

When she woke up she felt greatly refreshed. She was once more the happy princess who had left her father's kingdom in the depths of the great sea to come to the earth. She was now ready to see the day again. She looked up at the bright star shining and said, "O, bright beautiful star, henceforth you shall be called the morning star."



New Words:

• dwell – live

• weary – tired

• moaned – complained

Reading Comprehension

A. Tick the correct option.

- The princess was sad because she wanted to see the
 - queen
 - sea
 - night
- The king sent _____ slaves to the Kingdom of the Serpent.
 - five
 - three
 - four
- The slaves carried the great night in a _____.
 - pot
 - bag
 - box
- The princess named the shining star _____.
 - morning star
 - evening star
 - night star

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the story.

- The Great Sea Serpent lived in the depth of the sea.
- The princess left the deep sea to dwell on the earth.
- The king instructed that the slaves not open the box.
- The slaves were scared of the sound coming from inside the box.
- Many beasts, birds and insects rushed out of the big box.
- The princess went asleep when she saw the dark clouds over the horizon.



Answer the following questions.

Why did the princess become sad?

What did her husband do to make her happy?

What did the Great Sea Serpent give the slaves? What instruction did he give them?

What made the slaves very curious? What did they do?

Why did the princess feel refreshed?

Answer with reference to the context. Who said to whom?

"O, if night would only come."

"You are to go to the kingdom of the Great Sea Serpent."

"Night comes. Night comes at last!"

HOTS Questions

What can you say about the characters of each of these:

a. The princess

b. The king

c. The slaves

Vocabulary Fun

Find the words from the story that mean the same as:

The point where the earth and the sky supposedly meet

Somebody who is truthful and honest

Live

To calm down

In a worried manner

In an extreme manner

horizon

faithful

live

relax

anxiously

extremely

Tick the nouns that are used as verbs. Rewrite using the same as a noun in a sentence of your own.

Tap the door.

She turned on the kitchen tap.

Park the car here.

We had a picnic in the beautiful park.

3. Cook the food.

The cook prepared a delicious meal.

4. The soldiers will march down the road.

The long march tired the soldiers.

5. Will you paint the fence for me?

The bright red paint made the fence look new.

6. The teacher will train the students in English language.

The train arrived at the station.

G. Use the dictionary to find two different meaning of the following words.

pound A unit of weight.

To hit something hard again.

rose A type of flower.

To get up or move upward.

type A category or kind of something.

To write using a keyboard.

date A sweet brown fruit that grows on date palm trees.

A particular day on the calendar.

address The place where someone lives.

To speak to some one with a topic

Language Fun

H. Like adjectives, adverbs can also be used in comparative and superlative degrees.

For example: Arun ran **fast**.

Diya ran **faster**.

Aman ran the **fastest**.

Complete the given table of comparison of adverbs.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Quickly	More Quickly	Most Quickly
Heavily	More heavily	Most Heavily
Correctly	More Correctly	Most correctly
Hard	Harder	Hardest
High	Higher	Highest
Quick	Quicker	Quickest
Slow	Slower	Slowest

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable degree of adverbs.

Though the mouse ran fast, the cat ran faster and caught it.

It rains heavily every year, but this year it has rained more heavily.

A tortoise is a slow mover, but a snail moves even slower.

Apes scream loudly, but the gorillas scream the more loudly.

I studied hard, but next time I will have to study harder.

A giraffe eats much food but an elephant eats more than the giraffe.

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often an action is done.

For example: I **often** go to watch movies at the theatre.

My father reads the newspaper **daily**.

Underline the adverbs of frequency in the sentences given below.

I seldom talk to Rishi.

We rarely visit the zoo.

Dheeraj is usually talkative in class.

My father goes for an evening walk daily.

My mother occasionally buys me an ice cream.

This train is always late.