

English
Grammar
Class - 7

Chapter 1.

- A. 1. [S], 2. [S], 3. [NS], 4. [S], 5. [NS]
- B. 1. The old man sat under a tree.
 2. The monkey showed his teeth to the children.
 3. Ranjan made a boat with a paper.
 4. The traffic was moving slowly due to road block ahead.
 5. The waves were rising with increasing wind speed.
- C. 1. Milkha Singh, 2. The silk route, 3. Tamil, 4. Pandit Ravi Shankar, 5. Richa
- D. 1. Is, 2. Where, 3. Who, 4. Do, 5. Whom, 6. Which
- E. 1. Ramesh is running a race
 (a) Statement : Ramesh is running a race this week.
 (b) Question : Is Ramesh running a race this week?
 (c) Imperative : Ramesh should run the race this week.
 (d) Exclamatory : Thank God, Ramesh said a yes to run in the race this week!
2. An ice-cream man standing near a park
 (a) Statement : An ice-cream man is selling ice-cream near the park.
 (b) Question : Is the ice-cream man selling ice-cream near the park?
 (c) Imperative : The ice-cream man should not shout to sell his ice-cream near the park.
 (d) Exclamatory : Wow! The ice-cream man is here to sell tasty ice-creams!
3. Your birthday party
 (a) Statement : Today is my birthday party.
 (b) Question : When will you celebrate your birthday party?
 (c) Imperative : Please do come to my birthday party today.
 (d) Exclamatory : Hey, We'll have fun at my birthday party today!
4. Mother waking you up for school in the morning
 (a) Statement : My mother wakes me in the morning for school.
 (b) Question : Will you wake up now?
 (c) Imperative : Please wake up, it's time for school.
 (d) Exclamatory : Lazy one, you are still sleeping!
5. Rearrange the words of the following statement sentences to change them into interrogative sentences.
 (a) Is this dog well trained to catch a ball?
 (b) Was the old woman tired after the day's work?
 (c) Will you master the game if you practice regularly?
 (d) Is the tiger in the forest to hunt for a prey?
- G. 1. Some students are making a noise in the library.
 (a) Command : Keep Quiet.
 (b) Instruction : Don't make a noise in the library.
 (c) Request : Please don't make a noise in the library.
 (d) Advice : You should not make a noise in the library.
2. Raju stopped the traffic to help an old man.
 (a) Command : Stop till this gentleman can cross the road.
 (b) Instruction : Wait till this old man crosses the road.
 (c) Request : Please stop for a while so that this old man may cross the road.
 (d) Advice : You should stop to let an old man cross the road.
3. A girl is throwing garbage on the road.
 (a) Command : Stop throwing garbage here.
 (b) Instruction : Do not throw garbage on the road.
 (c) Request : Please do not throw garbage on the road.
 (d) Advice : You should not throw garbage on roads.
4. The king called his men and asked them to bring flowers.
 (a) Command : Go now and get me flowers.
 (b) Instruction : I want you to get flowers

for me.

(c) Request : Please bring me flowers.

(d) Advice : You should get flowers for me.

H. There was a flock of doves that flew in search of food. This flock was led by their king. Once, it happened as such that the flock had flown a long distance. The king asked them, "Are you tired? The king of doves encouraged the doves to fly a little more. Don't rest now. Come on, let's fly some more distance! One of the doves picked up pace and found some rice grains scattered under a banyan tree. He said, "Hey Look! I can see some rice! All the doves were happy to find the food and happily landed on the ground. Do you know what happened next?

- I.
1. I am leaving to meet my sister, aren't I?
 2. This is a true story, isn't it?
 3. The monkey is wearing the barber's cap, isn't he?
 4. The dolphins are diving in the sea, aren't they?
 5. Rehana is combing her hair, isn't she?
 6. She can't carry two suitcases alone, can she?
 7. Please help him to complete his form, will you?
 8. Let us walk to the other side of the road, shall we?
 9. Harish eats from my lunch box every day, doesn't he?
 10. You should not make noise in class, should you?

Chapter 2.

A. A woman had a pet mongoose. It was very faithful. One day she went to the market, leaving her baby in the care of the mongoose. At that time a big cobra entered the house. The mongoose killed it after a long and fierce fight. When the woman came back she saw the mongoose lying at the entrance. She noticed its blood-covered mouth. In her haste the woman thought that the mongoose had killed her baby. In a moment of sudden fury, the woman threw the water pot on the mongoose and killed it. Alas! When she entered the house she was filled with remorse. Her baby was playing cheerfully. Nearby a big cobra lay dead. The woman shed tears of grief fondling the carcass of the mongoose.

Countable nouns— woman, mongoose, market, baby, cobra, house, entrance, mouth, water pot, carcass.

Uncountable nouns— haste, fury, remorse, grief.

- B.
1. Anger, 2. softness, 3. Happiness, 4. Honesty, 5. strength, 6. bravery, 7. depth, 8. simplicity, 9. womanhood, 10. Wisdom
- C.
- Abstract nouns— politeness, greatness, rudeness, equality, kingdom, growth, kindness, cloudiness, dietician, friendship.
- D.
- Some clever men were watching parcels of groceries dumped by a convoy of trucks like a heap of garbage on the flight of stairs. They were planning a voyage to a chain of islands situated near a range of mountains. They dug into the piles of goods and picked up the things they wanted. Once they had collected the treasure of goods, they began with a battery of tests to check if they worked properly. The gang then moved towards a fleet of ships and found the desired boat. On their way they came across a flight of birds in the sky and schools of fish in the water. Near the shore they saw a swarm of bees, gaggle of geese squealing loudly and a shepherd guiding his herd of goats towards the village.

Chapter 3.

- A.
- lovely lady –Adjective of quality, two dogs – Adjective of numbers, her side –Possessive adjective, glass flowerpot –Adjective of quality, some flowers –Adjective of quantity, This butterfly –demonstrative adjective, red dots –Adjective of quality, its wings –Possessive adjective, that butterfly –demonstrative adjective, some time –Adjective of quantity, smiling face –Adjective of quality, Her dog – Possessive adjective, brown cat –Adjective of quality, big man –Adjective of quality, whose dog –Interrogative adjective
- B.
1. intelligent, 2. quarrelsome, 3. Asian, 4. reasonable, 5. Bookish, industrial
- C.
- Adjectives— Famous, fameless, sheepish, puckish, fearful, fearless, economically, anxious, anxiously, furious, furiously, hastily, needy, needful, needless, tasteful, tasteless, tasty, fashionable, friendly, friendless, boisterous,

boastful,monthly, helpful, helpless.

D.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Narrow	narrower	narrowest
	Senior	more senior	most senior
	High	higher	highest
	Low	lower	lowest
	Lovely	lovelier	loveliest
	Soft	softer	softest
	Harsh	harsher	harshesht
	Hard	harder	hardest
	Pretty	prettier	prettiest
	Rough	rougher	roughest
	Great	greater	greatest
	Fit	more fit	most fit
	Able	abler	ablest

- E. 1. Please show me a finer material.
 2. She ran a short distance.
 3. Can I have a smaller portion of cake?
 4. This is the coldest day of this winter.
- F. 1. than, 2. to, 3. than, 4. to
- G. 1. The teacher asked the student to come later.
 2. The principal was less concerned with the organization.
 3. He was quicker than his brother.
 4. They made many plans for vacations.
 5. Jaipur is nearer to my village than Udaipur.
- H. 1. Much freedom was given to the class to elect their leader.
 2. Many gifts were given to the winners of the show.
 3. Your return was of little use.
 4. It would be nice of you to give a little time for learning.
 5. There are few riders who will train a lame horse.
 6. Can you give me a few tips for cooking?
 7. Each of the two dogs was given some milk.
 8. Every participant was awarded a batch.
 9. The teacher gave some attention to Ritu.
 10. There was no time for any revision.
 11. Can you please pass some sugar?
 12. Her grandfather is eighty three years old.
 13. Her elder sister gave her a gift.
 14. The discounts are given to older citizens.

15. Cement is preferable to clay.
 16. The little money that was in his account was used to pay the bills.

Chapter 4.

- A. A small girl named Ruby lived in a small village. An old lady took care of her. One day the old woman fell ill. Ruby called a village quack. He told the girl that if she wanted to save the old woman she will have to get a special fruit from the forest. Ruby walked a long way to reach the forest nearby. She saw an owl sitting on the branch of an oak tree. A squirrel was climbing up a tree. A deer was grazing nearby. A school of ducks was swimming in the small pond close to a tree. Ruby went near the bank of the pond and searched for the fruit. She found many of them on a heap of grass. He picked up a dozen pieces of fruit and put them in a basket. On her way back she met (one each) an elephant, a giraffe, an ox, a peacock, a tortoise and a monkey.
- B. 1. A doctor went to the operation theatre in a hurry.
 2. John is a European who lives in an Indian home.
 3. It was an ugly sight.
 4. He plays cricket but he is not a Bryan Lara.
 5. He bought an inkpot to fill a fountain pen.
 6. She is an ICS officer.
 7. Sit on the chair in front of me.
- C. 1. The Himalayas lie to the north of the Indian sub-continent.
 2. The Times of India reported an air-crash in which the Air-bus 320 was involved.
 3. The government does not permit any visitors to the top floors of the QutubMinar.
 4. The Birbal and Akbar stories are famous.
- D. 1. The rubber lining in this machine reduces noise.
 2. There is no need to behave like the English.
 3. The photographer and actor was sitting in the visitor's lounge.
 4. Laxmi wanted to taste the cake her daughter had baked.
 5. The Bhatnagars read the Gita every morning.

Chapter 5.

- A. 1. They; 2. His, them; 3. my, He, them, us; 4. It,

they, its

- B. 1. his, it, he, them (his and he are pronouns used for antecedent – Ramesh, it is a pronoun used for antecedent – library, them is a pronoun used for antecedent – books)
2. my, me, (my and me are pronouns used for antecedent – I)
3. He, their (He is a pronoun used for antecedent – gardener, there is a pronoun used for antecedent – flowers)
4. They, it (They is a pronoun used for antecedent – Rachna and Megha, it is a pronoun used for antecedent – store)
5. ityourself (it is a pronoun used for antecedent – glass, yourself is a pronoun used for antecedent – you)
- C. 1. Where (Interrogative pronoun)
2. her (Personal pronoun)
3. Each, their (Distributive pronoun/personal pronoun)
4. This (Demonstrative pronoun)
5. herself (Reflexive pronoun)
6. herself, me (Emphasising pronoun/personal pronoun)
7. Anybody (Indefinite pronoun)
8. who, my (Relative pronoun/personal pronoun)
- D. 1. that, 2. who, 3. whose, 4. whom, 5. which, 6. that, 7. What
- E. 1. Mr. Khanna was called on stage as he is founder of this school.
2. I met my friend in the park who had moved to a new house.
3. Rachna recognized the pictures which she had lost.
4. Mother welcomed the guests whom had seen for the first time.
5. Leave the fan with the electrician that needs repair.

Chapter 6.

- A. Direct object Indirect object
1. vegetables dinner
 2. The streets —
 3. Piano lessons Jane
 4. mangoes —
 5. An assignment us
 6. Many toys Rohit

- B. 1. hurt, 2. laughed, 3. planned, 4. touched, 5. bet
- C. 1. widen, 2. fed, 3. heat, 4. purified, 5. conquered
- D. 1. Destruction – destroy, 2. distributor – distribute, 3. notification – notify, 4. definition – define, 5. writing – write, 6. survival – survive, 7. permission – permit, 8. preference – prefer, 9. difference – differ, 10. proof – prove
- E. 1. company – accompany, 2. Fine – refine, 3. Sale – sell, 4. Special – specialize, 5. thick – thicken, 6. Haste – hasten, 7. Able – enable, 8. Friend – befriend, 9. Joy – enjoy, 10. Beauty – beautify.
- F. 1. flew, flown; 2. knitted, knitted; 3. bid, bid; 4. forbade, forbidden; 5. shot, shot; 6. put, put; 7. bound, bounded; 8. baked, baked; 9. paid, paid; 10. grew, grown
- G. One day three friends went through a forest. At noon time they took rest under a tree. The carpenter saw a piece of timber and made a beautiful young lady's statue with it. When he finished, the magician gave soul to that toy by his magic.
Immediately, the weaver made a dress and dressed her. Now all of them began to fight with each other to marry her.
A hermit stopped and enquired what was happening. They explained and asked him to make a decision - who will marry her.

Chapter 7.

- A. 1. live, 2. goes, 3. drives, 4. does, drive, 5. meet, 6. do, work, 7. Do, play, 8. think, should study
- B. I live in Delhi. My house is near the metro station. I go to school with my sister. We often walk to school. Sometimes we travel in the metro. It is very crowded. My sister likes to carry sandwiches for lunch. She makes them herself. She does not allow mother to pack lunch for us. We share our lunch.

C.

	Negative form	Interrogative form
1.	I do not live in New York.	Do I live in New York?
2.	The dog does not chase the cat.	Does the dog chase the cat?
3.	John doesn't drive a taxi.	Does John drive a taxi?
4.	He doesn't drive a bus.	Does he drive a bus?

5.	We don't meet every Thursday.	Do we meet every Thursday?
6.	We don't work at night.	Do we work at night?
7.	You don't play football.	Do you play football?

- D. 1. Two wrongs don't make a right.
2. The pen is mightier than a sword.
3. When in Rome, do as Romans.
4. People who live in glass houses, should not throw stones at others.
5. Hope for the best but be prepared for the worst.
- E. 1. am having, 2. have been practicing, 3. am taking, 4. have been studying, 5. is cooking, 6. is following
- F. 1. Mr. Dutta seems like a nice man.
2. I am planning a holiday.
3. His guitar sounds good.
4. He is taking orders from his boss.
5. This dish smells stale.
6. We are playing in the garden.
7. Ronit owns this car.
8. I trust you.
- G. 1. Mr. Dutta seems like a nice man.
Mr. Dutta doesn't seem like a nice man.
Does Mr. Dutta seem like a nice man?
2. I am planning a holiday.
I am not planning a holiday.
Am I planning a holiday?
3. His guitar sounds good.
His guitar does not sound good.
Does his guitar sound good?
4. He is taking orders from his boss.
He is not taking orders from his boss.
Is he taking orders from his boss?
5. This dish smells stale.
This dish doesn't smell stale.
Does this dish smell stale?
6. We are playing in the garden.
We aren't playing in the garden.
Are we playing in the garden?
7. Ronit owns this car.
Ronit doesn't own this car.
Does Ronit own this car?
8. I trust you.
I don't trust you.

Do I trust you?

- H. 1. Mr. Joshi is leaving office; he will reach home in twenty minutes.
2. Children are sleeping.
3. We are usually awake when alarm rings.
4. I am visiting my aunt next week.
5. What kind of songs are you listening to?
6. The pollution is increasing rapidly.
7. They are always arguing.
8. She is studying in class VII.
9. You are always trying to avoid replying.
10. Mohan is going to a new school next term.
- I. 1. has just arrived, 2. have not heard, 3. Have, prepared, 4. has locked, 5. have not readied
- J. 1. have been learning. 2. has been helping.
3. has been running. 4. Have, been noticing. 5. has been practicing.

Chapter 8.

- A. 1. She was not tired.
Was she not tired?
Was she tired?
2. He did not write a letter.
Didn't he write a letter?
Did he write a letter?
3. We did not play tennis.
Didn't we play tennis?
Did we play tennis?
4. It was not difficult to understand.
Wasn't it difficult to understand?
Was it difficult to understand?
5. The car was not repainted.
Wasn't the car repainted?
Was the car repainted?
- B. I came home late from school yesterday. I was tired. Radha came to my house. We talked for some time. She went away. I helped mother to cook dinner. I served the dinner to my family and then I slept.
- C. 1. read, 2. was cooking, reached, 3. did not enjoy, 4. jumped, 5. went, 6. narrated
- D. 1. had run, 2. had applied, 3. had hoped, 4. Had, reached, 5. had not sprayed
- E. 1. had been standing, 2. had not been practicing, 3. Had, been waiting, 4. had you been studying, 5. had been raining
- F. When I was ten years old I used to sleep with

my grandmother. She used to tell me fairy tales. I used to make drawings of fairies and flowers. My grandmother was a very caring lady, she used to oil my hair and comb them. She also used to cook warm food for me when I returned from school.

- G. 1. for last, 2. since, 3. since, 4. for, 5. since

Chapter 9.

- A. 1. will get, 2. come, 3. will not fill, 4. not going to take, 5. will not run, 6. going to pick, 7. is going to take, 8. going to
- B. 1. going to apply, 2. going to bring, 3. going to throw, 4. going to stay, 5. going to join, 6. going to invite
- C. 1. will be leaving, 2. will be selling, 3. will not be taking, 4. be coming, 5. will be teaching
- D. 1. will have read, 2. have reached, 3. will not have called, 4. will have, sent, 5. will have spread
- E. 1. will have been finished knitting, 2. will have been going on, 3. will have been preparing, 4. have been completing, 5. will have been using

Chapter 10.

- A. 1. Can, 2. could, 3. may, 4. couldn't, 5. can't, 6. can, 7. may
- B. 1. Can you wait for a while?
2. She can't speak French.
3. I looked for my glasses but I couldn't find them.
4. Could you swim when you were ten years old?
5. Ravi can bowl very well.
- C. 1. could, 2. may, 3. might, 4. could
- D. 1. ought to, 2. should, 3. should, 4. ought to
- E. 1. Would you get me some water?
2. Would your father drop us to school?
3. Could you lend me some money?
4. Could you tell Raman the way to the market?
5. Could you shift to the next seat?
6. Would you read out this notice to me, it's print is very small?
- F. 1. You must reach the station in time.
2. I ought to write a letter to my father this week.
3. Meera ought to pay late fine for the library

book.

4. You ought to obey rules.
5. You should fill bright colours in this painting.
6. I must complete my work tonight.
- G. 1. shouldn't, 2. may, 3. may not, 4. Must, 5. should, 6. must not, 7. must, 8. should
- H. 1. Would, 2. should, 3. Would, 4. Should, 5. should
- I. Meena : Anuj, why you are wearing a bandage?
Can I do anything for you?
Anuj : No, thanks. I can manage. A street dog bit me.
Meena : You should be careful. You must get injections after a dog bite.
Rohan : You should have told me in the morning. My father could have dropped us to school in his car.
Anuj : I would have told you but my uncle said he would drop me.
Teacher : Anuj, you must take care. You may not attend the physical training.
Anuj : Thanks mam, I wouldn't have missed it if I could stand properly.
Teacher : You ought to follow your doctor's advice. You must bring medical certificate too.
Anuj : I surely would do that.
Teacher : When would the doctor remove this bandage?
Anuj : He might take it off next week.

Chapter 11.

- A. Finite forms of verbs are in bold and non-finite forms are in underline.
- Deciding** to ask for a meal at the next house he knocked at the door. A lovely young woman opened the door. **Requesting** for a drink of water, he sat down. She brought him a large glass of milk, **thinking** that he was **hungry**. Having finished the milk he asked, "How much do I owe you?" "You don't owe me anything," she replied. "Mother has **taught** us never to **accept** charity and always **pay** for a kindness." He said, "Then I thank you from my heart."
Years later that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors were **uncertain**. They

finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease.

- B. 1. Finite, 2. Nonfinite, 3. Finite, 4. Nonfinite, 5. Nonfinite
- C. 1. to go, 2. to light, 3. To swim, 4. to improve, 5. To win, 6. to speak, 7. cross, 8. scream
- D. 1. It was interesting to learn new magic tricks.
2. It is bad for teeth to eat too many sweets.
3. It was not easy for the police to find the thief.
4. Many people were required to sow the seeds in the entire field.
5. It was smart of you to solve the puzzle.
- E. 1. She was too funny to be serious.
2. Her room is too small to be used for the party.
3. Children are too innocent to be blamed.
4. Raman was too fast to be caught.
5. This is too good to be true.
- F. 1. He is known to be an intelligent man.
2. We were upset to hear the news of the accident.
3. Armstrong was the first man to step on moon.
4. She was the only girl in class to solve the quiz.
5. I hoped to learn swimming in a month.
- G. 1. He has an old grandmother to care for.
2. We went to the beach to swim.
3. She had no time to waste.
4. He brought a pot to grow flowers.
5. It is his problem to deal.
- H. 1. swimming, 2. Thinking, 3. joker, making, 4. singing, 5. sitting, 6. preparing
- I. 1. Swimming, 2. Swimming, 3. Telling, 4. sending, 5. scoring, 6. winning, 7. Going
- J. 1. Solving problems is not easy. It is not easy to solve problems.
2. Jogging is healthy. It is healthy to jog.
3. Investigating the facts will help. It will help to investigate the facts.
4. Growing more crops is useful. It is useful to grow more crops.
5. I find speaking loudly irritating. I find it irritating to speak loudly.
- K. 1. Having lost, 2. having been invited, 3. having

been asked, 4. Having found, 5. Having failed

- L. 1. screeching, 2. flying, 3. caring, 4. billing, 5. cheering

Chapter 12.

- A. 1. The grass was eaten by a herd of cows.
2. The match was won by Ram and his friends.
3. The brightly coloured dresses with flowers are worn by her.
4. The house was blown away by the cold wind.
5. The magic show was seen by the neighbouring villagers.
- B. 1. Music is enjoyed by her.
2. This shirt is liked by him.
3. She was called by Poonam.
4. A black bag is carried to school by me.
5. He was bitten by the dog.
- C. 1. We were given notes by her sister. Notes were given to us by her sister.
2. They are taught Science by my mother. Science is taught to them by my mother.
3. A letter was written to me by Rajat. I was written a letter by Rajat.
4. He was handed a paper by Ramu. A paper was handed to him by Ramu.
5. Some cake was offered to me by her. I was offered some cake by her.
- D. 1. When were these tickets bought by her?
2. Was my message received by you?
3. Will the seeds be sown by him?
4. Has the song been learnt by her?
5. How was the dog trained by him?
- E. 1. My returning late is not approved of by mother.
2. His daughter's marriage was given consent to by Mr. Gosh.
3. The funny joker was laughed at by us.
4. Milk was preferred to juice by her.
5. You cannot be excused for being late by me.
- F. 1. Let the car be driven by him.
2. Let this umbrella be kept outside by me.
3. Let another holiday be enjoyed by the students.
4. Let a new toy be taken by the child.
5. Let the report be studied by him.

- G. 1. Must the servant be shouted at by you?
2. Hard work ought to be done by this class.
3. Silence should be kept in the class.
4. Your sister may be taken along by her.
5. This window can be opened by me.
- H. 1. Silence must be kept.
2. Your mobile phones should be switched off.
3. It is injurious to health to smoke.
4. The patients should not be disturbed.
5. Garbage should not be thrown here.
- I. 1. A letter is written by them.
2. He was sent flowers by me./ Flowers were sent to him by me.
3. I am given advice by my friend.
4. Good coffee is made by Ravi.
5. Gifts on Christmas are brought by children.
- J. 1. The way was shown to us by the police officer.
2. A gift was given to me by our neighbor.
3. He was asked for a favour by us.
4. Her brother was spoken to by her.
5. She was advised to rest by him.
- K. 1. takes, 2. composed, 3. find, 4. use, 5. buy
- L. 1. A cake will be baked tonight by Sunita.
2. The exhibition will be visited by the children.
3. The windows will be cleaned by Ramu.
4. Will my letter be read by you?
5. The thief will be arrested by the police.
- M. 1. The blocks are being built by the boy.
2. This hill-station is being visited by many people.
3. The table is being set by us.
4. The picture is being drawn by me.
5. You are not being helped by them.
- N. 1. The electricity was being paid for by her.
2. Blue uniforms were being worn by the students.
3. The book was not being read by him.
4. The ball was being chased by the dog.
5. The picnic was being enjoyed by us.
- O. 1. The door has been opened by me.
2. The letter has not been written by her.
3. This monument has been visited by a number of tourists.
4. The lion has been killed by the hunter.
5. The lunch has been served by us.

- P. 1. The tickets had been bought by us.
2. The test had been taken by students.
3. The match had been played by the girls.
4. She had been marked absent by the trainer.
5. The party had been enjoyed by them.
- Q. 1. Exercise will have been done by the boys.
2. The keys will have been found by you.
3. The garbage will have been thrown by Lata.
4. The old shed will have been painted by the painter.
5. The budget will not have been calculated by you.

Chapter 13.

- A. 1. fortunately, 2. quickly, 3. fast, fastly, 4. angrily, 5. sadly, 6. fairly, 7. honestly, 8. softly, 9. harshly, 10. tragically, 11. economically, 12. luckily, 13. quite, 14. highly.
- B. 1. just, 2. hard, 3. nearly, 4. Most, 5. shortly
- C. 1. bigger, 2. less skillfully, 3. fastest, 4. the worst, 5. hard
- D. 1. smiled –adverb of manner, 2. downstairs –Adverb of place, 3. Later –Adverb of time, 4. always –adverb of manner, 5. barely –Adverb of degree, 6. when –Interrogative adverb, 7. six years –Adverb of time, 8. There –Adverb of place, 9. What –Exclamatory adverb, 10. certainly –adverb of confirmation/certainty, 11. perfectly –Adverb of degree, 12. fluently –adverb of manner, 13. whenever –Relative adverb, 14. frequently –Adverb of frequency, 15. Sunday –Adverb of time, 16. definitely –Adverb of certainty, 17. often –Adverb of manner, 18. Quietly –Adverb of manner
- E. 1. carelessly, 2. two hours twice a week, 3. almost, 4. Honestly, 5. wonderfully, 6. probably, 7. extremely, 8. simply
- F. 1. rather, 2. very, 3. too, 4. enough, 5. quite, 6. just, 7. fairly, 8. yet, 9. still, 10. already

Chapter 14.

- A. 1. on, 2. before, 3. at, past, 4. till, 5. since, 6. ago, 7. by, 8. at 6.30 pm, 9. for, 10. at, to
- B. 1. in, 2. below, 3. in the middle, on the right, 4. behind, 5. by, 6. in front of, 7. among, to, 8. over, 9. past, 10. beside, 11. on the left, 12. between, 13. above, 14. at, 15. under, 16. on
- C. 1. off, 2. up, 3. down, 4. after, 5. round,

6. against, 7. along, 8. across, 9. onto, 10. towards, 11. out of, 12. over, 13. into, 14. through, 15. from, 16. to

- D. The school bell rings at (Pr. of time) 8.15 am. The teacher comes into (Pr. of movement/direction) the classroom. You can sit in front of (Pr. of position) the teacher's desk. You may shift your chair towards (Pr. of movement/direction) the window. The teacher sits on (Pr. of position) her chair behind (Pr. of position) the desk. Her feet are under (Pr. of position) the desk. She stands up from (Pr. of movement/direction) the chair and moves towards (Pr. of movement/direction) the blackboard. She lifts the duster with (Pr. of position) her left hand and holds the chalk in (Pr. of position) her right hand. While teaching she bumps into (Pr. of movement/direction) the desk. The box of chalks falls off (Pr. of movement/direction) the table. It was kept on (Pr. of position) the table. You walk across (Pr. of movement/direction) the chairs and reach the chalks. You sit down (Pr. of movement/direction) and lean against (Pr. of movement/direction) the chair. Then bend down (Pr. of movement/direction) and pick up (Pr. of movement/direction) the chalks. They are all spread out (Pr. of position) on (Pr. of position) the floor. The class is over at half past (Pr. of time) two.
- E. 1. in, since; 2. within, in; 3. for, between; 4. In, with
- F. 1. When did she go?
2. Please tell my mother that I will be late.
3. Harish asked Seema to come with him.
4. He went upstairs.
5. Where do you live?
6. Uncle invited me.
7. The blackboard is inside the classroom.
8. The man fell off the bus.

Chapter 15.

- A. 1. but, 2. and, 3. or, 4. but, 5. and, 6. or, 7. but
- B. 1. yet –coordinating conjunction, 2. Although – Subordinating conjunction, 3. so –coordinating conjunction, 4. unless –Subordinating conjunction, 5. because –Subordinating conjunction, 6. or –coordinating conjunction
- C. 1. as fast as, 2. Though, yet, 3. as long as,

4. while, 5. Both, and, 6. when, 7. who, 8. as if, 9. whenever, 10. so that

- D. 1. provided that, 2. either, or, 3. though, 4. as, as, 5. because, 6. for, 7. as soon as, 8. if, 9. who, 10. if
- E. 1. She is not only intelligent but also hard working.
2. Roses are as pretty as lilies.
3. I was asked to join the job after the result was declared.
4. We strayed into the forest but found our way.
5. She went to the station and she found her mother waiting there.
6. I went to the police when I found my house ransacked.
7. I didn't know about the problem or else I would have told you.

Chapter 16.

- A. 1. Hemant said that he was very busy.
2. I said that the baby was sleeping in the room.
3. Rashmi said that the weather was cold.
4. I said that I was working for a good cause.
5. The principal said that they were trying for better education.
6. Mother said that my sister had been trying to call me.
7. I said that I had seen that play.
8. Pratibha said that she had given me her notes.
9. She said that she had been trying to contact me.
10. The shopkeeper said that those shops had been selling cheaper products.
- B. 1. The magician said that he could show many tricks.
2. The speaker said that he is Mr. Bhalla.
3. I said that I would surely help her.
4. They said that they would try hard.
5. The lady said that children are very innocent.
6. Megha said that she might go for a vacation.
- C. 1. He said that his cow fell sick the day before.
2. He told me that he trusted me.
3. The man said that I could not take that seat.
4. Raja said that he was glad to be there that

- evening.
5. Father questioned who among us would post that letter then.
 6. I said that I was very tired that day.
 7. Suresh said that he had left his bat there.
 8. Aunt said to Riya that she had given her a box the week before.
 9. She said that she used to live there six years before.
 10. The farmer said that those were his cows.
- D.
1. I told Sheetal that she worked very hard.
 2. He said to me that he enjoyed his work.
 3. The teacher informed them that their results were ready.
 4. She accused you of wasting a lot of time.
 5. Meera said that she liked that painting in her room.
 6. I told Harish that Seema had stayed in that room the week before.
 7. I said that I was taking my books home.
 8. Mother told my sister that she looked good in those jeans.
- E.
1. He asked me what I was doing.
 2. He ordered me to leave that room.
 3. A stranger inquired from me if that was the way to the garden.
 4. She inquired if I could get some bread from the market.
 5. The policeman questioned us about what we were doing there.
 6. The teacher asked us to keep quiet.
 7. He sadly said that they had lost the match.
 8. She asked them if they would listen to such a person.
 9. Rama wished to eat the apples from that tree.
 10. I requested her to sign that application.

Chapter 17.

- A. 1. are made of stone, 2. is the man of steel, 3. is full of happiness, 4. is made of wood, 5. has a lot of cream, 6. is a man without care
- B.
1. Robotics is a promising field.
 2. He is experienced in electronics.
 3. My Grandfather is a wise man.
 4. The Boat was wooden.
 5. Japanese cars are popular.
 6. The princess wore a golden crown.
 7. His work is memorable.

8. Donna is a professional singer.
- C.
1. Guard used a knife made of metal.
 2. They belong to a tribe dwelling in hills.
 3. Crowd is listening to music full of melody.
 4. There was a pot made of earth on the table.
 5. It was an act of bravery.
 6. Deeds of heroism are admired by all.
 7. I travelled by Airlines from India.
 8. She spent nights without any sleep.
 9. This is a cake full of cream.
 10. He sold a ring of diamonds.
- D.
1. with fair skin, 2. moving fast, 3. full of horror, 4. from another planet, 5. along the forest, 6. on the bench, 7. with ten speeds, 8. to the playground, 9. with a brown cover, 10. in the story
- E.
1. The car with a fast speed needed to be repainted.
 2. The box decorated with flowers was given to Salman.
 3. The fair young lady was ready to speak on the platform.
 4. The dog with brown spots was chasing the cat.
 5. The vacancy for a hard working carpenter has been filled.
- F.
1. In a short while, 2. at a slow speed, 3. at that place, 4. with great skill, 5. without any doubt, 6. at this moment, 7. at the same time, 8. all of the time, 9. with caution, 10. with great care
- G.
1. Shortly, the television program will start.
 2. The turtle walked slowly.
 3. We will eat there.
 4. Lindsey played violin skillfully.
 5. I know the answer undoubtedly.
 6. We are taking a test now.
 7. They will all leave simultaneously.
 8. She worked hard continuously.
 9. It is night time, so drive cautiously.
 10. Ram opened the knots carefully.
- H.
1. My friends living abroad will be returning to India.
 2. We have to pay our taxes annually.
 3. She cleverly got all the information from the lady.
 4. I pleasantly welcomed my guests.
 5. The crowd welcomed the players cheerfully.
- I.
1. beautiful Italian mirror, 2. an expensive silk

saree, 3. four red roses, 4. long flowing golden hair, 5. big old sheepdog

- J. 1. the simple village girl, 2. some delicious Chinese food, 3. Several basketball players, 4. the new sophisticated car, 5. those square wooden boxes
- K. 1. Adverb phrase, 2. Noun phrase, 3. Adverb phrase, 4. Adjective phrase, 5. Noun phrase, 6. Adjective phrase, 7. Adverb phrase, 8. Adjective phrase

Chapter 18.

- A. 1. The **woman** who lives next door is a nurse.
2. Kashmir is a **place** that I want to visit.
3. The **email** which you sent was read by all my friends.
4. **Physics** which is her favourite subject will be taught by Mr. Bhattacharya.
5. **Rishab**, whose father is a doctor, came to see me.
6. There is a **toy** that the baby would like to have.
7. **Winter**, which is my favourite season, will be here in another month.
8. Is **this** the fruit you want to eat?
9. We live just ten minutes away from the **park** which is the most popular place in the area.
10. Delhi is the **city** where I was born.
- B. 1. which is a popular mall
2. who was a famous cricketer
3. that our team will win
4. you were waiting for
5. I used to live in
6. who will teach you yoga
7. where you bought your shoes
8. which my father gave me
- C. 1. The man who is driving the truck is tired.
2. The people who staged a play are having dinner.
3. They live in a house that is round the corner.
4. All the students who used the cricket kit should return their kits.
5. She is the person who is helping us.
6. We met the people who are moving in next door.
7. This is the problem which is bothering us.
- D. 1. because he had a degree, 2. so that it doesn't

go bad, 3. Although we didn't have an umbrella, 4. Wherever we saw, 5. if only you let me pay for dinner

- E. 1. When the storm started, 2. when the clock struck twelve, 3. where they are selling toys, 4. because he worked hard, 5. so that the house won't get dirty, 6. Even though you sent the application, 7. If you save money
- F. 1. Since she has long hair, she cannot wash them every day.
2. We drink milk in order to get sufficient calcium.
3. Although it was raining, I went to school.
4. We watched the sparrow that brought food for her babies.
5. The cat climbed up the tree when the dog tried to chase her.
6. The poor beggar stopped her when she was coming home.
- G. 1. that he can't swim, 2. how to save paper, 3. What you said, 4. whoever is interested, 5. what you think, 6. That she worked hard
- H. 1. that the traitor should be put to death. (Object of the verb – ordered)
2. that she would not go. (Object to the verb – said)
3. That he is not interested in the subject (Subject of the verb – is)
4. that he was not feeling well. (Object of the verb – said)
5. what he says. (Object of the preposition – on)
6. where he has gone. (Object of the verb – know)
7. whether the servant had polished his shoes. (Object of the verb – asked)
- I. 1. What you are doing, 2. why she would not let me go, 3. What you said, 4. What you think, 5. that my notebook is lost, 6. which flowers to buy, 7. Whatever they decide, 8. The fact that the population
- J. 1. We know the reason why he is curious.
2. Gandhi Ji wanted that non-violence should be promoted.
3. My mother prayed that I should recover quickly.
4. The students wished that their result should be good.
5. I know that you prefer green colour.

6. I am sure that the meeting will be delayed.

Chapter 19.

- ❖ 1. S, 2. C, 3. C, 4. S, 5. C, 6. X, 7. S, 8. X, 9. C, 10. X, 11. C, 12. C, 13. C, 14. S, 15. C, 16. C, 17. C, 18. S, 19. C, 20. C, 21. C, 22. C, 23. S, 24. S, 25. C, 26. X, 27. X, 28. C, 29. C, 30. C

Chapter 20.

- A. 1. My friend, her sister and brother visited us last week.
2. Our teacher asked us to bring knitting needles, yarn, tape and a bag for the next class.
3. She stood on the high table, balanced a book over her head, placed a box on it and was ready.
4. Dr. Shobha, this is a game of wits.
5. She was born on July 18, 1958.
6. No, I can't allow you to come late.
7. Mr. Sonu Nigam, Asha Bhonsle, LataMangeshkar and Sunidhi Chauhan are famous singers.
8. Well, you should understand, it is not easy for me.
- B. One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?" "You don't owe me anything," she replied. "Mother has taught us never to accept charity and always pay for a kindness." He said, "Then I thank you from my heart."
- C. The cosmic god said, "I am more than ready to make you more beautiful. Tell me in what way you want to be changed."

The horse said, "It seems to me that I am not well proportioned. My neck is too short. If you can make my neck a little longer, my upper body will be infinitely more beautiful. And if you can make my legs much longer and thinner, then I will look infinitely more beautiful in my lower body."

The cosmic god said, "Amen!" Then immediately he made a camel appear in place of the horse. The horse was so disheartened that it started to cry, "O Lord, I wanted to become more beautiful. In what way is this kind of outer form more beautiful?"

- D. A curious child asked his mother : "Mommy, why are some of your hairs turning grey?"

The mother tried to use this occasion to teach her child : "It is because of you, dear. Every bad action of yours will turn one of my hairs grey!"

The child replied innocently : "Now I know why grandmother has only grey hairs on her head."

Chapter 21.

- A. 1. which, 2. off, 3. to, 4. Are, our, 5. their, 6. Where, 7. know, 8. then, 9. weather, 10. quite
- B. 1. She had to submit her birth certificate in school.
Her berth in the train was reserved.
2. Your dress is very loose fitting.
He did not wish to lose his lunch box so he kept it in his bag.
3. My grandmother told me a story.
This is a four storey building.
4. The boat will sail to the east coast.
There is a sale on bags in the mall.
5. The office stationery is not for personal use.
The train is stationary but it will move shortly.
- C. It was a dry summer. The animals in the forest where beginning to find it difficult to get food. A bare, a wolf and a jackal thought it would be batter to join hands with a lion and do the haunting. They approached lion and he to agreed. The four of them went of haunting.
The hunting party came across a buffalo. The fox and wolf chased the buffalo. The bare stopped the buffalo. The lion killed him.

The fox made shares out of the buffalo. When they where about to take there shares the lion roared and said, "Well friends, won share is mine for my leadership. The second share is mine for, it is I who killed. The third share is also mine for I need it for my cubs. Any won who needs a share can take the fourth. But before that you

will have to wine me.”

All the three left the place without a single world.

Corrected paragraph

It was a dry summer. The animals in the forest were beginning to find it difficult to get food.

A bear, a wolf and a jackal thought it would be better to join hands with a lion and do the hunting. They approached lion and he too agreed. The four of them went off hunting.

The hunting party came across a buffalo. The fox and wolf chased the buffalo. The bear intercepted the buffalo. The lion killed him.

The fox made shares out of the buffalo. When they were about to take their shares the lion roared and said, "Well friends, one share is mine for my leadership. The second share is mine for, it is I who killed. The third share is also mine for I need it for my cubs. Anyone who needs a share can take the fourth. But before that you will have to win me.”

All the three left the place without a single word.

Chapter 22.

- A. 1. on, 2. with, 3. to, in, 4. to, 5. for, 6. to, 7. in, 8. to, 9. of, 10. about
- B. 1. (b) for, 2. (d) to, 3. (d) to, 4. (b) for, 5. (a) about, 6. (b) like, 7. (b) for, 8. (d) of, 9. (c) to, 10. (d) of
- C. Once a wolf was roaming about in a field of grass where a flock of sheep came grazing every day. He was hiding behind a bush. Getting a chance, he carried away a lamb to eat it at a safe place. Unfortunately, a lion came there, snatched the lamb and went to his den to eat it at leisure. When the lion had walked just a few steps away, the wolf said, "It is down daylight robbery- so unjust for a lion to snatch my morsel from me. It is below his dignity."
- Hearing the wolf's grumble, the lion laughed at him and replied, "A thief is questioning a robber- how strange! Did you get this lamb as a gift from a friend? You stole it out of a flock. Was that fair?"

Chapter 23.

- A. 1. need, 2. large, 3. beautiful, 4. as well as,

5. attractive, 6. start, 7. alter, 8. complete, 9. wonderful, 10. hasty, 11. affect, 12. harsh

- B. 1. (a) Quick, 2. (c) Awful, 3. (a) Dumb, 4. (d) arrives, 5. (b) blaring
- C. Down— 1. Vast (Huge), 2. Enormous (huge), 3. Difficult (Hard), 4. Exit (Leave)
- Across— 3. Complete (Finish), 5. Speak (Talk), 6. Boy (Guy), 7. Injure (Hurt), 8. Tiny (Small), 9. Help (Support)
- D. 1. unkind, 2. unsafe, 3. untrue, false, 4. soft, 5. light, 6. disagree, 7. dull, 8. unreal, 9. unhappy, sad
- E. 1. Imperfect, 2. unbelievable, 3. uncontrollable, 4. irrational, 5. displace, 6. uncertain, 7. unreasonable, 8. irresponsible, 9. disadvantage.
- F. Across— 6. demand, 7. refuse, 8. comfort
- Down— 1. brave, 2. curse, 3. incorrect, 4. disadvantage, 5. above

Chapter 24.

- A. 1. This idiom is used as a way of asking someone what they are thinking about.
2. When someone is upset about something and you say or do something to make matters worse.
3. Rarely
4. When people agree or get along with each other
5. Get to know about something from some outsider or hear a rumor.
6. Miss the opportunity
7. Gaining on more grounds while working only for one target
8. To hear something directly from someone who is involved or is in authority
9. The last chance.
10. To accept something with difficulty because you don't have a choice.
- B. 1. Add fuel to the fire : Jai was already angry with Morris but Bijoy's report added fuel to fire.
2. Turn over a new leaf : Bani's wedding would turn a new leaf in her life.
3. Against the clock : I know it is very difficult to complete this project on time. I am working so hard that it seems I am running against the clock.

4. Having second thoughts : We were planning to stay in the small motel overnight but seeing its condition we are having second thoughts about our decision.
5. Make a mountain of a mole hill : If you want to live peacefully you should ignore small things and not make a mountain of a mole hill.
6. At loggerheads : Som and Mahesh had such unpleasant talk that now they are at loggerheads with each other.
7. Make hay while the sun shines : There is a serious shortage of food in flood-hit area so the black-marketers are making hay while the sun shines.
8. Let bygones be bygones : Aradhna and Pragma came together after a long time so they decided to be friends again and let bygones be bygones.
9. No stone unturned : The police left no stone unturned in solving the case.
10. Keep your fingers crossed : Keep your fingers crossed that the rain stops before we go for the picnic.

C.

	Idiomatic Expression	Meaning
1.	All Greek to me	Totally un-understandable for me
2.	All in the same boat	All in the same situation
3.	Born with a silver spoon	To be born in a rich family
4.	By hook or by crook	By fair or unfair means
5.	Burn one's fingers	Suffer from something one has done
6.	Throw in the towel	Accept defeat
7.	Hit the nail on the head	To be exact or accurate
8.	Break the ice	Overcome the initial shyness
9.	Absence makes heart grow fonder	Our feelings for those we love increase when we are far from them
10.	Blow off some steam	To enjoy by relaxing and forgetting formalities or tensions

Chapter 25.

1. Water

- A. 1. We realize the importance of water when

we are faced with shortage of water or have to stay without water for some time.

2. Lack of water affects people in their daily lives. People cannot do washing, bathing or cleaning. They cannot cook food. People cannot survive without drinking water.
 3. A day without water will affect me. I will not be able to brush my teeth or take a bath before going to school. My mother will not be able to cook food for me without water so I will have to stay hungry. My house will remain dirty and clothes will be unwashed because cleaning and washing is not possible without water. I cannot live without drinking water for more than a few hours. I will be very thirsty.
 4. People carry cans and buckets when they go in search of water.
- B. 1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False

- C. 1. We don't realize the importance of water because we always get enough water and we are used to having water all the time.
2. When there is no water we cannot cook, bathe, clean, wash or drink water.
 3. The most important purpose we need water for is drinking.

- D. 1. greatest, 2. carelessly, 3. Worried, 4. Standstill

2. Importance of education

- A. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (a), 4. (a), 5. (b)
- B. 1. Education helps people in the following ways :
- (a) Education enables people to understand national and cultural values.
 - (b) It gives them knowledge, skill, technique and information.
 - (c) They are able to understand their rights and duties.
 - (d) Education expands their vision and they rise above false prejudices and ignorance.
 - (e) Education gives them the capability to fight ignorance, injustice, corruption, violence, disparity and communalism.
 - (f) Education gives people awareness against injustice, violence and disparity.

2. According to this passage the British rule left extreme poverty, illiteracy and ignorance in our country. About eighty percent of Indian people were illiterate at that time.
3. After sixty-five years of independence India still has about 35 percent illiterate people. Among the children who begin school about 50 % of them leave school before finishing due to poverty. Technical education is very expensive so only rich people can afford it.
4. In India we need education that is job-oriented. It should have more vocational training so that people can earn their livelihood after education. Education system should provide equal opportunities to rich and poor. Technical education should not be so expensive. All sections of the society should have access to basic education as well as higher and technical education.
5. The main reason for lesser number of youths getting higher education is poverty and high cost of education. Higher and technical education is so costly that ordinary people cannot afford it.

C. 1. Underestimated, 2. Inculcate, 3. Liberate, 4. Prejudice, 5. Provoke

D. 1. higher, technical education, 2. equal, 3. Education, 4. 50, 5. 35

E. 1. A likeness or similarity, 2. Socialism, 3. Discourage, 4. Establish, 5. Literacy

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

3. Dolphins

- A.
1. There are 36 species of dolphins that have been recognized. 32 of them are marine dolphins and 4 of them are river dolphins.
 2. Most of the dolphins can live in saltwater but some can live in fresh water too.
 3. The larger dolphins can weigh about 11 tons and be close to 30 feet long. The smaller ones are about 90 pounds and 4 feet long.
 4. They have been known to help humans in rescue work and fishing.
 5. Dolphins don't use their teeth for eating.

They use them to get the fish through and then they swallow them.

- B.
1. The larger dolphins can weigh about 11 tons and be close to 30 feet long. The smaller ones are about 90 pounds and 4 feet long.
 2. Dolphins are very entertaining because they make leaps out of the water.
 3. Dolphins have to come to the water surface to get air for breathing.
 4. Some dolphins are known to have lived for fifty years.
 5. Dolphins are very intelligent aquatic mammals.

C. 1.(a)seventeenyears,2.(b)saltwater,3.(c)grayish blue, 4. (c) 100, 5. (a) 30 pounds, 6. (b) Amazon River

D. 1. aquatic, 2. marine, 3. Leap, 4. Interval

4. Robot

- A.
1. We have seen robots that act like humans in movies named in Star Wars, Terminator and Star Trek.
 2. The industries that are actually using robots are auto, medical, manufacturing and space industries.
 3. Robot is a machine that contains sensors, control systems, manipulators, power supplies and software all working together to perform a task.
 4. The robots that can be used to help us learn about places that are too dangerous for us to go are Mars Rover Sojourner, Mars Exploration Rover and the underwater robot Caribou.
- B.
1. Some of the robots sold in the markets that are plain fun for the kids are Teckno, Polly and AIBO ERS-220
 2. The sensors that a robot can have are light sensors, touch and pressure sensors, chemical sensors, hearing and sonar sensors (for hearing), and taste sensors.
 3. The robots can move by rolling on wheels, walking on legs or propelling by specific devices.
 4. For power, a robot can use solar power, electricity or battery.
 5. "Smarts" are special features fed into a

robot so that a robot is given instructions to perform certain actions.

- C. 1. (a) Christmas, 2. (b) give the robot awareness of its environment, 3. (c) Power, 4. (d) Programmer, 5. (b) Do not exist in real life
- D. 1. Imagination, 2. Power, 3. Sensors, 4. Developing, 5. propelling
- E. 1. True, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False

5. Courage in people

- A. 1. Courage according to the paragraph is a way of life, a habit that cannot be passed in lessons or suddenly acquired in emergencies. A lot of courage is a part of our daily lives.
2. The things that take courage to do can be shown by flood-affected people or earthquake victims. Common people can show courage in small actions like getting into a blocked sewer, tilling the land, without assurance of a good monsoon, resisting the temptation to lavish goodies for your children, returning to the game later even if your leg was broken on the football field and following your dreams. .
3. Sometimes we do not speak the truth to avoid conflicts, disagreements, unpleasantness and resistance by other people.
4. People often link courage only in terms of deeds. For instance, they might speak of courage in the battlefield. Soldiers and policemen are supposed to show courage. Or they might refer to courage in the face of devastation.
5. The real test of courage is in our daily lives because we are afraid to speak the truth in routine life. True courage lies in speaking the truth all the time. To avoid unpleasantness and conflicts we do not show the courage of speaking our minds.
- B. 1. Courage cannot be passed over to a person in times of emergencies or through lessons.
2. Mark twain said – courage is not the absence of fear. It is acting in spite of it.
3. Courage is a habit like brushing your teeth in the morning, or drinking coffee.
4. Some examples given of courage by ordinary people are man who gets into a blocked sewer shows courage, man who tills

the land, not knowing whether he will have a good monsoon shows courage, the woman who resists the temptation to lavish goodies on her children shows courage, the child who breaks a leg on the football field but goes back to the game later shows courage. And the student who is bent on following his dreams shows courage.

- C. 1. (a) Speaking truth all the time, 2. (b) All people, 3. (c) Telling lies, 4. (a) Conflicts, 5. (b) Unpleasantness
- D. 1. Emergencies, 2. Absence, 3. Unpleasantness, 4. Cowardice, 5. Lavish goodies
- E. 1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. True

6. Melbourne

- A. 1. Fitzroy garden is one of the many tourist attractions in Melbourne, Australia. These are one of the city's most historic and aesthetically pleasing gardens. The gardens' landscaping has been done in a classic Victorian-era design. The avenues are lined by elm trees. There are several points of interest; one of them being Captain James Cook's cottage. There are several fountains and sculptures, a band pavilion, a miniature Tudor Village and the lovely Fairies' Tree carved by Ola Cohn, This tree has been admired by generations of children.
2. The Federation square of Melbourne is a famous landmark cultural space. It has a creative mix of attractions, museums and galleries, restaurants and shopping galleries. Federation Square is also Melbourne's events center, with more than 2000 events held annually, including multicultural festivals, markets, film screenings and sporting events. It can hold up to 10,000 people at a time.
3. Some famous places in Melbourne are the Fitzroy Garden, Federation Square, cricket ground and Royal Botanical Gardens.
4. The city of Melbourne is surrounded by vineyards, villages, forest areas, waterfalls, picnic areas and beaches.
- B. 1. (d) Australia, 2. (b) Four million, 3. (a) natural bay of Port Philip, 4. (c) State of Victoria, 5. (d) Captain James Cook's cottage
- C. 1. largest, cosmopolitan; 2. Liveable, 2013,

Economist Intelligence Unit; 3. Victorian; 4. Fitzroy Gardens; 5. cricket, Royal Botanical Gardens

- D. 1. cosmopolitan, 2. Consecutive, 3. Aesthetically, 4. Miniature, 5. surrounded

7. Jantar Mantar

- A. 1. The word JantarMantar was actually Yantra Mantra, yantra for instrument and mantra for formula.
2. JantarMantar of Delhi was completed in 1724. All of the five observatories were built as far back as AD 1724-1730 during the period generally known as the dark age of Indian history, when the last great Mughal emperor Aurangzeb had died and the Mughal Empire was declining rapidly.
3. JantarMantar is actually an astronomical observatory. It was built with a purpose to make astronomical observations. These observations were made regularly here and were used for drawing up a new set of tables.
4. The construction of an astronomical observatory in India in the Mughal period states that India was not a backward country. The JantarMantar shows that the spirit of scientific enquiry was not dead in India and would have yielded rich results if only an opportunity had been given.
5. The SamratYantra is a huge sundial. It is meant to measure the time of the day accurate to within half a second and the declination

of the sun and other heavenly bodies. Jai Singh himself designed this yantra.

- B. 1. The other four observatories were located at Jaipur, Varanasi, Ujjain and Mathura.
2. This unique observatory remained operational only for seven years.
3. The JantarMantars remain an integral part of India's scientific heritage.
4. Other yantras were also meant for the study of heavenly bodies, plotting their course and predicting eclipses.
5. Astronomical observations were regularly made here and these observations were used for drawing up a new set of tables.
- C. 1. (b) Sawai Jai Singh II, 2. (c) An astronomical observatory, 3. (d) Jai Singh, 4. (a) the shortest and longest days of the year, 5. (c) JantarMantar
- D. 1. December, not cast any such shadow; disuse, 2. travel books, 1982 Asian Games, 3. Sawai Jai Singh II, 4. Yantra Mantra

8. My Best Friend

- A. 1. The poetess wants to share her happiness and sadness with her friend. She also wants to share her thoughts with her friend.
2. The poetess says that her friend is like an idol of glee and ray of sunshine that brought amusement into her life,
3. The words "an idol of glee" means "a symbol of happiness".
4. The poetess' friend lived far from her.
- B. 1. lucky, 2. tragic, would not