

C. Give reasons.

1. Sam's weight was increasing day by day.
2. Sam had stomach ache.
3. Sam promised, "Now I will never eat outside food."



Playing with Words

D. Read these words aloud.

br	brush	brand	break	brain	bring
fr	fresh	fried	froze	frock	friend
cr	crow	crop	crew	crown	crowd

E. Match the words in column A with their opposites in column B.

Column A

1. healthy
2. outside
3. boring
4. few
5. short

Column B

- a. inside
- b. long
- c. many
- d. unhealthy
- e. interesting



Read these sentences.



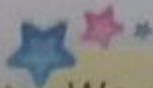
- There is **a** banana and **an** apple on the plate.
- I saw **an** elephant and **a** monkey yesterday.

We use **an** before words beginning with a vowel sound and **a** before words beginning with a consonant sound.

F. Complete these sentences with **a** or **an**.

a, e, i, o, u

1. This is an eraser.
2. The monkey is eating a banana.
3. A tiger is an animal.
4. I have an orange water bottle.
5. Ankush got a bat and a ball on his birthday.
6. My grandfather bought me a bicycle.
7. an ant is an insect.



We use **the** in place of **a** and **an** when we talk about a naming word second time.

Read the sentences given below.

1. There is **a** tree in my garden. **The** tree bears fruits.
2. She gave me **a** painting. **The** painting is very beautiful.

In sentence 1, we say **a tree** for the first time. But for the second time we say **the tree**.

The article **the** is also used before some naming words that are unique in the world.

- **The sky is** blue.

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

1. I found an umbrella in the playground.
an umbrella belongs to Shweta.
2. The sun is very hot.
3. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
4. I want an orange from that basket.
5. She bought a pair of pink sandals. The sandals are kept in a box.



Write Well

H. We Experience different emotions in different situations. Write a sentence for each of the following feelings. One has been done for you.

I feel...



Annoyed

I feel annoyed
when my brother
plays with my toys.



Nervous





Comprehension

A. Who said these sentences? Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. I'm going for a swim, but you can't join me!

a. Ben b. Tom c. the boys

2. Painting the fence is so much fun.

a. Tom b. Ben c. Aunt Polly

3. I am your best friend.

a. Ben b. Tom c. the boys

4. Can we paint the fence?

a. Aunt Polly b. the boys c. Tom

5. You are a good boy.

a. Ben b. the boys c. Aunt Polly

B. Answer the questions in one or two words.

5. What did _____ give Tom for letting them paint the fence?
6. What reward did Aunt Polly give Tom for painting the fence?

Match the columns correctly.

Column A

1. Ben had _____
2. The two boys had _____
3. Tom had _____
4. Aunt Polly gave Tom _____

Column B

- a. a reward
- b. an apple
- c. twelve marbles and a knife
- d. to paint the fence



Playing with Words

D. Read these words aloud.

dr

draw

drum

drop

drive

dress

dream

tr

tree

trip

train

trust

truck

track

Read the sentences.

Tom painted the fence with the **brush**.

We use different tools for different purposes.

E. What do we use to do these things?

broom

knife

spoon

needle

1. We eat food with a spoon.
2. We sew a dress with a needle.
3. We cut vegetables and fruits with a knife.
4. We sweep the floor with a broom.

F. Words that have the same meaning are called synonyms, e.g., little – small. Write the synonyms of the given words. Choose from the words given in the box.

pretty

close

hard

neat

big

easy

1. difficult

hard

4. simple

easy

2. huge

big

5. tidy

neat

3. shut

close

6. beautiful

pretty



Grammar

Read these sentences.

• The fence was long. The fence was high.

The fence was long **and** high.

• You can use a pen to write a letter. You can use a pencil to write

You can use a pen **or** a pencil to write a letter.

• She was sick **but** she came to school.

The bold words **and**, **or** and **but** are joining words. These words are called **conjunctions**.

Joining words are used to join words, group of words or sentences.

We use **and** to join similar things or ideas.

We use **or** to show that there is a choice between two things or persons.

We use **but** when we join two ideas or sentences that mean the opposite of each other.

G. Fill in the blanks with and, or and but.

1. Saurabh and Vaibhav are fast friends.
2. You can come to school by a school bus or by your own car.
3. We have some milk but no sugar.
4. I bought bread and butter from the market.
5. Nitin ran fast but could not win a prize.
6. I am not sure whether I have to turn left or right.



Write Well

H. The name of six games are hidden in this word search. Circle them.

A	C	H	L	S	Q	F	G	P	O
J	T	C	A	R	R	O	M	F	C
U	R	B	V	K	M	O	H	N	R
B	A	D	M	I	N	T	O	N	I
J	M	D	C	E	W	B	C	X	C
F	I	L	U	D	O	A	K	Y	K
H	K	F	N	I	B	L	E	Z	E
E	P	O	L	G	D	L	Y	A	T

