

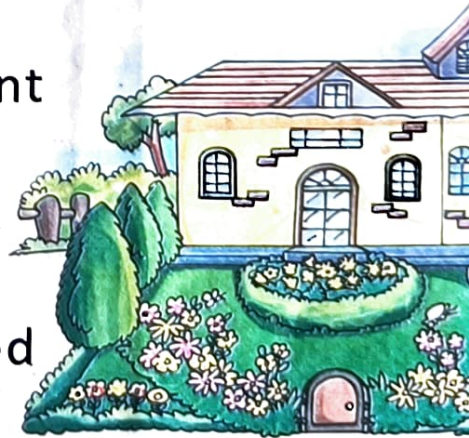
Warm Up

What do you think is happening in the pictures below? Discuss in class.



Reading Time

One day Rohit went to his native village with his parents. They were out to meet his grandparents. After a long and tiring journey, they reached their grandparent's house. Rohit had always been fond of his grandfather's palatial house. The front lawn was blooming with flowers. There were rows and rows of colours that neatly defined the square boundaries of the garden. Rohit called out loud for his grandfather.



• palatial: luxurious



The maid directed them to the backside of the house. Rohit rushed to the backyard. Grandpa was busy with some of the villagers digging a huge pit in one corner of his kitchen garden.

“Hello Grandpa”, shouted Rohit from a corner.

“Hello, my boy”, Grandpa greeted Rohit with a big hug. Rohit looked at the size of the pit with amazement. “What this for Grandpa?” he asked.

“This is for Vermicomposting son!” replied Grandpa cheerfully.

“What is Vermicomposting?” Rohit was confused.

“I'll explain, come.” And Grandpa directed them to a cot under a shady tree.

“Vermicomposting refers to the process of using worms to convert organic waste into rich humus. It is like any other composting, but in vermicomposting, we use worms.” Grandpa showed Rohit a can of worms, he was planning to use for composting.

“Eek!” exclaimed Rohit, “Why do we have to use worms?”

“That's because most of the waste that comes from our houses is kitchen waste. When we allow the worms to feed on this waste, they convert it into very rich compost.”



- humus: top fertile layer of the soil

This compost can be added to the fields or to the plants in general to boost their growth."

"So if we add these worms to the waste, they will quickly convert it into compost, that's it!" asked Rohit.

"Well, there are other things you need to take care of. The pit must be kept moist and warm. The worms should be fed fruits, vegetables, coffee grounds, bread, leaves and not milk, oil, eggs, meat, fat, dog or cat feces. We might have to add water if the bed feels dry," explained Grandpa.

Rohit watched the process of vermicomposting with a lot of interest. This vacation, he learnt a lot about farming and natural ways of improving soil fertility. It was the most educational vacations he ever had!



Reading Comprehension

A. Tick the correct option.

1. Grandfather had grown in his front garden.

a. beautiful grass

b. beautiful flowers

c. juicy fruits

d. green vegetables

2. Grandfather used _____ for vermicomposting.

a. yellow worms

b. green worms

c. pink worms

d. red worms

3. We do not feed _____ to the worms.

a. milk

b. oil

c. eggs

d. all of these

• educational: full of learning

4. Vermicomposting improves _____.
- a. soil amount
 - b. soil colour
 - c. soil fertility ✓
 - d. soil erosion

5. Rohit's grandfather enjoyed _____.
- a. singing
 - b. farming ✓
 - c. dancing
 - d. playing drums

B. Number the steps of vermicomposting in the correct order.

1. Fill the bin with moist bedding. Bedding can be paper or newspaper, shredded leaves, straw, peat moss, or sawdust. 2
2. Feed the worms. ~~4~~
3. Keep them damp and warm. Add water if the bedding feels dry, but make sure the excess water can drain away. 3
4. Make a dark house for the worms to live in. A wooden or plastic bin or other non-metal container. A bin 1.5 feet high x 2 feet deep x 3 feet wide is a good size for a household. Make drain holes near the bottom. 1
5. Dig a hole in the bedding, dump the food in and cover it up with bedding. Pick a new spot each time you add food. 5

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Explain Rohit's Grandpa's house.

2. What do you think was Grandpa's hobby after reading the story?

E. How things look?

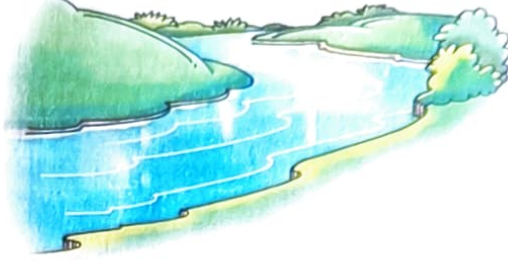
Select a word from the given options to describe the pictures.

a.



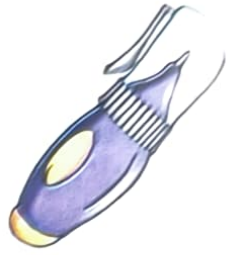
tiny striped furry

b.



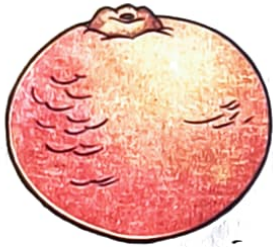
clean thick bright

c.



pointed thin long

d.



shiny flat ripe

e.



fluffy huge ugly

f.



high colourful square

F. Choose the right words from the box to fill in the blanks.

cousins

granddaughter

grandson

uncle

nephew

grandparents

niece

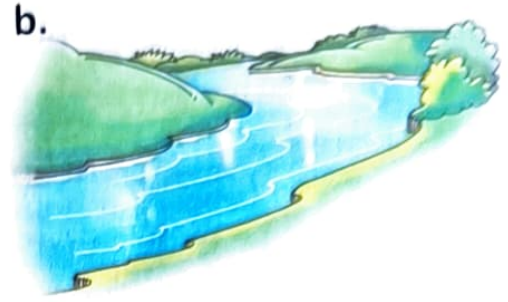
1. Rohit went to visit his father's parents. They were his grandparents.
2. Rohit's sister was their granddaughter.
3. Rohit was their grandson.
4. Rohit met his father's brother. He was Rohit's uncle.
5. Rohit is his uncle's nephew and Rohit's sister is his niece.
Their children are Rohit's Cousins.

E. How things look?

Select a word from the given options to describe the pictures



tiny striped furry



clean thick bright



pointed thin long



shiny flat ripe



fluffy huge ugly



high colourful square

F. Choose the right words from the box to fill in the blanks.

cousins granddaughter grandson uncle
 nephew grandparents niece

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Writing Time

G. Use the clue words and make questions beginning with 'is' or 'are'.

1. (holiday/today) Is it a holiday today?
2. (happy/the children) Are the children happy?
3. (hot/the sun) Is the sun hot?
4. (round/the earth) Is the earth round?

H. Punctuation

Rewrite the sentences using capital letters at appropriate places. Use question mark (?) or full stop (.) appropriately at the end of the sentences given below. Place (,) wherever required.

1. today is tuesday

Today is Tuesday.

2. let's bake a cake

Let's bake a cake.

3. what is the day today

What is the day today?

4. who won the race

Who won the race?

5. my aunt is coming tomorrow

My aunt is coming tomorrow.

6. london and lisbon are big cities

London and Lisbon are big cities.

7. honey lemon and warm water are an easy recipe to fight cold

Honey, lemon and warm water are an easy recipe to fight cold

8. january and february are the coldest months in north india

January and February are the coldest months in North India.



Language Skills



I. Past tense form of a verb tells us about an action that took place in the past.

For example: I ate a banana in the morning.

Write the correct past tense form of the given verbs in the space provided.

eat	eated	ate	<u>ate</u>
ring	rang	ringed	<u>rang</u>
go	goed	went	<u>went</u>
give	gived	gave	<u>gave</u>
dig	digged	dug	<u>dug</u>
do	doed	did	<u>did</u>
hold	held	holded	<u>held</u>
tell	telled	told	<u>told</u>
run	runned	ran	<u>ran</u>
drink	drank	drinked	<u>drank</u>
sit	sitted	sat	<u>sat</u>

J. Read the sentences given below and write whether the underlined word is in past tense or present tense.

1. We worked together on a project.
2. Nidhi likes to eat apples.
3. I saw a bird in the balcony.
4. Krishna loves his mother a lot.
5. I walked with my mother in the market.
6. The boat is used to cross the river.

- Past tense
- Present tense
- Past tense
- Present tense
- Past tense
- Present tense

7. Birds fly towards the east.

Present Tense

8. Latisha played with her friends.

Past Tense

K. Change the verbs in the brackets into the past tense and rewrite the sentences.

1. Last night, I (go) for a movie.

Last night, I went for a movie.

2. Neety (eat) all the litchies.

Neety ate all the litchies

3. I (clean) my room in the morning.

I cleaned my room in the morning.

4. He (bring) his notebook to school.

He brought his notebook to school.

5. Leena (come) home late today.

Leena came home late today.

L. Using the question words given in the brackets to frame suitable questions. Use did/did not.

1. The old man walked fast. (How)

How did the old man walk?

2. Anjali received the parcel yesterday. (When)

When did Anjali receive the parcel?

3. Preeti met my brother. (Who)

Who did Preeti meet?

4. He went for a walk. (Where)

Where did he go?

5. The servant filled water. (What)

What did the servant fill?