

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

CLASS: 4TH

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

FA-1

CHAPTER NO: 01

TOPIC: HOW I TAUGHT MY GRANDMOTHER TO READ

Introduction: In 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read', Sudha Murty describes the determined efforts of an illiterate old lady Krishtakka to make herself literate. She decided to read a novel on her own. The grandmother set the deadline and achieved the target next to impossible within the time set for it. She was able to read the novel Kashi Yatre in the Kannada language on her own at sixty-two. She was helped by her young granddaughter who acted as her only teacher. The grandmother proved that there is no age bar for learning.



A. Tick (✓) the best option to answer these questions.

1. (c)
2. (b)

B. Answer these questions.

1. The grandmother wanted to learn the Kannada alphabet.
2. The narrator became a teacher of Computer Science.
3. The narrator read out the story Kashi Yatre to her grandmother.
4. The narrator called her grandmother Avva. It means mother in Kannada spoken in north Karnataka.
5. The grandmother made sure that her children and grandchildren went to school because she herself had never been to school and she used to regret it.
6. The narrator was surprised because on the Dussehra festival, her grandmother made her sit on a stool at the pooja place, bent down and touched the narrator's feet. She was taken aback because elders never touch the feet of youngsters.

C. Who said these words? Identify what happened immediately before and after each of these statements.

1. The narrator said this. Before the narrator said this, her grandmother was crying and regretting that she could never go to school. After this statement, the grandmother expressed her wish to learn the Kannada alphabet from the next day.
2. The grandmother said this. Before the grandmother said this, she made the narrator sit on a stool at the pooja place and touched the narrator's feet. After this statement, the narrator returned namaskar to her grandmother by touching her feet and gave a gift to her first student, which was the book Kashi Yatre.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

CHAPTER NO: 02

TOPIC: THESE SIMPLE THINGS

Central Idea: The poem 'These Simple Things', is written by Ruskin Bond. In this poem, he lists the simplest things in life that are best to provide us happiness in abundance. This poem makes us savour simple pleasures of life and the joy of little things.

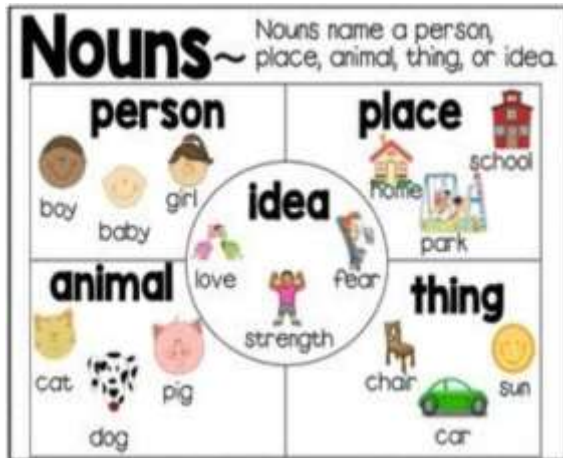


A. Answer these questions.

1. The poet thinks that the simplest things are best in life.
2. According to the poet, the things that matter most are a patch of green, a small bird's nest, a drink of water that is fresh and cold, the taste of bread and an old song.
3. 'The touch of a loving hand' refers to the love and care of someone close to us.
4. Flora: a patch of green, flowers.
Fauna: bird, cricket.
5. Yes, he speaks in favour of pleasure and leisure. Reading a favourite book, listening to the sound of a cricket in a shady nook, watching a rainbow, enjoying a summer shower and having time to rest—all these are examples of pleasure and ways to spend one's leisure.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR



Common noun
is a **common name** used for a



Proper noun
is a **specific name** for a



- **Noun:** A word that is the name of something (such as a person, animal, place, thing, quality, idea, or action) and is typically used in a sentence as subject or object of a verb or as object of a preposition.
- 1. **Common nouns:** name people, animals, places and things in a general way.
Example: grandmother, school.
- 2. **Proper nouns:** have a specific place, person, group, day or month. A proper noun always starts with a capital letter.
Example: Wednesday, Karnataka.

A. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.

Delhi laptop chef Christmas cup
 Sachin April shoe Thursday France



- **Countable and uncountable nouns.**

A noun can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be 'counted'. They have a singular and plural form.

Example: a toy, two toys, three toys.

Uncountable nouns cannot be counted, which means they only have a singular form.

They do not take a/an before them. For example, rice and water.

We do not say a rice or three waters. We can use the with uncountable nouns. We use words and phrases like some, much, little, a little of and a lot of with uncountable nouns.

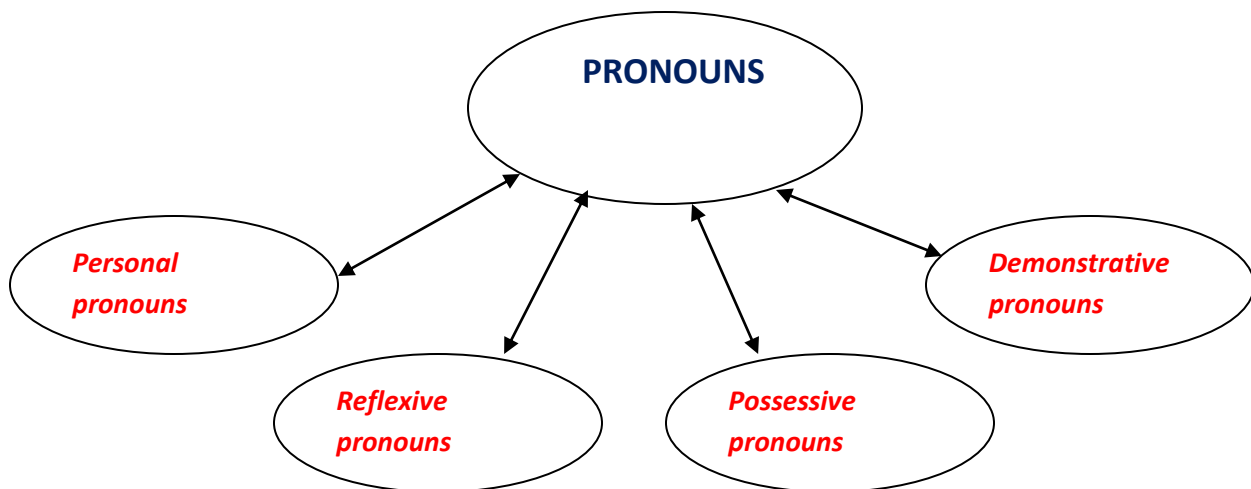
Example: some water, a lot of work, a little rice.

A. Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.

<u>Shirt</u>	tea	sugar
<u>Pencil</u>	<u>notebook</u>	<u>noodles</u>
<u>Girl</u>	<u>wire</u>	diesel
<u>River</u>	<u>orange</u>	<u>bicycle</u>

B. Tick (✓) the correct words from the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. The teacher gave us (**many**/much) questions for the test.
2. Sakshi has improved her dancing skills (**a lot**/many).
3. How (**many**/much) balls do you need to practise?
4. Vijay wants (**some**/many) background data for his project.
5. (**Little**/Few) did Neha know that her aunt was going to send her a gift.



- **Pronouns:** A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically.

- **Types of pronouns.**

1. **Personal pronouns:** are words like I, me, we, us, he, him, she, her, they, them, you, it. These are used in place of people, animals, birds and things to avoid repetition.

Example: The sparrows are on the tree. They are building a nest.

2. **Reflexive pronouns:** are used to refer to the subject of the sentence. It ends in –self or –selves.

Examples: I read it myself.

A. Complete the following sentences with suitable pronouns.

1. Rahul played badly. He has only himself to blame for his defeat.
2. Anmol is working hard. He should do well.
3. They painted their home themselves.
4. We divided the chocolates among ourselves.
5. You have been away for a while, haven't you?
6. She has the habit of cross-checking information herself.
7. Ravi's niece is drinking coffee. She is drinking it from a cup.

3. **Possessive pronouns:** are those pronouns that tell you who owns a particular thing. Mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours and theirs are possessive personal pronouns.

Example: This bag is mine.

4. **Demonstrative pronouns:** The words this, that, these, those are demonstrative pronouns. These words are used to point at near and far away things.

B. Choose the right option from the brackets to complete these sentences.

1. I forgot my pen. May I borrow (you/**yours**/their)?
2. I offered him my tiffin. He offered (**his**/mine).
3. I am used to playing with this bat. It's (**mine**/my).
4. (**That**/Those) is a beautiful illustration.
5. (This/**These**) are the pictures books I was talking about.
6. The frock looks old. (**Its**/Theirs/Their) colour seems to be fading.
7. Sumit has already submitted his work, but Tanya is going to submit (**hers**/her) later.

FA-2

CHAPTER NO: 03

TOPIC: WONDERFUL KALAM

Introduction: Known as the Missile Man of India, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam contributed not only to science but also served as the 11th President of India and was widely regarded as the 'People's President'. As an aerospace scientist, Kalam worked with India's two major space research organisations—Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). He often spoke to children and the country's youth—inspiring them to think big in life.

'Creativity is seeing the same thing but thinking differently'.



A. Answer these questions.

1. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam was a pioneer of India's missile and nuclear weapons programme. So he will be remembered as the Missile Man of India.
2. Dr Kalam was born in a poor family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. He started working at an early age to support his family. He used to sell newspapers after school so that he could support his father financially.
3. Dr Kalam started his career as a scientist in Defence Research and Development Organization where he designed a small helicopter for the Indian army.

After joining the Indian Space Research Organization in 1969, Dr Kalam became the project director of India's first indigenous satellite launch vehicle. A team of scientists headed by Dr Kalam was successful in deploying Rohini satellite near earth's orbit in July 1980.

Another milestone was his contribution in developing missiles. He conceived the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme for India's five indigenous missiles: Nag, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul and Agni. Dr Kalam also had a major contribution in the Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998.

He also served our country as the principle scientific advisor in the defence ministry and later to the government of India. As we all know, he became the President of India in 2002 and reminded as the People's President till 2007. These are the major milestones in Dr Kalam's career.

4. Mission India and Inspiring Thoughts are two books penned by Dr Kalam.
5. His ability to inspire generations of young Indians to dream big is considered as the greatest achievement of Dr Kalam.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND DO THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

CHAPTER NO: 04

TOPIC: THE LITTLE BIG MAN

Central Idea: The poem 'The Little Big Man', is written by Rabindranath Tagore. In this poem the poet shows what it's like for a child to wear his father's shoes, to grow up and assume adult responsibilities. The little big man is a little child who craves the freedom that comes along with growing up. Rabindranath Tagore skilfully tells it the way it is, in a swinging verse through a child's lens. We find that like all young boys, the little big man looks forward to growing up and being like his father. And he is thrilled about how nobody will stop him from doing what he wishes to do once this happens.



A. Answer these questions.

1. His father is a grown-up man. He lives outside the country/city/town to earn for his family. His father seems to be a good, responsible man for his child aspires to become one like him.
2. He dreams of not having any lesson and studying anymore, as he thinks he will be as big or old like his father.
3. When he goes to the fair, he will meet his uncle who will come rushing towards him. His uncle will show his concern and tell the child that he will get lost. His uncle will want to carry him. But the child will refuse as he thinks he is as big as his father.
4. When the child's father will return home in October, he will allow his child to buy clothes as the child will be grown-up then.
5. Do it yourself.

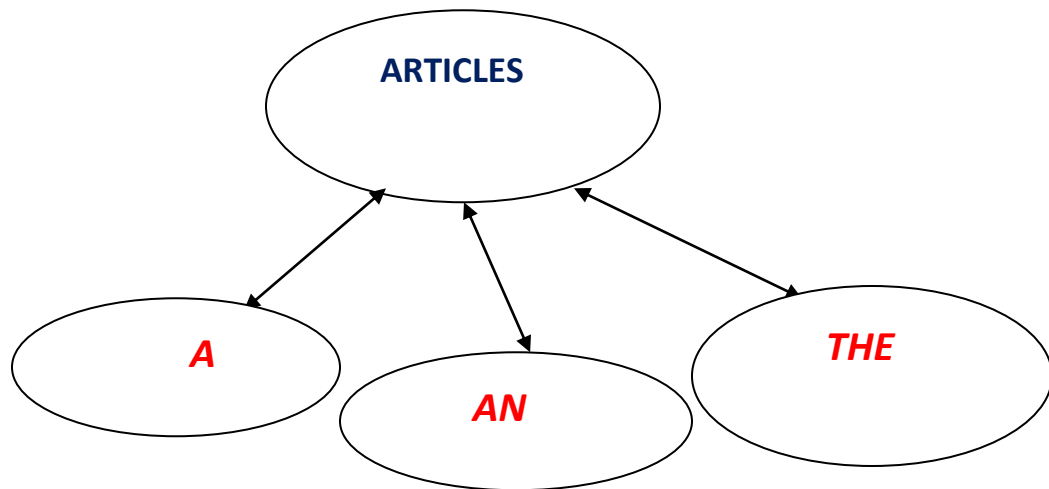
B. Explain the following phrases.

1. I am a grown-up person like my father. I am not small like any child or any kid. I am old enough to do my work and take all decisions.
2. My master will be surprised.

3. Where there are many people or where there is a dense crowd.
4. What are you up to? What are you doing?
5. He is a big individual. He is not small.
6. I must give money/coins to my nurse.

NOTE: READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY AND THE BOOKWORK YOURSELF.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR



- **Articles:** Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific. **A** and **An** are known as indefinite articles. They are placed before singular nouns.

A: is used with nouns that begin with a consonant sound.

Example: a box, a shelf.

An: is used with nouns that begin with a vowel sound.

Example: an orange, an aeroplane.

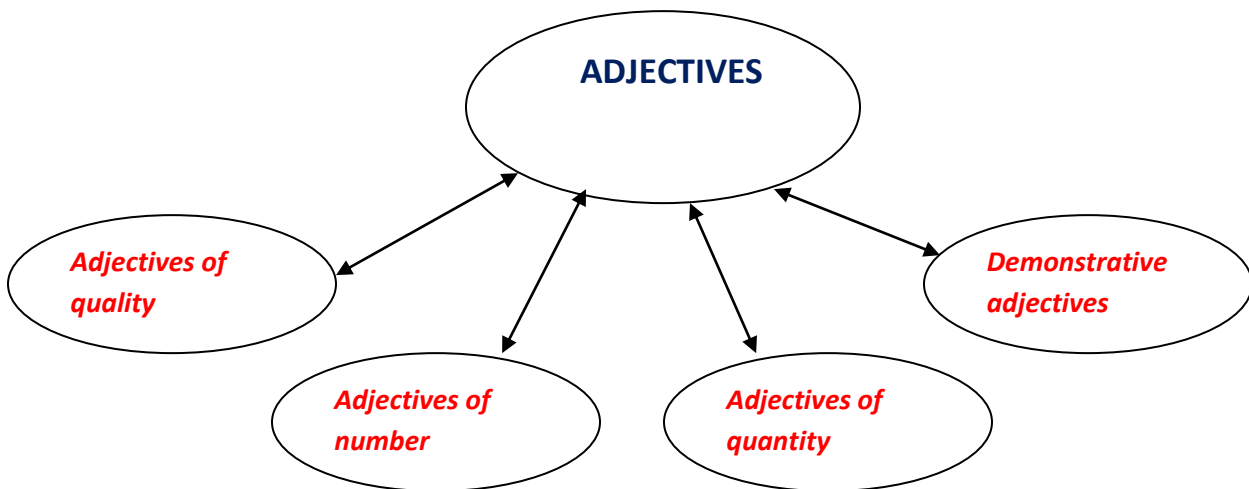
The: is the definite article. It is used when we are talking about a particular thing, animal or person. It is used before both singular and plural nouns.

Example: The students greeted the teacher.

A. Complete these sentences with a, an or the.

1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
2. The man standing over there is an uncle of mine.

3. Oxford's the university where I first met Kevin.
4. An unidentified bag was found in the metro.
5. It is good to have an umbrella when it rains.
6. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
7. An idle mind is the devil's workshop.



- **Adjectives:** are describing words. They describe nouns or pronouns.
Example: the magic room, a long holiday.
- **Types of adjectives.**
 1. **Adjectives of quality:** Adjectives of quality refer to the kind, degree, or quality of something.
Example: Japan is a developed country.

2. **Adjectives of number:** Adjectives of number tell us about the number or position of people or things.

Example: He has bought many notebooks from the mall.

3. **Adjectives of quantity:** Adjectives of quantity tell us about the quantity of nouns.

Example: There is little sugar in the tea.

4. **Demonstrative adjectives:** Demonstrative adjectives are adjectives that are used to modify a noun so that we know which specific person, place, or thing is mentioned.

Example: That book is mine.

A. Identify and classify the adjectives in each of these sentences. Write them in correct columns.

1. It has been a difficult and tiring night.
2. I bought seven beautiful red roses.
3. That bottle is made of steel.
4. Rekha has many toys, but she likes to play with only a few.
5. It is refreshing to walk when cool breeze is blowing.
6. She likes reading inspiring stories before going to bed.
7. The little work he did was not found to be satisfactory.

Adjectives of quality	Adjectives of number	Adjectives of quantity	Demonstrative adjectives
Difficult	Seven	Many	That
Tiring		Few	
Beautiful		Little	
Red			
Steel			
Refreshing			
Cool			
Inspiring			
Satisfactory			

- **Make a diary entry in your notebook during your visit to a hill station.**

22 October 2020

7:40 pm

Dear Diary

Such a nice day! I just came back after a stroll on the hills. It was beautiful. Standing on the top of the hill, I could see miles and miles of green meadows. The only sound was that of the chirping birds or my echoing footsteps. There were colourful flowers all around me. It was really a beautiful hill station. From the hotel, as far as the eyes could see there were only meadows and green hills in the background with fluffy white clouds over it. It was the place of my dreams.

Good night