

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: English Unit 8 ch.16 A Watering Rhyme WS Grade : 4

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## How to Write a Speech

**Before you start writing you need to know:**

- **WHO** you are writing your speech for (the audience) and **WHY**
- **WHAT** your speech is going to be about (its topic)  
Sort your main points and have them arranged in order of importance.  
You need to make those points effectively.
- **HOW** long it needs to be eg. 3 minutes, 5 minutes...

**Before you begin to write, using your completed outline as a guide, let's briefly look at what you're aiming to prepare.**

**A basic speech format is simple. It consists of three parts:**

- an opening or introduction
- the body where the information is given (where you present your main ideas)
- and an ending (conclusion)

**Split your time so that you spend approximately 70% on the body and 15% each on the introduction and ending.**

- **IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS.** ( Example )

In the words of the great John Wesley,  
"Cleanliness is next to godliness"

Good Morning respected principal, teachers, and my dear friends. Today, I, (Your name ), stand before you all, to highlight the importance of cleanliness.

Cleanliness is the state or quality of being clean or being kept clean. It is essential for everyone to learn about cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation and the various diseases that are caused due to poor hygienic conditions. It is crucial for physical well-being and maintaining a healthy environment at home and at school. An unclean environment is an invitation for a lot of mosquitoes to breed in and spread deadly diseases. On the other hand, not maintaining personal hygiene leads to a lot of skin problems and decreased immunity.

Good health will ensure a healthy mind, which will lead to increased overall productivity resulting in higher standards of living. Thus, a clean environment is a green environment with less people falling ill.

Thank you.

**Q.1)** Prepare a speech giving some reasons why it is important to protect flowers and plants . Include ways that you could help protect endangered plants in your school.

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**Q.2)** Read the poem and choose the correct options:

**A Bird Came Down.**

A Bird, came down the Walk -  
He did not know I saw  
He bit an Angle Worm in halves  
And ate the fellow, raw,  
  
And then, he drank a Dew  
From a convenient Grass -  
And then hopped sidewise to the Wall  
To let a Beetle pass -  
  
He glanced with rapid eyes,  
That hurried all abroad -  
They looked like frightened Beads, I thought,  
He stirred his Velvet Head. -

Like one in danger, Cautious,  
I offered him a Crumb,  
And he unrolled his feathers,  
And rowed him softer Home -

Than Oars divide the Ocean,  
Too silver for a seam,  
Or Butterflies, off Banks of Noon,  
Leap, plashless as they swim.

**1) What is the poem about?**

- A. A normal occurrence in nature of a bird searching for its food and its interaction with a human.
- B. A fight between a bird and a poet.
- C. A bird eating a beetle.
- D. A bird teaching others how to eat a worm.

**2) Find antonyms for 'careless', 'cooked', 'courageous' and 'slow' from the poem?**

convenient, raw, frightened, rapid  
cautious, hurried, frightened, rapid  
cautious, raw, hopped, rapid  
cautious, raw, frightened and rapid

**3) What did the bird do with its feathers?**

- A. The bird cleaned its feathers.
- B. The bird spread out its feathers and flew.
- C. The bird used the feathers to protect itself.
- D. The bird used the feathers to push the beetle.

**4) Why has the poet called the grass 'convenient'?**

- A. The poet called the grass convenient because the bird could see the beetle in the grass.
- B. The poet called the grass convenient because grass is greener on the other side.
- C. The poet called the grass convenient because it was easy for the bird to have dew from it.
- D. The poet called the grass convenient because the bird could see the worm in the grass.

**5) How do you explain the 'plashless' in the last line?**

- A. The poet tells us that the bird cannot swim.
- B. Since the bird does not have oars it could not splash in the water.
- C. Since dew was on the grass the bird did not make a splash.
- D. The poet compares the flight of the bird as though it was a 'swim' in the air.

**6) The bird did not do which of the following?**

- A. Cook the worm and eat it.
- B. Let the beetle pass.
- C. Unroll his feathers.
- D. Glance with rapid eyes.

**7) How does the poet describe the eyes of the bird?**

- A. The eyes of the bird are watery like dew.
- B. The eyes of the bird are like grass.
- C. The eyes of the bird are like frightened beads.
- D. The eyes of the bird are like butterflies.

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