



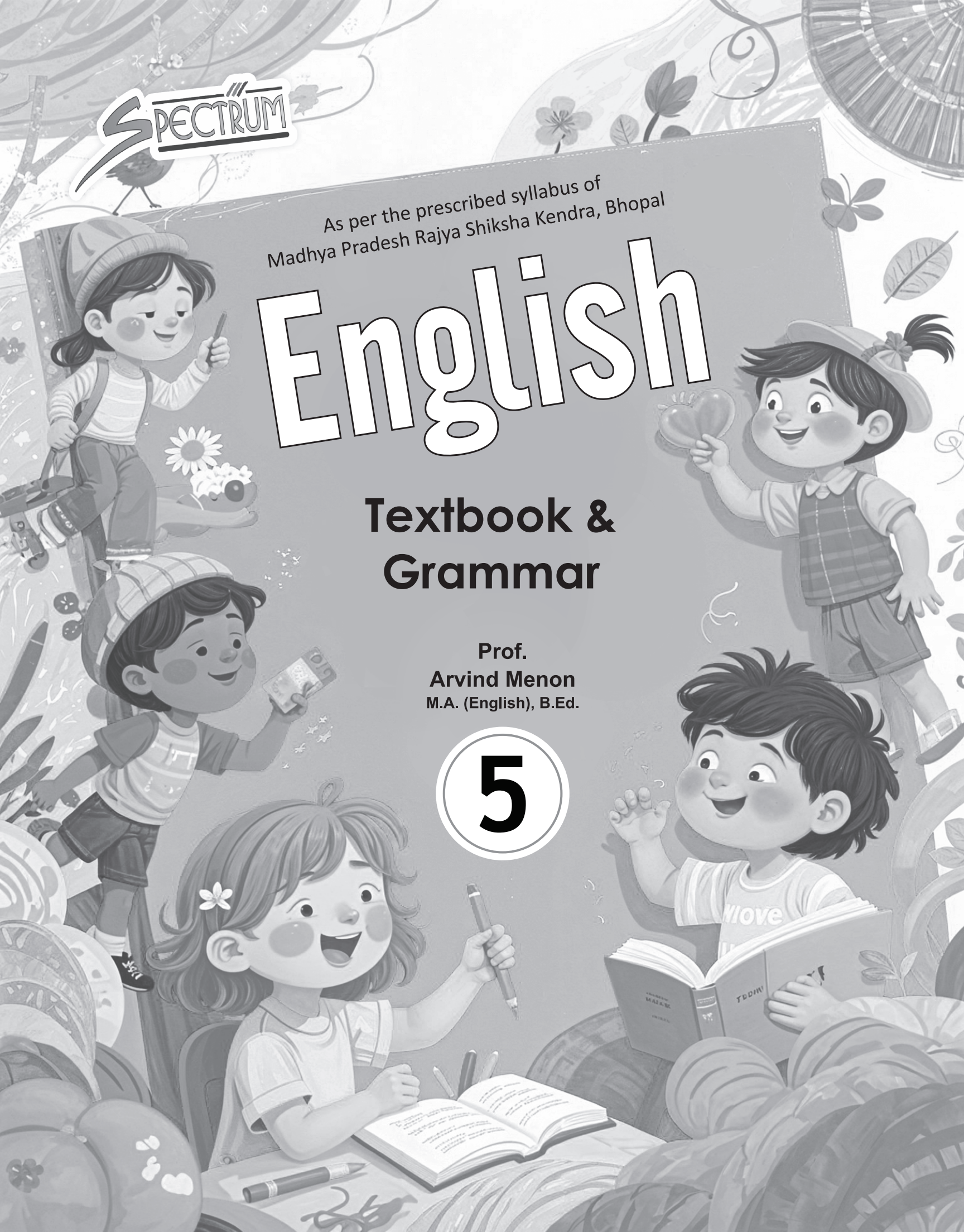
As per the prescribed syllabus of
Madhya Pradesh Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Bhopal

English

Textbook & Grammar

Prof.
Arvind Menon
M.A. (English), B.Ed.

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Chapter 1: Prayer

Q.1 Do you pray to God?

Answer: Yes, I pray to God.

Q.2 How do you feel after prayer?

Answer: I feel peaceful, happy, and relaxed after prayer.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. What are we thankful for in nature?

Answer: (b) Grass and flowers

2. Whom do we thank for giving us all these things?

Answer: (c) God

3. Which insect is mentioned in the poem?

Answer: (c) Bee

4. Who are included in the family in this poem?

Answer: (b) Fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers

5. What do butterflies do in the poem?

Answer: (c) Fly

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. What do we thank God for in our home?

Answer: (c) Love

2. What are we thankful for eating and for wearing?

Answer: (b) Food and clothes

3. What do we do with books?

Answer: (c) Read them

4. Who do we play with?

Answer: (d) Playmates

5. What is the overall message of the poem?

Answer: (b) To thank God for everything

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What do we get from God?

Answer: (d) all of these

2. Songs are to

Answer: (a) sing

3. What has God given us to wear?

Answer: (b) clothes

4. We must be lovable towards whom?

Answer: (d) all of these

5. Find out the word from the poem that rhymes with the word "cooks".

Answer: (c) books

II. Write the meaning of the given words

Prayer _____

God _____

Bee _____

Home _____

Love _____

Playmate _____

III. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

IV. Write three or four lines on the given picture

Answer:

The children are praying to God.

They are thankful for all the good things God has given them.

They are sitting quietly with folded hands.

Prayer makes us feel peaceful and happy.

Chapter 2: Face the Problem

Q.1 Have you ever been in a situation which frightened you?

Answer: Yes, I have been in a frightening situation.

Q.2 What did you do to get out of it?

Answer: I stayed calm and took help from elders.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. How was the weather in Benaras?

Answer: (b) Hot and humid

2. Where was Narendra walking?

Answer: (c) Along the ghats of the Ganga

3. Which animals were present in large numbers?

Answer: (c) Monkeys

4. Opposite (antonym) of the word "very few".

Answer: (b) Large

5. What were the monkeys doing?

Answer: (c) Jumping and running

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. What kind of habit had the monkeys developed?

Answer: (c) Eating food brought by devotees

2. What did the monkeys sometimes do with the visitors?

Answer: (c) Snatched food from their hands

3. Who brought fruit and cereal for the monkeys?

Answer: (c) Devotees

4. Did Narendra know about the monkeys' habit?

Answer: (b) No

5. Where did Narendra finally reach?

Answer: (c) A lonely spot

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. Why did the monkey come towards Narendra?

Answer: (b) Was expecting food

2. How did Narendra react when the monkey came close?

Answer: (c) He got frightened

3. Where did Narendra go after seeing the monkey?

Answer: (c) Towards the ghats

4. What did the first monkey do?

Answer: (c) Followed Narendra

5. What did the other monkeys do after seeing the first one?

Answer: (c) Followed Narendra too

Passage 4 – MCQs

1. How did Narendra feel when the monkeys chased him?

Answer: (c) Scared

2. What did the monkeys do to Narendra as they chased him?

Answer: (c) Scratched and screeched

3. What happened to Narendra's clothes?

Answer: (b) They were torn

4. What stopped Narendra from running?

Answer: (c) A powerful voice told him to stop

5. What happened when Narendra stopped?

Answer: (b) The monkeys also stopped

Passage 5 – MCQs

1. Who was the person that shouted "Hold your ground"?

Answer: (c) A priest

2. What did the priest order Narendra to do?

Answer: (c) Face and attack

3. What did the priest throw Narendra?

Answer: (c) A stick

4. How did Narendra react after getting the stick?

Answer: (d) He raised his hands and stepped forward

5. When Narendra stepped forward, how did the monkeys react?

Answer: (c) Ran away in fear

Passage 6 – MCQs

1. What was the tone of the priest?

Answer: (b) Pleasant

2. What did the priest advise Narendra?

Answer: (c) To face the problem

3. What did this incident become for Narendra?

Answer: (c) A life lesson

4. What was Narendra later known as?

Answer: (b) Swami Vivekananda

5. Who was Swami Vivekananda?

Answer: (c) A saint

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What did devotees bring to monkeys?

Answer: (d) Fruits & cereals

2. Who came towards Narendra?

Answer: (b) A monkey

3. Who was frightened enough?

Answer: (c) Narendra

4. What did the voice say?

Answer: (c) Hold your ground

II. Write meanings of the given words

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1. Developed | _____ |
| 2. Habit | _____ |
| 3. Over | _____ |
| 4. Year | _____ |
| 5. Cereals | _____ |

III. Write the answers

1. Who was behind the voice?

Answer: A priest.

2. What did the priest throw towards Narendra?

Answer: A stick.

3. What did the priest command Narendra to do?

Answer: To face and attack the monkeys.

4. Who was Narendra?

Answer: Narendra was later known as Swami Vivekananda.

5. How was the voice of the priest?

Answer: It was pleasant and powerful.

IV. Give opposites

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| 1. take | → | give |
| 2. out | → | in |
| 3. now | → | then |
| 4. before | → | after |
| 5. never | → | always |

V. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

VI. Complete the application

Words: **grant, suffering, headmaster, come, application**

To

The **Headmaster**

Modern Public School

Nai Basti, Bhopal

Mandideep, Raisen

Subject: **Application** for leave

Sir/Madam,

I am **suffering** from fever. I am unable **to come** to school.

Kindly **grant** me two days leave (15.01.20__ to 17.01.20__).

Thanking you.

Yours truly,

Sanjna

Class-5

Chapter 3: A Visit to a Headstart Centre

Q.1 Can you work on a computer?

Answer: Yes, I can work on a computer.

Q.2 Have you ever visited a computer centre?

Answer: Yes, I have visited a computer centre.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. What day was it in the story?

Answer: (b) Wednesday

2. Which class had assembled at the school?

Answer: (c) Class 5

3. Where were the children going for their third visit?

Answer: (a) Headstart Centre

4. How many times had they visited the Headstart Centre before?

Answer: (b) Two

5. What did the teacher ask them to do?

Answer: (c) Walk in a queue

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. Where did all the children go?

Answer: (b) Jan Shiksha Kendra

2. Who welcomed the children?

Answer: (a) Headmaster

3. Who shook hands with the class teacher?

Answer: (b) The computer teacher

4. Where did the computer teacher take the students?

Answer: (b) In the computer room

5. What was the condition of the computer room?

Answer: (b) Neat, arranged and clean

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. How did the computer teacher greet the students?

Answer: (b) Good morning

2. What did the computer teacher ask the students about the upright box?

Answer: (a) CPU

3. Who asked to play language games?

Answer: (b) Richa

4. How did the children respond to the teacher's questions?

Answer: (b) By shouting the names

5. What did the teacher say when Richa asked to play games?

Answer: (c) Of course

Passage 4 – MCQs

1. How many groups were the children divided into?

Answer: (b) Three

2. What did each group receive?

Answer: (c) A computer and a CD

3. What game did Richa play?

Answer: (b) Fast Finger First

4. What was the goal of Neelam's game?

Answer: (c) Find words beginning with "m"

5. Did the children enjoy the games?

Answer: (c) Yes

Passage 5 – MCQs

1. What game did the second group play?

Answer: (b) Write and Evaluate Yourself

2. What did the second group do in the game?

Answer: (b) Typed and checked English words

3. What game did the third group play?

Answer: (b) Vocabulary Games

4. Who helped the children during the games?

Answer: (c) Both teachers

5. What question did the class teacher ask at the end?

Answer: (c) What have you learnt today?

Passage 6 – MCQs

1. How many words did Aslam learn that day?

Answer: (c) Twenty-five

2. How long would it usually take Aslam to learn those words?

Answer: (c) One month

3. What did the other students do?

Answer: (d) Agreed with Aslam

4. What subject would be taught next Wednesday?

Answer: (c) Mathematics

5. How would the next lesson be taught?

Answer: (c) Through multimedia lessons

Passage 7 – MCQs

1. Who asked about the multimedia lessons?

Answer: (b) Neelam

2. What is a multimedia lesson according to the teacher?

Answer: (c) Audio and visual effects

3. What is the benefit of a multimedia lesson?

Answer: (b) Students can work at their own speed

4. Who asked if maths could be as easy as English?

Answer: (c) Richa

5. What did the teacher say about learning maths?

Answer: (c) It may be equally interesting

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Who all reached the centre?

Answer: (c) The students along with their class teacher

2. What was the name of the upright box?

Answer: (b) CPU

3. Who all gave the names of the parts of the computer?

Answer: (b) The students

4. How was the computer lab?

Answer: (d) Clean

5. Neelam found all the words in _____.

Answer: 15 seconds (option a in spirit; book likely intended 15 seconds)

II. Write meanings of the given words

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. reached | arrived |
| 2. greeted | welcomed |
| 3. UPS | Uninterruptible Power Supply |
| 4. CPU | Central Processing Unit |
| 5. clean | neat, free from dirt |

III. Fill in the blanks

- 1. Fast Finger First** game was played by the first group.
- The Beginner game was played by **Neelam**.

3. **Write and Evaluate Yourself** game was played by the second group.
4. **Neelam** asked about the multimedia lessons.
5. The lesson may be equally **interesting**, the teacher said.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

V. Look at the pictures and write their name :

Do it yourself

Chapter 4: The Little Plant

Q.1 Have you ever thought about the growth of a plant?

Answer: Yes, I have thought about the growth of a plant.

Q.2 How does it grow?

Answer: It grows from a seed with the help of soil, water, air, and sunlight.

Q.3 Do you know that plants have feelings?

Answer: Yes, plants have feelings.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. Where was the plant lying?

Answer: (c) In the heart of a seed

2. How was the plant sleeping?

Answer: (b) Fast asleep

3. Who asked the plant to wake up?

Answer: (c) The sunshine

4. What did the sunshine ask the plant to do?

Answer: (c) Creep to the light

5. What is the seed buried in?

Answer: (c) Soil

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. Who told the little plant to wake up?

Answer: (c) The raindrops

2. How were the raindrops described?

Answer: (c) Bright

3. What did the plant do after hearing the raindrops?

Answer: (b) Rose up

4. Why did the plant rise up?

Answer: (c) To see the outside world

5. How is the outside world described?

Answer: (b) Wonderful

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Where is the little plant buried in the seed?

Answer: (d) Very deep within

2. What did the sunshine say to the plant?

Answer: (a) Wake

3. How was the outside world described?

Answer: (c) sunlight

4. What did the raindrop say to the little plant?

Answer: (a) Wake up

5. Who wanted to see the world?

Answer: flower

II. Write meanings of the given words

1. lay _____
2. sunshine _____
3. creep _____
4. heart of a seed _____
5. dear _____

III. Fill in the blanks

1. A plant plays an important role in our **environment**.
2. Roots **nourish** and **hold** the plant.
3. Leaves prepare **food** for the plants.
4. Pod is the **fruit** of mustard plant.
5. A mustard plant is an **oil** producing plant.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

V. Differences Between a Plant and a Tree

Plant	Tree
A plant is usually small.	A tree is usually tall and big.
Plants have soft stems.	Trees have hard woody trunks.
Plants have a shorter life span.	Trees live for many years.
Plants can be grown in pots.	Trees usually grow in the ground.
Plants give flowers and herbs.	Trees give fruits, shade, and wood.

Chapter 5 – Fun with Language

Q.1 Do you think the grammar of English is difficult to learn?

Answer: No, English grammar is not difficult if we learn it properly.

Q.2 Is there any interesting way to learn it?

Answer: Yes, we can learn it through games, conversations, stories, and activities.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. Where are the students meeting each other?

(c) Playground

2. What does Ajay want to tell his friends?

(c) Share something interesting

3. Which subject did Ajay have before recess?

(d) English

4. What is the topic Ajay wants to talk about?

(c) Names

5. Who gathers around Ajay?

(b) Friends

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. What is the name of Leela's brother?

(b) Rohit

2. What does Ajay want to explain?

(c) Something about names

3. In grammar, what is a 'name' called?

(a) Noun

4. Which of the following is not mentioned as a name in the conversation?

(d) Neha

5. How does Leela respond to Ajay's explanation?

(c) She understands and agrees

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. What question does Nafees ask Ajay?

(b) About names of things and places

2. According to Ajay, how are nouns?

(c) For recognition

3. Who asks about birds, animals and stars?

(d) Neha

4. What type of nouns are Mohan, Salim and Tom?

(b) Proper nouns

5. Who gives examples of names of persons?

(d) Leela

Passage 4 – MCQs

1. What kind of nouns are city names like Bhopal and Delhi?

(b) Proper nouns

2. Which one is not a 'thing'?

(c) Cow

3. What kind of nouns are pen and pencil?

(b) Common nouns

4. Who gives examples of birds and animals?

(c) Tom

5. Which of the following is a bird?

(c) Crow

Passage 5 – MCQs

1. What does Ajay ask his friends to do?

(b) Define "what a noun is"

2. Who says, "A noun is a naming word"?

(c) Leela

3. Who passes by the children while they talk?

(b) Mr. Singh (Teacher)

4. What are the children talking about?

(c) Nouns

5. Who answers Mr. Singh's question?

(c) Ajay

Passage 6 – MCQs

1. What did Leela tell Mr. Singh?

(b) Ajay said naming words are nouns

2. What does Mr. Singh say about the discussion?

(c) It's absolutely correct

3. How do the children feel about the discussion?

(d) Happy and interested

4. What do the children say to Ajay?

(b) Thank you

5. Where do the friends go at the end?

(d) Their classes

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What does the word 'name' mean in grammar?

(b) Noun

2. Who asked Ajay about the names of animals and things?

(a) Tom

3. What kind of noun is the word "Elephant"?

(c) Common noun

4. Who defines a noun as "A naming word"?

(a) Leela

5. What did the children say to Ajay in the end?

(b) Thank you

II. Write the meanings of the given words

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Interesting | Something that attracts attention |
| 2. Younger | Smaller in age |
| 3. Carefully | With attention |
| 4. Recognition | Identification |
| 5. Discussing | Talking about something |

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Ajay said, "A **noun** is a naming word."
2. Names of people like Mohan and Suresh are called **proper** nouns.
3. Names of objects like bus, chair and pen are **common** nouns.
4. The students were meeting in the **playground**.
5. **Tom** gave examples of birds and animals.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 6 – Our Festivals

Q.1 Which festival do you like most?

Answer: I like Diwali most.

Q.2 What do we do on a festival?

Answer: We worship, wear new clothes, decorate our houses and enjoy with family and friends.

Q.3 How do we celebrate our festivals?

Answer: We celebrate festivals by praying, decorating homes, sharing sweets and meeting relatives and friends.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. In which month is the story set?

(c) November

2. Who sent the letter?

(b) Gautam

3. What does the mother tell Satish to do first?

(c) Wash hands

4. Why did the mother not open the letter?

(d) It is bad manners to open someone else's letter

5. What does Satish do after washing hands?

(c) Eats lunch

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. Who wrote the letter to Satish?

(b) Gautam

2. Which festival was celebrated in the letter?

(c) Diwali

3. In which month is Diwali celebrated?

(a) Kartik

4. What did Gautam's mother prepare?

(c) Sweets

5. What did they use to decorate their house?

(c) Lamps and electric bulbs

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. Who did Gautam celebrate Diwali with?

(b) His family and sister

2. What did they wear on Diwali?

(c) New clothes

3. Which goddess was worshipped?

(a) Lakshmi

4. What did they do after the puja?

(c) Distributed sweets and set off crackers

5. How did Gautam feel about the celebration?

(d) Great experience

Passage 4 – MCQs

1. What is Eid a festival of?

(a) Happiness and brotherhood

2. What do people do during Ramzan?

(c) Keep fasts and pray

3. Where do people offer prayers on Eid?

(d) Eidgah

4. What do people say to each other on Eid?

(b) Eid Mubarak

5. What special dish is made on Eid?

(c) Sewai

Passage 5 – MCQs

1. What is going to happen after the festive season?

(c) Half-yearly exams

2. Who did Gautam write another letter to?

(b) John

3. What does Gautam want to know from John?

(c) How he celebrated Christmas

4. Whom does Gautam send love to?

(a) Chinky

5. What does Gautam ask Satish to convey to his uncle and aunt?

(c) Regards

Passage 6 – MCQs

1. What did the mother ask Satish to convey in the letter?

(a) Her love and blessings

2. Why did Satish want to go out?

(c) To play with friends

3. What did the mother prepare for Satish?

(b) Sweets

4. What advice did the mother give to Satish?

(c) Concentrate on studies as exams are near

5. What did Satish do after taking sweets?

(d) Ran to the playground

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What did Satish's mother give him?

(a) A letter

2. Where did Satish want to go after eating?

(d) To play

3. India is a land of _____.

(a) Festival

4. What was the name of Gautam's younger sister?

(b) Pooja

5. Diwali is the festival of _____.

(b) Lights

II. Write meanings of the given words

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Be comfortable | Relax |
| 2. Manner | Behaviour |
| 3. During | In the time of |
| 4. Served | Given |
| 5. Regards | Best wishes |

III. Fill in the blanks

1. People light **earthen lamps** on the festival of Diwali.
2. Eid is a festival of happiness and **brotherhood**.
3. We **celebrate** Diwali on Kartik Amavasya.
4. Gautam conveyed his regards to **uncle** & aunt.
5. Satish wanted to get a detailed account of **Diwali and Eid celebrations**.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself.

Chapter 7 – Spring is Coming

Q.1 How many seasons are there in a year?

Answer: There are six seasons in a year.

Q.2 Which season do you like most?

Answer: I like the spring season most.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. What is coming, according to the poem?

(c) Spring

2. Who are being asked to build their nests?

(c) Birdies (Birds)

3. What materials are used to build their nest?

(b) Straw and feathers

4. What should the birds do while building their nests?

(c) Do their best

5. Which season is suitable for birds to build nests?

(b) Spring

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. Which season is mentioned in the poem?

(c) Spring

2. What is coming along with spring?

(b) Flowers

3. Which of these flowers is not mentioned in the poem?

(b) Roses

4. What do the flowers do in spring?

(c) Coming through

5. The poem is about which kind of feeling?

(c) Joy and Nature

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. What season is coming according to the poem?

(c) Spring

2. How does everything around look during spring?

(b) Fair and beautiful

3. What is happening on the river?

(c) Shimmer and quiver

4. What is the mood of the poem?

(c) Joyful

5. Where is joy found according to the poem?

(c) Everywhere

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What are the birds asked to do in the first stanza?

(b) Build a nest

2. Which of the following flowers are NOT mentioned in the poem?

(b) Roses

3. What happens on the river according to the poem?

(c) It shimmers and quivers

4. Which season is described in the poem?

(d) Spring

5. What feeling does the poem express about spring?

(c) Joy

II. Match the words from the poem to their meanings

Word	Meaning
Nest	A place where birds lay eggs
Weave	To form something by combining threads
Shimmer	To shine with a soft trembling light
Quiver	To shake slightly
Feather	Soft outer covering of a bird

III. Fill in the blanks

1. The birds **build** their nests in spring.
2. Flowers **come** out as the weather gets warmer.
3. The river **shimmers** in the sunlight.

IV. Write T for True and F for False

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. The poem talks about winter coming. | F |
| 2. Pansies, lilies and daffodils are names of birds. | F |
| 3. The river shimmers and quivers in the poem. | T |
| 4. The poem describes how everything feels joyful. | T |

V. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

VI. Choose one of the following prompts:

1. Imagine you are a bird in spring. Write a short paragraph.

I am a little bird. Spring has come and the weather is pleasant. I build my nest with straw and feathers. I fly happily among flowers and trees. I sing sweet songs and enjoy the beautiful season.

2. Write four lines of your own poem about spring.

Spring is here, the flowers bloom,
Birds are singing, chasing gloom.
Rivers sparkle in the sun,
Springtime brings us joy and fun.

3. Draw and describe a spring scene with flowers, birds and a river.

Description:

In spring, colourful flowers bloom in the garden. Birds fly in the blue sky and build nests in trees. A river shimmers and flows gently. The weather is pleasant and everything looks fresh and beautiful.

Chapter 8 – Maheshwar

Q.1 Have you ever visited a fort?

Answer: Yes, I have visited a fort.

Q.2 How does a fort on the bank of a river look?

Answer: It looks beautiful and majestic.

Q.3 Which are the famous forts in our state?

Answer: Maheshwar Fort, Gwalior Fort and Asirgarh Fort.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. Where were Neelesh, Raghu and Sunil coming from?

(c) School

2. Whose house did the boys visit?

(b) Bhola's

3. What did the boys see on the wall?

(c) A painting

4. What was shown in the picture?

(b) A fort and a river

5. What is Maheshwar known as?

(c) Capital of Rani Ahilya Bai

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. In which district is Maheshwar located?

(c) Khargone

2. How far is Maheshwar from Indore?

(b) 95 km

3. Who built the fort in Maheshwar?

(c) Rani Ahilya Bai Holkar

4. On the bank of which river is Maheshwar situated?

(d) Narmada

5. What was the ancient name of Maheshwar?

(b) Mahishmati

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. Who went with Bhola to Maheshwar?

(a) His father

2. How did Bhola travel to Maheshwar?

(c) By bus

3. What did Bhola do first after reaching Maheshwar?

(a) Took a bath in the river

4. What is the Maheshwar Fort made of?

(d) Red stone

5. Where was the red stone brought from?

(d) Gujarat and Rajasthan

Passage 4 – MCQs

1. What else is Maheshwar famous for besides the fort?

(c) Maheshwari sarees

2. What materials are Maheshwari sarees made from?

(b) Cotton and silk blend

3. Who weaves Maheshwari sarees?

(c) Local weavers

4. When did Raghu plan to visit Maheshwar?

(b) During summer vacations

5. How did the children feel at the end of their visit?

(d) Happy

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What was in the picture that the boys saw at Bhola's home?

(c) A fort and a river

2. Where is Maheshwar located?

(d) In Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh

3. Who built the Maheshwar Fort?

(b) Rani Ahilya Bai

4. Which river flows beside Maheshwar?

(c) Narmada

5. What are Maheshwar sarees known for?

(b) Blended cotton and silk handloom weaving

II. Write the meanings

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hanging | Suspended |
| 2. Curious | Eager to know |
| 3. Dynasty | Royal family line |
| 4. Specialities | Features/qualities |
| 5. Vacations | Holidays |

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Maheshwar was known as **Mahishmati** in ancient history.
2. Rani Ahilya Bai belonged to the **Holkar** dynasty.
3. Maheshwar Fort is made of red stone brought from **Gujarat** and **Rajasthan**.
4. The fort is also known as a fort **complex**.
5. Bhola visited Maheshwar in the **last** year.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

V. Do it yourself

Chapter 9 – In the Service of the Nation

Q.1 Tell the names of some freedom fighters.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Q.2 Who gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'?

Answer: Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. What was Lal Bahadur Shastri lovingly called by his family?

(c) Babuji

2. Why was Babuji worried while in jail?

(b) His daughter was ill

3. What did the British government decide for Babuji?

(c) To release him on parole

4. Why did Babuji refuse parole?

(c) He was in the service of the nation

5. What quality of Babuji is shown in this event?

(c) Patriotism

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. Why was Babuji in jail again?

(c) He joined the freedom struggle

2. What happened to Babuji's son while he was in jail?

(b) He became ill

3. What was Babuji's son's body temperature?

(d) 106°

4. What did the British ask Babuji to do?

(b) Choose between son and freedom struggle

5. What was the final result in the story?

(c) The son recovered from illness

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. When did Lal Bahadur Shastri become the Prime Minister of India?

(b) 1964

2. Who attacked India in 1965?

(c) Pakistan

3. What slogan did Shastri Ji give during the war?

(d) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

4. Where did Lal Bahadur Shastri die?

(c) Tashkand

5. Which award was given to him posthumously in 1966?

(c) Bharat Ratna

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Why did Babuji refuse parole when his daughter was ill?

(c) He prioritized his duty towards the nation

2. What did Babuji do when his son was very ill during his parole?

(c) Kissed his son's forehead and went back to jail

3. What was Lal Bahadur Shastri's slogan during the war with Pakistan in 1965?

(d) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

4. When did Lal Bahadur Shastri become the Prime Minister of India?

(b) 1964

5. What honour was awarded to Lal Bahadur Shastri after his death?

(c) Bharat Ratna

II. Write the meanings

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Determination | firm decision / strong will |
| 2. Patriotism | love for one's country |
| 3. Struggle | hard effort |
| 4. Recovered | became healthy again |
| 5. Became | turned into / came to be |

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his **simplicity** and honesty.
2. The British government decided to **release** him on parole.
3. His slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" worked **wonders** during the war.
4. He gave a **befitting** reply to Pakistan's invasion.
5. Babuji was in the **service** of the nation.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

V. Use the following words in sentences

Patriotism : Patriotism inspires us to serve our country.

Determination : Determination helps us achieve success.

Nation : We should work for the progress of our nation.

Freedom : Freedom is our precious right.

Chapter 10 – We All Make Mistakes

Q.1 Do you know about a person who has never made a mistake?

Answer: No. Everyone makes mistakes.

Q.2 Do you accept your mistakes?

Answer: Yes, I accept my mistakes and try to correct them.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. Who asked the time?

(c) A passer-by

2. What time did the boy say it was?

(b) 10:15

3. How did the boy know the time?

(d) He looked at his watch

4. Where was the boy's clock?

(c) On his wrist

5. What did the passer-by finally realize?

(b) It was a wrist watch

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. What does the boy call a watch placed on a table?

(c) Time-piece

2. What is a watch called when hung on a wall?

(d) Clock

3. How many seconds make a minute?

(a) 60

4. How many hours make a day?

(d) 24

5. How many days make a month as per the passer-by?

(c) 30

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. Which month has only 28 days in a common year?

(b) February

2. How many days do January, March, May and similar months have?

(c) 31 days

3. What time was it when the boy checked his watch?

(b) 10:20

4. What time does the boy have to catch the bus?

(c) 10:30

5. What time does the passer-by's train leave?

(d) 10:45

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What time does the boy say it is when asked?

(b) Quarter past ten

2. What does the boy call his watch at first?

(c) A clock

3. What does the passer-by call a clock?

(d) A watch hung on a wall

4. Which month has fewer than 30 days?

(b) February

5. What does the boy realize at the end?

(c) He has a bus at half past ten

II. Write the meanings

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Passer | A person who passes by |
| 2. Wonders | Feels surprised |
| 3. Scratches | Rubs or scratches |
| 4. Excepts | Leaves out / excludes |
| 5. Returns | Comes back / gives back |

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct time expression

1. The train arrives at **quarter to eleven**.
2. I woke up at **half past six**.
3. The movie starts at **three o'clock**.
4. He goes to bed at **ten o'clock**.
5. Lunch break is at **quarter past one**.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

V. Write synonyms or similar words

Word Similar Word

Watch Timepiece

Time Hour

Smile Grin

Catch Grab

Big Large

Chapter 11 – My Dog

Q.1 Do you have any pet?

Answer: Yes, I have a pet dog.

Q.2 What do you call it?

Answer: I call it Tommy.

Q.3 Do you play with it?

Answer: Yes, I play with it every day.

Stanza 1 – MCQs

1. Why does the poet say he does not love his dog?

(d) The poet loves the dog for some other reason

2. What kind of tricks does the dog do?

(c) Standing on hind feet and fetching things

3. What does the word "fetching" mean in the poem?

(b) Bringing back

4. What does the dog fetch?

(c) Balls and sticks

5. The word "hind feet" refers to:

(b) Back legs of the dog

Stanza 2 – MCQs

1. Why does the poet not love his dog?

(d) These are not the main reasons

2. What kind of nature does the dog have?

(c) Gentle and polite

3. What does the dog do at night?

(c) Barks to drive away things

4. What does the word "prowl" mean?

(b) Walk slowly and quietly like hunting

5. When does the dog bark to drive things away?

(c) At night

Stanza 3 – MCQs

1. Why does the poet not love his dog?

(c) Just because he is fine or good

2. Why does the poet actually love his dog?

(c) Because they belong to each other

3. What does "I'm his and he is mine" show?

(c) They have a deep bond

4. The word "fine" in the poem means:

(b) Good or nice

5. What is the main feeling shown in this stanza?

(b) Friendship

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What is the main idea of the poem?

(c) True love is about belonging and bond

2. What kind of tricks does the dog do?

(b) Standing on hind feet and fetching things

3. Why does the dog bark at night?

(c) To drive away things that prowl

4. What does the poet mean by "I'm his and he is mine"?

(c) They share a deep loving bond

5. Why does the poet repeat "I do not love my dog because..." in every stanza?

(c) To show that love goes beyond actions and behavior

II. Write the meanings of the given words

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Tricks | Clever actions |
| 2. Fetching | Bringing back |
| 3. Gentle | Kind and calm |
| 4. Prowl | Move quietly in search of something |
| 5. Mine | Belonging to me |

III. Fill in the blanks using words from the poem

1. My dog is **gentle** and **polite**, he never bites anyone.
2. At night, the dog **barks** to **drive** away the things.
3. He can stand on his two **hind** feet.

4. I love my dog because I'm **his** and he is **mine**.
5. He fetches **balls** and **sticks** when I throw them.

IV. Answer the following questions

Do it yourself

V. Write four sentences about the picture

1. A boy is playing with his dog.
2. The dog is fetching a ball.
3. The boy and the dog look happy.
4. They are good friends.

Chapter 12 – The Saviour

1 Do you like stories?

Answer: Yes, I like stories.

Q.2 Have you read any story related to the protection of birds and animals?

Answer: Yes, I have read stories related to the protection of birds and animals.

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. Where was Prince Siddhartha walking?

(c) In the garden of his palace

2. What did Siddhartha see in the garden?

(b) Flowers, butterflies, trees, and birds

3. What happened to the swan?

(c) It was hit by an arrow

4. How did Siddhartha help the swan?

(b) He took out the arrow and cleaned the wound

5. What did Siddhartha feel when he saw the swan hurt?

(d) Pity

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. Who claimed the swan as his?

(c) Devadatta

2. What was Devadatta's relation to Siddhartha?

(c) Cousin

3. What did Siddhartha say about the swan?

(b) He had saved its life

4. What did Devadatta threaten to do?

(c) Go to the king's court

5. What happened to the swan in the end?

(b) Its wound started healing

Passage 3 – MCQs

1. Who was called to the king's court?

(c) Prince Siddhartha

2. Who was sitting on the throne?

(c) King Shuddhodana

3. What was the case about?

(c) A swan

4. Who were standing in the court?

(c) Siddhartha and Devadatta

5. What did the king ask to be brought to the court?

(c) The swan

Passage 4 – MCQs

1. What did the swan do when it was brought to the court?

(c) Walked to Siddhartha and hid beneath his seat

2. Who gave the final judgement?

(d) King Shuddhodana

3. According to the king, who has more right over the swan?

(c) The saviour

4. What did the king ask Devadatta to do?

(c) Show mercy to animals

5. How did the people in the court react to the judgement?

(c) They praised the judgement

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What was Prince Siddhartha doing in the beginning of the story?

(b) Walking through the garden

2. What happened to the swan?

(c) It was hit by an arrow

3. What did Siddhartha do to help the swan?

(c) Took out the arrow and cleaned the wound

4. Why did Devadatta say the swan was his?

(b) He had hunted it

5. What was the king's judgement?

(c) The saviour has more right than the killer

II. Write meanings of the given words

1. Fluttering – Moving lightly through the air
2. Breeze – Cool wind
3. Chirping – Making short bird sounds
4. Wound – Injury
5. Cousin – Child of one's uncle or aunt

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Prince Siddhartha was walking in the **garden of his palace**.
2. The swan was hurt by an **arrow**.
3. **Devadatta** claimed the swan was his because he had hunted it.
4. Siddhartha saved the **swan** by removing the arrow.
5. The king gave a wise **judgement**.

IV. Write True or False

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The swan came and sat in Devadatta's lap. | False |
| 2. Siddhartha cleaned the swan's wound gently. | True |
| 3. Devadatta showed mercy to the swan. | False |
| 4. King Shuddhodana gave the swan to Siddhartha. | True |
| 5. Everyone in the court praised the king's decision. | True |

V. Answer the following questions

Do it Yourself

Ch-1 Compound Words

1. Match A with B from meaningful compound words.

Set 1

1 rain → **coat** = **raincoat**

2. birth → **day** = **birthday**
3. lady → **bug** = **ladybug**
4. hair → **cut** = **haircut**
5. fire → **fly** = **firefly**

Set 2

1. star → **fish** = **starfish**
2. tea → **cup** = **teacup**
3. home → **work** = **homework**
4. fire → **man** = **fireman**
5. side → **walk** = **sidewalk**

Exercise 2 – Join the words to make compound words

1. sun + **flower** = **sunflower**
2. rain + **bow** = **rainbow**
3. foot + **ball** = **football**
4. note + **book** = **notebook**
5. cup + **cake** = **cupcake**
6. star + **fish** = **starfish**

Exercise 3 – Fill in the blanks with suitable compound words

1. My mother baked a chocolate **cupcake**.
2. We played football in the **playground**.
3. I brush my teeth with a **toothbrush**.
4. The **starfish** shines brightly in the sky.
5. The children made a **snowman** from the snow.

Exercise–1:

Write the antonyms of the following.

1. late — **early**
2. empty — **full**
3. accept — **reject**
4. always — **never**
5. disagree — **agree**
6. success — **failure**
7. black — **white**
8. few — **many**
9. loud — **quiet**
10. idle — **busy**
11. little — **great**
12. rise — **fall**
13. cruel — **kind**
14. left — **right**
15. wrong — **correct**
16. enemy — **friend**
17. short — **long**
18. sell — **buy**
19. seldom — **often**
20. seldom — **often**
21. empty — **full**
22. reject — **accept**
23. never — **always**
24. disagree — **agree**
25. success — **failure**
26. include — **exclude**
27. hate — **love**
28. victory — **defeat**
29. end — **begin**
30. top — **bottom**

Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the words in colours.

1. The jackal was very clever but the donkey was also **stupid**.

2. She is literate but all her sisters are **illiterate**.
3. Ankita admitted that she argued with Peter but denied **accepting** she was abusing him.
4. There are occasional showers of despair, but there is always **hope**.
5. The majority of the teachers were in favour of examination system, while the **minority** of them were against it.
6. John is an **amateur** artist now, but soon he will turn professional.
7. She was careless in doing homework but **careful** in handling money.
8. It is true that I loved her, but **false** that I cursed her.
9. A small part of the news is correct, rest is **wrong**.
10. Success is the outcome of the experience of a **failure**.

Complete the following sentences by filling up the opposite word to that given in bracket.

1. He had driven an old, **slow** truck for so many years. (fast)
2. Bring a **long** stick. (short)
3. The princely states were **loyal** to the British. (disloyal)
4. The state police went to Bhalgarh village to the **closed** school. (open)
5. Rohan **loved** cars. (hated)
6. When **nothing** shines upon, the stars show their little light. (everything)
7. They went to the garden for a **morning** walk. (evening)
8. In the beginning, you may find it **difficult/hard** to sit in his pose. (easy)
9. Why are there so **few** students in the school? (many)
10. One year, there was no rain, so the river started to **dry** up. (wet)

Choose the suitable word and fill in the blanks.

1. Morning yoga should be done on an **empty** stomach.
2. Sit **calmly** on the bed.
3. Many ant homes were **destroyed** under horse's feet.
4. He asked some among **strong** rats in his group to come along.
5. We did not **collect** these bits of paper.
6. We will make our dress **clean**.
7. Lord Ram got **victory** over Ravan.
8. Dussehra is a symbol of victory of **good** over evil.

9. This is the story of a boy who does not **like** to study.
10. He is a handsome **boy**.

Exercise–1: Fill in the blanks with correct synonyms

1. The baby is very **tiny**. (tiny/huge)
2. She looks very **pretty** in this dress. (pretty/ugly)
3. The old man is very **powerful**. (weak/powerful)
4. My father is my **guardian**. (guardian/rival)
5. He gave the right **response**. (response/foe)

Exercise–2: Rewrite the sentence by replacing the coloured word with its synonym

1. The **big** elephant is eating.
→ The **large** elephant is eating.
2. She was **happy** with her result.
→ She was **joyful** with her result.
3. My **friend** helped me in need.
→ My **companion** helped me in need.
4. The road is very **dangerous** at night.
→ The road is very **risky** at night.
5. He told me an interesting **story**.
→ He told me an interesting **tale**.

Exercise–1: Write the correct word in the blank

1. A person who repairs vehicles is a **mechanic**.
2. A place where fish are kept is called an **aquarium**.
3. A person who writes books is called an **author**.
4. A person who flies an aircraft is a **pilot**.
5. A place where ships are docked is called a **harbour**.
6. A person who catches fish for a living is called a **fisherman**.
7. A place where coins are made is called a **mint**.
8. A person who fixes leaking taps is a **plumber**.
9. A place where grapes are grown is called a **vineyard**.
10. A building where sick people are treated is called a **hospital**.

Exercise–2: MCQs

1. Who cuts and styles hair?
(b) Barber
2. What is used to write on paper?
(c) Pen
3. Where do nuns live?
(a) Convent
4. What do we use to open a lock?
(d) Key
5. Which of the following is a vehicle that flies?
(c) Aeroplane
6. Who delivers letters?
(c) Postman
7. What is used to cut paper?
(c) Scissors
8. Where do students go to study?
(d) School

Exercise–3: Write the name of the person/place/object being described

1. A vehicle with four wheels used for personal travel
Car
2. A container used to drink tea
Cup

3. A person who creates art using paints
Painter
4. A place where goods are stored before distribution
Warehouse
5. An object used to measure temperature
Thermometer
6. A person who rules a kingdom
King
7. An object used to measure time
Clock
8. A place where planes take off
Airport
9. A person who acts on stage
Performer (or Actor)

Exercise–1: Fill in the blanks with can or cannot

1. Birds **can** fly in the sky.
2. I **can** speak three languages.
3. We **cannot** see stars in the daytime.
4. You **can** borrow my book if you want.
5. A cow **cannot** climb a tree.
6. I **can** swim very well.
7. We **cannot** go outside now. It's raining.
8. My little brother **cannot** read yet.

Exercise–2: Answer using "Yes, I can" or "No, I can't"

(Sample answers; personal answers may vary.)

1. Can you ride a bicycle?
Yes, I can.
2. Can your best friend cook?
Yes, he/she can.
3. Can elephants jump?
No, they can't.
4. Can you play a musical instrument?
Yes, I can.
5. Can birds swim?
Yes, they can. (Some birds such as ducks can swim.)

Exercise–3: Say if the sentence is correct or incorrect, and fix the wrong ones

1. She can sing very well.
Correct
2. Can they come with us?
Correct
3. I can't understands this lesson.
Incorrect
Correct sentence: *I can't understand this lesson.*
4. We can see the stars tonight.
Correct

5. He cannot drive yet.

Correct

Exercise–1: Circle the word which has a different sound of the coloured letters

1. (d) look
2. (d) arrow
3. (c) kept
4. (c) loud
5. (d) teach
6. (b) felt
7. (d) filthy
8. (a) earn
9. (a) superior
- 10.(c) felt

Exercise–2: Which of the coloured letters has a different sound? Circle the correct option.

1. (c) ask
2. (a) modify
3. (a) flew
4. (b) eyes
5. (c) were
6. (b) happy
7. (c) follow

Exercise–1: Arrange the jumbled letters to make meaningful words.

1. elppa → **apple**
2. ananab → **banana**
3. loohcs → **school**
4. licnep → **pencil**
5. rehcaet → **teacher**
6. tneduts → **student**
7. dneirf → **friend**
8. ylimaf → **family**
9. lamina → **animal**
10. rotcod → **doctor**
11. latspioh → **hospital**
12. nehkcit → **kitchen**
13. egnaro → **orange**
14. wodniw → **window**
15. nedrag → **garden**
16. sehtolc → **clothes**
17. rettub → **butter**
18. esehec → **cheese**
19. nottub → **button**
20. aremac → **camera**
21. erutcip → **picture**
22. elcycib → **bicycle**
23. tropria → **airport**
24. noitats → **station**
25. tekram → **market**
26. revir → **river**
27. koobeton → **notebook**
28. retupmoc → **computer**
29. yrarbil → **library**
30. krowemoh → **homework**
31. rettcl → **letter**
32. teerts → **street**
33. tenalp → **planet**
34. tsafkaerb → **breakfast**
35. rednuht → **thunder**
36. niatnuom → **mountain**

- 37.esactius → **suitcase**
 38.margorp → **program**
 39.yadiloh → **holiday**
 40.dnalsi → **island**
 41.terces → **secret**
 42.emoclew → **welcome**
 43.egassem → **message**
 44.etalocohc → **chocolate**
 45.esirnus → **sunrise**
 46.wobniar → **rainbow**
 47.yadrutas → **Saturday**
 48.elpmaxe → **example**
 49.rammarg → **grammar**
 50.noitisopmoc → **composition**

Exercise–2: Match each jumbled word on the left with its correct form on the right.

Jumbled Word Correct Word

Rshoe	horse
Ndop	pond
Oneph	phone
Dengar	garden
Wrefol	flower
Nabana	banana
Brnu	burn
Bldiu	build
Ppaer	paper
Tfig	gift
Soohcl	school
Efre	free
Ppyah	happy
Pletem	temple
Termis	mister
Wakl	walk

Exercise–1: Write the plural form of the given words

Singular	Plural
book	books
bunch	bunches
box	boxes
cow	cows
shelf	shelves
class	classes
bench	benches
man	men
fox	foxes
tooth	teeth
leaf	leaves
tax	taxes

Exercise–2: Rewrite these sentences by changing the singular nouns into plurals

1. This tomato is not fresh.
These tomatoes are not fresh.
2. Our one foot has one thumb.
Our feet have thumbs.
3. Student writes a letter.
Students write letters.
4. A bird is flying in the sky.
Birds are flying in the sky.
5. What do you know about this boy?
What do you know about these boys?

Exercise–3: Fill in the blanks with the plural form of the words given in brackets

1. Who has thrown these **bits** of paper? (bit)
2. Very good, my **children**! (child)

3. A herd of **elephants** passed through that area. (elephant)
4. Books on religion and culture are like instruction **booklets**. (booklet)
5. The rats started biting the **ropes**. (rope)
6. They end up, leading miserable **lives** like Krishnanad. (life)
7. Great **women** have lived in the Chittorgarh palace. (woman)
8. Many **festivals** are celebrated in India. (festival)

Exercise: Fill in the blanks by adding -ly / -ness / -ment

1. In the beginning, you may find it **slightly** difficult to sit in this pose. (*slight* → *slightly*)
2. He started studying **attentively**. (*attentive* → *attentively*)
3. The tortoise fell down due to his **foolishness**. (*foolish* → *foolishness*)
4. The leaders were released by the prince **forcefully**. (*forceful* → *forcefully*)
5. He fell down **unconsciously**. (*unconscious* → *unconsciously*)
6. Rand and Ravan fought **fiercely**. (*fierce* → *fiercely*)
7. The tortoise opened its mouth **foolishly**. (*foolish* → *foolishly*)
8. The villagers were angry by the **harassment**. (*harass* → *harassment*)
9. Kamal and Naman thanked the Yoga teacher **happily**. (*happy* → *happily*)
10. Ramesh did not like studies due to his **laziness**. (*lazy* → *laziness*)

Exercise: Form new words by adding suitable prefixes

1. difference → **indifference**
2. disciplined → **undisciplined**
3. move → **remove**
4. perfect → **imperfect**
5. like → **dislike**
6. virus → **antivirus**
7. fold → **unfold**
8. ways → **always**
9. violence → **nonviolence**
10. moral → **immoral**

Exercise – Conjunctions (and, but, or)

1. I bought apples **and** bananas from the market.
2. He is very kind **and** helpful to everyone.
3. She is tired **but** she won't stop working.
4. Do you want tea **or** coffee?
5. We wanted to go swimming **but** it started to rain.
6. My brother plays football **and** cricket.
7. The room was big **but** messy.
8. Is your birthday in May **or** June?
9. He studied hard **but** failed the test.
10. I called you, **but** you didn't answer.
11. We can go to the zoo **or** the museum.
12. She sings well **and** also plays the piano.
13. I like both dogs **and** cats.
14. He is rich **but** unhappy.
15. Would you like rice **or** bread for dinner?
16. I knocked on the door, **but** no one opened it.
17. They can come today **or** tomorrow.
18. My uncle is funny **and** generous.
19. He ran fast **but** he missed the bus.
20. You can have cake now **or** later.
21. The sun was shining **but** it was still cold.
22. I want to buy either a shirt **or** a jacket.
23. The book is interesting, **but** difficult to read.
24. Are we watching a movie **or** going out for dinner?
25. They are poor, **but** honest.

Exercise–1

1. n_str_l → **nestral**
2. “nostril”) → **nostril**
3. br_th → **broth**
4. th_gh → **thigh**
5. pr_c_ss → **process**
6. an_le → **ankle**
7. l_n → **lion**
8. he_d → **head**
9. pa_r → **pair**
10. mo_er → **mother**
11. he_ght → **height**
12. pl_c_s → **places**
13. u_er → **user**
14. a_vi_e → **advice**
15. y_ar → **year**
16. ple_ge → **pledge**

Exercise–2

1. mo_n_ng → **morning**
2. br_th_r → **brother**
3. a__wer → **answer**
4. th_mb → **thumb**
5. n_i_e → **noise**
6. rea_ize → **realize**
7. mo_vem_nts → **movements**
8. f_n_er → **finger**
9. qui_ly → **quickly**
10. al_ys → **always**
11. le_s_on → **lesson**
12. wa_er → **water**
13. du_bin → **dubbin**
14. wi__ter → **winter**
15. p__ents → **parents**

Exercise–1: Fill in the blanks with a / an / the

1. **an** orange
2. **an** eagle
3. **the** Taj Mahal
4. **an** engineer
5. **a** university
6. **the** Gita
7. **an** honest policeman
8. **an** elephant
9. **a** village
10. **the** highest mountain

Exercise–2: Fill in the blanks with suitable articles

1. **an** interesting story
2. **the** moon
3. **an** apple
4. **a** man
5. **the** Ganga
6. **the** park
7. **an** owl
8. **a** doctor
9. **the** Himalayas
10. **an** hour

Use of Some / Any

Exercise–1: Fill in the blanks using “some” or “any”

1. There isn't **any** water in the glass.
2. I bought **some** apples from the market.
3. Did you see **any** of your friends at the park?
4. Please give me **some** sugar for my tea.
5. She doesn't have **any** books to read.
6. We met **some** interesting people on our trip.
7. I don't have **any** money in my pocket.
8. Will you lend me **some** pencils?
9. There are **some** flowers in the garden.

10. Have you done **any** homework today?
11. I don't want **any** help from you.
12. He has **some** butter in the fridge.
13. We didn't find **any** mistakes in his work.
14. The teacher gave us **some** homework for the weekend.
15. Are there **any** pencils in the box?

Exercise–2: Fill in the blanks using “some” or “any”

1. There are **some** birds sitting on the tree.
2. Please give me **some** milk to drink.
3. There isn't **any** bread left in the basket.
4. I need **some** information about the project.
5. They didn't take **any** books from the library.
6. There are **some** chairs in the classroom.
7. He has not solved **any** of the questions.
8. Do you have **any** brothers or sisters?
9. There is **some** rice in the plate.
10. Will you give me **some** advice?

Exercise – Use of There is, There are, There was, There were

1. There **is** a pen on the table.
2. There **are** many children playing in the park.
3. There **was** a rainbow in the sky yesterday.
4. There **is** some milk in the glass.
5. There **was** a train at the station last night.
6. There **are** four birds sitting on the tree.
7. There **is** a dog barking outside the house.
8. There **are** two books on the chair.
9. There **was** a loud noise during the storm.
10. There **are** some toys in the box.
11. There **is** an old well in the village.
12. There **are** five pencils in my pouch.
13. There **was** a cricket match on TV yesterday.
14. There **was** a lot of traffic on the road this morning.
15. There **were** two cows in the field.
16. There **was** an accident near the market yesterday.
17. There **are** many stars in the sky at night.
18. There **is** a shop near my school.
19. There **are** some mistakes in your notebook.
20. There **is** a famous temple in that town.

Exercise–1 (Prepositions)

1. The teacher is standing **in front of** the blackboard.
2. She was born **in** January.
3. The book is lying **on** the table.
4. The cat jumped **upon** the sofa.
5. We reached the station **on** time.
6. He walked **through** the forest alone.
7. My cousin lives **in** Mumbai.
8. The train departs **at** 5:30 p.m.
9. He is fond **of** chocolates.
10. The kite flew **over** the house.

Exercise–2 (Prepositions)

1. She divided the cake **between** the two children.
2. He fell **off** the bike and got hurt.
3. The sun rises **in** the east.
4. They walked **along** the beach, enjoying the view.
5. The boy hid **under** the bed.
6. She is sitting **among** her friends.
7. He has been suffering **from** fever for two days.
8. We have a holiday **on** Sunday.
9. They met **at** the airport.
10. He travelled **from** Delhi to Jaipur by car.

Exercise-1

Words given: **happy, river, strong, tall, flowers, clean, tired, honest, books, school**

1. The Ganga is a holy **river** in India.
2. My brother is very **strong** and healthy.
3. She felt very **happy** when she won the prize.
4. The gardener waters the **flowers** every morning.
5. An **honest** person is loved by everyone.
6. The teacher asked us to keep our classroom **clean**.
7. After playing for two hours, the children were **tired**.
8. The library has many **books** on history.
9. The Qutub Minar is a very **tall** building.
10. All the children go to **school** every day.
11. The **flowers** bloom in the garden. *(if present in your book's continuation)*
12. The **children** were laughing and playing happily.
13. He always tells the truth because he is **honest**.
14. My grandmother sat on the wooden **chair** near the window.
15. The **river** flows under the old bridge.

Exercise-2

1. The soldier was very **brave** in the battle.
2. Delhi is a big **city** of India.
3. The baby drinks **milk** every day.
4. An **honest** man always speaks the truth.
5. We sat on a **chair** in the room.
6. The farmer grows **food/crops** in his field.
7. Roses bloom in the **garden**.
8. The **teacher** teaches us good lessons.
9. The **children** are playing in the park.
10. The Yamuna is a famous **river**.
11. The **teacher** gave us homework for the weekend.

Exercise-3

1. The soldier was very **brave** in the battle.

2. Delhi is a big **city** of India.
3. The baby drinks **milk** every day.
4. An **honest** man always speaks the truth.
5. We sat on a **chair** in the room.
6. The farmer grows **food** in his field.
7. Roses bloom in the **garden**.
8. The **teacher** teaches us good lessons.
9. The **children** are playing in the park.
10. The Yamuna is a famous **river**.
11. The **teacher** gave us homework for the weekend.
12. The **children** were laughing and playing happily.
13. He always tells the truth because he is **honest**.
14. My grandmother sat on the wooden **chair** near the window.
15. The **river** flows under the old bridge.

Exercise–1 (Present Indefinite Tense)

1. She always **carries** an umbrella.
2. Birds **fly** in the sky.
3. My brother **watches** cartoons every evening.
4. We **visit** our grandparents every Sunday.
5. The train **leaves** at 6 o'clock.
6. I **like** to read mystery novels.
7. The baby **cries** when he is hungry.
8. They **play** cricket after school.
9. My father **drives** to work every day.
10. Water **boils** at 100°C.

Exercise–2 (Present Continuous Tense)

1. The children **are drawing** pictures in the art class.
2. Maya **is baking** a chocolate cake.
3. They **are watching** a movie together.
4. I **am writing** a letter to my cousin.
5. The birds **are singing** sweetly in the morning.
6. We **are decorating** the hall for the party.
7. Rohan **is playing** the piano beautifully.
8. My parents **are planning** a trip to the hills.
9. The gardener **is watering** the plants.
10. You **are reading** a very interesting book.

Exercise–3 (Past Indefinite Tense)

1. Tina **lost** her pencil on the way to school.
2. We **enjoyed** the picnic at the lake.
3. He **painted** a picture of the sunset.
4. I **forgot** to bring my homework.
5. The dog **chased** the cat around the garden.
6. They **did not complete** the project on time.
7. Grandma **told** us an interesting story.
8. The students **greeted** the principal politely.
9. Ramesh **broke** his toy yesterday.
10. She **did not hear** the doorbell ring.

Exercise–4 (Future Indefinite Tense)

1. I **shall visit** my grandparents next weekend.
2. They **will build** a new tree house in the garden.
3. She **will sing** at the school function.
4. We **will not miss** the train this time.
5. Rahul **will bring** his football tomorrow.
6. You **will see** a rainbow after the rain.
7. The teacher **will check** our notebooks on Monday.
8. My brother **will not eat** junk food anymore.
9. The children **will plant** trees on Earth Day.
10. He **will draw** a map of India for the project.

Exercise–5 (Mixed Sentences)

1. I **went** to the zoo last Sunday.
2. She **will bake** a cake for her brother's birthday tomorrow.
3. They **are playing** cricket in the playground right now.
4. We **watched** a movie last night.
5. Riya always **helps** her friends in need.
6. The baby **is crying** because he is hungry.
7. He **won** the race yesterday.
8. I **will call** you when I reach home.
9. The birds **fly** high in the sky.
10. My uncle **will visit** us next month.

Exercise–6 (Identify the Tense)

1. He will visit his grandparents next weekend. → **Future Tense**
2. I am reading a storybook about animals. → **Present Tense**
3. She painted a beautiful picture yesterday. → **Past Tense**
4. We will go to the museum tomorrow. → **Future Tense**
5. The cat is sleeping on the sofa. → **Present Tense**
6. They played football in the evening. → **Past Tense**
7. My sister writes in her diary every night. → **Present Tense**
8. The children were excited about the picnic. → **Past Tense**
9. I shall help you with your homework. → **Future Tense**
10. He eats his lunch at school every day. → **Present Tense**

Exercise–1

Put the correct punctuation mark in each box:

1. Oh dear! Did he hurt himself?
2. Could you open a window, please?
3. Don't speak to your mother like that.
4. What a lovely day!
5. Mom asked if I had cleaned my room.
6. He's very handsome, isn't he?
7. Good morning! Did you sleep well?
8. Kiran is my sister's friend.
9. Help! I'm falling.
10. What time is it?

Exercise–2

Rewrite the following sentences using correct capital letters, small letters, and punctuation:

1. The festival of Diwali is celebrated with lights, sweets, and fireworks.
2. My friend Rahul loves to read books about planets, stars, and the solar system.
3. One day, Sneha saw a rainbow in the sky. It was very beautiful.
4. My mother said, "Please finish your homework before going out to play."
5. Where did you keep my blue pen? I need it for my test tomorrow.
6. Mr Sharma is our English teacher. He tells us many interesting stories.
7. I went to the zoo last Sunday. I saw lions, tigers, and monkeys.
8. They are going to watch a movie tomorrow. Do you want to join them?
9. Rita asked her brother, "Can you help me with this puzzle?"
10. Every morning, we do yoga exercises in the school playground.
11. The children shouted, "Hooray! We won the match!"
12. A spider was spinning its web near the window. It looked amazing.
13. Amit wrote a letter to his friend in Canada last week.
14. Do you know who invented the telephone?

15. "I want to be a doctor when I grow up," said Anjali.

Exercise–1

Make sentences using the words given below:

1. **truth** – We should always speak the truth.
2. **early** – I wake up early every morning.
3. **wondered** – Riya wondered where her friend had gone.
4. **increases** – Regular exercise increases our strength.
5. **killed** – The hunter killed a wild animal.
6. **herd** – The shepherd took the herd of sheep to the field.
7. **free** – The birds are free to fly in the sky.
8. **dustbin** – Throw the waste into the dustbin.
9. **tidy** – Keep your room neat and tidy.
10. **dustbin** – Please put the paper in the dustbin.

Exercise–2

Make sentences using the words given below:

1. **cars** – Many cars are parked outside the mall.
2. **arrived** – The train arrived on time.
3. **patriotism** – Patriotism inspires us to serve our country.
4. **choice** – This dress is my first choice.
5. **assembled** – The students assembled in the playground.
6. **famous** – The Taj Mahal is a famous monument.
7. **invaders** – The soldiers fought bravely against the invaders.
8. **middle** – The ball fell in the middle of the road.
9. **save** – We should save water.
10. **chews** – The cow chews grass slowly.

Exercise–3

Make sentences using the words given below:

1. **cancer** – Smoking can cause cancer.
2. **want** – I want a new bicycle.
3. **feel** – I feel happy today.
4. **tell-a-lie** – We should never tell a lie.
5. **always** – She always helps her friends.

6. **capital** – New Delhi is the capital of India.
7. **honest** – An honest person is respected by everyone.
8. **also** – I also like reading storybooks.
9. **proud** – We are proud of our country.
10. **foreign** – My uncle lives in a foreign country.