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- c) How did Trishul feel when he arrived home from school?
- i) excited       ii) hurt   
iii) angry       iv) felt he had too much to do
- d) Why was Trishul nervous about calling his friends?
- i) He was afraid they would be upset with him for not helping enough.   
ii) He was afraid they would ask him to do even more.   
iii) He was worried that they would not help him with his Science Fair project.   
iv) He was worried that his friends would not answer the phone.

#### 2. Match the words on the left to their meanings on the right.

a) weekend	i) sofa
b) probably	ii) Saturday and Sunday
c) offered	iii) looked at with eyes wide open
d) couch	iv) likely
e) stared	v) showed a willingness to help someone



### Think and Answer

Were Sudesh and Fareen good friends of Trishul? Tell why or why not.



### Word Work

#### Phrasal verbs

Read the following sentences and note the words in colour.

- Can you **help out**?
- He was going to have to **stay up** late tonight to work on his project so he could help Sudesh in the morning.

- Trishul's backpack felt even heavier as he **walked into** the house and flopped down on the couch.
- As soon as he **hung up**, he turned to his mum.

What do the highlighted words mean?

These words are formed with a verb along with a position word or a word that describes a verb. They are called **phrasal verbs**.

Examples: break in, fall apart, catch up, drop out, get along, etc.

Here are some commonly used verbs that are part of a phrase.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
call off	to stop doing or cancel something
wipe off	to clean something with a cloth or tissue
turn off	to switch off the electricity in a machine
show off	to boast to impress somebody
tear off	to remove something by ripping it
get off	to leave a vehicle (bus, train, car, etc.)
take off	to remove something, especially a piece of clothing or shoes; also used to talk about vehicles starting to move
put off	to push forward to a later time; to be made to feel badly about something

1. Complete the sentences. Use the phrasal verbs you just learnt.

- He wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ his new car to his friends.
- She had to \_\_\_\_\_ the secret message after she had read it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes before you enter the temple.
- The children had to \_\_\_\_\_ the picnic because it was raining.

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- e) I will \_\_\_\_\_ at the next bus stop.
- f) Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the air conditioner when you leave the room.
- g) Rohan had to \_\_\_\_\_ the dust that had collected on his computer.
- h) She was \_\_\_\_\_ by the boring movie, so she slept through it.

### Read these sentences.

- Fareen waved goodbye as the bus **pulled up** to their stop.

If a vehicle **pulls up**, it stops.

**Pull in**, **pull out**, and **pull over** also refer to movement of vehicles.

- The train from Guwahati is **pulling in** at platform no. 1. (slowing down to stop)
- The train bound for Agra **pulled out** of the station. (moved out)
- We **pulled over** near the park and got off. (moved to side of the road and stopped).

## 2. Choose a suitable expression from the box and use it to fill in the blanks.

pull in   pull out   pull over   pull up

- a) Asha was speaking to her friend, when a car \_\_\_\_\_ near her.
- b) The train \_\_\_\_\_ at the right time.
- c) The van \_\_\_\_\_ at the police station with a group of policemen.
- d) We \_\_\_\_\_ to check for any fault in the car, as we felt something was wrong.

## Listen Live

Listen to the story and complete the exercises. Before you listen, take a look at the exercises.

### 1. Choose the correct option.

- a) The sense of sharing made their work easier. The students of Class 3 were in the school garden
- i) to learn about plants.
  - ii) to water the plants.
  - iii) to prepare the ground for planting.
  - iv) to play games.
- b) Mrs Anitha advised the students to leave enough space for each tree so that
- i) each tree may spread out well and grow big.
  - ii) each tree would get enough sunlight and water.
  - iii) there would be enough space under each tree for the children to play.
  - iv) they could grow small plants in between them.
- c) The team that was quick had in it
- i) Reena, Lia, and Virat.
  - ii) Reena, Michael, and Manish.
  - iii) Reena, Manish, and Lia.
  - iv) Reena, Virat, and Michael.
- d) Lia's team could not plant many trees because
- i) they were tired.
  - ii) they did not bring enough saplings.
  - iii) the other team had used up the space.
  - iv) the teacher did not allow them.

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e) Lia and Virat were

i) disappointed.

ii) angry.

iii) helpless.

iv) all of the above.

2. Given below is a list of words describing the two teams. Write the words that best describe each team.

quick and smart

slow and steady

unmindful of others

rude and selfish

did not work as a team

did not plan ahead

Lia and team			
Reena and team			

3. What do you understand about working in a group from the story that you listened to? Discuss.



## Sound Sense

Look and listen.

In the story, we came across words that have the letters **ir**. For example, **fair**, **their**, etc.

1. Now look at the pictures and repeat the words with the **ir** sound.

th**ir**sty

I need some water because I am th**ir**sty.



st**air**s

I need to climb st**air**s to go up to my room.



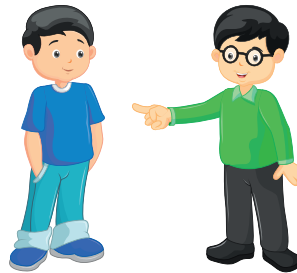
hair

Kaira has long hair.



shirt

Do you like my new shirt?



dirt

I have dirt on my face.



2. Now think of three more words that have the letters **ir** in them.

## Speak Now



In the story, Trishul offers to help his friends during the weekend, but he doesn't have the time.

How do we make offers?

**Read these sentences.**

- **Would** you like something to drink?
- **Could** I help you with your homework?
- Maybe I **can** help you out.
- **Can** I be of any help?
- **May** I help you?

### Remember



**Could** is more polite than **can**.

Work in pairs. Offer help to your partner who has a problem. Use the expressions you learnt above.



Some problems could be

- a) your partner is not well and has missed important classes before the exams
- b) your partner has come to school leaving his or her lunch at home
- c) your partner has hurt his or her arm and can't take notes in the class



## Go Grammar

### Types of sentences



Do you ever need to ask questions?



Of course, I do!

- Do you ever need to make a request or give a command? Certainly!
- Do you ever need to show how you feel? Surely!
- Do you ever need to share information? Without a doubt.

**There are four types of sentences.**

1. Declarative sentence (statements)
2. Imperative sentence (commands and requests)
3. Interrogative sentence (questions)
4. Exclamatory sentence (expressing strong feelings)

A **declarative sentence** simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion. In other words, it makes a declaration.

Examples of this sentence type:

- “I didn’t want to let them down.”
- “My sister is going to Indore.”

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes an appeal.

Example of this sentence type:

- “Tell them you need time to finish your Science Fair project.”

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. This type of sentence often begins with who, what, where, when, why, how, or do, and it ends with a question mark.

Examples of this sentence type:

- “Can you help out?”
- “Do you think you could help me?”

An **exclamatory sentence** is a sentence that expresses great emotion such as excitement, surprise, happiness, and anger, and it ends with an exclamation mark.

Example of this sentence type:

- “Thanks, that is so great!”

**Raju loves to dream. Here are some sentences that tell us his thoughts. Write the type of sentence each one is in the blanks below.**

How can I make mum let me play in the rain?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Doesn't that sound funny?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What a lovely dress the fairy is wearing!  
\_\_\_\_\_

Leave this room at once.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Summer holidays are exciting because there are no classes to attend.  
\_\_\_\_\_

The principal will declare a holiday tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please come and watch me play.  
\_\_\_\_\_





## Write It

Who is a true friend? What are the qualities of a good friend? Write a paragraph on the topic ‘True friendship’. Given below is a writing checklist. Once you finish your paragraph, exchange it with your partner. Both of you will check the work of the other with the help of the checklist given below.



Paragraphs need to have topic sentences. They are a way of organizing and expressing the main idea of the paragraph.

Here’s an example of a topic sentence.

- There are many possible reasons we have so much pollution.

The topic is “pollution” and the main idea is “reasons we have so much pollution.”

**How to write a paragraph:**

- Answer question like **why**, **how**, or **where**.
- Write supporting sentences or useful details about your topic.
- Explain or describe something.

### Writing checklist

Self-check	Friend check	Checklist
		Is there a topic sentence?
		Do the sentences begin with capital letters?
		Do all the sentences have correct punctuation marks at the end?
		Are all the words spelt correctly? Mention the misspelt words.
		How many sentences are there?
		Is the handwriting neat?