

English
Grammar
Class - 5

Chapter 1.

- A. 1. Ravi is my best friend.
 2. My father was happy when he saw my report card.
 3. Our teacher sings very well.
 4. Camel lives in a desert.
 5. There are many fruits on this tree.
 6. The moon is shining in the sky.
 7. Ginny went to the toy shop.
 8. Bani is a very Intelligent girl.
 9. Brave soldiers are given awards by the government.
 10. I want to become healthy and strong.
- B. 1. There are many fruits on the vendor's cart.
 2. The dog follows his master.
 3. I like Tom and Jerry cartoons.
 4. Is this your bag?
 5. We are going to Shimla for a holiday.
 6. Mother made milk-shake for me.
 7. The donkey carries loads of clothes for his master.
 8. You should respect your elders.
 9. Keep your room clean.
 10. Cricket is my favourite game.
- C. 1. I help my mother in the kitchen.
 2. Grandmother tells me stories about Lord Krishna.
 3. Himachal Express will reach the station at 6 pm.
 4. The sparrow built her nest in an old hut.
 5. Elephants live in forests.
 6. The joker made many funny faces.
 7. My small sister crawls all over the house.
 8. The monkeys eat bananas.
 9. Ramesh lives in the white building.
 10. We celebrate Diwali with our family and friends.
- D. My mother came to wake me up in the morning. I had high fever. I go to school with Rajat and Krish. They are my friends. Mother handed them a leave application and asked them to give it to Miss. Narang. Mother called Dr. Ayan Banerjee. She was worried and asked, "What is wrong?" He told mother not to worry and gave some medicines. I stayed home on Tuesday and Wednesday. Next day I was fine and happily went to school.

- E. 1. Please go out of the class.
 2. Please don't touch the fruit with dirty hands.
 3. Kindly take on your seat.
 4. Kindly leave the flowers.
 5. Kindly pick up the garbage.
 6. Please say sorry to uncle.
 7. Please open the door.
 8. Kindly wear your belt.
 9. Please polish your shoes.
 10. Please hand over your notebook.
- F. 1. You must leave my room.
 2. You should give me the story book.
 3. You should not go near the monkey.
 4. You could keep quiet.
 5. You should not disturb the patient.
 6. You must hurry up and get into the car.
 7. You should not tell me any lie.
 8. You should wash your hands before eating.
 9. You could put the bag away.
 10. You must check the seat number before sitting.
- G. 1. Exclamatory Sentence, 2. Assertive Sentence, 3. Interrogative Sentence, 4. Imperative Sentence, 5. Exclamatory Sentence, 6. Interrogative Sentence, 7. Imperative Sentence, 8. Exclamatory Sentence, 9. Imperative Sentence, 10. Assertive Sentence

Chapter 2.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| A. Subject | Predicate |
| The bird | flew to feed her young ones. |
| Mother | cooked some sweets. |
| The teacher | made a list of students in her class. |
| Little Miss. Mary | sat on a white cushion. |
| The camel | has padded feet. |
| The cute kitty | slept on my shoe. |
| Ranbir | looked smart in a red shirt. |
| Computers | have found their use in our daily lives. |
| The marble | Down rolled.....from the hill |
| The days of our childhood | Carefree were |
- B. 1. Rimjhim the squirrel was hiding behind a bush.
 2. The heavy rains forced people stay indoors.

8	laughter		best				
9		I, you	agree	this		in, with	
10			complain			about	Stop

- E. 1. The waste will flow into the river. (Verb)
The flow of water should be controlled. (Noun)
2. Paint this wall blue. (Verb)
The paint dropped on the floor. (Noun)
3. The farmer will plant the seedlings next week. (Verb)
This plant needs more water and some fertilizer. (Noun)
4. Plan your trip according to your budget. (Verb)
Plan was designed by a good architect. (Noun)
5. The heat in the oven is burning the dish. (Noun)
Please heat the food before eating. (Verb)
6. Can you hand over the letter to the officer? (Verb)
The lady has put a lovely design of mehndi on her hand. (Noun)

Chapter 4.

- A. 1. **Manali** is a popular tourist destination.
2. Both **Punjab** and **Odisha** are states in **India**.
3. The boys welcomed **Krishna Majumdar** in their club.
4. **Gandhi Nagar** is close to my house.
5. Many girls sell flowers on boats to tourists in **Dal Lake**.
6. **Dr. Manoj Vyas** sees his patients in the clinic.
7. **Sachin Tendulkar** is one of the most popular cricket players in **India**.
8. We celebrated **Diwali** in a park near **Gyan Mandir Society**.
9. A monkey and an alligator were friends.
10. The **Indian Ocean** has some small islands.
- B. 1. Country— India, America, Germany, Australia.
2. Road— Mahatma Gandhi Road, G.T. Karnal Road, Azadpur Road, West Avenue Road.
3. River— Narmada River, Jhelum River,

- Beas River, Sutlej River, Ganga River.
4. Mountain— Mount of Kailash, Mount Everest, Alps Mountain, Mount Abu.
5. City— Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkotta.
- C. 1. bunch, 2. jury, 3. crowd, 4. bouquets, 5. choir, 6. gang, 7. galaxy, 8. string, 9. crew, 10. herd
- D. 1. clay, bricks, cement, 2. sugar, 3. wool, 4. silk, 5. leather
- E. 1. Sadness, 2. bravery, 3. coward, 4. freedom, 5. proud, 6. afraid, dark, 7. rude, 8. soft, 9. sharp, 10. beauty
- F. 1. Hardness, 2. Roughness, 3. Bravery, 4. Sweetness, 5. Pride, 6. Intelligence, 7. Beauty, 8. Honesty, 9. Happiness, 10. Cleverness
- G. Common noun— hospital, park, knife, road, bus, bird, duck, ball, bridge
Proper noun— Sita, St. Martin, Mohan, Ganges River, TajMahal, Abhishek
Collective noun— class, herd, bunch, pack, fleet
Material noun— rubber, brick, grain, salt
Abstract noun— freedom, friendship, love, hatred, brightness, laughter
- H. 1. **Rohit** was punished for misbehaviour.
2. Girls were baking cakes in their cookery class.
3. The birds fly in the sky.
4. Ducks, swans and fish swim in water.
5. A crowd gathered in front of the newspaper office.
6. The boy met with an accident.
7. **Latika** was cleaning the dust on the chair.
8. The dog was running after the cat.

Chapter 5.

- A. 1. Bat → Bats, 2. Ribbon → Ribbons, 3. Desk → Desks, 4. Pencil → Pencils, 5. Colour → Colours, 6. Banana → Bananas, 7. Hero → Heroes, 8. Mosquito → Mosquitoes, 9. Dish → Dishes, 10. Box → Boxes, 11. Boy → Boys, 12. Half → Halves, 13. Knife → Knives, 14. Roof → Roofs, 15. Story → Stories, 16. Monkey → Monkeys, 17. Man → Men, 18. Child → Children,

19. Deer → Deer, 20. Scenery → Scenery

- B.
1. The women were driving their cars on rough roads.
 2. Owls, crows and parrots exchanged information about the news they had.
 3. The farmers climbed up the trees.
 4. The children wanted to eat mangoes.
 5. The men opened the boxes and took out axes.
 6. The foxes played clever tricks on the crows.
 7. The armies were ready for defense.
 8. We cut the potato with a sharp knife.
 9. The dwarfs and the fairies wanted to help the farmers.
 10. He ironed his trousers and kept them in his cupboard.

Chapter 6.

A. **Masculine Gender**— Father, Bull, Dog, Lion, Prince

Feminine Gender— Aunt, Lady, Hen, Actress

Neuter Gender— Book, Glass, Bridge, Boat, Table, Stairs

Common Gender— Doctor, Labour, Teacher, Professor, Artist

- B.
1. The lioness was caught in a net by some women.
 2. My sister called up aunt.
 3. Some girls wanted to become actresses.
 4. The queen rode a mare.
 5. Her mother-in-law was a hostess to a party.
 6. Bunny called a boy and asked him to count the hens.
 7. The policewoman saw a woman sitting outside the school.
 8. The bitch followed her mistress.
 9. Her niece made a drawing on the wall.
 10. The landlady asked her daughter to bring fruits.
- C.
1. Parents, 2. Grandparents, 3. Spouse, 4. Siblings

Chapter 7.

- A.
1. child's toy, 2. trees' branches, 3. horses' speed, 4. David's son's, 5. Hari's wife, 6. uncle's car, 7. lata's song, 8. Usha's bungalow, 9. mother's necklace, 10. brother's report's, 11. actor's

costume's, 12. children's day, 13. elephants' trunks, 14. cat's tail, 15. artists' moods, 16. lady's dress, 17. boy's ball, 18. girls' hair, 19. lion's roar, 20. Jimmy's smile

- B.
1. girls' impressions, 2. scientists' opinions, 3. bees' nests, 4. dolls' dresses, 5. bears' dens, 6. birds' beaks, 7. women's organizations, 8. soldiers' guns, 10. policemen's alertness
- C.
1. Dasharatha's second wife, Kaikeyi, wanted her son, Bharata, to become king.
 2. The plaster of walls was falling off in the old house.
 3. Sudama's wife asked him to talk to Krishna.
 4. Capital of Punjab is Chandigarh.
 5. The bottom teeth inside the elephant's mouth are used to chew food.
 6. The egg of the hummingbird is the world's smallest bird's egg; the egg of the ostrich is the world's largest, bird's egg.
 7. The elephants' habitat is reducing with the passing time.
 8. The hardness of stones can help in supporting buildings.
 9. Depth of water can be measured with instruments.
 10. Pavana was Hanuman's godfather.

Chapter 8.

- A.
1. round, 2. hard, 3. healthy, 4. rainy, 5. clever, 6. rough, 7. bright, 8. harsh, 9. old, 10. soft
- B.
1. four, 2. no, 3. some, 4. enough, 5. sufficient, 6. Many, 7. eight, 8. eighth, 9. few, 10. eighth
- C.
1. Those, 2. This, 3. That, 4. Such, 5. Those, 6. These, 7. This, 8. Those, 9. That, 10. Such
- D.
1. Which, 2. Whose, 3. What, 4. Whose, 5. Which, 6. Whose, 7. Which, 8. Whose, 9. What, 10. Which
- E.
1. Such – Demonstrative adjective, 2. Which – Interrogative adjective, 3. Your – possessive adjective, 4. This - Demonstrative adjective, 5. silky – Qualitative adjective, 6. my – possessive adjective, 7. yellow - Qualitative adjective, 8. four – Quantitative adjective – adjective of number, 9. bright - Qualitative adjective, 10. some - Quantitative adjective, 11. Whose – Interrogative adjective, 12. Those – Demonstrative adjective

Chapter 9.

A.	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1	nice	nicer	nicest
2	bright	brighter	brightest
3	rich	richer	richest
4	large	larger	largest
5	brave	braver	bravest
6	easy	easier	easiest
7	grey	greyer	greyest
8	happy	happier	happiest
9	sad	sadder	saddest
10	bad	worse	worst
11	old	elder	eldest
12	dry	drier	driest
13	good	better	best
14	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
15	dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
16	lazy	lazier	laziest
17	busy	busier	busiest
18	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
19	close	closer	closest
20	intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

- B.
- Anita is as simple as her mother.
 - This Monday market is as busy as the Saturday market.
 - Ramu Kaka is as sincere as Krishna.
 - I find badminton as appealing as table tennis.
 - Radhika is as intelligent as Girish.
- C.
- Nisha is more beautiful than Richa.
 - Ridge road is rougher than Sitaram Marg.
 - Dr. Ashok Narang is busier than Dr. Deepak Kumar.
 - Amrith Puri is richer than Gurmeet Chaddha.
 - Asha's dog is more ferocious than mine.
- D.
- Dr. Trehan is the most famous heart specialist in India.
 - Mother Teresa was happy to help the poorest persons.
 - Sachin Tendulkar is one of the best cricketers in the world.

- Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayan range.
- Kashmir is one of the most scenic places in India.

- E.
- English, 2. highest, 3. Meenu's, 4. better, 5. better, 6. lowest, 7. Binu, 8. Meenu, 9. Rishab, 10. Binu

- F.
- a little, 2. a few, 3. A few, 4. much, 5. many

- G.
- Ramu, 2. Bhim, 3. heavier, 4. lighter

- H.
- stylish, 2. the happiest, 3. hotter, 4. faithful, 5. longer, 6. good, 7. wonderful, 8. the widest

Chapter 10.

- A.
- I am an architect. I am making plans for a town.
 - Ram Kumar is an engineer. He has a pet dog and a cat.
 - Mother packed an egg, a sandwich, an orange and a glass of juice for father.
 - Do you like lime juice with sugar or salt?
 - An elephant and a camel are large in size.
 - We saw an accident on a road. An ambulance, a policeman and a doctor were there.
 - A laborer is carrying a bag of cement on his back. Cement will be used for construction.
 - Puppetry is an art. It is a famous art in Rajasthan.

- B.
- Aniket Sinha is an artist. He has finished an oil painting. The painting has a theme based on adult literacy. A critic was called to comment on the painting. Rehana Sultan is an art critic. She came with a reporter and a photographer. They liked the painting and a report was written. The report was printed in a newspaper.
 - Amarjeet Kohli is an architect. He is a town planner. He has been asked by the municipal corporation to devise a plan. They want to connect a newly built colony to the main city. The new colony should have all facilities. A new pipeline has to be designed for water supply. Mr. Kohli is working on the plan.
 - Ramesh Thappar is an industrialist. He

owns a glass-sheet factory, a chemical plant and an agricultural tool manufacturing unit. A team of workers is assigned for each specialized task. A scientist is also a member of his team. He has designed an axe, a hoe and a tiller to meet with a set of new requirements. Ramesh Thappar is a considerate employer and an excellent businessman.

4. Prakash Jha is a farmer. He grows a new crop in his farm every season. He is an educated farmer. He knows the latest methods and technologies of farming. He says crop rotation is a better method of farming. Prakash Jha has also opened a college for farmers. The college gives free training and information regarding agriculture and farming to the farmers.

C. Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam across the Sutlej River. The dam, at 741 ft, is one of the highest gravity dams in the world next to USA's largest Hoover Dam at 743 ft. It is located near the border between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in northern India. It is the second highest dam of India after the Tehri dam. Nangal dam is another dam downstream of Bhakra dam. Sometimes both the dams together are called Bhakra-Nangal dam though they are two separate dams. The aim of the Bhakra Nangal Project was to prevent floods in the Sutluj-Beas river valley, to provide irrigation to adjoining states and to provide hydro-electricity. The dam provides irrigation and electricity to Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan. It also has four flood gates to control floods.

Chapter 11.

- A. 1. We are giving them some chairs. They called to thank us.
 2. He returned the books and asked her to give a receipt.
 3. She can wear a white, blue or any dress, it does not make a difference.
 4. I asked you to come with me.
 5. She was waiting for a bus but it did not come.
 6. They are students of our school. Ask them to be punctual.

- B. 1. Ramesh is a postman. He takes the letters for distribution. We thank him for doing this honestly.
 2. Sarika and Deepika are friends. They are going to the market. Mother asked them to get vegetables.
 3. Basanti is a bangle seller. She earns some money by selling them.
 4. This is a neem tree. It is very old.
 5. The girls are playing in the garden. They come to play here because it is very beautiful.
- C. 1. That, 2. This, 3. These, 4. Those, 5. so, 6. same
- D. 1. Which, 2. Who, 3. What, 4. Whom, 5. Which
- E. 1. myself, 2. herself, 3. himself, 4. themselves, 5. itself
- F. 1. herself, 2. himself, 3. myself, 4. themselves, 5. ourselves
- G. 1. ours, 2. mine, 3. his, 4. hers, 5. yours, 6. his, hers, mine, ours
- H. 1. The house is ours. 2. This dress is hers. 3. The computer is his. 4. This game is mine. 5. That dog is yours.
- I. 1. Shamita bought a new dress. She is looking good in her dress.
 2. Raj and Pradeep are in Nainital. They have sent their photographs.
 3. The children took the books. They were theirs.
 4. The boatman sang while he rowed the boat.
 5. Chaman went to buy some pencils. The shopkeeper gave him the pencils.
 6. The farmer was mending the fence. His shirt got stuck in it.

Chapter 12.

- A. India is a land of varied cultures and traditions. Diversities in all spheres make the Indian culture quite unique. Indian folk and tribal dances are product of different socio-economic set up and traditions. Indian folk and tribal dances are simple and are performed to express joy. In India we have festivals and celebrations almost every day. This has added to the richness of Indian culture. Since every festival is accompanied by celebration, folk dances have

become an integral part of our social milieu. While there are numerous folk and tribal dances, they are constantly improved. The skill and the imagination of the dances influence the performance. Folk dances are performed for every possible occasion, to celebrate the arrival of seasons, birth of a child, a wedding and festivals. The folk dances are extremely simple with minimum of steps or movement. Indian folk dances are full of energy and vitality. Some dances are performed separately by men and women while in some performances men and women dance together. On most occasions, the dancers sing themselves, accompanied by artists with instruments. Each form of folk dance has a specific costume and rhythm. Most of the costumes, worn for folk dances, are colorful with extensive jewels and designs.

- B. 1. Usain Bolt runs very fast.
 2. Your painting is well finished.
 3. Prabir broke the windowpane.
 4. I slept soundly.
 5. The train left the station.
 6. The teacher distributed the question papers.
 7. Ruchi walked.
 8. I am happy.
 9. The principal spoke on stage.
 10. He gave a demonstration.

Transitive Verb	Intransitive Verb	Incomplete Verb
broke	slept	runs
gave		is
distributed	walked	am
left	spoke	

Chapter 13.

- A. 1. A table was painted.
 2. The ticket is available.
 3. The house is built with bricks.
 4. The flower smells nice.
 5. The pen is kept on the table.
 6. The sportsman was practising.
 7. Boy has strength.
 8. The teacher has planned to stage a play.
 9. The scientist has discovered a new planet.
 10. Anu plays badminton.
- B. 1. was, 2. were, 3. was, 4. was, 5. were, 6. were,

7. was, 8. was, 9. were, 10. was

- C. 1. has, 2. have, 3. have, 4. have, 5. has, 6. have, 7. has, 8. has, 9. has, 10. have
 D. 1. go, 2. holds, 3. are, 4. flies, 5. speak, 6. is, 7. live, 8. have, 9. cheers, 10. are

Chapter 14.

- A. 1. is, 2. am, 3. are, 4. is, 5. are, 6. am, 7. are, 8. is
 B. 1. (i) We were playing a game.
 (ii) You were playing a game.
 (iii) He was playing a game.
 (iv) She was playing a game.
 (v) My brother was playing a game.
 (vi) Liza was playing a game.
 (vii) They were playing a game.
 2. (i) We were in Happy Model School.
 (ii) You were in Happy Model School.
 (iii) He was in Happy Model School.
 (iv) She was in Happy Model School.
 (v) My brother was in Happy Model School.
 (vi) Liza was in Happy Model School.
 (vii) They were in Happy Model School.
- C. ❖ (i) We will be in the camp next week.
 (ii) You will be in the camp next week.
 (iii) He will be in the camp next week.
 (iv) She will be in the camp next week.
 (v) My sister will be in the camp next week.
 (vi) Puneet will be in the camp next week.
 (vii) They will be in the camp next week.
- D. 1. will/shall have, 2. shall have, 3. had, 4. is, 5. was, 6. am, 7. will/shall be, 8. has, 9. are, 10. were, 11. shall/will be, 12. will be

Chapter 15.

- A. 1. keep, 2. colour, 3. get, 4. gives, 5. work, 6. brings, 7. bakes, 8. gives, 9. travel, 10. bark
 B. 1. Villager drinks water from the well.
 2. The farmers grow wheat.
 3. These shopkeepers sell fresh fruits.
 4. They study in class V.
 5. Vineet earns his livelihood by selling computers.
 6. Ramya teaches in our school.
 7. These doctors practise in a famous hospital.
 8. I watch television in the evenings.
 9. She enjoys cartoon films.

10. The rose smells nice.
- C. 1. Piya and Ritu begin their day after prayers.
2. These roads lead to my school.
3. We trust our friends.
4. Rashmi and Meena comb their hair every day.
5. Girish and Gita visit their grandmother on Sundays.
6. They water the plants.
7. They play carom with Ridhima.
8. These walls need repair.
9. You sleep in your room.
10. Your neighbours pluck flowers from your garden.

Chapter 16.

- A. Run– running, stop– stopping, earn– earning, bring– bringing, drink– drinking, choose– choosing, like– liking, dry– drying, hear– hearing, care– caring.
- B. 1. I am throwing stones in water.
2. The stars are twinkling in the sky.
3. The soldiers are fighting with the enemies.
4. The dog is barking at the stranger.
5. Ruby is going to the shop.
6. Prashant is dancing.
7. My aunt is enjoying cooking.
8. Mother is baking tasty cakes.
9. The farmer is sowing seeds.
10. I am pasting stamps in my scrap book.
- C. 1. are moving, 2. is driving, 3. is chasing, 4. is wasting, 5. is making, 6. are packing, 7. is leaving, 8. is watching, 9. is changing, 10. am learning
- D. 1. solve –simple present tense, 2. am wearing –present continuous tense, 3. teaches –simple present tense, 4. are climbing –present continuous tense, 5. is showing –present continuous tense, 6. travel –simple present tense, 7. bloom –simple present tense, 8. are enjoying –present continuous tense, 9. sleep –simple present tense, 10. is crying –present continuous tense

Chapter 17.

A. Present	Past	Past participle
Hide	hid	hidden
Ride	rode	rode
Run	ran	ran

Enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Shut	shut	shut
Bite	bit	bitten
Write	wrote	written
Fall	fell	fallen
Forget	Forgot	forgotten
Shake	shook	shaken
Break	broke	broken
Drive	drove	driven
Carry	carried	carried
Leave	left	left
Believe	believed	believed
Hang	hanged	hung
Post	posted	posted
Beat	beat	beaten
speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut

- B. 1. has started, has developed, have used, have spoken; 2. has delivered, has sent, has opened, have received, have made; 3. have, returned, have bought, have decided, has agreed

Chapter 18.

- A. 1. I played with my brother when I returned from school.
2. Mother cooked all our meals.
3. Uncle went to office every morning.
4. My pet dog wagged his tail when he saw me.
5. Nishikant made many friends wherever he went.
6. My elder sister helped me with my homework.
7. Grandfather went for a walk in the morning.
8. Kishan visited the temple on Sundays.
9. The Taj Express left the station at 8 in the morning.
10. Father calculated the expenditure to plan the budget.
- B. 1. prayed, 2. tied, 3. wrote, 4. questioned, 5. chose, 6. ate, 7. told, 8. spread, 9. begged, 10. broke, scolded
- C. Sunita went to the zoo with her friend. They bought tickets at the counter. They went inside. Sunita saw a langoor. It looked like monkey with black face. She visited the cages of many colourful parakeets. Some birds sat on the branches while some jumped all over the cage.

The lion slept in the shade of a tree. They rode on the elephant too. Sunita and her friend enjoyed themselves.

Chapter 19.

- A. Speak— I was speaking, we were speaking, he was speaking, she was speaking, they were speaking, My brother and Ali were speaking.
Think— I was thinking, we were thinking, he was thinking, she was thinking, they were thinking, My brother and Ali were thinking.
Study— I was studying, we were studying, he was studying, she was studying, they were studying, My brother and Ali were studying.
- B. 1. was swimming, 2. was leaving, 3. was eating, 4. were playing, 5. was selling, 6. were growing, 7. were spoiling, 8. were flying, 9. was wearing, 10. were dancing

Chapter 20.

- A. 1. will, return, 2. will go, 3. will finish, 4. will meet, 5. shall give, 6. will paint, 7. will learn, 8. will punish, 9. will take, 10. will drop
- B. 1. The dog will chase the thief out of the house.
2. Uncle will marry soon.
3. Reshma will buy some new dresses.
4. Grandfather will take me to the fair.
5. We shall bring gifts for all our friends.
6. They will come in the evening.
7. The fisherman will go fishing in an hour.
8. They shopkeeper will close his shop at 6 tomorrow.
9. I shall inform other students about the notice.
10. Bimal will work in his father's office.

Chapter 21.

- ❖ 1. is going to, 2. is going to, 3. am going to, 4. are going to, 5. are going to, 6. am going to, 7. are going to, 8. is going to, 9. is going to, 10. am going to

Chapter 22.

- A. 1. I will be planning, we will be planning, he will be planning, she will be planning, they will be planning.
2. I shall be leaving, we shall be leaving, he will be leaving, she will be leaving, they will

be leaving.

3. I will be bringing, we will be bringing, he will be bringing, she will be bringing, they will be bringing.
- B. 1. will be tying, 2. will be studying, 3. will be checking, 4. will be buying, 5. will be talking, 6. will be answering, 7. will be choosing, 8. will be growing, 9. will be painting, 10. will be sweeping

Chapter 23.

- A. 1. My mother will not permit me to leave the house at night.
2. She will not let me beat my little sister.
3. She will not allow me to miss school.
4. She will not want to see my room dirty.
5. She will not let me burn match-sticks in the kitchen.
- B. 1. Do not go out of the class.
2. Do not disturb others.
3. Do not put your hand out from the moving bus.
4. Do not spill milk on the sofa.
5. Do not sit so close to the television.
- C. 1. I did not attend school on Tuesday.
2. Bindu could not catch the school bus last Monday.
3. We were not able to complete our homework.
4. Bindu did not polish her shoes last week.
5. We does not carry lunch to school.
- D. 1. This is not true.
2. I am not plucking flowers.
3. We are not going for the picnic.
4. They are not drinking clean water.
5. He was not catching fish.
6. She was not sitting near the window.
7. They were not present in the class.
8. I will not be informing my teacher.
9. We shall not be booking the tickets shortly.
10. I have no bread.
11. My mother does not have a pink saree.
12. She has no time.
13. They did not enjoy in the park.
14. We are not looking for a rabbit.
15. They are not wearing white uniform today.
16. He does not drink tea.
17. She did not go to the party.

18. Raveena did not celebrate her birthday.
19. You should not throw papers in my room.
20. Do not speak loudly.

Chapter 24.

- A.
1. Am I looking smart?
 2. Was the horse running fast?
 3. Were we asked to submit our notebooks?
 4. Is she going to her uncle's house?
 5. Is he wearing a police uniform?
 6. Will they sleep in the hall?
 7. Have I an old dictionary. / Do I have an old dictionary?
 8. Does the boat have two oars?
 9. Do you have many balloons?
 10. Did they have a Honda City car?
- B.
1. They laughed at the joker.
 2. Ramesh watered the plants.
 3. We watch television in the evenings.
 4. Grandmother tells me a bedtime story every night.
 5. You are waiting at the bus stop.
 6. Mother is calling you.
 7. A scientist will be giving a lecture to us.
 8. You have time to waste.
 9. I had six oranges.
 10. He has a lovely garden.
- C.
1. Who is she?
 2. What does he do for a living?
 3. Where did you keep your shoes?
 4. When is your uncle getting married?
 5. Why don't you use the school bus?
 6. Which is Neera's seat?
 7. Whose books are these?
 8. Who will answer this question?
 9. What is your name?
 10. Where is the small puppy?
- D.
1. This is a cute puppy, isn't this?
 2. He had a headache last night, didn't he?
 3. I have no money, have I?
 4. I will never lend my books to him, will I?
 5. It is raining outside, isn't it?
 6. I am late, am I not?
 7. You are looking for this bag, aren't you?
 8. She was upset, wasn't she?
 9. The fishermen were mending their net, weren't they?
 10. We drink milk every day, don't we?

Chapter 25.

- A.
1. properly –Adverb of manner, 2. lazily – Adverb of manner, 3. joyfully –Adverb of manner, 4. everywhere –Adverb of place, 5. earlier –Adverb of time, 6. always –Adverb of frequency, 7. minimum –Adverb of degree, 8. totally –Adverb of degree, 9. annually –Adverb of frequency, 10. next week –Adverb of time
- B.
- quick– quickly, jealous– jealously, poor– poorly, sudden– suddenly, positive– positively, angry– angrily, faithful– faithfully, foolish– foolishly, loud– loudly, bitter– bitterly, urgent– urgently.
- C.
- Climb – quickly, hurriedly, excitedly, well.
 Sit – quietly, delicately, tightly, tensely.
 Walk – slowly, briskly, suddenly, naturally.
 Fight – bravely, forcefully, arrogantly, bitterly.
 Look – sweetly, kindly, foolishly, lovingly.

Chapter 26.

- A.
1. at, to, 2. into, 3. at, on, 4. to, to, 5. from
- B.
1. for, 2. at, 3. to, 4. at, 5. on, 6. under, 7. of, 8. at, from, 9. to, by, 10. with
- C.
1. (ii) for, 2. (ii) of, 3. (i) from, 4. (iii) for, 5. (iv) for, 6. (i) across, 7. (ii) at, 8. (iv) of, 9. (ii) after, 10. (iii) for

Chapter 27.

- A.
1. as, as –correlative conjunction; 2. but –subordinating conjunction; 3. and – coordinating conjunction; 4. or –coordinating conjunction; 5. and –coordinating conjunction; 6. before –subordinating conjunction; 7. either, or –correlative conjunction; 8. unless –subordinating conjunction; 9. neither, nor –correlative conjunction; 10. Just as, so – correlative conjunction
- B.
1. (iii) Despite, 2. (iii) however, 3. (i) Although, 4. (ii) inspite of, 5. (ii) because, 6. (iv) and, 7. (iii) Moreover, 8. (i) otherwise, 9. (iii) in order to, 10. (iv) if, 11. (i) As, 12. (i) for, 13. (iii) but, 14. (ii) Unlike, 15. (iv) finally, 16. (i) Since, 17. (iv) Although, 18. (iv) therefore, 19. (ii) Besides, 20. (i) as soon as

Chapter 28.

- A.
- Rama said, "Do you know the way to Balu's house?" Shama answered, "Take a left turn from the next crossing and then go straight from the

third red light." "You mean the third red light after I turn left?" Rama inquired. Shama said, "That is correct. You will see a big Banyan tree on your right side. Balu's house is behind the tree." Rama thanked her saying, "It was nice of you to help me." Thanks.

- B. 1. Rita's; 2. dog's; 3. They've, fees'; 4. donkey's, man's; 5. It's, someone's; 6. You've, students'; 7. They're, Dr. Das'; 8. should've, Amit's; 9. fishermen's, Joginder's; 10. I'll, Ravikant's
- C. 1. Harish, go with your sister to the market.
2. I need some knitting needles, a ball of wool, a pattern book and some time.
3. Yash bought a story book, a cartoon strip, some stickers and three notebooks.
4. Sir, I apologize for informing you late.
5. Just tell me the truth, now.
6. Raksha has a ludo, a carom board, a monopoly, chess and some more board games.
7. It was raining hard. Somehow, I reached her house.
8. Okay, you give me the answer.
9. Madam, I was washing my car.
10. Monu, give me some apples, oranges, bananas and guavas.
- D. Krishna and Sudama's friendship is known to all. Sudama was a poor Brahmin man. He didn't even have enough money to feed his children. Once with tearful eyes, his wife told him, "It doesn't matter if we are hungry but we should at least be able to feed the children enough." On hearing this Sudama felt very hurt and said, "What can be done? We can't ask for favours from anybody."

Sudama's wife replied, "You talk of Krishna so often. You have been saying that you have a deep bond of friendship with him. He is the King of Dwarka, so why don't you go to him? There won't be any need to ask for anything there."

Sudama found wisdom in the words of his wife. He decided to go to Dwarka and said, "I'll definitely go to Krishna but what should I take along for his children?" Sudama's wife borrowed some rice snacks from their neighbor. She bound the food in a piece of torn cloth and Sudama took the bundle and left for Dwarka.

Chapter 29.

- A. 1. sale, 2. fare, 3. plane, hour, 4. flu, 5. meat, 6. deer, 7. maid, 8. Wood, 9. Wait, 10. pray
- B. 1. way, 2. waste, 3. heal, 4. quite, 5. won, 6. scent, 7. toe, 8. shore, 9. birth, 10. billed
- C. 1. sail, 2. fair, 3. bye, 4. flu, 5. berth, 6. meat, 7. dear, 8. made, 9. would, 10. road, 11. weak, 12. weight, 13. pray, 14. waste, 15. heal, 16. quite, 17. hare, 18. cells, 19. weather, 20. piece, 21. storey, 22. route, 23. pane, 24. stair, 25. brake, 26. angle, 27. diary, 28. flour, 29. plain, 30. sent

Chapter 30.

- A. woman– lady, reply– answer, exit– leave, false– untrue, happy– glad, rest– relax, ill– sick, under– below, shout– yell, hard– difficult, fast– quick, stone– rock, large– big, infant– baby, street– road, small– tiny, shut– close, strange– odd, stop– cease, own– possess
- B. Strange– odd, rug– carpet, evil– bad, Speak– talk, shop– store, sniff– smell
- C. Down— 1. Leap, 2. Hear, 3. See, 4. Taxi, 5. Home, 6. Crash
Across— 1. Clever, 2. Sack, 3. Alike, 4. Present, 5. Tired
- D. Clear– cloudy, increase– decrease, Bold– timid, white– black, Admit– deny, within– outside, Asleep– awake, vacant– occupied, Backward– forward, tame– wild, Blame– praise, straight– crooked, Clever– stupid, sorrow– joy, Danger– safety, optimist– pessimist, Decrease– increase, minority– majority, Forget– remember, lend– borrow, Guest– host, interior– exterior
- E. Accurate– inaccurate, Appear– disappear, Advantage– disadvantage, Comfort– discomfort, Correct– incorrect, Fortunate– unfortunate, Secure– insecure, Satisfactory– unsatisfactory, Justice– injustice, Safe– unsafe, Qualified– unqualified, Pure– impure, Patient– impatient, Tidy– untidy, Happy– unhappy
- F. Real– fake, rough– smooth, secure– insecure, sink– float, sour– sweet, success– failure, together– apart, useful– useless, common– rare, optimist– pessimist, open– close, minority– majority

Chapter 31.

1. Helping a blind person

- A. 1. False, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True
- B. 1. schools visually, 2. Braille, 3. music, swimming, candle making, 4. blind
- C. 1. Lines from the passage which shows that blindness is a big problem in India are: In India, there are 22 blind males and 28 blind females for every 100,000 people. The number of the blind in India is estimated to be 13 million and this is a growing figure.
2. A common person can help a blind person with a friendly attitude and not making the person feel inferior or lacking. You can read out books, magazines, newspapers or some information. You can spend time with them, talk to them and exchange some interesting experiences. You can also help them in finding out some educational or vocational training institutes for them. You can also encourage them in learning new skills.
3. They can hear so you should talk to them about different things. You should not make them feel sad by reminding them about their blindness. Treat them like an equal friend so that they do not feel hurt or bad.
4. These days there are special computers which use special software with speech synthesizers that allow blind children to hear the text. They do not have to look at the screen and work. They can hear and guide themselves through the different programs, including surfing the net.
- D. 1. Look down upon, 2. Inferior, 3. Daily chores, 4. Standstill

2. Drive against pollution

- A. 1. When we use car-pool or sharing vehicles the expenditure of fuel is reduced. Instead of four or five people taking separate cars or vehicles, they are all taking one car on the road. Firstly, we save on fuel secondly with lesser vehicles on the road, the noise and air pollution will also be lower.

2. Plastic bags can be harmful for our environment because if we throw garbage in them, they can block sewer lines. Sometimes cows and stray animals eat from the garbage, the bags can choke them to death. If we burn plastic bags they produce smoke that is harmful for health.
3. To keep the level of noise pollution low we should not use too much of horns in our vehicles. The loud speakers should be used during the day when necessary. At night we should not use loud speakers. The noisy equipment like generators should be kept in chambers that are either noise-reducing or sound-proof.
4. Waste water often contains poisonous and harmful substances. These can kill fish, animals and plants in water. If we eat these animals or plants the harmful substances can get into our body too. Therefore, waste water should be treated before being released into water bodies.
- B. 1. Destination, 2. Car-pool, 3. Control, 4. Excessive
- C. To keep our environment clean we will:
- ❖ Not throw garbage, wrappers or waste papers on the floor or on the roads.
 - ❖ Keep drinking water covered in clean pots.
 - ❖ Not throw garbage in plastic bags.
- D. The appeal to grow more trees was made because green trees clean and purify the air.

3. State of Kerala

- A. 1. south-west, Malabar, 2. tourist destination, 3. transportation, 4. forests
- B. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False
- C. 1. The neighboring states of Kerala are Karnataka to the north and north east, Tamil Nadu to the east and south and the Laccadive Sea to the west.
2. Religions followed by people of Kerala are Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.
3. The major important agricultural products of Kerala are coconut, tea, coffee, cashew and spices.
4. Fishery is a major industry in the state.

5. Some major cities of Kerala are Kochi, Kozhikode, Kollam and Thrissur.

- D. 1. Bordered, 2. Located, 3. Tourist destination, 4. Transportation

4. Migration of Birds

- A. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False
- B. 1. twice, spring, fall; 2. Albatrosses; 3. Bharatpur, Sultanpur, Okhla; 4. Arctic Tern
- C. 1. Migration of birds means shifting of birds from one region or habitat to another.
2. Animals migrate in search of food, to breed, grow or avoid severe cold.
3. The bird sanctuaries are located in Indianear Sirpur, YashwantSagar, Bilawal pond, Machal and Manpur regions.
4. Migratory birds that come to India in summers are Asian Koel and Cuckoos. Migratory birds in winters are Siberian Cranes and Greater Flamingo.
5. Flyway is a fixed route followed by birds to migrate from one region to another every year.
6. Migratory birds face many difficulties. Birds have to cross deserts where there is little water or oceans, where there is no place to land and little food to eat. They are also hunted by animals and man.
- D. 1. Migration, 2. Sanctuary, 3. Estimated, 4. Habitat
- E. 1. Lend – land
The rich man offered to lend some money to the farmer to buy seeds.
The farmer sowed seeds in the land he bought.
2. place – palace
The man was resting in a small place near the corner of the room.
The king's palace was grand.
3. desert - dessert
The camel lives in a desert.
Mother served gulabjamuns for dessert after dinner.

5. Poster

- A. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True

- B. 1. The purpose of issuing such a poster is to encourage people to save fuel and make them aware of the ways to save fuel.
2. The Ministry of natural resources and environment has issued this poster.

- C. 1. Minimize, 2. Conserve, 3. Public transport, 4. encourage

6. Toucans

- A. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False
- B. 1. beak, 2. sponge, 3. don't, 4. dense jungles
- C. 1. Toucans sleep by twisting its head all the way round and resting its bill out along its back.
2. The truths stated about Toucans' bill are:
- There is no bird known that has a bigger bill in relation to the size of its body than the Toucan.
 - The bill is not solid.
 - It is formed with a sponge like design.
 - The bill can be big and appear to be very solid without being heavy.
3. Toucan compared with a parrot in these ways. Firstly, Toucans are social birds that live in dense jungles. Secondly, it can speak human languages like a parrot. Thirdly, they don't make good pets like parrots.
4. Toucans don't make good pets because they require very specialist care. Also they need lots of space to live happily in captivity.

- D. 1. Captivity, 2. Twist, 3. Communicate

7. Poem

- A. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True
- B. 1. smallest, 2. 14, 3. crunchies, 4. four months
- C. 1. Pixie is her smallest kitty. She is only four months old. She is the poetess' fifth kitty. The poetess finds her sweet. Pixie jumps, rolls over, takes a dive up on the writer's back then onto her shoulder. Pixie thinks the poetess would grab and hold her. Pixie also jumps away to catch a fly,
2. Buster is at number four. Buster is always hungry and wanting more food. Buster likes snack, munchies, tender vittles and

crunchies. If snacks are not given to Buster, it threatens to bite.

3. Sparkle is her first kitty. Sparkle is 14 years old. She is getting old and meows to drink

water from the sink. The poetess turns the tap on so that Sparkle can drink water.

4. Pixie is the youngest and Sparkle is the oldest kitty.

D. 1. Frisky, 2. Snuggle, 3. Prances, 4. Guards