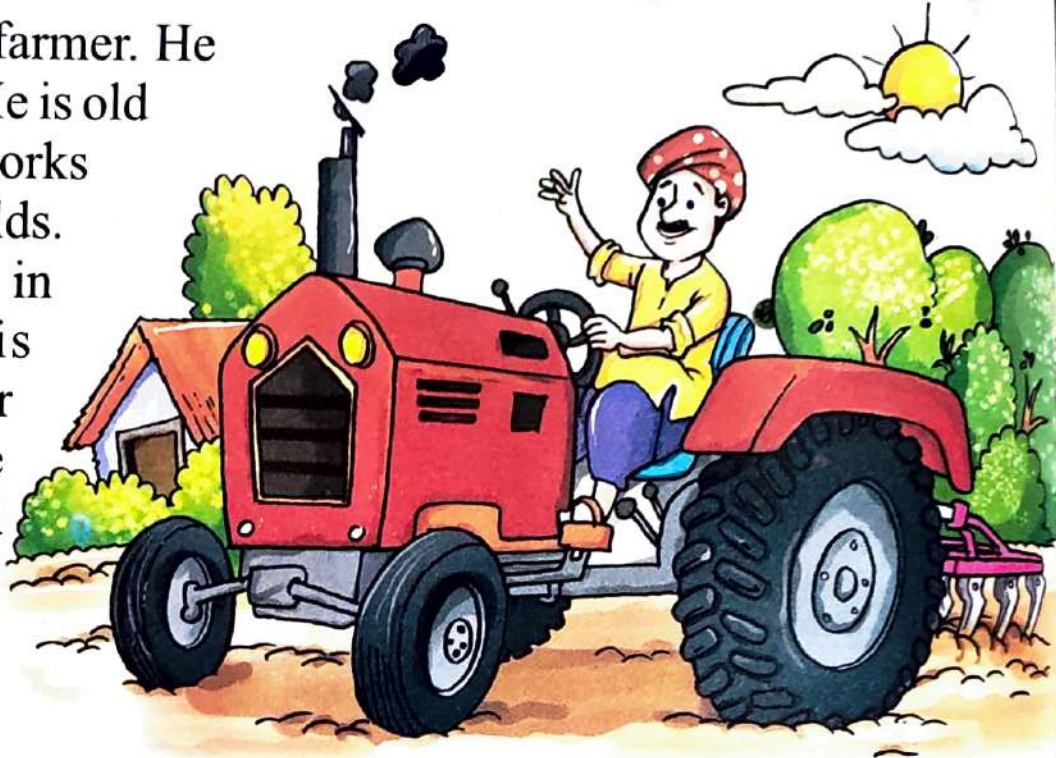
KEEP IN MIND !

Given below are names of different people. Read and learn them by heart.

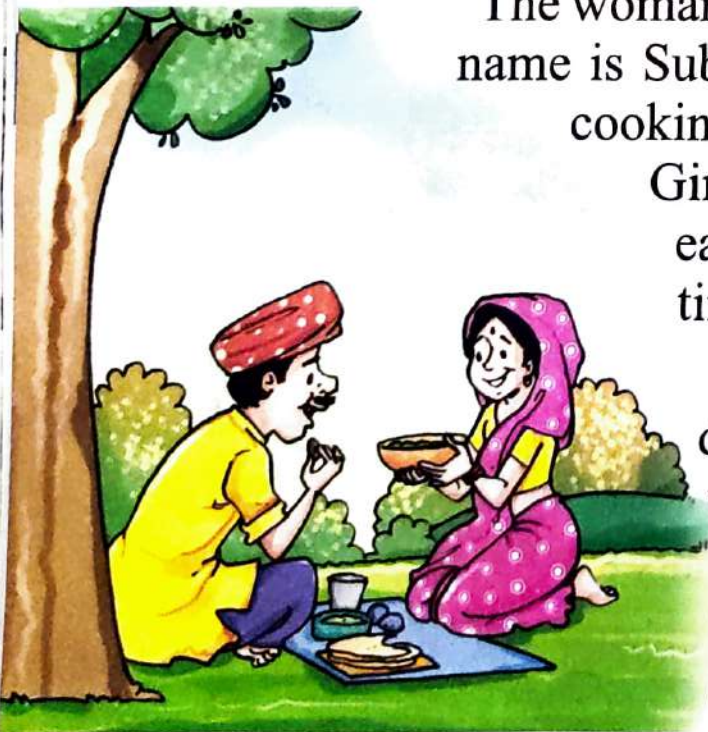
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Baby (बेबी) = बच्चा | 2. Postman (पोस्टमैन) = डाकिया |
| 3. Sister (सिस्टर) = बहन | 4. Milkman (मिल्कमैन) = दूधिया |
| 5. Brother (ब्रदर) = भाई | 6. Doctor (डॉक्टर) = डॉक्टर |
| 7. Son (सन) = पुत्र | 8. Advocate (एडवोकेट) = वकील |
| 9. Daughter (डॉटर) = पुत्री | 10. King (किंग) = राजा |
| 11. Father (फादर) = पिता | 12. Queen (क्वीन) = रानी |
| 13. Mother (मदर) = माता | 14. Fairy (फेयरी) = परी |
| 15. Friend (फ्रेंड) = मित्र | 16. Policeman (पुलिसमैन) = सिपाही |
| 17. Enemy (एनमि) = शत्रु | 18. Thief (थीफ) = चोर |

A Farmer

Girdhari is a farmer. He lives in a village. He is old but healthy. He works very hard in his fields. Today again, he is in his fields. He is riding his tractor and ploughing the fields. The ground is dry. It is noon and the sun is hot. But he is still busy in his work.



The woman in the picture is Girdhari's wife. Her name is Subhadra. She is a good lady. She was cooking food at home. Now she has come to Girdhari with his lunch. Girdhari will eat it and then he will rest for some time.



Girdhari has two sons and one daughter. They are also in the fields with their parents. They are sowing seeds. Tomorrow, they will irrigate the field. It might also rain tomorrow. Soon the crop will be ready.

Now, the crop is ready. Girdhari and Subhadra are cutting the crop. Their children are helping them. They will put the grain into bags. Girdhari will sell them in the market. They will get enough money and be happy. A farmer is a very important person.



Helpline

farmer (फार्मर) = किसान; **healthy** (हेल्दी) = स्वस्थ; **works hard** (वर्क्स हार्ड) = कठिन परिश्रम करता है; **field** (फील्ड) = खेत; **ploughing** (प्लोइंग) = खेत जोतना; **dry** (ड्राइ) = सूखा हुआ; **cooking** (कुकिंग) = भोजन पकाना; **rest** (रैस्ट) = आराम; **some time** (समटाइम) = कुछ समय के लिए; **daughter** (डॉटर) = पुत्री; **sowing seeds** (सोइंग सीड्स) = बीजों को बोना; **tomorrow** (टुमॉरो) = आने वाला कल; **crop** (क्रॉप) = फसल; **cutting** (कटिंग) = काटना; **grain** (ग्रेन) = अनाज; **market** (मार्केट) = बाजार; **important** (इम्पोर्टेंट) = महत्वपूर्ण; **person** (पर्सन) = व्यक्ति।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Who is Girdhari?
(a) A gardener (b) A soldier
(c) A labourer (d) A farmer
- Girdhari is ploughing his fields with :
(a) a tractor (b) a truck
(c) a pair of bullocks (d) None of these
- Where are the children ?
(a) In the garden (b) In the field
(c) In the school (d) None of these

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Girdhari works in this fields in the sun also.
- Girdhari never has lunch in the field.
- Girdhari is old but healthy.
- Girdhari never asks his children to work.
- Girdhari knows how to ride a tractor.

III. Put the following sentences of this story in correct order :

- He lives in a village.
- Soon the crop will be ready.
- Girdhari and Subhadra are cutting the crop.
- 1 Girdhari is a farmer.
- They will put the grain into bags.
- Girdhari is ploughing his field.
- They will get money.
- Girdhari and Subhadra also are in the field.

The Hare and the Tortoise

Long time ago, there lived a hare in a forest. He was very proud of his running ability.

One day he met a tortoise. Laughing at him, the hare said, "You cannot run. You can only move slowly."

The tortoise replied, "Though I move slowly, I can surely beat you in a race."

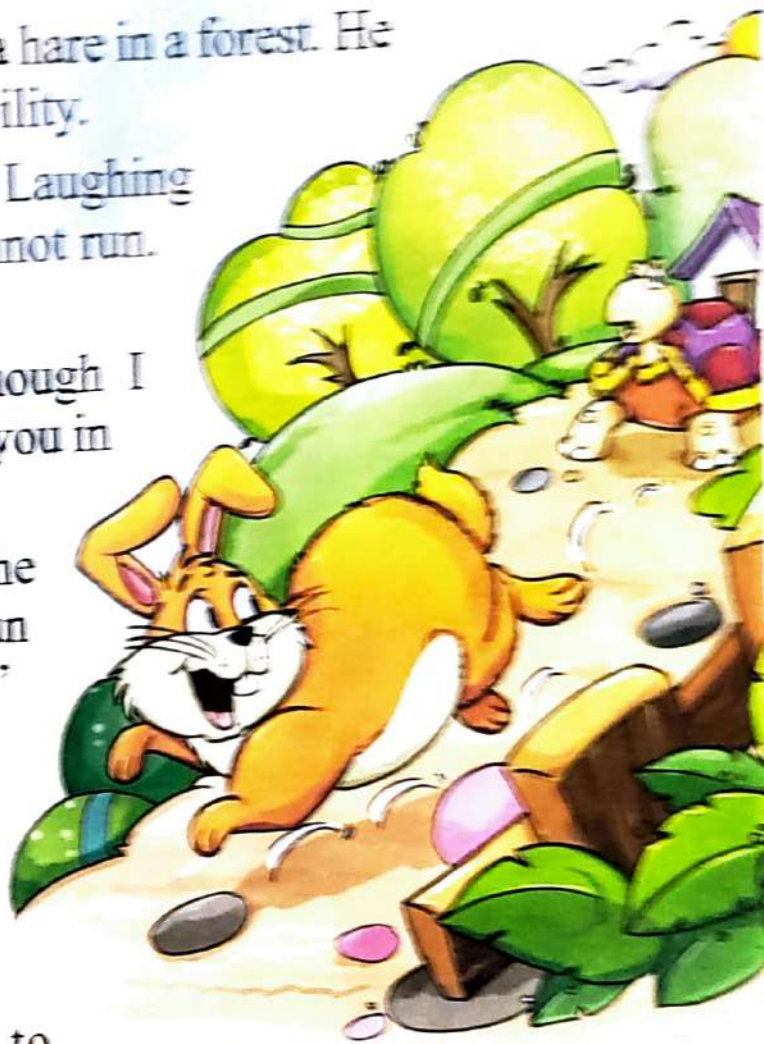
Laughing once again, the hare said, "All right. Let's run from this milestone to the next."

So the race began. The hare ran very fast but the tortoise moved slowly.

Soon, the hare got tired and stopped near a tree. He looked back and thought to himself "I do not see that silly tortoise. He will not get here before two hours. I should rest here for a while and then I will run fast. The lazy tortoise will lose the race. I will sleep and will win the race as well."

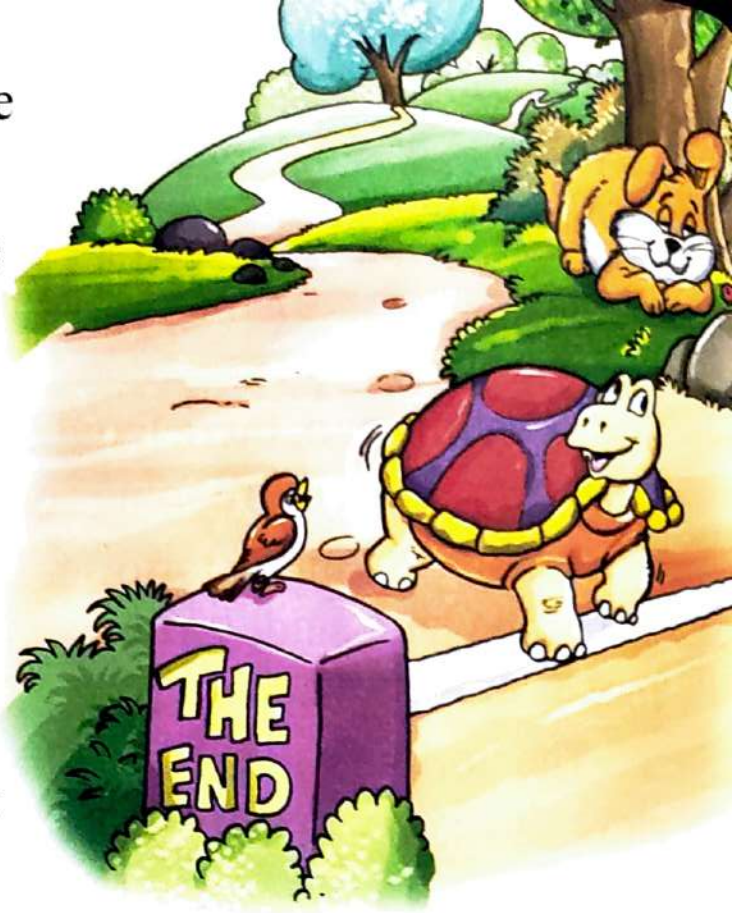
The hare lay down and soon fell asleep.

The tortoise continued moving slowly. At last, he reached the tree where the hare was fast asleep. The tortoise did not wake the hare up.



He went on for a long time and reached the milestone first.

It was evening when the hare woke up. He looked behind but could not see the tortoise. He ran fast and reached the milestone. But the tortoise was already there. He welcomed the hare and said, "You may be a good runner. But you are a good sleeper also. Remember, first finish your work and then rest."



Helpline

ago (अगो) = पहले; lived (लिब्ड) = रहता था; hare (हेयर) = खरगोश; proud (प्राउड) = घमंडी; beat (बीट) = हराना; milestone (माइलस्टोन) = मील का पत्थर; fired (फायर्ड) = थकना; thought (थॉट) = सोचा; silly (सिली) = मूर्ख; lazy (लेज़ी) = आलसी; lose (लूज) = हार जाएगा; asleep (अस्लीप) = सो गया; wake (वेक) = जगाना; reached (रीच्ड) = पहुँचा; already (ऑलरेडी) = पहले से ही; runner (रनर) = धावक; remember (रिमेंबर) = याद रखना; finish (फिनिश) = पूर्ण करना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The hare was :

(a) humble

(b) very gentle

(c) very proud

(d) None of these

2. Who was sleeping ?

(a) The tree

(b) The hare

(c) The tortoise

(d) None of these

3. "I can beat you in the race." In this line, I refers to :
- (a) the milestone (b) the tortoise
(c) the hare (d) None of these

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- The tortoise did not wake the hare up.
- The hare slept under a tree.
- The tortoise was very proud.
- The tortoise won the race.
- The hare reached the milestone first.

III. Fill in the blanks according to the story :

- There lived a hare in a
- The hare ran very but the tortoise moved
- The stopped near a tree.
- The tortoise went on for a
- The hare saw that the was already there.

IV. Match the words in column 'A' with their correct meanings in column 'B':

- | A | B |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. lazy | (i) घमंडी |
| 2. hare | (ii) आलसी |
| 3. proud | (iii) हारना |
| 4. runner | (iv) खरगोश |
| 5. lose | (v) धावक |

KEEP IN MIND !

Use of 'A' and 'An'

उपयोग :

- अंग्रेजी में प्रत्येक उस singular countable noun से पहले 'A/An' का उपयोग किया जाता है—(i) जो विशेष या अद्वितीय न हो तथा (ii) जिसका प्रथम बार जिक्र किया जा रहा हो।

1. 'A' का उपयोग करने वाले शब्दों में 'A' के अक्षर के बाद एक या एक से अधिक adjectives के 'A' 'An' का उपयोग करते हैं।

2. 'A' 'An' का उपयोग करने वाले शब्दों में 'A' 'An' के अक्षर के बाद आने वाले शब्द के उच्चारण की प्रथम ध्वनि पर निर्भर करता है।

(i) 'A' के अक्षर के बाद सदैव consonant sound (संज्ञक ध्वनि) आती है।

(ii) 'An' के अक्षर के बाद सदैव vowel sound (स्वर ध्वनि) आती है।

For example :

एक स्त्री
A woman



एक बूढ़ी स्त्री
An old woman



एक बड़ा अंडा
A big egg



एक अंडा
An egg



Translate the following into Hindi :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. A black dog | | 2. A university | |
| 3. A holy river | | 4. An honest person | |
| 5. A big egg | | 6. A big elephant | |

Helpline

2. University = विश्वविद्यालय; 3. Holy = पवित्र; 4. Honest = ईमानदार।

Parts of the Body

My name is Robin. Given below are parts of my body. Every one has a body like me. They all have these parts.



This is my head.
It is covered with hair.
My hair are black.



These are my eyes.
I see with my eyes.
These are two in number.



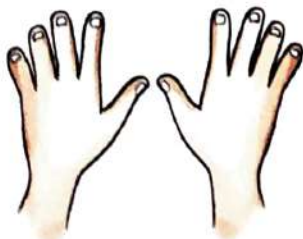
These are my ears.
I hear with my ears.
These are also two in number.



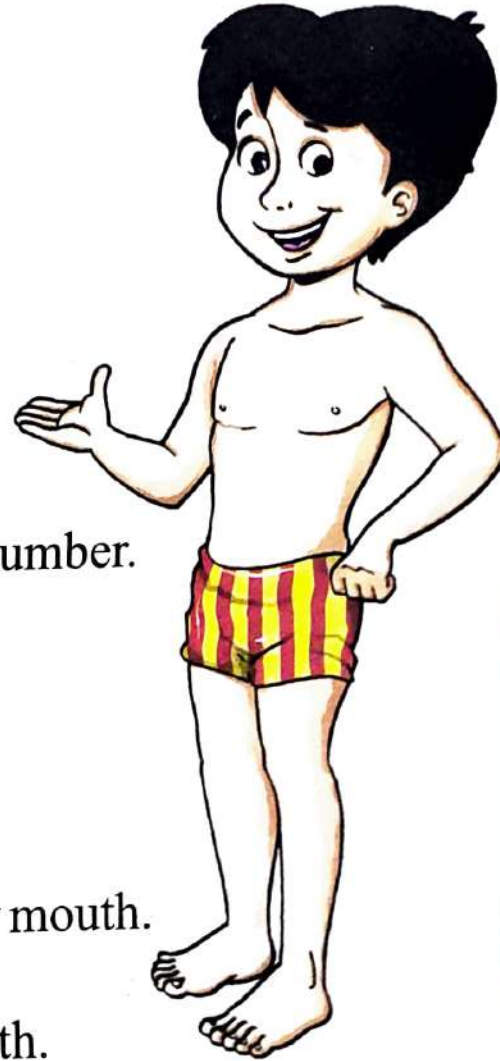
This is my nose.
I smell with my nose.
It is only one.



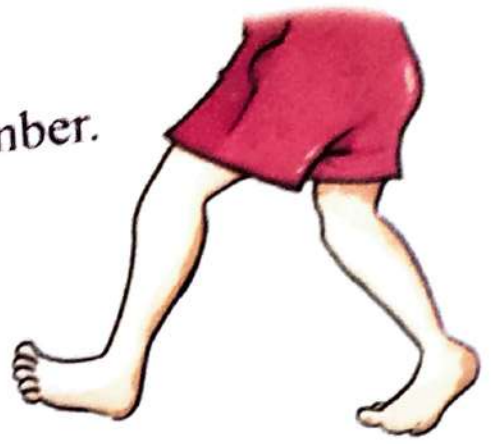
This is my mouth.
I eat and drink with my mouth.
It has two lips.
I have teeth in my mouth.



These are my hands.
These are two in number.
Each hand has five fingers.
I work with my hands.



These are my legs.
These are also two in number.
I walk with my legs.



These are my feet.
Their number is two.
I stand on my feet.
Each foot has five toes.

Helpline

head (हेड) = सिर; cover (कवर) = ढकते हैं; see (सी) = देखता हूँ; ears (इयर्स) = कान; hears (हियर्स) = सुनता हूँ;
smell (स्मेल) = सूँघता हूँ; lips (लिप्स) = होंठ; teeth (टीथ) = दाँत; work (वर्क) = काम करता हूँ; each (ईच) = प्रत्येक;
fingers (फिंगर्स) = हाथ की अंगुलियाँ; legs (लेग्स) = टाँग; walk (वॉक) = चूमता हूँ; foot (फुट) = पैर (एक); feet (फीट) =
पैर (एक से अधिक); stand (स्टैंड) = खड़ा होता हूँ; toes (टोन्) = पैर की अंगुलियाँ।

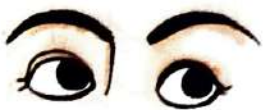
Exercise

Comprehension

I. Write answers in one word :

1. What is the colour of your hair?
2. What does your mouth do ?
3. How many fingers do you have?

II. Write the name and work of each body part :



eyes

see



Follow Instructions (Imperatives)



Stand up, please.
Do not bend.
Look in front.



Fold your arms.
Turn your face to the left.
Now turn it to the right.



Put your hands on your head.
Now lift them straight in the air.
Bring them down.



Sit down.
Keep your back straight.
Fold your hands.
Take a deep breath.



Breathe fresh air.
Play in the open.
Drink fresh water.
Eat clean food.
Wear clean clothes.
Exercise every day.

Have plenty of rest and sleep well.



Helpline

breathe (ब्रीद) = साँस लेना; fresh (फ्रेश) = ताज़ा; play (प्ले) = खेलना; open (ओपन) = खुले में; exercise (एक्सरसाइज) = व्यायाम करना; everyday (एव्रीडे) = प्रतिदिन; rest (रैस्ट) = आराम।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- We should breathe such air.
(a) Polluted (b) Hot (c) Fresh
- Our food should be :
(a) clean (b) stale (c) too much
- We should exercise :
(a) weekly (b) daily (c) monthly

II. Answer the following questions :

- Where should you play?
- What kind of water should you drink?
- What clothes should you wear?
- How should you sleep?

KEEP IN MIND !

Adjective : जिन शब्दों से किसी noun या pronoun की विशेषता बताई जाए अथवा वे शब्द जो किसी noun या pronoun का वर्णन करें, adjectives (विशेषता) कहलाते हैं।

For example : sweet, little, young, holy, rich, etc.

Match the adjectives with their nouns and write them in the blank space.

A

black
ugly
red
tall
sweet

B

girl
ribbon
mango
tree
hair

Pair

.....black hair.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Navya is a good girl.
She has good habits.

She gets up early.
And she brushes
her teeth.



After taking bath.
She combs her hair.

She finishes breakfast.
And has milk.
Then she goes to school.



She loves rice and dal.
She also loves roti and vegetables.
She is a healthy girl.

Helpline

early (अर्ली) = सवेरे; teeth (टीथ) = दाँत; bath (बाथ) = स्नान; combs (कॉम्ब्स) = कंघा करती है; hair (हेयर) = बाल;
breakfast (ब्रेकफास्ट) = नाश्ता; then (थेन) = तब; rice (राइस) = चावल; vegetables (वेजिटेबल्स) = सब्जियाँ; healthy
(हेल्थी) = स्वस्थ।



Exercise

Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions :

1. Does Navya brush her teeth?
2. When does Navya get up?
3. What does Navya drink?
4. Why is Navya a good girl?

II. Match the columns to make correct sentences :

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. She gets up | (i) rice and dal. |
| 2. She combs | (ii) to school. |
| 3. She loves | (iii) early. |
| 4. She goes | (iv) her hair. |



Use of 'Have' and 'Has'



I am a girl.
My name is Mohini.
I **have** a hat on my head.
I **have** a book in my hand.

We are players.
We are playing hockey.
We **have** socks on our legs.
We **have** hockey sticks in our hands.



You are a man.
Your name is Panditji.
You **have** a bag on your shoulder.
You **have** a stick in your hand.

He is a boy.
His name is Hardik.
He **has** a hat on his head.
He **has** a pen in his hand.



Helpline

socks (सॉक्स) = जुराबें; legs (लैग्स) = टाँगें; shoulder (शोल्डर) = कंधा।

See the use of 'Have' and 'Has' in the following sentences :

1. She **has** a doll.
2. The birds **have** wings.
3. The girl **has** a picture.
4. I **have** an umbrella.
5. Shikhar **has** a scooter.
6. We **have** toys.
7. They **have** red pens.
8. You **have** an apple.
9. He **has** a bat.
10. Sharan **has** a book.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों को देखने से पता चलता है कि I, We, You, They तथा अन्य plural subjects (बहुवचन कर्ता) के साथ Have और He, She तथा अन्य singular subjects (एकवचन कर्ता) के साथ Has का उपयोग होता है।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Fill in the correct word—have/has :

1. The boys _____ bags.
2. Rima _____ a book.
3. He _____ two hands.
4. She _____ a gun.
5. We _____ grapes.
6. I _____ a dog.
7. You _____ a mango.
8. They _____ caps.

II. Make correct sentences from the given table :

I		a pencil.
We		a cycle.
You	has	some oranges.
He	or	a shirt.
She	have	a frock.
They		a dog.

Helpline

gun (गन) = बंदूक; grapes (ग्रेप्स) = अंगूर; mango (मैंगो) = आम।

The Baby

(IIInd Form of the Verb)



The baby got up.



The baby started crying.



The baby ate rice.



The baby drank milk.



The baby played with sister.



The baby went to sleep.

Learn the second form of the verbs :

get up	(गेट अप)	=	उठना
start	(स्टार्ट)	=	शुरू करना
eat	(ईट)	=	खाना
drink	(ड्रिंक)	=	पीना
play	(प्ले)	=	खेलना
go	(गो)	=	जाना

got up	(गॉट अप)	=	उठ गया
started	(स्टार्टेड)	=	शुरू किया
ate	(एट)	=	खाया
drank	(ड्रैंक)	=	पीया
played	(प्लेड)	=	खेला
went	(वैन्ट)	=	गया

Exercise

Comprehension

Fill in the blanks with the past form of the given words :



Virat _____ his friend.
(see)



Virat _____. (stop)



They _____. (play)



They _____. (fight)



Virat _____, 'Sorry'.
(say)



His friend _____. (smile)

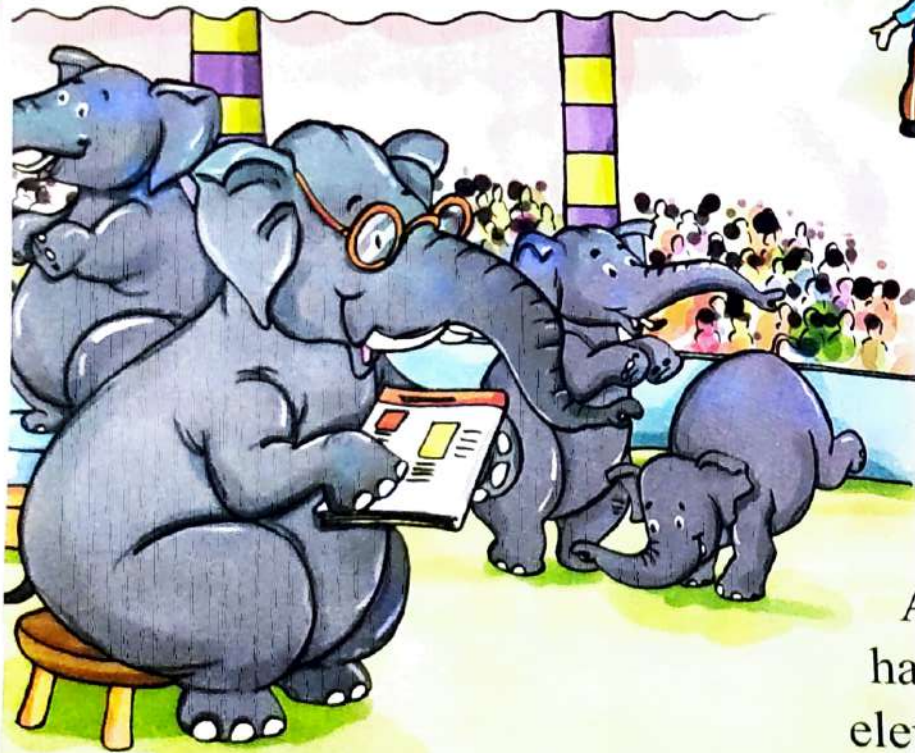
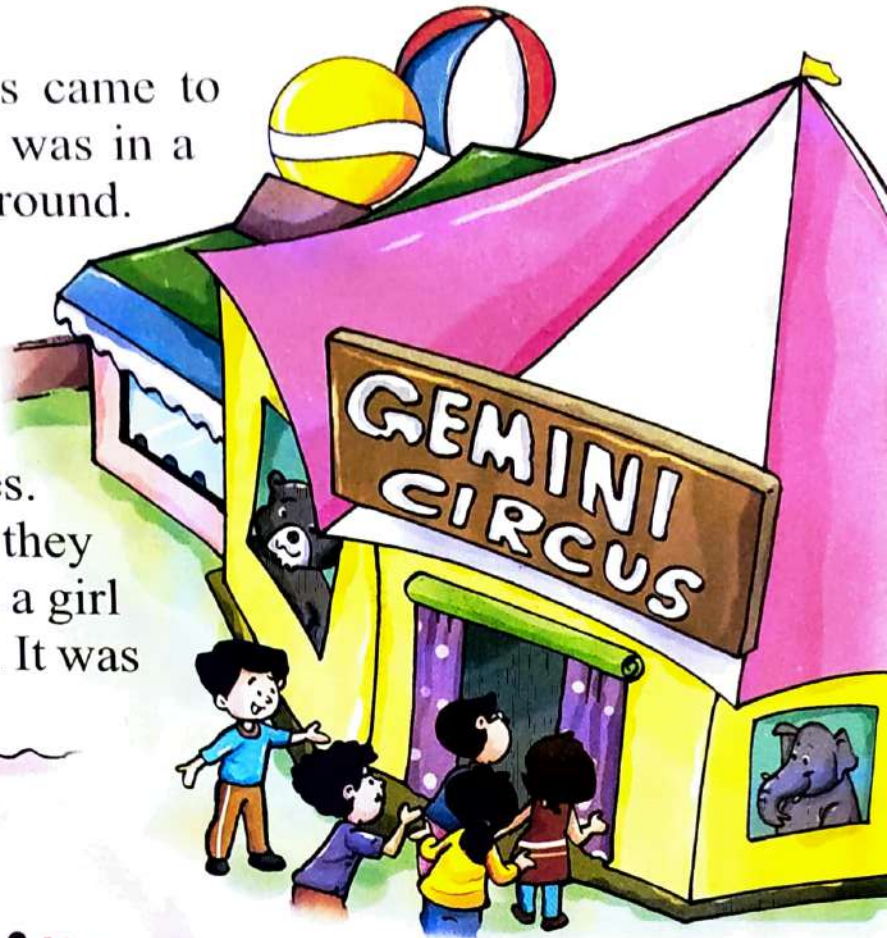
Helpline

see (सी) = देkhना; **saw** (सॉ) = देखा; **stop** (स्टॉप) = रुकना; **stopped** (स्टॉप्ड) = रुका; **play** (प्ले) = खेलना; **played** (प्लेड) = खेला; **fight** (फाइट) = लड़ना; **fought** (फौट) = लड़े; **say** (से) = कहना; **said** (सैड) = कहा; **smile** (स्माइल) = मुस्कुराना; **smiled** (स्माइल्ड) = मुस्कुराया।

At the Circus

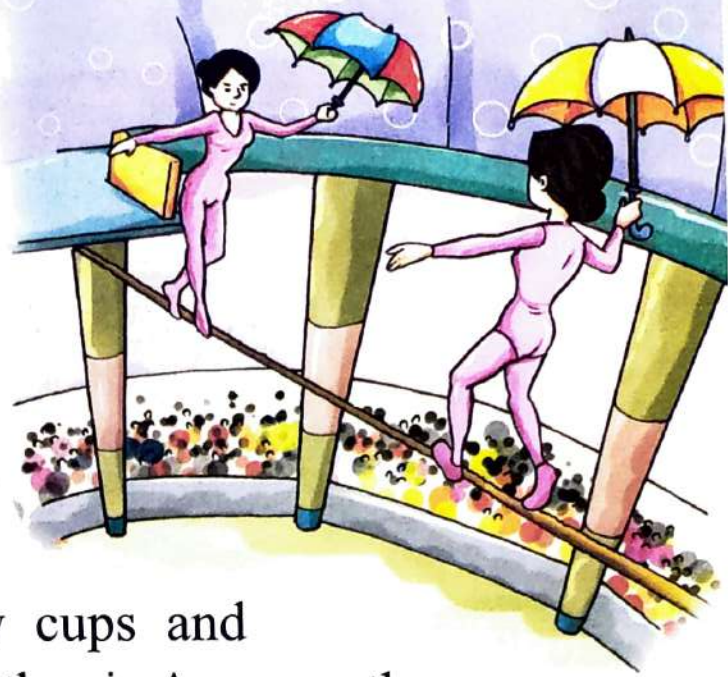
This year Gemini Circus came to our town. I went to see it. It was in a huge tent in an huge open ground. My friend Shreya also went with me. We both are very fond of circus. The show began at 8 pm.

There were eight horses. They formed a ring. Then they began to run. Seven men and a girl were standing on their backs. It was sheer fun.

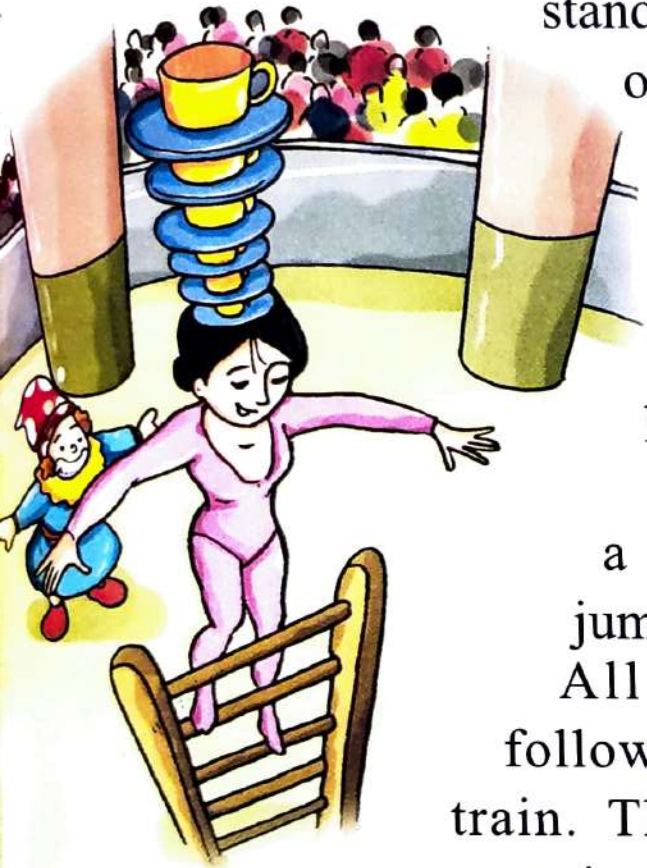


Then the elephants came in. One elephant sat on a stool. He had a newspaper in his hands. He was turning its pages and reading it. Another elephant shook hands with the third. Fourth elephant greeted the audience.

Then there came two girls holding umbrellas in their hands. They were walking on a wire. One began walking from one end and the other began from the opposite end. It was a very difficult task.



Now came an acrobat. She was standing on top of a ladder.



She threw cups and saucers in the air. A saucer, then a cup, again a saucer, then a cup. Finally, all the saucers and cups landed on her head, stacked one on top of each other.

In this picture given below, you can see a tiger. The tiger did brave things and jumped right through this ring of fire.

All this was followed by a train. The train was running and its

driver was a monkey. The guard was also a monkey. The passengers were birds and animals. The people laughed hilariously on seeing this funny spectacle.





Helpline

tent (टेंट) = तंबू; ring (रिंग) = घेरा; run (रन) = भागना; backs (बैक्स) = पीठ; newspaper (न्यूजपेपर) = समाचार-पत्र; shook hands (शुक हैंड्स) = हाथ मिलाना; greeted (ग्रीटीड) = अभिवादन किया; umbrellas (अम्ब्रैलाज) = छाते; wire (वायर) = तार; difficult (डिफिकल्ट) = कठिन; acrobat (एक्रोबैट) = सर्कस में काम करने वाला नट; ladder (लैडर) = सीढ़ी; threw (थ्रु) = फेंक; cups and saucers (कप्स एंड सॉसर्स) = प्याले और तश्तरी; brave (ब्रेव) = बहादुर; ring of fire (रिंग ऑफ फायर) = आग का गोला; passengers (पैसेन्जर्स) = यात्री; laughed (लाफ्ड) = हँसे।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The number of horses in the ring was :

(a) five

(b) three

(c) four

(d) eight

2. Total number of elephants was :

(a) three

(b) five

(c) two

(d) four

3. Both the girls were holding :

(a) umbrellas

(b) cups

(c) saucers

(d) rings

II. Answer the following questions :

1. Who went to see the circus?
2. When did the show begin?
3. Who were standing on the backs of the horses?
4. What did the fourth elephant do ?
5. What did the tiger do ?

III. Match the words in column 'A' with their correct meanings in column 'B':

A	B
1. Greeted	(i) सीढ़ी
2. Ladder	(ii) बहादुर
3. Acrobat	(iii) अभिवादन किया
4. Brave	(iv) घेरा
5. Ring	(v) सर्कस में काम करने वाला नट

KEEP IN MIND !

Use of 'was' and 'were':

- (i) : हिंदी के वाक्य में आयी हुई क्रिया 'था' या 'थी' की अंग्रेजी was होती है तथा इसका उपयोग सदैव singular subject के साथ होता है।
- (ii) : हिंदी के वाक्य में आयी हुई क्रिया 'थीं' या 'थे' की अंग्रेजी were होती है तथा इसका उपयोग सदैव plural subject के साथ होता है।

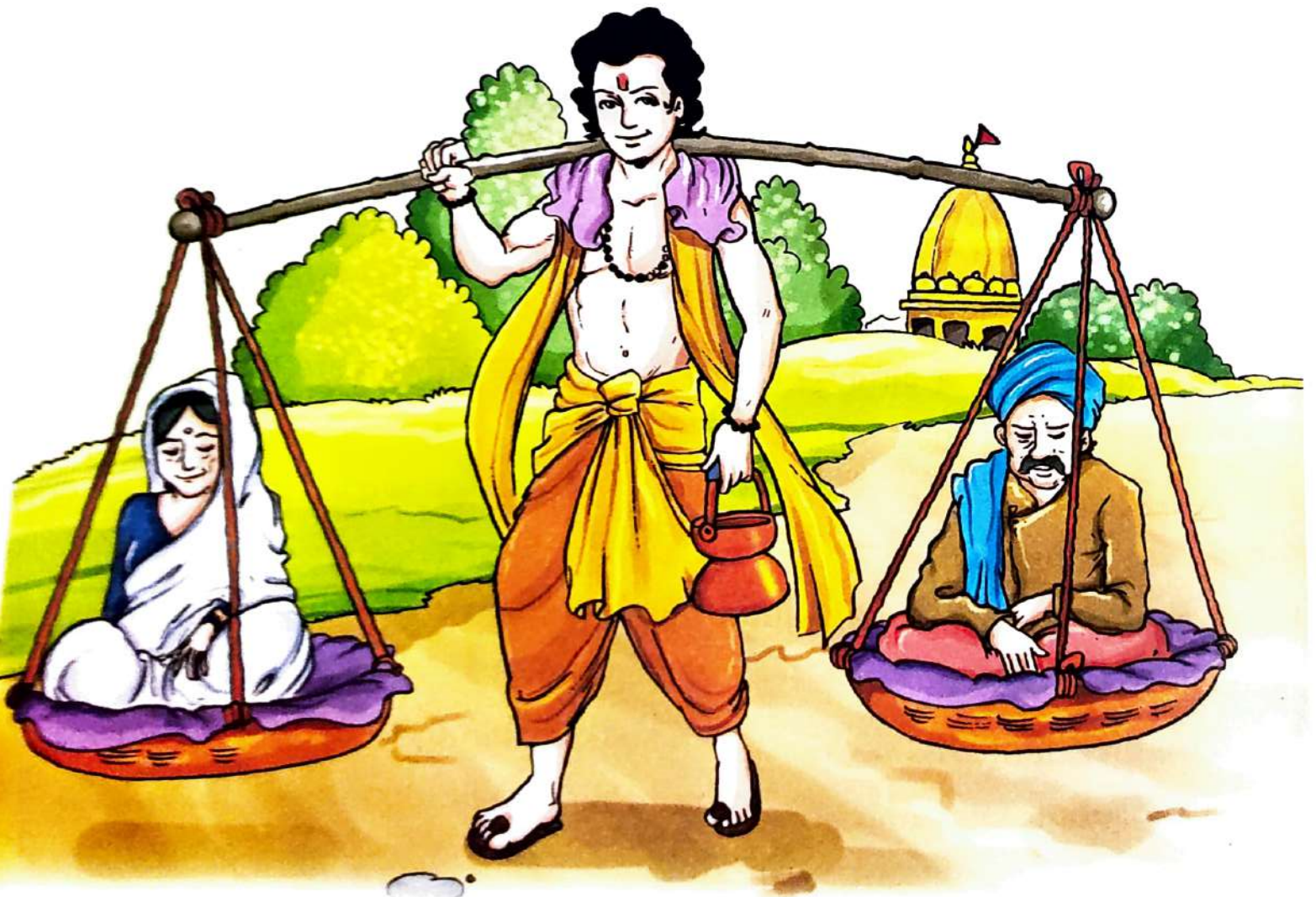
Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with 'was' or 'were' whichever is correct :

1. A tiger jumping through a ring of fire.
2. The audience laughing.
3. Two elephants shaking hands with one another.
4. An acrobat standing on a ladder.
5. A train running.

Shravan Kumar

A long time ago, there was a young man. His name was Shravan Kumar. His parents were very old and blind as well. He loved his parents very much. He was their only son. He was very obedient. So he served them day and night.

Once his parents decided to go on a pilgrimage. As they were very weak, they could not walk. Since Shravan wanted to take them on this pilgrimage, he carried them on his shoulders. His parents were very happy with his devotion.



One day while they were on their way, they felt very thirsty. Shravan seated them on the ground and went to bring water. King Dasharatha of Ayodhya was hunting there in the same forest. As Shravan dipped his vessel into the water, it made a loud sound. Thinking it to be a wild animal which had come to drink water, King Dasharatha shot an arrow which struck Shravan Kumar who cried out loud. Dasharatha came running to him and felt very sorry but Shravan died. Now, Dasharatha came to his parents and brought water also. But they did not drink it and cursed him. Then they too died.

Helpline

parents (पैरेंट्स) = माता-पिता; blind (ब्लाइंड) = अंधा, नेत्रहीन; only (ओनली) = एकमात्र; loved (लव्ड) = प्यार करता था; served (सर्व्ड) = सेवा की; obedient (ओबिडिएन्ट) = आज्ञाकारी; pilgrimage (पिलग्रिमेज) = तीर्थयात्रा; weak (वीक) = कमजोर, दुर्बल; felt thirsty (फैल्ड थर्स्टी) = प्यास लगी; seated (सीटिड) = बैठाया; bring (ब्रिंग) = किसी वस्तु को लाना; hunting (हन्टिंग) = शिकार करना; shot an arrow (शॉट एन एरो) = बाण चलाया; struck (स्ट्रक) = मारा, टकराया; cursed (कर्स्ड) = बददुआ, शाप; died (डाइड) = मर गये।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Shravan Kumar's parents were :

(a) very healthy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) very old	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) blind	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Both (a) & (b)	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of the following were the qualities of Shravan Kumar?

(a) He served his parents day and night.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) He was very obedient.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) He loved his parents very much.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) All of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Shraavan Kumar was killed by :

- (a) King Ravana (b) Arjuna
(c) King Dasharatha (d) None of these

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. Shraavan's parents were very healthy.
2. The arrow struck Shraavan's parents.
3. Shraavan brought water for his parents.
4. Shraavan Kumar loved his parents very much.
5. Shraavan carried his parents on a bullock-cart.

III. Complete the spellings of the following words :

o di t, p r ts, i d,
h n ng, t ir t

IV. Match the words in column 'A' with the words in column 'B' and make meaningful sentences :

A

1. Shraavan was
2. Shraavan carried
3. Shraavan's parents wanted
4. King Dasharatha shot
5. Shraavan's parents cursed

B

- (i) to go on pilgrimage.
- (ii) an arrow at Shraavan.
- (iii) King Dasharatha.
- (iv) his parents on pilgrimage.
- (v) the only son of his parents.

V. Shraavan Kumar loved his parents very much. Do you love your parents? Write five sentences on your parents.

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Pussy and the Mice



Six little mice sat down to spin;
 Pussy passed by and she peeped in.
 What are you doing, my little men?
 Weaving coats for gentlemen.
 Shall I come in and cut off your threads?
 No, no, Miss Pussy, you'd bite off our heads.
 Oh, no, I'll not; I'll help you to spin,
 That may be so, but you don't come in.

Helpline

spin (स्पिन) = सूत कातना, बुनना; weaving (वीविंग) = बुन रहे हैं; peeped (पीप्ड) = झाँका; passed by (पास्ड बाय) = वहाँ से गुजरी; cut off (कट ऑफ) = काटना; gentlemen (जेन्टिलमेन) = अच्छे व्यक्ति; bite off (बाइट ऑफ) = मुँह से काटना; threads (थ्रेड्स) = धागे; that may be so (दैट मे बी सो) = ऐसा हो सकता है; help (हैल्प) = सहायता करना; sat down (सैट डाउन) = बैठे थे; but (बट) = किंतु।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions :

1. Who sat down to spin?
2. What did Pussy ask the mice?
3. What did the mice reply?

II. Complete the spellings :

he ds m ce mis ussy
sp n c m hel l t le

III. Change the following into negative sentences :

1. Spin Do not spin.....
2. Come in
3. Help



Half-Yearly Test Paper

(Based on chapters 1 to 11)

Time :

Marks :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The school is called :
(a) a mini jail (b) our second home
(c) Our learning temple (d) None of these
- Anuj cried aloud for :
(a) Maa (b) Bapu
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- Who is Girdhari?
(a) A gardener (b) A soldier
(c) A labourer (d) A farmer
- Our earth moves round :
(a) the stars (b) the moon
(c) the sun (d) None of these
- The fox took them to?
(a) the king (b) a lion
(c) a cave (d) None of these

II. Fill in the blanks :

- The rises in the east.
- The moon at night.
- This is Shipra. She is
- The is falling.
- are not good.

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. Dinapur is a village.
2. Girdhari is a farmer.
3. Shipra is hopping.
4. Devika is Pranav's mother.

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are going to school?
2. What is the name of their school?
3. How do you meet your teachers?
4. What happens when the sun sets?
5. Where did hen, cock and duck wish to go?

V. Fill in the correct verb—*is/am/are* :

1. I a player.
2. We not fat.
3. You good.
4. She a singer.
5. They rich.

VI. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and complete the poem :

The is our
Learning ;
There the
Is like a

Annual Test Paper

(Based on chapters 12 to 21)

Time :

Marks :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

3. "I can beat you in the race." In this line, I refers to :

(a) the milestone

(b) the tortoise

(c) the hare

(d) None of these

2. Our food should be :

(a) clean

(b) stale

(c) too much

(d) None of these

3. Anand is :

(a) dancing

(b) flying

(c) jumping

(d) skipping

4. Shravan Kumar's parents were :

(a) very healthy

(b) very old

(c) blind

(d) Both (a) and (b)

5. On the way, Henny Penny first met :

(a) a duck

(b) a fox

(c) a cock

(d) All of these

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Shravan Kumar loved his very much.

2. They were on a wire.

3. We should breathe air.

4. The hare was

5. The name of the duck was

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. The hare slept under a tree.
2. The tortoise won the race.
3. Shraavan carried his parents on a bullock cart.
4. An old man carried Anuj to his home.
5. Cocky Locky was the name of a hen.

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. What clothes should you wear?
2. Where did the rabbits want to live?
3. What did the tiger do?
4. Where did Foxy Boxy take the cock, duck and hen?
5. What did the Pussy ask?

V. Fill in the correct verb—have/has :

1. I a dog.
2. She a gun.
3. You a mango.
4. We grapes.

VI. Translate the following into Hindi :

1. This doll
2. These birds
3. He is a boy
4. These dogs
5. Exercise every day

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