1. The New Girl

Competency-based Questions Based on the Coursebook Lesson

A. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Mira remembers being the new girl once. Nobody spoke to her. Nobody played with her. She smiles at Zenie. Zenie smiles back. During art period, Mira shares her crayons with Zenie. At recess, they share their lunch. They sit together on the bus on their way home and even play in the evening. They are BEST FRIENDS!

Some children make fun of Zenie. They call her names that mean 'foreigner'.

'She is INDIAN!' Mira tells them angrily. But they simply laugh.

Zenie is upset. 'It's okay to be different!' Mira tells her. Mira has often heard her mother say that to her brother who gets teased about his glasses.

1. Mira remembers being the new girl once. How does this help Mira and Zenie become friends?

   Mira remembered being new to the school. She remembers how no one talked to her or played with her. This experience helped her to become Zenie's friend and encourage her.

2. What does the extract above tells us about Mira's mother?

   Mira's mother is an understanding, kind, caring and responsible as well as concerned woman.

Vocabulary

Sometimes we use the same word as different **parts of speech**. The function of a word in a sentence determines which part of speech it is in that sentence.

Can you tell which part of speech the highlighted words are—noun (N) or verb (V)?

- My mother is a wonderful **cook**. (......)
- She **cooks** special dishes for us. (......)

In the first sentence, the word 'cook' is a noun.

In the second sentence, the word 'cook' is a verb.

So, a word can act as a noun and also as a verb.

A. Make pairs of sentences with the words given, using them as both noun and verb.

1. brush: Use a brush to clean a teeth.
   I brush my teeth twice a day.

2. cover: Cover of your book is dirty.
   Please cover the food with a lid.

3. milk: Drinking milk is a healthy habits.
   My grany milks the cow every morning

4. email: Send an email to your friends.
   Emailing is an easy task.

5. cycle: I have a new cycle.
   I love cycling.

6. train: I am going to Mumbai by train.
   Train your puppy fow tricks.

Grammar and Usage

Do you know these rules of punctuation?

- Sentences begin with a capital letter,
  so as to make your writing better.

- Use a full stop to mark the end.
  It closes every sentence penned.

- The comma is for short pauses and breaks,
  And also for lists the writer makes.

- I'm so glad! He's so mad! We're having such a lark!
  To show strong feelings use an exclamation mark!

- A question mark follows what, when, where, why and how,
  Do you? Can I? Shall we? Won't you give us an answer now?

A. Now, rewrite these sentences with correct punctuation.

1. my shopping list includes bread eggs milk juice tea bags and butte
   have i forgotten anything

   My shopping list includes bread, eggs, milk, juice, tea bags and butter. Have I forgotten anything?

2. i agreed to do it even though i didn't like the idea why did you agr
   to it

   I agreed to do even though I didn't like the idea. Why did you agree to

3. my god how could you do such a thing to your best friend you sho
   be ashamed of yourself

   My god! How could you do such a thing to your best friend!

4. i have asked ashish to come by evening you have to invite akhil make sure he arrives on time

I have asked Ashish to come by evening. You have to invite Akhil. Make sure he arrives on time.

5. oh I love idlis they are my favourite food what do you like to eat

Oh! I love idlis. They are my favourite food. What do you like to eat?

6. on the way they saw a rabbit a tortoise a frog and a snail but the boys were not scared of the animals how brave they were

On the way, they saw a rabbit, a tortoise, a frog and a snail, but the boys were not scared of the animal. How brave they were!

We use **four** different types of sentences to speak in English.

- An **assertive** sentence states a fact, thought or an opinion and ends with a full stop (.). It is also known as a **statement**. It can be positive or negative.

  For example: Some animals hibernate in winter to save energy. (positive)

  Not all animals hibernate in winter. (negative)

- An **interrogative** sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark (?). It is also known as a **question**.
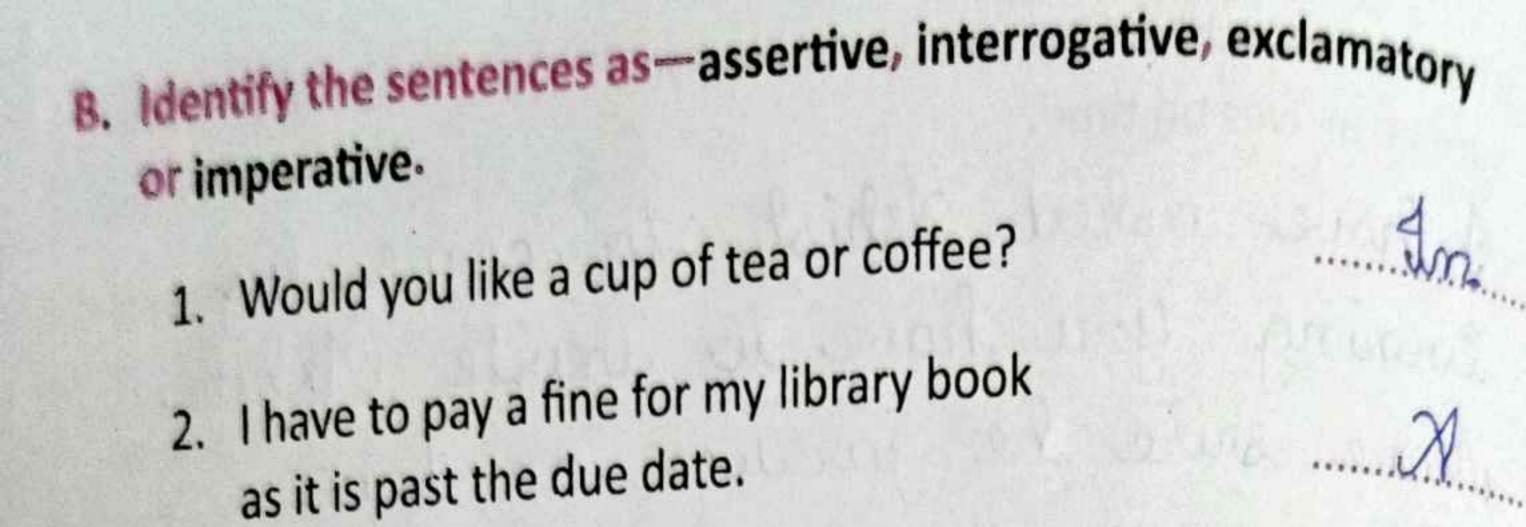
  For example: Would you like to go shopping with me?

- An **exclamatory** sentence expresses a strong feeling or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark (!).

  For example: Oh no, it has started to rain!

- An **imperative** sentence expresses a command, request, advice or suggestion. It ends with a full stop.

  For example: Come in and sit down. (command)

B. Identify the sentences as—assertive, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative.

1. Would you like a cup of tea or coffee? .... *In.*

2. I have to pay a fine for my library book as it is past the due date. .... *A*

3. Oh no! We are late! .... *E.*

4. As we approached the house, the dog barked loudly at us. .... *A*

5. Who won the World Cup in football this year? .... *In.*

6. Don't waste your food. .... *Im.*

7. Give me your phone number. .... *Im.*

8. What a wonderful day! .... *E.*

A **contraction** is a shortened form of one or two words, one of which is usually a verb. In a contraction, an apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letter or letters.

For example: how will—**how'll**   we have—**we've**

I am—**I'm**   he would—**he'd**

C. Write the expanded form of these contracted words.

1. could've *could have*   2. how's *How is*

3. doesn't *does not*   4. he'll *he will*

5. won't *will not*   6. where's *where is*

7. must've *must have*   8. she'd *she had*

9. isn't *is not*   10. shan't *shall no*

D. Match the contractions in Column A with their full form in Column B, and then use them to complete the given conversation.

A	B
1. can I not	a. shouldn't she – ii
2. should she not	b. didn't they – iv
3. will he not	c. doesn't it – v
4. did they not	d. can't I – i
5. does it not	e. won't he – iii
6. must we not	f. haven't you – vii
7. have you not	g. mustn't we – vi

A : Hi! How are you? You've recovered from your cold, _haven't you_?

B : Hi! Yes, thanks, I've recovered completely. By the way, Alex and Tina called you, _didn't they_?

A : No, they didn't. But their colony plays a cricket tournament every January, _doesn't it_? That must be on now.

B : Yes, they want us to watch the finals. We must go, _mustn't we_?

A : Tina had fever last week. She should be resting, _shouldn't she_? It's too soon for her to have started moving around.

B : Yes, and she sounded really tired when we spoke last. I think Alex will ask her to rest for the finals, _won't he_?

A : I hope so. But if they call me, I'll have to go, even though I'd rather not miss my Sunday movie. I can watch it some other time, _can't I_? After all, friends come first.

A. Complete the paragraph using the words given below.

the	I	at	like	up	had
back	believe	Control	looked	called up	

Once I saw a very big cow while I was riding my bike. The cow had

somehow got stuck ....*at*............... a tall tree. I went home and I cal

Animal ......*control*....., but they said they didn't remove cows from

trees.

I *called* *up*.. the Fire Department, but they didn't

...*believe*......... me. Then I walked ......*back*........... to the tree and

the cow was gone!

.........*I*.............. went around the tree and I found a hill! The cow

......*had*.......... been ....*up*........... ......*the*.......... top of

the hill, but from where I was cycling, it had ....*looked*.....

......*like*.............. the cow had been on the tree!

B. All of you must have read storybooks. Write a paragraph on your idea
good book. You can use the hints given in the box.

> features (good story, meaningful plot, happy ending, variety of
> characters)—positively influences one's life—inculcates values—
> educates through entertainment—examples of good books

..*Books*....*are*.....*our*.....*best*...*friends*........................
..*A*....*book*.....*should*...*have*....*some*....*features*....*like*,
..*it*...*should*.....*contain*...*a*....*good*...*stories*....*with*
..*a*...*happy*...*ending*....*A*....*good*....*books*....*should*

have some meaningful plots so that we can connect the story to our real life. It should have a variety of characters like, hero, comedian etc. We should learn some values which can be inculcated in our lives and we get influenced positively. Even the reader should get entertained while reading the story. Some of the examples of good books are - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Stuart Little etc.

2. Hottest Food Ever

A. Read the stanzas and answer the questions that follow.

My mouth is aflame and
my tongue is on fire.
The pepper is making
my tastebuds perspire.

I'm guzzling down water.
I'm chomping on ice.
I'm searching for something
to cut through the spice.

1. Identify 1 pair of synonyms in the first stanza.

   ......aflame - on fire...........................

   ....

2. Why do you think the speaker's tastebuds are perspiring?

   ...The speaker's tastebuds are perspiring
   because of the chilli:......................................

   ....

   ....

3. Identify the words from their meanings given below.

   a. a kind of spice   .Pepper

   b. drinking something quickly and in large amounts   Guzzling

   c. eating something noisily   Chomping

   d. looking for something   searching

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