

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU

FOUNDATION SHEET

Subject- English

Class: IV

Topics:- Comprehension Passage, Subject and Predicate, Kinds of Sentences, Kinds of Nouns, Paragraph Writing.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The coffee plant is a native of eastern Africa. It is a plant with a very rough bark- the bark is whitish in colour. The coffee plant grows around six to twelve feet high. The stem grows up to ten to fifteen inches in diameter. The lower branches bend down when the tree begins to grow old. The most important part of the plant is the coffee bean. It is found inside the fruit of the plant. When the blossoms in the tree fall off, a small green fruit grows in its place. It becomes dark red as it ripens. This fruit is like a cherry. It is very good to eat. The coffee bean is the seed of this fruit found under its pulp.

Each shell contains two seeds. The seeds are rounded on one side and flat on the other. The seeds lie with the flat side together. When the fruits are ripe, the tree is shaken to make the seeds fall down. The shells are then separated from the berries. Arabia produces the finest coffee in the world. It is called Mocha. The Java coffee from the East Indies is the next best. In India, coffee is produced in Kerala, Karnataka and in the North-Eastern states.

(a) State True or False:

- (i) The bark of the coffee plant is whitish in colour.
- (ii) The whole fruit is used to make coffee.
- (iii) The fruit changes colour from green to red.

(b) Choose the correct option:

- (i) The coffee plant has a very _____ bark.
(a) smooth (b) rough (c) thorny
- (ii) The fruit of a coffee plant is like a _____.
(a) berry (b) goose berry (c) cherry
- (iii) The world's finest coffee is produced by _____.
(a) Arabia (b) America (c) Africa

(c) Answer the following questions:

- (i) Which is the most important part of a coffee plant?
 - (ii) What happens when the blossoms fall off?
 - (iii) What is a coffee bean?
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Subject and Predicate

- The part of the sentence that tells us what or whom the sentence is about is called the subject.
- The part of the sentence that tells us something about the subject is called predicate.

For example:

Mohan was playing basketball with his friends.

Subject

Predicate

- '**Mohan**' is the subject because the sentence is about 'Mohan'.
- '**was playing basketball with his friends**' is the predicate because it tells us about the subject 'Mohan'.

Some more examples:

Subject

Predicate

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The poor farmer | worked hard in the fields. |
| 2. The pine trees | are found in the cold regions. |
| 3. Anjana and Amy | went to the beach. |
| 4. The boys and girls | collected old newspapers. |

PRACTICE EXERCISE

(A) Circle the subject and underline the predicate in the following sentences:

1. The photographer took beautiful photographs.
2. The ostrich is the largest bird of all kinds.
3. My sister passed her final examination.
4. Jack and Jill went up the hill.
5. My favorite food is Chinese food.
6. The director of the zoo showed us two, new born tiger cubs.
7. The Taj Mahal is one of the wonders of the world.
8. The clever fox told the crow to sing.

(B) Fill in the blanks with suitable subjects or predicates:

1. The black dog _____.
2. _____ are best friends.
3. _____ is my favorite book.
4. Fast food _____.
5. _____ is travelling by train.
6. An ideal student _____.
7. The new teacher _____.
8. _____ has a very good memory.

PARAGRAPH WRITING

**Write a paragraph in about 90-100 words describing the given topic-
'Importance of Cleanliness'**

Help Box:

Cleanliness ----- next to Godliness ----- physical and mental ----- personal -----
social hygiene ----- Swacch Bharat Abhiyaan ----- motivational ----- beneficial step
taken ----- Prime Minister ----- practise ----- good ----- habits -----from childhood
----- well-being.

Sentences and its kinds

*** There are four kinds of sentences.**

Kinds of sentences

**Assertive or
Declarative
sentences**

**Interrogative
sentences**

**Imperative
sentences**

**Exclamatory
sentences**

1. Assertive or Declarative sentences- Sentences which simply say or state something, are called Assertive or Declarative sentences.

Examples: (i) We walk to nearby places instead of taking the car.

(ii) Chicken is tastier than fish.

(iii) We all wish to live a happy life.

(iv) Science is the greatest boon to the modern world.

2. Imperative sentences- An Imperative sentence is that which expresses a command, a request or an advice.

Examples: (i) You should go to the doctor. (advice)

(ii) Finish the test within an hour. (command)

(iii) Please open this box for me. (request)

(iv) Don't waste food. (advice)

3. Interrogative sentences- Sentences which ask questions are called interrogative sentences.

Examples: (i) What do you want for your Diwali present?

(ii) How did you solve this problem?

(iii) Why do you want to meet him?

(iv) Where are these people going?

4. Exclamatory sentences- Sentences which express some strong emotions or feelings are called exclamatory sentences.

Examples: (i) Such a beautiful view it was!

(ii) What a delicious meal!

(iii) How intelligent the student is!

(iv) Wow! How lovely the day is!

PRACTICE EXERCISE

(A) Identify the following sentences as Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative or Exclamatory sentences:

1. My mother is working in the kitchen. _____

2. What a difficult task it is! _____

3. Stand up and answer the question. _____

4. The woman looked at her reflection in the water. _____
5. Did you finish your tiffin? _____
6. How exciting the movie was! _____
7. The crocodile lives in deep water. _____
8. Is there any way we can reach Jaipur in two hours? _____

(B) Make the sentences as instructed in brackets, using the words given below:

1. flowers (exclamatory)
2. teacher (imperative)
3. school (declarative)
4. mango (exclamatory)
5. book (interrogative)
6. garden (declarative)
7. aeroplanes (declarative)
8. cake (exclamatory)

Nouns and their kinds

***Nouns are names of things, persons, places, animals, ideas and feelings.**

There are five kinds of nouns:



(i) Common noun- Common nouns give common names to persons, animals, places or things which are of the same kind.

Example: boy, girl, city, park etc.

(ii) Proper noun- They give special names to a person, animal, place or a thing.

Example: Vikas, Sabha, Delhi, Jurassic Park etc.

(iii) Collective noun- Collective nouns name a group of animals, people or things considered as a whole.

Example: a) He saw a swarm of butterflies in the garden.

b) The colony of ants was busy collecting food.

c) A flock of birds flew across the sky.

Few more Collective nouns:

1. A band of musicians.

2. A troop of monkeys.

3. A pile of books.

4. A gang of robbers.

5. A range of mountains.

6. A clump of trees.

7. A string of pearls.

8. A board of directors.

9. A tuft of grass.

10. A troupe of dancers.

(iv) Abstract noun- An abstract noun is the name of an idea, feeling or quality. We can only think of or feel it, but can never touch or see it.

Abstract nouns are usually used in the singular form.

Example:

bravery, pain, honesty, politeness, truth, wisdom, happiness, sorrow, anger, obedience, childhood, beauty, courage etc.

(v) Material noun- Material nouns are the names of materials or substances out of which things are made.

Example:

gold, iron, plastic, steel, leather, wool, rubber, coal, milk etc.

Material nouns are names given to the raw element or object which exist in nature or created by humans using raw material.

Practice Exercise

(A) Name the kinds of the underlined nouns.

1. The Red Fort is a famous monument.
2. The bride wore a beautiful ring of gold.
3. A galaxy of stars is a beautiful sight to watch.
4. There is a convoy of trucks passing through the valley.
5. Siddhesh was awarded for his bravery and courage by the Karnataka government.
6. She could hardly speak because of fear.
7. The police caught a gang of robbers hidden in the forest.
8. The woman was carrying a tuft of grass on her head.

Practice Exercise

(B) Fill in the blanks with nouns as directed in the brackets.

1. He fought against _____ towards animals. (Abstract noun)
2. Sachin Tendulkar is a _____. (Common noun)
3. We always travel by _____. (Proper noun)
4. The _____ of the ships was waiting at the port. (Collective noun)
5. What is the _____ of this road? (Abstract noun)
6. A _____ of dancers will perform at the event. (Collective noun)
7. My favourite day of the week is _____. (Proper noun)
8. The main ingredients of ice-cream are _____ and _____. (Material noun)