

SRM

Wizz

ENGLISH

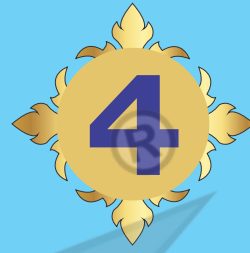
GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

CLASS

4



Aligned with SNC 2020



Aligned with SNC 2020

PREFACE

Wizz Workbook Series has been designed by a team of professional authors and educators having more than two decades of teaching experience to their credit. It is aligned with the Single National Curriculum, 2020 and aims at sharpening the holistic development of children through learner-centered approach. The series:

- ★ Guides students in a very simple way how to solve the cognitive tasks by creating a comfortable zone.
- ★ Encourages students to practice concepts with maximum practice space.
- ★ Involves students in interactive exercises and activities.
- ★ Helps students create a natural space for thinking through well-planned activities.

WHY WIZZ WORKBOOK SERIES?

Wizz Workbook Series is the best choice for students because it is:

- ★ Backed by practical experience and critical analysis of over 25 years.
- ★ Developed, designed and printed with the latest and modern techniques.
- ★ Available at economical prices keeping in view the post Covid-19 economic crisis.
- ★ Based on well-planned activities and systematically developed exercises.
- ★ Helpful for students to develop the 21st century life skills for a bright future.

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Unit 01

Articles

Articles

The words 'a', 'an' and 'the' are called 'articles'.

"A" is generally placed before a word that begins with a consonant sound.

"An" is generally placed before a word that begins with a vowel or gives the proper vowel sound.

'A' and 'An' are called indefinite articles.

We use them with single countable nouns and to talk about any person or thing that is being mentioned for the first time.

Examples:

This is a cat.

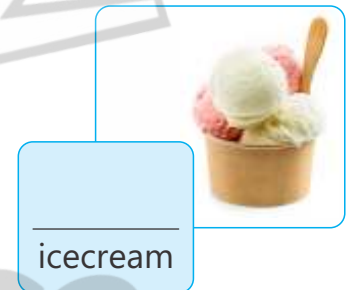
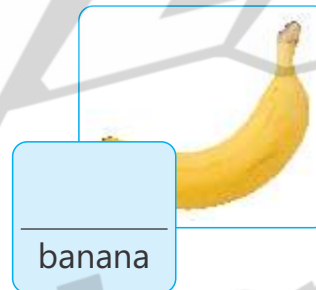
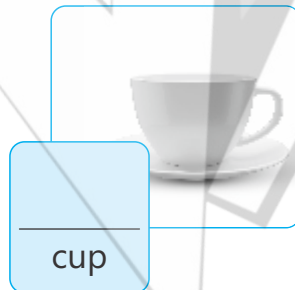


I saw an elephant in the zoo.



Activity 1

Write "a" or "an" in each blank.



Activity 2

Choose a/an

a / an uniform



a / an bicycle



a / an airport

a / an inkpot



a / an university



a / an accident

a / an house



a / an history



a / an hour

Activity 3

Rewrite the following phrases with correction.

a engineer

an green apple

an history

an European teacher

Definite articles

We use article **'the'** before a specific person or thing. 'The' is called a **'definite article'**. It is used before singular and plural countable and uncountable nouns.

Examples:

The cat is small. 

The book, the books. 

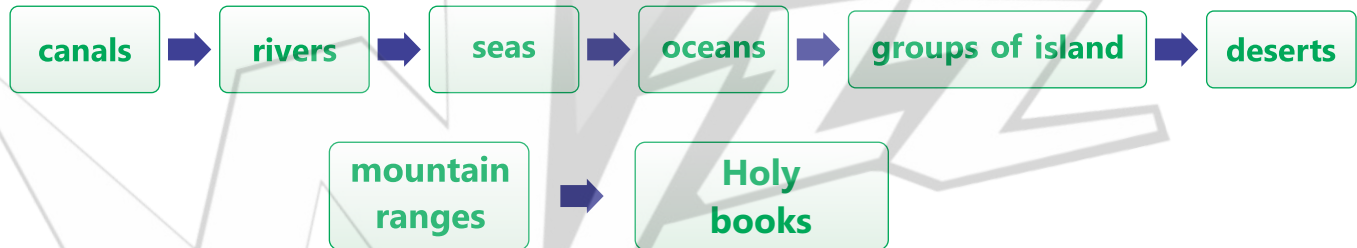
The elephant is big. 

We also use **'the'** before a noun when everyone knows there is only one, such as **'the sun'**, **'the moon'** or **'the capital city'**.

The sky is blue. 

We live on the planet earth. 

'The' is also used before the **proper names** of:



Omission of the Article

The article is omitted:

- 1) Before names of substances and abstract nouns (i.e. uncountable nouns) used in a general sense; as
 - ◆ Sugar is bad for your teeth.
 - ◆ Gold is a precious metal.
 - ◆ Honesty is the best policy.
- 2) Before plural countable nouns used in a general sense; as
 - ◆ Children like chocolate.
 - ◆ Computer are used in many offices.
- 3) Before most proper nouns namely, names of people (e.g. Ali, Sara), names of continents, countries, cities (e.g. Europe, Pakistan, Lahore), names of individual islands, lakes & hills etc.
- 4) Before languages; as
 - ◆ We are studing English.
 - ◆ They speak Punjabi at home.
- 5) Before names of relations like father, mother, aunt, uncle
 - ◆ Father has returned.
 - ◆ Aunt wants to see her.

Activity 1 Choose 'the' or put 'x' where no article is required.

- i. I have been living in _____ Pakistan since my childhood.
- ii. _____ Pacific ocean has various types of fish.
- iii. Nile is the longest river of _____ Muslim world.
- iv. The prime minister will visit _____ United States of America soon.
- v. Sarim will stay in _____ Swat for six weeks.

Activity 2 Choose the correct article: a, an, the or x (no article) where necessary.

- i. Are you coming to _____ party next Saturday?
- ii. I bought _____ new TV set yesterday.
- iii. I think _____ man over there is very ill. He can't stand on his feet.
- iv. I watched _____ video you had sent me.
- v. She was wearing _____ ugly dress when she met him.
- vi. I am crazy about reading _____ history books.
- vii. She is _____ nice girl.
- viii. Do you want to go to _____ restaurant where we first met?
- ix. He is _____ engineer.
- x. He thinks that _____ love is what will save us all.

Usage of definite article 'The' definite article is used with:

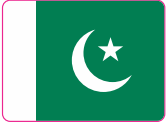
- i. Superlative adjectives
- ii. Ordinal numbers
- iii. Musical instruments
- iv. The names of holy books and newspapers
- v. The names of historical buildings and monuments

Activity 1

Read the picture story and answer the questions using definite article given at the end.



Pakistan is located in South Asia and is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.



The country has a population of over 200 million and covers an area of 881,913 square kilometers.



The largest city of Pakistan is Karachi, with a population of over 14 million.

i. Which is the largest city of Pakistan?

ii. Why is definite article 'the' been used in the second paragraph?

iii. How is Pakistan known in the world?

Activity 2

Read the history of everybody's favourite chicken karahi and complete it by inserting missing articles.

In context of curry, ... chicken karahi is tomato and ginger based, thick masala curry which is originated from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region.



The method of making it is very specific. As general rule, karahi is made from base of ginger, garlic and tomatoes and also contain fresh green chillis, julienne-cut raw ginger and coriander. However, with passage of time traditional karahi has undergone pretty major changes.

Complete the following sentences on food by inserting a/an/the.

There is no sincerer love than
_____ love of food.

Food is _____ important part
of _____ balanced diet.

_____ foods we choose make
_____ difference.

To eat is necessity, but to eat
intelligently is _____ art.

Activity 3 Choose definite / indefinite article or put 'x' where no article is required.

- i. I am _____ university student.
- ii. He is not _____ honorable man.
- iii. Honest men speak _____ truth.
- iv. Aladdin had _____ magical lamp.
- v. He returned after _____ hour.
- vi. _____ school will shortly close for the Eid holidays.
- vii. _____ sun shines brightly.
- viii. I first met him _____ year ago.
- ix. Which is _____ largest river in world?
- x. She is _____ untidy girl.
- xi. Pakistan is one of _____ most industrial countries in Asia.
- xii. He looks as stupid as _____ owl.

Activity 4 Insert articles where necessary and rewrite the sentences.

i. I like to live in open air.

ii. He goes to masjid in morning.

iii. Kiran is best student in the class.

iv. Camel is the ship of desert.

v. This book has won booker prize.

vi. Baber was honest king.

vii. He met boy in the store.

viii. Gold is precious metal.

ix. She returned after hour.

x. There is institution for blind in this city.

xi. I have never seen such beautiful flower.

xii. He has been living in USA the last five years.

Unit 03

Singular and Plural

Singular and Plural

Many nouns are made plural simply by adding “-s” or “-es”.

Most nouns ending in **ch, sh, s** or **x** add “-es” to form the plural.

Nouns that end in a consonant followed by “-y” form plural by changing “-y” to “-ies.”

List of Singular and Plural forms

Singular	Plural
Window	Windows
Plate	Plates
Cat	Cats
Lamp	Lamps
Horn	Horns
Phone	Phones
Way	Ways

Singular	Plural
Book	Books
Chick	Chicks
Road	Roads
Bird	Birds
Twig	Twigs
Ladder	Ladders
Log	Logs

For nouns that ends with “f” or “fe” change “f” or “v” and add “es”.

Singular	Plural
Shelf	Shelves
Leaf	Leaves
Knife	Knives
Wolf	Wolves

Singular	Plural
Half	Halves
Thief	Thieves
Wife	Wives
Calf	Calves

If a noun ends in a consonant followed by “o” add “-es”.

Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes
Tomato	Tomatoes

Singular	Plural
Volcano	Volcanoes
Torpedo	Torpedoes

If a noun ends in “o, s, z, x, sh, ch” add “-es”.

Singular	Plural
Boss	Bosses
Buzz	Buzzes
Bunch	Bunches
Branch	Branches
Torch	Torches

Singular	Plural
Box	Boxes
Wish	Wishes
Mango	Mangoes
Bush	Bushes
Patch	Patches

Some nouns have different plural forms.

Singular	Plural
Foot	Feet
Woman	Women
Man	Men
Mouse	Mice

Singular	Plural
Child	Children
Tooth	Teeth
Person	People
Ox	Oxen

Some nouns are the same in both singular and plural forms.

Singular	Plural
Deer	Deer
Sheep	Sheep
Gold	Gold
Flour	Flour
Swine	Swine

Singular	Plural
Fish	Fish
Series	Series
Silver	Silver
Sugar	Sugar
Chicken	Chicken

Some nouns have no singular form. These nouns are always in plural form.

Plural
Scissors
Points

Plural
Trousers
Glasses

Nouns that end in "y", change to "-ies".

Singular	Plural
Story	Stories
Fly	Flies
Family	Families
Copy	Copies
Lady	Ladies

Singular	Plural
Lorry	Lorries
Carry	Carries
Sky	Skies
Baby	Babies
Diary	Diaries

Activity 1 Write the correct plural for each word.

Singular	Plural
Book	
Cliff	
Idea	
Country	
Valley	
Class	
Glass	
Diary	
Butterfly	
Firefly	
Spy	

Singular	Plural
Fox	
Brush	
Tray	
Copy	
Day	
Monkey	
Ear	
Fan	
Hat	
Drum	
Donkey	

Activity 2 Fill in the blanks with the correct plural forms of the nouns given in brackets.

- i. The _____ of trees fall in autumn.
- ii. When will you dust these _____ ?
- iii. My father told me the story about _____ .
- iv. _____ are extinguishing from the world.
- v. There are sixty – two _____ in the world.
- vi. _____ are being used as a tool of instructions.
- vii. Please weigh out five kilo _____ .
- viii. There is a variety of species around coral _____ .
- ix. _____ are the experts of cooking and baking.
- x. She cut the eggs into two _____ .
- xi. Be careful! the new _____ are very sharp.
- xii. Banks offer the facility for _____ .
- xiii. Walt Disney's _____ produces great movies.

(leaf)

(shelf)

(thief)

(rhino)

(gulf)

(video)

(potato)

(reef)

(chef)

(half)

(knife)

(safe)

(studio)

Irregular plural nouns

Some plurals have a special form. They are called **irregular plural nouns**.

Example: Goose-Geese, Ox-Oxen, Leaf-Leave etc.

Activity 1

Label the following pictures with irregular singular and plural nouns.



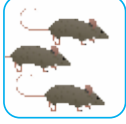


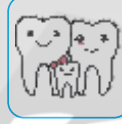




















Compound Nouns

Some nouns have two parts. They are called compound nouns. i.e.

anyhow, bedroom, upstairs, classmate, birthday etc.

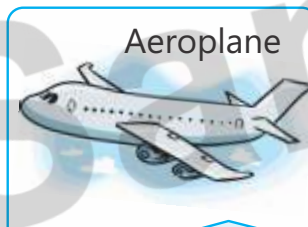
Compound nouns often have a meaning that is different or more specific than the two separate words. Compound nouns can also be formed in the following ways :

noun + noun	noun + verb	noun + adverb
verb + noun	verb + adverb	adverb + noun
adjective + verb	adjective + noun	adverb + verb

There are three kinds of compound nouns.



open/space
compound



closed/solid
compound



hyphenated
compound

Activity 1

Tell the kind and from which part of speech the following nouns are made.

Compound Nouns	Kind	Formation
flowerpot		
bedroom		
passer - by		
rainfall		
basketball		
butterfly		
haircut		
upstairs		
birthday		

Activity 2

Closed compound nouns form their plurals by adding “-s/-es” to the end. Make compound nouns of the following and turn them into plural compound nouns.

Word			Compound Nouns	Plural Compound Nouns
after	+	noon		
air	+	plane		
air	+	port		
along	+	side		
any	+	body		
any	+	other		
ash	+	tray		

Unit 05

Creative Writing

Topic and Concluding Sentences

Every writing you see has an opening sentence and a closing sentence. These are necessary for a good story, essay or any other piece of writing. The opening sentence is also called '**the topic sentence**' and closing sentence is called '**concluding sentence**' of your writing.

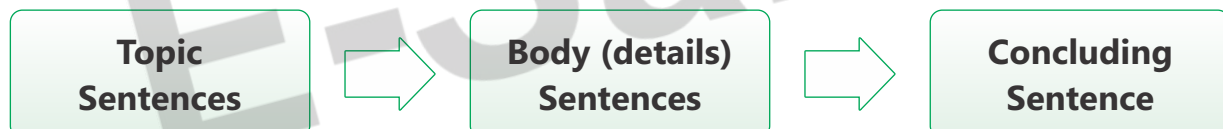
Activity 1

Look at the following topic and write your topic sentence (opening) and concluding (closing) sentences.

My Favourite Movie	
Topic Sentence	
Concluding Sentence	

Parts of Paragraph

A paragraph is a group of related sentences that support one main idea. Generally, a paragraph consists of three parts:



Activity 1

Look at the following topics and practise writing your own paragraphs.

My Pet Cat

Topic Sentence: _____

Detail 1: _____

Detail 2: _____

Detail 3: _____

Closing Sentence: _____



Compositions

Application Pattern (Complete Layout)

- 1 Sender's Name
- 2 Sender's Address
- 3 Date (e.g., June 24, 2025)
- 4 Recipient's Name
- 5 Recipient's Address
- 6 Subject Line
- 7 Salutation (e.g., Dear Sir/Madam)
- 8 Opening Lines of the Body/Content
- 9 Closing Lines (including a complimentary close like Yours sincerely)
- 10 Sender's Class and Section (for student letters)

Application: A Request for Sick Leave

Write the following information in the blanks provided:

The Principal, _____
 A Government Primary School, _____
 Lahore. _____
 Subject: _____
 Respected Sir, _____



With due respect, I would like to state that I am unable to attend my regular classes as I have been suffering from a fever. The doctor has advised me to take rest. Therefore, I kindly request you to grant me leave for two days.

I shall be very thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Yours obediently, _____
 X. Y. Z. _____
 Class- IV _____
 Date: (e.g. December 16, 2025) _____

Application: Principal for Urgent Piece of Work

Write the following information in the blanks provided:



With due respect, it is stated that I am a student of Grade IV-A in your school. I have an urgent piece of work at home. Therefore, I will not be able to attend today's classes. I kindly request you to grant me leave for one day, i.e., [insert date]. I shall be very thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Things to Consider Before Writing a Letter

- 1 The letter must follow the appropriate format.
- 2 A formal letter should be clear, concise, and to the point.
- 3 Only relevant information should be included.
- 4 Avoid all kinds of spelling and grammatical errors.
- 5 The tone should be courteous, even in letters of complaint.
- 6 The letter must be neatly presented.

Letter Writing Format

- 1 Sender's Address
- 2 Date
- 3 Salutation
- 4 Introduction
- 5 Body of the Letter
- 6 Conclusion
- 7 Valediction
- 8 Name

Letter to your cousin thanking for the birthday gift

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.

Recipient's address

Date (month date, year)

Dear Name,

Salutation

Assalam-o-Alaikum! I received your letter and gift parcel which you sent me on my birthday. I got many gifts from my friends but yours is best of all. It is a wrist watch. It will make me punctual. It will remind me the value of time and your love for me. I once again thank you for this precious gift.

**Content / Body
of a letter**

Please convey my regards to dear aunt and uncle.

Yours affectionately,

Closing

X.Y.Z.

Sender's name

ACTIVITY (Letter to your brother / sister congratulating him / her on his / her success in exams)



I am fine and hope that you are also well. Your letter brought the happy news of your excellent result in the final examination of class IV. I am very happy that you have stood first in your class. I am proud of you. Mother is also very happy. You have always been a hardworking student.

Accept my heartiest congratulations on your success. Pay my compliments to your friends.

Story : The Grapes are Sour

Once upon a time, a hungry fox was roaming around here and there searching for food. Because of hunger, he was feeling weak and tired. Luckily, he came to a garden where he saw a grape-vine laden with bunches of grapes.

Bunches were too high for him, and he was feeling weak. He jumped as high as he could to get the grapes. But he failed to reach them. He was forced to give up trying anymore and walked away. Instead of accepting his failure, he remarked "the grapes are sour"

Moral: The Grapes are Sour.

ACTIVITY: Write down a story "The Thirsty Crow" with the help of word bank provided on a notebook.

WORD BANK

hot, summer's day, in search of water, come across, garden, little water, pot / pitcher, not able to drink, neck of the pot, narrow, idea struck his mind, pick up, pebbles, water rose up, soon, high enough for him, fly away , moral , necessity, mother of invention.



Essay: My favourite teacher

There are many teachers in my school. All of them are very hard working but my favourite teacher is Miss/Sir _____. He/She is very kind and nice. He/She is very hard working. He/She teaches us. We take interest in his/her lesson due to his/her impressive method.

He/She teaches us moral values and good manners. He/She also teaches us good deeds and rules of discipline. All students listen to him/her carefully. He/She explains each and everything in simple words. He/She pays full attention to all students. He/She is very kind hearted. He/She wears simple dress.

He/She offers his/her prayers five times a day. He/She advises us to pray and to be a good Muslims. He/She recites the Holy Quran daily. He/She is very regular and punctual. All students love him/her. May he/she live long!



ACTIVITY: Write down an essay “My Best Friend” using the clues and word bank on a notebook.

Clues:

- ◆ Start with a quote.
- ◆ Give general description of overview on friends.
- ◆ Introduce your friend.
- ◆ Talk about his/her activities.
- ◆ Write down his/her characteristics/qualities.
- ◆ End with a compliment or prayer for him/her.

WORD BANK

friend in need, friend indeed, sincere, difficult time, class fellow, intelligent, father and mother occupation, pious honest, stand first, study together, say prayer, active/smart, clean clothes, speak truth, obey elders, walk of life.



Unit 07

Verbs

Action verbs

Many action verbs show us what someone or something is doing.

There are three main classes of verbs:

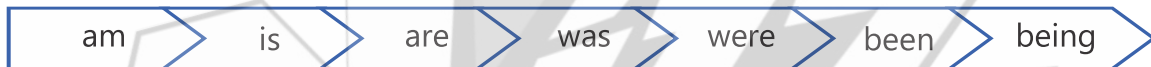
- i. action or main verbs (eat, drink, sleep ...)
- ii. auxiliary verbs (be, do and have)
- iii. modal auxiliary verbs (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, and must)

Verbs are further divided into **regular verbs** and **irregular verbs**.

"Be" or "to be" is an important verb that has a multitude of uses in English.

It can be used as an **action (main) verb** or **auxiliary (helping) verb** pairing with main verb.

The forms of **"be"** are:



Note: The second and third form of regular verb ends in "-d" or "-ed", whereas, irregular verbs have either different or all same forms. Below are the examples of irregular verbs.

List of Forms of Verb

1st form is referred to as **"Present Form"**, **2nd form** is referred to as **"Past Form"**

3rd form is referred to as **"Past Participle"**

Present 1 st form	Past 2 nd form	Past Participle 3 rd form	Present 1 st form	Past 2 nd form	Past Participle 3 rd form
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Catch	Caught	Caught
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Come	Came	Come
Be (is/am/are)	Was / Were	Been	Choose	Chose	Chosen
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Do	Did	Done
Bend	Bent	Bent	Draw	Drew	Drawn
Burst	Burst	Burst	Eat	Ate	Eaten
Put	Put	Put	Feel	Feet	Felt
Cut	Cut	Cut	Fly	Flew	Flown
Break	Broke	Broken	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten

Present 1 st form	Past 2 nd form	Past Participle 3 rd form	Present 1 st form	Past 2 nd form	Past Participle 3 rd form
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Ring	Rang	Rung
Give	Gave	Given	Seek	Sought	Sought
Go	Went	Gone	Send	Sent	Sent
Grow	Grew	Grown	Slay	Slew	Slain
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Hit	Hit	Hit	Sew	Sewed	Sewn
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Tear	Tore	Torn
Know	Knew	Known	Teach	Taught	Taught
Lead	Led	Led	Undo	Undid	Undone
Make	Made	Made	Weave	Wove	Woven
Lie	Lay	Lain	Wind	Wound	Wound

Activity 1 Write “MV” on the blank line before the sentence if the form of “be” is used as a main verb, if not, write “AV”.

- i. _____ The train was late.
- ii. _____ I am in the kitchen.
- iii. _____ The clouds were thundering in the morning.
- iv. _____ What is the time on your watch?
- v. _____ He is the principal of this school.

Auxiliary The auxiliary “Do” is used:

- i. to form the question, negative and interrogative of the simple present and simple past tenses.
- ii. to emphasize the affirmative nature of the statement.
- iii. to make requests or invitations in a persuasive way.

The forms of auxiliary verb "do" are:



Usage of auxiliary (do/does/did)

Subject	Present Form	Past Form
I, we, you, they, plural nouns	do	did
He, she, it and singular noun	does	

Activity 1 Choose the suitable auxiliary verbs where necessary to complete the sentences. Put "x" where not needed

i. I _____ like eating junk food, but she _____ like it.

do does do not does not

ii. She _____ not know about Pakistan but we _____

do does do not does not

iii. We _____ see the things clearly but they _____

do does do not does not

iv. Anila and Rabia _____ read books but others _____

do does do not does not

v. _____ you accept his invitation? Yes, I _____

did does did not does not

Use of Auxiliary 'Has / Have' The auxiliary "have" is used:

- in formation of present perfect tenses.
- "have to" is used to show our duty
- in negative and questions **have to** and **had to** are used with **do, does** and **did** before the subject.

The forms of "have" as auxiliary verb are:



Usage of auxiliary: has/have

Subject	Present Form	Past Form
I, we, you, they, plural nouns	have	had
He, she, it and singular nouns	has	

Activity 1 Make sentences by using auxiliaries (has, have or had).

'knew and known', 'took and taken', 'ate and eaten',
'wrote and written'

Remember

Past form of verb (V2) does not need any helping verb.

Modal Verbs

"In grammar, modal or auxiliary verb is a word such as 'can' or 'would' which is used with the main verb to express ideas such as possibility, intention, or necessity." (Collins Dictionary).

Modal Verbs	Usage
may	Permission, request , wish, possibility
can	ability, capacity, permission, offer, probability
should	duty, necessity, advice, blame, recommendation, reproach and regret.

Activity 1 Fill in the blanks using suitable modals can/may/should.

- i. _____ I come in Sir? Yes, you _____ come in.
- ii. We _____ advise our government to control dearness.
- iii. They _____ use pastel colours for making new painting.
- iv. _____ I borrow your notebook please. Yes, of course!
- v. Ali and Amir _____ not speak politely to the strangers.

Unit 09

Adjective

Adjectives

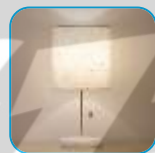
An adjective is a describing word. It describes persons, places, things or animals through their size, shape, colour, material or quantity. Adjective is put before a noun, after helping verb and at the end of a sentence. Adjective can be of colours, shape, size, quantity and quality.

Activity 1

Add an adjective to the nouns. It can be colour, shape, size, quantity or quality.



_____ candle



_____ lamp



_____ chandelier



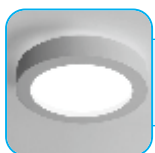
_____ pendant light



_____ sky lantern



_____ lanterns



_____ ceiling light



_____ string lights

Degrees of Adjectives

There are three degrees of adjectives.

The positive degree

Used for a person, place or thing.

The comparative degree

To compare two people, places, things or animals, we use the comparative form of the adjective. Lots of comparative adjectives end in "-er".

The superlative degree

To compare three or more people, places, things or animals, we use the superlative degree of the adjective. Lots of superlative adjectives end in "-est".

Activity 1

Make adjectives by adding “er or est” to the given words.

Write “the” before writing superlative degree e.g. the bitterest.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Bitter		
Tall		
Old		
Bold		
Brave		
Bright		
Broad		
Calm		
Cheap		
Clean		
Clear		

Activity 2

Add “-er or est” to the words written in the brackets.

Write the correct word in the blank.

- i. My axe is _____ than knife. (**sharp**)
- ii. Ali is _____ than Abdullah. (**strong**)
- iii. The giraffe is the _____ of all animals. (**tall**)
- iv. K.2 is the _____ mountain in Pakistan. (**high**)
- v. The fox is the _____ animal among all. (**clever**)

Consonant-vowel-consonant

If an adjective ends in “consonant–vowel–consonant”

double the last letter and then add -est.

Activity 1 Make adjectives by adding “er” or “est” to the given words according to rules mentioned above. Write “the” before writing the superlative degree, e.g. the bitterest.

big		
fat		
fit		
glad		
hot		
mad		
sad		
slim		
thin		
wet		

Activity 2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate degree of adjectives given in the brackets.

- i. This is the _____ story that we have ever heard. (funny)
- ii. A piece of heavy wood would feel much _____ in water than air. (light)
- iii. No mountain in the world is as _____ as Mt. Everest. (high)
- iv. The sea is _____ today and it is not safe to go swimming. (rough)
- v. Nothing can travel at a _____ speed than light. (fast)
- vi. Diamond is _____ than glass. (hard)
- vii. Which is the _____ lake in the world? (large)

Irregular Adjectives

There are some comparative and superlative adjectives that do not end in 'er' and 'est'. Instead, when they transform into comparative and superlative forms their spelling change into another word. Such adjectives are called **irregular adjectives**. There are very few irregular adjectives in the English language.

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
little	less	least
much/many	more	most
far	farther	farthest

Activity 1 Correct the following sentences.

- i. Today is the better day of my life.

- ii. I went farthest than my friend while having a morning walk.

- iii. You did bad in today's test than the previous one.

- iv. Gold is heaviest than silver.

- v. This is the better that I can do.

More about Degrees of Adjectives

There are some adjectives that do not change into comparative or superlative form at all.

For such adjective, we have to use the words "**more**" and "**most**" to make their comparative and superlative degrees.

Activity 1 Make adjectives by adding "more or most" to the given words

Write "the" before writing superlative degree e.g. the most beautiful.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
beautiful		
boring		
careful		
dangerous		
delicious		
difficult		
famous		
foolish		
important		
powerful		
renowned		
worried		
expensive		
enjoyable		
helpful		
valuable		

Compositions

An Application to the Principal for changing section

The Principal,
Govt. Primary School,
Lahore.

Respected Sir,

It is stated that I am a student of class IV ____ of your school. Most of my friends are in class IV _____. My father has allowed me to change my section.

Kindly allow me to change my section from IV ____ to IV _____. I shall be very thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Yours obediently,

X.Y.Z.

Class IV-____



ACTIVITY: Write an application to the Principal for fee concession on a notebook.

WORD BANK

principal, Lahore, respected, student, grade, poor, income, siblings, financial position, hardworking student, request, studies, proper attention, thankful, sincerely.



A Letter to your friend requesting to lend camera

Examination Hall,
City A.B.C.

Dear Friend,

I hope you are in good health. I am writing this letter with a purpose. Next week, I am going on an educational tour and need a fine camera. My camera is not in working order, and I am unable to arrange a new camera.

So, I request you to lend me your camera for three days. I assure you that I will take care of it. I will return it as soon as I come back from the trip.

Say my Salam to everyone at home.

Yours affectionately,
X.Y.Z.

**ACTIVITY: A Letter to your friend requesting to lend some books****WORD BANK**

examination hall, hope, enjoying good time, free, relaxed, useful hobby, passionate reader, book lover, afford, good collection, promise, keep it save, return, on time, convey salam, affectionately.

Directions:

- ◆ Start with a friendly greeting
- ◆ Mention the books you're interested in
- ◆ Specify when you plan to return them
- ◆ End with a thank you note.



Story : Union is Strength

Once there was an old farmer. He lived a very hard life. He had three sons. They kept on quarrelling. The old man was worried because of their disunity. He tried his best to unite them; but could not succeed. By chance, the old man fell ill. His death was certain. His sons came to see him. He asked them to bring some sticks.



His sons obeyed him and brought so many sticks. He made a bundle of them. Then, he asked them to break that bundle. All of them tried their best, but failed to do so. The old farmer asked his eldest son to untie the bundle. When the bundle was untied, the sticks got scattered. He asked his sons to break those sticks one by one. Soon they broke all the sticks into pieces easily.

The farmer said, "If you are united nobody will harm you, but if you keep quarrelling you will be broken one by one."

Moral: Union is strength.

ACTIVITY (Story: Greed is a Curse)

WORD BANK

Once upon a time, merchant, village, family, beautiful hen, lay, golden egg, everyday, not satisfied, rich think, click upon an idea, sharp knife, blood, no trace of any egg, highly grief, moral



Essay: A Rainy Day in Summer

A rainy day in summer makes the weather pleasant. After hot months we can only wait for a rainy day. The first shower brings happiness to our lives.

One day, it was very hot. There was no movement in the air. The earth seemed to be burning. The blazing heat of sun was unbearable. People were sweating and trying to protect themselves from the sunlight.



All of a sudden, clouds appeared. It became dark and began to rain. Children ran out in the streets and enjoyed the rain very much. Everyone was happy to see that it was raining. It rained for two hours.

Then, the clouds dispersed and the weather became very pleasant. A rainbow appeared in the sky, frogs began to croak. Trees and bushes looked fresh and green. A cool breeze blew. I came out of my house and found many children were floating paper boats on water. I also joined them. Indeed, rain was a great gift.

ACTIVITY (Essay: My Hobby)

Directions:

- ◆ Talk about your hobby/hobbies.
- ◆ State why you like it?
- ◆ When do you do it?
- ◆ What do you like most about it?
- ◆ Share your experience when you enjoyed your hobby the most.

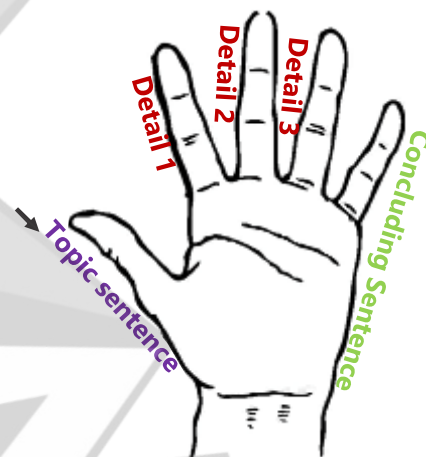


Unit 11

Creative Writing

Write the main idea and supporting details for each in a paragraph using your five-finger technique.

Main idea	Plants for life
Supporting details:	Provide Oxygen
	Clean the environment
	give us fruit, shade
	looks refreshing, beautiful



Unit 13

Writing

Purposes of Writing

A story is a description of real or imaginary people and events.
A story can have two **purposes**:

- i. to entertain
- ii. to teach a lesson

Activity 1 Read the text and identify four basic components of the story by joining them.

Little Red Riding Hood

One morning, Little Red Riding Hood's mother said, "Put on your things and go to see your grandmother. She has been ill, take this basket of fruits for her." On her way she met a wolf, she didn't know what a wicked wolf it was. He asked her where she was going. She told him about her visit to grandmother. He found her grandmother's house first and entered in her house. He jumped to catch her grandmother but she jumped out of bed and hid herself in a closet. The wolf then put on the cap which she had dropped and crept under the bedclothes. In a short while, Little Red Riding Hood knocked at the door and walked in, saying, "Good morning, Grandmother. I have brought you something."

As she came near the bed, she said, "How big ears you have, Grandmother."

"All the better to hear you with, my dear."

"What big eyes you have, Grandmother."

"All the better to see you with, my dear."

"But grandmother, what a big nose you have."

"All the better to smell with, my dear."

"But grandmother, what a big mouth you have."

"All the better to eat you up with, my dear." she said as she jumped at her. Just at that moment, her father was passing by the cottage and heard her scream. He rushed in and, with his axe, cut off Mr. Wolf's head and saved her from him.



How did you solve that problem?

Apart from you, who were the part of that incident?

When and where did you experience this difficult time?

What was that difficult time and why did you have that difficult time?



i. **setting**

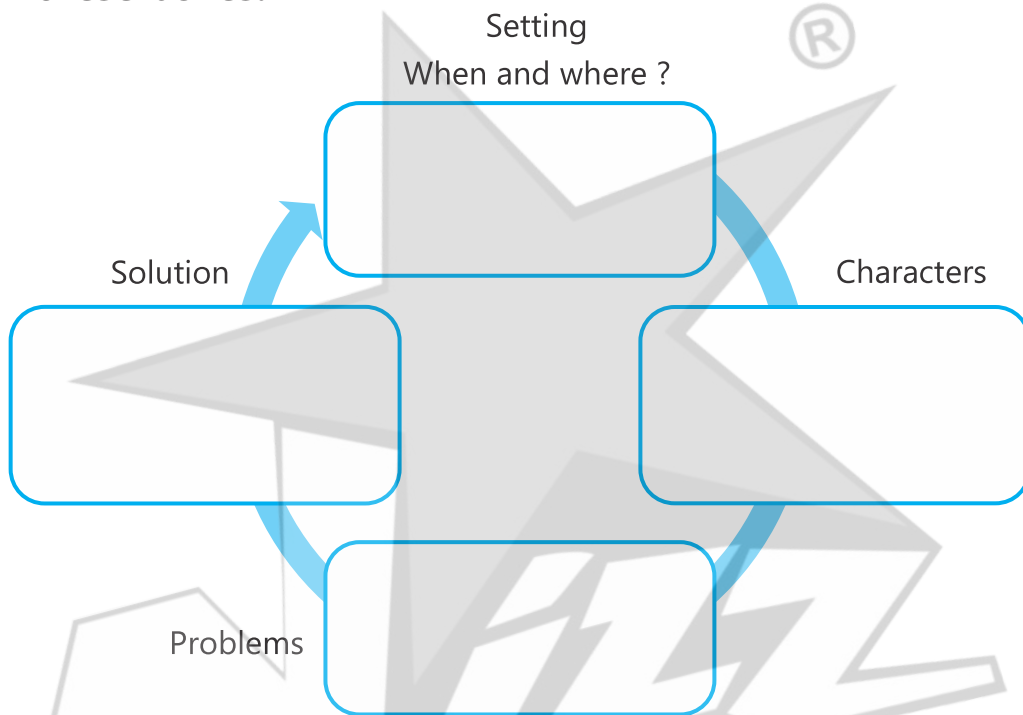
ii. **characters**

iii. **problem**

iv. **solution**

Activity 2

On the previous page, story of your life was asked. Now fill up these boxes.

**Activity 3**

Read the following and write which story element it is: character, setting, problem or solution.

It was a rainy day.

the friendly giant

The cup had broken and mother was angry.

The garden was filled with butterflies.

the lazy cat

Sara was late for school.

It was six o' clock

the green alien

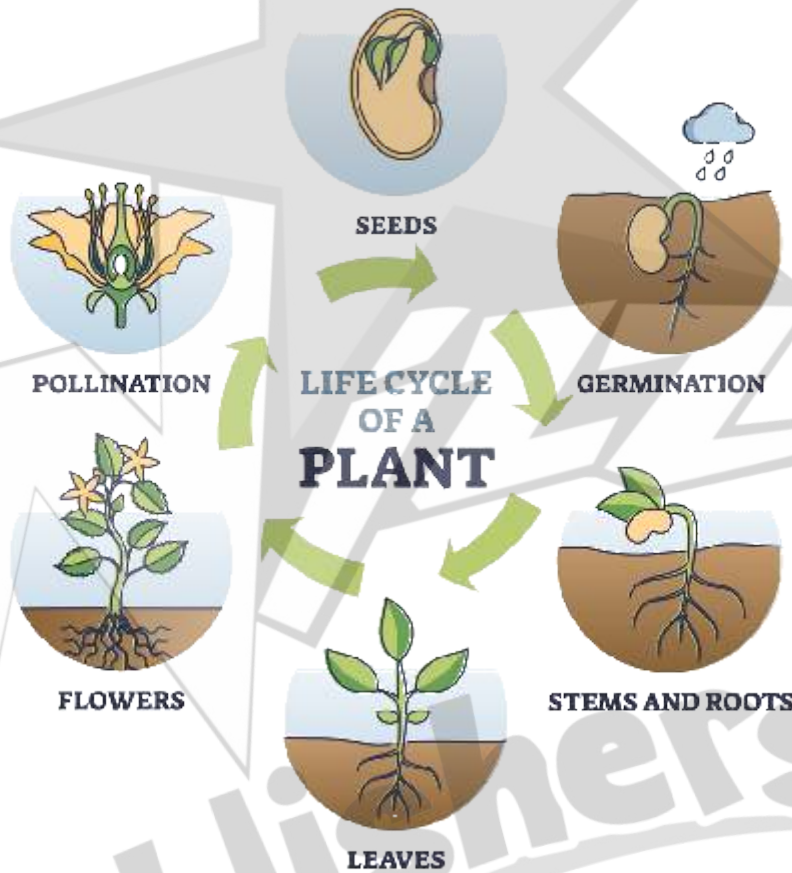
Tom's friends cheered him up with a gift.

They found the lost child at the park.

Unit 15

Creative Writing

Look at the picture of the life cycle of a plant. Sequence the picture.
Write the steps using sequence connectors.



First of all _____

Secondly _____

Thirdly _____

Then _____

After _____

Finally _____

Compositions

ACTIVITY: Application to the Principal for remission of fine.

WORD BANK

principal, Lahore, it is stated that, student, suffering from fever, not in condition, attend, could not inform, due to my absence, charge a fine, thankful, obediently

Directions:

- ◆ Address the application to the relevant authority
- ◆ State the reason for the fine.
- ◆ Explain the circumstances leading to the fine
- ◆ Request remission of the fine
- ◆ Show willingness to pay the original amount



ACTIVITY: Letter to your friend inviting him to spend summer holidays with you.

WORD BANK

examination hall, pleasure to receive letter, informed me, a lot of interesting places, great pleasure, visit, enjoyable experience, inform about your arrival, railway station, good wishes, affectionately

Directions:

- ◆ Start with greetings
- ◆ Invite your friend to spend summer holidays
- ◆ Mention activities you can do together
- ◆ End with excitement



ACTIVITY (Story: All that glitters is not gold)**WORD BANK**

stag, nearby stream, reflection in water, praise his beautiful horns, dislike legs, shame for him, sorrow, ugly, pack of hounds, chase, short distance, far behind, bushes, horns stuck in bushes, tear into pieces, moral

**ACTIVITY (Essay: My Country)****WORD BANK**

Pakistan, independence, British Empire, struggle of Muslims, South Asia, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, four provinces, Capital Islamabad, national flag, white crescent, Muslim majority, minority symbol of progress, historical buildings, nuclear power, evil eyes of enemies, Pakistan Zindabad!



Unit 17

Parts & Types of Sentences

Parts of Sentence

A group of words that conveys a complete message is called a "sentence". A sentence has two parts:



Subject

I, we, you, he, she, it, they,
singular and plural nouns.



Predicate

contains action /linking
verb done by the subject



Activity 1

Look at the picture and write its subject with verb.



Activity 2

Read the famous quotations of the Quaid-e-Azam and choose whether the underlined part is a subject or a predicate. Write 'S' for subject and 'P' for predicate.

- i. "Failure is a word unknown to me."
- ii. There is no power on earth that can undo Pakistan.
- iii. "Corruption and bribery are like poison and a horrible disease, which needs to be put down with iron hand".
- iv. "No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you".

Subject

Predicate

- v. "With faith, discipline and selfless devotion to duty,
there is nothing worthwhile you cannot achieve"
- vi. I do not believe in taking the right decision,
I take a decision and make it right.
- vii. "Work, work and work and we are bound to succeed.
- viii. "Think one hundred times before you take a decision,
but once the decision is taken, stand by it as a man.
- ix. "Without education, it is a complete darkness, and with
education, it is light."

Subject	Predicate

Object of Verb

Sometimes, the subject of a sentence does something to another person or thing. The person and object are called the object of the verb.

Subject



Verb



Object

Activity 1

**Complete the following sentences with subject and object:
Be creative.**



The boy _____



_____ light others and consume themselves.



The two men _____



_____ often fertilize the flowers as they gather nectar.



_____ likes to eat doughnuts on Saturdays.



The sad girl looked out of the _____

Types of sentences

There are four kinds of sentences commonly:

- i. **Imperative** – gives a command (.)
- ii. **Declarative** – makes a statement (;) in general it declares something
- iii. **Exclamatory** – expresses strong feeling (!)
- iv. **Interrogative** – asks a question (?)

Activity 1 Decide what type of sentence it is: "Declarative", "Interrogative", "Exclamatory", "Imperative".

- i. Don't drop those apples. _____
- ii. Do you have your own computer? _____
- iii. Don't scare the birds away!. _____
- iv. Please be careful! _____
- v. What is the first letter of this word? _____
- vi. Do you like chocolate cake? _____
- vii. My name is Marlene. _____
- viii. Today is very sunny day. _____
- ix. Please come down to eat your breakfast. _____
- x. Go to your class right now. _____
- xi. Please open the door. _____
- xii. Tomorrow we are going to the zoo. _____

Activity 2 Put the correct punctuation after each sentence. (?, !, .)

- i. What is your name ____
- ii. Help me ____
- iii. I love my country ____
- iv. How old are you ____
- v. Look up in the sky ____
- vi. Do you want to play ____
- vii. The house is on fire ____
- viii. Go to school ____
- ix. We won our game ____
- x. You are my friend ____

Activity 3 Write two examples of each.

i. Imperative (gives a command)

a) _____

b) _____

ii. Declarative (makes a statement)

a) _____

b) _____

iii. Exclamatory (expresses strong feeling)

a) _____

b) _____

iv. Interrogative (ask a question)

a) _____

b) _____

Unit 19

Homonyms®

Learn Two words that sound-alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings are called Homonyms. **e.g.** story, - storey; weak -week.

Activity 1 There is a mistake in each of the following sentences. Write the correct words on the line.

- i. Know is the opposite of 'yes' _____
- ii. Black currant jam in delicious _____
- iii. Please pass me a peace of cake _____
- iv. The boy broke the window- pain _____
- v. Our plain was delayed for an hour. _____
- vi. Do you no the capital of Pakistan? _____
- vii. Does this train pass threw any tunnels? _____
- viii. The postman brought our male regularly. _____

Activity 2 Make sentences using the following homonyms:

- i a. roll _____
- i b. role _____
- ii a. waist _____
- ii b. waste _____
- iii a. maid _____
- iii b. made _____
- iv a. throne _____
- iv b. thrown _____

Activity 3**Fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.**

for example: main: mane

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. air _____ | xi. site _____ [®] |
| ii. not _____ | xii. pail _____ |
| iii. root _____ | xiii. tied _____ |
| iv. wait _____ | xiv. vain _____ |
| v. dear _____ | xv. soar _____ |
| vi. steel _____ | xvi. night _____ |
| vii. nose _____ | xvii. wood _____ |
| viii. seem _____ | xviii. serial _____ |
| ix. groan _____ | xix. course _____ |
| x. higher _____ | xx. principle _____ |

Activity 4**Insert each pair of homophones correctly in the spaces below:**

- i. We shall buy a new _____ for the boat before we advertise it for _____
(sail, sale)
- ii. The grass on the race _____ is rather _____. (course, coarse)
- iii. Mother _____ that Lee had bought a _____ dress. (new, knew)
- iv. The children told _____ father that _____ was a holiday on Friday.
(there, their)
- v. Spring is the _____ to plant _____ in the garden. (thyme, time)

Activity 5 Which Word Is Correct?

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- i. I don't like the (caller / collar) on this shirt.
- ii. I hate it when businesses place a (caller / collar) on hold.
- iii. It was an extraordinarily (chili / chilly) day.
- iv. Please don't put (chili / chilly) on my baked potato.
- v. I think that blouse really (complements / compliments) your eyes.
- vi. Everyone likes to receive (complements / compliments) about their appearance.
- vii. For a rough (draft / draught), her work was fairly polished.
- viii. I don't like to feel a (draft / draught), so I always keep my windows closed.
- ix. I am always (board / bored) whenever my father watches sports.
- x. There is a loose (board / bored) on the front porch.

Activity 6 Choose the correct homonym to complete each sentence.

- i. My grandmother remembers the (rain, rein, reign) of Queen Victoria.
- ii. We would like to purchase (to, too, two) popsicles.
- iii. I heard that that book was (banned, band) from our school district.
- iv. Please try to stay on the (road, rode).
- v. I would rather have an apple than a (pear, pair, pare).
- vi. I am very advanced in Math, so I often get (bored, board) in class.

Activity 7 Circle the correct word to complete the sentence out of each pair of homonyms.

- i. That bicycle doesn't have a (brake/break).
- ii. If she falls, I'm afraid she will (brake/break) her leg.

brake: _____

break: _____

iii. My grandfather was a (colonel / kernel) in the army.

iv. Have you ever watched a (colonel/kernal) of popcorn explode?

colonel: _____

Kernel: _____

v. I need to adjust the (base/bass) of that lamp.

vi. My brother has always been partial to the (base/bass) guitar.

base: _____

bass: _____

vii. We went around to the old house by the (creek/creak).

viii. When I step on the third step, I hear a (creek/creak).

creak: _____

creek: _____

ix. I think there is a (flea/flee) on my dog.

x. When I heard the gunshots, I decided to (flea/flee).

flea: _____

flee: _____

xi. He was holding (rain, rein) of the horse firmly.

xii. Probably, it will (rain, rein) in the afternoon.

rain: _____

rein: _____

xiii. The (principle, principal) of the school is addressing the student at the annual result day.

xiv. He is the mom of the (principle, principal).

principle: _____

principal: _____

Compositions

ACTIVITY: Application to the principal for arranging a trip.

WORD BANK

with due respect, behalf of other students, exams end, performance, celebration, picnic day, favourite place, useful, knowledge, request

Directions:

- ◆ To: (Authority)
- ◆ Subject: (Request for arranging a trip)
- ◆ Trip purpose
- ◆ Request for arrangements
- ◆ Your reference



ACTIVITY (Letter to your friend to attend the birthday party)

WORD BANK

health, Birthday date, invitation excitement, celebration, enjoyment, quality time, memorable day

Directions:

- ◆ Start with greeting
- ◆ Invite your friend to the birthday party
- ◆ Mention party details
- ◆ End with excitement



A dialogue between two friends about the wastage of water

Situation: Ahmad walking on the street, waves at Ali, who is standing on the door of his house.

Ahmad: Assalam o Alaikum! What's up, brother?

Ali: Walaikum Assalam Ahmed! Nothing, mate. I just came out to see my uncle at the shop. Where are you going?

Ahmad: I am going to the market. Dad has asked me to buy groceries.
(Ahmed moves and sees a tap leaking just beside Ali's door and addresses him.)

Ahmad: Ali, whose null is this? From which supply is it connected, residential water supply for the area?

Ali: Oh, yes. Ahmed, who has now passed away, got it installed here for charity purposes.

Ahmad: Do you see its tap is leaking? Look how much water is being wasted! You should have gotten it repaired.

Ali: Buddy, it does not concern me in any way.

Ahmad: Pardon me, but you are mistaken here. We all depend on water for our lives. And all water comes from the same source. Why someone who drinks water should remain unconcerned about water wastage!

Ali: No, there must be a thousand others in every street.

Ahmad: So if we calculate the whole damage, don't you think they are against the benefits of all of us?

Ali: I do think, Ahmed.

Ahmad: Please try to buy a new tap for this null and fix it so we can contribute to the economy of our country.

Ali: I have the money. Thanks for drawing my attention to this serious issue.

Ahmad: Very well, friend. I know you are a sensible young guy. That's why I said this to you. I must leave for the market now. I am already late.

Ali: For sure, buddy. Goodbye!

Ahmad: Goodbye, dear!

ACTIVITY: Dialogue between two friends on Covid-19 Virus.

Symptoms

Precautions

Causes

SoPs

Effects

