



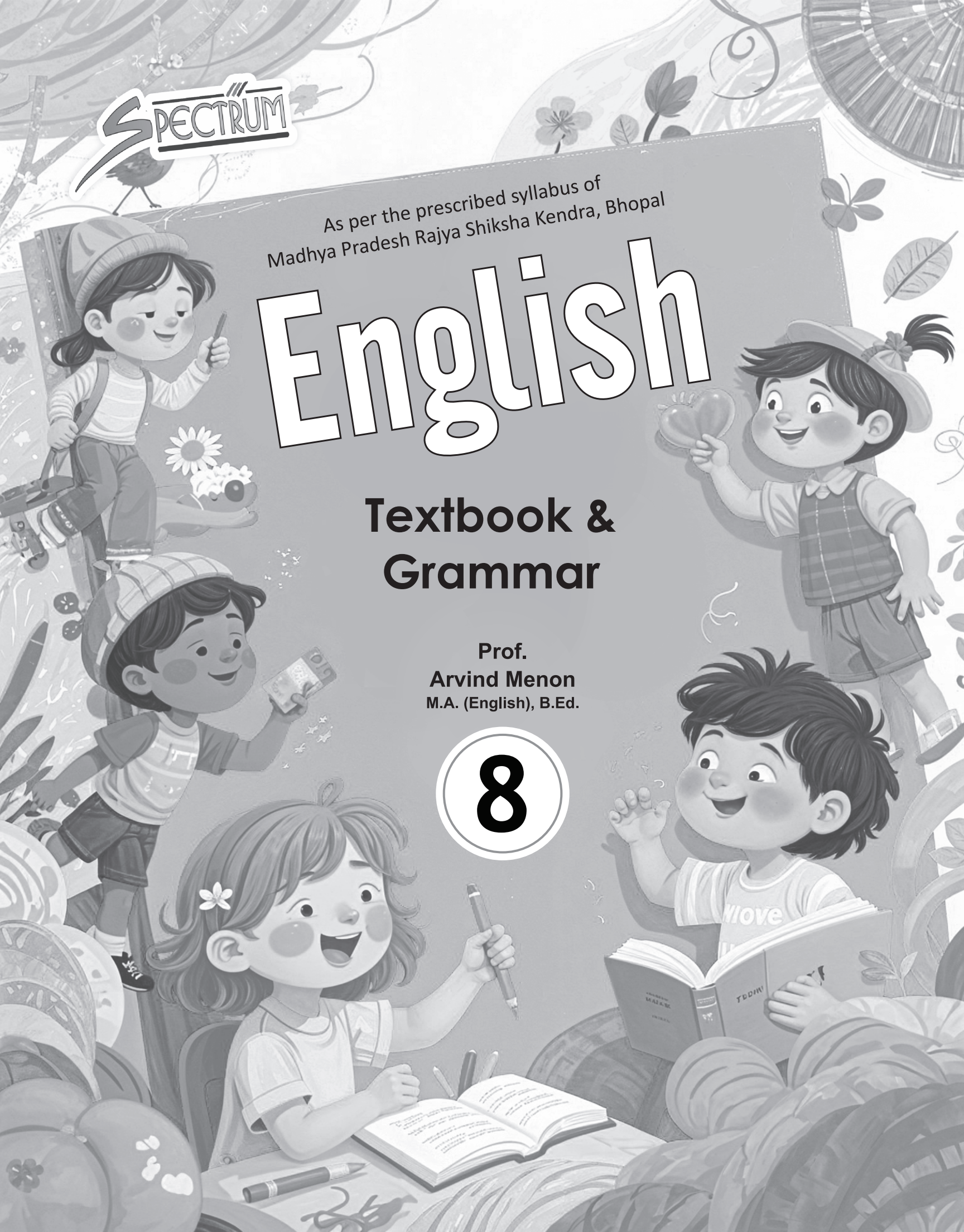
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English

Textbook & Grammar

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Chapter-1 : Another Chance

MCQs –1

1. What do we often wish for according to the poem?
(b) Another chance
2. What can a new chance help us do?
(c) Blot out mistakes
3. What can failure be changed into?
(d) Winning
4. According to the poem, what is NOT required to make a brand new start?
(a) A new day
5. What is needed to make a fresh beginning?
(c) Deep desire and effort

MCQs –2

1. To live better, we should always be _____.
(c) Forgiving
2. What should we add to the world?
(b) Sunshine
3. We should never give up in _____.
(a) Despair
4. There is always a _____.
(c) Tomorrow
5. We should keep _____ to start again.
(d) Hope

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. What do we often wish for?
(b) Another chance

2. What can we change failure into?
(b) Winning
3. What is needed to make a new beginning?
(c) A deep desire
4. What should we always be?
(b) Forgiving
5. What should we never do in despair?
(b) Give up

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do we want when we make mistakes?

We want **another chance**.

2. What adds sunshine to the world?

Kindness, happiness, and positive actions add sunshine to the world.

3. What does it take to make a new start?

It takes a **deep desire and wholehearted effort**.

4. What should we never do?

We should never **give up in despair**.

5. What is always there for us?

There is always a **tomorrow**.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why do we need another chance in life?

We need another chance to correct our mistakes and improve ourselves. It helps us achieve success after failure.

2. How can we make a brand-new start?

We can make a brand-new start with a deep desire, determination, and sincere effort.

3. What qualities should we have to live better?

We should be forgiving, kind, hopeful, and positive. These qualities help us live a better life.

4. What message does the poet give about despair?

The poet advises us never to lose hope in despair because every day brings new opportunities and fresh beginnings.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the main idea of the poem.

The poem teaches us that everyone makes mistakes and faces failures. We often wish for another chance to correct them and succeed. The poet says that a new beginning does not require a new day; it only requires a strong desire and sincere effort. We should remain hopeful, forgiving, and positive. There is always a tomorrow and an opportunity to start again.

2. How does the poem inspire us to overcome failure?

The poem inspires us by reminding us that failure is not the end. We can learn from our mistakes and try again with determination. The poet encourages us to stay hopeful and never give up in despair. By working hard and believing in ourselves, we can turn failure into success. Thus, the poem motivates us to face challenges with courage and confidence.

Chapter-2 Thrills of Kanha Kisli

MCQs-1

1. What place is Dev talking about?
(c) Kanha Kisli
2. What does Suvigya ask when Dev mentions Kanha Kisli?
(b) What is that?
3. What type of place is Kanha Kisli?
(a) A national park
4. Where is Kanha Kisli located?
(b) In Mandla district
5. How far is Kanha Kisli from Balaghat?
(d) 83 km

MCQs- 2

1. How can people reach Kanha National Park?
(a) By bus, train, or air
2. Which place is the nearest railway station and airport?
(b) Jabalpur
3. In which year was Kanha National Park established?
(b) 1955
4. What is protected in Kanha National Park?
(c) Plants and animals
5. Why do thousands of tourists visit Kanha?
(d) For wildlife and nature

MCQs-3

1. How did Dev come to know about Kanha Kisli?
(c) From his uncle, who works in tourism
2. Where is Dev's uncle posted?
(a) Kanha Kisli
3. Who visited Kanha Kisli with Dev?
(d) His parents
4. What kind of place is Kisli?
(d) A dense forest with wild animals

5. What do tourists enjoy in Kisli?
(b) Natural beauty and wildlife

MCQs- 4

1. What is the most attractive animal in Kanha National Park, according to Dev?
(c) Tiger
2. How do people try to locate tigers in the jungle?
(a) On elephant
3. What was the tiger doing when Dev saw it?
(d) Drinking water from a stream
4. Why don't tigers generally attack tourists?
(b) Tourists stay quiet and keep a safe distance
5. How many cubs were with the tigress Dev saw?
(d) Two

MCQs- 5

1. Which of the following animals did Dev not mention?
(c) Lions
2. How many species of mammals live in Kanha National Park?
(b) Twenty
3. Which animal is also called the Indian bison?
(a) Gaur
4. Which of these animals has four horns?
(a) Chousingha
5. What does Suvigya say after hearing the list of animals?
(d) It must be a wonderful place to see.

MCQs-6

1. How many species of birds are found in Kanha?
(c) 200
2. Where can water birds be easily seen?
(b) Near pools or ponds
3. What are the best times for watching birds?
(d) Early morning and late afternoon

4. When are vehicles not allowed in the park?
(a) After sunset

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. Where is Kanha Kisli located?
(b) Mandla district
2. In which year was Kanha National Park established?
(c) 1955
3. How do people usually locate tigers?
(d) On elephants
4. How many species of birds are found in Kanha?
(a) 200
5. Why are vehicles not allowed in the park after sunset?
(b) For safety and protection of animals

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who are having the conversation?
Dev and Suvigya
2. Who is posted at Kanha Kisli?
Dev's uncle
3. What is the most attractive animal of Kanha?
Tiger
4. Which animal did Dev see drinking water?
A tiger
5. Where are water birds usually seen?
Near pools/ponds

Short Answer Questions

1. How can one reach Kanha Kisli?

One can reach Kanha Kisli by bus, train, or air. The nearest railway station and airport are at Jabalpur.

2. Why is Kanha National Park famous?

Kanha National Park is famous for its rich wildlife, dense forests, natural beauty, and many species of birds and animals.

3. What instructions are given to tourists inside the jungle?

Tourists are instructed to remain quiet, avoid disturbing animals, and maintain a safe distance from them.

4. What makes tiger-watching thrilling in Kanha?

Seeing tigers in their natural habitat, especially among bushes and forests, makes tiger-watching thrilling.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe Dev's experience at Kanha Kisli.

Dev visited Kanha Kisli with his parents. He stayed at Baghira Log Huts where his uncle lived. He enjoyed the natural beauty, dense forests, wildlife, and birds. He saw tigers, deer, gaurs, monkeys, and many other animals. He also watched a tiger drinking water and a tigress with two cubs. The visit was exciting and memorable.

2. Why is Kanha National Park considered a wonderful place for nature lovers?

Kanha National Park is rich in flora and fauna and is home to many species of animals and birds. It has beautiful forests, grasslands, rivers, and natural scenery. Nature lovers enjoy wildlife watching, bird watching, and exploring the peaceful environment. Therefore, it is considered a wonderful place for nature lovers.

Chapter-3 : The Ungrateful Jeweller

MCQs 1

1. Why was the woodcutter unable to earn money?
(c) Because it was the rainy season
2. How long had the woodcutter been without food?
(b) Several days and nights
3. Why did the woodcutter start a long journey on foot?
(d) To find some job
4. What did the woodcutter hear when he passed by the well?
(a) Shouting for help
5. Who were trapped inside the well?
(c) A monkey, a tiger, a snake, and a jeweller

MCQs-2

1. Why was the woodcutter afraid to pull out the snake and the tiger?
(b) They might kill him
2. What did the snake and the tiger promise?
(c) They would not hurt their saviour
3. How did the monkey help the woodcutter?
(d) It dropped sweet fruits for him
4. What did the woodcutter receive from the tiger?
(a) A set of gold ornaments
5. How did the woodcutter feel after eating the fruits?
(b) Strong and full of energy

MCQs- 3

1. What did the woodcutter plan to do with the gold ornaments?
(c) Sell them and live comfortably
2. What did the jeweller do after taking the ornaments?
(a) Went straight to the king
3. Whose ornaments did the jeweller claim they were?
(b) The princess's
4. What happened to the woodcutter?
(d) He was arrested and put in prison

5. Who did the woodcutter remember while sitting in prison?
(d) The snake

MCQs- 4

1. What did the snake plan to do to help the woodcutter?
(b) Bite the queen
2. How could the queen recover from the snake bite?
(c) By touching her forehead with the woodcutter's axe
3. Who suggested that the woodcutter could save the queen?
(d) One of the king's men
4. What did the king give the woodcutter after freeing him?
(a) All his ornaments and a lot of gold
5. How did the jeweller feel after everything was revealed?
(d) Ashamed

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. Why was the woodcutter unable to earn money?
(c) Because it was raining
2. Who were trapped inside the well?
(b) A monkey, tiger, snake, and jeweller
3. What did the tiger give to the woodcutter?
(a) Gold ornaments
4. Who betrayed the woodcutter?
(d) The jeweller
5. How was the queen cured?
(d) By touching her forehead with the woodcutter's axe

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Why did the woodcutter start a long journey?
To find a job.

2. Who helped the woodcutter when he was hungry?
The monkey.
3. What did the tiger give the woodcutter?
Gold ornaments.
4. Who betrayed the woodcutter?
The jeweller.
5. Who saved the queen's life?
The woodcutter.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why was the woodcutter afraid to rescue the tiger and the snake?

The woodcutter feared that the tiger and the snake might kill or harm him after being rescued.

2. How did the animals show gratitude to the woodcutter?

The monkey gave him fruits, the tiger gifted him gold ornaments, and the snake helped him get released from prison and gain the king's favour.

3. How did the jeweller cheat the woodcutter?

The jeweller falsely told the king that the ornaments belonged to the princess and accused the woodcutter of theft, causing his imprisonment.

4. How did the woodcutter save the queen?

He touched the queen's forehead with his axe as instructed by the snake, and she recovered completely.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe how the woodcutter helped the animals and how they repaid him.

The woodcutter rescued a monkey, a tiger, and a snake from a well. Though he feared the tiger and the snake, he trusted them and saved them. Later, the monkey helped him by giving him sweet fruits when he was hungry. The tiger gifted him a set of gold ornaments. When he was wrongly

imprisoned because of the jeweller, the snake helped him save the queen and gain the king's favour. Thus, the animals repaid his kindness with gratitude and help.

2. Explain how the woodcutter was wrongly punished and how he was proved innocent.

The woodcutter received gold ornaments from the tiger and took them to a jeweller to sell. The jeweller falsely claimed that the ornaments belonged to the princess and informed the king. As a result, the woodcutter was arrested and sent to prison. Later, the snake bit the queen and revealed a way for the woodcutter to cure her. When the queen recovered, the king realised that the woodcutter was innocent. He released him, rewarded him with gold and ornaments, and the jeweller felt ashamed of his wrongdoing.

Chapter-4 : Trees—Our Saviour

MCQs-1

1. What did the forests of the Himalayan region provide to the people of Uttarakhand?
(b) Fodder, fuel, fruits, and herbs
2. What natural problems did the forests help prevent?
(b) Soil erosion and floods
3. What began to happen in the 1970s?
(a) Deforestation began
4. What happened when trees were cut down?
(d) Soil and rocks were washed away
5. Why did people have to walk longer distances?
(b) To collect firewood, food plants, medicines, and to graze cattle

MCQs-2

1. Why were the villagers angry?
(b) Because they could not stop the destruction of their forests
2. When did the factory workers arrive in Gopeshwar?
(d) March 1973
3. Why had the factory workers come to the village?
(c) To cut ash trees for railway sleepers
4. What did the villagers do when the workers refused to return?
(b) They decided to protect the trees
5. What was the wood from the ash trees meant for?
(a) Making railway sleepers

MCQs-3

1. What did the villagers decide to do to protect the trees?
(a) Hug the trees
2. What did the villagers shout while running towards the trees?
(b) Chipko! Chipko!
3. What type of movement was the Chipko movement?
(c) Non-violent movement

4. How far was the other forest chosen by the contractors from Gopeshwar?
(d) 60 km
5. What message was written on the villagers' banners?
(c) "Chop me—not the tree."

MCQs-4

1. Why did the axemen run away?
(c) They could not raise their axes because of the villagers
2. What did the people understand after saving the trees?
(b) Forests can save their soil, water, and livelihood
3. Which organisation helped regenerate damaged forests?
(d) Dasohli Gram Swarajya Mandal
4. Who played a major role in organising the Chipko movement?
(d) Mainly women
5. What important lesson did the Chipko Movement teach people?
(c) The importance of conserving forests

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. What did the forests of the Himalayan region provide to the people?
(b) Fodder, fuel, fruits, and herbs
2. What happened when trees were cut down during the 1970s?
(c) Soil and rocks were washed away
3. Where did the Chipko Movement first begin?
(d) Gopeshwar
4. Why had the factory workers come to Gopeshwar?
(a) To cut ash trees for railway sleepers
5. What was the Chipko Movement?
(c) A peaceful movement to protect trees

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What did the forests provide to the people of Uttarakhand?
Fodder, fuel, fruits, and herbs.

2. What began in the 1970s that caused destruction?

Deforestation.

3. Why did the villagers hug the trees?

To save them from being cut.

4. What slogan did the villagers shout?

"Chipko! Chipko!"

5. Who helped regenerate the forests?

Dasohli Gram Swarajya Mandal.

Short Answer Questions

1. How did the forests help the people of the Himalayan region?

The forests supplied fodder, fuel, fruits, and medicinal herbs. They also prevented floods and soil erosion.

2. What were the effects of deforestation in the 1970s?

The soil and rocks were washed away by rainwater, causing landslides and floods. People also faced difficulties in getting fuel, food, and fodder.

3. How did the Chipko Movement start?

When workers came to cut trees, villagers hugged the trees and shouted "Chipko! Chipko!" to stop them. The workers ran away, and the movement began.

4. How did the message of the Chipko Movement spread?

The success of the movement spread from village to village and later throughout India and abroad. People united to protect forests.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain how deforestation affected the lives of the people and how they responded through the Chipko Movement.

In the 1970s, large-scale deforestation took place in the Himalayan region. As trees disappeared, soil erosion, landslides, and floods became common. People who depended on forests had to travel long distances for fuel, fodder, and medicines. When contractors came to cut more trees, villagers decided to protect them. They hugged the trees and prevented the axemen from cutting them. This peaceful protest became known as the Chipko Movement.

2. Describe the importance of the Chipko Movement in forest conservation.

The Chipko Movement was a non-violent movement started to save trees from being cut. Villagers hugged trees and protected them from contractors. The movement spread across India and created awareness about forest conservation. It encouraged people to work together for environmental protection. Organisations such as Dasohli Gram Swarajya Mandal helped regenerate forests. The movement taught people the importance of conserving forests for future generations.

Chapter 5: The Miser and His Gold

MCQs-1

1. Where did the miser keep his treasure?
(c) In a hole he had dug
2. What was the miser's only pleasure?
(a) Looking at his treasure every day
3. Who saw the miser near the hole?
(d) A robber
4. When did the robber steal the gold?
(a) The same night
5. What did the robber take away?
(b) The miser's gold

MCQs-2

1. Why did the neighbours come running to the old man's house?
(b) They heard a loud noise
2. What happened to the old man's treasure?
(c) A robber stole it
3. What did the old man do with his gold before it was stolen?
(d) He came every day just to look at it
4. What question did the neighbours ask the old man?
(c) What did you do with your gold earlier?
5. What did the old man's friend suggest he could do now?
(d) Come every day and look at the hole

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. Where did the miser keep his treasure?
(c) In a hole he had made
2. What was the miser's only pleasure?
(b) Looking at his treasure every day
3. Who saw the miser at the hole?
(a) A robber

4. Why did the neighbours come running?
(d) They heard a terrible noise
5. What did the friend tell the miser to look at now?
(a) The hole

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who kept the treasure?
A miser.
2. Who stole the gold?
A robber.
3. Where did the miser hide his treasure?
In a hole.
4. Who came running after hearing noise?
The neighbours.
5. What was stolen?
Gold.

Short Answer Questions

1. What was the miser's daily habit?

The miser visited the hole every day and looked at his treasure.

2. How did the robber know where the treasure was?

The robber saw the miser kneeling by the hole and guessed that treasure was hidden there.

3. Why did the neighbours come to the miser's house?

They heard a loud noise and came to find out what had happened.

4. What did the neighbours ask the miser about the gold?

They asked what he used to do with the gold before it was stolen.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe how the treasure got stolen and how the miser reacted.

The miser had buried his gold in a hole and visited it daily. One day a robber saw him near the hole. That night the robber dug up the gold and stole it. When the miser found the gold missing, he cried loudly and made a terrible clatter. The neighbours came to ask what had happened.

2. What message does this poem give about misers and wealth?

The poem teaches that wealth is useful only when it is properly used. A miser who only stores money without spending it gains no benefit from it. Hoarding wealth is meaningless. We should use our money wisely and not be greedy.

Chapter 6: Measure for Measure

MCQs-1

1. What was King Krishna Devaraya famous for?
(b) Supporting poets and scholars
2. Who was the talented artist mentioned in the story?
(d) Raja Varma
3. Why did the king invite Raja Varma to the court?
(c) To draw his portrait
4. How did the king feel after seeing the portrait?
(d) Very pleased
5. How did the king appear in the portrait?
(a) Majestic and almost alive

MCQs-2

1. What kind of paintings did Raja Varma make besides the king's portrait?
(c) Characters from the Puranas
2. What reward did the king give Raja Varma when he stayed silent?
(d) The post of chief minister
3. Why did the kingdom fall into disorder?
(b) Raja Varma made hasty decisions and managed things poorly
4. Why did people not complain to the king?
(a) The king was very fond of Raja Varma
5. Who did the elders finally ask for help?
(d) Tenali Raman

MCQs-3

1. What did Tenali Raman promise the elders?
(c) To remove the artist from the chief minister's post harmlessly
2. Whom did Tenali Raman invite to his house for lunch?
(a) The king, the queen, and some courtiers
3. Who prepared the feast for the king?
(d) A carpenter

4. What happened when the guests ate the first bite?
(b) They started panting and gasping
5. What did the guests repeatedly ask for?
(b) Water

MCQs-4

1. What did the king realise after tasting the food?
(c) It was badly cooked and too spicy
2. How did the king feel after eating the food?
(d) Very angry
3. Who had cooked the food for the feast?
(c) A carpenter
4. How did Tenali Raman respond to the king's anger?
(a) He politely asked for forgiveness
5. Why did Tenali Raman ask the carpenter to cook the food?
(c) He said the carpenter was excellent in his own work

MCQs-5

1. Why did the king start laughing?
(c) Because he found it funny that a carpenter cooked the food
2. What was Tenali Raman's clever question to the king?
(a) "If an artist can be a chief minister, can't a carpenter be a cook?"
3. What did the king realise after hearing Tenali Raman's words?
(c) That he had made a mistake in making Raja Varma the chief minister
4. Why didn't the king have to remove Raja Varma himself?
(b) Raja Varma resigned on his own
5. What did Raja Varma finally decide?
(d) To remain an artist

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. What was King Krishna Devaraya famous for?
(b) Supporting poets, scholars, and fine arts

2. Whom did the king ask to paint his portrait?
(a) Raja Varma
3. Why did the king make Raja Varma the chief minister?
(c) The king gave it as a sudden generous reward
4. Why did the kingdom fall into chaos?
(d) Raja Varma had no administrative experience
5. Who cooked the food for the king's feast?
(c) A carpenter

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who painted the king's portrait?
Raja Varma
2. Who did the villagers seek help from?
Tenali Raman
3. Who cooked the food for the feast?
A carpenter
4. What position was Raja Varma given?
Chief Minister
5. Who made the king realise his mistake?
Tenali Raman

Short Answer Questions

1. Why did the king reward Raja Varma with the chief ministership?

The king was highly pleased with Raja Varma's talent and, in a generous mood, appointed him chief minister.

2. Why did the kingdom fall into chaos under Raja Varma?

He had no experience in administration and made poor decisions, creating disorder in the kingdom.

3. How did Tenali Raman make the king realise his mistake?

He asked a carpenter to cook the feast. When the food was bad, he compared it with making an artist chief minister.

4. Why did Raja Varma resign from his post?

He realised he was not suitable for administration and preferred to remain an artist.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe how Tenali Raman cleverly solved the problem created by Raja Varma's appointment as chief minister.

The people were unhappy with Raja Varma's administration. They asked Tenali Raman for help. Tenali invited the king and arranged for a carpenter to cook the feast. The food was badly prepared. When the king became angry, Tenali explained that just as a carpenter cannot be a cook, an artist cannot be a chief minister. The king understood his mistake. Raja Varma later resigned and returned to his work as an artist.

2. Explain why the story teaches that people should do work suited to their abilities.

The story shows that Raja Varma was an excellent artist but not a good administrator. Although he was talented in painting, he lacked experience in governing. His appointment caused confusion in the kingdom. Tenali Raman demonstrated that every person should do the work for which he is trained and skilled. Therefore, people should choose jobs according to their abilities and experience.

Chapter 7: Water Water Everywhere

MCQs- 1

1. What does the idiom "raining cats and dogs" mean?
(c) It is raining heavily
2. Who is talking to the students on a rainy day?
(b) The headmaster
3. What does the word "disaster" mean?
(d) An unexpected event causing harm
4. Which of the following is not an example of a disaster mentioned in the text?
(d) Festival
5. Who asks the headmaster what "disaster" means?
(a) Ashu

MCQs-2

1. What is one natural cause of floods?
(b) Heavy rains
2. Which human activity can also cause floods?
(a) Deforestation
3. What can happen when embankments break?
(b) Floods occur
4. What can happen after floods?
(d) Epidemics (diseases)
5. Who explained the causes and effects of floods?
(a) The headmaster (HM)

MCQs-3

1. What are epidemics?
(b) Infectious diseases that spread among many people

2. Which diseases are mentioned as common after rains?
(b) Cholera, malaria, and diarrhoea
3. What should people do during heavy rain?
(a) Check the water level of the river
4. Who should check the water level of the river or stream?
(a) The watchman or the person on duty
5. Why should children not go near a flooded river or stream?
(b) It is risky and dangerous

MCQs-4

1. What should you do first when the situation becomes dangerous?
(c) Stay calm and do not panic
2. What should you do if your house is in danger during a flood?
(c) Leave immediately and go to a safe place
3. Where should people go during a flood?
(d) Higher places and strong buildings like a school or temple
4. What did the headmaster say about climbing a tree?
(b) It is dangerous
5. How can cattle be saved during a flood?
(a) Free them and take them to a safer place

MCQs-5

1. What should you take with you when leaving your house during a flood?
(b) Eatables, clothes, torch/candles, and essential items
2. What should you do after the flood?
(c) Clean and disinfect your house and surroundings
3. What is the most important thing to take care of after a flood?
(d) Drinking water
4. How should you purify drinking water?
(a) Use chlorine tablets or boil it
5. Where should you take your cattle after a flood?
(d) To a veterinary hospital

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. What does the idiom "raining cats and dogs" mean?
(d) Very heavy rain
2. Which of the following is NOT a natural cause of floods?
(b) Deforestation
3. What are epidemics?
(c) Diseases spreading among many people
4. What should children NEVER do during floods?
(c) Go near the river
5. How should drinking water be purified after floods?
(a) Boil it or use chlorine tablets

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What spreads due to contaminated water and food?
Epidemics
2. Which phenomenon causes sudden heavy rainfall?
Cloudburst
3. What should never be climbed during a flood?
A tree
4. What tablets are used to purify water?
Chlorine tablets
5. Where should cattle be taken for treatment?
A veterinary hospital

Short Answer Questions

1. What is a disaster?

A disaster is an unexpected event such as a flood, fire, or accident that causes loss of life and property.

2. How do humans also cause floods?

Humans contribute to floods through deforestation, faulty dam construction, and breaches in embankments.

3. Why should children stay away from a flooded river?

Flooded rivers are dangerous and children may drown or get swept away by strong currents.

4. What essential items should be taken during evacuation?

People should carry food, clothes, torches, candles, matchboxes, and other necessary items.

5. How should the surroundings be cleaned after a flood?

The surroundings should be cleaned and disinfected using lime water, phenol, pesticides, and other disinfectants.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the causes of floods as described by the Headmaster.

The Headmaster explained that floods are caused by heavy rains, cloudbursts, and bursting of dams. Human activities also contribute to floods. Deforestation reduces the ability of land to absorb water. Faulty dam construction and breaches in embankments increase the risk of flooding. Railway lines and transport routes near river banks can also weaken embankments. Thus, both natural and human factors cause floods.

2. What safety measures should be taken during and after floods?

During floods, people should stay calm and move to higher and safer places. They should carry food, clothes, torches, and other essentials. Children should stay away from rivers and streams. After floods, houses and surroundings should be cleaned and disinfected. Drinking water should be boiled or purified with chlorine tablets. Family members and cattle should receive proper medical care and vaccination if needed.

Chapter 8: The Moon

MCQs-1

1. What does the moon look like?
(c) A big clock in the hall
2. On whom does the moon shine in the garden?
(b) Thieves
3. Where does the moon shine besides streets and fields?
(a) On harbour quays (sea shore areas)
4. Where are the little birds sleeping?
(d) In the forks of the trees (branches)
5. What does the moon spread everywhere?
(d) Light

MCQs-2

1. Which animal is described as "crying" in the poem?
(c) Cat
2. What sound does the mouse make?
(b) Squeaks
3. Where is the howling dog?
(d) By the door of the house
4. When does the bat sleep?
(a) At noon (during the day)
5. What do all the animals enjoy?
(c) Moonlight

MCQs-3

1. What do all things that are active during the day do at night?
(b) Go to sleep
2. Who closes their eyes and sleeps at night?
(a) Flowers and children
3. Why do things sleep at night according to the poem?
(c) To stay out of the moon's way
4. When do flowers and children wake up again?
(c) When the sun rises

5. What rises in the morning?
(d) The sun

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. The moon shines—
(d) on the thieves on the garden wall
2. An elephant—
(d) trumpets
3. The rhyming word for "wall" is—
(d) all of these

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Write three rhyming words from the poem.

(i) soon: moon, noon, spoon

(ii) fat: bat, cat, rat

2. Who is the poet of the poem "The Moon"?

Robert Louis Stevenson

3. Where does the moon shine?

On streets, fields, harbour quays, gardens, and trees.

4. Pick the odd word from the given box.

sun | starts | trees | moon

starts

Short Answer Questions

1. What is the mouse doing?

The mouse is squeaking in the moonlight.

2. Write the names of four animals mentioned in the poem.

Cat, mouse, dog, and bat.

3. What do the birdies do when the moon shines?

The birdies sleep in the forks of the trees.

4. Write any one stanza of the poem "The Moon" which you like the most.

*The squalling cat and the squeaking mouse,
The howling dog by the door of the house,
The bat that lies in bed at noon,
All love to be out by the light of the moon.*

Long Answer Questions

1. Read the names of the animals and write their sounds.

Animal	Sound
Elephant	Trumpets
Cat	Mews
Lion	Roars
Dog	Barks
Horse	Neighs

2. According to you, what is the difference between the Moon and the Sun?

The Sun is a star that gives heat and light. The Moon is a natural satellite of the Earth and reflects the Sun's light. The Sun shines during the day, while the Moon is usually seen at night. The Sun is much hotter and brighter than the Moon.

Chapter 9: Kalpana: The Star

MCQs-1

1. Who was the first Indian woman astronaut?
(b) Kalpana Chawla
2. What was Kalpana Chawla brave enough to choose as her career?
(c) Aeronautics
3. From which school did the children come to interview Kalpana Chawla?
(b) Tagore School, Karnal
4. What did the children want to ask Kalpana Chawla?
(d) A few questions before her space mission
5. What did Kalpana ask the children to do?
(b) Sit comfortably

MCQs-2

1. Where was Kalpana Chawla born?
(b) Karnal, Haryana
2. At what age did Kalpana decide to become an astronaut?
(b) 13 years
3. Which hobby does Kalpana NOT mention?
(a) Cooking
4. What kind of food habit does Kalpana have?
(d) Strict vegetarian
5. What does Kalpana say she respects?
(a) Teachers

MCQs-3

1. From which school did Kalpana pass her Higher Secondary Examination?
(b) Tagore School, Karnal
2. Where did Kalpana complete her Bachelor's Degree?
(a) Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
3. What subject did Kalpana study for her Master's Degree?
(c) Aerospace Engineering

4. From which country did Kalpana earn her Master's and Ph.D.?
(d) USA
5. In which year did Kalpana earn her Ph.D.?
(d) 1988

MCQs-4

1. When did Kalpana join NASA as a research scientist?
(b) 1995
2. Where did Kalpana work after joining NASA?
(c) Ames Research Center
3. Who inspired Kalpana to work harder?
(c) J.R.D. Tata
4. In which year was Kalpana selected for her first space flight?
(a) 1996
5. What was Kalpana's position when she first joined NASA?
(d) Research Scientist

MCQs-5

1. When did Kalpana take off for her first space mission?
(b) 1997
2. What was the name of the Space Shuttle she travelled in?
(c) Columbia
3. What was the name of the mission?
(a) STS-87
4. How many members were in her space crew?
(c) Seven
5. What role did Kalpana play in the mission?
(b) Mission Specialist and Robotic Arm Operator

MCQs -6

1. What is the name of Kalpana's next space mission?
(c) STS-107
2. When will Kalpana take off for her next mission?
(b) 16 January 2003
3. Which Space Shuttle will Kalpana use again?
(c) Columbia

4. What is the main purpose of the STS-107 mission?
(a) Science and research
5. What will Kalpana and her team do in space?
(d) Conduct scientific experiments

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. What career did Kalpana Chawla choose?
(b) Aeronautics
2. At what age did Kalpana decide to become an astronaut?
(d) 13 years
3. Where did Kalpana complete her Master's Degree?
(d) University of Texas, USA
4. When did Kalpana take off for her first space mission?
(b) 1997
5. What was the name of Kalpana's second mission?
(c) STS-107

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Where was Kalpana born?
Karnal, Haryana
2. Which subject did she study for her Ph.D.?
Aerospace Engineering
3. Who inspired her?
J.R.D. Tata
4. Name the Space Shuttle of her first mission.
Columbia
5. What hobby of Kalpana involves mountains?
Hiking

Short Answer Questions

1. Why is Kalpana Chawla considered a role model?

She was the first Indian woman astronaut. Her achievements inspire young people, especially girls, to pursue their dreams.

2. What did Kalpana like to do in her free time?

She liked reading, flying, hiking and bird-watching.

3. How did Kalpana join NASA?

She joined NASA as a research scientist in 1995 and worked at the Ames Research Center.

4. What was her role in her first mission STS-87?

She worked as a Mission Specialist and Prime Robotic Arm Operator.

5. What was special about her second mission STS-107?

It was dedicated to science and research and involved many scientific experiments in space.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe Kalpana Chawla's educational journey.

Kalpana Chawla completed her Higher Secondary education from Tagore School, Karnal. She earned a Bachelor's Degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh, in 1982. She obtained a Master's Degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas, USA, in 1984. Later, she earned a Ph.D. in the same subject from the University of Colorado in 1988.

2. Explain Kalpana's career at NASA and her space missions.

Kalpana joined NASA as a research scientist in 1995 and worked at the Ames Research Center. She was selected for her first space mission in 1996 and flew on Space Shuttle Columbia in 1997 as a Mission Specialist and Robotic Arm Operator. Her second mission was STS-107, launched in

January 2003 for scientific research. Although the crew successfully completed many experiments, the Columbia shuttle crashed on 1 February 2003, and Kalpana Chawla lost her life. Her achievements continue to inspire people around the world.

Chapter 10: The Balloon Man

MCQs –1

1. When does the man come?
(b) On market days
2. What does he bring with him?
(c) Balloons
3. Where does he stay?
(d) In the market square
4. What kind of bunch does he carry?
(b) Lovely bunch of balloons
5. What does he never think about?
(c) Eating lunch

MCQs –2

1. Which colours are the balloons?
(b) Red, purple, blue and green
2. When do the balloons shine brightly?
(d) On a sunny day
3. What sometimes comes between the viewer and the balloons?
(c) Carts and people
4. Can the balloons still be seen even if things come in the way?
(d) Yes, from far away
5. What do the balloons do from far away?
(d) They shine

MCQs –3

1. What are tied together with a string?
(c) Balloons
2. How are the balloons described?
(d) Some big and some small
3. What happens when there is a little wind?
(a) The balloons tug or pull strongly

4. What are the balloons tied with?
(c) A string
5. What do the balloons do when the wind blows?
(b) Tug and tug

MCQs –4

1. What might the balloon man do someday?
(c) Let the balloons go
2. Where will the balloons go if he lets them go?
(c) High in the sky
3. Where will we stand while watching the balloons?
(b) Below
4. How will the balloons look in the sky?
(a) Beautiful (pretty)
5. What does the poem say the balloons will do in the sky?
(d) Sail or fly

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. When does the balloon man come?
(c) On market days
2. What colours are the balloons?
(b) Red, purple, blue and green
3. What happens when the wind blows?
(d) The balloons tug strongly
4. Where does the balloon man stand?
(a) In the market square
5. How will the balloons look if he lets them go?
(d) Pretty in the sky

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who holds a bunch of balloons?
The balloon man.

2. Where does he stand?
In the market square.
3. What colour is one of the balloons?
Red.
4. What are the balloons tied with?
A string.
5. Where do the balloons sail if he lets them go?
High in the sky.

Short Answer Questions

1. What does the balloon man bring to the market?

The balloon man brings a lovely bunch of colourful balloons to the market.

2. How do the balloons look on a sunny day?

The balloons shine brightly and can be seen from far away on a sunny day.

3. What happens to the balloons when there is wind?

The balloons tug and pull strongly when the wind blows.

4. What does the poet wish for someday?

The poet wishes that someday the balloon man will let the balloons fly into the sky.

5. What does the poem say about the size of the balloons?

Some balloons are big and some are small.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the balloon man and the balloons he brings.

The balloon man comes on market days and stands in the market square. He carries a lovely bunch of balloons. The balloons are red, purple, blue and

green. Some are big and some are small. They shine brightly on sunny days and attract many children.

2. What does the poet imagine will happen if the balloon man lets the balloons go?

The poet imagines that the balloon man will one day release the balloons. The balloons will sail high into the sky. People will stand below and watch them. They will look very pretty and colourful. The sight will be beautiful and enjoyable.

Chapter-11 Save Water Save Life

MCQs –1

1. Where does Mayank live?
(b) In a small village
2. What problem does the village face?
(d) Scarcity of water
3. What do villagers decide to save?
(c) Water
4. Who writes a letter to Mayank?
(a) His cousin Priya
5. What programme did Mayank attend?
(b) Water conservation programme

MCQs –2

1. What does the word "conservation" mean?
(b) To save something
2. Where should we store rainwater?
(c) Rivers, ponds, wells, and fields
3. Why is rainfall becoming scanty?
(a) Because of cutting trees and destroying forests
4. What happens if fields do not get enough water?
(c) Food production decreases
5. Why do villagers migrate to cities?
(d) In search of work

MCQs – Passage 3

1. Who has an important role to play in the future?
(b) New generation
2. What problem must we find a solution for?
(a) Scarcity of water
3. Where does most of the rainwater go?
(c) Into rivers and then to the sea
4. What has happened to many rivers, ponds, and wells?
(d) They have dried up

5. How will farmers store water in their fields?
(b) By making Medha Bandh (field bunds)

MCQs – Passage 4

1. Why will farmers dig small ponds?
(b) To collect rainwater
2. What will happen when rivers and ponds are full of water?
(b) Tube wells will be recharged automatically
3. Can the government do everything alone?
(a) No
4. Who should participate in water conservation?
(d) Everyone, including children
5. What kind of work is saving water called in the passage?
(c) Noble cause

Chapter 12 – Know More About...

MCQs –1

1. What had happened to the grass due to no rain?
(b) It turned brown
2. What was Sattu doing on the main road?
(c) Riding a bicycle
3. What did the visitor want to know?
(d) About the people's lifestyle, art, culture, food and festivals
4. To which tribe does Sattu belong?
(a) Bhil
5. Who could give more information about the tribe?
(c) Sattu's uncle, Guruji

MCQs –2

1. Which tribe does Sattu belong to?
(b) Bhil
2. From which word is 'Bhil' believed to be derived?
(a) Bil
3. Where do Bhils mainly live?
(d) Jhabua, Dhar, Khargone (M.P.)
4. What are Bhil houses mostly made of?
(d) Wood and bamboo
5. What painting is used to decorate the walls?
(c) Pithora painting

MCQs –3

1. Which of the following is NOT a tribe of Madhya Pradesh?
(d) Punjabi
2. 'Cheenha' is related to which tribe?
(b) Gond
3. What is a 'Gatla'?
(b) A memory pillar
4. What do the women of Bhil tribe wear?
(c) Ghaghara, polka, kanchali

5. Which of these is an ornament worn by Bhil people?
(a) Jhumka

MCQs –4

1. What is 'Godana'?
(b) A tattoo tradition
2. What is celebrated one week before Holi?
(c) Bhagoria Haat
3. What do people apply on others' faces in Bhagoria Haat?
(d) Gulal
4. What do children enjoy during Bhagoria?
(a) Swing rides
5. What is Navai festival related to?
(b) Eating farm products after offering them to God

MCQs –5

1. Which dance is famous among Bhils?
(b) Solo
2. Rani Durgavati belonged to which dynasty?
(d) Gond dynasty
3. What shows the bravery and leadership of Gond rulers?
(c) Palaces and folklores
4. Where did Jam Singh's nephew go to exhibit his paintings?
(a) U.K.
5. For what are the tribals of Madhya Pradesh known?
(c) Cultural heritage and lifestyle

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. What is the name of Sattu's village?
(b) Khattali
2. From which tribe does Sattu belong?
(c) Bhil

3. What are Bhil houses mainly made of?
(a) Wood and bamboo
4. What is 'Godana'?
(d) A tattoo tradition
5. Which dance is famous among Bhils?
(b) Solo

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who is the famous tribal queen mentioned?
Rani Durgavati
2. What is the name of the weekly market before Holi?
Bhagoria Haat
3. What do Bhils call tattoos?
Godana
4. Who is the Bhil artist mentioned?
Pema Fatya
5. In which country did Jam Singh's nephew exhibit his paintings?
U.K.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why was the grass brown and leaves dusty?

The grass had become brown and the leaves were covered with dust because it had not rained for several weeks.

2. What materials are used to build Bhil houses?

Bhil houses are mainly built with wood and bamboo. Their walls are plastered with mud and cow dung.

3. What is the Bhagoria Haat?

Bhagoria Haat is a weekly market celebrated a week before Holi. People dance, apply gulal and enjoy sweets and swings.

4. What is 'Navai'?

Navai is a festival in which people start eating newly harvested corn and other farm products after offering them to God.

5. What does the word 'Bhil' mean?

The word Bhil comes from the Dravidian word **Bil**, which means **bow**.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the lifestyle and houses of the Bhil tribe.

The Bhils live close to forests and depend on forest products. Their houses are mainly made of wood and bamboo with tiled roofs. The walls are plastered with mud and cow dung and decorated with Pithora paintings. They wear colourful dresses and ornaments and celebrate many festivals.

2. What are the important festivals and art forms of Bhils and Gonds?

The Bhils celebrate festivals like Divasa, Diwali, Navai and Bhagoria Haat. Their dance forms include Solo, Lehari, Pali and Dandavadi. The Gonds are known for colourful wall paintings like Cheenha and Bundani. Both tribes are rich in art and culture.

3. Explain the culture, bravery and heritage of tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh.

The tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh are famous for their rich culture, colourful lifestyle, traditional art, dances and festivals. Their heritage is reflected in paintings, crafts and folk traditions. Rani Durgavati and Gond rulers are remembered for their bravery and leadership. These communities have earned recognition even at the international level.

Chapter 13: Virtue Pays

MCQs-1

1. (b) In a forest
2. (c) Thirst
3. (d) Yudhishtira
4. (a) They are signs of water
5. (c) Madri

MCQs-2

1. (a) Green plants and maybe a pool
2. (b) To not drink water without answering questions
3. (c) He fell dead
4. (d) Among the weeds near the pond
5. (c) Sahadeva

MCQs-3

1. (c) Nakula lying dead
2. (c) His thirst was too strong
3. (a) He fell dead
4. (d) Yudhishtira
5. (c) It belonged to a divine power

MCQs-4

1. (b) Yaksha
2. (d) People must answer questions before drinking water
3. (c) Virtue and good actions
4. (a) Not hating anyone
5. (b) Anger

MCQs-5

1. (d) Yaksha
2. (c) One who has much but shares nothing
3. (b) By being content and satisfied

4. (a) The love of parents
5. (c) By telling the truth and being kind

MCQs-6

1. (c) Yaksha
2. (d) Nakula
3. (d) So that each mother had one son alive
4. (a) Dharma, the God of Justice
5. (c) By sprinkling water

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. (c) They were thirsty
2. (a) Nakula
3. (d) He fell dead
4. (b) Yaksha
5. (d) Nakula

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Yudhishtira
2. Nakula

Short Answer Questions

1. Why did Yudhishtira send Nakula up the tree?

He wanted Nakula to look around for signs of water such as trees, birds and plants.

2. What warning did Yaksha give?

Yaksha warned that no one should drink the water before answering his questions, otherwise he would die.

3. Why did Sahadeva not weep for Nakula?

His thirst was so great that it overpowered his emotions.

4. What was Yaksha testing?

Yaksha was testing Yudhishtira's wisdom, truthfulness and sense of justice.

5. How did Yaksha bring the brothers back to life?

He sprinkled water on them and revived them.

Long Answer Questions

1. Why did Yudhishtira choose Nakula to be revived instead of Bhima or Arjuna?

Yudhishtira chose Nakula because he believed in justice and fairness. He was the son of Kunti, while Nakula was the son of Madri. Since Yudhishtira was already alive, he wanted one son of each mother to remain alive. This answer pleased Yaksha, who admired his sense of justice and righteousness.

2. Describe what happened when the Pandavas reached the pool and how Yaksha tested Yudhishtira.

The Pandavas were wandering in the forest and became very thirsty. Nakula found a pool but ignored a mysterious voice warning him not to drink before answering questions. He drank and fell dead. Sahadeva, Arjuna and Bhima met the same fate. Finally, Yudhishtira reached the pool and listened to the voice. The voice belonged to Yaksha, who asked him several questions. Yudhishtira answered wisely and truthfully. Pleased with his virtue and justice, Yaksha revived all his brothers.

Chapter 14: Azad : The Martyr

Passage 1 MCQs

1. (b) Bhabra
2. (b) Sita Ram Tiwari and Jagrani Devi
3. (c) Varanasi Sanskrit Pathshala
4. (c) He disguised himself as a temple priest
5. (a) Non-Cooperation Movement

Passage 2 MCQs

1. (a) Police
2. (c) Azad
3. (c) Fifteen lashes
4. (b) Free
5. (d) The police could never catch him alive

Passage 3 MCQs

1. (c) Chandra Shekhar Azad
2. (b) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
3. (a) Kakori Case
4. (d) The stop of Non-Cooperation Movement
5. (c) His fierce patriotism and courage

Passage 4 MCQs

1. (c) He was a brave freedom fighter
2. (b) Alfred Park (Azad Park)
3. (a) An informer
4. (d) Surrender
5. (c) He fought bravely

Passage 5 MCQs

1. (c) He did not want to be caught alive
2. (b) To never surrender to the police
3. (d) Courage and freedom

4. (c) To honor Azad's bravery and sacrifice
5. (a) Bhopal

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. (b) Bhabra
2. (c) Azad
3. (a) Mahatma Gandhi
4. (d) Azad (Alfred) Park

Very Short Answer Questions

1. **Jagrani Devi**
2. **Azad**

Additional Very Short Answers

3. **Bhagat Singh**
4. **Allahabad (Azad Park/Alfred Park)**
5. **Kakori Case**

Short Answer Questions

1. Why did the magistrate punish Azad with lashes?

Azad gave his name as "Azad", his father's name as "Swatantra" and his residence as "Prison". The magistrate became angry and ordered fifteen lashes.

2. Why was Azad given the surname 'Azad'?

He adopted the surname "Azad", meaning "free". He declared that the police would never capture him alive.

3. Which movement first inspired young Chandra Shekhar?

The Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920–21 under Mahatma Gandhi inspired him.

4. How did Azad manage to escape the British police once?

He disguised himself as a priest in a Hanuman temple and escaped.

5. Why did the state government create a memorial award in his name?

The award was created to honour his bravery, sacrifice and contribution to India's freedom struggle.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe Chandra Shekhar Azad's early life and education.

Chandra Shekhar Azad was born on 23 July 1906 in Bhabra village of Jhabua district. His parents were Pandit Sita Ram Tiwari and Jagrani Devi. He received his early education in Bhabra. For higher studies he went to the Sanskrit Pathshala at Varanasi. He was deeply influenced by the Non-Cooperation Movement and soon joined the freedom struggle.

2. How did Chandra Shekhar Azad become a symbol of bravery for Indians?

Azad was fearless and patriotic. He participated in revolutionary activities and inspired many young people. He fought bravely against British rule and never surrendered. Surrounded by police in Alfred Park, he chose death over capture. His courage made him a symbol of bravery.

3. Explain Azad's role in revolutionary activities and his involvement in major events.

Azad was a leading revolutionary freedom fighter. He participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and later joined revolutionary groups. He was involved in the Kakori Case and worked closely with Bhagat Singh. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre greatly influenced him. He dedicated his life to India's freedom.

4. Describe the final moments of Chandra Shekhar Azad's life.

On 27 February 1931, Azad met his comrades in Alfred Park, Allahabad. An informer betrayed him to the British police. The police surrounded the park

and ordered him to surrender. Azad fought bravely and killed three policemen. When he found himself completely surrounded, he shot himself to avoid being captured alive, keeping his pledge of remaining "Azad" till the end.

Chapter 15: A Secret

Stanza 1 MCQs

1. (c) Three
2. (b) Robin
3. (a) The tree
4. (d) Because she built the nest
5. (c) The rest of the secret

Stanza 2 MCQs

1. (c) Four little eggs
2. (d) Telling the secret
3. (d) The tree and the robin
4. (d) The secret
5. (a) When the little birds fly out

Additional Questions and Answers

MCQs

1. (b) Three
2. (c) The robin
3. (d) Because the little birds will fly out
4. (a) A nest
5. (d) He might tell the secret

Very Short Answer Questions

1. The robin built the nest.
2. Four little eggs.
3. The cherry tree.
4. The secret.
5. They will fly out of the nest.

Short Answer Questions

1. What is the secret shared by the robin, the tree and the speaker?

The robin built a nest in the cherry tree and laid four little eggs in it. Only the robin, the tree and the speaker know this secret.

2. Why does the speaker think he might reveal the secret?

He is afraid that he may tell the secret every minute because he is excited about it.

3. Why does the robin know the secret best?

The robin knows it best because she built the nest and laid the eggs herself.

4. How does the speaker plan to keep the secret?

He says he will try his best to keep the secret and not tell anyone.

5. When will the secret no longer remain hidden?

The secret will no longer remain hidden when the young birds fly out of the nest.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the relationship between the speaker, the robin and the cherry tree.

The speaker, the robin and the cherry tree share a special secret. The robin told the tree about her nest and eggs, and the tree told the speaker. They trust one another and together protect the secret.

2. Why does the speaker say the secret will eventually be known to everyone?

The speaker knows that the eggs will hatch and the young birds will grow. When the little birds fly out of the nest, everyone will see them and discover the secret.

3. What message does the poem give about nature and secrets?

The poem shows the beauty of nature and the bond between humans, birds and trees. It teaches us to appreciate nature and respect the trust of others.

Unseen Passage–1

1. What did Ankit name the puppy? **(b) Bruno**
2. How did Bruno behave at first? **He was shy and hid behind the sofa.**
3. What did Ankit feed him? **Milk.**
4. Where did Bruno hide? **Behind the sofa.**
5. How did their bond grow? **Bruno became comfortable and followed Ankit everywhere; they became best friends.**
6. What did Ankit learn? **Pets need love, care and patience.**

Unseen Passage–2

1. What did Ritu plant? **(c) Tomato seeds**
2. What project did the school start? **A gardening project.**
3. Who joined the project? **Ritu and her friends.**
4. How did the students care for the plants? **They watered them daily and removed weeds.**
5. What happened after a few weeks? **Small green shoots appeared.**
6. What did Ritu learn? **The effort needed to grow even a small plant.**

Unseen Passage–3

1. What type of books did Rohan like? **(b) Mystery**
2. Who went with Rohan to the library? **His sister.**
3. What did the librarian help them with? **Finding new books suitable for their age.**
4. What books did his sister choose? **Books on animals and nature.**
5. How long did they read? **For one hour.**
6. What did Rohan decide? **To come every week and read more.**

Unseen Passage–4

1. Where did Arjun find the wallet? **(b) Near the bus stop**
2. What did Arjun find inside the wallet? **Money, an ID card and old photographs.**
3. What helped Arjun find the owner? **The address on the ID card.**
4. Who opened the door when Arjun visited the address? **An elderly man.**
5. How did the man feel after receiving the wallet? **Very happy.**

6. What quality of Arjun is shown in the passage? **Honesty.**

Unseen Passage–5

1. Why were Neha's classes cancelled? **(c) Heavy rainfall**
2. What did Neha enjoy watching? **Raindrops sliding down the window.**
3. What sound did Neha hear in the morning? **A loud thunder.**
4. How did Neha spend her day? **Reading her favourite book and helping her mother make pakoras.**
5. What snack did Neha help her mother make? **Hot pakoras.**
6. How did Neha feel about her day? **It was pleasant and relaxing.**

Unseen Passage–6

1. What problem did Rita face? **(c) Chain slipped**
2. Where was Rita riding her bicycle? **In the park.**
3. Who helped her? **A kind stranger.**
4. What advice did the stranger give? **To always keep her bicycle in good condition.**
5. How did Rita feel after the help? **She felt thankful and rode home safely.**
6. What did Rita promise? **To take better care of her things.**

Unseen Passage–7

1. What did Kunal enjoy hearing in the park? **(b) Birds chirping**
2. Who went for a morning walk daily? **Mr. Sharma.**
3. Why didn't Kunal want to go at first? **He was lazy and didn't want to wake up early.**
4. What did Mr. Sharma explain? **How morning walks keep the body healthy and the mind fresh.**
5. How did Kunal feel after a few days? **More energetic.**
6. What did Kunal promise? **To continue the habit even after school reopened.**

Unseen Passage–8

1. What broke during the game? **(b) A vase**

2. Who caused the vase to fall? **Meera's little brother.**
3. How did Meera react? **She gently comforted her brother.**
4. What did they do after the vase broke? **They cleaned the mess together.**
5. How did their mother respond? **She appreciated their honesty and teamwork.**
6. What values are shown in the story? **Honesty, teamwork and responsibility.**

Unseen Passage—9

1. What model did Aisha's group make? **(b) Water cycle**
2. What materials did they use? **Cardboard, paint, cotton and a small lamp.**
3. When did they work on the project? **After school every day.**
4. Who praised their model? **The principal.**
5. What did visitors do? **Many visitors came to see and admire the model.**
6. How did Aisha feel? **She felt proud of their hard work.**

Chapter-1 Determiners

Exercise–1 (Choose the correct option)

1. (c) some
2. (a) this
3. (d) little
4. (b) There are many apples in the basket.
5. (d) his/her
6. (c) my
7. (a) a little
8. (b) Some
9. (d) both
- 10.(b) I have enough information.

Exercise–2

Fill in the blanks with a / an / the / x

1. He bought **an** umbrella from the market.
2. **The** Earth moves around **the** Sun.
3. She is **an** honest girl.
4. Gold is **x** precious metal.
5. I saw **an** elephant in the zoo yesterday.
6. We play **x** football every evening.
7. **The** Taj Mahal is in Agra.
8. My father goes to **the** office daily.
9. She will return in **an** hour.
- 10.Children go to **x** school to study.

Exercise–3

Fill in the blanks with many / much

1. There isn't **much** milk left in the jug.
2. How **many** students are present today?
3. She doesn't have **much** time to finish the work.
4. Did you buy **many** fruits from the market?
5. There are **many** books on the table.

6. How **much** water should we drink daily?
7. He didn't make **many** mistakes in the test.
8. We don't have **much** money to spend.
9. **Many** people attended the meeting yesterday.
10. She doesn't eat **much** sugar in her tea.

Exercise—4

Fill in the blanks with **few / a few / the few / little / a little / the little**

1. He has **few** friends in this town.
2. **The few** books I borrowed from the library are very helpful.
3. There is **a little** milk left in the fridge.
4. A beggar has **little** food to eat.
5. She has **a little** time before the train arrives.
6. **The few** students who attended the class were attentive.
7. I have **a few** coins left in my purse.
8. He wasted **the little** money he had earned.
9. We planted **a few** trees in the school garden.
10. She has **little** patience to deal with rude people.

Chapter-2 : Relative Pronouns

Exercise–1 (Choose the correct option)

1. This is the boy _____ won the race.
Ans. (c) who
2. The book _____ you gave me is very interesting.
Ans. (b) which
3. I met the man _____ daughter is a doctor.
Ans. (d) whose
4. The girl _____ I helped was very poor.
Ans. (c) whom
5. This is the house _____ he was born.
Ans. (c) where
6. I remember the day _____ we first met.
Ans. (b) when
7. This is the reason _____ he failed.
Ans. (d) why
8. The dog _____ bit the man was caught.
Ans. (c) which
9. All _____ shines is not gold.
Ans. (d) that
10. I know the man _____ you are talking about.
Ans. (a) whom

Exercise–2 (Fill in the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns)

1. This is the boy _____ won the first prize.
Ans. who
2. I met a man _____ daughter is a doctor.
Ans. whose
3. This is the house _____ I was born.
Ans. where
4. The book _____ you gave me is very interesting.
Ans. which
5. The girl _____ we praised is very intelligent.
Ans. whom

6. This is the reason _____ he was absent yesterday.

Ans. why

7. I remember the day _____ we first met.

Ans. when

8. The dog _____ bit the thief was very brave.

Ans. which

9. Do _____ you like.

Ans. what

10. This is the same pen _____ I lost yesterday.

Ans. that

Chapter-3 : The Prepositions

Exercise–1 (Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions)

1. The cat is hiding **under** the table.
2. She will return **within** an hour.
3. The train passed **through** the tunnel.
4. He was born **on** Monday.
5. We walked **along** the river for two hours.
6. The book is lying **on** the shelf.
7. He has been living here **since** 2020.
8. The bird flew **out of** the cage and escaped.
9. She goes to school **by** bus every day.
10. The bridge was built **over** the river.

Exercise–2 (Choose the Correct Option)

1. The bird is sitting _____ the tree.
Ans. (a) on
2. He will return _____ an hour.
Ans. (c) within
3. The ball rolled _____ the road.
Ans. (b) across
4. She has lived in this city _____ 2018.
Ans. (c) since
5. The teacher entered _____ the classroom.
Ans. (b) into
6. The picture is hanging _____ the wall.
Ans. (c) on
7. He travelled _____ train to Delhi.
Ans. (c) by
8. The cat is hiding _____ the table.
Ans. (c) under
9. We celebrate Independence Day _____ 15th August.
Ans. (c) on
10. She kept the money _____ her bag.
Ans. (c) in

Exercise–3 (Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions)

1. The cat is hiding **under** the table.
2. We walked **along** the road together.
3. The train passed **through** the tunnel.
4. She will finish her homework **by** Sunday.
5. He goes to school **by** bus every day.
6. The boy jumped **into** the river.
7. The picture is hanging **on** the wall.
8. My father has been working here **since** 2015.
9. The bridge is built **over** the river.
10. She stayed at home **for** two days.

Chapter-4 : Tenses

Exercise–1

Rewrite the following sentences into Negative and Interrogative

1. The students completed their homework.

- Negative: The students **did not complete** their homework.
- Interrogative: **Did** the students complete their homework?

2. We shall be going to the park.

- Negative: We **shall not be going** to the park.
- Interrogative: **Shall** we be going to the park?

3. The children are laughing.

- Negative: The children **are not laughing**.
- Interrogative: **Are** the children laughing?

4. They are playing football.

- Negative: They **are not playing** football.
- Interrogative: **Are** they playing football?

5. They will have finished their dinner.

- Negative: They **will not have finished** their dinner.
- Interrogative: **Will** they have finished their dinner?

6. He has found his wallet.

- Negative: He **has not found** his wallet.
- Interrogative: **Has** he found his wallet?

7. I met her at the station.

- Negative: I **did not meet** her at the station.
- Interrogative: **Did** I meet her at the station?

8. He was reading a newspaper.

- Negative: He **was not reading** a newspaper.
- Interrogative: **Was** he reading a newspaper?

9. The sun rises in the east.

- Negative: The sun **does not rise** in the east.
- Interrogative: **Does** the sun rise in the east?

10. She will visit her aunt tomorrow.

- Negative: She **will not visit** her aunt tomorrow.
- Interrogative: **Will** she visit her aunt tomorrow?

Exercise–2

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs

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

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 5 : Modals

Exercise–1: Use the correct modal from the brackets

1. **Can** you help me carry this bag, please?
2. You **should** see a doctor.
3. Students **must** wear their identity cards inside the school.
4. It **may** rain today.
5. **May** I come in, Sir?
6. He **can** solve this problem easily.
7. You **must** not talk loudly in the library.
8. We **ought to** respect our elders.
9. She **might** finish her work today.
10. You **should** bring your umbrella.
11. He **could** swim very fast when he was young.
12. You **need not** worry about this problem now.
13. **May** God bless you with success!
14. The train **might** arrive late today because of fog.
15. Children **must** obey their teachers.

Exercise–2: Choose the correct option

1. She is very weak. She **cannot** lift the box. **(c)**
2. You **must** obey your teachers. **(c)**
3. **May** I come in, Sir? **(b)**
4. It is raining. You **should** take an umbrella. **(b)**
5. He **may** be at home now; the lights are on. **(c)**
6. We **must** finish the work before sunset. **(c)**
7. You **must** not waste water. **(c)**
8. **Could** you help me carry this bag? **(c)**
9. He ran fast so that he **could** catch the bus. **(c)**
10. Children **should** respect their elders. **(b)**
11. You **must not** park your car here. **(c)**
12. She **could** sing beautifully when she was young. **(b)**
13. **May** God bless you with success! **(c)**
14. We **must** hurry, or we will be late. **(d)**
15. You **need not** worry about this problem now. **(c)**

Exercise–3: Fill in the blanks with suitable modals

1. Ramesh **must** finish his work before leaving the office.
2. She **can** solve this problem easily.
3. You **must not** speak loudly in the library.
4. We **may** go for a picnic if it does not rain.
5. He **ought to** obey his parents.
6. The baby **must** be sleeping now.
7. You **should** take permission before entering the room.
8. They **might** not attend the meeting today.
9. **May** I use your mobile phone for a moment?
10. Students **must** wear their school uniform daily.
11. She **cannot** lift this heavy box alone.
12. You **should** try again; you may succeed this time.

Ch-6 Punctuation and Use of Capital Letters

Exercise–1

Rewrite the following sentences using punctuation marks and capital letters where required:

1. Mohan said, "I will come tomorrow."
2. "Where do you live?" asked the teacher.
3. Delhi is the capital of India.
4. Ravi, Ramesh and Suresh are good friends.
5. She asked me, "Do you like this book?"
6. Sunday is my favourite day.
7. My brother lives in Jaipur.
8. Yes, I have completed my homework.
9. The Gita is a holy book.
10. Boys, listen to me carefully.
11. I met Mr Sharma yesterday.
12. He said, "Honesty is the best policy."
13. We visited Agra, Mathura and Jaipur.
14. What a beautiful flower it is!
15. My father's office is near the market.

Exercise–2

Rewrite the following sentences using correct punctuation and capital letters:

1. My brother lives in Delhi and works in a bank.
2. Where are you going today?
3. She said, "I will come tomorrow."
4. We bought apples, mangoes, bananas and grapes.
5. Ram, why are you making so much noise?
6. He asked me, "Do you like this movie?"
7. Sunday is my favourite day.
8. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
9. I have read the Gita and the Ramayan.
10. Yes, I will help you.

- 11.No, I don't want to go there.
- 12.Mohan lives in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
- 13.She has two brothers, one sister and a cousin.
- 14.What a beautiful painting!
- 15.Gandhiji was born on 2nd October, 1869.

Ch-7 Passive Construction

Exercise–1: Choose the Correct Option

1. When I reached the cinema hall, the movie _____ already.
Ans. (a) was started
2. When she became famous, her photos _____ everywhere.
Ans. (b) were published
3. Once there lived a poor farmer, he _____ by everyone.
Ans. (c) was respected
4. When the storm warning came, the match _____ for safety.
Ans. (c) was cancelled
5. When I entered the classroom, I _____ by the teacher.
Ans. (a) was asked
6. When the plan _____, we started our journey.
Ans. (a) was approved
7. My bag _____ while I was travelling in the bus.
Ans. (a) was stolen
8. Once there was a deer, it _____ by a hunter.
Ans. (c) was killed

Exercise–2: Change into Passive Voice

1. Riya is cleaning the room.
The room is being cleaned by Riya.
2. They are watering the plants.
The plants are being watered by them.
3. He is repairing the bicycle.
The bicycle is being repaired by him.
4. We are watching a movie.
A movie is being watched by us.
5. The boys are flying kites.
Kites are being flown by the boys.
6. She was cooking dinner.
Dinner was being cooked by her.

7. The workers are painting the wall.
The wall is being painted by the workers.
8. I am writing a letter.
A letter is being written by me.

Exercise–3: Change into Passive Voice

1. I can solve this problem.
This problem can be solved by me.
2. She may complete the work.
The work may be completed by her.
3. They should obey the rules.
The rules should be obeyed by them.
4. He might win the match.
The match might be won by him.
5. We must follow discipline.
Discipline must be followed by us.
6. The doctor can treat the patient.
The patient can be treated by the doctor.
7. You could answer the question.
The question could be answered by you.
8. The teacher might explain the lesson.
The lesson might be explained by the teacher.

Chapter 8 : Indirect Speech

Exercise–1– Change into Indirect Speech

1. Rohan says, "My sister is very helpful."
Rohan says that his sister is very helpful.
2. The teacher said, "Students are preparing for the test."
The teacher said that students were preparing for the test.
3. Neelam said, "I have finished my homework."
Neelam said that she had finished her homework.
4. The doctor said to the patient, "You should take this medicine regularly."
The doctor told the patient that he should take that medicine regularly.
5. Aman will say, "I like playing football."
Aman will say that he likes playing football.
6. The scientist said, "The earth revolves around the sun."
The scientist said that the earth revolves around the sun.
7. Mother said, "Cleanliness is a good habit."
Mother said that cleanliness is a good habit.

Exercise–2 Change into Indirect Speech

1. He said, "I shall finish my work."
He said that he would 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 teacher said to me, "Your project is very good."
The teacher told me that my project was very good.
2. The shopkeeper said, "The shop opens at 9 a.m."
The shopkeeper said that the shop opens at 9 a.m.
3. The players said, "We will practice tomorrow."
The players said that they would practice the next day.
4. The farmer said, "I am selling vegetables at low prices."
The farmer said that he was selling vegetables at low prices.
5. The clerk said to the manager, "Mr Gupta has applied for leave."
The clerk told the manager that Mr Gupta had applied for leave.
6. Rina said to her friend, "I finished my homework yesterday."
Rina told her friend that she had finished her homework the previous day.
7. The officer said to the peon, "The files will be ready soon."
The officer told the peon that the files would be ready soon.

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 into Indirect Speech

1. Ramesh said to me, "Are you coming to the party?"
Ramesh asked me if I was coming to the party.
2. The teacher asked the students, "Have you finished your homework?"

- The teacher asked the students if they had finished their homework.**
3. Anita said to her friend, "May I use your phone?"
Anita asked her friend if she might use his/her phone.
4. My father said to me, "Why are you late today?"
My father asked me why I was late that day.
5. The officer said to the man, "Do you have your identity card?"
The officer asked the man if he had his identity card.

Exercise-6 (Page 174) – Change into Indirect Speech

1. The saint said to the villagers, "Do you follow the path of truth?"
The saint asked the villagers if they followed the path of truth.
2. The guard said to the visitor, "You cannot enter without permission."
The guard told the visitor that he could not enter without permission.
3. The teacher asked Rahul, "Why have you not completed the project?"
The teacher asked Rahul why he had not completed the project.
4. "What is your name?" the stranger asked the child.
The stranger asked the child what his/her name was.
5. She said to her brother, "Where did you keep my keys?"
She asked her brother where he had kept her keys.
6. Mohit said, "I do not understand this problem."
Mohit said that he did not understand that problem.
7. The captain said to the team, "We will win the match."
The captain told the team that they would win the match.
8. "At least he tried his best," said the coach.
The coach said that at least he had tried his best.
9. I said, "She has written a beautiful story."
I said that she had written a beautiful story.
10. "Do you trust him completely?" Neha asked Ritu.
Neha asked Ritu if she trusted him completely.

Chapter-9 : Conjunctions

Exercise–1 (Join using either...or)

1. Either your cries or your tears can stop him.
2. I had either orange juice or a cup of tea there.
3. Either Jack or my brother can win.
4. He will come either today or tomorrow.
5. She will either read a book or go to the cinema.

Exercise–2 (Rewrite using so that / in order that)

1. I am working hard at the moment so that I may pass my exam.
2. Rani bought a dictionary so that she could know the meanings of difficult words.
3. I waited for an hour so that I could meet her.
4. I do exercise regularly so that I may have excellent health.
5. My sister gives English lessons so that she may earn some money.

Exercise–3 (Join using as long as / so long as)

1. He will pay you as long as you work.
2. Hari will do his lessons as long as you watch him.
3. The students are quiet as long as the teacher is in the class.
4. You can continue to play as long as there is light.
5. You can study in the school as long as you pay your fees.

Exercise–4 (Rewrite using no sooner...than)

1. No sooner did they see the bear than they ran away.
2. No sooner did the Brahmin repeat the charm than the treasure poured down.
3. No sooner did he enter the house than he took off his coat.
4. No sooner did the band begin to play than we started singing.
5. No sooner did the hunter see the tiger than he fired a shot at it.

Exercise–5 (Join using so as to)

1. Ram got up early so as to go for a morning walk.
2. I bought a bike so as to reach school in time.
3. They play well so as to win the match.
4. I am practising football so as to play it well.
5. Rajendra has bought a computer so as to learn to operate it.

Exercise–6 (Join using the conjunctions given)

1. Nobody harms you so long as you are honest.
2. You can go either by bus or by train.
3. You should come in uniform so that you may join the parade.
4. Pramod takes exercise daily so that he can keep himself physically fit.
5. Children progress very well in their life as long as they obey their parents.
6. Either Saroj or Indira is the Principal.
7. We are safe so long as we obey the rules of the road.
8. As soon as the panchayat results were declared, people garlanded the elected candidates.
9. As soon as Ram asked Hanuman to seek Sita, he set out immediately.
10. No sooner did Krishna see Sudama than he hugged him.

Chapter 10 : Adjectives : Degrees

Exercise–1: Put the words in the correct order

1. A lovely sunny day
2. An ugly yellow dress
3. Beautiful long black hair
4. Black leather gloves
5. The new political party
6. An old beautiful house
7. The calm western wind
8. An ugly green shirt
9. A little white metallic box
10. An unusual gold ring

Exercise–2: Rewrite using the Positive Degree

1. No other boy of our class is as disciplined as Kamal.
2. No other month in India is as cold as February.
3. No other boy in this school is as intelligent as Mayank.
4. Abhishek is not so old as Parag.
5. My bat is not so heavy as your bat.

Exercise–3: Rewrite using the Comparative Degree

1. Ishika is more beautiful than most other girls.
2. June is hotter than any other month in India.
3. Madhuri Dixit is more popular than most other film actresses.
4. The crow is more cunning than any other bird.
5. Everest is higher than any other peak in the world.

Exercise–4: Rewrite using the Superlative Degree

1. The rose is the most beautiful flower.
2. The lion is the bravest animal.
3. Tulsidas is the greatest Hindi poet.
4. India is the hottest country.
5. Nehru was the greatest leader of India.

Exercise–5: Fill in the blanks

1. The duty of a postman is **more difficult** than that of some other services.
2. If a letter is **more important** than the others, it is sent by Speedpost.
3. The **elder** son will get half the camels.
4. Today the postal services are **quicker** than they were in the past.
5. It will be **more useful** than this horse.
6. The hen eats **less** than the goat.
7. She had **silver-white** hair.
8. Tilly Smith was **a ten-year-old** school girl.
9. The sky was as clear as spring water in **a blue China** cup.
10. He dipped his fingers into the fawn's **soft wet** mouth.
11. The torso shrunk inside **the pale blue** shirt.

Exercise–6: Choose the correct option

1. (c) most intelligent
2. (a) smaller
3. (a) beautiful
4. (b) wider
5. (b) mightiest
6. (a) difficult
7. (b) higher

Chapter 11 : Non-finite Verbs

Exercise–1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive

1. We are planning to set up a new factory in the city.
2. She made the children play in the sun.
3. I did not let him play in the sun.
4. She saw some children cross the road.
5. She likes to stay here for a night.
6. I will pay the money.
7. It is easy to prepare tea without milk.
8. My father loves to have a cup of coffee in the evening.
9. He would sing a lot when he was younger.
10. This soup is too hot to drink.

Exercise–2: Identify the participles and their kinds

Sentence	Participle	Kind
Having finished my work, I switched on the TV.	having finished	Perfect participle
Standing under a tree, an idea came to my mind.	standing	Present participle
It is really interesting.	interesting	Present participle
I saw a man carrying a basket of flowers.	carrying	Present participle
A lying witness ought to be punished.	lying	Present participle
Generally speaking, we receive what we deserve.	speaking	Present participle
Sleeping in the open area, mosquitoes bit him.	sleeping	Present participle
I saw the storm approaching.	approaching	Present participle
We were elated by our result.	elated	Past participle
Paddy is sown in monsoon season.	sown	Past participle

Exercise–3: Identify the gerunds

Sentence	Gerund
He denied telling a lie.	telling
He thought of going abroad.	going
Give up smoking.	smoking
Stop playing.	playing
He was punished for telling a lie.	telling
Giving is better than receiving.	giving, receiving
Teach me swimming.	swimming
The old man was tired of walking.	walking
What I most detest is smoking.	smoking
We like playing outdoor games.	playing

Exercise–4: Identify non-finites and their kinds

Sentence	Non-finite	Kind
The fighting would end and we could all go home.	go	Bare infinitive
Some expert believes that animals' more acute hearing helps them to hear or feel the earth's vibration.	to hear; feel	Full infinitive; Bare infinitive
But the man didn't go, nor did he stop talking.	talking	Gerund
That night we heard them singing in a carol.	singing	Present participle
She saw her white hair pinned into a wispy bun.	pinned	Past participle
They will help me to defeat him.	to defeat	Full infinitive
He didn't like spending time in idle chat.	spending	Gerund
There was no way of writing to Haridas.	writing	Gerund
It was wrong of me to open the box.	to open	Full infinitive
I noticed our breaths mingling in the air between us.	mingling	Present participle
We Tommies could be sure of winning,	winning	Gerund

Sentence	Non-finite	Kind
probably.		
When the tremors stopped, they saw the sea rising.	rising	Present participle

Exercise—5: Identify non-finites and their kinds

Sentence	Non-finite	Kind
In a few days the ferns will start turning yellow.	turning	Gerund
After a great deal of hard fighting, he was now a famous commander.	fighting	Gerund
The obstacles in climbing a mountain are physical.	climbing	Gerund
He set the fawn down on its dangling legs.	dangling	Present participle
He saved it precariously from spilling over the floor.	spilling	Gerund
It's strange how all the birds fall silent as the mist comes climbing up the hill.	climbing	Present participle
By climbing the summit of Everest you are overwhelmed by a deep sense of joy and thankfulness.	climbing	Gerund
I began asking myself the question.	asking	Gerund
We have got to get riding.	to get; riding	Full infinitive; Gerund
I will help him find it.	find	Bare infinitive
Only his own crackling of twigs sounded across the silence.	crackling	Gerund
With every passing day, it would become more remote.	passing	Present participle

Chapter-1 : Sound

Exercise–1

1. **(b)** happy
2. **(a)** fast
3. **(c)** aunt
4. **(d)** time
5. **(a)** father
6. **(a)** happy
7. **(a)** stair
8. **(b)** think
9. **(b)** look
10. **(a)** look

Exercise–2

1. **(b)** watch
2. **(a)** have
3. **(c)** wise
4. **(a)** hire
5. **(b)** cook
6. **(a)** welcome
7. **(b)** spread
8. **(c)** need
9. **(c)** habit
10. **(d)** window

Exercise–3

1. **(b)** die
2. **(a)** head
3. **(b)** look
4. **(c)** post
5. **(d)** put
6. **(b)** wrong
7. **(d)** war
8. **(d)** bush

9. **(d)** maize
- 10.**(b)** orange

Chapter-2 : Antonyms and Synonyms

Antonyms – Exercise 1

1. (b) Cold
2. (c) Sad
3. (c) Small
4. (c) Late
5. (c) Dirty
6. (b) Weak
7. (c) Closed
8. (a) New
9. (c) Slow
- 10.(c) Poor

Antonyms – Exercise 2

1. light
2. light
3. poor
4. wide
5. difficult
6. quiet
7. cool
8. correct
9. empty
- 10.late

Synonyms – Exercise 1

1. (c) Joyful
2. (b) Large
3. (b) Quick
4. (c) Furious
5. (c) Tidy
6. (c) Bold
7. (b) Start
8. (c) Unhappy

Synonyms – Exercise 2

1. happy
2. large
3. quick
4. correct
5. brave
6. neat
7. interesting
8. tired
9. empty
10. kind

Chapter 3 : Irrelevant (Odd) Words

Exercise–1

1. (c) clerk
2. (b) petrol pump
3. (d) aeroplane
4. (c) student
5. (c) feet
6. (b) villagers
7. (d) pure water
8. (b) televisions
9. (a) computers
- 10.(a) library

Exercise–2

1. (d) bed
2. (b) clothes
3. (c) airport
4. (c) teacher
5. (d) sea
6. (c) station
7. (b) bag
8. (d) pen
9. (a) books
- 10.(d) cow

Chapter 4 : Homophones

Exercise 1

1. here
2. mail
3. wait
4. two
5. wing
6. peace
7. morning
8. deer
9. write
10. through

Exercise 2

1. scene
2. near
3. over
4. weak
5. near
6. heel
7. new
8. sow
9. band

Chapter 5 : One Word Substitution

Exercise 1

1. **Station**
2. **Shopkeeper**
3. **Artist**
4. **Ailment**
5. **Professor**
6. **Doctor**
7. **Bookshop**
8. **Author**
9. **Hospital**
10. **Lawyer**

Exercise 2

1. **Chiefmaster** (*Headmaster*)
2. **Dog**
3. **Carpenter** (*as given by first letter "c"; though mechanic is more suitable*)
4. **Multiplex** (*Cinema*)
5. **Sailor**
6. **Driver**
7. **Farmer**
8. **Nurse**

Chapter 6 : Gender

Exercise–1: Change the following into Feminine Gender

1. Hero → **Heroine**
2. Tiger → **Tigress**
3. Rooster → **Hen**
4. Horse → **Mare**
5. Landlord → **Landlady**
6. Waiter → **Waitress**
7. Uncle → **Aunt**
8. Wizard → **Witch**
9. King → **Queen**
10. Prince → **Princess**

Exercise–2: Change the gender of the following

1. Hen → **Cock/Rooster**
2. Bride → **Bridegroom**
3. Step-daughter → **Step-son**
4. Aunt → **Uncle**
5. Milkmaid → **Milkman**
6. Empress → **Emperor**
7. Queen → **King**
8. Hostess → **Host**
9. Niece → **Nephew**
10. Actress → **Actor**

Exercise–3: Fill in the blanks, changing the gender of the words given in brackets

1. The **man-servant** cleaned the entire house.
2. The **father** prepared delicious food for the festival.
3. The old **man** told a story to the villagers.
4. He gifted a **horse** to his friend.
5. The brave **hero** saved the village from danger.
6. His **king** welcomed the guests.
7. The **nephew** visited us during summer vacation.

8. Her **actor** performance was praised by all.
9. A **bull** gives milk every morning. (*gender change of cow = bull*)
10. A **drake** crossed the street slowly. (*male duck = drake*)

Chapter 7 : Number

Exercise–1: Write the plural number of the following words

1. Library → **Libraries**
2. Mango → **Mangoes**
3. Watch → **Watches**
4. Tooth → **Teeth**
5. Potato → **Potatoes**
6. Sheep → **Sheep**
7. Class → **Classes**
8. Baby → **Babies**
9. Leaf → **Leaves**
10. Wolf → **Wolves**
11. City → **Cities**
12. Child → **Children**
13. Woman → **Women**
14. Butterfly → **Butterflies**
15. Ox → **Oxen**
16. Knife → **Knives**

Exercise–2: Fill in the blanks with the plural of the words given in brackets

1. The **flowers** in the garden smell wonderful.
2. Two **buses** stopped at the station.
3. We packed our clothes in three **suitcases**.
4. The **mice** ran across the kitchen floor.
5. Our teacher showed us different **pictures** in the book.
6. The farmer harvested many **potatoes** this year.
7. The **babies** are sleeping peacefully.
8. I saw several **deer** near the river.
9. The **toys** were scattered all around the room.
10. My brother collected colourful **stamps**.
11. The **flowers** in the garden smell wonderful.
12. Two **buses** stopped at the station.
13. We packed our clothes in three **suitcases**.

14. The **mice** ran across the kitchen floor.

Chapter 8 : Words in Situation

Exercise: Fill in the blanks by picking suitable words from the box

1. (cat, this, learn, simply)

- (i) You won't **learn** a thing.
- (ii) One day he found his **cat**.
- (iii) I don't know **this** word.
- (iv) You **simply** must guide me.

2. (loyal, great, much, herd)

- (i) The dog was **much** surprised.
- (ii) Let us go and find the **herd** of cows.
- (iii) He gave a **great** roar.
- (iv) The dog is man's most **loyal** servant.

3. (little, beautiful, young, than)

- (i) He earned very **little** money.
- (ii) This made Taro sadder **than** ever.
- (iii) Taro saw a **beautiful** waterfall.
- (iv) He sent for the **young** woodcutter.

4. (dream, shock, certified, born)

- (i) Kalpana was **born** in Karnal, Haryana.
- (ii) She was also a **certified** flight instructor.
- (iii) There was **shock** and disbelief.
- (iv) The path from **dream** to success does exist.

5. (looking, luck, took, neither)

- (i) Uncle **took** me to the fair.
- (ii) I wanted to try my **luck** too.
- (iii) He was **neither** old nor lazy.
- (iv) People were **looking** at me.

6. (different, driest, hunt, variety)

- (i) Deserts are the **driest** places on earth.
- (ii) They fed on **variety** of prey.
- (iii) Mongooses like to **hunt** together.
- (iv) There are two **different** kinds of camel.

Chapter 9 : Correct Form of the Word

Exercise–1

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

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

Exercise–2 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given in brackets

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

Chapter 10 : Missing Letters

Exercise–1

Fill in the missing letters to complete the words given below:

1. pa_r = **pair**
2. he_d = **head**
3. he_ght = **height**
4. mo_er = **mother**
5. u_er = **user**
6. pl_c_s = **places**
7. y_ar = **year**
8. a_vi_e = **advice**
9. br_th = **birth**
10. n_str_l = **nostril**
11. pr_c_ss = **process**
12. th_gh = **thigh**
13. ple_ge = **pledge**
14. an_le = **angle**
15. l_n = **lion**
16. b_gg_ge = **baggage**

Exercise–2

Write the missing letters in the following words :

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**
- 16.dre_m = **dream**

Exercise-3

Insert the missing letters in the blanks:

- 1. surr__undings = **surroundings**
- 2. child__en = **children**
- 3. myt__ology = **mythology**
- 4. hu__an = **human**
- 5. b__autif__l = **beautiful**
- 6. enou__h = **enough**
- 7. wor__hi__ = **worship**
- 8. empi__e = **empire**
- 9. batr__y = **battery**
- 10.sp__rts = **sports**
- 11.rei__n = **reign**
- 12.mo__e__t = **moment**
- 13.rea___y = **reality**
- 14.s__v__ral = **several**
- 15.nie__e = **niece**
- 16.cr__me = **crime**

Chapter 11 : Misspelt Words

Exercise–1

Correct the words that have not been spelt correctly.

1. calp, chet, cara → **clap, chat, care**
2. alse, villege, schol → **also, village, school**
3. tima, eneme, desart → **time, enemy, desert**
4. cheld, learge, mather → **child, large, mother**
5. devine, knoo, aem → **divine, know, am**
6. chapeats, aftr, rober → **cheats, after, robber**
7. lisen, wershipe, worry → **listen, worship, worry**
8. blenket, bolldly, degital → **blanket, boldly, digital**
9. professions, suport, repeated, absued → **support, abused**
10. bravery, silant, accidant, studant → **silent, accident, student**

Exercise–2

Choose the option (a), (b), (c) or (d) of the words that has been spelt wrongly.

1. uprot → **uproot** (a)
2. coconet → **coconut** (c)
3. All correct
4. All correct
5. quastion → **question** (a)
6. witech → **witch** (b)
7. All correct
8. compoter → **computer** (a)
9. streight → **straight** (c)
10. freind → **friend** (a)

Exercise–3

Identify the words with the incorrect spellings and correct them:

1. **begon** → **begun**
2. **difficulti** → **difficulty**
3. **whet** → **what**
4. **weter** → **water**
5. **rafuge** → **refuge**
6. **suppose** → **suppose** (sentence should be: *I don't suppose you recognise me.*)
7. **proof** → **proof** (already correct)
8. **answar** → **answer**
9. **ayes** → **eyes**
10. **waak** → **weak**