

ASSIGNMENT – IV

Module : 08

SECTION-A

A. The Story of Fidgety Philip

'Let me see if Philip can
Be a little gentleman;
To sit still for once at table':
Thus Papa bade Phil behave;
And Mama looked very grave.
But fidgety Phil,
He won't sit still;
He wriggles,
And giggles,
And then, I declare,
Swings backwards and forwards,
And tilts up his chair
Just like any rocking-horse
'Philip! I am getting cross!'

See the naughty, restless child
Growing still more rude and wild,
Till his chair falls over quite.
Philip screams with all his might,
Catches at the cloth, but then
That makes matters worse again.
Down upon the ground they fall,
Glasses, plates, knives, forks and all.
How Mama did fret and frown,
When she saw them tumbling down!
And Papa made such a face!
Philip is in sad disgrace.

Where is Philip, where is he?
Fairly covered up you see!
Cloth and all are lying on him;
He has pulled down all upon him.
What a terrible to-do!
Dishes, glasses, snapped in two!

Here a knife, and there a fork!

Philip, this is cruel work.

Table all so bare, and ah!

Poor Papa, and poor Mama

Look quite cross, and wonder how

They shall have their dinner now.

(Heinrich Hoffman)

A.1.1. Fill in the blanks with one word only.

Philip was a very _____ boy. His parents wanted to see if he could _____ like a _____ at the table. But he only _____ backwards and forwards like a _____. Philip _____ loudly as his chair fell _____. He _____ the tablecloth pulling _____ down as he fell. It was a _____ sight to see Philip lying _____ the tablecloth, _____ by the _____ crockery and cutlery.

A.1.2. Examine the highlighted words in the following lines.

- * Mentioned her virtues, it is true,
But dwelt upon her vices too
- * The children who were brought to her
The awful tale from far and near.

The opposite of virtues (good qualities) is vices (negative qualities) and the opposite of far is near. Opposites are also called antonyms.

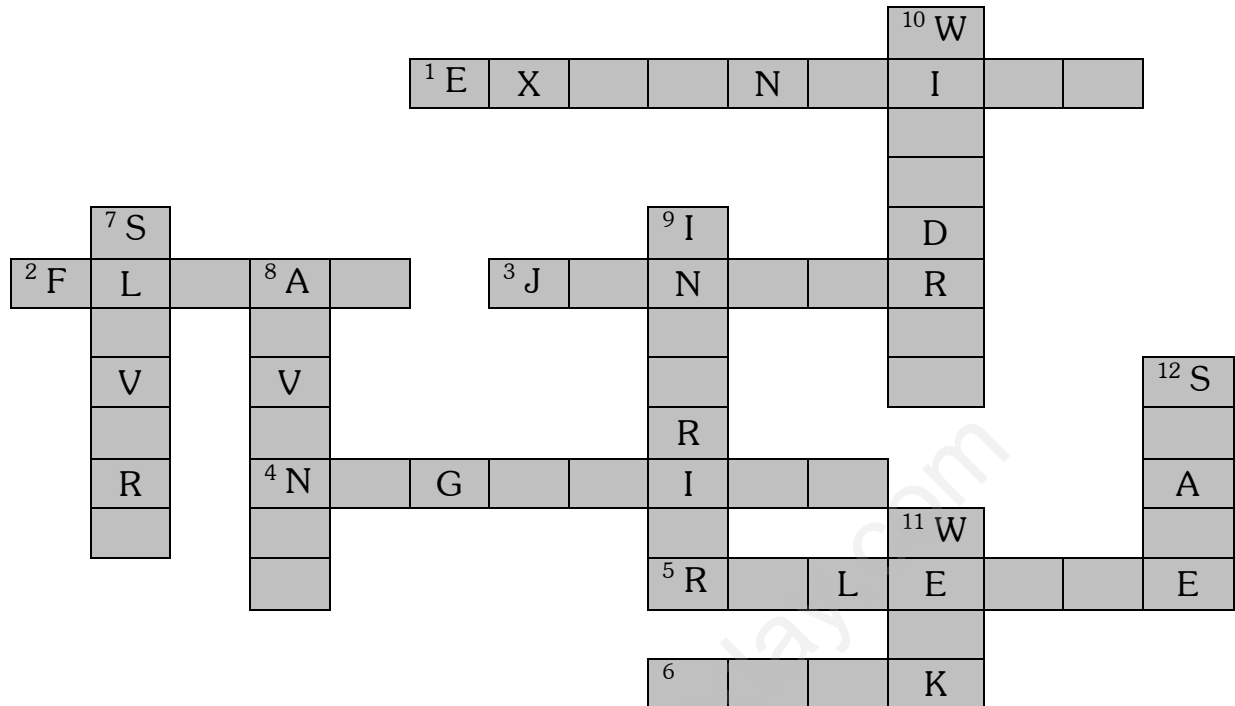
Solve this crossword puzzle by filling in the antonyms of the words given in the clues.

Across

1. cheap
2. sink
3. senior
4. positive
5. kidnap
6. unlock

Down

7. freedom
8. retreat
9. superior
10. deposit
11. strong
12. fresh



A.1.3. Observe the highlighted words in the following lines.

Her funeral sermon (which was long)
And followed by a sacred song

The words sermon, sacred and song all begin with the same sound–s. When two or more words begin with the same letter or sound in close succession, in a sentences, clause or phrase, it is called alliteration.

Read the following sentences and find out which sound is repeated.

- (i) And dances with the daffodils.
- (ii) Sing a song of sixpence
- (iii) Streams full of stars like skies at night.
- (iv) It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries
- (v) Ploffskin, Pluffskin, pelican jee!
We think no birds as happy as we!
Plumskin, Ploshkin, Pelican jill!
We think so then, and we thought so still!

A.2. Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore

Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore–

No doubt you have heard the name before—
Was a boy who never would shut a door!

The wind might whistle, the wind might roar,
And teeth be aching and throats be sore,
But still he never would shut the door.

His father would beg, his mother implore,
'Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
We really do wish you would shut the door!'

Their hands they wrung, their hair they tore;
But Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
Was deaf as the buoy out at the Nore.

When he walked forth the folks would roar,
'Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
Why don't you think to shut the door?'

They rigged up a Shutter with sail and oar,
And threatened to pack off Gustavus Gore
On a voyage of penance to Singapore.

But he begged for mercy and said, 'No more!
Pray do not send me to Singapore
On a Shutter, and then I will shut the door!'

'You will?' said his parents; 'then keep on shore!
But mind you do! For the plague is sore
Of a fellow that never will shut the door,
Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore!'

(William Brighty Rands)

A.2.1. Read out this poem of a very naughty boy who would never shut the door. Twice and put a tick against the correct answer.

(i) The figure of speech used in the first line is

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| (a) simile | [|] |
| (b) personification | [|] |
| (c) alliteration | [|] |

- (ii) They boy would never
- (a) shut the window []
- (b) close the door []
- (c) close the drawer []
- (iii) Gordon's parents
- (a) were very upset []
- (b) were not concerned []
- (c) ignored him []
- (iv) His parents
- (a) shielded him []
- (b) threatened to pack him off to Singapore []
- (c) never scolded him []
- (v) In the end Gordon
- (a) promised to shut the door []
- (b) did not mend his ways []
- (c) agreed to go to Singapore []

SECTION-C

C.1. Complete the following (using prefix or suffix) to form a complete word:

- (i) _____ + school =
- (ii) _____ + tidy =
- (iii) _____ + planned =
- (iv) scholar + _____ =
- (v) child + _____ =
- (vi) king + _____ =

C.2. Correct the wrong words in the given list.

- (i) disorder –
- (ii) merciful –
- (iii) unvisible –
- (iv) unsufficient -
- (v) impolite –
- (vi) unregular –
- (vii) dissatisfied –

C.3. Use the correct form of the adjectives given in the bracket.

- (i) The Whale is the _____ animal in the world. (heavy)
- (ii) There are _____ people in the garden than in the house. (many)
- (iii) Reema was feeling unwell so she ate _____ of all at the party. (little)
- (iv) It is the _____ bit of the film. (funny)

C.4. Fill in the blanks with adjectives that are opposites of the word in brackets.

- (i) _____ mangoes were specially imported from Thailand. (those)
- (ii) It is not difficult to like Raman because he is such an _____ little boy.
(dishonest)
- (iii) The teacher got angry with the _____ class. (quiet)
- (iv) The quilt is beautiful but rather _____. (cheap)

Fun with Punctuations

You already know that commas are used to separate items in a list. The last item in the list has *and* before it. There are a few more uses of the comma.

We use a comma to indicate a brief pause or a break with in a sentence in order to stress a word or words that stand out for a particular effect. For example,

*The thief crept up to the door, looked left and right, and opened it.

Commas are used after words that show a change in the action, like however, yet, but nevertheless, etc. For example,

*However, her father did not agree with her.

We use commas after words like yes, no, therefore, now, etc. For example,

*Yes, I will bring you a book.

Commas are used to separate the name of the person who is being spoken to. For example,

*Angshuman, where is your homework?

We use a comma when we join two sentences using and, or, but, yet, while. For example,

*Karma sliced some tomatoes, while Priyanka buttered the bread.

The comma is used before please or excuse me, to separate them from the rest of the sentence. For example,

*May I have some more soup, please?

The comma is used to separate a group of words that tells us about the action or reaction of the person or thing mentioned in the sentence. For example,

*The audience, hearing the National Anthem, stood up from their seats.

C.5. Put commas at the suitable places in the following sentences.

- (i) She had invited me for lunch but I had to pick up my son from school.
- (ii) Sunayani please come forward.
- (iii) Yes I admit I have made a mistake.
- (iv) Excuse me can you please direct me to the nearest post-office?
- (v) He got dressed checked his reflection in the mirror and went out.
- (vi) Can you pass me the salt please?
- (vii) Thus we can conclude that the perimeter of a rectangle is two times the sum of its length and breadth.
- (viii) George played the guitar while Nancy played the piano.

C.6. Complete the following similes. Choose from the box given below.

- (i) As perfect as a _____.
- (ii) _____ snow.
- (iii) As smooth as _____.
- (iv) _____ a starfish
- (v) _____ white elephant.

As rare as, picture, as white as, as spineless as, silk

SECTION-D

D.1. Write a short poem (6-8 lines) on a creature of your choice. Take care about the rhyme scheme. Give a title to the poem. You may draw pictures to make you poem come to life.

D.3. (i) You have read the poem 'Elephants Vs Insects', which is a funny poem about a centipede, who in spite of taking a long time lacing up his boots, helps his team win the match. There are many sports like cockfights, bull fighting, bullock-cart races that use animals, and inflict pain in them.

How do you feel about it? Are you angry, enthusiastic or indifferent? Discuss your attitude in a paragraph of about 75 words.

(ii) Choose the closest meaning to the words given below-

- (a) **'Trampled' means –**
- i. tread heavily on
 - ii. walk away
 - iii. treat roughly
- (b) **'Substitute' means –**
- i. deputy
 - ii. reserve
 - iii. put in place of another
- (c) **'modest' means –**
- i. ordinary
 - ii. unassuming
 - iii. quiet
- (d) **'Scuttle' means –**
- i. walk carelessly
 - ii. run hurriedly
 - iii. flee in an undignified way
- (e) **'Mystified' means –**
- i. confused
 - ii. fooled
 - iii. stumped

Vocabulary Enhancement – 4

A		B	
(i)	Look very grave	(a)	be angry and annoyed
(ii)	be cross	(b)	with all of one's energy and strength
(iii)	With all his might	(c)	become very upset and sulk
(iv)	fret and frown	(d)	a very mean and awful thing to do
(v)	cruel work	(e)	appear very serious and important

Proverb Time - 4

- P.16.** A young idler, an old beggar. – If you are idle in your youth, you won't have money when you are old.
- P.17.** Don't judge a book by its cover. – Don't judge a person from his appearance.

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