



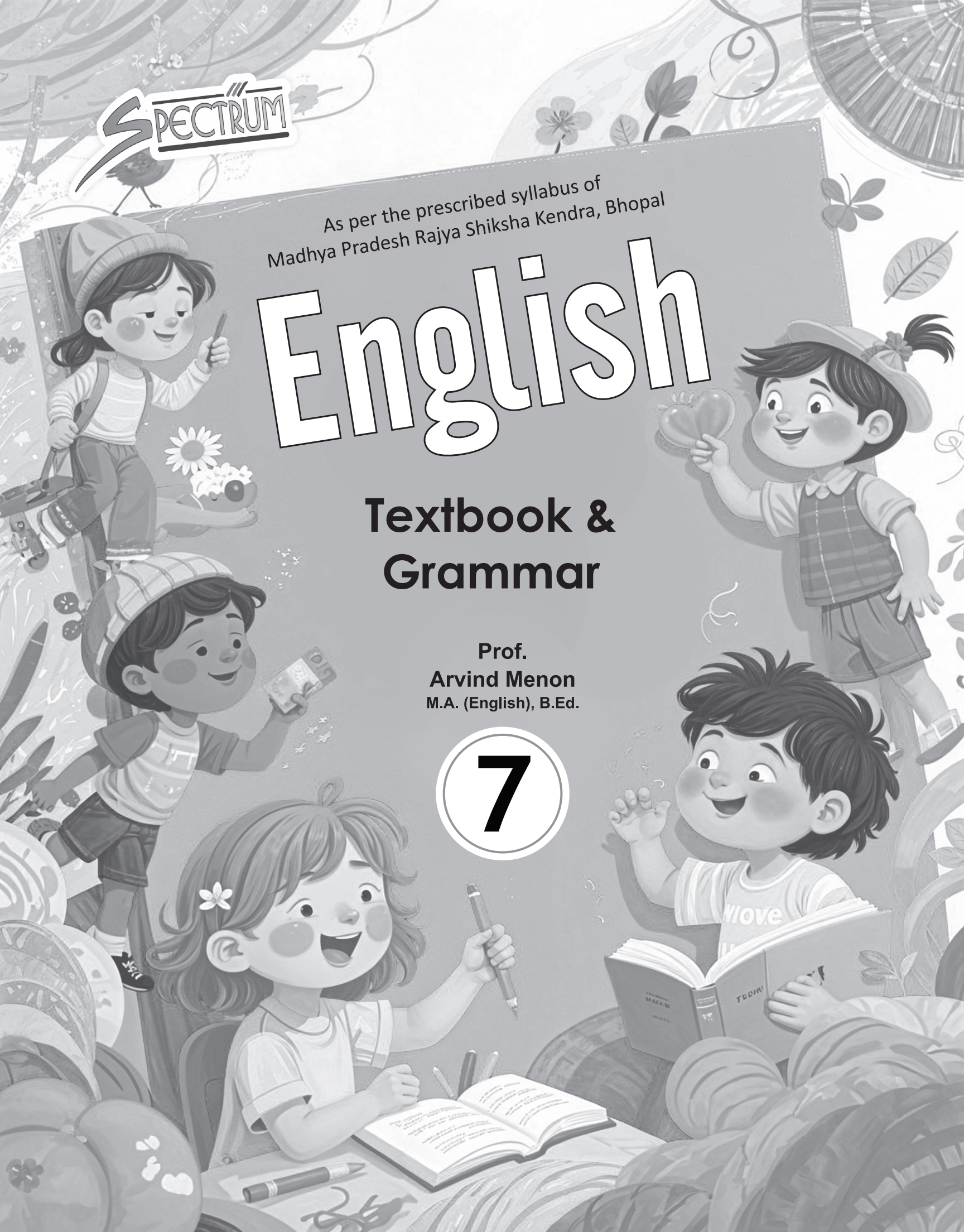
As per the prescribed syllabus of
Madhya Pradesh Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Bhopal

English

Textbook & Grammar

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

7



Chapter-1 : The Rainbow

MCQs (Passage 1)

1. Where do boats sail?
(b) Rivers
2. What moves on the seas?
(c) Ships
3. What is more beautiful than ships?
(b) Clouds
4. What moves in the sky?
(a) Clouds
5. How do clouds look?
(b) Beautiful

MCQs (Passage 2)

1. What is built on rivers?
(c) Bridges
2. What is described as "pretty as you please"?
(b) Bridges
3. What is called the "bow that bridges heaven"?
(c) Rainbow
4. What builds a road from earth to sky?
(a) Rainbow
5. What is prettier than the bridges?
(d) Rainbow

Additional Questions and Answers

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Boats sail on the:
(b) Rivers
2. What is said to be prettier than boats and ships?
(c) Clouds
3. What does the rainbow bridge?
(a) Earth and sky

4. What does the rainbow rise above?
(b) Trees
5. Who is the poet of "The Rainbow"?
(b) Christina Rossetti

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Boats sail on the **rivers**.
2. Ships sail on the **seas**.
3. Clouds sail across the **sky**.
4. Bridges are built on the **rivers**.
5. The rainbow builds a road from **earth** to **sky**.

III. True or False

1. Boats sail on the seas. — **False**
2. Clouds that sail across the sky are prettier than boats and ships. —
True
3. The rainbow is described as a bow that bridges heaven. — **True**
4. The rainbow builds a road from the sea to the sky. — **False**
5. The poet finds the rainbow more beautiful than bridges on rivers. —
True

IV. Short Answer Questions

1. **Do it yourself**

V. Reference to Context

1. **What does the "bow" here mean?**
The rainbow.
2. **What does it bridge?**
Heaven (earth and sky).
3. **What does it overtop?**
The trees.
4. **Why does the poet call it prettier?**
Because it is more beautiful than ordinary bridges.

VI. Match the Words with Their Meanings

Word	Meaning
Sail	(c) To move on water by wind or engine
Bow	(e) A curved shape
Bridges	(d) Connects two places
Heaven	(a) The sky above
Prettier	(b) More beautiful

VII. Write 5–6 Sentences About the Rainbow

I saw a beautiful rainbow after the rain. It had seven bright colours. The rainbow looked like a colourful bridge in the sky. The colours were red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. I felt very happy when I saw it. It was a wonderful sight.

VIII. Moral / Central Idea of the Poem

The poem teaches us to appreciate the beauty of nature. The poet shows that natural things like clouds and rainbows are more beautiful than man-made objects.

Chapter 2 – The Wise Man-I

Passage 1 MCQs

1. What is the problem with the horse?
(b) It eats too much
2. Who suggested to sell the horse?
(d) Shanti
3. Where did Bhola decide to take the horse?
(b) To the market
4. What did Shanti tell Bhola to bring in exchange?
(a) Anything
5. What was Bhola worried about?
(c) He might make a bad bargain

Passage 2 MCQs

1. Who told Bhola to leave quickly?
(b) His wife Shanti
2. What did Bhola take in exchange for his horse?
(c) Donkey
3. Why did Bhola exchange the donkey?
(d) He thought a sheep was better
4. Who gave Bhola a sheep?
(c) A lady
5. What did Bhola see the boy carrying?
(b) A hen

Passage 3 MCQs

1. Who had the hen?
(c) A boy
2. What did Bhola give to the boy?
(b) Sheep
3. What was in the girl's basket?
(d) Mangoes
4. Why did Bhola want the mangoes?
(c) To make chutney

5. What did Bhola exchange for mangoes?
(a) Hen

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What did the Nawab of Bhopal give Bhola after retirement?
(b) A colt and some money
2. Why did Bhola and Shanti want to get rid of the horse?
(b) It was too costly to feed
3. What did Bhola get after exchanging the donkey?
(a) A sheep
4. Who gave mangoes to Bhola in exchange for the hen?
(c) A girl
5. What was the final exchange Bhola made?
(a) Horse → Donkey → Sheep → Hen → Mangoes

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Bhola was a **horse trainer** who lived in Bhopal.
2. The Nawab gave Bhola a **colt** and some money.
3. Bhola thought a **donkey** would be more useful than a horse.
4. Bhola finally exchanged the hen for a basket of **mangoes**.
5. Shanti loved to eat **chutney** made from green mangoes.

III. True or False

1. Bhola first exchanged the horse for a sheep. – **False**
2. The donkey was exchanged for a sheep. – **True**
3. The hen was exchanged for green mangoes. – **True**
4. Shanti often complained about Bhola's bargains. – **False**
5. Bhola lived in Delhi. – **False**

IV. Answer the Following Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the Words with Their Meanings

Word	Meaning
Fodder	(b) Food for cattle and horses
Bargain	(c) An agreement in buying and selling
Colt	(a) A young horse
Chutney	(e) A spicy dish made from fruits/vegetables
Exchange	(d) To give one thing and take another

Chapter 3 – The Wise Man-II

Passage 1 MCQs

1. Why were the thugs watching Bhola?
(c) To cheat him
2. Who liked mango chutney?
(b) Bhola's wife
3. What did Bhola sell to get mangoes?
(b) His hen
4. How much money was in the bet?
(b) 1000 rupees
5. What did Bhola think about the bet?
(d) He was sure he would win

Passage 2 MCQs

1. Who was waiting for Bhola at home?
(c) His wife
2. What did Bhola bring first after selling the horse?
(a) Donkey
3. What did Bhola get after exchanging the donkey?
(b) Sheep
4. What did Shanti say about the sheep?
(c) It will give wool
5. What was the final item Bhola got?
(d) Basket of mangoes

Passage 3 MCQs

1. How long had Shanti wanted mango chutney?
(b) Two weeks
2. Who were the sour chutney for?
(a) The two friends
3. What did the first thug give Bhola?
(c) Money
4. What did Bhola plan to buy with the money?
(d) Horse

5. What did Shanti call Bhola's deal?
(d) The best deal

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Who liked mango chutney the most?
(b) Bhola's wife
2. What did Bhola exchange the horse for?
(c) Donkey
3. How much money was fixed in the bet?
(b) 1000 rupees
4. What did Bhola plan to buy with the money he got from the thugs?
(b) Another horse

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Bhola's wife liked **mango** chutney very much.
2. Bhola first sold his horse for a **donkey**.
3. Bhola exchanged the hen for a basket of **mangoes**.
4. The thugs wanted to **cheat/deceive** Bhola.
5. Shanti said, "That's the best **bargain** you have ever made."

III. True or False

1. Bhola's wife always agreed to his decisions. — **True**
2. The thugs gave Bhola 5000 rupees after the bet. — **False**
3. Bhola exchanged the donkey for a sheep. — **True**
4. Shanti was upset when Bhola brought mangoes. — **False**
5. Bhola decided to spend the money on another horse. — **True**

IV. Answer the Following Questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 4 – Anita Feeds Appu

Passage 1 MCQs

1. Why was Anita excited?
(b) She saw Appu the elephant
2. Where was Appu standing?
(c) At Anita's door
3. What did Anita want to feed Appu?
(a) Bananas and sugarcane
4. Who was giving water to Appu?
(c) Bhaiya
5. What did Appu drink at once?
(b) A full bucket of water

Passage 2 MCQs

1. What did Mom ask Anita to take from the courtyard?
(c) Banana leaves
2. Why did Mom want to go with Anita?
(a) To watch the elephant eating
3. What did Anita say about the elephant's trunk?
(b) It works like a hand
4. Who offered the children to ride Appu?
(d) Mahout
5. What was Anita afraid of while riding the elephant?
(c) That she will fall down

Passage 3 MCQs

1. What is the name of the seat on the elephant's back?
(a) Howdah
2. How many children can sit in the howdah easily?
(c) More than six
3. Who helped the children climb the elephant?
(b) Mahout
4. Where did Appu start walking?
(d) Park

5. What did the children do while sitting on Appu?
(c) **Waved to friends**

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Who was Appu?
(b) **An elephant**
2. What food did Anita want to give Appu?
(b) **Bananas and sugarcane**
3. Who was giving Appu water to drink?
(c) **Anita's Bhaiya (brother)**
4. What is a howdah?
(b) **A seat kept on the elephant's back**
5. How did the children feel during the elephant ride?
(b) **Excited and a little scared**

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Anita read a story about **Appu** the elephant.
2. Appu drank a **bucketful** of water at one go.
3. Anita's Ma asked her to also take some **banana** leaves for Appu.
4. The Mahout helped the children climb into the **howdah**.
5. The children waved to the **other children/friends** while riding Appu.

III. True or False

1. Appu came to Anita's house asking for bananas and sugarcane. — **False**
2. Elephants drink water with their mouth only. — **False**
3. Anita's mother refused to give food to Appu. — **False**
4. The Mahout allowed more than six children to sit in the howdah. — **True**
5. The children were not happy with the elephant ride. — **False**

IV. Answer the Following Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the Words with Their Meanings

Word	Meaning
Gobbling	(b) Eating quickly
Mahout	(a) A person who takes care of an elephant
Excited	(e) Very happy and eager
Courtyard	(c) Open space near the house
Trunk	(d) Long nose of an elephant

Chapter 5 – The Crowded Train

Passage 1 MCQs

1. Where did Vinod go for office work?
(b) Bhopal
2. Where was Vinod planning to return at night?
(a) Indore
3. Why could Vinod not travel in second class?
(c) It was overcrowded
4. Where did Vinod finally sit in the train?
(d) AC coach
5. What did Vinod plan to do after sitting in AC coach?
(c) Pay the extra fare to TTE

Passage 2 MCQs

1. How did the people in the AC coach look?
(c) Rich businessmen
2. What kind of clothes was the young man wearing?
(a) Old and poor clothes
3. What was the young man carrying with him?
(d) Worn-out suitcase
4. What did Vinod think after seeing the young man?
(b) He wondered how he entered AC coach
5. How did other passengers feel seeing the young man?
(c) Uncomfortable

Passage 3 MCQs

1. What did Vinod think about the young man in the beginning?
(b) He had no ticket
2. What did Vinod give to the TTE?
(a) Ticket and fare difference
3. How was the young man sitting when the TTE came?
(c) Calm and quiet
4. What did the young man show to the TTE?
(d) A valid AC ticket

5. What was Vinod surprised to see in the end?
(c) The young man having a proper ticket

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Why couldn't Vinod travel in second class?
(c) The train was overcrowded
2. What does AC coach mean?
(b) Air-conditioned coach
3. How did Vinod describe the other passengers in the AC coach?
(b) Rich businessmen, well-dressed
4. What did Vinod initially think about the young man?
(b) He had no job and might travel without ticket
5. Did the young man have a valid ticket for the AC coach?
(a) Yes

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Vinod had come to Bhopal on an **official** visit.
2. The train was **overcrowded** and second class was full.
3. Some passengers in the coach felt **uncomfortable** due to the young man's presence.
4. Vinod intended to pay the **difference** for the AC coach as soon as the T.T.E. arrived.
5. The young man showed his ticket **calmly** when the T.T.E. came.

III. True or False

1. Vinod had plenty of time to change his travel plans. — **False**
2. The young man looked poorly dressed with a worn-out suitcase. — **True**
3. The passengers immediately accepted the young man without any reaction. — **False**
4. Vinod thought the young man might be afraid of the law. — **True**
5. The young man had a valid AC coach ticket. — **True**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 6 – I Love Little Pussy

MCQs

1. What animal does the poet love?
(c) Cat
2. What does the poet say about pussy's coat?
(c) It is warm
3. What will pussy do if the poet does not hurt her?
(b) She will do no harm
4. What will the poet not do to the pussy?
(d) Pull her tail
5. Why will pussy like the poet?
(a) Because the poet is gentle and good

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What is the coat of the little pussy described as?
(b) Warm
2. What will the poet not do to the cat?
(b) Pull her tail or drive her away
3. How will the poet play with the cat?
(b) Very gently

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The poet says, "Her coat is so **warm**."
2. If the poet does not hurt her, she will do no **harm**.
3. The poet will not pull her **tail**.
4. The poet and the pussy will play **gently**.

III. Answer the Following Questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 7 – The Lost Camel

Passage 1

1. Where were the merchants searching for their camel?
(a) Desert
2. Who did the merchants meet during their search?
(c) Old man
3. What problem did the camel have in its leg?
(b) It was lame in one leg
4. What did the camel carry on one side?
(c) Wheat
5. What did the merchants think about the old man?
(b) He stole their camel and goods

Passage 2

1. Where did the merchants take the old man?
(d) Khalifa's court
2. What did the old man say about seeing the camel?
(c) He never saw the camel
3. Who listened to the merchants' story?
(a) Khalifa
4. How did the old man know the camel was lame?
(b) By seeing its footprints
5. What was wrong with one footprint?
(c) It could hardly be seen

Passage 3

1. Why did the old man think the camel was blind in one eye?
(a) It ate leaves from only one side
2. What did the old man see on one side of the road?
(b) Wheat grains and ants
3. What did the Khalifa say about bees?
(c) Bees were flying on the other side
4. What did the Khalifa tell the merchants?
(b) Use your eyes properly

5. What did the Khalifa do at the end?
(d) Sent the merchants away

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. **(b) In a desert**
2. **(b) Left eye**
3. **(b) He looked at the footprints in the sand**
4. **(b) He saw ants carrying fallen grains**
5. **(b) Use your eyes**

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The merchants were searching for their **lost camel** in the desert.
2. The old man asked whether the camel was **lame** in one leg.
3. The old man observed that the camel had eaten leaves only on one side of the **road**.
4. The old man saw **ants** carrying fallen grains of wheat.
5. The Khalifa told the merchants to use their **eyes** to find the camel.

III. True or False

1. The old man had seen the camel before. — **False**
2. The merchants dragged the old man to the Khalifa's court. — **True**
3. The camel was carrying honey on one side. — **True**
4. The Khalifa scolded the old man for lying. — **False**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 8 – The Olympic Champion

MCQs (Passage 1)

1. How often are the Olympic Games held?
(d) Every four years
2. Where were the first Olympic Games held?
(b) Greece
3. In which year were the first Olympic Games held?
(b) 776 B.C.
4. What event did the player win in 1928?
(c) Rowing
5. What did the player win besides a gold medal?
(a) People's hearts

MCQs (Passage 2)

1. Where was Bobby Pearce born?
(d) Australia
2. What sport did Bobby Pearce play?
(c) Rowing
3. At what age did Bobby win his first race?
(b) Six years
4. In which city did Bobby take part in the Olympic Games?
(a) Amsterdam
5. Who was Bobby racing against in the finals?
(b) Ken Myers

MCQs (Passage 3)

1. What did Bobby see in the water during the race?
(c) A duck and her ducklings
2. What did Bobby do when he saw the ducks?
(b) He slowed down to save them
3. Who came near Bobby when he slowed down?
(a) Ken Myers
4. What did Bobby win besides the gold medal?
(b) People's hearts

5. When did Bobby stop taking part in races?
(d) 1945

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Where was Bobby Pearce born?
(a) Sydney, Australia
2. Who was Bobby competing against in the Olympic finals of 1928?
(a) Ken Myers from America
3. What stopped Bobby Pearce in the middle of the race?
(b) Duck and ducklings in his path
4. How did people react when Bobby slowed down?
(b) They cheered and shouted as if they were mad
5. How many years did Bobby compete in races?
(c) 33 years

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Olympic Games are held once every **four** years.
2. The ancient Olympic Games were first held in **Olympia, Greece** in 776 B.C.
3. Bobby Pearce was only **six** years old when he won his first race.
4. During the Olympic race, Bobby slowed down to save **a duck and her ducklings**.
5. Bobby Pearce stopped participating in sports in the year **1945**.

III. True or False

1. Bobby Pearce's father was a great sculling champion.
True
2. Bobby Pearce ignored the ducklings and continued the race.
False
3. Bobby Pearce won the hearts of the spectators in Amsterdam.
True
4. Bobby Pearce lost a few races during his 33-year career.
False

5. The Dutch newspaper praised Bobby for his act of kindness.
True

IV. Answer the Following Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the Words with Their Meanings

1. Path → **(c) The route or way**
2. Competition → **(e) A contest or race**
3. Athlete → **(a) A person who plays sports**
4. Harbour → **(b) A place where boats are kept**
5. Goodwill → **(d) Kindness and friendly feelings**

Chapter 9: The White Visitor

Passage 1 MCQs

1. Where is the office located?

(a) Kolkata

2. Who needs a house?

(b) Doctor Dass

3. How much price did the owner ask for the house?

(c) Ten lakh

4. How much money was Doctor Dass ready to pay?

(d) Five lakh

5. What is happening to house prices in Kali Ghat?

(c) Prices are going up

Passage 2 MCQs

1. What was the name of the house? → **(a) Shanti Bhawan**

2. How much was the current price of Shanti Bhawan? → **(d) Three lakh**

3. Who was the previous owner of the house? → **(b) Mrs. Ghosh**

4. Why did people not want to buy Shanti Bhawan? → **(a) People believed it was haunted**

5. What did Doctor Dass say about ghost stories? → **(c) He didn't believe them**

Passage 3 MCQs

1. Who is the owner of Shanti Bhawan? → **(a) Mr. Ghosh**

2. Where does Mr. Ghosh live? → **(d) Chennai**

3. What is the ghost story known as? → **(b) White Visitor**

4. What does Doctor Dass want to do before buying the house? → **(b) Sleep one night there**
5. What will Doctor Dass take with him to the house? → **(c) A cot and a lamp**

Passage 4 MCQs

1. It is almost _____. → **(c) Twelve**
2. What did the Visitor wear? → **(d) White clothes**
3. What did the Visitor say to Dass? → **(b) Leave the house**
4. Who was under the white cloth? → **(c) Mr. Choudhary**
5. What did Dass throw at the Visitor? → **(a) His book**

Passage 5 MCQs

1. What did Choudhary actually want? → **(a) To buy the house himself**
2. How much money did Choudhary have in total? → **(b) Two and a half lakh**
3. Who was the White Visitor in reality? → **(d) Mr. Choudhary**
4. Why did Choudhary spread ghost stories? → **(c) To lower the price**
5. What did Dass decide to do next? → **(a) Sleep peacefully and buy the house tomorrow**

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. **(b) Kali Ghat, Kolkata**
2. **(c) Three lakh**
3. **(b) Doctor**
4. **(c) He calmly confronted the visitor**

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. live and work
2. Mrs. Ghosh
3. spirit (ghost)
4. three lakh
5. Mr. Choudhary

III. True/False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the Words with Their Meanings

1. Loan → **(c) Money borrowed from a bank or person**
2. Confront → **(e) To face or deal with someone directly**
3. Notice → **(a) Information or announcement displayed publicly**
4. Visitor → **(b) Someone who comes to see a place or person**
5. Strange → **(d) Unusual or odd**

Chapter 10: The Modern Way

Passage 1 MCQs

1. What does the poet invite us to see?
(b) The moon
2. Where does the poet plan to visit if there is time?
(c) Mars
3. What do the stars look like according to the poet?
(d) Diamonds
4. When is it fun according to the poet?
(c) At night
5. What shines in the sky?
(b) Stars

Passage 2 MCQs

1. What does the speaker ask in the beginning?
(b) Please say you'll come
2. Where is the rocket?
(c) Waiting outside
3. How did the speaker pass the test?
(d) With perfect ease
4. What does the speaker want to do?
(a) Take the listener for a ride
5. What is the speaker excited about?
(c) A rocket ride

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What is the poet inviting her friend to ride in?
(c) A rocket
2. Which planet is mentioned first in the poem?
(c) Moon
3. How does the poet describe the stars?
(b) Shining like diamonds

4. Why is the poet's rocket ready?
(b) She has passed her test
5. What is the poet's feeling about the rocket ride?
(b) Excited and eager

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The poet wants to take her friend for a ride in her **rocket**.
2. If they have time, they will visit **Mars**.
3. The stars shine like **diamonds** in the sky.
4. The poet asks her friend to come because it **won't take** long.
5. The poet has passed her **test** with perfect ease.

III. True / False

1. The poet wants to ride a bicycle with her friend. → **False**
2. They might visit Mars if they have time. → **True**
3. The stars in the sky shine like gold. → **False**
4. The poet's rocket is waiting just outside. → **True**
5. The poet failed her test. → **False**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the Words with Their Meanings

1. Diamonds → **(b) Precious stones that shine brightly**
2. Trip → **(c) A journey or visit**
3. Rocket → **(a) A spacecraft**
4. Test → **(e) An exam or trial of skill**
5. Stars → **(d) Bright objects in the night sky**

Chapter 11 – Lohri

Passage 1 – MCQs

1. When is the weather fine in the South?
Ans. (b) In January
2. What festival is mentioned in the poem?
Ans. (c) Lohri
3. What do people collect for the Lohri fire?
Ans. (c) Wood and leaves
4. Where do the flames go according to the poem?
Ans. (d) Into the sky
5. In which part of India is Lohri celebrated according to the poem?
Ans. (a) North

Passage 2 – MCQs

1. What do people use to decorate the Lohri fire?
Ans. (d) Nuts and sweets
2. What problem does the poet mention about bonfires?
Ans. (c) They cause air pollution
3. What does the poet suggest burning instead of wood?
Ans. (b) Hatred
4. Why does the poet not want to stop Lohri?
Ans. (c) It is a joyful festival
5. What does the poet think about Indian customs?
Ans. (a) They are beautiful

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. (b) January
2. (b) Twigs, leaves, and wood
3. (b) Sweets and nuts
4. (b) It pollutes the air
5. (b) Hatred

II. Fill in the blanks

1. **North India**
2. **wood**
3. **ornaments**
4. **smoke**
5. **hatred**

III. True or False

1. Lohri is celebrated in the South as well as the North. — **False**
2. Bonfires are harmless to the environment. — **False**
3. Sweets and nuts are passed from hand to hand during the festival. — **True**
4. The poet wants to give up celebrating Lohri completely. — **False**
5. Burning hatred is suggested as an alternative to wood. — **True**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the words with their meanings

1. Environment → **(d) Surroundings, nature**
2. Hatred → **(e) Strong dislike or anger**
3. Twigs → **(b) Small branches of a tree**
4. Bonfire → **(a) A large outdoor fire**
5. Ornaments → **(c) Decorative items**

Chapter 12: One-Way Ticket - I

Passage 1 MCQs

1. What type of kurta does Kishto wear?
Ans. (b) Long khadi kurta
2. Who is the chatterbox?
Ans. (a) Bishni
3. What does Bishni wear?
Ans. (c) Ghagra, choli and odhni
4. What is Lambu's nature?
Ans. (b) Innocent and simple
5. What does Kishto like to do?
Ans. (d) Copy others

Passage 2 MCQs

1. What is Krishan known as?
Ans. (c) Krishan the wise
2. What does Gittoo like to act as?
Ans. (b) Policeman and postman
3. Who will the children take with them to Dholpur?
Ans. (b) Sheru the dog
4. When do the children plan to go to Dholpur?
Ans. (d) Sunday
5. What ride is not mentioned in the fair?
Ans. (a) Roller coaster

Passage 3 MCQs

1. Why did the bus not move?
Ans. (c) Engine problem
2. Who suggested walking to Dholpur?
Ans. (d) Krishan
3. Who said, "You are a brave girl"?
Ans. (b) Kishto
4. How did they inform their parents?
Ans. (c) Called postman uncle

5. At what time did they reach the fair?

Ans. (a) 7 PM

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. How old is Kishto?

Ans. (b) Twelve

2. What kind of dress does Bishni wear?

Ans. (c) Loose three-piece dress

3. Who is known as "Krishan the wise"?

Ans. (c) Krishan

4. Why did Lambu suggest going back home?

Ans. (b) The bus had broken down

5. What role does Gittoo often play in the village?

Ans. (b) Policeman and postman

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Kishto wears a long **khadi** kurta.

2. Bishni has two **plaits** hanging on both sides.

3. The friends planned to travel to **Dholpur** by bus.

4. The fair had a **caterpillar train**, merry-go-round, and giant wheel.

5. The friends finally decided to walk to the fair with their dog, **Sheru**.

III. True or False

1. Lambu is very clever and wise. — **False**

2. Gittoo is always gathering news and gossip. — **True**

3. The bus to Dholpur worked perfectly. — **False**

4. The friends were scared to walk to the fair. — **False**

5. The friends informed their parents that they would be safe. — **True**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 13: One-Way Ticket – II

Passage 1 MCQs

1. What did Gittoo find beautiful?
Ans. (a) Lights
2. Who suggested that they should see the rides first?
Ans. (c) Krishna
3. What did Bishni say about walking?
Ans. (b) Walk together
4. What snacks did Lambu suggest?
Ans. (b) Jalebi, Bhajia and Kulfi
5. What did Bishni say after eating?
Ans. (d) Food was filling

Passage 2 MCQs

1. What did Krishan show to his friends?
Ans. (b) Train ride
2. What shape were the merry-go-round seats?
Ans. (c) Horses
3. What did Bishni say about the merry-go-round?
Ans. (d) It goes fast and makes you dizzy
4. What time was it when Gittoo reminded everyone?
Ans. (c) 11 o'clock
5. When did they plan to return home?
Ans. (a) By the first bus in the morning

Passage 3 MCQs

1. How much money was needed in total for the tickets?
Ans. (b) 15 rupees
2. How much money did Gittoo have?
Ans. (c) Five rupees
3. Who saved 10 rupees separately?
Ans. (a) Krishan
4. What time did they plan to reach home?
Ans. (d) 11:30 PM

5. Why did everyone call Krishan 'the wise'?

Ans. (b) Because he saved money and helped buy tickets

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What did the friends do before going on the rides?

Ans. (b) Ate some snacks

2. Which friend wanted to ride the merry-go-round?

Ans. (b) Lambu

3. Which ride looked like a caterpillar?

Ans. (c) Train ride

4. How much money was needed for each return ticket?

Ans. (b) Rs. 3

5. How much money had Krishan saved separately?

Ans. (c) Rs. 10

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The friends decided to eat **jalebi, bhajia, and kulfi** at the fair.

2. The train ride at the fair looked like a **caterpillar**.

3. The merry-go-round had **horses** as seats.

4. They needed Rs. **3** for each return ticket.

5. Krishan saved **10** rupees separately to help his friends.

III. True or False

1. The friends went on the rides without eating anything. — **False**

2. Lambu wanted to go on the merry-go-round. — **True**

3. The friends had enough money initially for the return journey. — **False**

4. Krishan is called "the wise" because he saved money for the tickets. — **True**

5. The friends reached home safely by the first bus in the morning. — **False**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

V. Match the words with their meanings

1. Bhajia → **(b) Fried snacks**
2. Pool → **(d) To combine or collect money**
3. Jalebies → **(a) Sweet fried spirals**
4. Dizzy → **(e) Feeling unsteady or lightheaded**
5. Kulfi → **(c) Traditional ice cream**

Chapter 14: A Visit to Orchha

Passage 1 MCQs

1. Where were the temples built?
Ans. (b) On the bank of Betwa river
2. What are those buildings called?
Ans. (c) Chhatris
3. Who said that those buildings were beautiful temples?
Ans. (a) Bholu
4. Who saw the word 'Cenotaph' on the board?
Ans. (d) Asthma (Asma)
5. How many rivers did the students see at Orchha?
Ans. (b) Two

Passage 2 MCQs

1. Who was the teacher of the class?
Ans. (b) Mr. Shah
2. Which two rivers meet at Orchha?
Ans. (c) Betwa and Jamni
3. Who asked about the two rivers?
Ans. (b) Ramesh
4. In English, what is 'Sangam' called?
Ans. (a) Confluence
5. Who gave the answer 'Sangam'?
Ans. (d) Sachin

Passage 3 MCQs

1. Where do Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati meet?
Ans. (a) Allahabad
2. Who answered that Saraswati river is hidden?
Ans. (d) Sachin
3. What does 'cenotaph' mean?
Ans. (c) A monument in memory of dead people
4. The Bundela kings ruled in which century?
Ans. (b) 16th

5. Bundela style buildings are found in which place?

Ans. (c) Orchha

Passage 4 MCQs

1. What are the paintings on the walls called?

Ans. (b) Murals

2. Bundela style painting was mainly found in which place?

Ans. (c) Orchha

3. Who explained about mural paintings?

Ans. (b) Mr. Shah

4. Which department looks after historical buildings?

Ans. (d) Archaeological Department

5. Which styles are included in Rajput style?

Ans. (a) Rajasthani, Kangra, Bundela

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. What did Sachin mean when he said "Sangam"?

Ans. (b) Meeting place of rivers

2. Which two rivers meet at Orchha?

Ans. (b) Betwa and Jamni

3. What do chhatris commemorate?

Ans. (b) Bundela kings and their family

4. The murals in Orchha belong to which style?

Ans. (b) Rajput

5. Which department looks after historical monuments in India?

Ans. (b) Archaeological Department

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The two rivers that meet at Orchha are **Betwa** and **Jamni**.

2. The word "Sangam" in English is called **Confluence**.

3. A **Cenotaph** is a monument built in memory of soldiers or people who died far away.

4. The chhatries were built in memory of the **Bundela kings and their family members.**
5. The Bundela style of painting is associated with the town of **Orchha.**

III. True or False

1. Chhatries are umbrellas. — **False**
2. Orchha was the capital of the Bundela kings in the 16th century. — **True**
3. The mural paintings in Orchha follow only the Mughal style. — **False**
4. The Archaeological Department is responsible for looking after historical monuments. — **True**
5. The students could see the river Saraswati at Allahabad. — **False**

IV. Short Answer Questions

Do it yourself

Chapter 15: Laxmi Bai, The Queen of Jhansi

MCQs-1

1. Where was Manu born?
(c) Kashi
2. What was Manu's father's name?
(d) Moropant Tambe
3. Who called Manu 'Chhabili'?
(b) Bajirao
4. Who were Manu's childhood friends?
(a) Nana Saheb and Tantya Tope
5. What skills did Manu learn?
(c) Martial arts

MCQs-2

1. Who inspired Manu?
(b) Freedom fighters like Shivaji and Arjun
2. What did Manu say about the Britishers?
(c) We should not tolerate them
3. Who was Manu's father?
(c) Moropant Tambe
4. Who did Manu marry?
(d) Gangadhar Rao
5. What title did Manu get after marriage?
(b) Maharani Laxmi Bai

MCQs-3

1. What was the name of Rani Laxmi Bai's adopted son?
(b) Damodar Rao
2. In which year did the First War of Independence start?
(a) 1857
3. Where did Rani Laxmi Bai die?
(c) Gwalior Fort
4. Who helped Rani Laxmi Bai in the war?
(b) Nana Saheb and Tantya Tope

5. What did Rani Laxmi Bai say before dying?
(d) "Let no Britisher touch my body."

Additional Questions and Answers

I. MCQs

1. Why did Bajirao lovingly call Manu 'Chhabili'?
(b) Because she was naughty
2. Who ruled over Jhansi during Rani Laxmi Bai's time?
(b) Gangadhar Rao
3. What did Rani Laxmi Bai say before her death?
(c) "Let no Britisher touch my body."
4. Where did Rani Laxmi Bai sacrifice her life?
(c) Gwalior Fort
5. What is the opposite of the word 'accept'?
(b) refuse

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The childhood name of Rani Laxmi Bai was **Manu**.
2. Rani Laxmi Bai's husband was **Gangadhar Rao**.
3. She fought bravely against the **Britishers**.
4. Her childhood friends were **Nana Saheb** and **Tantya Tope**.
5. She loved reading the great Indian epics **Ramayan** and **Bhagwat Gita**.

III. True or False

1. Bajirao treated Manu as his own daughter.
True
2. Rani Laxmi Bai was afraid of fighting in wars.
False
3. Manu enjoyed listening to mythological stories.
True
4. The British refused to accept Damodar Rao as the heir to Jhansi.
True
5. Rani Laxmi Bai fought bravely till her last breath.
True

Chapter-1 Articles

Exercise–1

Fill in the blanks with a/an:

1. **an** old coin
2. **an** interesting book
3. **an** owl
4. **an** umbrella
5. **an** energetic player
6. **an** apple, **a** banana
7. **an** elephant
8. **an** artist
9. **an** amazing story
10. **a** trip

Exercise–2

Fill in the blanks with a/an/the

1. Disney Land is **the** most enjoyable place to be in.
2. **The** Himalayas protect **the** plains of India from **the** cold winds of **the** north.
3. **The** elephant is **the** largest of all land animals.
4. **The** life in the army is not so easy though it is full of pride and prestige.
5. Suddenly there was **a** blaze of light.
6. **The** Ganga falls into **the** Bay of Bengal.
7. Amar had **a** visitor who was a stranger to him.
8. Harry Potter is **the** best series of all time.
9. I returned your book that you gave me **the** last week.
10. He drinks **the** tea with **the** salt and **the** lime.

Exercise–3

Complete the following exercise with 'a/an' or 'the' articles.

Once upon **a** time many mice lived in **a** house. There was plenty of food in **the** house. **The** mice ate, sang and danced.

One day **a** cat came to **the** house and saw **the** mice. Every day **the** cat killed **a** mouse and ate him. **The** mice became very unhappy. They were afraid of **the** cat.

(2)

A newborn frog is called **a** tadpole. When **a** tadpole hatches from **an** egg, it looks like **a** tiny fish with only **a** round head and **a** long tail. **The** tadpole's shape changes as it gets older. After about five weeks **the** tadpole begins to grow back legs. As **the** tadpole's legs grow, its tail gets smaller. At about twelve weeks, **the** tadpole's tail is almost gone and it starts to look like **a** young frog.

Chapter-2 NUMBER

Exercise–1

Write plural form of the given words:

1. company → **companies**
2. ox → **oxen**
3. woman → **women**
4. monkey → **monkeys**
5. mouse → **mice**
6. dozen → **dozen**
7. wife → **wives**
8. fairy → **fairies**
9. foot → **feet**
10. shelf → **shelves**
11. passer-by → **passers-by**
12. house → **houses**
13. goose → **geese**
14. city → **cities**
15. echo → **echoes**

Exercise–2

1. The **children** played on the playgrounds for hours.
2. The barn **cats** enjoyed hunting for the **mice** hiding in the hay.
3. The **men** were saved by **passers-by** from robbery.
4. There are four **knives** on the **shelves**.
5. The **wolves** killed several **sheep**.

Exercise–3 (Use is/are)

1. The crowd **is** getting restless.
2. Seema and Aarti **are** not at home.
3. We **are** going to the museum tomorrow.
4. These loaves of bread **are** freshly baked.
5. Each one of these boys **is** able to play sitar.
6. The furniture **is** kept in the adjacent room.

Exercise–4

1. **Fish** swim in water.
2. A group of **people** was standing there.
3. The **shelves** were full of books.
4. The **scissors** need sharpening.
5. The shopkeeper sold five **dozen** eggs.
6. Amar baked **loaves** of bread for our dinner party.
7. Elder's **advice** is very helpful for planning future.

Exercise–5

Countable Nouns / Uncountable Nouns

1. Delhi is a city.
 - Countable: **city**
2. May I get some water please?
 - Uncountable: **water**
3. He drank two cups of tea.
 - Countable: **cups**
 - Uncountable: **tea**
4. We bought some coconut and some apples.
 - Countable: **apples**
 - Uncountable: **coconut**
5. The trader gave me a fine piece of silk.
 - Countable: **piece**
 - Uncountable: **silk**

Exercise–6 (Editing)

1. When Raghav became a **painters**
 - Mistake: **painters**
 - Correct: **painter**
2. **people** heard that he was going
 - Mistake: **people**
 - Correct: **people** (No correction needed) / if singular context: **People**

3. to make paintings for a **kings**
 - Mistake: **kings**
 - Correct: **king**
4. he **dah** to know every **things** about it
 - Mistake: **dah** → **had**
 - Mistake: **things** → **thing**

Chapter 3 : PRONOUNS

Exercise–1 (Tick the correct option)

1. **Who** ✓
2. **who** ✓
3. **What** ✓
4. **Whose** ✓
5. **objective case** ✓
6. **Somebody** ✓
7. **Who** ✓
8. **They** ✓
9. **whom** ✓
10. **Which** ✓

Exercise–2 (Fill in the blanks)

1. Wait here, till **we** complete our work.
2. **What** is the latest news?
3. **Which** girl won a prize?
4. **Who** locked the teacher?
5. Do good to **others**.
6. The thief killed the dog **which** chased him.
7. I went to see Rummy **who** is my friend.
8. **Whose** is this suitcase?
9. Her father is a doctor. **He** is a nice man.
10. A bird builds **its** nest to lay eggs.

Exercise–3 (Change into plural)

1. These are my bags.
2. These are costly books.
3. Those are Ravi's houses.
4. These chairs are made of steel.

5. Our classrooms have blackboards.
6. Our teachers write on them.
7. These roads are wide.
8. These hares are fat.
9. These are clocks.
10. Where are the children playing?

Exercise–4 (Choose the correct pronoun)

1. **me**
2. **him**
3. **me**
4. **me**
5. **him**
6. **he**
7. **we**
8. **us**
9. **her**
10. **I**

Exercise–5 (Interrogative Pronouns)

1. **What** do you want?
2. **Which** fruit do you like?
3. **Who** is at the door?
4. To **whom** does this book belong?
5. **Who** drives the school bus?
6. **Whose** is this house?
7. **Which** of you wish to go with me?
8. **Who** broke the window?
9. **Who** teaches you?
10. **What** is your plan?

Chapter 4 : ADJECTIVES : DEGREES

Exercise–1

Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison:

1. smarter
2. biggest
3. best
4. younger
5. more beautiful
6. worst
7. more tired
8. friendliest
9. poorer
10. highest

Exercise–2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective:

1. cheaper
2. strongest
3. worse
4. most interesting
5. more difficult
6. prettier
7. longest
8. easier
9. more comfortable
10. safest

Exercise–3 (MCQs)

1. (b) Smaller ✓
2. (c) Best ✓
3. (b) Happier ✓
4. (a) Worst ✓

- 5. (c) Good ✓
- 6. (a) Easier ✓
- 7. (c) Fastest ✓
- 8. (b) More beautiful ✓
- 9. (b) Higher ✓
- 10.(b) Smartest ✓

Chapter 5 – Adverb

Exercise–1 (Fill in the blanks)

1. She solved the puzzle **quickly**.
2. The children are playing **noisily** in the garden.
3. He worked **hard** to finish the project on time.
4. My sister sings **beautifully**.
5. He spoke **slowly** to make sure everyone understood.
6. The dog barked **loudly**.
7. She danced **gracefully** at the recital.
8. I **enjoyed** my vacation at the beach. (*No adverb needed; sentence seems misprinted.*)
9. They looked **carefully** before crossing the road.
10. The teacher explained the lesson **clearly**.

Exercise–2 (Choose the correct adverb)

1. (c) slowly
2. (a) quickly
3. (a) hard
4. (b) carefully
5. (b) well
6. (b) quickly
7. (a) neatly
8. (b) politely
9. (a) quickly
10. (a) clearly

Chapter 6 – The Preposition

Exercise–1 (Choose the correct preposition)

1. He goes **to** school every morning.
2. The picture is hanging **on** the wall.
3. The children are playing **in** the garden.
4. We met **on** Monday.
5. She has been ill **since** last week.
6. The cat jumped **into** the box.
7. The book belongs **to** Meena.
8. He cut the apple **with** a knife.
9. The boy ran **across** the road.
10. Distribute these chocolates **among** the students.

Exercise–2 (Fill in the blanks)

1. The train arrived **on** time.
2. The dog is hiding **under** the table.
3. Riya is good **at** dancing.
4. He has been studying **for** two hours.
5. The river flows **under** the bridge.
6. We will meet **at** 6 p.m.
7. The keys are **in** the drawer.
8. I was born **in** 2011.
9. The teacher is standing **among** the students.
10. The sun rises **in** the east.

Exercise–3 (Choose the correct preposition)

1. He lives **in** Bhopal. → **(c)**
2. The bird flew **across** the tree. → **(b)**
3. The cat is sitting **under** the chair. → **(b)**
4. I will see you **on** Monday. → **(b)**
5. The letter was written **by** me. → **(a)**
6. She cut the fruit **with** a knife. → **(b)**
7. The boy is sitting **between** two girls. → **(b)**
8. He has been living here **since** 2015. → **(a)**

9. The students are sitting **in** the classroom. → **(c)**

10. The sun is shining **in** the sky. → **(b)**

Chapter 7 – Tenses

Exercise–1

Rewrite into Negative and Interrogative

1. The sun rises in the east.

Negative: The sun does not rise in the east.

Interrogative: Does the sun rise in the east?

2. She will visit her aunt tomorrow.

Negative: She will not visit her aunt tomorrow.

Interrogative: Will she visit her aunt tomorrow?

3. They are playing football.

Negative: They are not playing football.

Interrogative: Are they playing football?

4. He has found his wallet.

Negative: He has not found his wallet.

Interrogative: Has he found his wallet?

5. The students completed their homework.

Negative: The students did not complete their homework.

Interrogative: Did the students complete their homework?

6. We shall be going to the park.

Negative: We shall not be going to the park.

Interrogative: Shall we be going to the park?

7. The children are laughing.

Negative: The children are not laughing.

Interrogative: Are the children laughing?

8. I met her at the station.

Negative: I did not meet her at the station.

Interrogative: Did I meet her at the station?

9. He was reading a newspaper.

Negative: He was not reading a newspaper.

Interrogative: Was he reading a newspaper?

10. They will have finished their dinner.

Negative: They will not have finished their dinner.

Interrogative: Will they have finished their dinner?

Exercise–2

Fill in the blanks with correct forms of verbs

1. The old man **has lived** alone in the hut for years.
2. The teacher **explains** the lesson carefully.
3. When I arrived, they **had already left**.
4. During winter, many birds **fly** to warmer countries.
5. I **think** he is a kind person.
6. The boy **was sitting** under the tree when the bell rang.
7. She **wrote** a poem for the competition.
8. We **will help** you if you tell us the truth.
9. Water **boils** at 100°C.
10. The villagers **did not know** where the noise came from.

Exercise–3

Choose the correct option

1. Which sentence is in the Future Simple (Affirmative) tense?
(c) We shall eat.
2. Identify the Negative form of “We shall be eating.”
(c) We shall not be eating.

3. Choose the correct Interrogative form of “We shall have eaten.”
(b) Shall we have eaten?

Chapter-8 : Modals

Modals – Exercise 1

1. **Would** you open the window for me, please?
2. You **should** take some rest.
3. The signboard says that vehicles **shall** not be parked here.
4. If you are hungry, you **can** eat some fruit.
5. During winter, you **should** wear warm clothes every day.
6. Show me your ticket or I **will** not let you in.
7. **May** I borrow your book, ma'am?

Modals – Exercise 2

1. He is very strong. He **can** lift this heavy table. (d)
2. You **should** finish your homework before playing. (b)
3. The shop is closed today. You **need not** go there now. (d)
4. We **should** always speak the truth. (b)
5. **May** your dreams come true! (a)
6. It's very cold. **Could** I close the window? (b)
7. You **ought to** help your parents at home. (d)

Modals – Exercise 3

1. Everyone **must** follow the school rules.
2. How **can** we reach the hilltop before sunset?
3. You **cannot** talk during the exam.
4. He is very young and **cannot** manage the work alone.
5. Students **may** look serious, but they are very funny.
6. That lady **must** be the new principal.
7. Water **should** be used carefully during summer.

Chapter 9 : Framing Questions

Exercise 1

1. Was he upset with us?
2. Are the boys playing in the field?
3. Was he a kind man?
4. Do they have time today?
5. Can this information be false?
6. Will he reach there soon?
7. Do you own a bicycle?
8. Can he read without his spectacles?
9. Should I call the doctor immediately?
10. Will he travel to Jaipur?

Framing Questions – Exercise 2

1. Does he sell vegetables?
2. Do you purchase milk from him?
3. Do they carry lunch with them?
4. Does our teacher ever shout at us?
5. Is kindness the greatest virtue?
6. Does your goat give milk every day?
7. Did the tailor measure correctly?
8. Does your school team always win prizes?
9. Has the electrician repaired the fan yet?
10. Is she knitting a sweater?

Framing Questions – Exercise 3

1. **Where** does your grandmother live?
2. **Who** broke the window?
3. **What** did Riya see in the garden?
4. **When** did you finish your homework?
5. **How** can letters be sent?
6. **Whom** did he invite?
7. **When** did you reach school?
8. **Why** did she go to the market?

Framing Questions – Exercise 4

1. **Who** came to meet the teacher?
2. **Where** did the monk live?
3. **What** was the farmer planting?
4. **To whom** did the boy hand the letter?
5. **How** did the soldier feel after winning the medal?
6. **Who** ran out quickly?
7. **Where** was the cat hiding?
8. **How** did Neha and Reema walk home?

Chapter 10 : Passive Voice

Exercise–1 (Choose the correct option)

1. When I arrived at the station, the train _____ already.
(a) was delayed
2. When I became strong enough, my shoes _____ away by me.
(d) were thrown
3. Once there was an old woman, she _____ by nobody.
(c) was ignored
4. When someone informed me about the weather, a taxi _____ for me.
(d) was hired
5. When I arrived at the office, I _____ by my manager.
(a) was welcomed
6. When the meeting _____ we went to lunch.
(a) was arranged
7. My wallet _____ when I was speaking on the phone.
(a) was lost
8. Once there was a tiger, it _____ by a poacher.
(d) was captured

Exercise–2 (Change into Passive Voice)

1. Sarah is crossing the street.
→ The street is being crossed by Sarah.

2. You are cutting fruits.

→ Fruits are being cut by you.

3. She is reading books.

→ Books are being read by her.

4. We are learning science.

→ Science is being learnt by us.

5. They were teaching math.

→ Math was being taught by them.

6. The workers are building the house.

→ The house is being built by the workers.

7. The children are playing outside.

→ Outside is being played by the children. (Grammatically awkward because there is no direct object; generally this sentence is not normally changed into passive.)

8. He was preparing lunch.

→ Lunch was being prepared by him.

Exercise–3 (Change into Passive Voice)

1. I can carry this bag.

→ This bag can be carried by me.

2. Your brother may help us.

→ We may be helped by your brother.

3. I could attend the meeting.

→ The meeting could be attended by me.

4. This medicine might cure your fever.

→ Your fever might be cured by this medicine.

5. We should follow the rules.

→ The rules should be followed by us.

6. They must pay their dues.

→ Their dues must be paid by them.

7. He could have caught the bus.

→ The bus could have been caught by him.

8. The teacher might have given a speech.

→ A speech might have been given by the teacher.

Chapter 11 : Indirect Speech

Exercise 1

Change into Indirect Speech:

1. Ritu says, "Neha is a kind girl."

Ritu says that Neha is a kind girl.

2. His brother said, "Rahul enjoys riding a bicycle."

His brother said that Rahul enjoyed riding a bicycle.

3. Meena said, "Rita is writing an essay."

Meena said that Rita was writing an essay.

4. The clerk said to the Headmaster, "Mr. Verma has been sick for three days."

The clerk told the Headmaster that Mr. Verma had been sick for three days.

5. Shruti will say, "Aman writes poems."

Shruti will say that Aman writes poems.

6. The scientist said, "Water freezes at 0°C."

The scientist said that water freezes at 0°C.

7. My mother said, "Truth is always respected."

My mother said that truth is always respected.

Exercise 2

Change into Indirect Speech:

1. He said, "I shall finish my work."

He said that he should finish his work.

2. Mohan said to them, "You are fine players."

Mohan told them that they were fine players.

3. He said to you, "You may go home."

He told you that you might go home.

4. He said, "I have cleared the test."

He said that he had cleared the test.

5. Ravi said to Hari, "I have written three notes for you."

Ravi told Hari that he had written three notes for him.

6. He said to me, "It has been raining since morning."

He told me that it had been raining since morning.

7. Kamla said to her father, "I visited the museum yesterday."

Kamla told her father that she had visited the museum the previous day.

Exercise 3

Change into Indirect Speech:

1. The doctor said to me, "The condition of your father is serious."

The doctor told me that the condition of my father was serious.

2. The shopkeeper said, "The store closes at 6 p.m."

The shopkeeper said that the store closed at 6 p.m.

3. The students said, "Our annual tests will start on April 5."

The students said that their annual tests would start on April 5.

4. The vendor said, "I am selling apples for forty rupees a kilo."

The vendor said that he was selling apples for forty rupees a kilo.

5. The clerk said to the principal, "Mr. Sharma has been absent for the last two days."

The clerk told the principal that Mr. Sharma had been absent for the previous two days.

6. Sita said to her mother, "I went to the park yesterday."

Sita told her mother that she had gone to the park the previous day.

7. The officer said to the clerk, "The documents will be ready within half an hour."

8. The officer told the clerk that the documents would be ready within half an hour.

Exercise 4

Choose the correct option:

1. The Reporting Verb in "She said to me, 'Clean your shoes.'" is:

(c) said

2. The Indirect Speech of "She cannot dance" is:

(b) she could not dance

3. In Indirect Speech "tomorrow" changes into:

(b) the next day

4. The child asked the shopkeeper _____

(d) if he would give him a toy

5. She said, _____

(b) "Buy some vegetables"

Exercise 5

Convert the following into Indirect Speech:

1. Rohan said to me, "Are you going to the library?"

Rohan asked me if I was going to the library.

2. The girls asked me, "When will the dance start?"

The girls asked me when the dance would start.

3. Neha said to him, "May I borrow your notebook?"

Neha asked him if she might borrow his notebook.

4. My uncle said to me, "Why are you crying?"

My uncle asked me why I was crying.

5. He said to me, "Do you know how to drive?"

He asked me if I knew how to drive.

Exercise 6

Convert the following into Indirect Speech:

1. The monk said to the king, "Do you understand?"

The monk asked the king if he understood.

2. The thief said to the guard, "You do not recognize me."

The thief told the guard that he did not recognize him.

3. The teacher asked the class, "How have you solved this?"

The teacher asked the class how they had solved that.

4. "What is the purpose of this?" Reena asked.

Reena asked what the purpose of that was.

5. She whispered to Meera, "Whose bag is this?"

She whispered to Meera whose bag that was.

6. Amit said, "I do not remember."

Amit said that he did not remember.

7. Arjun said to the coach, "I accept the decision."

Arjun told the coach that he accepted the decision.

8. "At least she has one true friend," said Kavita.

Kavita said that she had at least one true friend.

9. I said, "He made beautiful paintings."

I said that he had made beautiful paintings.

10 "Do you really believe he is honest, Riya?" Kavita asked.

Kavita asked Riya if she really believed that he was honest.

Chapter 12: Clause (Using “If” for Open Condition)

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs:

1. If they **arrive** on time, they will catch the train.
2. John will be upset if you **forget** his birthday.
3. If you **study** hard, you **will pass** the exam.
4. I **will visit** you if I **finish** my work early.
5. If Rina **bakes** the cake, I **will decorate** it.
6. If they **help** us, we **will finish** the task quickly.
7. If Ravi **runs** fast, he **will win** the race.
8. If you **ask** for help, I **will assist** you immediately.
9. If you **eat** too much, you **will feel** sick.
10. She **will attend** the meeting if you **inform** her beforehand.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. If you **finish** your homework early, we can go out for a walk.
2. He won't complain if you **apologize** to him sincerely.
3. If Meena **sees** that movie, she will tell you all about it.
4. The teacher will be pleased if everyone **submits** the project on time.
5. If water **boils**, it turns into steam.
6. If you **press** that red button, the machine will stop working.
7. Raju will not pass the exam if he **misses** his classes again.
8. If the dog **sees** a stranger, it starts barking loudly.
9. I will lend you the book if you **promise** to return it soon.
10. If the weather **improves**, we will go on a picnic tomorrow.

Chapter 13 : Conjunctions

Exercise 1

Join the sentences using the connectives given in brackets.

1. The boy is not honest. He is not polite. (**neither...nor**)

The boy is neither honest nor polite.

2. Reema sings well. She dances well. (**either...or**)

Reema either sings well or dances well.

3. This bag is not light. It is not strong. (**neither...nor**)

This bag is neither light nor strong.

4. My brother is brave. He is kind. (**either...or**)

My brother is either brave or kind.

5. It was raining heavily. We went to play football. (**although**)

Although it was raining heavily, we went to play football.

6. The man is very rich. He lives a simple life. (**though...yet**)

Though the man is very rich, yet he lives a simple life.

7. The students did not complete their homework. They did not attend the class. (**neither...nor**)

The students neither completed their homework nor attended the class.

8. He can be a pilot. He can be an engineer. (**either...or**)

He can be either a pilot or an engineer.

9. Riya was very tired. She continued to work. (**although**)

Although Riya was very tired, she continued to work.

10. The weather was cold. We did not wear sweaters. (**although**)

Although the weather was cold, we did not wear sweaters.

Exercise 2

Join the sentences using the connectives given in brackets.

1. Rohan likes tea. He likes coffee. (**not only...but also**)

Rohan likes not only tea but also coffee.

2. It was raining heavily. The match continued. (**although**)

Although it was raining heavily, the match continued.

3. You can take this road. You can take that road. (**either...or**)

You can take either this road or that road.

4. The teacher praised Rahul. The teacher praised Sneha. (**not only...but also**)

The teacher praised not only Rahul but also Sneha.

5. The museum has paintings. The museum has sculptures. (**both...and**)

The museum has both paintings and sculptures.

6. He did not bring his book. He did not bring his notebook. (**neither...nor**)

He brought neither his book nor his notebook.

7. The child was crying. He did not want to go to school. (**although**)

Although the child was crying, he did not want to go to school.

8. The shop sells clothes. The shop sells shoes. (**not only...but also**)

The shop sells not only clothes but also shoes.

9. You can watch a movie. You can read a book. (**either...or**)

You can either watch a movie or read a book.

10. My friend is honest. My friend is hardworking. (**both...and**)

My friend is both honest and hardworking.

Chapter 14 : Words in Situation

Exercise 1

I. [artist, canvas, paints, picture]

1. The **artist** worked all night to finish the portrait.
2. She mixed different **paints** to get the right shade of blue.
3. He drew a beautiful **picture** of the mountains.
4. The large **canvas** was placed on an easel near the window.

II. [hungry, heavy, delicious, meal]

1. After the long journey, everyone felt **hungry**.
2. We enjoyed a **delicious** lunch at the farmhouse.
3. The basket was too **heavy** to carry alone.
4. Mother prepared a simple but **delicious** dinner.

III. [bright, moon, stars, night]

1. The **moon** shone softly over the quiet fields.
2. The sky was filled with twinkling **stars**.
3. It was a cold winter **night**.
4. The children admired the **bright** glow in the sky.

IV. [friend, sorry, mistake, understand]

1. I am really **sorry** for what I said yesterday.
2. Can you **understand** my problem now?
3. Rahul is my best **friend** since childhood.
4. Everyone makes a **mistake** once in a while.

V. [farmer, field, crops, rain]

1. The **farmer** was ploughing his land early in the morning.
2. Good **rain** helps plants grow faster.
3. The green **crops** looked fresh after the monsoon.
4. Heavy **rain** destroyed the ripe harvest.

VI. [early, late, next, busy]

1. I reached school very **early** today.
2. Don't be **late** for the meeting tomorrow.
3. We'll complete the project by **next** week.
4. He couldn't join us because he was too **busy**.

VII. [clever, lazy, brave, honest]

1. The **clever** boy solved the puzzle quickly.
2. An **honest** person never tells lies.
3. Only the **brave** soldiers went into battle.
4. The teacher scolded the **lazy** students.

VIII. [probably, suddenly, quietly, carefully]

1. She entered the room **quietly**, without making noise.
2. The old man looked at me **carefully** and smiled.
3. **Probably**, it will rain in the evening.
4. The cat jumped **suddenly** onto the table.

IX. [river, mountain, forest, valley]

1. The Ganga is a famous **river** in India.
2. We camped in a deep **valley** between two hills.
3. The tall **mountain** was covered with snow.
4. Many wild animals live in the **forest**.

X. [water, air, fire, earth]

1. We cannot live without **water**.
2. Early man learned to make **fire** by rubbing stones.
3. The sky is full of fresh **air** after the rain.
4. Trees grow in the fertile **earth**.

Chapter 15 – Punctuation and Use of Capital Letters

Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary.

1. Rita said, "We are leaving for Jaipur tomorrow."
2. Do you want to play football or cricket?
3. Oh! What a pleasant surprise it is!
4. The Taj Mahal is one of the wonders of the world.
5. No, I haven't met your new teacher yet.
6. Rahul, Ritu and I went to the school library.
7. Wow! The cake tastes delicious!
8. Where is your science notebook?
9. It's raining heavily; let's stay inside.
10. India won the final match yesterday.

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where necessary.

1. My brother is reading The Jungle Book right now.
2. Have you ever visited the Red Fort in Delhi?
3. Oh no! I forgot to bring my homework.
4. The river Ganges flows through many Indian states.
5. Ritu said, "We will celebrate your birthday tomorrow."
6. Can you help me with this Maths problem?
7. The teacher asked, "Who broke the window?"
8. Yes, I saw the rainbow after the rain stopped.
9. Mr. Sharma teaches us English and History.
10. Wow! That was an amazing performance!
11. Please close the door before you leave.
12. It's raining outside; let's play indoors.
13. Ram, Sita and Lakshman went to the forest.

14. Where are you going at this late hour?

15. The doctor said, "Take your medicine twice a day."

Chapter-1 Sound

Exercise 1

Choose the word with the different sound:

1. **(b) look**
2. **(a) farmer**
3. **(b) base**
4. **(d) time**
5. **(a) father**
6. **(a) height**
7. **(b) cook**
8. **(c) wise**
9. **(a) hire**
10. **(b) crown**

Exercise 2

Choose the word with the different sound:

1. **(c) habit**
2. **(a) size**
3. **(a) have**
4. **(c) need**
5. **(b) look**
6. **(b) spread**
7. **(b) wrong**
8. **(d) bush**
9. **(d) not**
10. **(d) put**

Exercise 3

Choose the word with the different sound:

1. **(a) write**

2. (a) office
3. (b) die
4. (a) head
5. (b) look
6. (d) war
7. (b) wrong
8. (b) student
9. (d) not
- 10.(d) put

Chapter-2 : Opposites

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the words in brackets:

1. This is a very **easy** problem. (difficult)
2. He is a very **satisfied** man. (unsatisfied)
3. Don't try to **wise** him. (foolish) (*expected opposite from textbook: wise*)
4. We'll have to plan **carefully**. (carelessly)
5. The post office of Panarsa was in a **small** building. (big)
6. The sadhu **blessed** him. (cursed)
7. You will **never** have any money, and you will die in poverty. (always)
8. There is nothing more **powerful** in this world than a blessing. (powerless)

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the words in brackets:

1. He wore a question mark for **tail**. (head)
2. She sent them out neatly near a pair of **bare feet**. (shoes)
3. They carried **nothing**. (always) (*sentence appears misprinted in the book*)
4. When they opened his eyes very **wide**. (narrow)
5. The chairperson has **short** hair. (long)
6. There lived a **young** old man dreamed again. (old)
7. There were two **shy** old men demanded again. (bold)

Chapter-3 : Gender

Exercise 1

Change the following into Feminine Gender:

1. king → **queen**
2. tiger → **tigress**
3. uncle → **aunt**
4. waiter → **waitress**
5. prince → **princess**
6. hero → **heroine**
7. horse → **mare**
8. rooster (cock) → **hen**
9. wizard → **witch**
10. landlord → **landlady**

Gender – Exercise 2

Change the gender of the following:

1. hostess → **host**
2. queen → **king**
3. actress → **actor**
4. niece → **nephew**
5. bride → **bridegroom**
6. hen → **cock**
7. empress → **emperor**
8. milkmaid → **milkman**

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks by changing the gender of the words given in brackets:

1. The old **man** told a story to the villagers. (*woman* → *man*)
2. The brave **hero** saved the village from danger. (*heroine* → *hero*)
3. His **king** welcomed the guests. (*queen* → *king*)

4. A **bull** gives milk every morning. (*cow → bull*)
5. The **nephew** visited us during summer vacation. (*niece → nephew*)
6. Her **actor's** performance was praised by all. (*actress → actor*)
7. The **man-servant** cleaned the entire house. (*maid-servant → man-servant*)
8. He gifted a **horse** to his friend. (*mare → horse*)
9. A **drake** crossed the street slowly. (*duck → drake*)
10. The **father** prepared delicious food for the festival. (*mother → father*)

Chapter 4 : Homophones

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the brackets:

1. The teacher asked us to remain **quiet** (quiet/quite) during the lesson.
2. He bought a new **pair** (pair/pare) of shoes.
3. The farmer kept his cows in the **meat** (meat/meet) shed. *(As per the given options; though in normal English it would be "cattle shed".)*
4. She wrote her name on the **board** (board/bored).
5. The king sat on his royal **throne**. (throne/thrown)
6. The ship sailed across the **sea**. (sea/see)
7. A **knight** was guarding the castle. (knight/night)

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the brackets:

1. The rain will **weather** the rocks over time. (weather/whether)
2. He gave me good **advice**. (advice/advise)
3. I can't **hear** you clearly. (hear/here)
4. They built a new **road** to the village. (road/rode)
5. She wore a beautiful **flower** in her hair. (flower/flour)
6. The baby will **break** the toy. (break/brake)

Chapter-5 : One Word Substitution

Exercise–1

Write one word for the group of words. The first letter is given.

1. A person who writes books — **Author**
2. A place where books are kept to read or borrow — **Library**
3. A person who looks after sick people in a hospital — **Nurse**
4. A small child — **Infant**
5. A person who cuts men's hair — **Barber**
6. A house for keeping many animals — **Barn**
7. A person who flies an airplane — **Pilot**
8. A large natural stream of water — **River**
9. The leader of a school — **Principal**
10. The season of flowers and new leaves — **Spring**

Exercise–2

Fill in the blanks with the one word for the group of words given in brackets.

1. Everybody likes to keep their house clean. (A person who cleans a building)
Sweeper
2. I saw a ship travelling on the sea. (A large boat)
Ship
3. My mother went to buy vegetables from the market. (A person who sells vegetables)
Vendor
4. We keep money in this to stay safe. (A strong metal box)
Safe
5. My uncle flies an aeroplane. (A person who flies an aircraft)
Pilot

6. We can see many animals there. (A place where animals are kept for public view)

Zoo

7. We drink this every morning. (A white liquid obtained from cows)

Milk

8. The teacher checked our homework. (A person who teaches students)

Teacher

Chapter 6 : Word Family

Exercise–1

Write the words associated with the given word I field.

1. **Bicycle** — handle, brakes, wheel, mudguard, saddle, luggage, chain, free-wheel, bell, tyre, tube, rim, paddle, etc.
2. **Motor-cycle** — petrol tank, seat, headlight, tail light, brake, handle, gear, clutch, odometer, speedometer, tyre, tube, etc.
3. **Classroom** — table, chair, stool, blackboard, chalk, charts, pictures, slogans, etc.
4. **School** — ground, classroom, office, principal chamber, library, toilets, laboratory, canteen, etc.
5. **Village** — house, temple, post-office, school, hospital, shops, market, streets, colony, well, bus-stand, railway station, etc.
6. **Railway Station** — platform, office, booking window, parking, waiting hall, water hut, canteen, hawker, etc.
7. **Pen** — lid, refill, cap, ball, nib, clip, cartridge, etc.
8. **House** — garden, bedroom, kitchen, dining hall, drawing room, toilet, store-room, guest-room, terrace, etc.
9. **Human Body** — head, eye, nose, ear, mouth, hair, neck, etc.
10. **Geometry Box** — pencil, pencil sharpener, eraser, ruler, set square, protractor, compass, etc.

Chapter-7 : Phrasal Verbs

Exercise–1:

Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs

1. He **gave up** hope in the end.
2. I am **looking for** my friend.
3. He **put on** his coat.
4. The swine flu **broke out** in the city.
5. We should **bring up** our children well.
6. He **comes of** a noble family.
7. I **get up** early in the morning.
8. He is **getting on** well.
9. I **came across** my old friend in the market.
10. You should **carry out** my orders.

Chapter 8 : Correct Form of the Word

Exercise–1

Fill up the blanks with the correct form of the words given in brackets:

1. The king sent messengers throughout his **kingdom**. (*king*)
2. Many wise men answered his questions **differently**. (*different*)
3. He breathed **heavily**. (*heavy*)
4. The king was happy to have made peace with his enemy so **easily**. (*easy*)
5. I told her I'm very **hungry**. (*hunger*)
6. **Actually**, his full name is Mahandravarma Pallava Poonai. (*actual*)
7. Going **completely** off track! (*complete*)
8. He had a **mostly** bald head with a fringe of oiled black hair. (*most*)
9. Mridu and Meena followed him **nervously** back into the garden. (*nervous*)
10. It's **really** quite upsetting to think someone might have stolen them. (*real*)

Exercise–2

Fill up the blanks with the correct form of the words given in brackets:

1. The **greedy** neighbour heard of it. (*greed*)
2. Beating him **soundly**, he left him for dead. (*sound*)
3. His boots lasted **terribly** long. (*terrible*)
4. I would go in and tell him how **splendidly** the new boots fitted. (*splendid*)
5. That may be a bit **flowery**. (*flower*)
6. Do you really think he's a **criminal**, Maya? (*crime*)
7. He had **obviously** recognized my brother. (*obvious*)
8. Nishad looked **doubtful**. (*doubt*)
9. I thought I'd spend the time **usefully**. (*useful*)
10. Nishad **merely** glared at me. (*mere*)

Chapter 8 : Putting the Words in Right Order

Exercise–1: Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences

1. They all answered his questions differently.
2. He saw no one but simple people.
3. The king went up to the hermit.
4. The sun went behind the trees.
5. How have I been answered?
6. We found him outside the gate this morning.
7. She will never learn a thing.
8. A gold chain gleamed around his leathery neck.
9. Ravi turned and glanced at the shabby-looking old slippers.
10. She wanted him to leave quickly.
11. I will open that door one day.
12. One day the dog came running to him.
13. An old wicked man and his wife lived in the same village.