

STD: IV
EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM
GRAMMAR (TERM I) – Teacher's copy
SENTENCES

1. What is a sentence?

Ans. A group of words that make sense is called a sentence.

2. Name the 5 types of sentences.

Ans. 1. Interrogative sentence

2. Negative sentence

3. Imperative sentence

4. Declarative sentence

5. Exclamatory sentence

3. Name the parts of a sentence.

Ans. A sentence is divided into two parts.

1. Subject

2. Predicate

NOUNS

1. What are nouns?

Ans. Nouns are names of person, places, animals and things.

2. What are concrete nouns? Give two examples.

Ans. Nouns which can be felt through our five senses are concrete nouns. Ex- Music, Perfume

3. What are Abstract nouns? Give two examples.

Ans. Abstract nouns are names of qualities, actions and states.

Ex. Beauty, intelligence.

ADJECTIVES

1. What are Adjectives?

Ans. Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

2. Write the degrees of comparison of adjectives with two examples.

Ans. i. Positive degree – big, good

ii. Comparative degree – bigger, better

iii. Superlative degree – biggest, best

PRONOUNS

1. What are pronouns?

Ans. Pronouns are words which we use in place of nouns.

2. Write the types of pronouns with examples.

Ans. 1. Personal pronouns – she, her

2. Reflexive pronouns – herself, itself

3. Possessive pronouns – hers, theirs

3. What are possessive pronouns? Give two examples.

Ans. Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership or possession. Ex. Mine, his.

ARTICLES

1. What are articles?

Ans. Articles are words that come before nouns.

2. Write the two types of articles.

Ans. The two types of articles are

(i) Definite article - The

(ii) Indefinite article – A, an

3. What are indefinite articles? Give two examples.

Ans. Articles such as A and An, which do not refer to specific persons, animals or things are indefinite articles.

Eg: I went to a shop

It was an interesting story.

VERB

1. What are verbs?

Ans. Verbs are words that show the action or state of being of a person, animal or thing.

2. How many types of verbs are there? Give one example for each.

Ans. There are two types of verbs:

(i) Transitive verb Eg: The baby cried for chocolates.

(ii) Intransitive verb Eg: The baby cried.

GRAMMAR (TERM II) TENSES

1. What are tenses?

Ans. The different forms of a verb that show an action during different period of time are called tenses.

2. Write the different forms of tenses.

Ans. 1. Simple Present tense

2. Present Continuous tense

3. Simple Past tense

4. Simple Future tense

5. Past Continuous tense

6. Present Perfect tense

ADVERBS

1. What are Adverbs?

Ans. Words which modify the meaning of a verb are called Adverbs.

2. Write the different types of adverbs.

Ans. The different types of adverbs are:

1. Adverb of time – late, early

2. Adverb of manner – softly, loudly

3. Adverb of place – inside, downstairs

4. Adverb of frequency – always, everyday

5. Adverb of degree – absolutely, terribly

PREPOSITIONS

1. What are prepositions?

Ans. Prepositions show the position of a noun in relation to the other words in a sentence.

2. Write the types of prepositions with examples.

Ans. (i) Preposition of position – under, in front of

(ii) Preposition of movement – across, through

(iii) Preposition of time – since, at, in

MORE VERB

1. What are modal verbs? Why do we use them?

Ans. Modal verbs are helping verbs. We use them to ask someone to do something, ask for permission and express possibility or ability.

2. Give few examples of modal verbs.

Ans. Can, could, will, would, may and might are modal verbs.

PUNCTUATION

1. How do we use an apostrophe mark? Give examples.

Ans. We use apostrophe mark with S to show belonging. Eg: girl's, children's, men's

CONJUNCTION

1. Write the two types of conjunctions with examples.

Ans. (i) Conjunction of time – when, while

(ii) Conjunction of reason – because, since

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

1. What do we use in indirect speech?

Ans. We use the word 'that' in indirect speech to report what the speaker has spoken.

2. What do we use in Direct speech?

Ans. We use inverted commas/ quotation marks (“ ”) in direct speech.

**EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM
LITERATURE**

STD: IV

Ls- 1: BLACK BEAUTY

1. Jerry wanted butcher Braydon’s _____
a. bait b. light trap c. pitfall
2. Dinah’s family lived in a _____
a. farmhouse b. mansion c. hut
3. They selected their journey at _____
a. 8’o clock b. 4’o clock c. 10’ o clock
4. Dinah Brown’s _____ was dangerously ill.
a. Mother b. Father c. sister
5. Jerry tied up the flowers and haw thorn with long sprays of _____
a. rope b. ivy c. string

Ls-2: THE POLICEMAN AND THE STRANGE BOOTS

1. Write the summary of ‘the policeman and the strange boots’.

One day a colony watchman found a pair of new boots. He handed it to near by police station. The moment the policeman put on the boots, strange things happened to him. When he wished to be a sparrow, he was changed into a sparrow. A naughty boy caught him and sold it to another boy. The sparrow escaped from the boy and flew back to the police station. Remembering parrot Polly’s words and said them aloud. “Now, let us be men”, the sparrow became a policeman again.

Ls-3: WHAT ROBIN TOLD

1. Robin built their nests with a wisp of _____.
a. sticks b. yellow hay c. mud
2. Robins hid their nest up among the _____.
a. trees b. bushes c. leaves
3. Robins built their nests where the _____ rarely creep.
a. Sunbeam b. moonlight c. fire
4. _____ eyed stars will peep and see.
a. Dull b. Bright c. Dark

Ls-4: THE LAZY CAMEL

1. The camel lived in the middle of the _____.
a. Howling desert b. Jungle c. Mountain
2. Camels can work for _____ days without eating.
a. seven b. three c. ten
3. The man asked the three animals to work _____ the times.
a. Double b. Quadruple c. triple
4. _____ came rolling in a cloud of dust.
a. Djinn b. Jack c. Jinn
5. _____ was looking at his own reflection in a pool of water.
a. Ox b. Horse c. Camel

Ls-5: THE TEST

1. Write a summary of ‘The Test’.

Emperor Akbar conducted a test to choose an adviser. So, he took of his cloak and laid down on the floor and asked the courtiers to cover him from head to toe. Everybody tried but in vain. Birbal took up the test and requested Akbar to draw up his knees. Birbal could cover him from head to toe with that cloth and became the king’s adviser.

Ls-7: THE ELEPHANT AND THE CASSOWARY BIRD

1. Write the summary of 'The Elephant and the Cassowary bird'.

The boy's grandfather picked the cassowary bird from a rubber planter. The baby elephant used to examine its wings. Noticing baby elephant attempts, the ill-tempered bird kicked him straight from the hip and knee joints. A week later, when the baby elephant came closer to the bird it drew up its fighting leg. But, this time the elephant seized the bird with its trunk and pulled it down.

LN.6 CRADLE SONG

Reference to Context

1. "Dance through the fairy neem;

From the poppy – bole."

a. What does the fairy neem refer to?

Ans. The fairy neem referred to the neem tree.

b. Who said this line?

Ans. The mother said this line.

2. "Dear eyes, good night,

In golden light

The stars around you gleam;"

a. Who falls asleep?

Ans. The child falls asleep.

b. How does the stars seem?

Ans. The stars in the sky seem to shine brightly producing a golden light.

Ls-8: THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN

1. The people of Hamelin were troubled by _____

a. rats b. hens c. cats

2. The pied piper's coat was half yellow and half _____

a. brown b. red c. grey

3. The rats came _____ out of the houses.

a. crawling b. tumbling c. flying

4. The rats followed the piper to the _____

a. river b. forest c. sea

5. The pied piper led the children to a

a. tree b. hill c. building

6. The pied piper walked away quietly with his bag of _____

a. money b. silver c. gold

Ls -9: THE LAMPLIGHTER

1. Write the summary of 'The Lamplighter'.

The poet's father is a banker, so the poet rejects to follow the similar career. The poet makes his desire for adventure. The poet sees the presence of light at night time and wishes to follow the lamplighter. The poet wanted to go round at night and light the lamp with the lamp lighter.

Ls-10: THE JACKAL AND THE WAR DRUM

1. Jackal came to the deserted _____ in search of food.

a. battlefield b. Island c. desert

2. Jackal said it is _____ to runaway from something without knowing what it is.

a. Unfair b. Unwise c. Wise

3. Jackal crept forward slowly and _____

a. reckless b. happily c. cautiously

4. The soldiers had left behind both the drum and the _____

a. tank b. food c. gun

5. The _____ had left behind a drum

a. fighting armies b. farmer c. countrymen

Ls -11: RETURN TO DEHRA

1. Write the summary of 'Return to Dehra'.

The poet describes the scenic beauty of Dehra where he spent his childhood as well as adolescent days. The Jacaranda and many trees which were planted by his father are still at home in Dehra, since the house was sold to Major General Mehra. No one knows about the poet and his mother's laughter. But, the trees are still at home in Delhi.