

UNIT 2 – KARATE KITTEN

Observe the underlined words in the following sentences:

1. Rajarao works in Rao & Rao Company.
2. Janaki went to a pet shop.
3. The pet shop is on the M. G. Road near the clock tower.

The underlined words placed before nouns/noun phrases are called **Prepositions**.

- We can also place them before pronouns (Janaki spoke to him).
- There are other prepositions like **at, of, by, for, under, with, into**, etc.

In the above examples, the prepositions have been placed before names of places.

- Apart from place, the prepositions appear before words showing time, instrument, movement, manner, direction, person, etc. A few examples are given below.
- He will come at 5 p.m. (time)
- We eat with our mouth. (instrument)
- The cat ran into the house. (movement)

Example: A white dog with a long tail.

A. Complete the passages with the given prepositions. (to, in, on, with, for)

Priya's birthday is _____ 5th May. She was born _____ the year 2003. She celebrates her birthday _____ her family and friends every year. They bring presents _____ her. Priya gives a return gift _____ each of them.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

Priya's birthday is **on** 5th May. She was born **in** the year 2003. She celebrates her birthday **with** her family and friends every year. They bring presents **for** her. Priya gives a return gift **to** each of them.

B. Select the right answer.

(good at, fond of, speak to, wait for, look at, afraid of, belong to, angry with, listen to, interested in)

1. I am _____ dogs.
2. Madhu is _____ Mathematics.
3. Geeta is _____ sports.
4. Did you _____ your teacher?
5. _____ this song. It is beautiful.
6. Can you _____ me?
7. _____ those flowers. They are lovely.
8. Does this book _____ you?
9. Mother was _____ me for breaking the plates. 10. I am _____ ice cream.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. I am **afraid of** dogs.
2. Madhu is **good at** Mathematics.
3. Geeta is **interested in** sports.
4. Did you **speak to** your teacher?
5. **Listen to** this song. It's beautiful.
6. Can you **wait for** me?
7. **Look at** those flowers. They are lovely.
8. Does this book **belong to** you?
9. Mother was **angry with** me for breaking the plates.
10. I am **fond of** ice cream.

C. Read the following.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

Rajarao is now _____ the railway station. He is waiting _____ his uncle. His uncle is coming _____ the Krishna express _____ Tirupati. The train has arrived. Now they are _____ an auto. When they reach home, Rohit says, 'Welcome _____ our house, grandpa!'

SUGGESTED ANSWER

Rajarao is now **at** the railway station. He is waiting **for** his uncle. His uncle is coming **by** the Krishna express **from** Tirupati. The train has arrived. Now they are **in** an auto. When they reach home, Rohit says, 'Welcome **to** our house, grandpa!'

- A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.
- It begins with a capital letter. It ends with a full stop, exclamation or a question mark.

II. Read the following sentences.

What do these sentences express? Choose the correct word from those given in the box.

request suggestion exclamation statement question advice

1. Janaki and Rohit burst into laughter. _____
2. What is special about the kitten? _____
3. Buy this kitten. _____
4. Please mummy! Buy this kitten. _____
5. Rohit, bring that old box here. _____
6. Let's go to the pet shop. _____
7. What a wonderful kitten! _____

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. Janaki and Rohit burst into laughter. **(Statement)**
2. What is special about the kitten? **(Question)**

3. Buy this kitten. **(Request)**
4. Please mummy! Buy this kitten. **(Advice)**
5. Rohit, bring that old box here. **(Request)**
6. Let's go to the pet shop. **(Suggestion)**
7. What a wonderful kitten! **(Exclamation)**

You've studied about declarative/assertive and interrogative sentences in class IV.

Now, let's see what are imperative and exclamatory sentences.

Imperative sentence: Sentences, which express advice, request, command and suggestion, are called **Imperative sentences**.

Exclamatory sentence: A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feeling is called an **exclamatory sentence**.

A. What do you say in the following situations?

1. You see a beautiful flower.

2. It is a hot day.

3. You meet a clever boy.

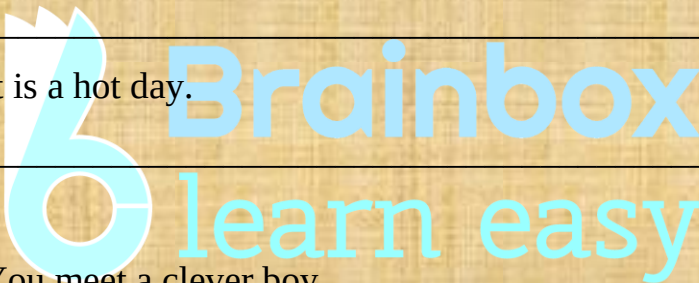
4. You read a nice story.

5. You see a tall building.

6. You want to ask your friend for a pen.

7. You want to know the time.

8. You want to ask the people to wait outside.



9. You want to introduce your friend.

10. You want your teacher to see your project work.

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. You see a beautiful flower. **Wow! What a beautiful flower.**
2. It is a hot day. **Oh! What a hot day.**
3. You meet a clever boy. **Oh God! What a clever boy.**
4. You read a nice story. **What a nice story!**
5. You see a tall building. **Ah, what a tall building!**
6. You want to ask your friend for a pen. **Please may I borrow your pen?**
7. You want to know the time. **What is the time by your watch?**
8. You want to ask the people to wait outside. **Please wait outside.**
9. You want to introduce your friend. **Meet my friend, Anul.**
10. You want your teacher to see your project work. **Please could you look at my project work, ma'am?**

B. Read the following sentences and write in the brackets the type of each sentence.

1. What does it do? ()
2. Mummy, let's buy this kitten. ()
3. Janaki paid for the kitten. ()
4. What a clever kitten this is! ()
5. Who is the karate master? ()
6. Please, visit again. ()
7. What's going on here. ()
8. Rajarao got an injury on his head. ()
9. Rohit, shut the door. ()

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. What does it do? (**Interrogative Sentence**)
2. Mummy, let's buy this kitten. (**Imperative Sentence**)
3. Janaki paid for the kitten. (**Assertive Sentence**)
4. What a clever kitten this is! (**Exclamation Sentence**)
5. Who is the karate master? (**Interrogative Sentence**)
6. Please, visit again. (**Imperative Sentence**)

7. What's going on here? (Interrogative Sentence)
8. Rajarao got an injury on his head. (Declarative Sentence)
9. Rohit, shut the door. (Imperative Sentence)

III. Read the following sentences from the story.

1. **When** Rajarao came home in the evening, Rohit and Janaki were playing with the Karate Kitten.
2. **When** he said, 'Kitten, karate chair!' the kitten jumped onto the chair with vigour.

Each sentence describes two past actions.

- In sentence '1', one action was complete while the other was going on.
- In sentence '2', one action followed another past action.

Both the actions were complete. Sentences containing such actions are combined using '**when**'.

Some sentences in the story express similar actions. Write them here.

- When Rohit was nine, his family lived in a small town.
- When they reached home, they made Karate Kitten smash old boxes.
- When Rajarao came home in the evening, Rohit and Janaki were playing with the Karate Kitten.
- When the Karate Kitten heard this, it attacked Rajarao's head.

IV. Given below are pairs of incomplete sentences. Complete them and combine them using, '**when**'.

1. Rajarao was _____ (go) to the town hall to watch a dance programme. Then he _____ (meet) his friend Ranga Rao.
2. They _____ (talk) on the side of the road. Then an autorickshaw _____ (stop) in front of them.
3. They sat in the auto. The auto was _____ (go) to the town hall. Then it _____ (start) raining.

4. They reached the town hall in time. Ranga Rao _____ (search) for seats. At that time Rajarao _____, (wait) at the door.
5. They found vacant seats in the last row and took their seats. The dance programme _____ (start). Then the chief guest _____ (arrive).

SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. **When** Rajarao was going to the town hall to watch a dance programme, he **met** his friend Ranga Rao.
2. **When** they **were talking** on the side of the road, an autorickshaw **stopped** in front of them.
3. They sat in the auto. **When** the auto **was going** to the town hall. Then it **started** raining.
4. They reached the town hall in time. **When** Ranga Rao **was searching** for seats, Rajarao waited at the door.
5. They found vacant seats in the last row and **took** their seats. The dance programme started **when** the chief guest arrived.

