

## CDT Materials (2018-19)

Class – IV

English



### 1. ARTICLES

❖ An article is a word used with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun. Articles define a noun as specific or unspecific.

- **Examples:** (a) I have a book with me.

(b) She is eating an ice cream.

(c) The dress you gave me is really pretty.

(Here ‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’ are articles.)

#### ➤ Types of Articles

There are two types of article:

**1. Indefinite Articles:** “A” and “An “ are indefinite articles which are used with singular nouns.

**Examples:**(a) That is a glass.

(b) There is an insect under the table.

**2. Definite Article** :“the” is the definite article as it points to a particular object or class . It is used with both singular and plural nouns. It can also be used with countable nouns ( like the pencils, the table etc.) as well as with uncountable nouns ( like the milk, the courage, the passion etc.).

### 2. VERBS

❖ A verb is a word or a group of words that tell us about the action or the state of action of the noun or subject of the sentence.

- **Examples:** He ran to the store. Here, the verb “ran” describes the action performed by the subject “he”.

❖ Verbs show what the subject is doing or what the condition of the subject is.

- **Examples:** (a) She is beautiful. (state)

(b) The cat killed the mouse. (action)

(c) The tyre burst in the workshop.

(event)

### 3. TENSES

- ❖ Tenses of a verb show the time of an event or action in a sentence. There are three main tenses: Present, Past and Future. These three main tenses can be further divided into four forms each: Simple, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous Tense.
- ❖ These tenses can be better explained with the help of examples as given in the following table:

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Cats like milk.	He washed all his clothes yesterday.	She will not sing today.
He drinks milk	We lived in Chennai.	He will go to the market.

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
You are dancing.	Gunjan was sleeping.	We will be watching TV.
They are going to the market.	Rishi was playing.	Kids will be playing.

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I have not seen him.	Ronnie had locked the door.	Mother will have cooked the food.
He has gone to the park.	She had done her work.	She will have done her work.

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
<b>Present</b>	write/writes	am/is/are writing	has/have written	has/have been writing
<b>Past</b>	wrote	was/were writing	had written	had been writing
<b>Future</b>	shall/will write	shall/will be writing	shall/will have written	shall/will have been writing

## 4. Active and Passive Construction

❖ There are two voices: (i) Active voice (ii) Passive voice

a. When the subject of a verb acts or is active, it is said to be in the active voice.

Examples:

(a) You write a letter.

(b) Rama killed Ravana.

(c) Someone picked my pocket.

(d) Sanjay has broken my slate.

b. When subject of a verb is acted upon, it is said to be in the passive voice.

Examples:

(a) A letter is written by you.

(b) Ravana was killed by Rama.

(c) My pocket was picked.

(d) My slate has been broken by Sanjay.

**Note>Only transitive verbs can be changed into passive voice.**

**The General rules for Change of Voice:**

(a) The object of the active verb is made the subject of the passive verb.

(b) The subject of the active verb is made the object of some preposition (generally by)

(c) The passive voice must contain the past participle (third form) of the principal verb.

(d) Some form of the verb "to be" (is,am,are,was,were,being,or been) is used according to the tense.

Illustrated examples:

1.Simple Present Tense (Is/am/are + third form of verb)

**Active Voice**

**Passive Voice**

(a) The cow eats grass.

Grass is eaten by the cow.

(b) They run a race

A race is run by them.

## 2. Simple Past Tense (was/were + third form of the verb)

Active Voice	Passive Voice
(a) We crossed the river easily.	The river was easily crossed by us.
(b) She spoke the truth.	The truth was spoken by her.

## 5. Direct and Indirect narration.

- ❖ The dictionary meaning of the verb “narrate” is “to give an account of something.” Thus, narration means giving an account.
- ❖ When the actual words of the speaker are reproduced it is called DIRECT NARRATION.
- ❖ When the conversation is repeated without using the speaker’s actual words, though the meaning is unchanged, it is called INDIRECT NARRATION.

### **1. Simple Present into Simple Past**

Direct : He said ,” Sita sings very well.”

Indirect : He said that Sita sang very well.

### **2. Simple Past tense into Past Perfect**

Direct : He said,” Ram gave me a pen .“

Indirect : He said that Ram had given him a pen.

## 6. Vocabulary

- Vocabulary, in general, refers to all the words used in a language.
- A person’s vocabulary refers to the set of words within a language that he/she is familiar with.
- Vocabulary can be described as oral vocabulary or reading vocabulary.
- Oral vocabulary refers to the words , we use in speaking or recognize in listening and reading.
- Reading vocabulary refers to the words we recognize in print.
- The Vocabulary portion contains exercises in correct use of words, spellings, analogy and jumbled words.

## 7. Jumbled Words and Jumbled Sentences

- ❖ To jumble means mixing things in a confusing manner. The jumbled words exercise comprises changing the order of the letters of a word and it tests a child's vocabulary. These exercises teach the child sentence formation.

- **EXAMPLES:** (Jumbled words) **ONMYEK----- MONKEY**

(Jumbled sentences) **milk/gives/milkman/us-----Milkman gives us milk.**

## 8.SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS

<u>Words</u>	<u>Synonyms</u>
(a) awkward	rough, clumsy
(b) blemish	fault, stigma
(c) contempt	disregard, scorn
(d) judicious	thoughtful, prudent

An antonym is a word which means opposite of the given word. e.g. "stop' has its antonym as "go'

<u>Words</u>	<u>Antonyms</u>
(a) Aversion	affection, fondness
(b) Blemish	purity, spotless
(c) Deliberate	rash, sudden
(d) Lavish	conserve, frugal

## Sample Questions

**A. Fill in the blanks with suitable article from the options given below.(Q 1,2)**

Q1. -----Tower of London is -----popular tourist place. (Ans. a)

- (a) The/a                      (b) an/the                      (c) A/an                      (d) The/the

Q2. Where is----- video game I gave you yesterday? ( Ans. c)

- (a) an (b) a (c) the (d) no article

**B.Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.**

Q3. They regularly----- cricket in the evening. (Ans. b)

- (a)played (b) play (c) playing (d) will play

**C.Fill in the blanks with the suitable passive verb forms from the options given below.**

Q4 English ----- all over the world. (Ans. c)

- (a) is speak (b) is (c) is spoken (d) None of these

**D. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correctly spelt word from the options given below.**

Q5. The -----is very pleasant. (Ans. c)

- (a)whether (b)weather (c) weather (d)wether

**E. Choose the odd one out.**

Q6. (a) gloves (b)socks (c) stockings (d) raincoat (Ans. d)

Q7. (a) harmonium (b) guitar (c) flute (d) piano (Ans. c)

**F. Correct the sentence by choosing the correct option for the underlined word/phrase. (Q8, 9, 10)**

Q8. They are waiting for her since morning. (Ans.a)

- (a) have been waiting (b) were waiting (c)wait (d) is waiting

Q9. No sooner had he entered the police station when the police officer began to beat him.(Ans.a)

- (a) than (b) before (c) since (d) if

Q10. The greater the demand,\_\_\_\_\_ the price. (Ans.c)

- (a) high (b) the high (c) the higher (d) highest

**G.Find the suitable synonym for the underlined word in the sentence from the given options.**

Q11. i. It is very difficult to understand a foreign language. ( Ans. b)

- (a)simple (b) challenging (c) tricky (d) easy

**H. The parts of each sentence have been jumbled and marked as P,Q,R,S. Rearrange the parts to form a correct sentence and select the option accordingly. (Q 12, 13)**

Q12. everyone (P)/follow (Q)/should(R)/traffic rules(S) ( Ans.. b)

- (a) P R S Q (b)P R Q S (c) R P S Q (d) None of these

Q13. want me ( P)/ at the airport (Q)/ do you (R) /to see you off (S) ? **(Ans.b)**

- (a) Q P R S                      (b) R P S Q                      (c) Q R P S                      (d) R S Q P

**I. In the questions given below, select the option which is punctuated accurately. (Q 14, 15)**

Q14( a) She didn't hear childrens cries. **(Ans. b)**

(b) She didn't hear children's cries.

(c) She didn't hear children cries.

(d)She didn't hear childrens cries.

Q15. (a) The dogs bark was far worse than it's bite. **(Ans. c)**

(b)The dog's bark was far worse than it's bite.

(c)The dog's bark was far worse than its bite.

(d) The dogs bark was far worse than it's bite.