## Subject and Predicate

#### A Sentence has Two Parts

The part which names a person or thing, is called the subject.

The part which tells us something about the subject, is called the predicate.

#### Example:

Ramesh arrived early.

Ramesh is the subject, arrived early is the predicate.

#### A. Separate the sentences in subjects and predicates carefully:

		Subject	Predicate
1.	He had a white dog.		
2.	He shot a tiger.		
3.	The birds fly in the sky.		
4.	The dog barks.		
5.	The earth moves on its axis.		
6.	The earth is round.		
7.	The sun rises in the east.		
8	He sells fruits.		

#### B. Match the subjects with their predicates:

#### Predicates Subjects (a) cleans the room. 1. The Ganga (b) treats the patients. 2. The maid (c) is the festival of lights. 3. The sun (d) is a planet. 4. The dog (e) was running after a cat. 5. Diwali (f) is a holy river. 6. The earth (g) mends the shoes. 7. The doctor (h) rises in the east. 8. The cobbler



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## C. Complete these sentences by adding subjects/predicates from the box

intelligent girl, The Rohan club, caught the thief, The mouse, was a great man, The boy, fell on Newton's head, I, They, Laurel, spilled, the milk, wrote on the blackboard.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_won the cricket match on the weekend.
- 2. \_\_\_\_fell into the water and wet his clothes.
- 3. \_\_\_\_ has a friend called Hardy.
- 4. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. \_\_\_\_water my plant everyday.
- 6. Abraham Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Neha is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ are going to their new house.
- 9. The policeman\_\_\_\_.
- 10. \_\_\_\_jumped into the well.
- 11. The cat\_\_\_\_\_.
- 12. An apple\_\_\_\_\_.



#### Articles

### Worksheet - 2

#### Fill in the blanks with a, an or the:

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_book in uncle Rony's cabin, I really like. 2. Anand is \_\_\_\_\_ fastest runner in \_\_\_\_\_ school. 3. Mohan is \_\_\_\_\_\_ best player in \_\_\_\_\_ football team. 4. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ peach? 5. \_\_\_\_\_Nile flows through Egypt. 6. My mother brought \_\_\_\_\_ kilogram of grapes and \_\_\_\_\_ dozen bananas from \_\_\_\_\_ market. 7. I like looking at \_\_\_\_\_ picture of my grandparents on wall in my room. 8. \_\_\_\_\_neem tree is very useful. 9. Neha is wearing \_\_\_\_\_ new pair of shoes. 10. Mr. Sagar was \_\_\_\_\_\_soldier in \_\_\_\_\_second World War. 11. Pooja saw Santa Claus giving toffees to \_\_\_\_\_children. 12. Please return \_\_\_\_\_ pencil and \_\_\_\_\_ pen that I lent you. 13. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_ tallest person in the world? 14. Sudesh reads \_\_\_\_\_ Bhagavadgita every morning. 15. What \_\_\_\_\_interesting story it is! 16. I saw famous Grand Canyon while I was in \_\_\_\_ United States. 17. belt is worn around waist. 18. lion is king of the jungle. 19. There are dark clouds in sky.

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A group of words, which makes complete sense, is called a sentence.

A sentence must contain a verb.

A sentence always begins with a capital letter and some sentences end with a full stop (.).

#### Example:

Mohan and Rohan went to the market.

Rearrange these words to make sentences. Remember to start with a capital letter and end with a full stop:

1. scored of the team goals the captain two





2. a book read to her likes daughter

3. The horse jumped over the hurdle.





4. has a bicycle wheels two

5. raining heavily is it





6. river swims boy the in the

## CLASS-4 + 221 15

## Worksheet - 4

## Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

A. Understand and write whether the following sentences are asserting interrogative, imperative or exclamatory:  1. Your gift is lovely.  2. What a pleasant surprise!  3. How beautiful the rainbow is!  4. Do you want a cold drink?  5. It is a gift from my aunt.  6. Give me some orange juice, please.  7. Take me along, please.  8. I am going to Mona's birthday party.  8. Write 'A' for assertive, 'Int' for interrogative and 'Ex' for exclama sentences:  1. Hurrah! We won the match.  2. Where are you going?  3. You have a lovely pen.  4. What a cold night it was!  5. Bravo! You have done it.  6. I am reading magazine.  7. How will you go to market?  8. How beautiful your dress is!  C. Make sentences with given words as directed in brackets:  1. (Assertive) prepare presentation  2. (Assertive) do calculation  3. (Assertive) cute boy  4. (Imperative) fetch milk	
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3. (Assertive) cute boy 4. (Imperative) fetch milk	
4. (Imperative) fetch milk	
	Management .
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5. (Interrogative) passed in exams	
6. (Interrogative) beat you	
7. (Exclamatory) people on strike	-
8. (Imperative) paste photo	
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## CLASS-4: 1-22215

## Worksheet - 5

Date

Framing Sentences

Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence:

1.	Weto	the beach everyday.	(go/gone)
2.	Last night it	heavily.	(rained/rain)
3.	My best friend	a motor bike.	(hides/rides)
4.	That duckling can_	loudly.	(quack/bark)
5.	I have never	a lake.	(been/seen)
6.	You might	the train to Mumbai.	(miss/lose)
7.	Suneet has already	this book.	(read/eaten)
8.	Ithe flo	wers in a vase.	(put/pull)
	Trank and Olive		

## CLASS - 4 - 1 - 22A 10 Framing Questions

## Worksheet - 6

A question begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?):

Example: (i) Where did the boy go? (ii) What does your mother do?

Rearrange the words to make questions. Remember to put in capital letter and question mark:

1	name	17/311 to	TYPHOR	10
	THEFTH	YULL	WILLIAM	10

Ques.\_\_\_\_

2. school go to you which do

Ques.\_\_\_\_

3. are old you how

Ques.\_\_\_\_

4. father does your what do

Ques.

5. mother does your what do

Ques.

6. live do where you

Ques.

7. how you to school go do

Ans.

8. school when come you do back from

Ques.

Fill in the blanks with noun pairs from the box:

east-west, mother-father, salt-pepper, Laurel-Hardy, hide-seek, history-geography, tea-coffee, heaven- earth

1. The sun appears to rise in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and set in the \_\_\_\_\_

East West

2. Ayushi likes milky \_\_\_\_\_ and



3. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ in the park.



4. Please pass me the \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_.



5. Rohit like studying \_\_\_\_\_ and



6. Mukesh like eating \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ for breakfast.



7. \_\_\_\_\_ is thin and \_\_\_\_\_ is fat.



8. Roopa's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ has gone to Delhi.



## One Word for Many

Fill in the blanks with the names of the persons, who do these things. Choose from the box:

Florist, Pilot, Captain, Author, Clown, Potter, Tailor, Chemist, Librarian, Plumber, Greengrocer, Astronomer

 A person, who entertains in a circus. 2. A person, who sells flowers. 3. A person, who writes a book. 4. A person, who makes things from clay. 5. A person, who sells medicines. 6. A person, who is incharge of a library. 7. A person, who flies an aeroplane. 8. A person, who mends water pipes and taps. 9. A person, who sells vegetables. 10. A person, who studies the stars. 11. A person, who is incharge of a ship. 12. A person, who stitches clothes.

वर्ण तथा शब्द

दिए गए शब्दों को वर्णमाला के सही वर्ग में लिखिए-

गमला, ऋतु, घड़ा, थिरकना, धीरज, अजगर, कबूतर, चमक, ऊन, नमस्ते, भारत, ओखली, ठंडा, आश्चर्य, पतंग, खरगोश, औजार, ईद, उधर, मछली, झरना, फली, तबला, डमरू, इडली, टहनी, दरजी, बरतन, जहाज, ऐनक, छतरी, एक, ढक्कन



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त वर्ग

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#### भाषा और व्याकरण-

- जिस साधन से हम अपने विचारों या वातों को दूसरों पर प्रकट करते हैं, उसे भाषा कहते हैं
- व्याकरण हमें भाषा को शुद्ध रूप से बोलना, पढ़ना, लिखना और समझना सिखाती है
- हिंदी भाषा की लिपि देवनागरी है।

#### वर्णमाला

- हिंदी वर्णमाला में कुल 42 वर्ण होते हैं।
- वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं स्वर (अ-अः) और व्यंजन (क-ह)
- अं को अनुस्वार कहते हैं, यह बिंदी के रूप में वर्ण के ऊपर लगता है।
- अँ को अनुनासिक कहते हैं, यह चंद्रबिंदु के रूप में वर्ण के ऊपर लगता है।
- अः की आवाज़ ह जैसी होती है।
- क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ तथा श्र संयुक्त व्यंजन हैं।
- दो व्यंजन जब एक साथ प्रयुक्त होते हैं, जो द्वित्व व्यंजन कहलाते हैं।

#### संयुक्त व्यंजनों से दो- दो शब्द बनाइए-

1. 羽	2. क्ष	The state of the s
3. च्छ	4, त्र	
5. ल्ल	6. त	
7. ज	8. द्	य
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11. स्व	12. FE	
13. न्य	14. द्	a -
15. द्व	16, 🕏	
17	18. त्य	1

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## CLASS-27 1 222.45

## वर्कशीट-3

क. निम्नलिखित शब्दों को सही शीर्षक के नीचे लिखिए-

लड़का, सड़के, दीवार, कविताएँ, खटियाँ, कविता, टोपियाँ, ताला, घोड़े, सेना, मिक्खयाँ, बाते, नदी, पुस्तक, बच्चे, कमीज

एकवचन	बहुवचन

रव.	कोष्ठक में	विष्ट गए इ	शब्दों के	बहवचन	रूप दवारा	रिवत	स्थान	भरिए-
A 600	1011-101-11	100			-			

1,	-	दीवार पर चढ़ गईं।	(चींटी)
2.		भौंकते हैं।	(कुत्ता
3.	आसमान में	चमक रहे हैं।	(तारा)
4.		का जल गंदा मत करो।	(नदी)
5.	हमने सभी	खरीदीं।	(वस्तु)

Date ...

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Name

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## CLASS-4 - 3-82210

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निम्नलिखित शब्दों के नाम प्रायः पुल्लिंग होते हैं- पर्वत, दिन, महीने, ग्रह, देश, सागर, आदि। निम्नलिखित शब्दों के नाम प्रायः स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं- नदी, पुस्तक, भाषा, आदि।

#### क. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखिए-

- 1, पुजारी
- 2. चुहिया

3. लेखक

4. चाचा

5. बेटा

6. बुआ

7. शेर

8. श्रीमान

9. लड़का

10. मक्खी

11. मोर

12. राजा

13. नौकर

14. बूढ़ा

15. शिक्षक

### ख. निम्नलिखित शब्दों को रेखा खींचकर स्त्रीलिंग या पुल्लिंग से मिलाइए-

नाक

हीरा

मछली

स्त्रीलिंग

मई

वधू

भारत

तेल

हिंदी

गंगा

पुल्लिंग

हिमालय

रविवार

बलवान

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क. विष्ट गए संज्ञा शब्दों को भेद के अनुसार उनके वर्ग में लिखिए-

कानपुर	लक्ष्मीबाई	मरठ	भारत
मोहन	नारी	क्षेत्र	gest
सैनिक	कहानियाँ	अहिंसा	क्रोध
बचपन	आलस्य	दूध	सोना
चाँदी	पीतल	परिवार	समा

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व्यक्तिवाचक	जातिवाचक	भाववाचक	द्रव्यवाचक	समूहवाचक

#### ख. उचित संज्ञा शब्दों से वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-

- 1. माँ ने का हार खरीदा।
- 2. हर इंसान में नहीं होती।
- 3. दिल्ली भारत की है।
- 4. सोनू निगम हैं।
- 5. गन्ने में होती हैं।
- 6. में बहुत बचपना हैं।
- 7. गंदगी फैलती है।
- 8. मेरी सहेली है।
- 9. बच्चों की होली खेल रही है।
- 10. मोहन दो लीटर लाया।

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किसी संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं।

- जैसे- (i) अभिनव बुद्धिमान लड़का है।
  - (ii) वह सुस्त आदमी है।

पहले उदाहरण में 'अभिनव' (संज्ञा) की विशेषता बुद्धिमान' शब्द के द्वारा प्रकट होती है तथा दूसरे उदाहरण में 'वह' (सर्वनाम) की विशेषता 'सुस्त' शब्द से प्रदर्शित होती है। अतः बुद्धिमान व सुस्त विशेषण शब्द हैं।

#### दिए गए संज्ञा शब्दों के लिए दो- दो विशेषण शब्द लिखिए-

- 1, घास
- 3. फूल
- 5. इमारत
- 7, मित्र
- 9, कमरा
- 11, बाल
- 13. स्कूल
- 15, पानी

- 2. चादर ,
- 4. पर्वत
- 6. कहानी
- 8. बादल ,
- 10. कबूतर
- 12. लड़की
- 14. बस्ता
- 16. सेव

किसी संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को विशेषण कहते हैं।

- जैसे- (i) अभिनव बुद्धिमान लड़का है।
  - (ii) वह सुस्त आदमी है।

पहले उदाहरण में 'अभिनव' (संज्ञा) की विशेषता बुद्धिमान' शब्द के द्वारा प्रकट होती है तथा दूसरे उदाहरण में 'वह' (सर्वनाम) की विशेषता 'सुस्त' शब्द से प्रदर्शित होती है। अतः बुद्धिमान व सुस्त विशेषण शब्द हैं।

#### दिए गए संज्ञा शब्दों के लिए दो- दो विशेषण शब्द लिखिए-

- 1, घास
- 3. फूल
- 5. इमारत
- 7, मित्र
- 9, कमरा
- 11, बाल
- 13. स्कूल
- 15, पानी

- 2. चादर ,
- 4. पर्वत
- 6. कहानी
- 8. बादल ,
- 10. कबूतर
- 12. लड़की
- 14. बस्ता
- 16. सेव

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## वर्कशीट-7

## संज्ञा शब्दों से विशेषण बनाना

Φ.	विए	गए	संज्ञा	शब्दो	सं	विशेषण	शब्द	बनाइए-
----	-----	----	--------	-------	----	--------	------	--------

1. परिश्रम

2. वर्ष

3. आदर

4. रंग

5. राष्ट्र

6, सच

7. विदेश

8. रोग

9. बुद्धि

10. भारत

11. जापान

12. चमक

## ख. नीचे वर्ग पहेली में विशेषण शब्दों पर गोला बनाकर सामने दिए स्थान पर लिखिए-

न	भा	₹	ती	य
म	ती	स	फ़े	द
की	स	वि	दे	शी
न	रा	को	म	ল
ख	ट्	टा	द	स

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3	Name	and the second	 	Uldoo	. 000

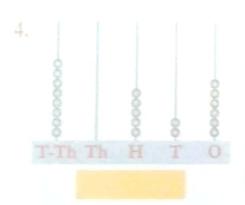
## Number on Abacus

A. Write the numbers shown on the abacus both in figures and words:

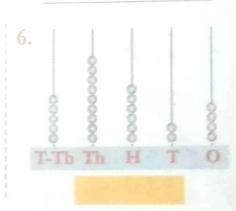




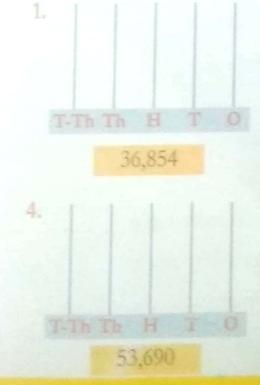






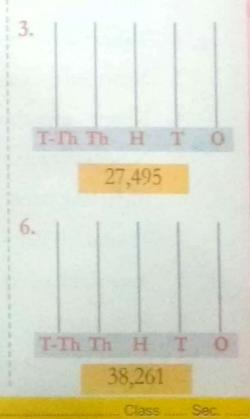


B. Draw beads on the abacus to represent the following numbers:



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CLASS-4

## Numbers and Numeral

#### Worksheet - 2

#### A. Write in words:

50467	
11111	
83526	
70003	
411157	
622600	
738267	
165645	
307517	
938261	

#### B. Write in numbers:

- 1. Seventeen thousand seven hundred seventy
- 2. Twenty three thousand four hundred thirty-one
- 3. Nineteen thousand eight hundred sixty-three
- 4. Ninety nine thousand fifty-one
- 5. Nine lakh two thousand five hundred sixteen
- 6. Eight lakh twenty-two thousand eighty-four
- 7. Two lakh ninety-one thousand five hundred twenty-eight
- 8. Seven lakh thirty-nine thousand four hundred fifty-seven
- 9. Sixty-eight thousand two hundred eighty-four
- 10. Four lakh sixteen thousand nine hundred thirty

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## CLASS-4

## Forming Numbers

## Worksheet - 3

A. Write the numbers :

		Greatest	Smallest
1.	1-digit		
2.	2-digit		
3.	3-digit		
4.	4-digit		
5.	5-digit		

B. Use the given digits to make the greatest and smallest number. Do not repeat the digits:

Digits	Greatest Number	Smallest Number
3, 5, 1	505188	
6, 7, 1, 3	-	
8, 2, 0, 4, 7		
1,6,3,9	- SECRETARIES	
3,0,2,8		

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chanded Form and Short For Example: 853, 437 = 800000 + 50000 + 3000 + 400 + 30 + 7

A. Write the following numbers in expanded form:

Example: 8000000 + 400000 + 60000 + 4000 + 700 + 10 + 8 = 8,464,718

B. Write the following numbers in short form:

$$3000000 + 200000 + 80000 + 7000 + 400 + 20 + 5$$

$$3000000 + 600000 + 2000 + 700 + 30 + 2$$

$$8000000 + 6000 + 300 + 70 + 2$$

$$3000000 + 40000 + 4000 + 200 + 90 + 3$$

# CLASS-4 1 22 rder of Numbers

## Worksheet - 5

#### A. Arrange and write the following in increasing order:

24,230; 94,742; 45,108;53,872

52,148; 4,57,336; 38451; 6,29,215

3,12,199; 76,401; 99,999; 20,009 3.

4,23,981; 6,72,649; 2,14,573; 1,01,523

2,15,427; 23,215; 2,69,521; 8,70,300 5.

#### B. Arrange and write the following in decreasing order:

12,754; 3,12,147; 7,32,158; 7,28,959; 1,38,475

1,54,680; 3,20,725; 7,26,393; 8,01,231; 5,32,165

49,412; 81,903; 70,022; 56,346; 8,56,232 3.

2,42,681; 10,000; 72,547; 3,86,345; 4,68,752 4.

18,273; 67,189; 7,45,954; 77,162; 8,95,262

#### A. Round off to the nearest ten:

235

422

3,644

6,392

58,247

298,834

#### B. Round off to the nearest hundred:

445

9230

5451

7851

34258

6429

## C. Round off each number to the given place:

1. Round off 83,875 to the nearest:

hundred \_\_\_\_

thousand

ten thousand\_\_\_\_

2. Round off 63,547 to the nearest:

hundred \_\_\_\_\_

thousand

ten \_\_\_\_\_

ten thousand\_\_\_\_

3. Round off 70,293 to the nearest:

thousand

ten thousand hundred

CLASS 14-228.10

## Place Value

#### Worksheet - 7

#### A. Write the place value of the coloured digit in each of the following:

- 1. 46,387
- 2. 8,37,512

3. 8,46,712

4. 2,72,600

5. 2,56,723

6. 6,18,120

7. 5,23,100

8. 3,45,720

9. 5,94,612

10. 9, 25, 643

11. 16,345

12, 4,16,230

#### Write the predecessor and successor of the following numbers:

Predecessor	Numbers	Successor
	75,999	
	8,135	
	4,68,942	
	26,402	
	5,27,634	
	2,45,123	

#### Write the number, that is 1,000 more:

1. 9,990

6,583

3. 39,510

#### D. Write the number, that is 1,000 less:

1. 9,990

20,000

- 3. 6,583

#### A. Write in roman numerals:

1. 37

3. 21

5. 23

7. 28

9. 45

2. 12

4. 34

6. 39

8. 30

10. 15

#### B. Write in Hindu - Arabic numerals:

1. XIII

3. XXIV

5. XXXIX

7. XXVI

9. XVIII

2. XVI

4. IX

6. XXXIII

8. XXXI

10. XXV

## C. Tick (/) the correct roman numeral for the given Hindu-And numerals:

1. 32 = XXI

XXXIII

XXXII

2. 29

= XXIX

XXX

IX

3. 17

= XII

XVII

XXVIII

4. 5

= V

XV

XIV

5. 21

= XXXI

XI

XXI