INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
PERIODIC TEST - II (2017-18)
SUBJECT – ENGLISH
CLASS – IV
SET –A

Date of Exam: 14-01-2018

Time Allotted: 1 hour   **Max. Marks: 20**

(Note: This question paper consists of 2 printed pages. Please check that you have all the pages.)

Section A: Reading
I. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Have you ever wondered how many feathers does a bird have? The answer is simple: the bigger a bird is, the more feathers it has on its body. A humming bird has 900, while a swan has 25,000 or even more. Feathers come in all shapes, sizes and colours. They are so strikingly beautiful that a person is just tempted to pick them up. The soft, silky and velvety feathers keep the bird warm, others keep it waterproof in the rain and the big and strong feathers give it the strength to fly.

Feathers of a bird are frequently used and wear out. These are replaced by a set of new ones almost every year. As the new ones grow, the old ones slowly fall. This process is called moulding.

The feathers are used by human beings in various ways. They are used in pillows and caps. Before the invention of pens, people wrote with large feathers with pointed ends called quills. Even today, in Panama in Central America, hunters use bright feathers for headgears. The zoos and bird sanctuaries all over the world collect the moulded feathers. They send them to Panama because there is no point in hunting birds for feathers. It's a wise step to save the birds from being killed for the sake of headgears. Don't you agree?

Answer the following:

Q.1 How do the feathers help a bird?   **(1×1=1)**

Q.2 What is moulding?   **(1×1=1)**

Q.3 **Write True or False.**   **(½×2=1)**

   a. Birds have only one set of feathers.

   b. The bigger the bird is, the more the feathers it has on its body.

Q.**4 Fill in the blanks with words from the passage.**   **(¼ ×4=1)**

   a. In _____ in Central America, hunters use bright feathers for _____.

   b. Zoos and bird sanctuaries all over the world collect _____ feathers.

   c. Before invention of pens, people wrote with large feathers with pointed ends

   called _____.

Section B: Grammar

II. a) Add appropriate question tags to these statements: **(½×6=3)**

1. All these students will do well.
2. He should consult a doctor.
3. She lives very close to your house.
4. The window is not shut.
5. I saw a snake beneath the bushes.
6. Arun did not believe me.

b) Fill in the blanks with simple past tense form of the verb given in the brackets: **(½×6=3)**

1. The child _____ (weep) bitterly.
2. My mother_____ (hurt) herself with a knife while she was cutting vegetables.
3. She _____ (not study) hard for her exam.
4. When we _____ (enter) their house, they _____ (argue) loudly. So, we _____ (decide) to leave.

c) Change these sentences to simple past tense: **(½×4=2)**

1. These students learn their lessons regularly.
2. My father teaches me every evening.
3. My brother lives in the boarding school.
4. Anshu wears a new frock everday.

Section C: Literature

III. Answer the following questions briefly: **(1×4=4)**

1. What did the writer do with the dead birds?
2. Why do you think Ying-Kee ask Wai-choy for the answer to question 11?
3. Gran picks up a bug to prove something to Maggie. What is it?
4. Why did the male duck give 'a short, painful cry'?

IV. Frame meaningful sentences: **(1×2=2)**

1) lonely   2) explain

V. Write the meaning of the following words: **(½×2=1)**

1) prove   2) clipping

VI. Read the following lines and answer the questions: **(½×2=1)**

'Without thinking I fired, and one of them fell dead at my feet'.

1) Who is I referred to?
2) What fell dead at his feet?

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