



RAINBOW

INTEGRATED TERM BOOK

ANSWERS KEY

CLASS 1-5

TERM I-II



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English Reader

Lesson 1. Visit to a Zoo A. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B B. 1. big 2. zoo 3. girl 4. water C. a. T b. F c. T d. T e. T f. F g. T D. a. girl b. bananas c. very big d. water e. long neck **Very Short...** 1. Yes, elephant is a very big animal. 2. Yes, giraffe can pluck the leaves and twigs of the trees. 3. Poonam reads in first class. 4. Giraffe has a long neck. **Long Answer ...** 1. Monkey eats bananas and grams. 2. Elephant loves to bathe in a pond. 3. Tortoise can live in both on land and in water. **HOTS...** Do yourself **Grammar...** 1. is 2. is 3. is 4. are **Time to do...** A. Do yourself B. Do yourself C. Do yourself

Lesson 2. A Sunday A. 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A B. 1. Hide and seek 2. Sunday 3. Tina 4. Friends 5. Garden C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T D. a. happy b. pink frock c. game d. red pant e. garden **Very Short...** 1. Yes, Rajesh do like Sunday. 2. Yes, Tina is looking pretty. 3. Children are playing in the garden. 4. Playing is fun for children. **Short Answer...** 1. Sunday is the favourite day of Rajesh. 2. Meena was wearing a red dress. 3. There were swings in the garden. 4. Rajesh went to a garden on Sunday. **Long Answer...** 1. Tina and Meena are the two friends of Rajesh. 2. Children enjoyed the holiday a lot. 3. They returned home. 4. The children returned home because they were feeling tired and hungry. **HOTS...** Do yourself **Grammar...** A. 1. an 2. a 3. the 4. a 5. the B. an, a, a, an, an. **Time to do...** A. Do yourself B. Do yourself C. Do yourself

Lesson 3. My Friends A. 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C B. 1. friends 2. balloons 3. garden 4. Nikhil C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T D. a. friends b. jumps c. balloons d. football e. skipping **Very Short...** 1. Nikhil 2. Sonu 3. Ravi **Short Answer...** 1. Meera have many friends. 2. The balloons are red, yellow, pink and blue in colour. 3. Children are playing in a garden. **Long Answer...** 1. Rohit and Aman are playing football. 2. Sonu is skipping. 3. Other friends are enjoying with Ravi. **HOTS...** Child do themself **Grammar...** A. 1. has 2. have 3. has 4. has 5. has B. 1. many 2. silent 3. low 4. fat 5. go 6. friend **Time to do...** Do yourself

Lesson 4. Number Rhyme A. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D B. 1. grapes 2. classmate 3. flowers 4. almighty C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T D. a. sour b. almighty c. lovely d. ourselves **Very Short...** 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes **Short Answer...** 1. Grapes are sour. 2. Do yourself 3. We see flowers in a garden. **Long Answer...** 1. We should not fight with our brothers, sisters and friends because it is not good manners. 2. Do yourself 3. God is

almighty because he is the creator of the universe and all creatures. **HOTS...** Do yourself **Grammar...** 1. Myself 2. Ourselves 3. Themselves 4. Herself 5. Yourself **Time to do...** Do yourself

Lesson 5. My Colourful World A. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C B. 1. colours 2. green 3. milk C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T D. a. colour box b. red c. green d. milk e. sky **Very Short...** 1. Green 2. White 3. Seven **Short Answer...** 1. Rajesh loves colours. 2. Cow gives us milk. 3. The colour of rose is red. **Long Answer...** 1. The colour which are seen in the rainbow are – violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. 2. The rainbow can be seen in the sky. 3. Cow gives us milk and the colour of it is white. **HOTS...** Do yourself **Grammar...** A. 1. round 2. hot 3. fast 4. good 5. beautiful 6. intelligent B. 1. colour box 2. pencil 3. milk 4. pink 5. mangoes **Time to do...** Do yourself

Lesson 6. My Family A. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C B. 1. Sunita 2. Ravi 3. Kamal Verma 4. Meera C. 1. F 2. T 3. F D. a. class-I b. elder brother c. architect **Very Short...** 1. Sunita's father 2. Mrs. Meera Verma. **Short Answer...** 1. Sunita is five years old. 2. Mrs. Meera Verma, Sunita's mother takes care of all the family members. **Long Answer...** 1. Sunita's grandmother helps her mother in household work. 2. Sunita call her grandfather 'dadu'. **HOTS...** Do yourself **Grammar...** 1. Friends 2. Boys 3. Classes 4. Families **Time to do...** Do yourself

Lesson 7. Types of Homes A. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D B. 1. rain 2. snow 3. moving 4. den 5. burrow C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T D. a. shed b. kuchcha houses c. nests d. horses **Very Short...** 1. Lion 2. Nests 3. Cow **Short Answer...** 1. Poor people lives in huts and kuchcha houses. 2. Kuchcha house is made up of mud, sticks, straws and bamboo. 3. Rich people have pucca houses and bungalows. **Long Answer...** 1. Homes save us from heat, cold and rain. It protects us from thieves also. 2. Lions lives in den in forests. 3. Rabbits live in burrow. **HOTS...** Do yourself **Grammar...** 1. brother 2. father 3. home 4. thief 5. sister 6. houses **Time to do...** Do yourself

Lesson 8. People Who Help Us A. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C B. 1. architect 2. cures 3. nurse 4. mathematics 5. tailor C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T D. a. architect b. nurse c. tailor d. maths teacher **Very short...** 1. Doctor 2. Cures patients 3. Designs buildings 4. Teaches maths. **Short Answer...** 1. Ms. Reena takes care of patients. 2. Mohd. Iqbal stitches clothes. 3. Mr. Raman Joshi designs buildings. 4. A sick person is called a



patient. **Long Answer...** 2. Ms. Reena is a nurse. She takes care of patients. 3. A barber cuts hair. **HOTS...** Do yourself
Grammar... **A.** 1. in 2. under 3. on 4. to **B.** 1. School 2. Pencil 3. Student 4. Books 5. Teacher 6. Sharpner **Time to do...** Do yourself

English Grammar

Lesson 1. The Alphabet A. Do yourself **B.** Do yourself **C.** Do yourself **D.** Jasmine, Lotus, Marigold, Rose, Tulip

Lesson 2. Vowels, Semi Vowels and Consonants A. URN, NET, CAT, DUSTER, IRON, ANT, OWL **B.** Do yourself

Lesson 3. Use of 'A' and 'An' A. 1. an 2. an 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. an 7. an 8. an 9. an 10. a 11. an 12. an 13. a 14. a 15. an 16. an 17. a 18. an 19. an 20. a **B.** 1. an 2. a, an 3. an, a 4. a 5. an, a 6. an, a 7. an

Lesson 4. Naming Words-Names of Person A. 1. C 2. F 3. E 4. A 5. G 6. D 7. B **B.** Child do themself. **C.** 1. girl 2. aunt, son 3. baby, mother 4. teacher 5. watchman

Lesson 5. Names of Places A. 1. Zoo 2. Hospital 3. Market 4. Temple **B.** 1. hospital 2. forest 3. office 4. bus stand **C.** house 2. hospital 3. school 4. village 5. temple

Lesson 6. Names of Things A. Do yourself **B.** Do yourself **C.** 1. Telephone 2. Fruits 3. Cap 4. Pillow 5. Lamp.

Lesson 7. Names of Animals, Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits Animals.. A. Do yourself **B.** Do yourself **Birds.. A.** 1. Parrot 2. Duck 3. Bulbul 4. Hen 5. Dove **B.** Do yourself **Insects.. A.** Do yourself **B.** Do yourself **Flowers.. A.** 1. Tulip 2. Marigold 3. Lily 4. Daffodil 5. Iris 6. Jasmine 7. Lotus 8. Rose **B.** 1. Rose 2. Dahlia 3. Iris 4. Lotus 5. Jasmine 6. Marigold **Vegetables.. A.** 1. Brinjal 2. Radish 3. Lemon 4. Tomato 5. Onion 6. Spinach 7. Cauliflower 8. Capsicum **B.** Do yourself **Fruits.. A.** Do yourself **B.** Do yourself

Mathematics

Chapter 1 Measurement Do it yourself

Chapter 2 Counting Numbers (Pg. No. 103) 1. 56, Fifty-six 2. 74, Seventy-four 3. 87, Eighty-seven 4. 32, Thirty-two 5. 67, Sixty-seven 6. 95, Ninety-five 7. 23, Twenty-three 8. 46, Forty-six 9. 99, Ninety-nine 10. 33, Thirty-three 11. 70, Seventy 12. 58, Fifty-eight 13. 80, Eighty 14. 75, Seventy-five 15. 89, Eighty-nine 16. 10, Ten.

Chapter 3 Comparison of Numbers (Pg. No. 108) > 2. Three is less than five 3. Nine is greater than seven 4. Seven is equal to seven 5. Five is greater than two 6. Nine is equal to nine 7. Six is less than eight > 2. 5 < 6 3. 8 = 8 4. 9 < 11 5. 0 < 1 6. 3 > 2 7. 4 = 4 > 1. **F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T (Pg. No. 110)** b. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 c. 3, 5, 8, 9, 12 d. 2, 5,

13, 15, 18 e. 1, 4, 7, 9, 15 f. 8, 9, 10, 13, 18 **(Pg. No. 111)** b. 13, 11, 9, 8, 3 c. 16, 11, 9, 8, 7 d. 13, 8, 7, 6, 5 e. 18, 14, 11, 8, 4 f. 17, 13, 9, 5, 3

Chapter 4 Addition (Pg. No. 120) 1. 57 2. 77 3. 65 4. 88 5. 87 **(Pg. No. 123)** a. 8 b. 12 c. 13 d. 11 e. 9 f. 12 g. 15 h. 18 i. 18 j. 15 k. 21 l. 9 **(Pg. No. 124)** 1. 12 2. 15 3. 21 4. 9 5. 21 6. 10 7. 11 8. 17 9. 16 10. 18 11. 12 12. 18 13. 17 14. 11 15. 19 16. 12 17. 18 18. 24 19. 15 20. 18 21. 13 22. 12 23. 14 24. 17 25. 15 26. 15 27. 19 28. 17 29. 9 30. 16 **(Pg. No. 126)** 2. 99 3. 59 4. 74 5. 72 6. 102 7. 25 8. 99 9. 66 10. 21

Environmental Education

Chapter 1. Myself A. Do yourself **B.** Do yourself

Chapter 2. My Body A. 1. B 2. B 3. C **B.** 1. We have five fingers in a hand. 2. We have two eyes. 3. We have two arms. 4. We have two legs. **C.** 1. hands 2. legs 3. two 4. legs **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

Chapter 3. Our Sense Organs A. 1. A 2. B 3. C **B.** 1. a. Eyes b. Nose c. Ears d. Skin e. Tongue 2. We can watch television and see different things with our eyes. 3. Our tongue can taste sweet, salty, sour and bitter things. 4. Nose helps us to breathe. We can smell flowers as well as garbage with our nose. 5. We feel with the skin on our body. We feel the heat of fire, coldness of ice and sharpness of a knife. **C.** 1. nose 2. eyes 3. ears 4. tongue 5. skin **D.** 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes

Chapter 4. My Family A. 1. A 2. A 3. C **B.** 1. There are 3 or 4 members in a small family. 2. A family that has one set of parents and their children living in the same house is called nuclear family. 3. A family that has more than one set of parents and their children living together in the same house is called joint family. 4. Father earns money for the family and help children in study. 5. Mother takes care of all the family and cooks food for the family. **C.** 1. family 2. nuclear family 3. house 4. joint family 5. works **D.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

Chapter 5. The Food We Eat A. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C **B.** 1. Food gives us energy to work and play. It helps us to grow and keep healthy and strong, so we take food. 2. We get food from plants and animals. 3. People, who eat meat are called non-vegetarians. 4. We get eggs, milk, meat from animals. 5. Five good habits are – (a) Wash your hands before and after meals. (b) Do not talk while eating. (c) Do not waste food. (d) Eat your meals at the right time of the day. (e) Chew your food well. **C.** 1. eggs 2. three 3. right 4. waste 5. before, after **D.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

Chapter 6. The Clothes We Wear A. 1. C 2. A 3. B **B.** 1. We wear clothes because it protect us from heat, cold, rain and dust. 2. We wear cotton clothes in summer because it



helps to stay cool. 3. Raincoat protects our clothes from getting wet. 4. There are three main seasons in our country. They are- Summer, Winter and Rainy season. 5. We carries an umbrella with us in rainy season because it protect us from rain. **C.** 1. Cotton 2. Woollen 3. Raincoat 4. Uniform 5. Wet **D.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

Chapter 7. The Shelter We Live In A. 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B **B.** 1. We need a house to live in and it protects us from heat, cold, rain, wind, wild animals and thieves. 2. Kuchcha house is made up of bamboo, mud, straw and dry leaves. 3. We have different rooms in a house to do different things in different rooms. 4. We eat together in dinning room. 5. We receives our guests in drawing room. **C.** 1. two 2. kuchcha 3. clean 4. kuchcha 5. study **D.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

Chapter 8. Keeping Clean and Healthy A. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B **B.** 1. By following these simple rules, we can keep ourself clean-brush your teeth twice a day, bathe yourself everyday, clean your ears, trim your nails regularly, etc. 2. We should take rest, otherwise we may fall sick. 3. Walking, running, skipping, cycling and playing are very good exercise. 4. Some Good habits are – (a) Getup early in the morning. (b) Be punctual for school. (c) Be polite to others. (d) Respect your elders etc. 5. We should do exercise because it keeps us fit. **C.** 1. healthy 2. buds 3. hands 4. body 5. healthy **D.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No

General Knowledge

Ch.1 National Symbols of India – Tri-colour, Samath Lion, Peacock, Lotus, Tiger

Ch. 2 Vegetable Garden – 1. Brinjal 2. Gourd 3. Potato 4. Cauliflower 5. Turnip 6. Peas

Ch. 3 Professions – 1. Pilot 2. Doctor 3. Teacher 4. Nurse 5. Soldier 6. Architect

Ch. 4 Indoor Games – 1. Playing Cards 2. Video Games 3. Table Tennis 4. Chess 5. Ludo 6. Carrom

Ch. 5 Wild Life – Tiger, Lion, Kangaroo, Polar bear, Peacock, Elephant

Ch. 6 Spot The Difference – Do it yourself.

Ch. 7 Products of Trees and Plants – 1. Vegetables 2. Grains 3. Sugar cane 4. Wood 5. Cotton 6. Fruits

Ch. 8 Season in India – 1. Autumn 2. Spring 3. Rainy 4. Summer 5. Winter

Ch. 9 Identify Vegetables – Do it yourself.

Ch. 10 Musical Instruments – 1. Tabla 2. Guitar 3. Harmonium 4. Drum 5. Flute 6. Piano

Ch. 11 Different Shapes – B. (a) 11 (b) 8 (c) 4 (d) 12

Ch. 12 Crossword For Colours – 1. Orange 2. White 3. Yellow 4. Black 5. Pink 6. Blue

Ch. 13 Great Indian Leaders – 1. Chandra Shekhar Azad 2.

Jawahar Lal Nehru 3. Bhagat Singh 4. Subhash Chandra Bose 5. Mahatma Gandhi 6. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ch. 14 Bollywood – 1. Aamir Khan 2. Shahrukh Khan 3. Salman Khan 4. Akshya Kumar 5. Katrina kaif 6. Aishwarya Rai Bachchan 7. Amitabh Bachchan 8. Karina Kapoor

Ch. 15 A-Z Alphabetical Order – Alligator, Banana, Brinjal, Cat, Elephant, Fan, House, Ice-cream, Jam, Lotus, Monkey, Nest, Peas, Queen, Rose, Sun, Tiger, Toy, Zebra

Ch. 16. Useful Animals – 1. Hen 2. Horse 3. Dog 4. Goat 5. Cow 6. Sheep

Ch. 17 Cotton Characters – Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Pluto-Dog, Bagheera Panther, Tomcat, Tweety Bird, Baloo Bear

Ch. 18 Our National Festivals – 1. Red Fort 2. Rajpath 3. Rajghat

Ch. 19 TV Time – 1. Star News 2. Sony 3. Doordarshan 4. IBN7 5. Star Gold 6. Aaj Tak 7. Discovery Channel 8. Zee TV 9. Cartoon Network

Computer

Chapter 1. Introduction to Computer Formative

Assessment 1. A. X B. X C. ✓ D. ✓ **2.** A. iii B. iii **3.** A. Central Processing Unit B. Arithmetic Logic Unit

Summative Assessment 1. A. Computer is a electronic device. B. CPU is also called 'brain' of computer. C. Mouse is a pointing device. **2.** A. A computer is an electronic device, which stores and processes information data. The main parts of a computer are – (i) Keyboard (ii) Mouse (iii) Monitor (iv) CPU B. Keyboard has many keys on it which may include – ❖ Alphabetic Keys ❖ Numeric Keys ❖ Function Keys ❖ Arrow Keys ❖ Special Keys like Control Key, Alt, Shift, Enter etc.

Chapter 2. Operating The Computer Formative

Assessment 1. A. T B. T C. F D. F **2.** (i) First, click on the start button. (ii) Now select the 'Turn off computer" option from the list displayed. (iii) Then, click on the turn off button in order to shut down the computer. **3.** 1. c 2. b 3. a

Summative Assessment 1. A. The first step is to switch on the main power. B. UPS stands for Uninterrupted Power Supply. C. Yes, we can shut down a computer without switching off the UPS. **2.** A. After switching on a computer, a screen will be displayed as given, which is called 'desktop'. B. After clicking on the 'Turn Off Computer' option another small dialog box appears on the screen which shows – ❖ Stand By ❖ Turn Off ❖ Restart.

Chapter 3. Precautions in a Computer Room Formative

Assessment 1. A. ✓ B. X C. ✓ D. X E. X F. ✓ **2.** A. ii B. iii C. iii **3.** A. User must avoid eatables or drinks while working with computer. B. Never give jerks to the computer table. C. User must not touch the cables and wires, when the computer is working. **Summative Assessment 1.** A.



Because computer is a very useful, delicate and sensitive machine. B. Because computer may fall down and this can result in a big loss. C. In order to relax the eyes. D. Because it can damage by pressing keys hardly.

हिन्दी

पाठ-2 अ और आ की मात्रा 1. ग + म + ल + आ; ज् + आ + न् + आ;
ट + म् + आ + ट + र 2. दाग; राजा; छाया; बारात

पाठ-3 इ और ई की मात्रा 1. ख् + ि + इ + क् + ि; ग् + ि + र + ग् +
+ ि + ट; क + ह् + आ + न् + ि; त् + ि + त + ल् + ि 2. दीदी;
धरती; शीशी; टिकिया; सीटी; कबाड़ी 3. माचिस; नारियल; तकिया; छतरी

पाठ-4 उ और ऊ की मात्रा 1. त + र + ब् + ल् + ज्; म् + उ + र + ल् +
+ ि; त् + ल् + फ् + आ + न; उ + ल् + ल् + ल्; स + आ + ध् + ल्; भ् + आ +
+ ल् + ल्; ड + म + र् + ल्; म + ज् + द् + ल् + र; प + त + ल् + ल् +
न; भ् + ल् + ि + म् + क् + आ 2. धूल, फूलना, टूटना, शहतूत, कबूतर,
सूरदास, सुहावना, पुलिया, कुली, मूली, गुड़िया

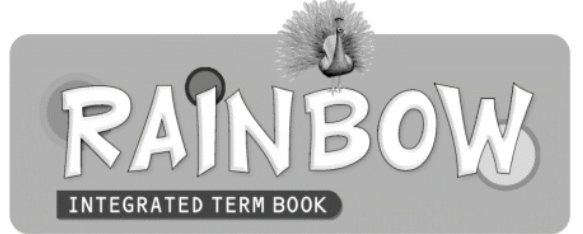
पाठ-5 ए और ऐ की मात्रा 1. प् + ए + र; प् + ऐ + इ; म् + ऐ + ल् +
+ आ; क् + ऐ + ल् + आ; ब् + ऐ + ठ + क; म् + ऐ + द् + आ + न; ग + व् +
य् + ऐ + आ; ह् + ऐ + र् + आ + न; स् + ऐ + न् + ि + क; व् + ऐ + द् +
+ ि + क; फ् + ऐ + स + ल् + आ; ब् + ऐ + स् + आ + ख् + ि; न् + ऐ + न् +
+ ि + त् + आ + ल 2. थैला, जैसा, भैया, भैरव, मैदान, तैरना, चचेरा, शैतान,
सैनिक, तैमूर

पाठ-6 ओ और औ की मात्रा 1. च + ओ + र; द् + ओ + इ; फ् + ओ +
+ ज्; त् + ओ + त् + आ; च् + ओ + प् + आ + ई; च् + ओ + ब् + ि + स; ि +
+ ख + ल् + ओ + न् + आ; क + च् + ओ + इ + ि; न् + ओ + क + र् + आ +
+ न् + ि; च् + ओ + क् + ि + द् + आ + र; न् + ओ + स् + ऐ + ि + न +
+ क 2. औरत, चौड़ा, कौशल, रौनक, गौरव, हथौड़ा, सौमित्र, धौलपुर,
मौजूद, सौदागर, खिलौना

पाठ-7 अंख चंद्रविंदुं और अः की मात्रा 1. न + म + ः; ज् + ँ + ग +
+ ल; म + ँ + ग + ल; ह + ँ + स + न् + आ; स् + व + त + ः; घ् +
+ ल् + ँ + ट; अ + ँ + इ + आ; अ + ँ + ग् + ल् + द् + ि 2. अंततः, बाँस,
गाँव, संसार, पूँछ, बाँसुरी, पुनः 3. छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ-8 ऋ, रेफ और र पदेन की मात्रा 1. व + ऋ + क्ष; क + ऋ + प +
+ आ; प + र् + भ् + आ + व; प + र् + थ + क; ग + र् + ज् + न; त + र् +
+ ि + य; प + र् + य + ट + न 2. कार्य, मार्ग, ड्रेस, अमृत, धार्मिक,
मृदुल, पर्यटन, आशीर्वाद।

पाठ-9 संयुक्ताक्षर द्वित्व व्यंजन और संयुक्त व्यंजन 1. छात्र स्वयं
करें। 2. छात्र स्वयं करें।



ANSWERS KEY





English Reader

Lesson 1 Good Morning. A. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. B B. 1. 6 o'clock 2. morning 3. hair 4. mother 5. drinks C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. G **Very Short..** 1. Mother wakes Tina. 2. Tina herself combs her hair. 3. Tina takes butter and toast in her breakfast. **Short Answer..** 1. Tina came back to her home at 2 o'clock. 2. Tina wears her uniform. **Grammar A.** 1. wakes 2. prepares 3. have 4. wears 5. for B. Pencils, Books, Notebooks, Teachers, Students, Tables, Chairs, Boys, Girls.

Lesson 2 Fun at School. A. 1. A 2. C 3. C B. 1. dance 2. write 3. football 4. animals C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **Very short..** Do yourself. **Long Answer..** 1. We learn many things in school. like - learn to write, we learn to share things, we learn to play different games, etc. 2. Yes, we also learn good manners in our school. Like - We should great our elders when we meet them. We should say Good Morning to everyone in the morning **Grammar..** 1. have 2. play 3. study

Lesson 3 Mr. Gupta's Family. A. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A B. 1. fat 2. husband 3. coke 4. morning. C. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T **Very Short...** 1. Mrs. Gupta helps her husband in his business. 2. Mr. Mohan Gupta is a businessman. 3. Yes, the Gupta family is a happy family. **Long Ans...** 1. Shyam is Mr. Gupta's servant. 2. The children of Mr. Gupta go to school. 3. Mr. Gupta's son is very tall in his family. **Grammar..** 2. Sohan's leg 3. girls' hostel 4. dragon's fire 5. lion's paws.

Lesson 4 Twelve Months A. 1 D 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. D B. 1. December 2. Rainy 3. April 4. February 5. Year C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T **Very Short..** 1. Holi is celebrated in the month of March. 2. Chiristmas is celebrated in 25th December. 3. Rainy season is good for crops. 4. Holi is the festival of colours. **Long Ans..** 1. Republic Day is celebrated in January. 2. February is the shortest month of the year. 3. We likes to remain indoor in the months of May and June to escape heat. **Grammar..** 2. Longer, Longest 3. Taller, Tallest 4. Faster, Fastest 5. Smaller, Smallest 6. Smarter, Smartest

Lesson 5 Sense Organs. A. 1 D 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. C B. 1. nose 2. ears 3. tongue 4. skin 5. eyes. C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T D. 1. sight 2. smell 3. touch 4. taste 5. hear **Very Short..** 1. Our ears helps to hear. 2. Eyes are the organ of sight. 3. Nose helps your in smelling. **Very Short..** 1. Our ears helps to hear. 2. Eyes are the organ of sight. 3. Nose helps you in smelling. **Short Ans..** 1. By our tongue we can know the taste of sweets. 2. Skin helps to feel hot or cold. 3. With the help of ears we can know different sounds. **Grammar.. A.**

Do yourself B. 1. cold 2. night 3. hate 4. summer 5 sweeter 6. hard

Lesson 6 Three Little Lambs. A. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A B. 1. lambs 2. things 3. brocks 4. happy C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short..** 1. Piku's house the wolf could not break. 2. Their names were Tiku, Miku and Piku. 3. Tiku made the house of straws. 4. Miku made the house of sticks. **Short Ans..** 1. Piku made the most solid house. 2. Wolf blew so hard that the straws flew all over. **Grammar.. A.** 1. accepted 2. casted 3. killed 4. enjoyed 5. called 6. invented B. 1. going 2. playing 3. speaking 4. sleeping 5. making 6. eating.

Lesson 7 People Who Help Us A. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C B. 1. policeman 2. plants 3. doctor 4. Miss Sahani 5. cuts C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short..** 1. Raghu Singh is a watchman. 2. The barber is cutting hair. 3. Doctor treats us when we are sick. **Long Ans..** 1. Veeru is a gardener. He looks after the plants. 2. Miss Sahiani is a teacher. She teaches us English. 3. Mr. Arjun Singh is policeman. He keeps us safe. **Grammar..** Do yourself.

Lesson 8 Birds. A. 1 D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C B. 1. twings 2. nests 3. sing 4. peacock 5. eagle. C. 1 T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T **Very Short..** 1. Sparrows, crows, hens, pigeons and parrots. 2. In nests 3. Ducks, swan, cranes, etc. 4. Holes of the trees. **Long Ans..** 1. Birds are very useful to us because they eat small insects which are harmful to our crops and spread diseases. 2. Ostrich, penguins, kiwis and emus cannot fly. 3. Birds lay eggs in their nests. **Grammar.. A.** Do yourself B. 1. prepares 2. mends 3. stitches 4. bake 5. cuts

English Grammar

Ch. 1 Nouns.. A. 1. Agra, Yamuna 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. bread, jam, eggs 4. New Delhi 5. cat 6. insects 7. mosque 8. sheep, wool B. 1. long 2. bright 3. weeping 4. grow 5. fastly 6. eat C. 1. camel 2. days, year, months 3. stream, valley 4. elephant 5. stars, sky 6. winter, mountains 7. dolls, hockey D. 1. Lion lives in the jungle. 2. Bird flies in the sky. 3. Pilot fly the aeroplane. 4. River comes from the mountains. 5. Our army saves our country.

Ch. 2 Special Names.. A. New York, Saturday, Diwali, January, Kavita, Agra, Bhopal, Taj Mahal, Ganga B. Tuesday - Day, Yamuna - River, Christmas - Festival, Bangalore - City, Gopal - Boy, India - Country. C. 1. Special name 2. Special name 3. Common name 4. Common name 5. Special name.



Ch. 3 One and Many.. A. 1. birds 2. tables 3. balloons 4. apples 5. keys **B.** 1. stars 2. mango 3. doll 4. flowers 5. eggs 6. pins **C.** 1. birds 2. tree 3. books 4. apple 5. dishes **D.** Do yourself.

Ch. 4 Gender.. A. 1. Do yourself. **B.** 2. Horse 3. Bitch 4. Sons 5. Nieces 6. Heroine 7. Princess 8. Lady 9. Tigeress 10. Wife **C.** 2. Mam, one girl has not brought the money. 3. The queen felt happy to meet the princess. 4. My mother will invite all the nieces. 5. The princess had a find mare.

Ch. 5 Pronouns.. A. 1. He 2. She 3. We 4. They 5. It 6. He 7. She **B.** 1. I 2. You 3. Mine 4. We 5. She

Ch. 6 Use of Is, Am and Are.. A. 1. is 2. am 3. are 4. are 5. is 6. am **B.** 1. is a teacher. 2. is a candle. 3. is a doctor. 4. are books.

Ch. 7 Use of He, She, It, I, We, You, They.. A. 1. She 2. It 3. I 4. He 5. He **B.** 1. He 2. They 3. I 4. It 5. You **C.** 1. Rajni has bought a new car. It is red in colour. 2. Mr. Rao is my uncle. He is 40 years old. 3. I have a toy aeroplane. It is my favourite toy. 4. Mrs. Kaul is very beautiful. She looks younger than her age. 5. Pooja and Priya are friends. They are playing ludo.

Ch. 8 Verbs - Action Words.. A. 1. rises 2. drinks 3. playing 4. watching 5. watering 6. does **B.** 2. sleeping 3. flying 4. drinking 5. swimming 6. going 7. laughing **C.** goes, does, respects, helps, keeps, speaks, sings, likes. **D.** hear, eat, dance, bring, read, come, sing.

Ch. 9 Use of This, These, That and Those A. 1. This 2. This 3. Those 4. These 5. Those 6. This 7. These 8. Those 9. That 10. Those **B.** 1. These are my dresses. 2. Those houses are small. 3. These are bowls. 4. Those are stars. 5. These are children. 6. Those cars are red. **C.** 1. That 2. This 3. These 4. Those

Ch. 10 Use of Has and Have A. 1. have 2. has 3. has 4. have 5. have 6. has **B.** 1. have 2. have 3. have 4. has 5. have **C.** 1. have 2. has 3. have 4. have

Maths

Ch. 1. Subtraction Pg.No. 66 - Do yourself. **Pg. No. 68** 3. 6 4. 5 5. 2 6. 5 7. 1 8. 1 9. 4 10. 3 11. 6 12. 2 13. 2 14. 2 15. 2 16. 3 17. 2 18. 6 19. 5 20. 3 **Pg. No. 69** 1. 2 2. 1 3. 1 4. 5 5. 8 6. 1 7. 2 8. 5 9. 4 10. 5 11. 6 12. 3 13. 4 14. 1 15. 7 16. 3 17. 4 18. 2 19. 3 20. 6 21. 2 22. 5 23. 3 24. 5 **Pg.No. 70** - Do yourself. **Pg. No. 71** - Do yourself. **Pg. No. 72** 1. (4 tens + 6 ones) - (1 ten + 5 ones) = 3 tens + 1 one = 31 2. (4 tens + 9 ones) - (2 tens + 5 ones) = 2 tens + 4 ones = 24 3. 42 **Pg. No. 73** (b) 22 (c) 31 (d) 30 (e) 15 (f) 31 (g) 21 (h) 13 (i) 23 (j) 14 (k) 42 (l) 30 (m) 04 (n) 33 (o) 60 (p) 34 (q) 22 (r)

35 (s) 21 (t) 42 (u) 16 (v) 33 (w) 41 (x) 40 **Pg. No. 74** 2. 34 3. 28 4. 08 5. 12 6. 34 7. 16 8. 18 9. 12 10. 28 11. 35 12. 27 13. 53 14. 59 15. 16 16. 45 **Pg. No. 75** 2. 12 3. 12 4. 38 5. 23

Ch. 2. Skip Counting Pg. No. 76 1. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 2. 9, 12, 15 3. 12, 16 4. 15, 20, 25 **Pg. No. 77** - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 **Pg. No. 78** - 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99 **Pg. No. 79** - 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100 **Pg. No. 80** - 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100

Ch. 3. Multiplication Pg. No. 86 2. $5 \times 5 = 25$ 3. $4 \times 4 = 16$ 4. $2 \times 5 = 10$ 5. $6 \times 4 = 24$ 6. $8 \times 5 = 40$ 7. $7 \times 4 = 28$ 8. $1 \times 5 = 5$ 9. $9 \times 3 = 27$ 10. $4 \times 6 = 24$ 11. $0 \times 6 = 0$ **Pg. No. 89** 2. 6, 24, 40 3. 0, 48, 0 4. 15, 21, 32 5. 12, 9, 45 6. 20, 12, 27 7. 10, 24, 0 8. 4, 35, 36 9. 12, 0, 30 10. 18, 9, 50 11. 0, 0, 40 12. 30, 9, 20 13. 10, 4, 28 14. 18, 25, 24 15. 3, 16, 45 16. 8, 45, 32 **Pg. No. 90** 2. 48 3. 128 4. 26 5. 82 6. 86 7. 180 8. 48 9. 69 10. 84 11. 13 12. 50 13. 44 14. 84 15. 66 16. 126 **Pg. No. 91** 2. 32 3. 27 4. 48 5. 27 6. 84 7. 48 8. 20 9. 35 10. 32

Ch. 4 Date and Time Pg. No. 94-95 1. 24 2. 7 3. 12 4. first 5. 31 6. 28 7. third 8. fifth 9. tenth 10. July 11. April 12. 29 13. first 14. sixth 15. Wednesday. **Pg. No. 98** 2. 7 o'clock 3. 1 o'clock 4. 9 o'clock 5. 5 o'clock 6. 10 o'clock 7. 12 o'clock 8. 8 o'clock 9. 11 o'clock

Ch. 5 Indian Currency Pg. No. 104 - Do yourself. **Pg. No. 105** 2. 75 3. 55 4. 65 5. 95 6. 50 **Pg. No. 106** 2. 45 P 3. 80 P 4. 95 P 5. 30 P 6. 40 P **Pg. No. 110** 2. 150 ₹ 3. 30 ₹ 4. 50 ₹ 5. 25 ₹ 6. 5 ₹ **Pg. No. 111** 1. 35 ₹ 2. 240 ₹ 3. 230 ₹

Ch. 6 Geometry Pg. No. 115 1. Rectangle 2. Square 3. Triangle 4. Circle 5. Cuboid 6. Cube 7. Cylinder 8. Cone 9. Sphere **Pg. No. 116** 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d 6. f

Ch. 7 Data Handling - Do yourself.

Ch. 8 Pattern - Do yourself.

Environmental Education

Ch. 1. The Animal World.. A. 1. A 2. C 3. B **B.** 1. Insects are very small animals. They have six legs. 2. Animals that live in forests are called wild animals. 3. Some animals are useful to us. We keep them in farms and houses. 4. Some animals like dogs, cats etc. are kept as pets. We should take care of them. **C.** 1. Ostrich, Peacock 2. Butterfly, Ant 3. Dog, Cat 4. Lion, Tiger 5. Cow, Sheep **D.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No



Ch. 2. Food and Homes of Animals.. A. 1. A 2. A 3. C B. 1. Some animals like goat, cow and deer eat only plants. They are called herbivores. 2. Spider spins a web. 3. A hen lives in a coop. C. 1. Carnivores 2. Safe 3. Insects 4. Kennel D. 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. No 5. No

Ch. 3. The Plant World.. A. 1. A 2. A 3. B B. 1. Very big plants are called trees. 2. Short and bushy plants are called shrubs. 3. Some plants have weak stems. They need a support to climb up. Such plants are called climbers. C. 1. Trees 2. Soft, Green 3. Climbers 4. Bud D. 1. S 2. Cr 3. T 4. H 5. S 6. Cl

Ch. 4. The Sky.. A. 1. C 2. A B. 1. The sun gives us heat and light. 2. We can see the moon in the sky at night. It is round like a ball. Moon is the natural satellite of Earth. C. 1. heat, light 2. half 3. seven D. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No

Ch. 5. How we Travel.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. C B. 1. Vehicles that sail on water are called water transport. 2. Air transport includes vehicles that fly in the air. C. 1. Bus, Car 2. Boat, Ship 3. Aeroplane, Helicopter 4. Camel, Ox D. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

Ch. 6. Safety Rules.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. A B. 1. Safety rules help us to keep safe. We should follow safety rules both at home and outside. 2. (a) Never play with sharp things. Like - Knife, scissors etc. (b) Never touch electric plugs. C. 1. Playground 2. Zebra-crossing 3. safe D. Do yourself.

Ch. 7. Neighbours and Neighbourhood.. A. 1. B 2. B B. 1. Bank is a place where we keep our money and jewellery safely. 2. A fire station is a place where fireman sit. They come to help us if there is a fire. C. 1. Neighbours 2. Post-office 3. Hospital D. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B

Ch. 8. People at Work.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. A B. 1. A doctor treats the sick people. 2. A plumber repairs taps and leaking pipes. C. 1. barber 2. teaches 3. plants 4. carpenter D. 1. B 2. A 3. C

General Knowledge

Ch. 1. Useful Animals.. 1. Hen 2. Horse 3. Dog 4. Goat 5. Cow 6. Sheep

Ch. 2. Cartoon Character.. 1. Mickey-Mouse 2. Tom-Cat 3. Bagheera-Panther 4. Donald-Duck 5. Pluto-Dog 6. Tweety-Bird 7. Baloo-Bear

Ch. 3. Wild Life.. 1. Tiger 2. Lion 3. Kangaroo 4. Polar bear 5. Peacock 6. Elephant

Ch. 4. Musical Instruments.. 1. Guitar 2. Harmonium 3. Piano 4. Flute 5. Tabla 6. Drum

Ch. 5. Place of Worship.. 1. Fire Temple 2. Church 3. Mosque 4. Gurudwara 5. Monastery 6. Temple

Ch. 6. Fairy Tales.. 1. Ali Baba and Forty Thieves 2. Cinderella 3. Aladdin and The Magic Lamp 4. Snow White and Seven Dwarfs 5. Sleeping Beauty 6. Red Riding Hood

Ch. 7. Homes of Animals.. 1. Kennel 2. Nest 3. Den 4. Burrow 5. Coop 6. Stable

Ch. 8. Modes of Transport.. 1. Aeroplane 2. Train 3. Bus 4. Ship 5. Bicycle 6. Car 7. Boat

Ch. 9. India's Prime Ministers.. 1. Manmohan Singh 2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Rajiv Gandhi 4. Atal Bihari Vajpai 5. Indira Gandhi 6. Lal Bahadur Shastri 7. H.D. Deve Gowda 8. Inder Kumar Gujral

Ch. 10. Monuments of India.. 1. India Gate 2. Qutub Minar 3. Golden Temple 4. Taj Mahal 5. Charminar

Ch. 11. Eat Fruits to Stay Healthy.. 1. Banana 2. Apple 3. Grapes 4. Watermelon 5. Mango 6. Guava 7. Guard 8. Orange

Ch. 12. Action Words.. 1. Watching 2. Cooking 3. Dancing 4. Eating 5. Doing 6. Brushing 7. Playing 8. Running

Ch. 13. Sports Personalities.. 1. Chess - Viswanathan Anand 2. Boxing - M.C. Mary Kom 3. Lawn Tennis - Sania Mirza 4. Badminton - Sania Nehwal 5. Cricket - M.S. Dhoni 6. Cricket - Sachin Tendulkar 7. Football - Baichung Bhutia 8. Hockey - Rajpal Singh

Ch. 14. Outdoor Games.. 1. Football 2. Skiing 3. Cricket 4. Lawn Tennis 5. Hockey 6. Baseball

Ch. 15. Calendar.. 1. 31 2. 31 3. 31 4. 30 5. 31 6. 30 7. 31 8. 31 9. 30

Ch. 16. Rhyming Words.. 1. Gate 2. Rat 3. Shower 4. Hair 5. Spoon 6. Bake 7. Stable 8. Coat

Ch. 17. Modern Electronic Devices.. 1. Digital Camera 2. Digital Watch 3. Mobile 4. Weighing Machine 5. Calculator 6. Laptop

Ch. 18. Pattern.. Do yourself.

Ch. 19. Pattern Series.. 1. 12, 15, 18 2. 50, 25, 0 3. 45, 35, 25 4. 20, 25, 30 5. 55, 65, 75 6. 200, 250, 300 7. 50, 40, 30

Computer

Ch. 1. Key-Board.. 1. a. X b. ✓ c. ✓ d. X e. ✓ 2. a. Keyboard b. Enter c. Alphabets d. Spacebar e. Number 3. a. 26 b. 30 c. 2 d. 1 e. 1 f. 1 4. a. ii b. ii c. ii **Summative..** 1. a. spacebar b. keyboard c. twenty-six d. Backspace key is used to erase wrong characters to its left. e. Caps lock key is used to write alphabet and words in capital letters.

Ch. 2. Mouse.. Formative.. 1. Do yourself. 2. a. left click b. double click c. mouse pad d. two e. pointer 3. a. ✓ b. X c. ✓ d. X e. ✓ **Summative..** 1. a. The mouse pad helps us to move the mouse easily. b. Left button c. The arrow on the monitor of the computer is called mouse pointer. d. Pressing the right button of the mouse, is called right click.



Ch. 3. Use of Computer.. Formative.. 1. a. ✓ b. ✓ c. ✓ d. X e. X
2. a. games b. mail c. letters d. projects e. tickets
 3. a. Cartoon b. Music c. Solve d. Movies e. Typing
4. a. iii b. iii c. ii
Summative.. 1. a. Car Racing and Chess b. Whatever we write on a computer using keys of the keyboard is called typing. c. Teacher use it for teaching, preparing results, etc. d. We can take printouts of our pictures, we can talk to our relatives through internet.

हिन्दी

पाठ - 1 बरसा सावन. 1. (क) वर्षा (ख) कोयल (ग) मोर 2. सावन, चमकी, मोर, गाए 3. सावन, बिजली, झूम, कोयल 4. सुनना, दुःख, पानी, अन्दर, जाना 5. (क) कोयल वर्षा ऋतु में गाती है। (ख) वर्षा ऋतु सुहावनी है। (ग) मोर वर्षा ऋतु में नाचता है। (घ) पेड़ पर कोयलें वर्षा ऋतु में आती हैं। 6. (क) सावन जुलाई-अगस्त के महीने में आता है। (ख) सावन के महीने में बिजली चम-चम करके चमकती है। 7. (क) सावन के महीने में बिजली चमकती है, कोयले मधुर गीत गाती है, मोर नाचते हैं। (ख) बारिश के मौसम में मोर नाचता है, क्योंकि वह बारिश के आने की सूचना देता है और उसे वर्षा ऋतु अत्यधिक पसंद है। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) बिजली, सुहानी, मतवाली, पपीहा (ख) स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 2 चूहों की एकता. 1. (क) चालाक (ख) घंटी (ग) एकता 2. लूसी - चालाक, भीकू - साहसी, जन्मदिन - तोहफा, एकता - जीत 3. (क) चूहा (ख) बंधवा (ग) कपट (घ) जीत 4. सीधा, बड़ा, दुःख, शत्रु, राजा, हार 5. (क) चालाक (ख) घंटी (ग) कपट 6. (क) क्योंकि बहार आते ही उन्हें बिल्ली खा जाती। (ख) भीकू चूहा छोटा व साहसी चूहा था। 7. (क) भीकू चूहा लूसी बिल्ली से अपने पिताजी को मारने का बदला लेना चाहता था। इसके लिए उसने सभी चूहों के साथ मिलकर बिल्ली के गले में घंटी में बाँधने की योजना बनाई। (ख) जीत चूहों की हुई और उनकी एकता के बल पर यह जीत हुई। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) जुलूस, तालियाँ, तोहफा, सहयोगियों (ख) स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 3 दशहरा आया. 1. (क) दशहरा (ख) चौदह (ग) रावण (घ) राम 2. दीपावली - त्योहार, दशरथ - पिता, राम - पुत्र, रावण - लंका, आतिशबाजी - पटाखे 3. (क) दशहरे (ख) अच्छाई (ग) रावण (घ) विजयदशमी (ङ) रामलीला 4. कल, रात, बुराई, हार 5. (क) बीस दिन बाद (ख) चौदह (ग) रावण ने (घ) राम की 6. (क) भगवान राम को कैकेयी के कहने पर वनवास मिला था। (ख) वनवास चौदह वर्ष का था और उनके साथ सीताजी व लक्ष्मण गये थे। 7. (क) दशहरा दीपावली से बीस दिन पहले मनाया जाता है। इस दिन शाम के समय रावण, मेघनाद और कुंभकरण के पुतले जलाये जाते हैं, क्योंकि इस दिन भगवान राम ने सीता जी को रावण की कैद से आजाद करा कर लंका पर विजय पाई थी। (ख) राम-रावण युद्ध माता सीता को रावण के द्वारा हरण कर लिये जाने के कारण हुआ था और इसमें राम की विजय हुई व रावण मारा गया। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) हिन्दु, रामलीला, स्टेज, आतिशबाजी (ख) स्वयं करें।



पाठ - 4 विनती. 1. (क) विनती (ख) वरदान (ग) मनभेद (घ) बालक-बालिका 2. विनती - वंदना, बड़ों - सम्मान, कुसुम - महक, ईश्वर - भगवान 3. (क) भगवान (ख) जग (ग) उजाला (घ) महक 4. एकल, अंधेरा, अज्ञान, अनादर, मनुष्य, गंध 5. (क) वंदना (ख) कुसुम 6. (क) बच्चे बड़ों के साथ सम्मान का व्यवहार करते हैं। (ख) फूल कुसुम को अपनी महक देता है। 7. (क) बच्चे भगवान से सदा ज्ञान बढ़ाने का वरदान माँग रहे हैं। (ख) बच्चे कुसुम की तरह मुस्कराने की बात कर रहे हैं। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) भगवान, ज्ञानदीप, सम्मान, ईश्वर, नवदिन (ख) स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 5 कठिनाई में साथी. 1. (क) पक्षी (ख) तोता-तोती (ग) मोर (घ) मोर 2. मोर - मोरनी, तोता - तोती, वर्षा - बादल, पक्षी - घोंसला 3. (क) पक्षी (ख) मोर (ग) मस्ती (घ) साँप (ङ) धन्यवाद 4. रात, सफेद, गाना, आसमान 5. (क) कोटर में (ख) वर्षा में (ग) साँप 6. (क) क्योंकि उसकी कोटर की ओर साँप आ रहा था। (ख) मोर-मोरनी बरसात आने पर नाच रहे थे। (ग) काले-काले बादल वर्षा ऋतु में आते हैं। 7. (क) तोते के कोटर की ओर साँप बढ़ रहा था और तोते की मदद मोर ने की। (ख) स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) आसमान, भयभीत, मुसीबत, धन्यवाद (ख) स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 6 परिश्रम से सुख. 1. (क) धूप (ख) घोंसला (ग) मजाक (घ) गौरैया 2. धूप-गरमी, पक्षी - घोंसला, वर्षा - मौसम, बादल - उमड़ा, कौआ - खिसियाकर 3. (क) धूप (ख) छाँव (ग) वर्षा (घ) आकाश (ङ) मजाक 4. छाँव, बाद में, सर्दी, बैठना, पास, पीछे 5. (क) तिनके (ख) घोंसला (ग) मजाक (घ) गौरैया 6. (क) गौरैया तिनके घोंसला बनाने के लिए इकट्ठा कर रही थी। (ख) कौए ने गौरैया से कहा कि ठंडी छाँव में आकर बैठो। (ग) गौरैया ने कौए से हँसकर कहा - “भैया कौए, एक बात कहती हूँ। अच्छी लगे तो मान लेना।” (घ) गौरैया ने घोंसला वर्षा से बचने के लिए बनाया था। 7. (क) गौरैया ने घोंसला गरमी के मौसम में तिनके इकट्ठा करके बनाया। (ख) कौए ने गौरैया का मजाक इसलिए उड़ाया क्योंकि वह धूप में भी तिनके इकट्ठा करने के लिए परेशान हो रही थी। (ग) कौए और दूसरे पक्षी इधर-उधर इसलिए घूम रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने वर्षा से बचने के लिए घोंसला/घर नहीं बनाया था। (घ) समय पर घोंसला न बनाने से कौए को बारिश में भीगना पड़ा। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) पक्षी, गौरैया, घोंसला, ठंडी (ख) स्वयं करें।





English Reader

Chapter. 1. Mother Are for.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. D B. 1. Mother 2. Nursing 3. Sharing 4. Folks. C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F
D. Very- Short 1. Mother 2. Mother cuddle them. **E. Short Answer..** 1. My mother bakes a yummy cake for my birthday. 2. Mother do love when we snuggle up to tight. 3. Mothers **F. Long Answer..** 1. My mother tells a story when I go for sleep. She says a sweet and warm good night and kiss me. 2. When my tummy aches my mother give me the medicine. 3. My mother's name is _____ **Grammar in use..** 1. 1. Cooking 2. Drawing 3. Playing 4. Teaching 2. 1. Catching 2. Sharing 3. Writing 4. Bringing 5. Boring 3. 1. look 2. Inquire 3. Joyful 4. Start 5. Terror 6. Short **Time to do..** Do Your Self

Chapter. 2. Learn to live with Your Weaknesses.. A 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C B A. rainy B. singing C. peacock. **Very short..** 1. A peacock was dancing in a forest. 2. Cuckoo bird was singing in the forest. 3. Juna-wife of Jupiter is the chief of gods. 4. In rainy season peacock was dancing. **Short Answer..** 1. The peacock thinks that he was unlucky because he has a ugly-rough voice and a cuckoo has sweet voice, which is loved by everyone. 2. Peacock was sad because he had got such a beautiful body that is praised by all but his voice is so hoarse that every one laughs at it. 3. Juna-wife of Jupiter, the chief of gods, came to meet peacock. **Long Answer..** 1. Goddess Juna said to the peacock that you are the only one who is sad. Several creatures have been gifted by God with different gifts. 2. The gifts given by God to different creatures are like-peacock the beauty, eagle, the strength, nightingale, a sweet voice, so on and so forth. 3. I have learnt that we should accept our weakness, the way it is and be happy and one should content with what God has given him / her. **Grammar in use..** 1. caught 2. visited 3. played . **Time to Do..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 3. Mother Teresa.. A 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. A B. 1. poverty 2. January 6,1929 3. sick and poor 4. downtrodden 5. "Florence Nightingale of India"! C. 1. for 2. since 3. since 4. for 5. for D. A. Concerning human welfare B. Devoted C. Feeling of sharing the suffering of another D. Honour, prestige E. A feeling of pity. F. Oppressed; subjugated **Very short ..** 1. Christian Missionaries come from Yugoslavia. 2. Mother Teresa's real name is Agnes Goxa Bojaxiu. 3. She awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in the year 1979. 4. Missionaries of charity, Nirmal Hriday, Shishu Bhawan. **Short Answer..** 1. When Christian Missionaries came to

India people were extremely affected by the conditions of poverty rampant in India. 2. The age of Mother Teresa was just 19 years old when she came to Kolkata on January 6,1929. 3. Mentally and physically challenged children used to live in the institutions opened by Mother Teresa. **Long Answer..** 1. Mother Teresa used to roam the dangerous dark and dirty streets of Kolkata at night, covering the cold and offering food and shelter to the poor. 2. Mother Teresa lived in a small room for 9 years, where she nursed the sick back to health. Compassion, dignity and sympathy marked her every action. 3. People love and remember Mother Teresa because in spite of all the public acclaim, national and international honours, Mother Teresa remained humble kind and generous till the end. She had been given the title "The Florence Nightingale of India". **Grammar in use..** A 1. going 2. working 3. dancing 4. playing 5. writing 6. Planning B. 1. was raining 2. were watching 3. was working 4. was making 5. was dancing 6. was cleaning. **Time to Do..** Do yourself

Chapter. 4. A Street Dog.. A. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D B. Do Your Self C. A. F B. F C. T D. T E. T F. T D. (a) Small round stones, (b) Moue with quick movements (c) Trip or lose balance, (d) A light stroke with the hand. (e) Walking at a faster pace. (f) Surprised. **Very Short..** 1. A little street dog came trotting. 2. It's colour was brown with white patches. 3. There was a roap hanging from his neck. **Short Answer..** 1. The boy beat the dog, because it was following him. 2. Yes, the dog follow the boy. 3. The dog was a member of the household. **Long Answer..** Do yourself. **Grammar in use ..** A. 1. We shall eat bread. 2. They shall buy a car. 3. Nisha will celebrate her birthday. 4. He will need to sleep for sometime. 5. Mr. Kapoor will take a morning walk daily. 6. We shall come tomorrow. B. 2. We shall not go to Goa. 3. He will not learnt his lesson properly. 4. He will not help his family. 5. They will not go to office by van. 6. We will not enjoy the T.V. 7. Will he not marry her? C. After taking bath, I go to school. 2. I eat the bread with butter. 3. We go for walk daily. 4. We are good friends. 5. My mother cooks food for me. **Time to Do..** Do Your Self .

Ch. 5. 'Being a Good Person'.. A. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A B. 1. love 2. steal 3. parents 4. noel, belittle C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F D. 1. Adult 2. Persecuted or teased someone who is weaker. 3. To make seem less important. 4. To express approval by clapping one's hands. 5. Overjoyed. 6. Full of anger, fierce. **Very Short..** 1. Noel stole Mike's pencil box. 2. Noel stole Mike's pencil box in recess time. 3. Mike's parents gifted a



beautiful and nice gift to him. **Short Answer..** 1. Noel always liked to play during school hours. 2. Teacher became furious with Noel because he stole the Mike's pencil box. 3. When Mike came back after recess he could not find his pencil box, and reported the matter to his teacher. **Long Answer..** Teacher ordered the class monitor to search the bag of every student to find the missing box. 2. No, Noel's efforts were not successful to belittle Mike before others in class. 3. Mike requested his class teacher not to take any action against Noel, because he had got back his stolen pencil box. After this incident Noel changed himself to be as good as Mike. Every-one began to love him. **Grammar in use..** 1. will be going 2. suffering 3. have been discussing 4. shall have been going. **Time to Do..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 6. Grand Parents.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A B. 1. Grand parenting 2. dynamic 3. interact, hesitant C. Do Your Self D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T E. A. the state of being movable B. the state of quality of being stable C. energetic, power causing movement D. of greatest importance E. point of view F. a small room G. property that is or can be inherited **Very Short..** 1. The bond between grandparents and children is of at most important after parents. 2. The grandparent act as guiding light for their grand children. 3. Our grandparents are one of the most precious gifts of God to us. **Short Answer..** 1. Grandparents are called multi-dimensional because they are living longer and doing amazing things like swimming, dancing, mountaineering, etc. 2. Do Your Self 3. The more elders interact with children and young people, the less hesitant they seem to be and if youngsters talk to them (elders), they can see their humanity. **Long Answer..** 1. Family structures have undergone tremendous change due to increased occupational mobility, dual income families, and rapid technological progress. Children need the stability, the time and caring of grandparents more than ever. 2. The role of grandparents in the life of their grandchildren are vital, active, intelligent and interesting with a wealth of information and knowledge. The more elders interact with children and young people, the less hesitant they seem to be. 3. Do Your Self. **Grammar in use..** B.1. Interrogative sentences 2. Assertive sentence 3. Assertive sentence 4. Imperative sentence C. 1. Pens are not used for writing. 2. I do not want to go with him. 3. We should not obey our elders. 4. They are not going to the zoo. D. 2. Does Raman go to school? 3. Does he go to the temple daily?

Ch.7. Tell Me "Why"?. A. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A B. 1. swim, sink 2. drink 3. clouds 4. die C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F D. A. change position B. cause C. forever. **Very Short..** 1. A little girl is asking the question in the poem. 2. Girl wants that the wind should blow. 3. Girl wants that the Sun should shine. **Short Answer..** 1. In the poem the wood can swim and lead and marble can sink. 2. She wants to know what makes the

clouds and why they cross the sky. 3. She wants to know why the flowers die. **Long Answer..** 1. Yes, I have curiosity about nature. I want to know why only birds can fly? Why stars come only in night? 2. Do Your Self 3. The three questions the girl is asking in the poem. (i) Why lead and marble sink? (ii) Why we eat and drink? (iii) Why clouds cross the sky? **Grammar in use..** B. 1. the 2. the 3. the 4. the Time to Do.. Do Your Self.

Ch. 8. Tenali Rama and the Thieves.. A. 1. A 2. A 3. C B. 1. careful 2. asleep 3. bushes 4. puzzled C. A. unable to understand B. the capacity to accept a delay C. to breathe noisily through the nose D. a joker E. astonished F. the ability to create humour **Very Short..** 1. Tenali Rama was a court jester in the court of King Krishnadeva Rai. 2. Tenali was living in Vijay Nagar. 3. Five thieves were hiding in the bushes near Tenali's house. **Short Answer..** 1. One evening when Tenali Rama was watering his trees, he noticed five thieves hiding in the bushes near his house. 2. Tenali's wife was surprised because he said to put their precious things and jewellery in a old box and throw that in the well. 3. The box with stones was thrown by Tenali and his wife. **Long Answer..** 1. Tenali shouted loudly so that the thieves could hear him. "My dear wife! Nowadays, there are many thieves who are stealing precious things from people's houses. We must be very careful about our precious things and jewellery. Let us put them in this old box and throw it into the well tonight. They will be safe there." 2. Thieves rushed to the well and got busy draining out the water from the well. They searched the box throughout the night. But they did not find the box. Tenali thanked thief because worked so hard and watered his entire orchard. **Grammar in use..** A. 1. Does 2. do 3. do 4. do B. 1. cheerful 2. wonderful 3. awful 4. thoughtful Time to Do.. Do Your Self.

English Grammar

Chapter. 1. Sentences.. A. 1. Capital of India is New Delhi. 2. I live in a village. 3. I can sing. 4. He can dance. 5. Is she polite. 6. Kolkata is a big city. 7. I trust you. 8. I am eating mango. B. 1. the east 2. a nest 3. den 4. play chess. C. 2. likes to dance 3. live in forest 4. has made my table 5. chases the deer.

Chapter. 2. Nouns.. A. Do Your Self B. Television, Bed, Table, Pen, Bread, Plate, C. Cow-Animal, Bihar Place, Rita Person, Doll-Thing D. 1. rise 2. fell 3. tell 4. jump 5. dance 6. walk 7. stand 8. fear E. 1. Tiger 2. Ramesh 3. Taj Mahal 4. Asia 5. Ganga 6. Earth, sun 7. Amit, Sumit 8. Apple F. **Things we drink-** soup, juice, watermelon, peps, coffee, tea, maza, milk **Things we eat-** rice, chocolate, ice-cream, apple, cake, brinjal **Things we wear-** trousers, sari, skirt, frock, sweater, jeans, salwar

Chapter. 3. Gender.. A. Mare, Girl, Bride groom, Man, Queen, Peacock B. 1. The boy has a hen in his hand. 2. A



mare is running. 3. My aunt is watching TV. 4. The old man is walking slowly. 5. My father is eating food. 6. My uncle has two sons. 7. My sister loves to eat. 8. My wife is tall. **C.** Cock, Hen, Ox, Cow, King, Queen, Bride, Bride groom **D.** Sister, Nephew, Mother, Father, Cock, Daughter, Actor, Princess, Horse, Shepherd **E.** Daughter, pehen, girl, cow, bitch, empress, lioness, aunt, lady.

Chapter. 4. Singular and Plural.. A. apple, apples, book, books, pen, pens, ball, balls **B.** cup, vegetables, mangoes, erasers, girls, dogs, hen, glass **C.** 1. bells 2. potatoes 3. bushes 4. classes 5. boxes 6. tables 7. sharpeners 8. scales **D.** 1. brush 2. bull 3. ant 4. match 5. chair 6. crow 7. church 8. Tomato.

Chapter. 5. Capital Letters.. A. 1. Children are going for picnic. 2. Sita eats banana. 3. He likes to play cricket. 4. I have a car toy. 5. The book has 102 pages. **B.** Do Your Self. **C.** Do Your Self **D.** 1. Saturday is the last day of the week. 2. The Ganga is a holy river. 3. We celebrate Diwali with joy. 4. The ninth month of an year is September. 5. Sikhs celebrate Guruparav joyfully. 6. The longest river in the world is Nile. 7. I pray to God every morning. 8. Tuesday comes after Monday and before Wednesday. 9. The cold months of a year are December, January and February. 10. Barack Obama is the President of U.S.A.

Chapter. 6. Verb (Word of Action) A. Do Your Self. **B.** 1. sleep 2. study 3. play 4. gives 5. rises 6. build 7. live 8. eats **C.** 1. sings 2. laughs 3. flies 4. shines 5. dance 6. roars **D.** 1. teaches 2. designs 3. paints 4. clicks 5. sells 6. sings 7. cures 8. performs 9. fights 10 cooks **E.** 1. growl 2. bark 3. dances 4. trumpet 5. chirp **F.** reading, dancing, eating, playing, walking, crying, bathing, climbing.

Chapter. 7. Use of Is, Am, Are, Was, Were.. A. 1. is 2. is 3. am 4. are 5. is 6. is 7. are 8. Am **B.** 1. was 2. were 3. were 4. was 5. were 6. was 7 were 8 were

Chapter. 8. Use of Has, Have, and Had.. A. 1. has 2. have 3. have 4. has 5. have **B.** 1. has 2. have 3. has 4. had 5. have

Chapter. 9. Articles.. A. 1. a 2. a 3. an 4. a 5. a 6. an 7. a 8. an 9. a 10. an 11. a 12. an **B.** 1. an 2. a, a 3. an, a 4. an 5. an 6. an **C.** 1. a 2. a 3. an 4. the 5. the 6. the 7. an 8. the 9. a 10. a 11. an 12. the 13. a 14. a 15. an

Chapter. 10. Pronouns.. A. Do Your Self **B.** 2. this 3. these 4. this 5. this 6. this 7. these 8. these 9. these 10. these. **C.** 2. that 3. that 4. those 5. those 6. that 7. those 8. that 9. that 10. those **D.** 1. He 2. She 3. They 4. It 5. It 6. They **E.** 1. She 2. She 3. They 4. His 5. Their 6. I 7. his 8. its **F.** 1. She 2. He 3. They 4. It 5. He 6. We 7. It 8. It

Mathematics

Chapter. 1. Revision.. Number Name Eighteen, Twenty-eight, Thirty-one, Thirty-eight, Forty-three, Forty five, Forty nine, Fifty five, Fifty eight, Sixty three, Sixty nine, Seventy

three, Eighty eight, Ninety three. **Numeral** 18, 25, 29, 33, 39, 48, 51, 59, 66, 78, 83, 89, 94, 96, **Just before** 49, 38, 88, 72, 87, 98 **Just after** 30, 44, 61, 80, 88, 99 **In between** 24, 50, 25, 40, 79, 54. **>, < or =** $29 < 38$, $93 < 94$, $63 = 63$, $49 < 59$, $75 < 85$, $18 < 81$, $19 < 91$, $83 = 83$, $68 = 68$, $45 > 43$, $58 > 48$, $89 > 78$, $40 > 4$, $26 < 38$. **Ascending** 1. 38, 56, 58, 59, 63, 76 2. 25, 39, 40, 48, 59, 73 3. 9, 13, 18, 19, 26, 45 4. 25, 35, 52, 53, 71, 84 5. 32, 54, 67, 74, 76, 86 **Descending** 1. 99, 81, 75, 53, 46, 21 2. 88, 78, 61, 50, 47, 18 3. 97, 76, 67, 65, 13, 4 4. 76, 64, 59, 43, 38, 32 5. 66, 58, 54, 46, 33, 22 **Add** 2. 78 3. 97 4. 88 5. 66 6. 47 7. 78 8. 74 **Subtract** 2. 11 3. 10 4. 24 5. 52 6. 21 7. 41 8. 41. **Multiply** 2. 64 3. 30 4. 42 5. 18 6. 54 7. 15 8. 72

Chapter. 2. Number and its Face and Place Value.. Place Value Ones 8 ones or 8, hundreds 5 hundreds or 500, tens 3 tens or 30, ones = 9 ones or 9, hundreds 7 hundreds or 700, tens 9 tens or 90, tens 3 tens or 30, ones 2 ones or 2, tens 4 tens or 40, hundreds 4 hundreds or 400. **Number Name** 2. Six hundred eighty nine 3. Four hundred forty five 4. Three hundreds sixty nine 5. Four hundred seventy eight 6. Three hundreds ninety one 7. Six hundred ten 8. Four hundred two 9. Two hundred thirty two 10. One hundred 12 Seven hundred seventy seven 13. Seven hundred twenty one. 14 Nine hundred eight 15 Three hundred fifty four. 16. Six hundred 17. Two hundred twenty two 18 Eight hundred eighty nine. 19. Nine hundred seventy nine 20. One hundred nineteen. **Numeral** B. 252 C. 709 D. 970 E. 130 F. 446 G. 535 **Numeral & Number name** B. 555 = Five hundred fifty five C. 400 = Four hundred D. 808 = Eight hundred eight E. 747 = Seven hundred forty seven F. 266 = Two hundred sixty six G. 675 = Six hundred seventy five. **Expanded Form** 2. $500 + 0 + 3$ 3. $500 + 60 + 7$ 4. $900 + 10 + 2$ 5. $400 + 60 + 3$ 6. $600 + 30 + 4$ 7. $600 + 80 + 4$ 8. $200 + 50 + 8$ 9. $700 + 80 + 5$ 10. $200 + 20 + 2$ 11. $400 + 10 + 5$ 12. $700 + 30 + 6$ 13. $400 + 90 + 7$ 14. $900 + 10 + 6$ 15. $300 + 20 + 4$ 16. $700 + 10 + 8$ 17. $900 + 0 + 9$ 18. $600 + 70 + 7$ 19. $800 + 70 + 0$ 20. $100 + 0 + 0$ **Expanded in words** 2. 5 hundreds + 4 tens + 3 ones 3. 3 hundreds + 0 tens + 6 ones 4. 2 hundreds + 5 tens + 8 ones 5. 3 hundreds + 3 tens + 3 ones 6. 7 hundreds + 6 tens + 7 ones 7. 5 hundreds + 7 tens + 9 ones 8. 6 hundreds + 3 tens + 9 ones 9. 4 hundreds + 7 tens + 5 ones 10. 2 hundreds + 5 tens + 6 ones 11. 8 hundreds + 9 tens + 9 ones 12. 2 hundreds + 0 tens + 1 ones 13. 3 hundreds + 2 tens + 1 ones 14. 3 hundreds + 3 tens + 3 ones 15. 8 hundreds + 6 tens + 1 ones **Numbers Expanded form** 1. 348 2. 436 3. 424 4. 709 5. 573 6. 862 7. 148 8. 303 9. 677 10. 497 11. 239 12. 586 13. 190 14. 657 **Numeral for expanded from** A. 728 B. 868 C. 689 D. 479 E. 222 F. 543 G. 151 **Missing Number** Children should do themselves. **Numbers in words** One hundred one, One hundred two, One hundred three, One hundred four, One hundred five, One hundred six, One



hundred seven, One hundred eight, One hundred nine, One hundred ten, One hundred eleven, One hundred twelve, One hundred thirteen, One hundred fourteen. One hundred fifteen, One hundred sixteen, One hundred seventeen, One hundred eighteen, One hundred nineteen, One hundred twenty, One hundred twenty one, One hundred twenty two, One hundred twenty three, One hundred twenty four, One hundred twenty five, One hundred twenty six, One hundred twenty seven, One hundred twenty eight, One hundred twenty nine, One hundred thirty, One hundred thirty one, One hundred thirty two, One hundred thirty three, One hundred thirty four, One hundred thirty five, One hundred thirty six, One hundred thirty seven, One hundred thirty eight, One hundred thirty nine, One hundred forty, One hundred forty one, One hundred forty two, One hundred forty three, One hundred forty four, One hundred forty five, One hundred forty six, One hundred forty seven, One hundred forty eight, One hundred forty nine, One hundred fifty, One hundred fifty one, One hundred fifty two, One hundred fifty three, One hundred fifty four, One hundred fifty five, One hundred fifty six, One hundred fifty seven, One hundred fifty eight, One hundred fifty nine, One hundred sixty, One hundred sixty one, One hundred sixty two, One hundred sixty three, One hundred sixty four, One hundred sixty five, One hundred sixty six, One hundred sixty seven, One hundred sixty eight, One hundred sixty nine, One hundred seventy, One hundred seventy one, One hundred seventy two, One hundred seventy three, One hundred seventy four, One hundred seventy five, One hundred seventy six, One hundred seventy seven, One hundred seventy eight, One hundred seventy nine, One hundred eighty, One hundred eighty one, One hundred eighty two, One hundred eighty three, One hundred eighty four, One hundred eighty five, One hundred eighty six, One hundred eighty seven, One hundred eighty eight, One hundred eighty nine, One hundred ninety, One hundred ninety one, One hundred ninety two, One hundred ninety three, One hundred ninety four, One hundred ninety five, One hundred ninety six, One hundred ninety seven, One hundred ninety eight, One hundred ninety nine, Two hundred.

Chapter. 3. Addition, Fill in blanks 1. 6, 5, 11 2. 3, 9, 12 3. 6, 5, 4, 15 4. 8, 0, 0, 8, 5, 3, 7, 6, 16 6. 7, 6, 13 7. 12, 54, 66 8. 9, 6, 5, 20 9. Addends, sum 10. Addends, sum 11. Addends, sum **Sum** 1. 71 2. 89 3. 57 4. 69 5. 86 6. 87 7. 48 8. 76 9. 79 10. 79 11. 88 12. 66 13. 99 14. 99 15. 98 **Sum Carry** 1. 84 2. 103 3. 84 4. 96 5. 94 6. 91 7. 131 8. 84 9. 134 10. 104 11. 102 12. 120 13. 93 14. 115 15. 97 **Sum 3 digit** 1. 99 2. 78 3. 96 4. 96 5. 99 6. 68 7. 89 8. 97 9. 65 10. 77 11. 93 12. 99 13. 97 14. 88 15. 77 **Add Carry** 1. 93 2. 72 3. 98 4. 96 5. 85 6. 93 7. 104 8. 94 9. 92 10. 99 11. 108 12. 99 13. 78 14. 99 15. 92 **Add** 1. 976 2. 648 3. 676 4. 424 5. 899 6. 558 7. 778 8. 399 9. 766 10. 758 11. 862 12. 969 13.

979 14. 569 15. 784 **Add** 1. 645 2. 622 3. 851 4. 932 5. 624 6. 609 7. 635 8. 849 9. 916 10. 654 11. 335 12. 1040 13. 765 14. 640 15. 428 **Add** 1. 717 2. 768 3. 950 4. 554 5. 697 6. 772 7. 771 8. 731 9. 754 10. 438 11. 522 12. 612 13. 859 14. 563 15. 686 **Word Problems** 2. 878 3. 756 4. 773 5. 583 6. 664 7. 804 8. 424 9. 834 10. 1050

Chapter. 4. Subtraction.. Subtract 1. 62 2. 45 3. 73 4. 30 5. 14 6. 54 7. 27 8. 22 9. 50 10. 25 11. 35 12. 03 13. 35 14. 22 15. 52 **Subtract** 1. 15 2.58 3. 33 4. 17 5. 25 6. 37 7. 48 8. 24 9. 25 10. 27 11. 49 12. 24 13. 27 14. 37 15. 41 **Subtract** 1. 312 2. 261 3. 212 4. 110 5. 222 6. 551 7. 232 8. 237 9. 480 10. 404 11. 011 12. 204 13. 621 14. 766 15. 651 **Subtract** 1. 253 2. 567 3. 373 4. 387 5. 059 6. 329 7. 158 8. 173 9. 269 10. 568 11. 464 12. 245 13. 589 14. 295 15. 268 **Arrange & Subtract** 2. 324 3. 524 4. 111 5. 115 6. 185 7. 433 8. 514 9. 312 10. 420 11. 222 12. 112 13. 445 14. 212 15. 400 16. 624 17. 661 18. 060 19. 261 20. 763 **Word Problems** 2. 141 3. 207 4. 294 5. 332 6. 36 7. 47 8. 80 9. 114 10. 253

Chapter. 5. Comparing Numbers.. Fill in the blanks B. 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820 C. 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220 D. 639, 642, 645, 648, 651, 654, 657 E. 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280 F. 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000 G. 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650 H. 420, 520, 620, 720, 820, 920, 1020 I. 412, 415, 418, 421, 424, 427, 430 J. 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680 K. 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336 L. 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300 M. 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400 N. 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, O. 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200 **Comparing- <, > =** 1. < 2. > 3. > 4. > 5. < 6. > 7. > 8. = 9. < 10. = 11. > 12. > 13. < 14. > 15. < 16. > 17. > 18. > 19. < 20. > 21. < 22. < 23. > 24. > 25. = 26. < 27. = 28. < 29. = 30. = 31. < 32. < 33. < 34. > 35. < 36. < **Smaller.** A. 65 B. 190 C. 98 D. 207 E. 69 F. 889 G. 99 H. 523 **Greater.** A. 436 B. 138 C. 413 D. 612 E. 669 F. 498 G. 570 H. 175 **Largest..** A. 439 B. 689 C. 345 D. 463 E. 951 F. 301 G. 374 H. 520 **Smallest..** A. 115 B. 415 C. 105 D. 818 E. 265 F. 382 G. 111 H. 107 **Ascending.** B. 241, 243, 347, 352, 469, 691 C. 239, 519, 520, 569, 571, 639 D. 237, 321, 420, 425, 429, 439 E. 444, 538, 611, 615, 618, 692 **Descending.** B. 915, 779, 591, 580, 527, 457 C. 999, 998, 888, 863, 546, 479 D. 569, 444, 387, 333, 222, 163 E. 791, 691, 657, 591, 451, 253

Chapter. 6. Multiplication.. Fill in the blanks. A. 0 B. 0 C. 0 D. 5 E. 1 F. 7 G. 0 H. 1 I. 0 **Complete.** B. multiplier, multiplicand, product C. multiplicand, 16, product, D. multiplier, product E. product F. multiplier, multiplicand, product G. multiplier, 5, multiplicand, product H. multiplier, multiplicand, product. **Multiply.** 1. 88 2. 66. 3. 33 4. 28 5. 36 6. 00 7. 69 8. 86 9. 82 10. 88 11. 63 12. 06 13. 666 14. 408 15. 339 16. 648 17. 969 18. 262 19. 630 20. 842 21. 336 22. 228 23. 426 24. 422 **Multiply.** 1. 504 2. 140 3. 141



4. 539 5. 96 6. 474 7. 414 8. 198 9. 498 10. 637 11. 184 12. 135 13. 705 14. 756 15. 692 16. 258 17. 895 18. 789 19. 855 20. 717 21. 655 22. 500 23. 630 24. 924 **Word Problem.** 2. 175 3. 63 4. 1232 5. 32 6. 1242 7. 2150 8. 48 9. 216 10. 150

Chapter. 7. Fraction.. Fill in the blanks. B. $\frac{3}{4}$ C. 7, 8 D. $\frac{2}{9}$, 2, 9 E. $\frac{8}{15}$

Chapter. 8. Division.. Div. number. A. 3 B. 5 C. 5 D. 3 **Div.**

Objects. 1. 6 2. 4 3. 7 4. 4 **Divide.** 1. 1 2. 10 3. 2 4. 9 5. 3 6. 5 7. 4 8. 6 9. 3 10. 6 11. 3 12. 5 13. 9 14. 9 15. 9 16. 4 17. 5 18. 8 19. 7 20 7 21. 4 22. 9 23. 2 24. 9 25. 3 26. 7 27. 3 28. 5 29. 4 30. 3 31. 8 32. 8 33. 7 34. 5 35. 8 36. 7 37. 8 38. 6 39. 5 40. 4 41. 10 42. 8 43. 7 44. 7 45.6 **Fill in th blanks.** 2. $15 \div 5 = 3$, 3 3. $15 \div 3 = 5$, 3 4. $12 \div 6 = 2$, 12 5. $36 \div 9 = 4$, 4 6. $40 \div 8 = 5$, 8 7. $16 \div 4 = 4$, 4 8. $28 \div 7 = 4$, 4

Complete 1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 8 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 9 \overline{) 72} \\ \underline{-72} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{-64} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 9 \overline{) 63} \\ \underline{-63} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \overline{) 42} \\ \underline{-42} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 7 \overline{) 49} \\ \underline{-49} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 8 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{-56} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 7 \overline{) 35} \\ \underline{-35} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 3 \overline{) 27} \\ \underline{-27} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 9 \overline{) 54} \\ \underline{-54} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 6 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 7 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{-28} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 Complete 1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 7 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{-14} \\ 1 \end{array} - R$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 7 \overline{) 38} \\ \underline{-35} \\ 3 \end{array} - R$$
 3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 8 \overline{) 63} \\ \underline{-56} \\ 7 \end{array} - R$$
 4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 54} \\ \underline{-54} \\ 0 \end{array}$$
 5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{-42} \\ 6 \end{array} - R$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 6 \overline{) 49} \\ \underline{-48} \\ 1 \end{array} - R$$
 7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 9 \overline{) 70} \\ \underline{-63} \\ 7 \end{array} - R$$
 8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 7 \overline{) 54} \\ \underline{-49} \\ 5 \end{array} - R$$
 9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 9 \overline{) 84} \\ \underline{-81} \\ 3 \end{array} - R$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 9 \overline{) 50} \\ \underline{-45} \\ 5 \end{array} - R$$
 11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 9 \overline{) 25} \\ \underline{-18} \\ 7 \end{array} - R$$
 12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 6 \overline{) 52} \\ \underline{-48} \\ 4 \end{array} - R$$

Divide. 1. Q = 11 R = 3 2. Q = 11 R = 4 3. Q = 32 R = 1 4. Q = 12 R = 3 5. Q = 11 R = 1 6. Q = 29 R = 1 7. Q = 89 R = 1 8. Q = 54 R = 6 9. Q = 27 R = 4 10. Q = 94 R = 2 11. Q = 55 R = 1 12. Q = 34 R = 1 **Divide.** 2. 13 3. 16 4. 12 5. 11 6. 17 7. 12 8. 12 9. 12 10. 16 11. 22 12. 21 13. 13 14. 22 15. 12 **Divide.** 2. 117 3. 123 4. 85 5. 148 6. 168 7. 85 8. 446 9. 113 10. 101 11. 124 12. 142, 2 13. 156 14. 55 15. 34, 8 16. 72 **Word Problem.** 2. 15 3. 21 4. 15 5. 15 6. 8 7. 48 8. 19 9. 222 10. 30

Environmental Education

Chapter. 1. Doing things Myself.. Do Your Self.

Chapter. 2. Our Body.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. B **B.** 1. Lungs help us to breathe. 2. The parts of our body that are inside our body are called internal organs. 3. The parts of our body that we can see are called external organs. 4. Eyes help us to see all the things around us. **C.** 1. Brain 2. Lungs 3. Heart To do something.. A. Children do themselves. B. Teachers should help children to prepare a chart.

Chapter. 3. Growing up.. A. 1. living 2. man 3. babies 4. weak 5. Adult **B.** 1. No, non-living things do not grow. 2. A plant grows into a tree. 3. The mother takes care of her baby. **C.** 1. tree 2. woman 3. cow 4. babies **To do something..** Children should do themselves.

Chapter. 4. The family.. A. 1. A 2. B 3. A **B.** 1. When one set of parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a nuclear family. 2. Father's or Mother's brother is called uncle. 3. (a) They should help in keeping the house clean. (b) They can look after the plants. 4. When more than one set of parents and their children stay together in a house, it is called a joint family. **C.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes.

Chapter. 5. Our Foods.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. B **B.** 1. we get all the food from plant and animal. 2. Cooking makes the food soft and tasty. Cooked food is easy to digest. 3. We need to eat different types of food to live healthy. 4. Some foods like bread, potatoes, sugar, butter and oil give us plenty of every. Such food or called energy-giving food. 5. We take three meals in a day-break fast, lunch and dinner. **C.** 1. energy 2. digest 3. cooking 4. vegetables, fruits 5. muscles, bones. **D.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No

Chapter. 6. Our Clothes.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C **B.** 1. Clothes made from artificial fibres like nylon, rayon and polyester are called synthetic clothes. 2. Uniform is worn by school children, doctors, nurses, lawyers, policeman and postman. 3. We wear woolen clothes in winter. 4. At first cotton is spun into yarn. The yarn is then used to make cloth on a loom. This is called weaving. **C.** 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B **To Do Something.. Do Your Self.**

Chapter. 7. The House.. A. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A **B.** 1. Plumber 2. Painter 3. Mason **C.** 1. house, 2. bricks of snow 3. house boat 4. sloping **D.** Igloo b, Houseboat c, Kuchacha House - a

Chapter. 8. Healthy Habits.. A. 1. Everyday 2. Handkerchief 3. 8 **B.** 1. (a) We should keep our body clean. (b) We should take balanced diet. 2. We must follow healthy habits to be healthy and strong. 3. Posture is the position of the body in which we sit, stand and walk. 4. Morning walk, swimming, running, jogging and cycling are very good exercises. **To Do Something.. Do Your Self.**



Chapter. 9. Safety Habits.. A. 1. B 2. A 3. A B. 1. Firstly look for the red signal before crossing. If there is no zebra-crossing on signal, look to your left and right before crossing. 2. Some safety rules, that should be followed at home are (a) Never touch live electric wires and plugs. (b) Do not play with matchsticks etc. 3. The immediate treatment given to an injured person before a doctor's arrival is called first aid. C. Children should do themselves.

General Knowledge

Ch. 1. Countries and their Flags.. 1. Nepal 2. Bhutan 3. Australia 4. India 5. Sri Lanka 6. Germany 7. U.S.A. 8. Italy 9. Japan

Ch. 2. Words Describing the Actions.. 1. Watching 2. Sleeping 3. Painting 4. Running 5. Swimming 6. Exercising 7. Cooking 8. Washing 9. Reading

Ch. 3. Indian Presidents.. 1. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam 2. Zakir Hussain 3. Pratibha Patil 4. Giani Zail Singh 5. Dr. S. Radha-Krishnan 6. N. Sanjeeva Reddy 7. Pranab Mukherjee 8. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma 9. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ch. 4. Well Known Personalities .. 1. Kalpana Chawla 2. Bill Gates 3. Barack Obama 4. A.R. Rehman 5. Pt. Ravi Shankar 6. Amitabh Bachchan 7. M.S. Dhoni 8. Lata Mangeshkar 9. Michal Jackson

Ch. 5. Know Your Clock.. 1. 4:45 2. 6:15 3. 7:00 4. 10:00 5. 9:30 6. 9:00

Ch. 6. Beautiful Flowers.. 1. Jasmine 2. Sunflower 3. Rose 4. Daffodil 5. Lotus 6. Daisy 7. Dahlia 8. Tulip 9. Lily

Ch. 7. Number Pattern Series.. 1. 50 2. 9 3. 10 4. 93 5. 36 6. 42 7. 36

Ch. 8. Stars of Bollywood.. 1. John Abraham 2. Shahrukh Khan 3. Salman Khan 4. Bipasha Basu 5. Deepika Padukone 6. Aishwarya Rai 7. Rajnikanth 8. Katrina Kaif 9. Abishek Bachchan

Ch. 9. Famous and Beautiful Monuments of India.. 1. Taj Mahal 2. Lotus Temple 3. Jantar Mantar 4. Red Fort 5. Golden Temple 6. India Gate 7. Jama Masjid 8. Konark Temple 9. Dhauri Temple

Ch. 10. Different Drawing Series.. 1. Do Your Self.

Ch. 11. Different Means of Transport.. 1. Aeroplane 2. Helicopter 3. Boat 4. Car 5. Truck 6. Train 7. Scooter 8. Bicycle 9. Rickshaw 10. Ship

Ch. 12. Entertaining Characters.. 1. Tweety Bird 2. Donald Duck 3. Micky Mouse 4. Spider-Man 5. Tom and Jerry 6. Aladdin with Magic Lamp.

Ch. 13. Visit to a circus.. 1. Clown 2. Jugglar 3. Trapeze Artist 4. Magician 5. Ring master.

Ch. 14. Words in Pair.. 1. Bat and ball 2. Pen and pencil 3. Bread and butter 4. Lock and key 5. Table and Chair 6. Gold and silver.

Ch. 15. National and International Sport Stars.. 1. Lasith Malinga 2. Mohammad Ali 3. David Beckham 4. Serena Williams 5. Vishwanathan Anand 6. Sachin-Tendulkar 7. Shane Watson 8. Novak Djokovic 9. Maradonna

Ch. 16. T-words.. 1. Tuesday 2. Tree 3. Telephone 4. Teeth 5. Teacher 6. Table 7. Temple

Ch. 17. Look at the odd one.. 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C

Ch. 18. Famous Monuments of the World.. 1. Great wall (china) 2. Statue of liberty (New York) 3. Eiffel Tower (Paris) 4. Giza Pyramids (Egypt) 5. Buckingham Palace 6. Leaning Tower 7. The Sphinx 8. Big Ben 9. Opera House

Ch. 19. Animals-Homes and Sounds.. Lion – Roars – Den ; Snake – Hisses – Hole ; Horse – Neighs – Stable ; Bird – Chirps – Nest ; Sheep – Bleats – Fold ; Cow – Moos – Shed ; Bee – Hums – Hive

Computer

Chapter. 1. History of Computer.. 1. A. T B. F C. F D. T E. T 2. A. Chinese educationists B. John Napier C. Blaise Pascal D. Charles Babbage E. Charles Babbage F. Howard Aiken and Grace Hopper. 3. A. i B iii C. iv D. ii 1. **Very Short..** A. A Scientist named John Napier developed Napier's Bones. B. Different engine was developed in 1823. C. Charles Babbage is Known as 'Father of computer.' D. Transistors were used in second generation of computers. 2. **Short Answer..** A. The main disadvantage of First Generation computers was that vacuum tubes emitted heat and burnt out frequently, so-they needed air-conditioning. B. The Third Generation computers used ICs. These computers were smaller in size and these machines were faster and performed calculations in nano-seconds.

Chapter. 2. Learn About Hardware And Software.. 1. A. Yes B. No C. Yes D. No E. Yes 2. A. Input B. Hardware C. Storage D. Hardware 3. Input devices Keyboard, Mouse. Output devices Monitor, Printer. Storage Device Pen Drive, Hard disk. 1. **Very Short.** A. A device which is used to enter data and instructions to the computer is called a Input device. B. Storage devices include CD- ROM, Pen Drive, Hard Disk etc. C. Some commonly used application software include Windows, Ms Word, Ms Excel, MS Power Point, Paint Brush, etc. 2. **Short Answer. A. Softwares–** A 'Software' is a set of 'programs'. A 'program' is a set of instructions given to the computer by a user. **B. Hardware** refers to those parts of computer which can be touched and seen. **C. Input devices** are those ones which are used to give data and instructions to the computer. These devices may include Keyboard, Mouse, Joystick, Scanner etc. D. The device which is used to process the data is called a processing Device. CPU (central Processing Unit) is a processing device which is used to do processing i.e., addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. of data. It is also called 'The Brain of Computer'.



Chapter. 3. Learn About Input Devices.. 1. A. erase B. pointing C. games D. four E. microphone. 2. A. iii B. i C. iv D. ii 3. A. ✗ B. ✓ C. ✗ D. ✓ 1. **Very Short** A. One basic input device is keyboard. B. The longest key on the keyboard is spacebar. C. Microphone is used to receive voice signals. 2. **Short Answer..** A. **Input devices**– Input devices are used in order to give directions to the computers. These devices receive the data from the user and convert it into Primary language. Basic input devices are keyboard, Mouse, Joysticks and Microphones. B. **Mouse**– Mouse is a pointing device. It is used to control the pointer on the screen. This is also used to click, select or draw anything on screen. Mouse needs some flat surface to move on. We should use mouse pad to move it. C. **Functions of Mouse**– (i) **single click** – Gently pressing and releasing the middle or left button of a mouse once is called single click. (ii) **Double click** – Double clicks means pressing the left mouse button twice frequently. (iii) **Dragging the mouse** – Dragging means moving the object from one position to another. (iv) **Scrolling** – In the middle of two buttons, there is one SMALL roller on a mouse. User can move the roller with thumb to move page up and down. D. **Joystick**– Joystick is another input device. It is basically used in games. It is just like a stick with a button on the top. User can hold the stick with hand and move left or right to move the cursor and if user wants to perform click operation, then he can use the button at the top of stick.

Chapter. 4. Learn About Output devices.. 1. A. screen B. speakers C. printer 2. A. iii B. i C. iv D. ii 3. A. ✗ B. ✗ C. ✓ D. ✗ 1. **Very Short** A. Monitor and Printer. B. A computer can understand binary language. C. Inkjet Printers. **Short Answer..** 2. A. **Output devices**– Output devices show the result of all the work done by a user on a computer. These devices receive the processed data from inside the computer and show it outside, in a language that is understandable to the user. B. **Speakers**– speakers are one of the most commonly used output devices. These are used to produce output in the form of voice. Speakers enable the user to listen music and voice while doing his work. C. **Monitor** resembles a TV screen, which is called VDU (Visual Display Unit).

हिन्दी

पाठ -1. संदेश (कविता).. 1. (क) शीश (ख) लहराकर (ग) फैलो 2. पर्वत-ऊँचे; सागर-गहराई; तरंग-उमंग; पृथ्वी-धैर्य 3. (क) गहराई (ख) सिर पर (ग) संसार (घ) तरंग 4. उठना, सिकुड़ना, नीचा, पकड़ना, ठोस 5. (क) पर्वत (ख) पृथ्वी (ग) संसार 6. (क) सागर हमें मन में गहराई लाने की शिक्षा देता है। (ख) तरल तरंग हमें मन में मीठी-मीठी मृदुल उमंग भरने को कहती है। 7. (क) पृथ्वी कहती है, कि हमें कभी-भी धैर्य नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए, चाहे सिर पर कितना भी भार क्यों न हो। (ख) पर्वत सिर उठाकर कहता है,

कि तुम भी मेरी तरह ऊँचे बन जाओ, और सब जगह नाम कमाओ। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) ऊँचे, मृदुल, गहराई, धैर्य (ख) छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 2 बुरे काम का फल (कहानी).. 1. (क) शिवपुरी (ख) हाथी (ग) गंदा पानी 2. हाथी – गज, मतंग; खुश – प्रसन्न, प्रफुल्लित; नदी-सरिता, तटिनी; पानी-जल, नीरा 3. (क) अभिनंदन (ख) दुकानदार (ग) सूँड़ (घ) नदी 4. (क) फल व सब्जियाँ (ख) सुई (ग) गंदा पानी 5. (क) दर्जी ने हाथी की सूँड़ में सुई इसलिए चुभाई क्योंकि वह पहले से ही जला-भुना बैठा था। (ख) हाथी नदी पर पानी पीने और जलक्रीड़ा करने जाया करता था। (ग) हाथी ने अपनी सूँड़ में भरा सारा गंदा पानी दर्जी की दुकान पर टँगे हुए कपड़ों पर फेंक कर, उसकी दुष्टता की सजा दी। 6. (क) जब भी हाथी बाजार में आता था, तो वह सूँड़ उठाकर सभी दुकारदारों का अभिनंदन करता था, जिससे खुश होकर दुकानदार हाथी को केले, ककड़ी, खरबूजे आदि फल-सब्जियाँ खिलाते थे। (ख) दर्जी दुष्ट इसलिए था क्योंकि उसने अपना गुस्सा उतारने के लिए हाथी की सूँड़ में सुई चुभा दी थी। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) सूँड़, जल क्रीड़ा, सब्जियाँ, दर्जी (ख) स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 3 सच्चा मित्र (कहानी).. 1. (क) मालिक (ख) जंगल (ग) मित्र 2. गोलू-गधा, जंगली-सूअर, झाड़ियाँ-उलझकर, बिनी-उल्लू 3. छ + ि + प + त + ा ; न + ि + ड + र ; ब + त + ा + त + ा ; भ + ा + ग + त + ा 4. (क) डर (ख) उल्लू (ग) कठिन (घ) चिल्लाता 5. (क) जंगली सूअर (ख) बिनी उल्लू ने (ग) झाड़ियों में 6. (क) गोलू गधा जंगल में बिनी उल्लू का मित्र बन गया। (ख) गोलू गधे ने अपने मालिक का घर इसलिए छोड़ा क्योंकि कठोर परिश्रम के बाद भी उसे भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता था और उसका मालिक उसे मारता भी बहुत था। (ग) गोलू गधा अपने मालिक का घर छोड़कर जंगल में भाग गया। 7. (क) एक रात जंगल में जंगली सूअर आकर छिप गया था, जो गोलू गधे को खाना चाहता था। (ख) इस कहानी से हमें यह शिक्षा मिलती है, कि हमें सदैव हमारे मित्रों का साथ देना चाहिए। मुसीबत के समय उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए। **भाषा-ज्ञान** जंगल, महसूस, मुसीबत, आवाज, उल्लू, सूअर

पाठ- 4 सूर्य और पृथ्वी (निबंध).. 1. (क) पृथ्वी पर (ख) काफी दूर (ग) शाम को (घ) हम घर जाएँगे 2. पृथ्वी-धरती; सूर्य-सूरज; अनेक-कई; पर्वत-पहाड़; सायंकाल-शाम का समय 3. (क) पृथ्वी (ख) सूर्य (ग) रात (ख) देवता 4. मानव, धरती, पहाड़, वन 5. (क) पूरब (पूर्व) दिशा में (ख) पश्चिम दिशा में (ग) पृथ्वी पर 6. (क) अगर सूर्य न हो तो घुप अँधेरा हो जायेगा। पेड़-पौधे मुरझा जाएंगे। धरती पर जो कुछ भी है, सब नष्ट हो जायेगा। (ख) जब सूर्य छिप जाता है, ता रात होती है। (ग) पृथ्वी पर अनेक पर्वत, जंगल, नदियाँ और सागर हैं। पृथ्वी पर कई नगर और गाँव बसे हुए हैं। 7. (क) सूर्य पृथ्वी से लाखों गुना बड़ा है। फिर भी सूर्य छोटा दिखाई देता है, क्योंकि सूर्य पृथ्वी से काफी दूर है। (ख) पृथ्वी से काफी दूर होने के कारण सूर्य छोटा दिखाई देता है। (ग) सूर्य हर रोज सवेरे निकलता है। हम इसकी पूजा-अर्चना करते हैं। सुबह जल्दी उठकर नहा-धोकर सूर्य की ओर मुँह करके उसको जल चढ़ाते हैं। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) पृथ्वी, मनुष्य, जंगल, सूर्य (ख) छात्र स्वयं करें।



पाठ-5. सवेरा (कविता).. 1. (क) आलस (ख) स्कूल (ग) मान (ख) स्कूल 2. आलस-सुस्ती; मान-आदर; यश-कीर्ति 3. (क) किरण (ख) चिड़ियों (ग) पढ़ने (घ) विद्यालय 4. (क) मुर्गा (ख) सूर्य की किरण ने (ग) विद्यालय 5. (क) सुबह होते ही हमें आलस त्याग देना चाहिए। (ख) बच्चे से किरण, आलस छोड़कर पढ़ने जाने के लिए कह रही है। 6. (क) हमारे जीवन के काम पढ़ना, लिखना और ज्ञान बढ़ाना है। (ख) हमें अपने जीवन में यश-धन को पाकर सदा अपना मान बढ़ाना चाहिए। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) जीवन, तनिक।

पाठ-6 किसान का परिश्रम (कहानी).. 1. (क) परिश्रम (ख) ऋण (ग) तीन 2. (क) सपना (ख) वृक्ष (ग) पत्ते (घ) प्रसन्न 3. किसान-खेती; डॉक्टर-दवाई; डाकिया-खत; अध्यापक-पढ़ाई; दर्जी-कपड़े। 4. (क) जगमोहन (ख) हरे पत्तों से भरी गाड़ी (ग) एक साधु 5. (क) किसान इसलिए परेशान था क्योंकि कठिन परिश्रम के बाद भी उसके खेतों में अच्छी फसल नहीं उगती थी। (ख) किसान ने सारे पत्ते फसल पर बिखेर दिये और हर पत्ता खाद बन गया। (ग) किसान हर साल परिश्रम करता था पर उसके फसल अच्छी नहीं उगती थी, जिससे उसका ऋण बढ़ता था। 6. (क) जगमोहन का परिश्रम और साधु का अच्छी फसल का उपाय काम आया और उसकी फसल तीन गुना अच्छी हुई, जिससे उसका सारा ऋण उतर गया और जगमोहन बहुत प्रसन्न हुआ। 7. (ख) साधु ने किसान को वृक्ष के पत्तों से फसल के लिए खाद बनाने का उपाय बताया, जिससे फसल अच्छी हों। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) 1. किसान 2. फसल 3. मिट्टी

पाठ-7 होनहार जिमी (कहानी).. 1. (क) पिताजी (ख) रोशन (ग) डूबने 2. छात्र स्वयं करें। 3. (क) कुत्ता (ख) झील (ग) चीख (घ) बाल 4. (क) एक कुत्ता (ख) जिमी (ग) झील के किनारे 5. (क) पिताजी कुत्ता नसीम को जन्मदिन पर भेंट में देने लिए लाये। (ख) नमीम डूबने लगा था, इसलिए वह चिल्लाया। 6. (क) नसीम हर रोज जिमी का लेकर सैर करने जाता था। (ख) जिमी ने पानी में छलाँग लगा दी और दाँतों से नसीम के बाल पकड़ कर नसीम को झील के तट पर ले आया। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) खोलना, दुःखी होना, आना, शान्त रहना, छोड़ना (ख) जन्मदिन, गर्दन, किनारा, छलाँग, सच्चा

पाठ-8 पाँच कबूतर (कविता).. 1. (क) कबूतर (ख) मटक-मटक कर (ग) आसमान में 2. प्रसन्न, कुट, आकाश 3. (क) पाँच (ख) गुटरगूँ (ग) आसमान (घ) मुड़ 4. (क) पाँच (ख) आसमान में 5. (क) कबूतर गुटर गुटरगूँ बोलता है। (ख) कबूतर वापिस घर मुड़ आते हैं। 6. (क) कबूतर मटक-मटक कर चलते हैं, और छत पर ही रहते हैं। (ख) कबूतर को घर लाकर कवि प्रसन्न महसूस कर रहा है। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) चिड़िया, बत्तख, उल्लू, कोयल (ख) (1) तोता (2) कबूतर (3) मैना (4) कौआ (5) कोयल

पाठ-9 बेचारा बारहसिंगा (कहानी).. 1. (क) नदी (ख) सींग (ग) सींगों 2. (क) दहाड़ता (ख) चींची (ग) भौंकते (घ) चिंघाड़ता 3. छोटे, भद्दा, कम, दूर 4. (क) नदी के तट पर (ख) जंगल में (ग) अपने सींगों को (घ) अपनी टाँगों को 5. (क) बाहरसिंगा शिकारी कुत्तों से जान बचाकर भागा। (ख) उसने अपनी टाँगों को भद्दा कहा। (ग) बाहरसिंगे के सींग झाड़ियों में फँस गये थे, जिससे वह शिकारी कुत्तों से अपनी जान बचा नहीं सका। 6. (क) मरने से पहले

बाहरसिंगा ने सोचा “आज मेरी भद्दी टाँगों ने मेरी बहुत सहायता की, लेकिन मेने सुन्दर सींगों के कारण मैं मारा गया।” (ख) प्रस्तुत पाठ से आशय यह है कि हमें सुन्दरता और कुरु पता पर नहीं जाना चाहिए बल्कि मन की स्वच्छता पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) पेड़, गंदी, किनारा, पास, अच्छा, रास्ता



**English Reader**

Lesson 1.. A. 1. B 2. 2 3. C 4. C 5. C **B.** 1. Everyone 2. Pack-saddle 3. Law 4. Cunning 5. Donkey **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. E **Very Short Answer...** 1. Iran 2. Rahim 3. Pile of wood 4. Two silver coins 5. Yes, because he was in need **Short Answer...** 1. Salim was a barber. 2. Rahim was a woodcutter. 3. Rahim was selling pile of fire wood. 4. Pile of wood was on his donkey's back-saddle. 5. Salim shaved the donkey. **Long Answer...** 1. Salim was very greedy and cunning kind of barber. 2. Do your self. 3. Rahim's donkey was waiting outside Salim's saloon and for what. 4. Everyone was laughing so Salim stop shaving the donkey.

Lesson 2... A. 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C **B.** 1. cap 2. patrolling 3. umbrella 4. gold 5. Mrs. Shobhna **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B **Very Short Answer...** 1. Market 2. A bench 3. A maruti van 4. Collecting the jewellery 5. Police man **Short Answer...** 1. Mrs. Shobhna went to the market. 2. A jewellery shop was there in the market. 3. There was a thief outside the shop, he collecting jewellery. 4. A man stepped out of the van. **Long Answers...** 1. The shopkeeper told Mrs. Shobhna you are very brave. 2. Mrs. Shobhna said 'I am good citizen. 3. Shopkeeper offered a gold ring to Mrs. Shobhna. 4. A thief came out of the van. 5. Policeman caught the thief and Mrs. Shobhna did not take gift to shopkeeper **Hots:-** Do it with teacher advise.

Lesson 3... A. 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. A **B.** 1. gold 2. Somu, Birma 3. chief 4. sun, rain, creature 5. Alexander **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **D.** 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B **Very Short Answers...** 1. Chief 2. Under the soil 3. Tribesmen 4. Chief 5. Great lesson **Short Answers...** 1. Alexander was surprised to see golden dates. 2. Alexander wanted to eat whatever chief eat. 3. Alexander asked chief to tell me about the life of their people. 4. Chief offered gold dates to Alexander 5. Somu bought land from Birma. **Long Answers...** 1. Alexander asked to chief, "Why are you offering me these golden dates. 2. Thief replied I thought a mighty conqueror like you would not be satisfied with anything less than dates of gold. 3. Alexander said I have never heard of such a case before in my life. **Hots:-** Do it your teacher's help.

Lesson 4... A. 1. A 2. A 3. D 4. D **B.** 1. wind 2. trembling 3. passing 4. seen 5. heads **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **D.** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. E **Very Short Answers...** 1. No 2. Passing wind 3. To bend 4. Christina Rossetti **Short Answers...** 1. The leaves hang trembling when wind passing through. 2. When

the wind to passing by. 3. The wind is passing though. **Long Answers...** 1. When wind blows the leaves hang trembling and trees bow down their heads **Hots:-** Do it your teachers help.

Lesson 5... A. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B **B.** 1. Meena 2. Home 3. Cloth 4. Road **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **D.** 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D **Very Short Answers...** 1. Brother and sister 2. Home 3. Plastic bag 4. Do not use it. **Short Answers...** 1. They were going to home. 2. Dharma is a vendor 3. He is selling fruits 4. Plastic bags makes the road dirty. **Long Answers...** 1. Mahesh and Meena returned home they saw a cow, the cow was chewing a plastic bag. 2. They advised vendor you must not use these plastic bags. These bags make the road dirty. **Hots:-** Do it with your teacher's advise.

Lesson 6... A. 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A **B.** 1. room 2. bread and butter 3. dog 4. toy car 5. Mr. Mittal **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **D.** 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B **Very Short Answers...** 1. Mr. Mittal 2. Bread and butter 3. A puppy 4. A boy 5. A car. **Short Answers...** 1. Mr. Mittal saw a boy in the street. 2. The boy kicked the little dog. 3. Mr. Mittal was sitting in his room. 4. Mr. Mittal had a car in his hand. 5. Mr. Mittal gave a hard blow on his hand with the rod. **Long Answers...** 1. Do not ever hurt any animal or bird, because they too feel pain like us. 2. No, we should not treat animals and birds the way the boy did. **Hots:-** Do it with your teacher's advise.

Lesson 7... A. 1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓ **B.** 1. The king 2. Neem 3. Tree goddess 4. dream 5. stone, marble **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **D.** 1. C 2. D 3. E 4. D 5. B **Very Short Answers...** 1. The king 2. Neem 3. King 4. A Neem tree 5. Goddess **Short Answers...** 1. King desire was that there must be a single column in the centre of the building. 2. Send men to the forest and tell them to cut down the tree. 3. Minister sent 30-40 foresters to the jungle. 4. They said their lived Goddess and she saved their lives. **Long Answers...** 1. Because forester said to goddess tree to leave the tree with in seven days so her leaves began to whisper. 2. She said its family had grown around it. Dozens of young Neems have sprung from it. They depend on it for shade it you cut it with one mighty stroke its weight would certainly crush all its little ones to death. **Hots:-** Do it with teacher advise.

English Grammar

Lesson 1... A. 1. Do it yourself. **B.** 1. white 2. dark 3. cute 4. sweet 5. bright 6. blue 7. pretty 8. brave **C.** 1. good 2. big 3. tall 4. very 5. nice 6. beautiful 7. sweet 8. blue. **D.** 1. blue 2.



green 3. black 4. brown 5. white

Lesson 2... A. 1. long - short 2. sweet - sour 3. hot - cold B. coward - brave, strong - weak, fat - thin, fast - slow, poor - rich C. 1. Woman 2. Girl 3. Land 4. Sister 5. Mother 6. Night D. 1. light 2. hot 3. short 4. wise 5. cruel 6. fat 7. old 8. poor

Lesson 3... A. 1. These are cats. 2. These are nice mobiles. 3. These are big trees. 4. Those girls studies with me. 5. These boy are smart. 6. Those horses run very fast.

Lesson 4... A. 1. clearly 2. neatly 3. dearly 4. bravely 5. politely 6. heavily 7. slowly 8. promptly 9. softly 10. cleverly 11. eagerly 12. happily 13. decently 14. cleverly 15. quickly B. 1. cruelly 2. sweetly 3. hopefully 4. beautifully 5. loudly 6. joyfully 7. carefully 8. boldly

Lesson 5... A. 1. in 2. in front of 3. on 4. near 5. behind B. 1. in 2. under 3. around 4. under

Lesson 6... A. 1. and 2. but 3. or 4. or 5. and 6. and 7. and 8. but 9. or 10. or B. 2. You love roses and lilies 3. She finished her homework and went to school. 4. Shalini locked the door and went her office. C. 1. Ravi is fat but Shobha is thin 2. Mr. Gupta is tall but his wife is short. 3. This machine is costly but useful.

Lesson 7... A. 1. Bravo! 2. Aah! 3. Hi! 4. Alas 5. Hurrah!

Lesson 8... A. 1. A horse can eat grass. 2. No, monkey cannot fly in the sky. 3. A lion can kill a deer. 4. Man can go to the moon. 5. Squirrel can climb a tree. 6. We can not eat ice-cream in winter. 7. You can drive a car. 8. We cannot wear woollen clothes in summer. B. 1. I can read and write. 2. I can play football. 3. I can eat fruit. 4. I cannot eat lemon. 5. I can not go with out my parents. C. 2. Can win the match. 3. Can run fast. 4. Can makes webs. 5. Can breathe in the water.

Lesson 9... A. 1. fan, van 2. pin, tin, 3. kite, light 4. cake, lake 5. cap, tap 6. wig, pig 7. pen, hen 8. gun, sun

Lesson 10... Fair – smart, She is fair in colour. Fare – crowdy place, A fare was held in the village. Piece – a bite, I eat a piece of cake. Peace – make silent, We live peacefully. No – Not, I have no pen. Know – I know you uncle.

Lesson 11... Railway Station – A. 1. managing 2. No. 1 3. buying 4. waiting 5. noise 6. three. B. 1. selling 2. quickly 3. silently 4. some 5. exit A **Greedy Dog** – A. 1. A dog had a bread in his mouth 2. He saw his reflection in the water. 3. He opened his mouth to attack the reflection. 4. Yes the dog was greedy. 5. The bread fell from his mouth. B. 1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

Rohit had Fever – A. 1. Rohit was feeling ill. 2. School peon came to drop Rohit back home. 3. Doctor gave Rohit some tablets. B. 1. Go 2. find 3. morning 4. late 5. pick **Grandpa and Ramu** – A. 1. Grandpa 2. Story book 3. Dinner 4. Good B. 1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

Lesson 12... A. 1. Today's Puneet's Birthday. He made list

of party thing. He and his mother went to the market and buy all thing. After than he came home and call his friend for party invitation. 2. These are summer vacations. Mohini went to the grandparents house. Their are many friend of her. She every evening went to the park with her friends. And play football, see saw and other games. B. 1. Rohan and his sister Mahak went to the park and swing. 2. We study in the classroom. 3. My teacher give me a full maths exercise and I done my exercise. 4. I put in my bag a pencil box, lunch box, note books, books and water bottle. C. 1. My grandmother is very sweet and kind. She tell me story every night. She cook food. 2. My favourite book is Ramayan. Ramayan is the story of Lord Rama. Ramayan tell me how to a good sen-perform. 3. I have many teachers. I love my English teacher very much. She is very good teacher. D. Once there was a crow. It was very thirsty. He went into the garden. He saw a pot of water. He saw in it the water was very low. He put some pebbles in it and water rose up. He drank and flew. E. An ant drown into the river. A crow saw. He pick a leaf and put into the ant and ant with help of leaf come out of the river. One day a hunter came in the forest and he shoot to the corw and saw. The ant bite, the hunter and saved the crows life.

Mathematics



Lesson 1... Fill in the blanks :- 1. 31 2. 29 3. 31 4. third 5. 7 6. 366 7. 365 8. Thursday 9. December 10. April 11. September 12. October 13. eight 14. 12 15. September, November 16. fifth 17. Sunday 18. Thursday 19. third 20. 14

Let us Revise :- 1. 7 2. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday 3. 12 4. April, June, September, November 5. 365, 366 6. 366 **Name of The Months and Days of The Year** :- 2. February - 28 or 29, 3. March - 31, 4. April - 30, 5. May - 31, 6. June - 30, 7. July - 31, 8, August - 31, 9. September - 30, 10. October - 31, 11. November - 30, 12. December - 31

Leap Year Are :- 1. 1064, 1648, 1664, 1600, 1792, 1812, 1200, 1916, 1920, 2000, 2012 2. 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2012 3. 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996 4. 365 5. 4 **Time** :- **Telling The Time**:- 2. 9 O'clock 3. fifteen minutes past 3 4. fifteen minutes past 8 5. half past 9 6. half past seven 7. fifteen minutes past 11 8. quarter to twelve 9. twenty minutes past seven 10. half past six 11. half past twelve 12. twenty

minutes past one. **Drawing The Hands** :- 1.  2. 

3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9.  10. 

11.  12.  **What the time in it** :- **Fill in the blanks**-

2. 7, 12, 7 3. 8, 12, 8 4. 10, 12, 10 5. 9, 12, 9 6. 5, 12, 5 7.



means of transports can not be used where we use it. 3. Vehicles that fly in air are known as the means of air transport 4. Car, bus, bicycle and train are means of land transport 5. Vehicles that sail in water are known as the means of water transport. **C.** 1. animal 2. train 3. sea, oceans 4. helicopter 5. heavy load **D.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

Lesson 4... A. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C **B.** 1. The act of sending and receiving messages is known as communication 2. postal, fax, radio, newspaper, computer are the means of communication. 3. When messages are sent to a large number of people at the same time, it is called mass communication. 4. The help of a telephone we can talk to others at far off places within a few seconds. 5. Fax machine send and receives printed messages through telephone wires. **C.** 1. Postman 2. Postal 3. Mass 4. Mobile 5. Computer **D.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes **E.** Telephone, Mobile, Computer

Lesson 5... A. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A **B.** 1. The position of the Sun tells us about the time. 2. There are four main direction— East, West, North, South. 3. A map is a drawing of the Earth on a flat surface. 4. We stand facing the rising sun with air arm stretched. East in the direction which the sun rises, West is in the opposite to east, the left hand will point toward North and the right hand will point toward South. 5. The top of the map always points to the north and the bottom points to the south, the right of the map shows east. The left of the map shows west. **C.** 1. morning 2. locating 3. 30, 31 4. decade 5. north **D.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes

Lesson 6... A. 1. B 2. B 3. B **B.** 1. Trees are big plants. 2. Trees contain hard wood stem called trunk. 3. Such plant creep on the ground. They are called creeper. 4. Some plants are weak they cannot stand on their own. They climb up with support to another plant called climbers. 5. Some plants are very small and they die only after one or two reason called herbs. **C.** 1. Shrubs 2. Herbs 3. Watermelon, Pumpkin 4. Useful 5. Tree **D.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes

Lesson 7... A. 1. C 2. A 3. B **B.** 1. Some animals are kept at farm. They called domestic animals. 2. Animals which live in forest are called wild animals. 3. Lion, tiger and wolf are carnivores animals 4. Some animals are kept at home. They are called pet animals. 5. Herbivores eat only plants and their parts. 6. The young one of cow called calf. 7. Four uses of animals are:- 1. They give us milk. 2. They gives us eggs. 3. Their dung is used to make manure. 4. Their skin is used to make leather. **C.** 1. milch 2. complete 3. eggs 4. burden 5. manure **D.** 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes **E.** 1. C. 2. D 3. B 4. E 5. A **F.** kid, pup, calf, duckling, fawn To Do Something:- Do it your self.

General Knowledge

Lesson 1... 1. Frog 2. Bison 3. Dinosaurs 4. Panda 5. Monkey 6. Slag 7. Rhinoceros 8. Gorilla

Lesson 2... 1. Branch 2. Leaf 3. Fruit 4. Stem 5. Roots

Lesson 3... 1. Forest 2. Island 3. River 4. Valley 5. Mountain 6. Desert

Lesson 4... 1. D 2. F 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. E

Lesson 5... 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. E 6. F

Lesson 6... 1. Jupiter 2. Saturn 3. Neptune 4. Mercury 5. Uranus 6. Earth 7. Earth

Lesson 7... 1. Goa 2. Shirdi 3. Kedarnath 4. Ajmer Sharif 5. Vaishno Devi 6. Haridwar

Lesson 8... 1. Christmas 2. Eid 3. Raksha Bandhan 4. Diwali 5. Guruparv 6. Dusshera

Lesson 9... 1. Football 2. Cycling 3. Weightlifting 4. Golf 5. Skating 6. Swimming

Lesson 10... 1. C 2. D 3. F 4. B 5. A 6. E

Lesson 11... 1. Woodpecker 2. Peacock 3. Kingfisher 4. Penguin 5. Kiwi 6. Ostrich 7. Eagle

Lesson 12... 1. F 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. E 6. D

Lesson 13... 1. Priyanka Chopra 2. Deepika Padukone 3. Aamir Khan 4. Bipasha Basu 5. Shahrukh Khan 6. Aishwarya Rai 7. Hrithik Roshan 8. Kareena Kapoor 9. Neil Nitin Mukesh

Lesson 14... 1. N 2. L 4. HI 5. JK 6. Dd 7. TU 8. XXY 9. GG 10. OP

Lesson 15... 1. Comb 2. Ship 3. Fish 4. Rabbit 5. Kite 6. Train 7. Lamb 8. Nest 9. Bulb 10. Bear 11. Milk 12. Rose

Lesson 16... 1. B 2. F 3. C 4. A 5. E 6. D

Lesson 17... 1. Their, Rare 2. Mail, Tail 3. Sow, So 4. Plane, Plain 5. Too, To 6. Root, Route 7. There, Hare 8. Hair, Rear 9. Some, Sum 10. Male, Tale

Lesson 18... A. Eyes B. Lung C. Skeleton D. Kidneys E. Stomach F. Brain G. Heart

Lesson 19... 3. Nurse 4. Eagle 5. Earth 6. Heart 7. Tiger 8. Robot 9. Teeth 10. Horse

Computer

Lesson 1... 1. **A.** ✓ **B.** ✗ **C.** ✓ **D.** ✗ **E.** ✗ 2. A. Random Access Memory B. Read Only Memory C. Compact Disk 3. A. iv B. iii C. i D. ii **Answers the Questions:-** **A.** Storage device refer to those devices which are used in order to store date. **B.** Primary memory is two types— (i) RAM (ii) ROM **C.** Secondary device are— Hard disk, Compact disk and Floppy disk **D.** Floppy disk is a square shaped device. It contains stores very less amount of data.

Lesson 2... 1. A. Arithmetic Logic Unit B. Control Unit C. Memory Unit D. Control Processing Unit 2. A. The brain B.



Processing C. Arithmetic D. Logical E. Dramatically F. Memory 3. A. Logical B. Memory C. Brain 4. A. iii B. iv C. ii D. i 5. A. In order of the data, processing device is used. B. The processing of data and solving various problems CPU is used. C. ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. It does all calculation work D. MU stands for memory unit. It stores data and information temporarily.

Lesson 3... 1. A. X B. ✓ C. ✓ D. X E. X F. ✓ 2. A. Microsoft Word B. Keyboard C. Title bar D. Menu bar E. Horizontal, Vertical 3. A. Menu bar B. Scroll bar C. Title bar D. Tool bar E. Status bar 4. A. iii B. iv C. ii D. v E. i
Answers the Questions:- 1. MS Word is a popular and powerful application software that allows you to create and edit the text documents, resume, research papers etc. 2. The top line of word document is title bar 3. In order to move the screen up and down left and right, scroll bar is used. 4. (i) Click on file menu (ii) Now left click on 'open' option (iii) An 'open' dialog box is opened. (iv) Now type the name of word document in 'File Name' text box or select the word document. (v) Left click on open button. 5. Save or Save As option from File Menu. We can save the document.

हिन्दी

पाठ-1 1. (क) सुबह (ख) हरियाली (ग) ढोकर 2. सुबह-उठकर, गीत-गाती, खुशबू-लहरें, मस्ती-ढोकर 3. (क) खुशी (ख) तुम्हारी (ग) दौड़ (घ) हरियाली 4. सुबह-शाम, खुशी-दुख, खुशबू-बदबू, बाहर-अंदर, गिरना-उठना 5. (क) खुशी के (ख) खुशबू की (ग) हरियाली 6. (क) खुशी के गीत गाती है। (ख) मस्ती ढोकर लाती है। 7. (क) कलियाँ दरवाजा खोल कर घर में खुशबू की लहरें लाती है। (ग) बच्चों को प्रभु की याद आती है। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** सुबह, गीत, सिरजनहार, बिजली **(ख)** पालनहार, मिलनसार, फुलवारी, सुखहारी

पाठ-2 1. (क) अभिमान (ख) साधु (ग) रोटी और थोड़ी सी चीनी (घ) भला 2. वृद्ध-महिला, काजल-सुन्दर, कुरुप-पायल, साधु-आश्रम 3. (क) कुरुप (ख) शक्ति (ग) धर्म (घ) सुंदर 4. वृद्ध-जवान, दूर-पास, आर्शिवाद-शाप, कुरुप-सुन्दर, धर्म-अर्धम 5. (क) अभिमान (ख) साधु (ग) स्वागत 6. (क) पायल मन की साफ थी। (ख) चींटियों का समूह सेना की तरह चलता मिला। 7. (क) चींटियों की रानी ने बताया बरसात आने वाली है। खाने-पीने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। तो विपत्ति आ जाएगी। (ख) साधु ने कहा हमेशा दीन-दुखियों की सेवा करो। तेरे तन मन दोनों सुंदर हो जाएंगे। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** कुरुप, साधु, प्रबन्ध, आर्शिवाद **(ख)** बादल-पागल, मोटी-छोटी

पाठ-3 1. (क) ठंडी (ख) समूह (ग) बहन 2. ठंडी-हवा, घने-बादल, चमकीली-धूप, झगड़ालू-स्वभाव 3. 1. बादल 2. काँव-काँव 3. प्रणाम 4. जमीन 4. ठंडी-गर्मी, अँधेरा-उजाला, छोटी-बड़ी, बहन-भाई 5. (क) समूह (ख) घोंसला (ग) भगवान 6. (क) मैं बहुत छोटी हूँ, तुम्हारी बहन हूँ। (ख) मैना को मारने को दौड़े। (ग) एक खोखला स्थान बन गया। 7. (क) तेज ठंडी हवा चल रही थी। आकाश में घने बादल छाए हुए थे। (ख) मैना आम के पेड़ पर बैठी थी। पेड़ में एक खोखले स्थान में घुस गई। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** मौसम, आकाश, अँधेरा, भगवान **(ख)** विकास, प्रकाश, काम, दाम

पाठ-4 1. (क) मुकुट (ख) लोकप्रिय (ग) बैंगन 2. अकबर-राजा, बीरबल-चतुर, स्वादिष्ट-व्यंजन, सब्जी-बैंगन 3. (क) सर्वश्रेष्ठ (ख) सब्जी

(ग) गधे (घ) स्वादिष्ट 4. हँसना-रोना, पसंद-नापसंद, जागना-सोना, एक-अनेक, तेज-धीमा, उठना-बैठना 5. (क) बीरबल (ख) हाँ 6. (क) बैंगन की सब्जी अच्छी नहीं होती। (ख) अकबर को साबित किया था। 7. (क) क्या तुम बैंगन की सब्जी पसंद करते हो? (ख) बीरबल ने बैंगन को सब्जियों का राजा बताया क्योंकि उसके सिर पर मुकुट है। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** बीरबल, अकबर, स्वादिष्ट, जहाँपनाह **(ख)** बेपनाह, आतुर

पाठ-5 1. (क) भइया (ख) मामा (ग) नदी 2. सुरज-भइया, चंदा-मामा, काले-बादल, सुंदर-फूल 3. (क) चले (ख) मामा (ग) इंद्रधनुष (घ) पर्वत 4. छोटी-बड़ी, रात-दिन, काला-सफेद, मिटना-बनना 5. (क) भइया (ख) कहाँ से आई हो (ग) सात 6. (क) चंदा मामा तुम कहाँ से आये हो? (ख) बादल कहाँ से इतना जल लाते है। 7. (क) नदी तुम कहाँ से आती हो और कहाँ जाती हो। (ख) इंद्रधनुष तुम कैसे मिटते बनते हो। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** सुरज, इंद्रधनुष, किरणों, पर्वत **(ख)** भामा, जामा, काजल, पागल

पाठ-6 1. (क) स्थल (ख) 6 बार (ग) 50 साल 2. जीवन काल-50 वर्ष, सूँड़-शक्तिशाली, चमड़ी-मोटी और काली 3. (क) कमजोर (ख) 10 मील (ग) 6 (घ) 40 4. बड़ा-छोटा, अधिक-कम, समय-असमय, तीव्र-धीमा, मोटा-पतला 5. (क) हाथी (ख) 6 टन (ग) स्नान 6. (क) हाथी की चमड़ी मोटी व काली होती है। (ख) वे सूँड़ में पानी भरकर अपने शरीर पर छोड़ते है। 7. (क) हाथी जहाँ बहुत पेड़, पानी और भोजन उपलब्ध हो। (ख) हाथियों को युद्ध की शिक्षा दी जाती है। **भाषा ज्ञान - (क)** प्राणी, भोजन, शक्ति, उखाड़ने **(ख)** लोटा, गोटा, चील, भील

पाठ-7 1. (क) 100 मी. (ख) कर्मवीर ने (ग) कर्मवीर (घ) 12 सैकंड 2. कर्मवीर-विजेता, सुरेश-शर्मिदा, अध्यापक-मार्गदर्शक, वृद्ध संकल्प-सफलता 3. (क) वार्षिक (ख) विश्वास (ग) स्याह (घ) अभ्यास 4. हँसना-रोना, आना-जाना, आरम्भ-अंत, हार-जीत, दुख-सुख, उदय-अस्त 5. (क) वृद्ध संकल्प से (ख) रेश जीतने से (ग) अध्यापक ने 6. (क) कर्मवीर अपाहिज था। (ख) रमेश को हार का मुँह देखना पड़ा। 7. (क) लड़के कर्मवीर का मजाक इसलिए बनाते थे क्योंकि वह लंगड़ा था। (ख) कर्मवीर ने कहा की मैं दौड़ में भाग नहीं लेना चाहता। (ग) अध्यापक ने कहा की तुम जीतोगे मुझे तुम पर पुरा विश्वास है। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** विश्वास, वार्षिक, पर्स, चैंपियन **(ख)** कठिनाई, बनाई, ढिठाई, खटाई

पाठ-8 1. (क) चार गुनी (ख) धन (ग) स्वर्ण 2. राजा-लालची, देवता-कुबेर, मुद्राएँ-स्वर्ण, लालच-बुराफल 3. (क) सीमा (ख) धन्यवाद (ग) छिड़क (घ) जीवन 4. गरीब-अमीर, दिन-रात, जीवित-मृत्यु 5. (क) लालची (ख) बुरा (ग) पछतावा 6. (क) राजा धन चाहता था। (ख) क्यों राजन, क्या हुआ? आप चिंतित क्यों हो? 7. (क) वह धन रातों रात चौगुना करना चाहता था। (ख) वह जीवित बेटी और जीवित रानी चाहता था। क्योंकि उनके बिना वह जीवित नहीं रह सकता था। (ग) अंत में उसने देवता से कहा मुझे सोना नहीं चाहिए मेरी बेटी व रानी और दो सूखी रोटियों के सिवा मुझे कुछ भी नहीं चाहिए। **भाषा ज्ञान- (क)** मुस्कराते, बरदान, नन्ही, पुष्पमाला **(ख)** बाजा, खाजा, धूल, भूल





English Reader

Chapter. 1. The Town Child.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B B. 1. meadows 2. sky 3. trams 4. traffic 5. a town. C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F **Very Short..** 1. The boy live in a crowded street. 2. The boy wish there were meadows and lambs in his street. 3. He do not hear noises. 4. Apart from meadows he wishes for lambs. **Short Answers..** 1. No, I don't like to live in the kind of street the boy lives in. 2. Yes, I live in the same kind of city. 3. I like unity of people, where I live in. 4. I don't like the traffic, where I live in. **Long Answers..** 1. If the option given, I will like to live, in a village, because a village is a silent place to live in. We get fresh air from trees there, that is good for health. 2. (a) A Town is a crowded area but a village is not crowded. (b) We get polluted air in towns/ cities but in village we get fresh and cool air. 3. Children Do themselves. (A). People prefers living in towns because there are many facilities, that are not in village. Like, conveyance mobile phones etc.

Chapter. 2. The Cunning Jackal.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B B. 1. savage 2. jackal 3. lion 4. buffalo 5. donkey, cunningness C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T **Very Short..** 1. The jackal blamed the lion. 2. He gave a share of his food to jackal in return. 3. A buffalo was pass by the lion. 4. Lion got hurt in the attack. **Short Answers..** 1. After the attack the lion went back to his den and laid down. 2. His mate buffaloes helped him when the fought with the lion. 3. The jackal was getting weak with hunger and starvation. 4. The jackal meet with a donkey. **Long Answers..** 1. A jackal lived along with the lion in the forest and he was the assistant as well as advisor of the lion. 2. The Jackal said, "I am seeing you after a long time. You look very weak. Come with me. I shall take you to the grassy region on the other side of the river. There you can eat to your heart's content." The donkey believed on his sweet talk and than jackal led the donkey to the lion's den. 3. Yes, the donkey get fooled and go after the jackal. 4. When donkey entered to the lion's den, the lion got up. On seeing lion, the donkey turned back and began to escape. However, the lion did manage to give the donkey a blow with his paw when he started to escape. But the blow was not hard enough to hurt the donkey. The donkey showed activeness here and kicked him so hard with hind leg that lion fell down and cried. **Grammar..** A. 1. on 2. into 3. to 4. from B. 1. Petrified 2. Rectified 3. Worried 4. Satisfied C. 1. Unhappy 2. Irritated 3. Comfortable 4. Little 5. Minute 6. Horror

Chapter. 3. A Butterfly's Struggle.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C B. 1. watching 2. crawling, shriveled 3. help 4. opening C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F **Very Short Answers..** 1. Man found a cocoon of a butterfly. 2. He watched the butterfly for several hours as it struggled to force its body out through that little opening. 3. The man thought- of helping the butterfly. **Short Answers..** 1. The man kept watching the butterfly expecting that at any moment, the wings would enlarge and expand to be able to support the body, which would contract in times. 2. When the man snipped the cocoon, the butterfly came out easily. But is had a swollen body and small, shriveled wings. 3. The butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around with a swollen body and shriveled wings. It was unable to fly. 4. If God allows us to go through our lives without any obstacles, it would cripple us. We would not be as strong as what we could have been. **Long Answers..** 1. When the man sat and watched the butterfly for several hours as it struggled to force its body out through that little opening. Then it seemed to stop making progress and it could not go further. 2. After struggling several hours to force its body out through that little opening and when it seemed to stop making any progress and it could not go further, then the man thought of helping the butterfly 3. The man kept on watching to butterfly expecting that at any moment, the wings would enlarge and expand to be able to support the body, which would contract in time. But that did not happen. In fact, the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around with a swollen body and shrivelled wings. It was unable to fly. 4. No, chivalry does not pay in such matters. The man was chivalrous but for that the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around with a swollen body and shrivelled wings. It was unable to fly. **Grammar..** A. 1. have invited 2. has built 3. have, wrote 4. have joined 5. has cooked B. children should do themselves. C. 1. Wise 2. Planned 3. Never 4. Forget 5. Crying **Time To Do..** Children should do themselves.

Chapter. 4. A Dark Brown Dog.. A. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. A B. 1. dark brown 2. little 3. blazes C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F **Very Short Answers..** 1. The child beat the dog because he was following him. 2. The colour of the little dog was dark brown. 3. The family did not like the dog. 4. The dog became a member of the house. **Short Answers..** 1. The dog sat down in despair at the boy's feet. At the same time with his ears and his eyes he offered a small prayer to the boy. 2. On the way to his home the boy turned many times and



beat the dog, proclaiming with childish gestures that he held him in contempt as an unimportant dog. 3. The boy's parents demanded to leave the dog. 4. The parents wanted to know what the blazes they were making howl for the kid. It was explained in many words that the kid wanted to introduce a dog into the family, so that a family council was held. **Long Answers..** 1. The boy took his dog friend to his house. 2. The dog had been struck in the head with a very large saucepan from the hand of the boy's father, when the dog protested loudly. 3. The family was careful how they threw things at the dog. Moreover, the latter grew very skilful in avoiding missiles and feet. 4. The boy became a guardian and friend of the dog and his family objected for this. **Grammar.. A.** 1. We shall eat a bread. 2. They will buy a car. 3. Asha will celebrate her birthday. 4. She will need to sleep for sometime. 5. Mr. Mohan shall take a morning walk daily. 6. We will come tomorrow. **B.** Children do themselves. **C.** 1. Writer 2. Doctor 3. Cartoonist 4. Pilot 5. Tailor 6. Soldier **D.** 1. prefix 2. dis 3. un 4. fore 5. in 6. con 7. un

Chapter. 5. Forgive And Forget.. A. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A **B.** 1. love 2. steal 3. parents 4. Rudy, Allen 5. jealousy **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F **Very Short Answers..** Allen requested his class teacher not to take any action against Rudy, because he had got back his stolen pen. 2. In recess time, Rudy opened Allen's bag and took out his pen. 3. His parents gifted a beautiful and nice pen to Allen. 4. When he steal Allen's pen. **Short Answers..** 1. Allen was a good boy. He was good at studies, obedient to his parents, more intelligent than many other boys in the class and kind to everyone. 2. His classmates were jealous of him because grown-ups as well as those juniors to Allen loved him very much. 3. Rudy was a bad boy. He misbehaved with his parents, bullied his classmates and even ill-treated Allen. **Long Answers..** 1. When Allen found his pen missing, he informed his class teacher about it. The class teacher ordered the class monitor to reach the bag of every student inside the class. The missing pen was soon found out of Rudy's bag. 2. Class monitor searched the bags of Allen's classmates. 3. Pen was found with Rudy. 4. When the pen was found in Rudy's bag, the teacher got angry with him. **Grammar.. B.** 1. suffering 2. have been discussing 3. shall have been going 4. will be going 5. will have been working. **C.** 1. Will they have been singing songs since night? 2. Will Reena have been singing a song? 3. Will she be running fast? 4. Will they wait for me there? 5. Shall we go to Mumbai today? **D.** 1. Unhappy 2. Troubled 3. Strained 4. Joyful 5. Fantastic 6. Brilliant

Chapter. 6. Hide and Seek.. A. 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B **B.** 1. tall 2. small 3. weak 4. disappear **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **Very Short Answers..** 1. The poet is seeking for his friends. 2. Players (hidere) may lay a trap to frighten the seeker (poet).

3. To find Avis, Maris and Tom. 4. Avis Maris and Tom run from the poet. **Short Answers..** 1. They are playing the game-Hide and seek. 2. Poet's legs feel rather weak. 3. A trap is laid to frighten the poet. 4. Monsters to run shriekingly. **Long Answers..** 1. Avis Maris and Tom Clarke are hiding in the dark to play Hide and seek. 2. If a trap is laid, they play a trick to frighten the poet. They plan to disappear and leave poet there, half dead with fear. 3. Poet is alone and finding his friends Avis, Maris and Tom in game Hide and seek. **Grammar..** 1. are going 2. is learning 3. is reading 4. playing 5. staying 6. are fighting 7. are staying 8. studying

Chapter. 7. Learn to live with Your Weaknesses.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C **B.** 1. cuckoo 2. wife, chief 3. grumble 4. juna 5. peacock's **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **Very Short Answers..** 1. One day, peacock thought of his ugly rough voice and his face turned pale and his eyes started watering. 2. Peacock saw a cuckoo sitting on a nearby tree and singing. 3. Listing to cuckoo, the peacock said, "What a sweet voice she has, which everyone loves and praises but when I utter a sound everyone makes fun of me. How unlucky am I?" 4. The goddess said that don't grumble 'over your weakness, accept the way it is, and be happy. **Short Answers..** 1. We should not regret for what we don't have because we have been gifted by God with different gifts. 2. Suddenly, peacock through of his ugly rough voice and his face turned pale. 3. The Goddess Juna, wife of Jupiter told the peacock that he was the only one who was unhappy. **Long Answers..** 1. We do understand by this story that we should not grumble on our weaknesses, rather than we should accept that and always be happy. 2. A cuckoo has a sweet voice and everyone loves and praises her voice. 3. Several creatures have been gifted by God with different gifts like : peacock, the beauty ; eagle ; the strength ; nightingale, a sweet voice ; so on and so fourth. 4. We should not feel sorry on what he/she doesn't have rather feel contented with what one has. **Grammar.. A.** 1. have been living 2. has been walking 3. has been working 4. eating 5. has been raining **B.** 1. C 2. E 3. D 4. B 5. A **C.** 1. smart 2. aramour 3. interested 4. burn 5. lifeless

Chapter. 8. Mother Teresa.. A. 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. A **B.** 1. downtrodden 2. "The Florence nightingale of India." 3. sick, poor 4. January 6, 1929 5. rampant **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **Very Short Answers..** 1. Mother Teresa belongs to Yugoslavia. 2. She received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Peace in they year 1972. 3. Her aim in life was to serve the sick and the poor. 4. She was awarded by Nobel Peace Prize in the year 1979. **Short Answers..** 1. Mother Teresa was 19 years old when she came to India. 2. She had just Rs. 5.00 in her hand. 3. She was helped by a priest. 4. She was declared a saint on 19 October, 2003. **Long Answers..** 1. Christian Missionaries from Yugoslavia



came to India to render humanitarian services in 1928, nineteen years before, India achieved independence. 2. She had been given the little "The Florence Nightingale of India." 3. She managed to open various institutions to assist the downtrodden, like "Missionaries Of Charity", "Nirmal Hriday" and "Shishu Bhawan", a home for mentally and physically challenged children. 4. Mother Teresa had a thousand Missionary Institutions Working under her. **Grammar.. A.** 1. since 2. for 3. for 4. for 5. since **B.** children should do themselves. **C.** Children should do themselves.

English Grammar

Chapter. 1. The Sentence.. A. 1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X 6. ✓ 7. X 8. ✓ 9. ✓ 10. ✓ **B.** 1. There are eight planets in our Solar System. 2. Our parents are next to God. My uncle and aunt live in Delhi. 4. My school has big playground. 5. I love to write stories. 6. India got independence on 15th August 1947. 7. Some animals live in water. 8. We should drink 8-10 glasses of water everyday. **C.** 1. rat 2. elders 3. sheru 4. wheels 5. kitchen **D.** 1. My father is a Doctor. 2. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. 3. The Dentist is examining Daruk's teeth. 4. A crow is flying in the sky. 5. Daitya is making coffee. 6. The kids are playing. 7. I get up six o'clock in the morning. 8. We should work hard to achieve success.

Chapter. 2. Kinds of Sentences.. A. 1. The Sun a ball of fire. 2. Birds eat with their beak. 3. The earth is round. 4. Marry had a little lamb. 5. A bird eats seed. **A.** 1. What is your name? My name is John. 2. How old are you? I am eight year old. 3. Where do you live? I live in Delhi. 4. In which school do you study? I study in N.K. international school. 5. When is your birthday? My birthday is on 12th December. **B.** 1. Who is going to Dubai? 2. When he is going there? 3. Where he is going tomorrow? 4. How will you go there? 5. What are you doing? **A.** 1. Request 2. Advice 3. Order 4. Command 5. Request **A.** 1 The cat ran after the rat. 2. Help the poor. 3. Can you read this poem? 4. Please keep quiet. 5. Why did you come late? 6. The Earth is getting warm. 7. What a beautiful dress! 8. How wise she is! **B.** 1. Interrogative 2. Exclamatory 3. Exclamatory 4. Assertive 5. Imperative 7. Imperative 8. Interrogative 9. Imperative **C.** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 3. Parts of a Sentence.. (Subject and Predicate)
A. 2. bird 3. cobbler 4. barber 5. Ravi 6. Loudspeaker 7. Shina 8. We 9. train 10. fish. **B.** Do yourself. **C.** 2. He/is writing a story. 3. 12 months/ in a year. 4. Her hair/ is black. 5. Ram's mother/ told him to clean his room. 6.the baby / is crying for milk. 7. Aunt Nancy / send me a card. 8. A kingfisher / has beautiful colours on its body. 9. They / are playing chess. 10. The sun / rises in the east. **D.** children should do themselves. **E.** 1. Sets in the west 2. Protects our house from thieves 3. Carries our load 4. Delivers our letters. 5. Eats mice.

Chapter. 4. The Noun.. A. 1. Sania Mirza, Tennis 2. Indian Ocean 3. Mount Everest 4. Nile, Africa 5. Mother Teresa 6. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam 7. China **B.** 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Sun Temple 3. Indira Gandhi 4. The Ganga 5. Mahesh Bhupati. **C.** 1. Abhishek, Bengaluru 2. Kavita 3. Rohan, Monday 4. February 5. Mount Everest. **D.** 1. Mr. Manmohan Singh 2. Gangan Vihar-west 3. K.K. Public school 4. Winter 5. India 6. Jodhpur. **E.** 1. Father, French T-Shirt 2. Malaysia 3. Mumbai 4. Christmas, December 5. Madhu, Spiderman. **F.** 2. dog 3. Milk 4. poor 5. scientist 6. snakes **G.** Children Should do themselves. **H.** 1. A bunch of keys 2. A herd of cattle 3. A gang of wood 4. A bundle of wood 5. A flight of birds **I.** A herd of cattle, A block of birds, A gang of thieves, A bunch of grapes, A fleet of ships, Crowd of people, A troop of soldiers, A group of students, A herd of sheep. **J.** Collection of people, collection of birds, collection of members, Collection of students, Collection of grapes, Collection of soldiers, Collection of wood, Collection of thieves, Collection of ships. **L.** 1. queen 2. chairs 3. injection 4. shells 5. prey 6. train 7. boys 8. wheat **M.** 1. her 2. alas 3. look 4. his 5. smell 6. swim **N.** 1. shirt 2. bus 3. glass 4. drivers 5. computers **Q.** 1. cubs 2. flowers 3. eggs 4. lions 5. keys 6. sheep 7. stones 8. people 9. doctors 10. bees

Chapter. 5. Numbers.. A. 2. These are donkeys. 3. She plucked many leaves from a tree. 4. Potatoes are my favourite vegetable. 5. Do not play with knives. **B.** 2. That baby is weeping loudly. 3. This mango is not fresh. 4. Tomato makes our vegetable more tasty. **C.** phones, cities, children, oxen, brushes, wives, mouse, fishes, men, lives, feet, goggles. **D.** 1. feet 2. mice 3. wife 4. photos

Chapter. 6. Gender.. A. bitch, wife, step-mother, aunt, teacher, bride-groom, cow, mother, niece, poet, granddaughter, car, heroine. **B.** 2. How can I help you, madam? 3. The mare runs very fast. 4. Mrs. Sharma has hired a man servant. 5. Lady, today we have an important meeting with a client. 6. This bitch always barks at other bitches. 7. She is my fiancée.

Chapter. 7. Pronoun.. A. 2. you 3. me 4. us 5. her 6. him 7. them **B.** 2. him 3. him 4. i 5. it 6. she 7. it. **C.** 2. himself 3. ourselves 4. yourselves 5. themselves 6. Herself **D.** 2. Whom 3. Which 4. Who 5. Which one 6. Who 7. Which 8. Who

Chapter. 8. The Adjective.. A. 1. Boiled 2. Strong 3. Cold 4. Beautiful 5. Educated 6. Not good **B.** 1. Beautiful 2. Good 3. Green, sweet 4. Clever 5. Honest 6. Big **C.** 1. Loud 2. Sharp 3. Pleasant 4. Strange 5. Huge 6. Upset 7. Rare 8. Easy **D.** 1. Energetic 2. Dull 3. Light 4. Thin 5. Hollow 6. Narrow 7. Rude 8. Smooth **E.** 2. Eleven (adj. of number) 3. Seven (adj. of number) 4. all (adj. of number) 5. thirty (adj. of number) 6. some (adj. of quantity) 7. few (adj. of quantity) 8. little (adj. of quantity)



F. 2. Whose 3. What 4. Which 5. What 6. Whose 7. Which 8. Which 9. which **G.** 2. Your 3. My 4. Their 5. Its 6. her
Practice Time A. 1. Tiger 2. Earth 3. Patna 4. Sun 5. Honesty **B.** 1. My 2. His 3. Their 4. My 5. Your **C.** Do yourself. **D.** Do yourself. **E.** 1. Band 2. Clutch 3. Herd 4. An army 5. Flock 6. Swarm 7. Crew 8. Flock 9. Herd 10. Bunch
F. 1. Men 2. Cities 3. Fishes 4. Lives 5. Oxen 6. Phones 7. Children 8. Kidneys **G.** 1. Landlady 2. Cow 3. Bitch 4. Mistress 5. Actress 6. Milkman 7. Tigress 8. Lioness 9. Husband 10. Grand father **H.** 1. Who 2. What 3. Which 4. What 5. Which

Maths

Chapter-1 Revision 1. (a) 10 (b) 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 (c) One, three, five, six, eight (d) 1 (e) 9 (f) 10 (g) 99 **2.** (a) 959 (b) 369 (c) 801 (d) 781 (e) 563 (f) 680 **3.** (b) Five hundred three (c) Seven hundred sixty three (d) Six hundred seventy nine (e) Eight hundred thirty seven (f) Nine hundred ninety nine **4.** (a) 61,68,39 (b) 50,99,79 (c) 44,98,70 **5.** (b) 88,199,248,5163,607,979 (c) 53,134,143,275,609,985 (d) 124,156,162,416,648,742 **6.** (b) 875,653,468,376,243,145 (c) 533,274,247,158,149,66 (d) 979,829,403,312,143,56 **7.** (b) 556 (c) 137 **8.** (b) 649 (c) 854 **9.** (b) $< (c) < (d) < (e) = (f) = 10$. (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5 **11.** (b) 30 (c) 50 (d) 70 **12.** (b) 716 (c) 675 (d) 953 (e) 511 (f) 603 **13.** (b) 7 hundreds + 6 tens + 4 ones (c) 8 hundreds + 4 tens + 0 one (d) 9 hundreds + 6 tens + 0 one **14.** (b) 996 (c) 350 (d) 309 **15.** (b) 7 hundreds 0 ten 1 one (c) 9 hundreds 4 tens 7 ones (d) 8 hundreds 0 ten 1 one **16.** (b) 537 (c) 656 (d) 792 **17.** (d) 9, 9 hundreds or 900 (e) 8, 8 tens or 80 (f) 7, 7 ones or 7 **18.** (b) 211,214,217,220 (c) 349,352,355,358 (d) 513,517,521,525 (e) 750,755,760,765 **19.** (b) 1,2 (c) 2,3 (d) 2,5 (e) 3,4 (f) 1,4 20) (b) 98 (c) 679 (d) 947 (e) 866 (f) 592 (g) 922 (h) 991 (i) 451 (j) 512 **21.** (b) 11 (c) 9 (d) 234 (e) 381 (f) 310 (g) 233 (h) 369 (i) 381 (j) 304 **22.** (b) 78 (c) 435 (d) 114 (e) 784 (f) 984 (g) 988 (h) 726 (i) 856 (j) 966 **23.** (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) 7 (e) 8 (f) Q-9, R-2 (g) Q-9, R-2 (h) Q-15, R-1 (i) Q-6, R-8 **24.** (a) 113 p (b) 235 rs (c) 930 m (d) 100 kg (e) 492 kg (f) 130 m (g) 230 cm (h) 580 ml **25.** (a) 375 ml (b) 160 litre (c) 58 metre (d) 435 kg (e) 628 rupees 25 paise **26.** (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 5 (d) 5 (e) 1 (f) 1 (g) 1 (h) 1 (i) 28, 29 (j) December

Chapter -2 Comparison of Numbers Exercise - 1) 1. (b) 1931 (c) 3005 (d) 2519 (e) 4016 (f) 5207 (g) 6270 (h) 7700 (i) 8094 (j) 9758 **2.** (a) One thousand one hundred one (b) One thousand two hundred twenty nine (c) Two thousand five hundred ninety five (d) Three thousand and three (e) Four thousand two hundred seventeen (f) Five thousand and sixty nine (g) Six thousand seven hundred sixty (h) Seven thousand seven hundred sixty nine (i) Eight thousand nine hundred sixty six (j) Nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine **3.** (b) 7, 7 ones or 7 (c) 8, 8 thousands or 8000 (d) 9, 9 tens

or 90 (e) 1, 1 thousands or 1000 (f) 3, 3 hundreds or 300 (g) 4, 4 tens or 40 (h) 5, 5 hundred or 500 (i) 6, 6 nes or 6 **4.** (b) $2000+500+80+2$ (c) $3000+0+70+3$ (d) $4000+900+10+6$ (e) $5000+700+0+0$ **5.** (b) 1 thousand + 9 hundreds + 4 tens + 3 ones (c) 3 thousands + 7 hundreds + 6 tens + 2 ones (d) 2 thousands + 3 hundreds + 6 thens + 9 ones (e) 4 thousands + 6 hundreds + 3 tens + 2 ones **6.** (b) 2358 (c) 4132 (d) 5003 (e) 8201 **7.** (b) 3310 (c) 5062 (d) 2575 (e) 7697 **8.** (b) 3254,3258,3262 (c) 2740,2745,2750 (d) 5910,5920,5930 (e) 4960,4955,4950 (f) 6776,6770,6764 **Exercise 2) 1.** (a) $< (b) > (c) < (d) < (e) > (f) < (g) > (h) > 2$. (b) 8824 (c) 9082 (d) 6152 **3.** (b) 1249 (c) 5057 (d) 1020 **4. B.** 1898, 6118, 6981, 9168, 9861 **C.** 1009, 1090, 1099, 1909, 1990 **D.** 5770, 7057, 7075, 7507, 7570. **E.** 8294, 8429, 8924, 8942, 9482. **5.** 6532, 6214, 2651, 2561, 1526. **C.** 3010, 3001, 1300, 1030, 1003. **D.** 7830, 7803, 7380, 7308, 7038. **E.** 8942, 8924, 8492, 8429, 8294. **6. B.** 6038 **C.** 7945 **D.** 3957 **E.** 7008 **F.** 6799 **7. B.** 8900 **C.** 7020 **D.** 7601 **E.** 8019 **F.** 8764 **8. A.** 2378, 8732 **B.** 5789, 9875 **C.** 4089, 9840 **D.** 1235, 5321 **9. B.** 1130, 1363, 8394 **C.** 1302, 4105, 7981 **D.** 6193, 9164, 9610 **E.** 1174, 2119, 4001 **10. B.** 796, 413, 341 **C.** 514, 451, 415 **D.** 870, 708, 701 **E.** 5023, 3025, 2305 **Exercise 3) 1. A.** $< B. = C. > D. > E. = F < 2$. **A.** VIII, IX, X, XV, XVI **B.** IV, V, VI, VII, VIII **C.** I, IV, VI, VII, IX **D.** XI, XIV, XV, XVI, XX **3. A.** X, VII, VI, V, I **B.** VIII, VI, IV, III, II **C.** XIX, XVI, XIV, XIII, IX, D. XIV, XIII, XI, X IX.

Chapter. 3. Addition.. Exercise-1) 2. 9899 **3.** 8987 **4.** 9797 **5.** 9999 **6.** 9999 **7.** 7459 **8.** 4369 **9.** 3958 **10.** 4999 **11.** 1997 **12.** 9989 **13.** 9978 **14.** 9789 **15.** 8677 **16.** 9899 **17.** 9899 **18.** 7899 **19.** 9899 **20.** 9599 **Exercise 2) A.** 2. 8251 3. 9246 4. 9035 5. 6624 6. 8121 7. 7521 8. 9112 9. 7321 10. 6322 11. 5005 12. 7545 13. 9403 14. 9577 15. 9788 16. 9639 17. 9632 18. 8940 19. 8566 20. 8678 **B.** 1. 5777 2. 3636 3. 7855 4. 8857 5. 9064 6. 8932 7. 7647 8. 3161 9. 6157 10. 9037 11. 9307 12. 3926 13. 2933 **Exercise 3) 1.** 4554 trees **2.** 4062 km **3.** 9980 members **4.** 888 books **5.** 9897 **6.** 8265 soap cakes **7.** 7135 km **8.** 8597 children **9.** 3394 Passengers **10.** 1666 seats **11.** ₹ 9094 **12.** ₹ 7472 **13.** 9256 km **14.** 796 nails **15.** ₹ 9308 **16.** 4859 eggs **17.** 638 coins **18.** 456 runs.

Chapter. 4. Subtraction.. Exercise 1) A. 2. 3142 3. 1142 4. 5312 5. 2321 6. 2513 **B.** 1. 522 2. 324 3. 103 4. 582 5. 311 6. 313 **C.** 1. 2122 2. 4312 3. 1211 4. 3244 5. 5222 6. 5224 **Exercise 2) 1. A.** 1318 **B.** 4334 **C.** 3337 **D.** 3336 **E.** 4216 **F.** 2218 **G.** 3678 **H.** 3779 **I.** 2868 **J.** 1785 **K.** 1730 **L.** 2338 **2. A.** 229 **B.** 417 **C.** 313 **D.** 319 **E.** 219 **F.** 224 **G.** 118 **H.** 384 **I.** 4369 **J.** 1667 **K.** 2649 **L.** 4568 **M.** 2268 **N.** 1887 **O.** 1388 **3. A.** 2315 **B.** 2124 **C.** 4568 **D.** 2669 **E.** 2001 **F.** 534 **4.** Students should do Your Self. **Exercise-3.) 1.** 729 2. 140 3. 694 4. 2044 5. 5136 6. 7911 7. Do Your Self. 8. 6282 9. 4764 10. 4804 11. 1324 12. 7000 **Exercise 4) 1.** 2812 2. 905



children 3. 4512 red balls 4. 1952 km. 5. 1168 stamps 6. 3723 7. 1595 bottles 8. 2875 Rs. 9. 6501 hens 10. 4434 students 11. 1135 pages 12. 2666 present 13. 4721 soldier 14. 1074 15. 1638 16. 367 17. 1790 18. 6164 19. 4532 20. 4107 21. 2000 stamps 22. 2550 passengers 23. 5220 soldiers 24. 6084 children 25. 3670 bulbs.

Chapter. 5. Multiplication.. Exercise 1) 1. B 11 sixes are 66 C. 14 fours are 56 D. 13 sevens are 91 E. 15 sixes are 90 F. 12 nine are 108 G. 14 eights are 112 H. 16 nines are 144 I. 17 sevens 119 J. 15 nines are 135 K. 19 nines are 171 L. 17 nines are 153 M. 20 eights are 160 N. 12 sevens are 84 O. 11 nines are 99 P. 20 nines are 180 Q. 14 nines are 126 R. 15 sevens are 105 S. 19 sevens are 133 T. 18 sixes are 108 **2.** A. 0 B. 0 D. 108 E. 6 F. 314 G. 501

Exercise 2) 1. 909 2. 804 3. 936 4. 468 5. 303 6. 666 7. 639 8. 848 9. 505 10. 888 11. 426 12. 686 13. 9999 14. 6396 15. 4462 16. 8882 **Exercise-3) 1.** 792 2. 835 3. 756 4. 945 5. 762 6. 958 7. 734 8. 2268 9. 3640 10. 2208 11. 2952 12. 2835 13. 4864 14. 5663 15. 2856 16. 3970 17. 6414 18. 9612 19. 6444 20. 6872 21. 9648 22. 8725 23. 8292 24. 7719 **Exercise 4) 1.** 60 2. 340 3. 670 4. 4070 5. 1360 6. 600 7. 8900 8. 78400 9. 8000 10. 4000 11. 89000 12. 100 13. 2000 14. 120 15. 210 16. 360 17. 150 18. 690 19. 380 20. 800 21. 780 22. 1200 23. 2100 24. 5200 25. 5840 26. 770 27. 1500 28. 8000 29. 4500 30. 1200 31. 4800 32. 3000 33. 3700 34. 5400 **Exercise 5) 2.** 728 3. 644 4. 855 5. 492 6. 1488 7. 1554 8. 2196 9. 988 10. 2664 11. 1224 12. 1075 13. 1344 14. 1394 15. 2604 16. 2352 17. 2332 18. 1298 19. 1144 20. 2295 21. 1296 22. 780 23. 1700 24. 1320

Exercise 6) 1. ₹ 324 2. 448 bottles 3. 1080 seats 4. 510 chocolates 5. 1984 plants 6. ₹ 636 7. 1728 kg 8. 552 packets 9. 784 liters 10. 1152 balls 11. 720 eggs 12. 3360 apples 13. 3456 oranges 14. 168 hours 15. 2584 pages 16. 720 balloons 17. 544 crackers.

Chapter. 6. Division.. Exercise 1) 1. 36 2. 0 3. 1 4. ∞ 5. 869 6. ∞ 7. 1 8. 309 9. 0 10. ∞ **Exercise 2 1.** A. 321 B. 15 C. 91 D. 93 E. 63 F. 46 G. 105 H. 102 **2.** A. Q = 68, R = 2 B. Q = 62, R = 2 C. Q = 46, R = 1 D. Q = 97, R = 2 E. Q = 91, R = 1 F. Q = 185, R = 3 G. Q = 112, R = 5 H. Q = 241, R = 1 3. Do Your Self. **Exercise 3) 1.** A. 4263 B. 3212 C. 1021 D. 1031 E. 151 F. 153 G. 1031 H. 1041 **2.** A. 1 B. 3 C. 6 D. 3 E. 2 F. 3 **3.** A. 2058 B. 2083 C. 773 D. 728 E. 758 F. 773 **4.** A. Q = 168, R = 1 B. Q = 239, R = 4 C. Q = 225, R = 7 D. Q = 369, R = 7 E. Q = 316, R = 5 F. Q = 539, R = 6 G. Q = 965, R = 1 H. Q = 897, R = 2 **5.** A. Q = 1725, R = 0 B. Q = 500, R = 0 C. Q = 800, R = 0 D. Q = 1100, R = 0 E. Q = 350, R = 0 F. Q = 2820, R = 0 G. Q = 120, R = 5 H. Q = 435, R = 9 I. Q = 100, R = 0 J. Q = 80, R = 6 K. Q = 84, R = 0 L. Q = 637, R = 9 **Exercise 4) 1.** 512 bags 2. 298 apples 3. ₹ 256 4. 864 boxes 5. 2302 6. 57 packets 7. 52 weeks 8. ₹ 407 9. 80 books 10. 168 plants 11. 425 bags 12. ₹ 703 13. 1100

14. 642 15. 60 students 16. 118 children.

Chapter. 7. Fraction.. Exercise 1) 1. Students do Your Self.

2. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{4}{6}$ C. $\frac{4}{5}$ D. $\frac{0}{8}$ E. $\frac{4}{10}$ F. $\frac{1}{3}$ G. $\frac{4}{8}$ H. $\frac{2}{8}$ **3.** B. $\frac{5}{6}$ C. $\frac{5}{8}$ D. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. $\frac{2}{7}$ F. $\frac{4}{7}$ G. $\frac{7}{11}$ H. $\frac{7}{9}$ **4.** B. four-fifths C. five-sixths D. three-fourth E. six-sevenths F. six-tenths G. five-ninths H. seven-twelfths **5.** B. $\frac{4}{7}$ C. $\frac{7}{8}$ D. $\frac{4}{8}$ E. $\frac{5}{8}$ F. $\frac{7}{11}$ G. $\frac{3}{9}$ H. $\frac{7}{11}$ I. $\frac{9}{11}$ **6.** B. $5 \div 6$ C. $6 \div 7$ D. $8 \div 6$ E. $11 \div 12$ F. $6 \div 8$ **Exercise 2) 1. Numerators—** A. 3 B. 4. C. 4 D. 7 E. 5 F. 6 G. 8 H. 2 I. 5 J. 4 **Denominators—** A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D. 10 E. 11 F. 13 G. 15 H. 9 I. 8 J. 19 **2.** A. $\frac{4}{9}$ B. $\frac{8}{3}$ C. $\frac{5}{8}$ D. $\frac{9}{11}$ E. $\frac{7}{9}$ F. $\frac{13}{7}$ **3.** A. 4 B. 12 C. 4 D. 24 E. 18 F. 7 **4.** A. 7 B. 15 C. 15 D. 32 E. 18 F. 27 **5.** 4 **6.** 7 **7.** 4 **8.** 5 **9.** $\frac{1}{3}$ **10.** A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 **Exercise 3) 1.** B. 4 C. 6 D. 12 E. 20 F. 1 G. 52 H. 153 **2.** B. 3 C. 2 D. 1 E. 3 F. 2 G. 7 H. 9 **3.** A. $\frac{8}{24} = \frac{16}{48} = \frac{32}{96}$ B. $\frac{16}{40} = \frac{32}{80} = \frac{64}{160}$ C. $\frac{24}{8} = \frac{48}{16} = \frac{96}{32}$ D. $\frac{32}{56} = \frac{64}{112} = \frac{128}{224}$

Exercise 4) 1. A. $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{1}{6}$ B. $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ C. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}$ D. $\frac{3}{6}, \frac{1}{6}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}$ F. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$ **2.** A. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}$ C. $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{7}$ D. $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{9}$ E. $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{9}$ F. $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{9}$ G. $\frac{8}{11}, \frac{8}{9}$ H. $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{6}{11}$ **3.** A. $\frac{4}{5}$ B. $\frac{1}{5}$ C. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. $\frac{9}{6}$ F. $\frac{5}{4}$ **4.** A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. $\frac{2}{6}$ C. $\frac{1}{9}$ D. $\frac{1}{7}$ E. $\frac{4}{7}$ F. $\frac{5}{11}$ **5.** B. < C. > D. > E. < F. > G. < H. > I. < J. < K. < L. <

6. A. $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{7}$ B. $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{5}{7}$ C. $\frac{3}{11}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{10}{11}$ D. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}$ E. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$ F. $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$ G. $\frac{3}{13}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{4}$ **7.** A. $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{9}$ B. $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$ C. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{3}{11}$ D. $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$ E. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{8}$ F. $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{7}{15}$ **Exercise 5) 1.** A. $\frac{7}{9}$ B. $\frac{9}{11}$ C. $\frac{11}{13}$ D. $\frac{7}{8}$ E. $\frac{15}{19}$ F. $\frac{6}{7}$ G. $\frac{12}{13}$ **2.** A. $\frac{5}{7}$ B. $\frac{3}{5}$ C. $\frac{7}{9}$ D. $\frac{10}{11}$ E. $\frac{12}{13}$ F. $\frac{8}{11}$ G. $\frac{11}{13}$ H. $\frac{8}{9}$ **3.** Student should do themselves. **4.** A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. $\frac{5}{9}$ C. $\frac{2}{11}$ D. $\frac{4}{13}$ E. $\frac{4}{15}$ F. $\frac{7}{10}$ G. $\frac{4}{15}$ H. $\frac{7}{13}$ I. $\frac{2}{19}$ **5.** A. $\frac{2}{9}$ B. $\frac{5}{11}$ C. $\frac{2}{12}$ D. $\frac{4}{15}$ E. $\frac{6}{19}$ F. $\frac{4}{13}$ G. $\frac{4}{14}$ H. $\frac{2}{17}$ **6.** A. $\frac{4}{7}$ B. $\frac{1}{8}$ C. $\frac{2}{10}$ D. $\frac{4}{11}$ E. $\frac{4}{15}$

F. $\frac{10}{17}$ 7. Students do yourself.

Environmental Studies

Chapter. 1. In the Family.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C B. 1. A set of people living in the same house form a family. 2. Families with more than two children are big nuclear families. 3. Children living with one parent are known as a single-parent family. 4. A family where parents, children, grandparents. Uncles, aunts and cousins live together is a joint family. C. 1. members 2. small, big 3. adopted 4. generation D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T E. 1. Uncle 2. Maasi 3. Grand-father (dadaji) 4. Aunt (chachi) 5. Aunt (Mami)

Chapter. 2. Our Sense Organs.. A. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C B. 1. We have five sense organs, these are eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue. 2. There are many people who cannot see (blind), hear (deaf), or speak (dumb). Such people are called physically challenged people. 3. Some people wear a hearing-aid because it makes the sound loud and allows the person to hear more clearly. 4. We can help physically challenged people by caring for them and making them feel loved and wanted. C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F D. 1. five 2. spectacles 3. Braille 4. Old Age Homes 5. Kind, sensitive.

Chapter. 3. Work People Do.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A B. 1. A farmer grows crops in the field. 2. People who serve the community for free and work selflessly for the welfare of the society, are called social workers. 3. Every family member can help at home by many ways, like buy vegetables from market, to teach children etc. 4. When children below the age of 14 are made to work, it is called child labour. C. 1. occupation 2. teacher 3. sweeper 4. Mother Teresa 5. working

Chapter. 4. Time to Play.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C B. 1. Playing games is important because it keeps us fresh and active, it gives us energy to complete our work. 2. Kabaddi (skipping), Pithoo (Seven tiles), Aankh-Micholi (Hide and seek), Stapoo (Hopscotch), Langri-taang. 3. There are some people for whom sport is an occupation. They earn money for their livelihood by playing sports full time. 4. Football, Hockey, Cricket. C. 1. games 2. Recreational 3. Indoor 4. occupation 5. Kabaddi, stapoo D. 1. Football 2. Ludo 3. Tennis 4. Skipping

Chapter. 5. The World of Plants.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C B. 1. Very Big, tall and strong plants like Neem, Gulmohar, Banyan and Mango are called trees. 2. Very small plants like Spinach, Grass and Mint have a thin, weak stem and live only for one season, are called herbs. 3. Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants. 4. Plants that grow in or around water are called aquatic plants. 5. Plants are very useful to us. They are our green friends. Plants gives us many things, like vegetables, fruits, cereals, spices, coffee, sugar, oil, rubber, paper, cotton, etc. C. 1. Shrubs 2.

Creepers 3. Trees 4. New Zealand 5. China D. 1. D 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. B

Chapter. 6. Leaves in Our Lives.. A. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B B. 1. The process by which green plants prepare their food is called photosynthesis. 2. Leaves differ from each other in colour, size, shape, texture and smell. 3. Do Your Self. 4. Leaves are useful in many ways to us, like-for food, used as plants, for decoration, for Medicinal Value, etc. C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T D. Students do Your Self. E. 1. Do Your Self. 2. Tulsi, Neem 3. Maple, Amaranthus 4. Spinach, Coriander F. 1. sized 2. chlorophyll 3. photosynthesis 4. compost 5. design

Chapter. 7. The World of Animals.. A. 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B B. 1. Blue whale, Elephant, Ostrich. 2. Herbivores like cows and buffaloes swallow their food without chewing it and when rest, they bring this food back into their mouth. They then chew it with their grinding teeth. This is called "chewing the cud". 3. Animals rely on plants and other animals for food, like, cows, horses, elephants and goats eat plants and their products, they are called herbivores. 4. Different animals use their tails for different purposes. Like A fish uses its tail for swimming and changing the direction. A peacock uses its tail to dance. 5. Animals like hyenas and Vultures eat the flesh of dead animals. They are called scavengers. In this way they clean the forests. C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. No D. 1. Peacock 2. elongated 3. four 5. six 5. Wings

Chapter. 8. Creepy Crawlies.. A. 1. B 2. A 3. B B. 1. (a) worms are long creatures with no bones. (b) spiders and scorpions have eight legs. 2. Cholera, dysentery 3. (a) Earthworms make the soil fertile. (b) We get silk from the cocoon of the silk worm. (c) Honeybee sucknectar from flowers. They make honey with this nectar. We use honey for several purposes. 4. Malaria, Dengue. C. 1. Spider 2. Insects 3. bite, sting 4. nectar 5. Earthworms. D. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes E. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

Chapter. 9. Our Feathered Friends.. A. 1. B 2. B B. 1. Down feather are fluffy feathers located close to the body. They keep the body of birds warm. 2. Birds usually communicate by two sounds- a call and a song. 3. Some Birds migrates in search of food, in order to breed and to avoid unfavourable weathers conditions. 4. Water birds have broad and flat beaks to dig mud under water. C. 1. shaped 2. wood pecker 3. beak 4. streamlined D. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

General Knowledge

Ch. 1. Variety of Plants.. 1. Cold place 2. Underwater 3. Warm place 4. Water 5. Desert 6. Hot and wet place

Ch. 2. Eatable Plants.. 1. Do Your Self.

Ch. 3. Plants Quiz.. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A



Ch. 4. Wonders of Nature.. 1. Venus flytrap 2. Pitcher plant 3. Chlamydomonas 4. Coral

Ch. 7. Animals Quiz.. 1. Polar Bear 2. Chameleon 3. Tortoise 4. Pigeon 5. Snake 6. Mongoose 7. Elephant 8. Ape 9. Kangaroo 10. Rabbit

Ch. 8. Water Vehicles.. 1. Oil tanker 2. Hovercraft 3. Ship 4. Yacht 5. Boat 6. Ferry

Ch. 9. Places of Worship.. 1. Gurudwara 2. Derasar 3. Mosque 4. Synagogue 5. Church 6. Temple 7. Monastery 8. Fire Temple

Ch. 10. Holy Places and Books.. A. 1. Bethlehem 2. Talwandi 3. Ayodhya 4. Mecca 5. Kundagrama 6. Mathura 7. Lumbini **B.** 1. Ramayan 2. Torah 3. Tripitaka 4. Guru Granth Sahib 5. Bible 6. Quran

Ch. 11. Continents and Oceans.. Continents:– 1. Asia 2. South America 3. North America 4. Africa 5. Europe 6. Antarctica 7. Australia **Oceans:–** 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Atlantic Ocean 3. Indian Ocean 5. Southern Ocean 5. Arctic Ocean

Ch. 13. Monuments of India.. 1. Louts Temple 2. Buland Darwaza 3. Dilwara Temple 4. Qutub Minar 5. India Gate 6. Taj Mahal 7. Char Minar 8. Meenakshi Temple 9. Hawa Mahal

Ch. 14. Flags of the Nations.. 1. Egypt 2. India. 3. Australia 4. Spain 5. Nepal 6. Russia 7. Germany 8. France 9. Canada

Ch. 15. Help Books.. 1. Cheque Book 2. Encyclopedia 3. Diary 4. Dictionary 5. Attendance Register 6. Atlas 7. Manual 8. Pass book 9. Magazine

Ch. 16. Symbols.. 1. Justice 2. World Wide Fund for Nature 3. Danger 4. Olympics 5. United Nations 6. Help age 7. Air India 8. Red Cross 9. Peace

Ch. 17. Indian Sports Stars.. 1. Saina Nehwal 2. Abhinav Bindra 3. Sushil Kumar 4. Vijendra Singh 5. Sachin Tendulkar 6. P.T. Usha 7. Sania Mirza 8. Vishwanathan Anand 9. Leander Paes

Ch. 18. Cups and Trophies in Sports.. 1. Badminton 2. Tennis 3. Rowing 4. Sailing Match 5. Football 6. Cricket 7. Golf 8. Polo

Ch. 19. Sports Objects.. 1. Cricket 2. Chess 3. Darts 4. Hockey 5. Shotput 6. Ludo 7. Skiing 8. Skating 9. Billiards 10. Shooting.

Ch. 20. The Games.. 1. Cycling 2. Golf 3. Horse Riding 4. Rowing 5. Weight-lifting 6. Skiing 7. Archery 8. Gymnastic 9. Shooting 10. Badminton.

Ch. 21. Abbreviation.. 1. Member of Parliament 2. Very important person 3. United states of America 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas 5. Bachelor of Arts 6. Life Insurance Corporation 7. Please Turn Over 8. Indian Administrative Service 9. Master of Arts 10. United Kingdom.

Ch. 22. Books and their Authors.. 1. E 2. I 3. A 4. F 5. G 6. J 7. H 8. J 9. C 10. D

Ch. 23. Tool Box.. 1. E 2. B 3. D 4. J 5. C 6. H 7. G 8. I 9. A 10. F

Computer

Chapter. 1. Computer Then and Now.. 1. A ii B. ii C. ii. **1. Very Short Answer..** A. Abacus was invented by Babylonians. B. Analytical Engine was invented by Charles Babbage. C. in schools computer used to prepare progress report. **2. A.** The computers Napier's Bones consisted of a board with a rim and 10 strips of wood. B. Charles Babbage is known as the "Father of Computer". C. Key features of modern computers (i) A Computer works very fast. (ii) computer does not make mistakes (iii) Computers can work continuously for hours and days together. etc.

Chapter. 2. Hardware and Software.. 1. A i B. i C. ii **1. Very Short..** A. Motherboard and Hard Drive. B. Paint brush and Word Pad etc. C. Windows 7 **2. A.** Software is a name used to describe a set of programs that tells a computers what to do. B. A computer system is defined as a machine that is used to generate information from data. A computer system consists of computer hardware, software and the user. C. The functions of CU (Control Unit) (i) CU takes inputs (data and instructions). (ii) CU controls the flow of data and information between all the computer parts. (iii) CU stores inputs/ outputs on RAM temporarily. (iv) CU picks up the output from RAM and sends it to the output devices.

Chapter. 3. Memory and Storage Device.. 1. A. ii B. ii C. iii **1. A.** we uses disks in computer because it can store any kind of information as text, audio and video many more times from a floppy disk. B. Floppy Disk and compact Disk. C. CDs (Compact Disks) and DVDs (Digital Versatile Discs) D. Floppy drive is used to read a floppy disk and CD drive is used to read CDs. E. CDs can store any kind of information many more times from a floppy disk but DVDs can store large amount of data than a CD.

Chapter. 4. MS-Windows Operating system.. 1. A. iii B. i C. i **1. A.** By clicking on that icon we can select an icon. B. The taskbar has a Start button, Quick launch bar, system tray and show desktop button. It also shows icons for the currently opened programs. C. System tray displays the current data and time. **2. A.** A operating system is a System Software that controls the working of a computer. It helps to run other Application Software like Paint, Word etc. Two features of windows operation System are (i) It provides a Graphical User Interface (GUI) to work on the computer. (ii) It Provides what you see is what you get or WYSIWYG environment to work on the computer. **B. Desktop** After starting Windows 7, The first screen that appears on Monitor is called desktop. C. Files represents stored information that are named. And folders, that contains fills.



हिन्दी

पाठ 1. गुणगान (कविता).. 1. (क) बहुत (ख) भीड़ (ग) बेला 2. (क) द्वार (ख) जन (ग) कुटी (घ) द्वारपाल 3. घर-द्वार; भय-द्वारपाल; बेला-सारी; मेरी-बारी; कुटी-तैयारी 4. (क) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त (ख) भय (ग) भीड़ 5. (क) द्वारपाल रक्षा करने वाला दरबान होता है। (ख) कविता में कवि भक्त की बारी न आने की बात कर रहा है। (ग) कवि कुटिया यानि घर जाने की तैयारी की बात कह रहा है। 6. (क) 'तेरे घर' से कवि का संकेत भगवान के घर यानि मन्दिर की ओर है। (ख) द्वारों यानि मन्दिरों में बहुत भीड़ होने के कारण कवि को भीतर जाने में कठिनाई हो रही है। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) मार्ग, भगवान, मकान, आस्तिक, रोड, कुटिया

पाठ. 2. उपकार का बदला (कहानी).. 1. (क) जंगल में पेड़ की छाँव तले (ख) चूहे ने (ग) चूहे ने 2. (क) समय (ख) ठंडी (ग) जोर (घ) पहली 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) शेरु(ख) छोटू (ग) पहली 5. (क) शेर ने चूहे को अपने पंजे में दबोच लिया। (ख) शेर शिकारियों के जाल में फँस गया। (ग) "मैंने तुम्हें माफ किया।" यह कहकर शेर ने चूहे को छोड़ दिया। 6. (क) चूहे ने अपने सारे साथियों को बुला लिया और सभी ने अपने तीक्ष्ण और मजबूत दाँतों से जाल को शीघ्र ही काट-कर शेर का बचाया। (ख) आजाद होते ही शेर ने भविष्य में कभी किसी को छोटा नहीं समझने की प्रतिज्ञा की। **भाषा-ज्ञान** गरम, सर्दी, कम, कमजोर

पाठ. 3 काबुलीवाला (कहानी)..1. (क) अच्छा (ख) विवाह का काम (ग) अपने देश (घ) डर गई 2. (क) रुपये (ख) नन्हें पँजे (ग) किशमिश-बादाम (घ) गुस्सा 3. छात्र स्वयं करें। 4. (क) पाँच वर्ष (ख) बोले बिना (ग) खेल रही थी। 5. (क) काबुलीवाले के झोले में किशमिश-बादाम होता है। (ख) खेल छोड़कर दौड़ते हुए मिनी "काबुलीवाले, ओ काबुलीवाले!" चिल्लाने लगी। (ग) काबुलीवाले को देखकर मिनी डर गई क्योंकि उसके मन में यह बात बैठ गई थी कि काबुलीवाले की झोली के अंदर तलाश करने पर उस जैसे और भी दो-चार बच्चे मिल सकते हैं। 6. (क) काबुलीवाला मिनी को इसलिए प्यार करता था, क्योंकि मिनी के जैसी ही उसकी भी बेटा थी, जिसको याद करके वह मिनी के लिए वह मेवा ले आया था। (ख) लेखक मिनी के मन का डर इसलिए दूर करना चाहता था क्योंकि मिनी के मन में गलत बात का भय था कि काबुलीवाले की झोली में बच्चे होते हैं, और वह बच्चों को उठाकर ले जाता है। **भाषा-ज्ञान** आकाश = आसमान, नभ; माँ = माता, जननी; हाथी = गज, हस्ती; घर = गृह, भवन; दिन = वार, दिवस

पाठ. 4. एंड्रोक्लीज और शेर.. 1. (क) बाजार में (ख) कोड़े से (ख) दाँएँ पैर में काँटा चुभने के कारण (घ) जंगल में 2. (क) एंड्रोक्लीज (ख) पहाड़ की खोह (ग) शेर (घ) प्रतीक्षा (ङ) दृश्य 3. एंड्रोक्लीज-नवयुवक; भरपेट-भोजन; विशालकाय-शेर; भयंकर-दृश्य; आक्रमण-प्रतीक्षा 4. (क) बाजार से (ख) दास (ग) जंगल में 5. (क) एंड्रोक्लीज को शेर से लड़ाई करने की सजा की गई। (ख) क्योंकि शेर उसे पहचान गया था, कि यह वही है, जिसने उस की मदद की थी। (ग) दहाड़ता हुआ शेर एकाएक चुप हो गया और एंड्रोक्लीज के पैरों पर लोटकर उसे चाटना शुरू कर दिया। 6. (क) आसपास बैठे सभी लोग

हैरान रह गये क्योंकि दहाड़ते हुए शेर ने एकाएक अपनी दहाड़ बंद कर दी और एंड्रोक्लीज के पैरों पर लोटकर उसे चाटना शुरू कर दिया और दोनों को जंगल में साथ में बिताये दिन याद आ गये। (ख) एंड्रोक्लीज की कहानी सुनकर बादशाह बहुत खुश हुआ और उसने एंड्रोक्लीज को शेर के साथ हमेशा के लिये स्वतंत्र कर दिया। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) नौकर, बरताव, परेशान, भय, बड़ा, नजारा, राजा, दोस्ती (ख) नौकर, दिन, तुच्छ, भय, दूर, शत्रु।

पाठ. 5. मेरी मास्को यात्रा (कहानी).. 1. (क) सपाट (ख) प्रसन्नता (ग) चार बज रहे थे (घ) उकड़ना 2. (क) अनूठे (ख) भव्य, सुन्दर (ग) अन्दर से (घ) रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) X 4. (क) मास्को की (ख) शून्य से 25 डिग्री कम (ग) बर्फ से 5. (क) पाठ में नई दिल्ली के इंदिरा गाँधी हवाई अड्डे का नाम आया है। (ख) मास्को में घरों को अन्दर से गर्म रखा जाता है। (ग) मास्को में यह नई बात का पता चला कि वहाँ पर सभी स्कूलों के नंबर हैं, नाम नहीं। जैसे - 'स्कूल नं. 214' इत्यादि। 6. (क) जब वृद्ध महिला टूटी-फूटी अंग्रेजी में बोली - "आप लोग हिन्दुस्तान से आए हैं भारत के रहने वाले हैं। आप रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर के देश के रहने वाले हैं?" तब लेखक को महिला के मुख से यह सुनकर भारत पर गर्व हुआ। (ख) रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर (टैगोर) अपनी कविताओं, लघु कथाओं एवं मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय गान "जन-गन-मन" के लिये प्रसिद्ध है। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) जल्दी, वृक्ष, अच्छा, घर, नजारा, बड़ा (ख) पर्वत - पहाड़, गिरि, शैल; सड़क - रास्ता, मार्ग, राह, पथ; भवन - गृह, घर, आवास; रात - रात्रि, निशा, यामिनी।

पाठ. 6. मन भाया नाच (कहानी).. 1. (क) नृत्य की (ख) राजा शिवप्रताप सिंह ने (ग) ईशा ने (घ) नृत्यशाला में 2. (क) लड़की(ख) इनाम (ग) राजा (घ) माला (ङ) सोने के सिक्के (च) सहेलियाँ 3. छात्र स्वयं करें। 4. (क) नारांगपुर गांव में (ख) नृत्य प्रतियोगिता (ग) माला 5. (क) ईशा पूरे दिन घर पर नृत्य का अभ्यास करती थी। (ख) क्योंकि उसकी माँ को मेहनत-मजदूरी न करनी पड़े। (ग) सुचित्रा का मन नृत्य करने के लिये मचल उठा। 6. (क) ईशा की सफलता का कारण उसकी स्वयं की निष्ठा और कर्मठता से की गई कड़ी मेहनत था। (ख) साधु ने ईशा को समझाया कि यह चमत्कार उसकी स्वयं की मेहनत के कारण हुआ है, और ईशा के मन के डर को भगाने के लिए ही साधु ने वह माला ईशा को दी थी। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) परिश्रम, पारितोषिक, दुःख, पुत्री, दिल, सूचना, नयन, हर्ष (ख) लड़का, माता, रानी, गम, बुरी।

पाठ. 7. अपना घर भला (कहानी).. 1. (क) मोटा (ख) घबरा गया (ग) कुत्तों (घ) प्रसन्न 2. (क) कुत्ता (ख) मोटू-मोटू (ग) आनन्द (घ) सफल 3. (क) बंदर ने शेरु से (ख) शहरी कुत्तो ने शेरु से कहा (ग) एक नौजवान कुत्ते ने अन्य कुत्तों से कहा। 4. (क) किसनपुर गांव में (ख) खाने की 5. (क) शेरु खा-खाकर मोटा हो गया था। (ख) वर्षा नहीं होने के कारण गाँव में अकाल पड़ गया। (ग) वह सोचने लगा-वह बेकार ही डर रहा था। यहाँ शहर में तो मजे ही मजे हैं। 6. (क) लकी बंदर ने शेरु से कहा था कि शहर में किसी चीज की कमी नहीं होती है, जो चाहो जब चाहो, और जहाँ चाहें, मिल जाता है। (ख) शहर के कुत्ते ने गुर्कर शेरु से कहा कि तुम कौन हो? तुम



यहाँ के तो नहीं लगते? यहाँ कैसे आ गये? यह हमारा इलाका है। भला चाहते हो तो चुपचाप यहाँ से निकल जाओ। **भाषा-ज्ञान** (क) खोजना, चरण, प्रभाव, आचरण, सोचना, आवश्यकता (ख) पराया, विदेश, ज्यादा, बूढ़ा, जानकार, असफल।

पाठ. 8. राष्ट्र-ध्वज (कहानी).. 1. (क) निवेदिता (ख) लोकप्रिय न हो सका (ग) महात्मा गांधी (घ) सारनाथ स्तंभ से (ड) ऊपर **2.** (क) वर्गाकार (ख) चरखे (ग) झंडा दिवस (घ) पराधीनता **3.** (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✗ (घ) ✓ **4.** (क) तिरंगा (ख) 108 (ग) चरखे का **5.** (क) हमारे देश का राष्ट्रध्वज स्वतंत्रता का प्रतीक है। (ख) सरकारी भवनों पर लहराने वाला "यूनियन जैक" पराधीनता का प्रतीक था। (ग) भीखाजी कामा ने हरे-सुनहरे और लाल रंगों वाला तिरंगा झंडा भेंट करते हुए कहा कि यह भारत की आजादी का झंडा है। **6.** (क) 1931 में झंडा समिति द्वारा तैयार किये गये झंडे में पहले भगवा रंग, फिर सफेद और नीचे हरा रंग रखा गया। सफेद पट्टी पर गहरे नीले रंग का चरखा बनाया गया। (ख) 23 जून, 1947 को झंडे में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन यह किया गया कि झंडे के बीच में चरखा के स्थान पर चक्र बनाया गया। इस चक्र को सम्राट अशोक के सारनाथ स्तंभ से लिया गया। यह चक्र हमारी गतिशीलता और प्रगति का प्रतीक है। **भाषा-ज्ञान- छात्र स्वयं करें।**



RAINBOW

INTEGRATED TERM BOOK

ANSWERS KEY





English Reader

Chapter. 1. Mother for you.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. D **B.** 1. good 2. nursing 3. sharing 4. folks. **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **Very Short Answers..**

1. Mother loves us the most. 2. When we feel unwell, we share it with our mother. 3. My mother's name is _____.

4. Mother cuddles us when we weep. **Short Answer..** 1. Mother laugh with us at our favourite jokes. 2. Mother pushes us when we are on a swing. 3. Our mother care like a nurse when our tummy aches. **Long Answers..**

I do many things for my mother like helping her in kitchen, cleaning the house, bringing things from market, etc. 2. My mother does a lot of things like helping me in studies, making breakfast early in morning, caring for me when I fall ill. 3. When I fall ill, my mother cares for me like a nurse. She goes to doctor, give me medicines from time to time. **HOTS..** When my mother leaves me at home alone with my father I feel very lonely and bore. I became helpless because she does all my work. Then my father helps me and I enjoy with him but I still miss my mother. **Grammar.. A.**

1. playing 2. teaching 3. drawing 4. cooking **B.** 1. chasing 2. standing. 3. talking 4. flying 5. ringing 6. taking 7. treating **C.**

1. Writing 2. Bringing 3. Boring 4. Sharing 5. Catching. **Times To Do..** Do Your Self. **Scratch your brain..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 2. Grandparents A. 1. D 2. D 3. B **B.** 1. Humanity 2. Environment 3. Change 4. Grandparents **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Grandparents loves us the most. 2. In my family, my grandfather takes the major decision. 3. Yes. **Short Answers..** 1. Grandparents mean by father's parents or mother's parents. 2. We learn about companionship from our grandparents. 3. My grandparents spend their time with my family and in evening with me, doing various activities. **Long Answers..** 1. Grandparents are cheer-leaders in life, a source of encouragement and support. They are a guiding light for us. They help us to see life in broad way beyond Mom, Day and Siblings. 2. Parenting by grandparents today is different as family structures have gone dramatic changes due to increased occupational mobility and rapid technological progress. They provide extra attention and care also. 3. Some elders don't want to interact with youngsters because they feel hesitate and lack of interaction with them. But it, they interact it is beneficial for both. 4. To make my grandparents happy I spend time with them. I help them, go to visit and share my thoughts and ideas. **HOTS..** My grandparent loves me too

much because. 1. They care for me like my parents. 2. When I feel alone or bore they accompany me. 3. They bring me lots of things. 4. They never let me down. 5. They also come with me in garden, malls or for shopping also. **Grammar.. A.** 1. Interrogative 2. Imperative 3. Assertive 4. Imperative 5. Exclamatory **B.** 1. What do we use to write? 2. Do you want to go with her? 3. Whom should we obey? 4. Where are they going? 5. what do he eat? 6. What are you doing? **C.** 1. Should we love our country? 2. Does Mohan goes to office? 3. Where does he often go? 4. Does she sings sweetly? 5. Are you preparing for the final exam? 6. Do you know him? **Time to do..** Do Your Self. **Scratch your brain..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 3. Tenali Rama and the Thieves A. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A **B.** 1. careful 2. asleep 3. bushes

4. puzzled 5. sleep **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answers..** 1. Tenali Rama was a court jester in the court of King Krishnadeva Rai. 2. Tenali saw five thieves hiding in the bushes near his house. 3. Tenali did not anything to the thieves 4. Five thieves were hiding in the bushes near Tenali's house. 5. Tenali and his wife put stones in the box. **Short Answers..** 1. Tenali Rama felt tired because he worked very hard. 2. Tenali Rama washed his hands, face and feet before taking his meals. 3. Tenali Rama made a sign to her to make his wife understood about his plan. 4. The thieves felt very happy after listening to conversation of Tenali Rama and his wife. **Long Answers..** 1. Tenali Rama have to draw water from the deep well because he have to water his trees. 2. Tenali Rama said, "My dear wife'. We must be carefully about our precious things and jewellery. Let them put it in the old box and threw it into the well. They will be safe there". 3. Tenali Rama threw the box packed with stones into the well to fool the thieves, so that they could draw water from the well. 4. The thieves draw water from the well because they want to take the box out. **HOTS..** If I will see a thief trying to break into my neighbour's house at night, I will start shouting loudly or I will collect people silently and call the police than. **Grammar..** 1. daily 2. a lot 2. accurately 4. late 5. hard **Time to do..** Do Your Self **Scratch your brain..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 4. Tell me Why.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A **B.** 1. shine and blow 2. drink 3. marble 4. swim. **Very Short Answers..** 1. Curious Girl 2. No 3. Yes 4. Nature is beautiful. **Short Answers..** 1. She is curious that why wood swim? 2. She is curious that why lead and marble sink? 3. She is curious

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that why wind blows? **Long Answers..** 1. The girl questions about clouds that why they cross the sky and how are clouds made? 2. She questions about the sun that why it shines? **HOTS..** The sun is bigger. **Grammar.. A.** 1. Do Your Self 2. the 3. the 4. the **Time to do..** Do Your Self. **Scratch your brain..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 5. The Loyal Servant.. A. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D **B.** 1. Banaras 2. wit 3. wisdom 3. Iran safe 4. doze **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **Very Short Answers..** 1. The merchant was known for his honesty and dedication. 2. Ramdayal was the loyal servant. 3. Ramdayal saw that a snake has slipped into his master's bedroom and snuggled into his mattress. 4. The merchant gave him a bag of coins as prize. **Short Answers..**

1. The merchant was known for his honesty and dedication. 2. Ramdayal became rich because of his hard work. 3. The major problem with Ramdayal was that he often used to doze off while guarding his master's 4. The merchant rewarded Ramdayal with a bag of coins for his goodness.

Long Answers.. 1. Ramdayal was a loyal servant. He was kind hearted, sincere, loved and respected his master. 2. Ramdayal dreamt that a snake had slipped into his masters bedroom and snuggled into the mattress. 3. The merchant eliminated Ramdayal from his job because he has not done his job well. 4. Yes, we think that work is worship because if we do our work well than we will get the reward for it. **HOTS..** To err is human. The merchant did not done justice with Ramdayal because he saved his life. Although, he made a mistake, but the merchant would have given a chance to him. **Grammar..** 1. cooked 2. left 3. reached 4. leaked 5. finished. **Time to do..** Do Your Self. **Scratch your brain..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 6. The Foolish Builder.. A. 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D **B.** 1. Highest 2. Builder 3. Buildings 4. 104 **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F **Very Short Answers..** 1. Yes, Gopal had gone to many big cities. 2. The Empire state building has 104 floors. 3. Raju constructed his house with 104 floors in a year. 4. The storm collapsed Raju's buildings. **Short Answers..** 1. Raju build small and nice houses. 2. The wealthy man refused to buy a large house with twenty floors because he want a small house. 3. Some of the trees fell down due to the bad storm. 4. Raju understood after collapsing of his building that there are larger houses than his ones in the world. **Long Answers..** 1. Raju felt that he build the best houses in the world because he have never seen big houses. 2. Gopal laughed at Raju because he have seen many large houses than Raju's house. 3. Raju made the house with twenty rooms and a nice garden for the wealthy man. 4. Raju decided to built a house with 104 floors because he wanted to make the tallest buildings in the world. **HOTS..** Raju's building collapse because of the bad storm. **Grammar.. Masculine** – father-in-law, actor, watchman

Feminine – mother in law, lioness, mistress, woman, maid servant. Common citizen, student, player, lawyer, friend. **Times to do..** Do Your Self. **Scratch your brain..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 7. A Shooting Test.. A. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. B **B.** 1. test 2. shoot 3. teacher 4. target 5. right **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F **Very Short Answers..** 1. The bird was sitting on the branch of a tree. 2. The Pandavas has their bows and arrows with them. 3. The bird was red in colour. 4. NO, Yudhistir did not tried to hit the bird. **Short Answer..** 1. The name of the Pandavas were Yushistir, Bhim, Arjun, Nakul and Sahdev. 2. Sahadev saw the tree, its leaves and branch on which bird was sitting. 3. Dronacharya asked them to shoot the bird? 4. The bird was sitting on the branch of the tree. **Long Answers..** 1. Pandavas learned from their guru Dronacharya only to concentrate on the target. 2. Yudhistir replied that he was seeing his brothers, his guru and the red bird on that tree. 3. Dronacharya said to Bhim that he was not able to shoot the bird because he was seeing the blue sky, tree and the bird. 4. Arjun did not saw the entire body of the bird because his target was only to shoot the bird's eye. 5. We should concentrate on the target to achieve it. **HOTS..** We are agree because if we want to achieve something, we should try hard only on that not other things otherwise, we will not get success. **Grammar..** 1. an 2. an 3. a 4. the 5. the **Time to do..** Do Your Self. **Scratch your brain..** Do Your self.

English Grammar

Chapter. 1. The Verb.. A. 1. competes 2. works 2. trying 4. bless 5. appreciate 6. Grazing 7. learning 8. goes 9. comes 10. want **B.** 1. singing 2. stays 3. buys 4. lives 5. Obeys 6. annoying 7. feeding 8. pays 9. driving 10. reading **C.** 1. go 2. finish 3. divide 4. love 5. take 6. walk 7. sell 8. lend 9. catch 10. push 11. deport 12. set 13. laugh 14. dirty 15. weakness 16. subtract 17. refuse 18. start 19. die 20. forget

Chapter. 2. The Adverb.. A. 1. loudly, 2. patiently 3. brightly 4. calmly 5. warmly 6. hard 7. loudly 8. thoroughly **B.** 1. night 2. morning 3. now 4. tomorrow 5. early **C.** 1. early 2. outside 3. there 4. there 5. further 6. inside 7. today **D.** 1. safely 2. already 3. inside 4. beautifully 5. early 6. excellently **E.** 1. immediately 2. untidily 3. quietly 4. rudely 5. nicely 6. cleanly 7. wisely 8. finely 9. angrily 10. happily **F.** 1. sincerely 2. loudly 3. angrily 4. merrily 5. strongly 6. heavily 7. secretly 8. unknowingly.

Chapter. 3. The Articles.. A. 1. A 2. A 3. An 4. An 5. A 6. An 7. A 8. The 9. A 10. An 11. A 12 a **B.** 1. a 2. an 3. The 4. a 5. An

Chapter. 4. The Preposition.. A. 1. until 2. From, in 3. into 4. by 5. beside 6. near, across 7. from 8. through 9. to 10. along, into **B.** 1. under 2. over 3. besides 4. in 5. around



Chapter. 5. The Conjunctions.. A. 2. Work hard or you will not pass. 3. He has got the highest marks but he is not satisfied. 4. She liked the dress but she had no money to purchase. 5. You cannot go to play because you don't have time. 6. The bell rang and the teacher took the paper from the students. 7. I cannot get out of bed because I am too tired. 8. Pay your income tax on time otherwise you have to pay some extra amount as penalty. **B.** 1. and 2. but 3. because 4. unless 5. or 6. or 7. though 8. yet

Chapter. 6. Interjection.. A. 1. Bravo! 2. Hello! 3. Bye! 4. Ouch! 5. Wow! 6. Hush! 7. Alas! 8. Hurrah! 9. Oh! 10. Ah! **B.** 1. Alas! 2. Hello! 3. Wow! 4. Oh! 5. Wow! 6. Hurrah! 7. Ouch! 8. Hello! **C.** 1. Oh! Oh! What a surprise you planned for me. 2. Ouch! Ouch! My body is paining after accident. 3. Alas! Alas! His dog is dead. 4. Hurrah! Hurrah! We won the match. 5. Bravo! Bravo! You have done good jog.

Chapter. 7. The Tense.. A. 1. took 2. landed 3. occupied 4. pardoned 5. travelled 6. wrote **B.** 2. I ate a mango everyday. 3. Chandan read a story book. 4. Abha know how to speak Chinese. 5. My parents gave me five rupees everyday. **C.** 2. We will talk in English. 3. We will go to the market in the evening. 4. We shall walk in the morning. 5. They will live in America.

Chapter. 8. The Simple Present Tense and Ten Present Continuous Tense.. A. 2. I am listening to music. 3. The train is running on tracks. 4. My brother is teaching me English. 5. We are playing chess. 6. They are quarreling with each other. **B.** 1. barking 2. stitching 3. playing 4. treating **C.** 2. baking 3. are waiting 4. visiting 5. searching 6. came 7. collecting 8. swimming **D.** 2. wrote, writing 3. jog, jogging 4. dances, dancing 5. learn, learning 6. eats, eating 7. lay, lying 8. washes, washing

Chapter. 9. Punctuation.. A. 2. Delhi is the capital of India. 3. Bravo! You have won the match. 4. The child said, "Pussy cat Pussy cat where have you been?" 5. The Priest said, "God loves all men." 6. I like to eat chocolates, cakes, pizzas and toffees. 7. Where do you live? 8. He has pens, pencils, paper, books and notebooks. Bye! Have a nice journey. 10. She said "I am, tired." **B.** 1. I'm sick. 2. I've a black dog. 3. I can't finish my work in time. 4. Don't go out at night. 5. The beautiful green dress was her's. 6. Mohan's and Carl's books were stolen from their bogs. 7. The dog's collar was stolen. 8. It's impossible to cross the river. 9. The student's success was because of their hard work. **C.** 1. ? 2. brother's 3. bangles, ribbons, clips, 4. Can't 5. Ouch! 6. . , " "

Chapter. 11 Comprehension.. A. 1. India became an independent country on 15th August, 1947. 2. There are 28 states in India. 3. Each state has its own elected government in order to look after the welfare of the people

living in the state. **B.** 1. We need transport to carry goods from one place to another. 2. Means of transport means vehicles which carry goods and persons to move from one place to another. 3. Camel.

Chapter. 12 Essay Writing.. "My favourite food". Food is essential for life. Food keep us healthy and strong. Food provides us all essential nutrients to us. Each one of us have different taste for food. My favourite food is south Indian dish like Dosa, Sambhar and Idli. I like it very much. It is different from other dishes. It is very light and healthy food. It is very popular in south India. My mother cooks it very delicious. I love to eat it very much. **Essay on Independence day-** Do Your Self. **Essay on Holi-** Do Your self. **Essay "Role of a Doctor".** Doctor plays a very important role in our life. Doctor is also treated as God, because it saves patients life. The doctor treat us patiently with care when we fall sick. He saves many people lives whenever we have accident or injury. Thus, doctor plays a very important role in our life by saving many lives.

Practice Time.. A. 1. Thin, 2. Foolish 3. Clean 4. Big 5. Light 6. Long 7. Late 8. Old 9. Heavy 10. Cold **B.** 1. your 2. her 3. their 4. his 5. your **C.** 1. runs 2. play 3. running 4. gave 5. obeys **D.** 1. near 2. with 3. on 4. with 5. in **E.** 1. but 2. but 3. because 4. and 5. else **F.** 1. a 2. an 3. the 4. the 5. an 6. a **G.** 1. on 2. on 3. behind 4. in 5. into **H.** 1. going 2. jogging 3. watch 4. rained 5. runs **I.** 1. I am not making effort to get full marks in my examination. 2. He does not eats banana everyday. 3. Do not shut the door. 4. They did not committed major mistake. 5. You do not found this cap in the market. **J.** 1. He is playing football in evening. 2. I am buying pens from a stationery. 3. You are riding your bicycle in the morning. 4. They are planning to become rich soon. 5. I am going to Connaught place on Sundays.

Mathematics

Chapter. 1. Currency. Ex.1.. 1. A. ₹ 0.35 B. ₹ 0.75 C. ₹ 4.08 D. ₹ 60.08 E. ₹ 41.32 F. ₹ 81.31 **2.** A. paise nine B. paise nineteen C. Three rupees and three paise D. Eleven rupees and nine paise. E. Twenty-two rupees and twenty nine paise. **3.** A. ₹ 63.24 B. ₹ 71.87 C. ₹ 109.05 D. ₹ 1389 E. ₹ 891.90 **Ex.2..** 1. A. 500 paise B. 1500 paise C. 6700 paise D. 13900 paise E. 254900 paise F. 21,332 paise **2.** 5 rupees 1 paise B. 5 rupees 60 paise C. 86 rupees 54 paise D. 2 rupees 7 paise E. 0 rupee 5 paise F. 0 rupee 2 paise **3.** A. 300 paise B. 2300 paise C. 701 paise D. 3731 paise E. 7109 paise F. 10409 paise **Ex.3..** 1. A. 7501.5 p or ₹ 75.015 B. 15700.9 p or ₹ 157.009 C. 4390 paise or ₹ 43.90 D. 2000.7 paise or ₹ 20.007 E. 6704 paise or ₹ 67.04 F. 15145.0 **2.** A. ₹ 174.21 B. ₹ 119.69 C. ₹ 150.11 D. ₹ 75.40 **3.** ₹ 712.43 **4.** ₹ 97.33 **5.** ₹ 728.58 **6.** ₹ 25.33 **Ex.4..** 1. A. ₹ 47.94 B. ₹ 73.55 C. ₹ 9.04 D. ₹ 526.86 E. 6.88 F. 83.39



G. ₹ 1329 H. ₹ 76.44 2. ₹ 444.25 3. ₹ 68.53 4. ₹ 79.45 5. ₹ 16.35 **Ex.5..** 1. A. ₹ 33.2 B. ₹ 63 C. ₹ 296.7 D. ₹ 709.6 E. ₹ 44.8 F. ₹ 200.4 G. ₹ 141.6 H. ₹ 153.6 I. ₹ 1800.8 J. ₹ 256.8 2. ₹ 180 3. ₹ 128 4. ₹ 154 5. ₹ 2145.44 **Ex.6..** 1. A. ₹ 1.4 B. ₹ 9.1 C. ₹ 8.32 D. ₹ 16.87 E. ₹ 4.94 F. ₹ 8.34 2. ₹ 19 3. ₹ 18.3 4. ₹ 11.95 5. ₹ 12 6. ₹ 97

Chapter. 2. Time and Calendar.. Ex.1.. 1. A 3:05 B. 2:40 C. 1:55 D. 10:20 E. 10:30 F. 7:25 2. Do Your self. **Ex.2..** 1. A. a.m. B. p.m C. a.m. D. p.m. 2. A. Twenty-five minutes past five B. quarter to three C. Five minutes past six D. Fifty five minutes past seven 3. A. 360 minutes B. 600 minutes C. 540 minutes D. 565 minutes E. 530 minutes 4. A. 480 second B. 915 seconds C. 625 seconds D. 485seconds. 5. 7200 minutes 6. 6 hours 7. 7:45 8. 12:55 9. 14 hours 10. 15 days 11. 10 days 12. 20 days 13. 1908 14. 29 days 15. 9days 16. 15 days

Chapter. 3. Measurement Ex.1.. 1. A. 300 cm B. 738 cm C. 4446 cm D. 1539 cm E. 8800 cm F. 1420 cm G. 7000 m H. 9230 ml. 42000 m J. 15053 m 2. A. 800 cm B. 1200 cm C. 3600 cm D. 11500 cm E. 318 cm F. 710 cm G. 1208 cm 3. A. 900 m B. 14000 m C. 25000 m D. 1,02,000 m E. 9213 m F. 12,476 m G. 41,005 m **Ex.2..** 1. A. 47 m 77 cm B. 34m 94 cm C. 39 m 85 cm D. 389 m 00cm E. 436 km 609 m F. 25 km 575 m G. 34 m 81 cm 2. A. 18m 54 cm B. 54m 91cm C. 724 m 18 cm D. 141 km 820 m E. 206 km 430 m F. 554 m 06 cm 3. 319 km 4. 4 m 15 cm 5. 14m 03 cm 6. 3 m 01 cm 7. 680 cm **Ex.3..** 1. A. 45m 10 cm B. 19 km 600 m C. 27 m 40 cm D. 93 km 194 m E. 17 m 22 cm F. 93 km 64 m G. 93 m 55 cm H. 12 km 733 m 2. A. 18 km 74 m B. 36 m 14 cm C. 93 m 75 cm D. 72 km 30 m 3. A. 24 m 21 cm B. 444 m 57 cm C. 457 m 38 cm D. 21 m 66 cm E. 357 m 17 cm F. 453 m 55 cm G. 73 km 125 m H. 9 km 272 m 4. 7 m 63 cm 5. 45m 69 cm 6. 27 m 7. 5 m 85 cm 8. 39 m 18 cm **Ex.4..** 1. A. 127 m 95 cm B. 194m 55 cm C. 341 m 72 cm D. 343 m 14 m E. 520 24 cm F. 7682 m 56 cm G. 3894 m 66 cm H. 1081 m 52 cm I. 891 m J. 1165 m 20 cm K. 52 km 76 m L. 39 km 5 m 2. 82 m 26 cm B. 321 m 84 cm C. 156 m 50 cm D. 146 m 60 cm E. 243 m 60 cm F. 688 m 234 cm G. 49 km 260 m H. 236 km 616 m 3. 9 m 36 cm 4. 339 km 12 m 5. 42 km 440 m 6. 315 km 7. 42 km 1 hour 8. 54 km 9. 9 m 10. 49 m 20 cm **Ex.5..** 1. A. 24 m 07 cm B. 50 m 6 cm C. 47 m 8 cm D. 76 m 12 cm E. 121 m 6 cm F. 91 m 6 cm G. 23 m 6 cm H. 161 m 28 cm I. 134 m 9 cm 2. A. 4 cm 91 cm B. 8 m 21 cm C. 12 m 13 cm D. 2 m 31 cm E. 8 m 42 cm F. 9 m 41 cm G. 6 m 7 cm H. 8 m 21 cm I. 39 m 41 cm 3. 5 m 63 cm 4. 8 m 19 cm 5. 19 m **Ex.6..** 1. A. 4000 g B. 29000 g C. 72000 g D. 89000 g E. 16654 g F. 2775 g. G. 6019 g H. 1,05,618 g 2. A. 1 kg 350 g B. 3 kg 455 g C. 7 kg 616 g D. 5 kg 6 g E. 1 kg 38 g F. 2 kg 4 g G. 8 kg 10 g H. 9 kg 101 g **Ex.7..** 1. A. 13 kg 340 g B. 7 kg 850 g C. 12 kg 755 g D. 19 kg 88 g E. 6 kg 726 g F. 19 kg 780 g G. 15 kg 12 g H. 16 kg

46 g 2. A. 12 kg 354 g B. 17 kg 60 g C. 81 kg 816 g D. 26 kg 10 g 3. 4 kg 126 g 4. 11 kg 500 g 5. 8 kg 455 g **Ex.8..** 1. A. 6 kg 434 g B. 7 kg 298 g C. 13 kg 85 g D. 2 kg 887 g E. 12 kg 829 g F. 15 kg 955 g 2. A. 5 kg 55 g B. 13kg 950 g C. 1 kg 650 g D. 5 kg 10 g 3. A. 3 kg 173 g B. 7 kg 926 g C. 25 kg 890 g D. 5 kg 488 g E. 9 kg 788 g F. 70 kg 922 g 4. 5920 g 5. 173 kg 585 g 6. 38 kg 635 g **Ex.9..** 1. A. 9 kg 375 g B. 8 kg 324 g C. 7 kg 240 g D. 36 kg 945 g E. 77 kg 560 g F. 325 kg 580 g G. 126 kg 906 g H. 89 kg 724 g 2. A. 32 kg 436 g B. 28 kg 326 g C. 25 kg 530 g D. 103 kg 89 g E. 52 kg 820 g F. 168 kg 805 g 3. 151 kg 350 g 4. 91 kg 625 g 5. 273 kg 915 g 6. 690 g 7. 3675 g 8. 4424 g **Ex.10..** 1. A. 10 kg 91 g B. 7 kg 63 g C. 7 kg 115 g D. 8 kg 124 g E. 908 g F. 4 kg 105 g G. 1 kg 307 g H. 1kg 64 g. 2. A. 3 kg 146 g B. 11 kg 015 kg C. 11 kg 109 g D. 10 kg 405 g E. 16 kg 109 g F. 61 kg 105 g G. 104 kg 081 g H. 91 kg 167 g 3. 5 kg 4. 31 kg 450 g 5. 9 kg 6. 350 g **Ex.11..** 1. A. 5000 ml B. 7000 ml C. 13000 ml D. 25000 ml E. 19000 ml F. 108000 ml G. 150000 H. 30, 000 ml I. 125000 ml 2. A. 5.325 / B. 24.415 / C. 2.15 / D. 34.213 / E. 3.39 / F. 3.7 / G. 54.239 / H. 154.315 / I. 204.340 / 3. A. 15000 / 36 ml B. 43000 / 52 ml C. 12000 / 50 ml D. 23000 / 69 ml E. 40000 / 67 ml F. 46000 / G. 70000 / 02 ml H. 50,000 / I. 59000 / 48 ml **Ex.12..** 1. A. 27 / 036 ml B. 68 / 389 ml C. 40 / 825 ml D. 67 / 311 ml E. 30 / 800 ml F. 45 / 540 ml G. 199 / 687 ml 2. A. 49 / 872 ml B. 106 / 048 ml C. 88 / 630 ml D. 61 / 834 ml E. 31 / 957 ml F. 64 / 289 ml G. 26 / 945 ml H. 217 / 841 ml 3. 59 / 597 ml 4. 37 / 548 ml 5. 155 / 456 ml 6. 408 / 948 ml **Ex.13..** 1. A. 3 / 210 ml B. 5 / 096 ml C. 3 / 50 ml D. 11 / 991 ml E. 17 / 106 ml F. 15 / 93 ml 2. 10 / 140 ml B. 6 / 990 ml C. 1 / 392 ml D. 4 / 538 ml e. 3 / 820 ml F. 1 / 588 ml 3. Do Your Self. 4. 2 / 350 ml 5. 6 / 912 ml 6. 21 / 190 ml 7. 16 / **Ex.14..** 1. A 52 / 152 ml B. 54 / 540 ml C. 250 / 236 ml D. 30 / 632 ml E. 86 / 226 ml F. 129 / 136 ml 2. 130 / 616 ml 3. 351 / 750 ml 4. 240 / 5. 100 / 200 ml 6. ₹ 490 **Ex.15..** 1. A. 5 / 3 ml B. 28 / 7 ml C. 24 / 309 ml D. 8 / 6 ml E. 2 / 494 ml F. 1 / 446 ml 2. A. 68 / 26 ml B. 41 / 10 ml C. 7 / 4 ml D. 23 / 9 ml E. 12 / 8 ml f. 9 / 6 ml 3. A. 8 / 120 ml B. 28 / 10 ml C. 2 / 430 ml D. 8 / 91 ml E. 3 / 395 ml F. 23 / 075 ml 4. 4 / 90 ml 5. 1 / 50 ml 6. 6 /

Chapter.4 Geometry and Geometrical Shapes.. Ex.1.. 1. A. two B. definite C. two D. point E. three, three F. four, four G. no H. equal I. equal 2. A. 6 B. 12 C. 6 D. 3, 2 E. cylinder F. curved G. cylinder H. cone I. equal **Ex.2..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 5 Pictorial Representation of Data Information Ex-1.. 1. A. Six B. Five C. Hens D. Twenty-six E. Four 2. A. Five B. Eight C. Car D. Five

Environmental Education

Chapter. 1. Sources of Food.. A. 1. A 2. C 3. B B. 1. We need food because:- (1) it gives us energy (2) It helps us to



grow. 2. The different parts of a plant that we eat are-roots, stem, leaves, fruits etc. 3. People who eat fish, meat and eggs along with vegetables are called non-vegetarians. 4. A diet that contains all the nutrients in the right amount is called a balanced diet. 5. People in different parts of India and world eat different kinds of food. This is called cultural diversity in food. **C.** 1. healthy, strong 2. hens, ducks 3. nutrients 4. balanced 5. fishes. **D.** Do Your Self. **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 2. Cooking and Eating A. 1. C 2. A 3. C **B.** 1. We cook food because cooking makes the food soft, tasty, easy to digest, 2. The different ways of cooking are boiling, steaming, baking, roasting and frying. 3. Three kinds of stoves are- Gas stoves, chulla and tandoor. 4. Eating together in a family gives a sense of togetherness. **C.** 1. boiling 2. digest 3. roasting 4. soft **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 3. Water for All.. A. 1. B 2. C **B.** 1. Most of the earth is covered with water so it is called the blue planet. 2. The sources of water are Rain, Lake, Sea, Ponds and Oceans. 3. Four ways to save water are 1. We should use a bucket to have a bath. 2. Get leaking taps repaired. 3. Use a bucket tap run while brushing teeth. **C.** 1. blue 2. water 3. plants 4. bucket 5. leaking **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 4. Water in our lives.. A. 1. B 2. A **B.** 1. Rainwater harvesting is the process to save water which is collected in containers or underground water (tank). 2. Water cycle is a continuous natural process in which water changes into water vapour and then back into water in nature. 3. Three kinds of water forms solid, liquids and vapour. **C.** 1. precious 2. vapour **D.** 1. T 2. F **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 5. Houses.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A **B.** 1. We need a house because it protects us from heat, cold, rain, wind, etc. 2. A kuchcha house is made up of mud, house and straw. 3. Three kinds of pucca houses are flat, bungalow and apartment. 4. We can keep our house clean by throwing the garbage in dustbins and keep them covered. **C.** 1. Mud 2. Wheels 3. Ice **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 6. Homes of Animals.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. C **B.** 1. Pet animals are those which are kept at home for pleasure. 2. We should take care of our pets by (i) We should give love and care (ii) We should keep them clean (iii) We should give them food. 3. Unwanted animals in house like spider, rats are called pests. 4. We can keep our house free from pests by (i) Clean cobwebs regularly. (ii) Do not throw garbage there and there. **C.** 1. Pet 2. Cow 3. Shelter 4. Pet, farm 5. Spider **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F E. Do Your Self. **To do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 7. Mapping Neighbourhood.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. A **B.** 1. A compass help us to know the directions with the help of a needle. 2. A landmark is a big structure which help us to locate the place. e.g., a school, temple, etc. 3. East, West, North and South are four directions. 4. A sketch is a rough drawing of a place. it is not drawn to a scale whereas a plan is a detailed drawing of a small area. it is drawn on a paper. 5. A map is a drawing of a large area with proper measurements. **C.** 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C **D.** 1. directions 2. sketch 3. plan 4. Atlas **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 8. How we Travel.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C **B.** 1. The movement of people and goods from one place to another is called transportation. 2. We need to travel to go different places like school, market or far off relatives. 3. Special Vehicles are used for special purpose like ambulance is used to carry sick people. **C.** 1. foot 2. land 3. wright brothers 4. desert **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 9. How we Communicate.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C **B.** 1. Communication is the act of sending and receiving messages and information. 2. The steps involved in journey of a letter are- (i) Letter is written and put in an envelope. (ii) Address of person is written. (iii) Dropping the letter in written. (iv) Collection of letters by postman. (v) Sorting of letters according to states and cities (vi) Sending of letters to specific place. (vii) Again, sorting of letters are wise. (viii) Delivers of letters. 3. Internet is the fastest way of sending and receiving messages and photographs. 4. Mass communication is the way of communication to a large number of people at a same time. **C.** 1. Communication 2. postal 3. E-mail 4. Dumb, deaf 5. hand gestures **To Do Something..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 10. Pottery.. A. 1. A 2. C **B.** 1. Object made out, of wet clay are called pottery. 2. A potter's wheel is used to make pots. 3. Potter's is used to (i) to boil milk. (ii) Curd is set in pots (iii) Plants are grown in day pots. **C.** 1. Nomad 2. Bonfire 3. Designs **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T **To do Something..** Do Your Self.

General Knowledge

Ch. 1. Different Professions.. 1. Porter 2. Waiter 3. Goldsmith 4. Soldier 5. Judge 6. Clergyman 7. Cobbler 8. Clerk 9. Artist 10. Florist

Ch. 2. Grouping.. Fruits – Banana, Orange, Pineapple, Mango, Apple. **Cities** – Delhi, Mumbai, Paris, London, Chennai. **Countries** – Pakistan, India, China, Nepal Bhutan. **Relatives** – Brother, Uncle, Sister, Mother, Nephew. **Sports and Games** – Chess, Tennis, Crickets, Hockey, Ludo.

Ch. 3. Home Appliances.. 1. Microwave 2. Gas Stove 3. Mobil Phone 4. Refrigerator 5. Geyser 6. Car 7. Air-Conditioner 8. Calculator



Ch. 4. Inventions.. 1. William Seward Burroughs 2. Macmillan Marconi 3. Alexander 4. Thomas Edison 5. Macmillan 6. Fahrenheit 7. Charles Babbage 8. Martin Cooper 9. Graham Bell 10. Wright Brothers

Ch. 5. Body Functions.. 1. Bacteria 2. Orthopaedic 3. Vitamin 4. Brain 5. Scurvy 6. Jaundice 7. Eyes 8. Heart 9. Dentist 10. Throat

Ch. 6. Brain Strainers.. A. 1. 52 2. 60 3. 15 4. 15 5. 11 B. 1. \times , 2. \times , + 3. \div , + 4. \times , + 5. \div , \times C. Do Your Self.

Ch. 7. Harvest Festivals.. 1. Pongal Tamil Nadu 2. Bihu Assam 3. Onam Kerala 4. Baisakhi Punjab

Ch. 9. Riddles.. 1. Rainbow 2. Sun 3. Stars 4. Clouds

Ch. 10. First In India.. 1. First Woman IPS officer 2. First woman President 3. First Woman to climb Mount Everest 4. First Prime Minister 5. First woman Prime Minister 6. First President

Ch. 11. New Names.. 1. Kolkata 2. Varanasi 3. Thiruvananthapuram 4. Kollam 5. Chennai 6. Thanjavur 7. Kanpur 8. Mumbai 9. Kozhikode 10. Kochi

Ch. 12. Sobriquets.. 1. H 2. G 3. E 4. A 5. J 6. C 7. D 9. F 10. I

Ch. 13. Famous Brands.. Car – Ford, Hyundai, Maruti Tea – Brooke Bond, Taj Mahal, Lipton Soap – Lux, Liril, Dove Shoes – Action, Nike, Liberty Toothpaste – Close-up, Pepsodent, Promise

Ch. 14. Measurement Units.. 1. Length 2. Weight 3. Time 4. Temperature 5. Volume

Ch. 15. Match with Proper units.. 1. A 2. G 3. J 4. I 5. C 6. H 7. F 8. L 9. B 10. E 11. D 12. K

Ch. 16. Family Festivals.. 1. Mehendi Ceremony 2. Wedding Anniversary 3. Wedding Ceremony 4. Birthday Party.

Ch. 17. Scene at Railway Station.. 1. Train 2. Stairs 3. Gate 4. Window 5. Bridge 6. Ticket Checker 7. Policeman 8. Ticket-counter 9. Bag

Ch. 18. Emergency Care.. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. E 5. A

Ch. 19. Cooking and Preservation.. A. 1. Frying 2. Boiling 3. Steaming 4. Roasting B. 1. Preservation 2. Dehydration 3. Freezing 4. Salting

Ch. 20. Road Signs.. 1. Zebra Crossing 2. School Ahead 3. No horn 4. No Trucks 5. No Right Turn 6. Speed Breaker 7. No left Turn 8. Railway Crossing 9. No U-Turn.


Ch. 21. Different Kinds of Rocks.. 1. Sandstone 2. Diamond 3. Granite 4. Slate 5. Coal 6. Marble

Ch. 22. Space Mysteries.. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. A

Ch. 23. Woman Power.. 1. Pratibha Patil 2. Sonia Gandhi 3. Sania Nehwal 4. Sania Mirza 5. Sunita Williams 6. Kiran Bedi 7. Lata Mangeshkar 8. Sushmita Sen 9. Kalpana Chawla

Computer

Chapter. 1. MS - Paint.. 1. A. i B. ii C. i **Very Short Answers..** A. The zoom tool is used to get the closer and bigger look of a drawing. B. the text tool is used to write in Paint. C. saving the drawing will enable use to use it in future. D. Resize an image means changing the size of an image. **Short Answers..** A. The color 1 box is used to change the fore ground colour in the desired color palette. The color 2 box is used to change the background color. B. The skew feature is similar to Resize. In this feature, the drawing gets stretched from one end while the other end remains fixed. While in crop feature, it is used to clear the unwanted image from the drawing area. **Activity..** Do Your Self.

Chapter. 2. Working on Word pad.. Formative Assessment 1. A. ii B. i C. ii D. i **Very Short Answers..** A. To start a new paragraph press Enter Key  B. To delete a text, select the text that we want to delete and then, press DELETE. C. To exit from wordpad, exit option of the File menu help us. **2. Short Answers..** A. A wordpad is a basic word processor that is included in Windows. B. Wordpad is used to type letters, book reports and other simple documents. C. Formatting refers to how the text in a document looks as well as how it is arranged. **Activity..** Do Yourself.

Chapter. 3. Introduction to Internet.. Formative Assessment 1. A. iii B. ii C. iii D. ii **Summative Assessment 1.** A. Internet is a technology by which millions of computers are connected together to another to share information. B. Web-page is part of website. It contains text, pictures, sounds, etc. C. A website is a collection of related web pages that provide information. **2. A.** To have an internet connection, we need-A computer, a cable line modem, software. B. (i) Chat Online (ii) Share information with others. (iii) Play online games (iv) Banking online (v) Buy or sell products. C. The address for holds the address of the web site we are currently at. We would like to go to in this box. **Activity..** Do Your Self.

हिन्दी

पाठ – 1 भारत देश हमारा (कविता).. 1.(क) प्यारा (ख) गंगा की (ग) खुशहाली (घ) आगे बढ़ाएँगे 2. (क) न्याय (ख) गुण (ग) पावन, हारा (घ) बढ़ाएँगे 3. (क) iv (ख) i (ग) v (घ) ii (ङ) iii 4. (क) भारत (ख) उत्तर दिशा 5. (क) भारत में जन्म लेने को कवि अपना सौभाग्य मानता है। (ख) गंगा की धारा का पावन बताया गया है। (ग) खेतों की हरियाली देश में खुशहाली लाती है। 6. (क) भारत देश की अपनी विशेषता है- (i) ये सब देश से अलग और न्यारा है। (ii) गंगा की पावन धारा बहती है। (iii) यहाँ की हरियाली खुशहाली लाती है। (ख) हम देश की आगे बढ़ाएँगे, सत्य और अहिंसा सिखाएँगे और एक नया भारत बनाएँगे। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** (i) समुद्र



(ii) भागीरथी (iii) सरिता (iv) पहाड़ (ख) 1. अवगुण 2. दुःभाग्य 3. असत्य 4. छात्र स्वयं करें। **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** - छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 2 दिलवाड़े से पत्र.. 1. (क) प्रशंसा भरें (ख) ठंडी-सुगंधित (ग) सोने की 2. (क) परिश्रम (ख) चबूतरे (ग) 1700 (घ) सौंदर्य 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) X 4. (क) आबू रोड (ख) राजस्थान (ग) चबूतरे 5. (क) यह पत्र दिव्या ने अपनी सखी नीमा को माउंट आबू से लिखा है। (ख) दिलवाड़े में दो मुख्य मंदिर हैं- नेमिनाथ जी और आदिनाथ जी का मंदिर है। (ग) आदिनाथ जी का मंदिर दो भाईयों तेजपाल और वस्तुपाल ने बनवाया था। 6. (क) नेमिनाथ जी का मंदिर एक विशाल चबूतरे पर बना हुआ है। यह मंदिर अंदर से बहुत सुंदर है और मंदिर के अंदर भगवान नेमिनाथ जी की मूर्ति सोने की बनी हुई है। (ख) गाड़ ने जब मूर्तियों के आभूषणों, फूलों-पत्तियों और बेलों का ध्यान से देखने को कहा और वह मूर्तियों एक सी नहीं थी। यही बात सच थी। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान - (क)** 1. कुरूप 2. संभव 3. अनेक 4. असाधारण (ख) 1. दर्शक - दिलवाड़े के मंदिर देखने हजारों दर्शक आते हैं। 2. चकित - मंदिर के सौंदर्य को देखकर हम चकित रह गए। 3. प्रशंसा - कक्षा में प्रथम आने पर मेरी प्रशंसा हुई। 4. सत्य - हमें हमेशा सत्य बोलना चाहिए। 5. वर्णन - कवि ने राम के वनवास का दो पंक्तियों में वर्णन किया है। **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** - छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 3 हमारे बापू का कुर्ता (कहानी).. 1. (क) परिवार (ख) मेरे (ग) चकराए (घ) माँ 2. (क) बापू (ख) वेशभूषा (ग) गरीब (घ) सोच 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) X (ङ) ✓ 4. (क) बच्चा (ख) धोती (ग) बापू 5. (क) गाँधी की वेशभूषा बड़ी साधारण थी। (ख) बच्चे की माँ सिलाई का काम करती थी। (ग) बापू देश के सारे लोगों का अपना भाई-बहन मानते थे। 6. (क) बच्चे ने गांधीजी से कहा झुकाई बात नहीं बापू! मेरी माँ को सिलाई आती है। वह लोगों के कपड़े सिलती हैं। मैं माँ से कहकर आपके लिए भी एक कुर्ता सिलावा देता हूँ। (ख) बापू ने बच्चे को समझाया कि, "देश के सारे लोग मेरे धर्म भाई-बहन हैं। उनके तन पर कपड़े नहीं हैं। जब तक सबके तन पर कपड़े नहीं होंगे, तब तक मैं कुर्ता नहीं पहन सकता।" **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. छात्र स्वयं करें। 2. गरीब 3. साल 4. चिंता करना 5. कपड़े 6. खुश **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** - छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 4 सबसे अधिक मूर्ख व्यक्ति (कहानी).. 1. (क) दादी (ख) पुस्तकें पढ़ने का (ग) दादी जला दी 2. (क) नटवर लाल (ख) बाजार (ग) पुस्तकें (घ) अच्छी 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) गाँव (ख) बारूद (ग) अच्छी 5. (क) मनोहर और सोहन को गाँव अच्छा लगा। (ख) नटवर लाल ने पुस्तक में देखा, "जिसकी दादी लम्बी और सिर छोटा होता है, वह दुनिया का सबसे अधिक मूर्ख व्यक्ति होता है।" (ग) गाँव के लोगों ने नटवर लाल को बेहोश हालत में देखा। 6. (क) मनोहर और सोहन ने गाँव जाकर अपने पुराने दोस्तों से मिलना किया। (ख) नटवर लाल ने बुद्धिमान बनने के लिए अपनी दादी को काटने का उपाय खोजा। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. प्रसन्न, खुश होना 2. मदद करना 3. पागल 4. शुरु करना 5.

दुनिया (ख) 1. रानी 2. नीचा 3. बुद्धिमान 4. शत्रु 5. साधारण **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** - छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 5 खरगोश की चतुराई (कहानी).. 1. (क) भयानक शेर (ख) विचार किया (ग) बाघ ने (घ) घूमने लगा 2. (क) भयानक (ख) गरजना (ग) जानवर (घ) भटकना 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) X 4. (क) भयानक शेर (ख) भूख से (ग) खरगोश की 5. (क) शेर के गरजने से जंगल के छोटे जानवर इधर-उधर छिपने लगते। (ख) शेर की बात सुनकर जानवरों ने निर्णय लिया कि रोज एक जानवर स्वयं शेर के पास भोजन के लिए जाएगा। (ग) शेर ने जानवरों द्वारा भूल होने पर सब का मारने की बात कही। 6. खरगोश हाथ जोड़कर शेर से बोला, "महाराज! मैं तो आपके पास ही आ रहा था कि रास्ते में एक दूसरा शेर मिल गया।" उसने कहा- "मैं तेरा राजा हूँ। तुम मेरे पास रहो।" (ख) कुर्ते में अपनी परछाई देखकर शेर उसे दूसरा शेर समझ बैठा। वह जोर से गरजा। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. डरावना 2. धरारना 3. अच्छा करना 4. खुद का 5. गरजना 6. डर 7. फैसला 8. चालाक (ख) 1. उजाला 2. निडर 3. मुर्दा 4. शीघ्र 5. दूर 6. प्रसन्न (ग) छात्र स्वयं करें। **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** - छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 6 रविवार (छुट्टी का दिन) (कहानी).. 1. (क) रविवार (ख) रविवार (ग) मोटरकार 2. (क) बहुत (ख) घंटे (ग) बूढ़ी (घ) रविवार 3. (क) X (ख) X (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) सप्ताह के दिन (ख) रविवार (ग) गरीब 5. (क) सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार, रविवार (ख) बच्चा इसलिए ऐसा समझता है क्योंकि ये सब दिन जल्दी आ जाते हैं। (ग) बच्चा जब शनिवार के अगले दिन जागता है तो रविवार सामने आकर मुस्कराता है। 6. (क) बच्चे को सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार के चेहरे भयानक लगते हैं क्योंकि ये सब बच्चे को विद्यालय ले जाते हैं। (ख) बच्चे को रविवार इसलिए अच्छा लगता है क्योंकि रविवार को बच्चा खेलता है। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. हमें स्कूल विलंब से नहीं जाना चाहिए। 2. भयंकर शहर में एक भयंकर बीमारी फैल गयी है। 3. प्रतिदिन - हमें प्रतिदिन स्वच्छ कपड़े पहनने चाहिए। 4. सजल सोहन को देखकर उसकी माँ की आँखें सजल हो गयीं। **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** - छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 7 करते हो सो कीजिए (कहानी).. 1. (क) बगुला (ख) पेड़ पर (ग) कौआ (घ) बगुले को 2. (क) माहिर (ख) दिन (ग) काई और बेलों (घ) गलती 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) बगुले को (ख) बगुले ने (ख) बगुला 5. (क) बगुले सुबह-सुबह नदी किनारे आता और मछलियाँ पकड़ता। (ख) कौए को अपनी गलती पर पछतावा हुआ। (ग) कौए क चोंच काई और बेलों में उलझ गई। 6. (क) बगुला आकाश में उड़ता, लेकिन निगाह उसकी नीचे रहती। मछली दिखाई देते ही वह तेजी से नीचे आता, अपनी लंबी चोंच पानी में डालता और पैर ऊँचे रख झट से मछली पकड़ लेता। (ख) बगुले ने कौए से कहा- "करते हो सो कीजिए नकल न कीजिए काग चोंच फँसेगी बेल में पॉव बनेंगे काठ।" **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. सवेरा 2. मित्रता 3. प्रतिदिन 4. छात्र स्वयं करें। 5. निपुण 6. तरीका 7. नजर 8. तुरन्त (ख) 1. पास 2. ऊपर 3. कुरता 4.



दुश्मनी (ग) 1. सरिता 2. जल 3. नभ 4. छात्र स्वयं करें। **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन** छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ - 8 हिमालय (कविता).. 1. (क) हिमालय (ख) सोहनलाल दविवेदी (ग) सफलता (घ) मनुष्य को 2. (क) मुसीबत (ख) तारे मुसीबत (घ) प्रण 3. (क) 3 (ख) 5 (ग) 1 (घ) 2 (ङ) 4 4. (क) हिमालय (ख) अपने प्रण से (ग) सफलता का पथ 5. (क) यह कविता सोहनलाल दविवेदी द्वारा रचित है। (ख) हिमालय आंधी और पानी से न डरने की सलाह दे रहा है। (ग) जब तक हम अपने प्रण पर स्थिर हैं, तब हम सब कुछ पा सकते हैं। 6. (क) हम हर संकट का सामना करके और अपने प्रण पर स्थिर रहकर ऊँचे उठ सकते हैं। (ख) जो हर मुसीबत का सामना कर सकता है, उसे सफलता प्राप्त होती है। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. जल 2. मुसीबत 3. स्थिर 4. प्रतिज्ञा **(ख)** 1. बैठा 2. विचल 3. साहस 4. नीचा **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन - छात्र स्वयं करें।**

पाठ - 9 राखी की लाज (कहानी).. 1. (क) कर्णावती (ख) सावन पूर्णिमा (ग) कर्णावती 2. (क) हुमायूँ (ख) बंधन (ग) उत्सुकता (घ) स्फूर्ति 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) हस्तिनापुर (ख) बहादुरशाह (ग) चित्तौड़ 5. (क) रक्षाबंधन का त्यौहार सावन मास की पूर्णिमा के दिन मनाया जाता है। (ख) हुमायूँ ने सेनापति को सेना के साथ चित्तौड़ कूच करने का आदेश दिया। (ग) रानी कर्णावती को रक्षाबंधन का त्यौहार याद आया और उन्होंने हुमायूँ का राखी भेजने का निर्णय लिया। 6. (क) हिदूबेग ने बादशाह को याद दिलाया, “चित्तौड़ हमारा दुश्मन है।” (ख) हुमायूँ चित्तौड़ का शत्रु था, फिर भी उसने चित्तौड़ की सहायता इसलिए की क्योंकि रानी कर्णावती ने उसे राखी भेजकर अपना भाई बनाया था। **HOTS** छात्र स्वयं करें। **भाषा ज्ञान (क)** 1. तिलक 2. राजा 3. पर्व 4. शादी **(ख)** 1. बहन 2. सबला 3. अधर्म 4. सज्जन **रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन - छात्र स्वयं करें।**





English Reader

Chapter.1. Voyage if Sindbad.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C B.

1. scared 2. three thousands 3. great fish, plants 4. king's servant **Very short Answer..** 1. Harumal Rashid 2. Best clothes and other goods 3. The men lead Sindbad to the cave. 4. Because he helped him to save his life and he got his all goods back. **Short Answer..** 1. Sindbad lived irrationally and soon he hadn't much money, when he was young. 2. The merchants sail to the countries of the Far East because they will sell their goods there and will buy the jewels and other rich things of the east, and they will sell them in their own countries when they come back to home.

3. The island began to move because it was a great fish, that had been sleeping on top of the water for years. 4. king Mihraj said to Sindbad that Allah was good because in need Allah helped him and he saw big water pot near him and by putting arms round it he saved his life. 5. Sindbad felt sad to leave King Mihraj's country because to go from King Mihraj's beautiful country and from its great and good kind and king Mihraj have been so kind to all. **Long Answers..** 1. Sindbad was a sailor and he lived in Baghdad in the time of the great Khalifa, Harumal Rashid. 2. Sindbad made a deal with the captain of the ship before going on his first voyage. He said, 'I have only a few boxes of goods. And I'll give you most of the money I got. 3. The two things were happened at the same time, when merchants made a fire on the island, the island moved because it was a great fish that has been sleeping on top of the water for years and the fire has woken it and it went down far down into the sea and that same time, a great wind came, it took the ship far away. 4. King Mihraj was the greatest king on the land. He was loved by all his people, and he was kind and just to everyone. King Mihraj was treated Sindbad very kind and helpful. 5. Sindbad told the captain the words that they had spoken, and Sindbad made him remember many things that they had said and done. At last captain believed Sindbad and all from the ship were very glad. **HOTS Do yourself. Grammar..** 1. He 2. It 3. He 4. He 5. He **Time to Do Do yourself Scratch your brain Do yourself**

Chapte.2. The Spider and the Fly.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C

B. 1. spider 2. pantry 3. subtle 4. trapped 5. dragged. **Very short Answer..** 1. The little fly said, "To ask me is in vain". 2. The spider asked Fly to rest upon his little bed. 3. They never wake again, who sleep upon spider's bed. 4. No, we shouldn't give our heed to flattering words. **Short Answer....**

1. The spider wove a subtle web in a little corner and set his table ready to dine upon the Fly. 2. Spider said to Fly, "Your eyes are like the diamond bright but mine are dull as lead." 3. The spider went into the den because he knew well that the silly fly would soon come back again to his den. **Long**

Answer.. 1. The spider sang the song for the fly to trap her in his web and take his meal. 2. Spider sung a song "Come hither, hither, pretty fly, with the pearl and silver wing; Your robes are green and purple – there's a crest upon your head; Your eyes are like the diamond bright, but mine are dull as lead!" 3. We have learnt lesson from this poem that we should not give heed to idle, silly flattering words and unto an evil counselor, close heart and ear and eye. **Hots Do yourself. Grammar..** Children should do themselves.

Time to Do Do Yourself Scratch your brain Do your self

Chapter. 3. Newspaper.. A. 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A B. 1. F 2.

T 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Because it keeps everybody aware of the news from all around the world. 2. No, we can't read a news in a newspaper that takes places just two hours ago. 3. The editors of the newspaper and other renowned journalists writes the editorial page. 4. Newspaper hawkers delivers newspapers to our doors.

Short Answer.. 1. Editorial page is an important part of a newspaper, where the editors of newspapers and other renowned journalists express their views and concern on burning topics. 2. Sports section provides us the news about games, that are playing at various levels like State, National or International. 3. A newspaper can help us in searching a job by its job requirements page, where one can find job related to its field. 4. Massages / News are conveyed through telephones, teleprinters, fax, internet etc. **Long Answer..** 1. A newspaper is a big storehouse of information and knowledge because it contains all type of news that are needed by people. Like, entertainment, current affairs, advertisements etc. 2. To collect news, the reporters, journalists and correspondents are posted in various countries, cities, towns and even in remote places, from there they collect the news and conveyed that to news stores and play a most important role in newspapers. 3. Different section contains different kind of news. The front page of the newspaper has the prominent news of the previous day. This is the most current and essential news which everybody would like to know. Apart from this, some pages contain international news, business news, sports news etc. Editorial page contains views of a editor and renowned journalists. Entertainment page is about radio and television programs, cinema and theatre. 4. Newspaper is a major tool of information and knowledge which keeps



everybody aware of the news from all around the world. It contains all types of news like current news, international news, business news, sports news, editors' views, entertainments news, advertisements, employments, etc. 5. In a newspaper office, there is a newsroom, where all the news from various agencies, reporters and correspondents, are collected. To collect news these are posted in various countries, cities, towns and even in remote places. Messages are conveyed through telephones, teleprinters fax, internet, etc. A newspaper also receives news from various news agencies such as Press Trust of India (PTI), United News of India (UNI), Reuters (London) etc. Some professionals in newspaper house are recognized by their designations like Editor in chief, Executive Editor, News editor, sub editor etc. **HOTS Do yourself. Grammar.. A.** 1. He sang a song. 2. Rahul ate his lunch. 3. Shilpa danced on the stage. 4. We enjoyed watching the movie. 5. She laughed at you. 6. Priya read a story book. 7. The teacher taught in the class. 8. We won the match. 9. I didn't talk to him. **B.** 1. saw 2. did 3. went 4. lived 5. purchased 6. enjoyed **Time to Do Do yourself Scratch your brain Do yourself**

Chapter.4. From a Railway Carriage.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. D **B.** 1. clammers and scrambles 2. brambles 3. road 4. load.

Very Short Answer.. 1. When a train advances forward it seems to be faster than fairies and witches. 2. When a train rushes on, it leaves behind bridges, houses and many ditches. 3. The poet looks the speeding train with amazement. **Short Answer..** 1. The poet describes the speed of the train as, faster than fairies and faster than witches and charging along like troops in a battle and fly as thick as driving rain. 2. The speed of the train is compared with the fairies, witches and rain. **Long Answer..** 1. The sentence "Here is a tramp who stands and gazes; And there is the green for stringing the daisies" mean is that a person who is poor and have no home is continuously staring the green string and daisy flowers. 2. The poet is not able to see water mill and river for a long time while travelling in the train because now-a-days trains are as faster as fairies and witches. **HOTS Do yourself. Grammar..** 1. was singing 2. was laughing 3. went 4. was travelling. **Time to Do Do yourself Scratch your brain Do yourself**

Chapter. 5. The Olympic Games.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A **B.** 1. Hercules 2. Stables 3. crown 4. torch 5. flame. **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **Very Short Answer..** 1. Hercules was just two years old, when he grabbed a large snake. 2. Snake was died, when Hercules grabbed it. 3. Hercules became famous for his great strength. 4. The name of the nine headed water monster was Hydra. 5. Zeus, the king of Greek Gods, feel very happy, when Hercules had completed all the difficult tasks. **Short Answer..** 1. The increasing popularity of Hercules made the king of Mycenac

jealous of him. 2. The first difficult task, King gave to Hercules was to fight with a terrible wild lion. 3. Hercules altered the course of the river so that it flowed through the stables and cleaned them. 4. Zeus started the Olympic games in the honour of Hercules. **Long Answer..** 1. Hercules was famous for his great strength. He had completed all the dangerous and difficult tasks by accepting the challenge of King of Mycenac. Zeus, the king of Greek Gods started the Olympic games in the honours of Hercules. 2. The king of Mycenac proclaimed that if Hercules would succeed in twelve arduous and dangerous tasks given by him, he will accept his power and strength. He believed that Hercules would certainly die while trying to perform those tasks. 3. The rings on the Olympic flag represents the five continents that take part in the event. They are Europe, Asia, America, Australia and Africa. Blue for Europe, Yellow for Asia, Black for Africa, Green for Australia and Red for America. 4. Olympic games were restarted in 1886, almost 2000 years later by a Frenchman named Baron Pierre de Coubertin. His dream was that people from all over the world come together and take part in a spirit of friendly competition. A woman, dressed in Greek robes, lights up the Olympic torch at Olympia in Greece, some weeks before, when the Olympic games are to be held. The Olympic flame is kept burning till the game are over. It is put out at the closing ceremony, when it is time for all the athletes to return home. **HOTS Do yourself. Grammar.. A.** 1. will inform 2. will rent 3. will declare 4. will take 5. will remain **B.** 1. Will you give me some aspirin please? 2. He will visit Red Fort this weekend. 3. Reenu will go to the doctor around 6 O'clock. 4. Next Sunday I will go to Kerala. 5. Madhu will appear for bank exams. **Time to Do Do your self Scratch your brain Do yourself**

Chapter.6. Do Good and Have Good.. A. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A **B.** 1. knight 2. daggers 3. plea 4. pony 5. bees. **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Each night dragon flew to its cave (home) in the mountains surrounded by a deep ravine. 2. The dragon was enchanted and protected by a magic spell. 3. With 1000 swords could a man kill the dragon. 4. Cup filled with water. 5. The blacksmith gave water to the dragon to drink and cool its swollen eyes. **Short Answer..** 1. The little blacksmith could see the princess only from a distance as she was a princess. 2. The number of warriors gathered in the kingdom to attack the dragon. 3. So much wire and milk was arranged in the kingdom to serve the dragon. 4. The hair of the princess seemed to the littlest knight magical because he cross due to it and subsequently entered the cave. **Long Answer..** 1. As the dragon moved closer and closer to the castle many knights went to battle and many knights were hurt. So that the king announced that whosoever kill the dragon would be granted half his kingdom. After this the dragon didn't die. Then the king was annoyed and in desperation proclaimed whosoever solved the riddles and killed the dragon would be awarded their



heart's desire. 2. The dragon was enchanted and protected by a magic spell. It said, "He who would break my spell, Must carry a thousand swords, And do it well. Then cross a bridge which isn't there, if he want to reach my lair. And last, not least, my defeat will be an empty cup filled." 3. With the help of princess' hair a crossed the ravine, balancing like an acrobat. The hair of the princess seemed magical for it stretched the whole distance and it did not break even with his weight. 4. Bees thrilled and said in buzzing voice "We see you have kind intentions, But places don't put us back. Every knight who's seen us here, raised his sword and gave a whack. Carry us elsewhere, we pray, and we'll return the favour one day. **HOTS** Do yourself. **Grammar..** A. 1. is 2. are 3. was 4. are **B.** 1. are 2. is 3. are 4. has **Time to Do** Do yourself **Scratch your brain** Do your self

Chapter.7. The Crocodile in the Pickle – Jar.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A **B.** 1. younger 2. blurted 3. mouth watering 4. stomach 5. kitchen **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F **Very Short Answer..** 1. Their mom brought chocolate cake for them. 2. Pulkit's younger brother pretended to be flying an aeroplane. 3. Pulkit saw a swimming crocodile in the jar of pickles. 4. Bread and butter; milk. 5. Rice, chapati and curry. **Short Answer..** 1. Pulkit didn't want to have his dinner because he was not hungry for dinner. 2. Being teased by his younger brother was irritated Pulkit very much. 3. Pulkit felt weak because he hadn't take his dinner. 4. Pulkit went to the kitchen to find something to eat. 5. Pulkit saw a swimming crocodile in jar of pickles. **Long Answer..** 1. Pulkit went to bed with empty stomach because he didn't ate his dinner and he wanted to eat chocolates but not his dinner so his parents didn't give him and he went to bed with empty stomach. 2. Plukit's stomach was empty and that is why he felt dizzy and weak. When he feel that way his eyes can play tricks on him. There never was crocodile in the pickle jar. 3. We should have our lunch or dinner on time because it gives us energy and we don't feel weak. 4. Children should do themselves. **HOTS** Do yourself. **Grammar..** Children should do themselves. **Time to Do** Do your self **Scratch your brain** Do yourself

English Grammar

Chapter. 1. Subject and Predicate.. A. Children should do themselves. **B.** 1. f 2. j 3. l 4. e 5. h 6. d 7. g 8. a 9. b 10. c **C.** Children do themselves. **D.** Children do themselves.

Chapter. 2. Agreement of Verb with Subjects.. A. 1. is 2. are 3. are 4. is 5. writes 6. are 7. have **B.** Children do themselves.

Chapter. 3. Kind of Sentences.. A. 1. Compound 2. Compound 3. Compound 4. Complex 5. Simple 6. Complex 7. Compound 8. Complex 9. Complex 10. Complex **B.** Children do themselves. **C.** 1. good 2. like 3. punished 4. leave 5. nature

Chapter. 4. Nouns.. A. 1. We sailed to England meet the queen Elizabeth. 2. The man who first sailed to America was

Christopher Columbus. 3. The largest city in America is New York city. 4-10 Children do themselves. **B.** 1. kind 2. stars 3. birds 4. crowd 5. sister **C.** 2. sheep 3. soldiers 4. flowers 5. tourists 6. seeds 7. sticks 8. cattle 9. musicians 10. ships **D.** 1. sugar 2. clay 3. wood 4. rubber 5. wool.

Chapter. 5. Number.. A. 1. teeth 2. mothers in law 3. pens 4. pencils 5. boys 6. girls 7. desks 8. deer 9. potatoes 10. fingers 11. dresses 12. books 13. women 14. ladies 15. men 16. umbrellas 17. fishes 18. hair **B.** foxes, stories, knives, glasses, calves, lives, watches, sweaters, children, feet, tomatoes, asses, toffees, bottles, cups, mice. **C.** Children do themselves. **D.** 1. dog 2. monkey 3. son in law 4. deer 5. foot 6. child 7. thief 8. glass 9. match 10. tooth 11. city 12. man 13. lady 14. half 15. ox 16. boy 17. brush 18. knife 19. mouse 20. tong.

Chapter. 6. Noun Gender.. A. Mother, Aunt, Boy, Women, Sister, Hen, Daughter, Queen, Ox, lioness. **B.** 2. A woman had four sons. 3. The waitress is serving food. 4. A brave girl never fears a witch 5. Peahen looks very beautiful. 6. The tigress is searching for food 7. Has the milk maid not come today? 8. She waited for the man servant. 9. My grand mother lives with my brother. **C.** 1. his 2. his 3. king 4. our

Chapter. 7. Noun Possessive Case.. A. 1. Mohan's book 2. Rat's tail 3. Ram's pen 4. Children's school 5. Boy's hand 6. Bird's wings. **B.** 2. Mohan's sister is a teacher. 3. This is my friend's book. 4. India's population is increasing rapidly. 5. This region's climate is good. 6. the school's name is Manav Public School. 7. The girl's voice is very sweet 8. The students' parents were present in the school. 9. My child's school is near the market. 10. My grandmother's umbrella is black in colour. **C.** Children do themselves.

Chapter. 8. Pronouns.. A. 1. his 2. my 3. I 4. she, what 5. her, herself **B.** 1. himself 2. ourselves 3. itself 4. themselves 5. yourself **C.** 1. theirs 2. ours 3. his 4. hers 5. nine **D.** 1. Demonstrative pronoun 2. Demonstrative Adjective 3. Demonstrative pronouns 4. Demonstrative pronoun 5. Demonstrative Adjective 6. Demonstrative Adjective 7. Demonstrative pronoun 8. Demonstrative pronoun **E.** 1. Who 2. What 3. Who 4. Who 5. Which 6. What 7. Which 8. Whom / Why 9. Who 10. What

Chapter. 9. Relative Pronoun.. A. 1. whose 2. that 3. that 4. who 5. who **B.** 1. which 2. which 3. that 4. where 5. which 6. that 7. who 8. that **C.** Children do themselves.

Chapter. 10. Verbs.. A. 1. fly T 2. write T 3. wait T 4. run T 5. cycling I 6. laugh I 7. write T 8. go T 9. sing I 10. cook T **B.** Children do themselves **C.** Children do themselves **D.** Children do themselves

Chapter. 11. Adjectives.. A. 1. long Adj. of Quality 2. ten Adj. of number 3. young Adj. of quality 4. Indian proper Adj. 5. Which Interrogative Adj. 6. Some Adj. of Quantity 7. beautiful Adj. of Quality. **B.** 1. its 2. our 3. Her 4. my 5. your **C.** Children do themselves. **D.** 1. my 2. whose 3. that 4.



wise 5. two **E.** 1. lazy 2. ugly 3. sharp 4. weak 5. sweet 6. lying 7. kind 8. expensive 9. stupid **F.** Children to themselves.

Chapter. 12. Comparison of Adjectives.. A. 1. Bolder, Boldest 2. Cleaner, Cleanest 3. Colder, Coldest, 4. Dearer, Dearest 5. Cheaper, Cheapest **6 15** Children do themselves. **B.** 1. bravest 2. better 3. smarter 4. most 5. fastest 6. colder 7. more 8. strongest **C.** 1. tallest 2. happier 3. more interesting 4. largest 5. most 6. best 7. smarter 8. highest 9. mightier 10. wiser 11. least 12. most 13. smartest 14. wider 15. easier **D.** 1. taller 2. easier 3. happier 4. taller 5. colder 6. more intelligent.

Mathematics

Chapter. 1. Revision.. 1. A. 8000 B. 900 C. 70 D. 7 **2.** A. $Q = 708, R = 5$; B. $Q = 1320, R = 5$ C. $Q = 1621, R = 4$ D. $Q = 912, R = 0$ **3.** A. 236 cm B. 415 cm C. 9 m 68 cm D. 6 m 54 cm E. 3518 m F. 6 km 279 km G. 4348 ml H. 2 l 438 ml I. 7620 gm J. 4368 g K. 3 kg 936 g L. 2 kg 569 g **4.** A. 100 B. 4 C. 10 D. 5 E. 4 **5.** A. 190 ₹ 73 P B. 252 ₹ 32 P C. 151 ₹ 10 P D. 2071 ₹ 74 P E. 75 ₹ 59 P F. 55 ₹ 19 P G. 88 ₹ 67 P H. 175 ₹ 00 P I. 406 ₹ 4 P J. 131 ₹ 04 P K. 2593 ₹ 92 P L. 1296 ₹ 78 P M. 21 ₹ 09 P N. 91 ₹ 08 P O. 36 ₹ 16 P P. 42 ₹ 12 P **6.** A. 5 B. 9 C. 2 **7.** A. 31 B. March C. 29 D. 52 E. 366 F. 12 G. fourth **8.** A. Three seventh B. Five sixth C. Seven tenth D. Seven eighth E. Two third F. Three fifth **9.** A. $\frac{3}{5}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$ C. $\frac{5}{6}$ D. $\frac{4}{7}$ E. $\frac{6}{7}$ F. $\frac{2}{5}$ **10.** 5 kg 58 gm fruit 11. 16m 19 cm clothes left **12.** 3 l 5 ml milk **13.** 3 l 223 ml juice **14.** 275 **15.** 900 pens.

Chapter. 2. Regional and Roman Numerals.. Exercise 1.. 1. Children should do themselves. **2.** A. XVII B. XV C. XIX D. XXIII E. XXVII F. XXXIX G. XXXI H. XXXIV I. XXXVI J. XVI K. XXXIII **3.** A. 24 B. 16 C. 19 D. 23 E. 35 F. 28 G. 29 H. 14 I. 34 J. 39 **4.** A. $< B. > C. = D. > E. < F. > G. > H. < I. = J. = 5.$ a, c, d, g, h, j **6.** A. VIII + IX = XVII B. IX - II = VII C. XXXVII - XIX = XVIII D. XVIII + XXI = XXXIX E. XXI + XIII = XXXIV F. XXXIV - XVIII = XVI

Chapter. 3. Numbers.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 7, 8, 9, 6, 4 B. 5, 6, 7, 0, 8 C. 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 D. 3, 6, 4, 2, 7, 8 E. 9, 8, 7, 5, 3 F. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 6 **2.** A. 4 ten thousands + 3 thousands + 2 hundreds + 6 tens + 8 ones B. 2 lakhs + 7 ten thousands + 5 thousands + 3 hundreds + 1 ten + 2 ones C. 3 ten thousands + 6 thousands + 2 hundreds + 1 ten + 9 ones D. 4 lakhs + 5 tens thousands + 3 thousands + 4 hundreds + 0 ten + 1 one E. 5 ten thousands + 3 thousands + 6 hundreds + 2 tens + 8 ones. F. 6 lakhs + 7 ten thousands + 8 thousands + 5 hundreds + 9 tens + 2 ones. G. 7 lakhs + 5 ten thousands + 3 thousands + 1 hundred + 2 tens + 9 ones H. 8 lakhs + 5 ten thousands + 7 thousands + 3 hundreds + 9 tens + 8 ones. **3.** A. 46329 B. 62054 C. 78463 D. 357120 **4.** A. 70000 B. 700 C. 7000 D. 70 E. 7 F. 700000 G. 700 H. 70000 I. 7000 J. 70 K. 7 **Exercise 2.. 1.** A. 2, 73, 265 B.

1,56,143 C. 4,34,678 D. 59,386 E. 2,36,54,718 F. 3,98,51,297 G. 92,86,457 H. 13,69,458 I. 1,89,08,742 j. 20,16,34,578 **2.** A. 43,658 B. 675,269 C. 279,802 D. 6,189,532 E. 92,961,489 F. 19,634,195 G. 438,289,617 **3.** A. 1,07,080 B. 3,11,373 C. 16,05,304 D. 14,13,016 E. 6,05,700 F. 9,14,362 **4.** A. Eight lakh, forty three thousand, nine hundred and seventy two B. Fourteen lakh, and nine C. Four lakh, and five thousand D. Forty nine lakh, sixty three thousand and eighty five E. Eight lakh, ninety seven thousand, eight hundred and ten F. Twenty four lakh, ninety two thousand, eight hundred and thirty five G. Thirty lakh thirty thousand, and seventy two H. Ninety seven lakh, and three. **5.** A. Sixty five million, six hundred thirty seven thousand, four hundred and thirteen B. Five million, seven hundred sixteen thousand, one hundred and forty six C. Three hundred two million, four hundred five thousand, nine hundred and seventy eight. D. Fifty five million, sixty four thousand, eight hundred and seventy seven E. Two hundred sixty three million, two hundred twenty thousand, four hundred and sixty four. **Exercise 3.. 1.** A. 18,570 B. 18,062 C. 20,001 D. 17,89,330 E. 9,67,301 F. 1,30,510 G. 3,96,002 **2.** A. 9,999 B. 49,299 C. 69,109 D. 7,86,230 E. 4,93,019 F. 38, 67,499 G. 8,93,95,699 **3.** A. $> B. > C. > D. < F. = G. < H. < 4.$ A. 21,009; 21,089; 21,097; 21,807; 21,908 B. 4,05,709; 4,05,907; 4,07,509; 4,07,907; 4,09,509; C. 43,00,987; 43,07,908; 43,07,980; 43,08,970; 43,09,708 **5.** A. 2,09,709; 2,08,704; 2,07,603; 2,06,709; 1,99,001 B. 3,09,010; 3,08,010; 3,04,000; 3,02,090; 3,01,090 C. 10,930; 10,703; 10,390; 10,309; 10,039 **6.** 2,570; 2,575; 2,580; 2,585; 2,590; 2,595; 2,600 **7.** 2,10,250; 2,10,252; 2,10,254; 2,10,256; 2,10,258; 2,10,260 **8.** A. 8,00,00,000 B. 6,00,000 C. 30,000 D. 4,000 **9.** A. 90,000,000 B. 500, 000 C. 30,000 D. 4,000,000 **Exercise 4.. 1.** A. 50 B. 70 C. 90 D. 10 E. 30 F. 50 G. 60 H. 70 I. 90 **2.** C. 110 D. 990 **3.** A. 100 B. 200 C. 700 D. 600 E. 300 F. 9800 G. 5700 H. 4400 I. 2500 J. 1900 **4.** A. 8000 B. 9000 C. 12000 D. 20,000 E. 15000 F. 19000 G. 12000 H. 22000 I. 4000 J. 16000 K. 13000 **5.** A. 60,000 B. 30000 C. 80000 D. 90000 E. 20000 F. 50000 G. 70000 H. 10000 I. 50000 **6.** A. 500000 B. 400000 C. 700000 D. 700000 E. 400000 F. 900000 G. 300000 H. 200000 I. 400000 **7.** A. 5000000 B. 3000000 C. 2000000 D. 8000000 E. 10000000 F. 9000000 G. 7000000 H. 5000000 **8.** A. 70000000 B. 80000000 C. 70000000 D. 21000000 E. 47000000 F. 100000000

Chapter. 4. Addition.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 97777 B. 96999 C. 99998 D. 779967 E. 577553 F. 987663 **2.** A. 68,967 B. 1,87,779 C. 3,88,155 D. 7,88,799 E. 19,93,350 F. 7,77,996 **Exercise 2.. 1.** A. 92,33,082 B. 88,62,553 C. 46,26,722 D. 8,55,200 E. 8,53,989 F. 4,29,297 **2.** A. 63,523 B. 4,14,801 C. 92,412 D. 84, 262 E. 68,722 F. 82,867 **3.** A. 8,99,842 B. 9,20,603 C. 3,38,205 D. 74,54,965 **Exercise 3.. 1.** A. 29607 B. 0 C. 4365 D. 57346 E. 23487 F. 3253 G. 30623 **2.** A. 1



lakh 4 ten thousands 1 thousand 2 hundreds. B. 2 lakhs 2 ten thousands 6 thousands 5 hundreds C. 3 ten thousands 5 thousands 5 hundreds 4 tens D. 3 lakhs 7 ten thousands 2 thousands 7 hundreds. **Exercise 4..** 1. ₹ 70,502 2. 2,27,744 votes 3. 93,058 people 4. 10,01,254 population 5. 1,84,372 students 6. 3,61,268 locks 7. 8,04,360 copies of books.

Chapter. 5. Subtraction.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 22,625 B. 43,233 C. 42,444 D. 2,52,645 E. 5,22,243 F. 6,44,141 2. A. 13,412 B. 21,246 C. 34,111 D. 1,14,153 3. A. 24,437 B. 53,633 C. 4,22,433 D. 4,25,342 4. Children should do themselves **Exercise 2..** 1. A. 21,888 B. 59,896 C. 40,889 D. 11,491 E. 18,772 F. 35,286 2. A. 24,498 B. 15,789 C. 40,995 D. 32,936 E. 2,32,509 F. 2,05,428 3. 13,989 4. 15,213 5. 4,879 6. 15,776 **Exercise 3..** 1. 3,27,287 children 2. 29,457 sacks 3. ₹ 49,887 4. 47,691 5. 57,132 adults 6. 16,204

Chapter. 6. Multiplication.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 4000 B. 24,000 C. 4,800 D. 63,000 E. 1,32,000 F. 96,000 G. 66,000 H. 1,35,000 I. 46,000 J. 72,000 K. 63,000 L. 36,000 2. A. 12,000 B. 51,000 C. 33,000 D. 2400 E. 2100 F. 3500 G. 1,08,000 H. 78,000 I. 64,000 J. 60,000 K. 12,000 L. 12,000 **Exercise 2..** 1. A. 4,899 B. 3,732 C. 4,642 D. 22,464 E. 15,435 F. 21,712 G. 53,361 H. 73,704 I. 52,826 J. 2,02,176 K. 3,10,482 L. 1,43,598 2. A. 17,784 B. 25,476 C. 33,216 D. 36,636 E. 26,432 F. 12,789 G. 98,978 H. 1,13,670 I. 31,174 J. 83,145 K. 29,882 L. 79,234 M. 62,776 N. 61,776 O. 65,583 **Exercise 3..** 1. A. 47,130 B. 13,464 C. 38,712 D. 30,608 E. 33,858 F. 55,566 G. 58,422 H. 11,052 2. A. 1,54,462 B. 1,99,004 C. 68,005 D. 2,55,864 E. 2,78,208 F. 2,43,464 3. A. 14,85,358 B. 3,44,136 C. 11,75,804 D. 2,36,598 E. 18,93,734 F. 19,64,032 **Exercise 4..** 1. A. 14,070 B. 1,07,250 C. 1,69,442 D. 1,10,700 E. 19,760 F. 1,95,300 G. 26,700 H. 93,000 2. A. 14 B. 1 C. 54 D. 43 E. 15 F. 140 G. 402 H. 1588

Chapter 7. Exercise 1. 1. A. 32 B. 0 C. 315 D. 1 E. 215 F. 0 G. 1 H. 1 I. 0 J. 1 2. A. Q = 6, R = 9 B. Q = 15, R = 0 C. Q = 2, R = 46 D. Q = 445, R = 1 E. Q = 11, R = 64 F. Q = 3, R = 634 G. Q = 1252, R = 4 H. Q = 140, R = 24 I. Q = 19, R = 321 J. Q = 6, R = 43 K. Q = 36, R = 5 **Exercise 2..** 1. A. Q = 23, R = 0 B. Q = 71, R = 2 C. Q = 42, R = 3 D. Q = 53, R = 6, E. Q = 36, R = 14 F. Q = 30, R = 21 G. Q = 24, R = 8 H. Q = 35, R = 17 I. Q = 36, R = 16 J. Q = 52, R = 0 K. Q = 13, R = 0 L. Q = 12, R = 0 2. A. Q = 198, R = 9 B. Q = 218, R = 20 C. Q = 403, R = 13 D. Q = 442, R = 17 E. Q = 107, R = 4 F. Q = 164, R = 5 G. Q = 214, R = 0 H. Q = 412, R = 0 I. Q = 123, R = 0 J. Q = 139, R = 20 K. Q = 469, R = 0 L. Q = 152, R = 14 **Exercise 3..** 1. 58 mangoes 2. 43 toy cars 3. ₹ 92 4. 70 hours 5. 99 km. 6. ₹ 8,000 7. 1529 8. 42 9. (a) 99825 (b) 9960 10. (a) 1015 (b) 10,050 **Exercise 4..** 1. 2 2. 3 3. 30 4. 75 5. 3 6. 369 7. 132 8. 2 9. 2250 10. 10

Chapter. 8. Patterns.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 26,47 B. 40,60,100

2. Do Your Self 3. A. $8 + 7 = 15$ B. $9 + 8 = 17$ C. $7 + 6 = 13$ D. $10 + 9 = 19$ E. $12 + 11 = 23$ F. $45 + 44 = 89$ 4. Children should do themselves 5. A. 7 B. 1 C. 7 D. 8 E. 7 6. C. 1,19025 D. 255025 E. 24025 F. 105625 7. A. $1234 \times 9 + 5 = 11111$, $12345 \times 9 + 6 = 111111$, $123456 \times 9 + 7 = 1111111$, $1234567 \times 9 + 8 = 11111111$, B. $444 \div 12 = 37$, $555 \div 15 = 37$, $666 \div 18 = 37$, $777 \div 21 = 37$

Chapter. 9. Multiples and Factors.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 20,25,30,35 B. 32,40 48,56 C. 36,45,54,63 D. 48,60,72,84 2. A. 6 = 6,12,18,24,30 B. 13 = 13,26,39,52,65 C. 14 = 14,28,42,56,70 D. 16 = 16,32,48,64,80 E. 17 = 17,34,51,68, 85 3. Children should do themselves 4. A. No B. Yes C. No D. Yes E. No F. Yes G. Yes H. No 5. 8,14,18,24,38,44 6. 7,11,27,35,37,43 7. Children should do themselves 8. Children should do themselves 9. Children should do themselves 10. Children should do themselves **Exercise 2..** 1. A. factors B. factors C. factors D. 9, 11, 99 E. 2,3,6 F. 13,7,91 G. 42 H. 45 I. factors of 24 J. 3,5,7,105 2. A. 1,2,4,7,14,28 B. 1,2,3,5,6,10,15,30 C. 1,2,3,4,6,12 D. 1,2,7,14, E. 1,2,3,6,7,14,21,42 3. A. No B. Yes C. Yes D. Yes E. No F. No G. No H. Yes 4. 5,8,7 5. A. 15 = 1,3,5,15 B. 16 = 1,2,4,8,16 C. 9 = 1, 3, 9 D. 63 = 1,3,7,9,21,63 E. 45 = 1,3,5,9,15,45 6. A. 11,17,13,19 B. 23,29,31,41 C. 1,3,5,11 D. 13,23,43,53,59,39 7. A. $840 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ B. $105 = 3 \times 5 \times 7$ C. $231 = 3 \times 7 \times 11$ D. $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ E. $486 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ F. $210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$ 8. A. 6 B. 9,15,18,21 C. 14 D. 12 9. A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 2 E. 25

General Knowledge

Ch. 1. Diversity of Animals.. Fish, Frog, Cow, Bird, Crocodile, Elephant.

Ch. 2. Different Insects.. 1. Locust 2. Tsetse fly 3. silver fish 4. Insect 5. Termite 6. Firefly 7. Butterfly 8. Ant

Ch. 3. World of Wings.. 1. Arctic tern 2. Humming bird 3. Kingfisher 4. Do Your Self 5. Ostrich 6. Penguin 7. Quail Kiwi 8. Woodpecker 9. Falcon

Ch. 6. Useful Plants.. 1. Indigo 2. Rubber 3. Tulsi (Basil) 4. Amla 5. Vanilla 6. Neem 7. Henna 8. Mustard 9. Mint 10. Cinchona

Ch. 7. Crops of India.. 1. Jute 2. Sugarcane 3. Tea 4. Coffee 5. Coconut 6. Tobacco 7. Wheat 8. Apple 9. Cotton 10. Rice

Ch. 8. The Best of India.. 1. Grand Trunk Road 2. Gol Gumbaz 3. Gomateshwara 4. Wular lake 5. Mahatama Gandhi Setu 6. Ganga 7. Uttar Pradesh 8. Buland Darwaza 9. Ellora 10. Qutub Minar

Ch. 9. Sites and Monuments.. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. f 5. c 6. d 7. i 8. m 9. g 10. h 11. l 12. k 13. o 14. n 15 j

Ch. 10. Seven Wonders of the World.. 1. Christ the Redeemer 2. Roman Colosseum 3. Machu Picchu 4. Taj Mahal 5. Great wall 6. Petra 7. Chichen Itza.



Ch. 11. Sobriquets.. 1. Japan 2. Bahrain 3. New Zealand 4. South Africa 5. India 6. Turkey 7. Finland 8. Norway 9. Egypt 10. Australia 11. Thailand 12. Scotland.

Ch. 12. Homophones.. 1. meet 2. peace 3. nose 4. lightening 5. lessen 6. made 7. loan 8. later 9. plain 10. martial 11. razor 12. roads.

Ch. 13. Cities and Their Nicknames.. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. j 5. b 6. c 7. f 8. i 9. k 10. g 11. h

Ch. 14. Synonyms.. 1. Equalize 2. To Give 3. Follow 4. Cluster 5. Episode 6. Earlier 7. Compute 8. Splendid 9. Appear 10. Large

Ch. 15. Antonyms.. 1. Ignorance 2. Right 3. Answer 4. Reject 5. Correction 6. Peace 7. Domestic 8. Ancient 9. Silence 10. Pretty

Ch. 16. Indian Authors.. 1. Rabindranath Tagore 2. Jawaharlal Nehru 3. R.K. Narayan 4. Valmiki 5. Rudyard Kipling 6. Kalidas 7. Mahatma Gandhi 8. Munshi Premchand

Ch. 18. Idioms.. 1. to go too far 2. very rapidly 3. at the last possible moment 4. to lose control or hold 5. to read carefully 6. to give in writing 7. very poor 8. to count danger 9. to fail 10. success and failure during one's life.

Ch. 19. Abbreviations.. 1. All India congress committee 2. British Broadcasting Corporation 3. Border Security Force 4. Central Bureau of Investigation 5. Digital Read Out 6. Do Your Self. 7. International Subscriber Dialing 8. United Nations Organization 9. World Wrestling Federation 10. Word Health Organization.

Ch. 20. Countries and Capitals.. 1. Cairo 2. Berlin 3. Paris 4. Kabul 5. Ottawa 6. Buenosaires 7. Kathmandu 8. Kualalumpur 9. Colombo 10. Capetown 11. Moscow 12. Tehrran 13. Brasilia 14. Wellington 15. Canberra

Ch. 21. Different Languages of the world.. 1. Nepali 2. Bangla 3. Greek 4. German 5. Chinese 6. Spanish 7. French 8. English 9. English 10. Sinhalese 11. Russian 12. Thai

Ch. 22. Countries and their Parliaments.. 1. Sansad 2. Bundestag Bundestrat 3. The Staten General 4. Scym 5. Shora 6. Pyithu Hluttaw 7. Jatiya Sangsad 8. Majlis 9. Diet 10. National Panchayat.

Ch. 23. Superlatives of the worlds.. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

Ch. 24. New Names.. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. f 6. e 7. h 8. g 9. j 10. i 11. l 12. k 13. n 14. m 15. p 16. Q 17. r 18. q

Ch. 25. Mind Blowers.. 1. BCDA 2. DABC 3. PMNO 4. NOPM 5. 7832 6. 7456 7. 4569 8. (c) Do Your Self (d) Do Your Self 9. (d) 295 10. (c) 40.50 (d) 50.50 11. (c) 44 (d) 34 12. (c) 1030 (d) 1040 13. (c) 60 (d) 75 14. (d) 155 15. (b) Do Your Self. (d) Do Your self.

Ch. 26. First in the world.. 1. Khan Abdul Gaffar khan 2.

Alexander the Great 3. Wiley Post 4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee 5. Pope John Paul VI 6. Richard E. Byrd 7. Juko Tabei 8. Jerric Mock 9. Liv Arnesen

Ch. 27. First in India.. 1. Bachendri Pal 2. Kalpana Chawla 3. Rakesh Sharma 4. A. R. Rehman 5. Sushmita Sen 6. Indira Gandhi

Social Studies

Chapter. 1. Globes and Maps.. A. 1. The different kinds of maps are physical, political and thematic. **2.** Maps are more useful than globs. Maps are small and handy. Even if they are made larger, they can be folded and taken from one place to other easily. **3.** There are various standard colours and symbols to show different features. Some of the representative colours are given below. (i) Blue represents water bodies deep blue represents deep waters and shallow waters are represented by light blue. (ii) Dark brown represents high mountains and light brown shows lower mountains and hills. (iii) Yellow shows highlands or plateaus. (iv) White shows the snow covered areas. (v) Green shows the plains and lowlands. **4.** Directions, scales, colours, symbols, legend or key and grids are collectively known as the language of a map. **5.** Globe is a model of the earth in the shape of a ball or sphere with a map of the world on its surface. The globe gives us a clear picture of the earth. It helps us to study the earth. There are some drawbacks of globe (i) We cannot see all the places on a globe at a time. It has to be rotated or turned to see the other side. (ii) Places can be represented on a globe in small sizes only. (iii) Larger globe is of no use as it is very difficult to handle or carry it. (iv) Small places of the earth cannot be shown on a globe. **B. 1.** axis 2. atlas 3. globe 4. physical maps 5. plans **C. 1.** b 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. d **D. 1.** T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **Formative Ass. 1.** a 2. b 3. b 4. c **HOTS Do yourself Activity.. Do yourself**

Chapter. 2. India's Neighbours.. A. 1. Himalaya ranges are the highest mountain range of the world. Two highest peaks of the world are Mt. Everest and K2. **2.** Our country ha a common boundary with some other countries such as Pakistan in the north west, china, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Sri Lanka and Maldives are found to the south of India. **3.** We say that India is an ideal example of 'unity in diversity' because despite all diversities, people of India have been living in harmony with each other, leading a peaceful life and sharing the essentials of life with proper understanding and cooperation. **4.** There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India. **5.** The six physical division of India are the Northern Mountains, the Northern Plains, the Great Indian Desert, the Peninsular Plateau, the coastal Plains and the Islands. **B. 1.** Asia 2. South 3. Himalayas 4. Lakshadweep 5. Seventh **C. 1.** e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b **Formative Ass. 1.** c 2 c 3. c 4. a **HOTS Do yourself. Activity.. Do yourself**



Chapter. 3. Northern Mountains and Northern Plains.. A.

1. The Himalayas are very important for us in many ways like (a) The Himalaya acts like a wall on our northern borders and protect our country from enemies. (b) they also protect us from cold winds blowing from the earth etc. 2. Almost all the rivers which originate in the Himalayas flow through the plains. These rivers are known as perennial rivers as these rivers begin in the Himalayas and have water throughout the year. As a result, these rivers make the plains rich and so fertile. 3. The river Satluj and its tributaries flow towards the south- west, through Punjab and Haryana. But this region does not receive much rainfall. Hence farmers depend on rivers, canals and dams for water. So dams and canals are useful to us. 4. The Ganga basin is thickly populated because these are not very cold, unlike the Himalayas. As the soil is rich and fertile, crops grow well here. Rice, wheat, jute and sugarcane are the major crops grown here. 5. Cultivation is not possible in the Himadri Region because it is very cold here throughout the year. 6. The Northern plains can be divided into three river basins the Ganga Basin in the centre; the Brahmaputra basin in the east and the Satlaj Basin in the west. **B.** 1. Sangam 2. Himadri 3. Sundarbans delta 4. Northern 5. Ganga **C.** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **Formative Ass.** 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Chapter. 4. The plateau and the Desert Regions.. A. 1.

Life is very difficult in the desert because the summers are very hot and winters are very cold here. Days are very hot and nights are rather cold. Hot dry winds are common here. There is hardly any plant life due to non availability of water. 2. Most desert communities are purely nomadic and here build temporary desert houses from livestock skins. 3. Crops like wheat, barley, maize, bajra and jowar are grown in the desert. 4. Bengaluru, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore and Nagpur are Important cities found in the plateau region of India. **B.** 1. sand dunes 2. rocky 3. nomads 4. coal, iron **C.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F **Formative Ass.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Chapter. 5. The Coastal Plains and the Islands.. A. 1.

Lighthouse along the coast guide and warn the ships of the rocks that lie just beneath the surface of the sea. 2. All through the year, the climate in the Western Coastal plain is very hot and humid. It receives very heavy rainfall during the summer monsoon. 3. Islands are popular holiday resorts and tourist places. Millions of people go to these islands spend their holidays. The climate is warm but very pleasant and because cool sea breeze always blow here. 4. The Malabar coast lies to the south of the konkan coast. Many lagoons are found here especially in Kerala. **B.** Kavaratti 2. Malabar 3. Port Blair 4. 30 **C.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b **D.** 1. T 2. F

3. F 4. T **Formative Ass.** 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Chapter. 6. Our Climate.. A. 1.

There are three main seasons in our country apart from spring and autumn which are namely summer, monsoon and winter experienced in some parts of India. 2. The climate of a place depends on its location, rainfall, distance from the equator, temperature and direction of the wind blowing in the region. 3. The winter season starts from November and lasts till February in India. December and January are very cold months. The days are shorter than the nights. During this season the northern hills and the plains are colder but the coastal plains are pleasant. 4. The monsoon or the rainy season starts in the last week of June and lasts till the end of September. During this season, the monsoon winds carrying moisture blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land. These monsoon winds are responsible for rainfall in all parts of our country. This seasons is very important for our country because agriculture depends mostly on the monsoon rains. **B.** 1. Hailstorms 2. Weather 3. April, June 4. July, September **C.** 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a **Formative Ass.** 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Chapter. 7. Our Natural Resources: Forests and Wildlife..

A. 1. Natural resources that are limited and reduce in quantity when used are known as exhaustible or non renewable resources. Examples are coal and petroleum. Resources which do not reduce by using are called, inexhaustible or renewable resources. Such are air, water, forests and sunlight. 2. Wildlife sanctuaries protects animals, because here, no one is permitted to disturb, hunt or kill these animals. They are allowed to live in their natural habitats. 3. Soil erosion refers to the degradation of land as a result of human activities. It is a Major issue that affects the natural environment and agriculture. Soil erosion leads to poor drainage and huge organic loss in the soil. 4. Cutting down of trees is known as deforestation. Deforestation leads to many problems like soil erosion, land slides and floods. deforestation may lead to many birds and animals and even people becoming homeless and foodless. **B.** 1. 102 2. deforestation 3. natural 4. needle shaped **C.** 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c **Formative Ass.** 1. c 2. b 3. a **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Chapter. 8. Our Natural Resources: Water and Soils.. A.

1. We should save the water. We should not pollute the water by bathing, washing clothes, throwing garbage and industrial wastes into lakes, rivers and seas. 2. Irrigation means providing water to land for the crops to grow through pipes and channels. 3. For the purpose of generating electricity in a dam, water is made to fall from a height. Water is used to produce electricity. This method is known



as hydroelectricity. **4.** The upper surface of soil is fertile for agriculture carried away by wind and rain. This leads to soil erosion. To prevent soil erosion farmers should use organic fertilizers like cow dung and compost to the soil so that the quality of the soil will be improved. They should also practice crop rotation. Crop rotation is growing different crops in succession on the same land. **B.** 1. wind and rain 2. humus 3. Bhakhra Nagal Dam 4. Not fertile **C.** 1. d 2. B 3. a 4. c **Formative Ass..** 1. b 2. a 3. a **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Chapter. 9. Agriculture and Minerals.. A. 1. Metallic minerals are those minerals from which metals like silver, gold, iron, copper, manganese etc. are extracted. Non Metallic minerals which are mostly used as fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gases. **2.** The crops used to feed the people of the country are known as food crops. The main food crops of India are rice, wheat, pulses, millets and maize. The crops which are grown primarily for selling in the market, thereby helping the farmers to earn money. The main cash crops are sugarcane, jute, cotton and oilseeds. **3.** It is important for us to conserve our mineral resources as they are very limited. When, once used, these resources cannot be replaced. We must try to use the alternative sources of energy like sun, water and wind. **4.** Coal and petroleum were formed over millions of years ago from the dead remains of plants and animals and are known as fossil fuels. **B.** 1. alluvial black 2. tea 3. aluminium 4. summer **C.** 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c **Formative Ass..** 1. b 2. c 3. b **HOTS Do yourself Activity...** Do yourself

Science

Chapter. 1. Food Production in Plants.. A. 1. Plants provide us food, fuel, oxygen and clothes. We use wood as fuel. We use wood for making furniture and tools. **2.** The stalk or stem that connects the leaf to the plant is petiole. **3.** Plants store their extra food in leaves, stems and roots. This stored extra food is known as starch. We use this part as our food. **4.** (i) Mushrooms These are non green plants. They do not have chlorophyll. So, they cannot make their own food. They get their food from dead and decaying plants and animals. (ii) Dodder These plants are not able to make their own food. They depend on other green plants. They develop special roots which is generally stored in the stem or the roots of the dodder plants. (iii) Cactus Cactus stem contains chlorophyll. The process of photosynthesis and storage of food occurs in their stem. In the absence of water, cactus uses the food stored in fleshy stems for its growth and survival. **5.** Plants use the food in a number of ways for their survival and growth. They need food to repair worn out cells and build new cells. **B. 1.** A leaf is an outgrowth from a node on a plant's stem. **2.** The tip of a leaf opposite to the petiole is called apex. **3.** Two unusual plants

are Mushrooms and fungi. **C.** 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ **D.** 1. d 2. b 3. c **E.** 1. Photosynthesis is a process by which plants make their own food. 2. The lamina is an expanded portion of a leaf. 3. It is a green pigment which is found in the leaves of a plant. 4. The lowest layer of cell has many small openings called stomata. **HOTS Do yourself Activity Do yourself**

Chapter. 2. Adaptation In Plants.. A. 1. An environment differs at different regions, plants also differ in their features. Plants develop special features to adapt themselves to the surroundings. This process is known as adaptation. **2.** Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants. They grow in cold areas, Marshy areas, coastal areas, plains or deserts. **3. Aquatic Plants** The plants that grow and remain in water are called aquatic plants. **Floating Plants** Floating plants are of two types. Those which are rooted with floating leaves like water lily and those which are not rooted in the sediment, but just float on the surface like Duckweed. **Emergent Plants** Cattail and Iris are plants with the lower part often submerged. **Totally submerged plants** These are the true water plants. Water starwort, tape grass and pondweed are some plants which come under this category. **4.** A mangrove is a tree, shrub palm or ground fern, generally exceeding one half meter is height, that normally grows above mean sea level. A mangrove is also the tidal habitat comprising such trees and shrubs. **5.** Cactus is a desert plant. It has no leaves. The lack of leaves helps reduce, water loss during photo synthesis. Leaves is such plants are reduced to spines. Spines discourage animals from eating such plants. the green fleshy stem contains chlorophyll and makes food. It also stores food and water. Long root system spread out wide or go deep into the ground to absorb water. Waxy coating on stems and leaves help reduce water loss. **6.** Coniferous trees grow in cold and hilly places. They have needle like leaves, which are small in size. They have fewer stomata. The needles are coated with wax which prevents the loss of water. These trees do not shed their leaves in winter. **B. 1.** The plants that grow and remain in water are called aquatic plants. **2.** Some plants like pitcher plant and Venus flytrap eat insects. They are called insectivorous or carnivorous plants. **3.** Since the soil is full of water, the roots grow out of the soil and water to breath. Such roots are called breathing roots. **4.** (a) Rubber (b) Coconut **C.** 1. aquatic 2. Terrestrial 3. snow 4. Mangrove 5. cactus and palm. **D.** 1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ **E.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. c **F. INSECTIVOROUS 2. ADAPTATION 3. TERRESTRIAL 4. AQUATIC G.** 1. d 2. c 3. a 4.e 5. b **HOTS Do yourself Activity Do yourself**

Chapter. 3. Adaptation In Animals.. A. 1. The word adaptation refer to the act or process of changing into to become suitable for a particular situation or location. when



an animal is able to do so successfully, it is said to have adapted to its environment. **2.** All animals are adapted to live at a certain place. The place where an animal lives is called its habitat. A habitat can be on land, in water, in air or on trees. **3.** Amphibian and reptiles are cold blooded or "ectothermto", which means their body temperatures adjust to the temperature of their surroundings, rather than maintaining one set body temperature like humans do. So, when they get too hot, they jump in cool water or hide in the shade. When they need to warm up, they bask in the sun or burrow into mud. In colder climates, reptiles and amphibians hibernate during the winter. **4.** A camel can travel for a week or more without drinking water and can last for several months without eating food. Camel's feet are wide, so they can walk on sand more easily. **5.** An animal should be able to protect itself and find food in order to live in its environment. The distinct features of some animals enable them to protect themselves and live long enough to reproduce. Camouflage is a method used by an animal to blend its colour with its environment so that it cannot be seen easily. **B. 1.** Amphibians that became inactive when the conditions are unfavorable for their survival. The period of inactivity is called estivation. **2.** When estivation occurs during the hot and dry weather is called hibernation. **3.** Camouflage is a method used by an animal to blend its colour with its environment so that it cannot be seen easily. **4.** Organism that live by drawing food from a host organism are called parasites. **5.** Arboreal animals live on trees and tend to have long tails for maintain their balance. They have good eyesight and hearing. **C. 1.** fur and fat **2.** gills **3.** water and land **4.** shells **5.** sleep **D. 1.** **2.** **3.** **4.** **5.** **E. 1.** **a.** **2.** **d.** **3.** **d.** **F. 1.** **d.** **2.** **c.** **3.** **a.** **4.** **b** **HOTS Do yourself Activity Do yourself**

Chapter. 4. Reproduction in Animals.. A. 1. The process by which the living beings produce their young ones of their own kind is called reproduction. **2.** Animals do reproduce because life cannot exist on the earth if living things do not reproduce. **3.** Different ways of reproduction in animals are (a) Animals Give Birth to young ones Animals that give birth to young ones and produce milk to feed them are called mammals. (b) Animals that lay Eggs Animals like fishes, insects and birds reproduce by laying eggs. **4.** Mammals take good care of their young ones. They feed them clean them and keep them safe until they learn to look after themselves. **5.** Children should do themselves. **B. 1.** Some animals given birth to young ones and nourish them with their milk. They are called Mammals. **2.** There are three stages in the life cycle of a cockroach. **3.** A bird's egg contains a hard outer shell for protecting the chick growing inside. The mother keeps the egg warm by sitting on it. This process is called incubation. **C. 1.** pupa **2.** yellow **3.** bat **4.** spawn **5.** tadpole **D. 1.** **2.** **3.** **4.** **5.** **E. 1.** **a.** **2.** **a.** **3.**

c F. 1. **d.** **2.** **a.** **3.** **c.** **4.** **b** **HOTS Do yourself Activity Do yourself**

Chapter. 5. Food and Digestion.. A. 1. Digestion is the process of breaking down food into a simple and soluble form so that it can be used up by the body. The digestive system helps the body to digest the food. **2.** Water is most abundant substance in our body. Water helps in digestion. It helps in dissolving nutrients that are to be used up by the body. Water regulates our body temperature. **3.** Stomach is a hollow organ or container. It holds food for one to four hours. The strong muscles of the stomach use enzymes to further break down food into a usable form. **4.** Small Intestine is a long muscular tube that breaks down food using enzymes released by the pancreas and bill from the liver. The contents of the small intestine start out as semi solid food and end up in a liquid form after passing through the organ. **5.** Defecate means to get rid of solid waste from our body in form of anus. **B. 1.** Milk, egg, cheese, pulses, meat and fish are body building foods. **2.** Potato, rice, bread, banana, butter, ghee and nuts are energy giving foods. **3.** Anus helps our body to get rid of waste. **4.** Sugar, starch and fibre are the three main types of carbohydrates. **C. 1.** mouth **2.** large **3.** rectum **4.** bile, fats **5.** liver, gall bladder and pancreas. **D. 1.** **2.** **3.** **4.** **5.** **E. 1.** **a.** **2.** **c.** **3.** **c.** **F. 1.** **d.** **2.** **c.** **3.** **a.** **4.** **b** **HOTS Do yourself Activity Do yourself**

Chapter. 6. Teeth and Dental Care.. A. 1. Types of tooth (a) Incisors These teeth are used for cutting and chopping food. (b) Canines These teeth are pointed and sharp. They help tear food. (c) Premolars These are bigger and stronger. They are used for chewing and grinding food. (d) Molars These works closely with the tongue to help swallow food. **2.** Milk teeth are also called temporary teeth because at the age of about 6 years, milk teeth start falling one by one. Primary teeth fall out because they are being pushed out of the way by the permanent teeth that are behind it. **3.** We should clean our teeth regularly otherwise germs can grow and form a sticky yellow layer, called plaque. Proper brushing with tooth brush, toothpaste and water can remove this plaque. **4.** We should visit a dentist regularly for check ups. **5.** (a) Brush the teeth at least twice a day. (b) Rinse your mouths well after taking meals. (c) Visit the dentist regularly for check ups. **B. 1.** There are 20 teeth in a temporary teeth set. **2.** There 28 teeth in a permanent teeth set. **3.** The other name of premolars is wisdom teeth. **4.** There are eight incisors and four canines in a permanent teeth set. **C. 1.** eight **2.** incisors **3.** calcium **4.** enamel **D. 1.** **2.** **3.** **4.** **E. 1.** **a.** **2.** **b.** **3.** **C** **F. 1.** **d.** **2.** **a.** **3.** **e.** **4.** **b.** **5.** **c** **HOTS ???? Activity Do yourself**

Computer

Chapter. 1. Introduction to Computers.. Formative Ass. 1. **A.** ii **B.** ii **C.** i **D.** ii **E.** i **F.** ii **G.** ii **H.** iii **Summative Ass. 1.** (a) (i) Laptop computers are specially designed for people



'on the move'. You can work on them while travelling. (ii) Palmtop Computers are smaller and lighter than laptops. These can fit into bags, briefcases and pockets. (iii) Desktop Computers are the most commonly used computers. These are designed to fit easily on any desk. (b) Input devices are the devices through which the data and instructions are given to the computer. (c) Whatever goes into the computer Input can take a variety of forms, from commands we enter from the keyboard to data from another computer or device. (d) Devices that stores data and information in the computer system and thus are called storage devices. Like Hard disk, floppy disk, CD's DVD's, Pen Drive. **2.** (a) A computer is an electronic device that takes input from us, processes it and gives us the output. It processes vast amount of data in a very short time. (b) Hardware refers to all the devices or components of the computer that we can touch. Like Monitor mouse, Key board, wires etc. Software refers to all the data and instructions stored in the computer. (c) CRAY, PARAM, ANURAG (d) Super computers are used in weather forecasting, defense, space research etc. (e) Charles, Babbage invented the difference Engine and Analytical Engine. **Activities** Children should do themselves.

Chapter. 2. Why Computers!.. Formative Ass. 1. A. ii B. ii C. i D. i E. ii Summative Ass.. 1. (a) (i) Computers Media and Entertainment (ii) Computer in Advertising and Animation. (b) Microprocessors have widely been used in cars for increasing their efficiency. (c) ATM is an electronic device that allows customers to make cash withdrawals and check their account balance. (d) Students use computers for making projects and learning different topics of a subject. (e) Supercomputers are used for weather forecasting. **2.** (a) Computers are used at booking counters, where each computer is connected through a common network. This enables people to book any ticket from anywhere. (b) Computers are used in media and entertainment because computers have made easy to make animations. Pictures can now be modified on a computer to suit the requirements of the animator. Also, special effects can be created using a computer. (c) Information about changes in weathers and direction of winds is collected and fed into a computer. This data is analysed and then weather is forecasted. (d) Computer animation is the art of creating moving images by the use of computers. In fact, it is the illusion of movement which is created by displaying a series of pictures quickly. (e) Advertising is one of the most progressive fields these days. Its scope is increasing day by day as the latest and more powerful software are being developed keeping in mind the need of advertising. Computer animation, morphing, sound and video editing are becoming easier, which are the main components of advertising. **Activities** Children should do themselves

Chapter. 3. More about Windows.. Formative Ass. 1. A. iii B. ii C. ii D. i Summative Ass.. 1. (a) Desktop is the Windows screen upon which the icons, windows or dialog boxes are displayed. (b) The wallpaper is also known as back ground. The desktop background can be changed as per our desire and icons can be added or removed. (c) Screen Saver is a moving pictures that appears on our screen when we leave the computer ON for a while without using it. Screen saver protects our screen as leaving a stationary image on our screen for a long time may damage it. **2.** (a) **Steps to change wallpaper** – ► Open the control Panel window. ► Double click on display. ► Click on the Desktop tab. ► Select a new background and click on Apply. (b) **Steps to change the screen saver** – ► Open the control Panel Window. ► Double click on Display icon. ► Click on Screen-saver. ► Select a new screen saver from the Screen save drop down menu. **Activities** Children should do themselves.

Chapter. 4. Managing Files and Folders.. Formative Ass.. 1. A. i B. ii C. i D. ii Summative Ass.. 1. (i) A file is our computer work stored with a name on a disk. A file is a collection of data that is stored together. A file is differ from a folder because a folder can contain many files but file can contains only single type of data. (ii) **Renaming a folder** – ► Right click the folder we want to rename. A shortcut menu appears. ► Click on the Rename option. ► The folder name gets highlighted. ► Type a new name for the folder. ► The folder name has been renamed. **2. Steps to create a new file** (a) Double click on a folder. (b) Click on File (c) Move to New (d) Click on Text Document. (e) A window with a new notepad file New Text Document. txt shows up. **Steps to delete a file** (a) Right click the file we want to delete. (b) A shortcut menu appears. (c) Click Delete. (d) The Confirm File Delete dialog box appears. (e) Click on 'Yes'. The file will be deleted. **Steps to save a file** (a) When we have finished typing, Click on File menu. (b) Click on the save option. The file is saved. **Activities** Children should do themselves.

हिन्दी

पाठ 1. हम सब एक चमन के फूल 1. (क) प्रेम (ख) फूल (ग) ईर्ष्या (घ) भूल **2.** (क) गगन, धारें (ख) चमन (ग) ईसाई (घ) नानक **3.** गगन - तारें; महासागर - धारें; दीप - जोत; धुन - नगमा; चमन - फूल **4.** (क) गगन के (ख) चमन के (ग) डगर पर **5.** (क) मन में प्यार का दीप जलाकर हम प्रेम की ज्योति जगाते हैं। (ख) प्रेम को शक्ति मुक्ति, गान, ईश्वर, अल्लाह और ज्ञान बताया गया है। (ग) कविता में गौतम, विश्वी और नानक जैसे महापुरुषों ने जीवन - दान दिया है। **6.** (क) कविता में, सभी को आपस में मिल जुलकर रहने तथा एक दूसरे का सहयोग करने की प्रेरणा पर बल दिया गया है। (ख) हम सब एक चमन के फूल हैं, से अभिप्राय है, कि हम सब बच्चे एक ही ईश्वर की देन हैं, इसलिए



हमें सभी को इस संसार में मिलजुलकर रहना चाहिए और भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए। उच्च बौद्धिक स्तरीय मूल्यांकन छात्र स्वयं करें। (क) छात्र स्वयं करें। (ख) छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ-2. वाणी की मिठास 1. (क) चित्रकूट में (ख) वाणी (ग) दो घंटे का (घ) बिल्कुल आसान 2. (क) चित्रकूट (ख) बुद्धि, शिष्यों (ग) मीठा 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) X 4. (क) ईश्वर (ख) वाणी को (ग) नहीं 5. (क) गुरुजी ने शिष्यों से पूछा, “यह बताओ, सबसे मीठा क्या है?” (ख) गुरुजी ने कहा, “जो शिष्य मेरी परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होगा, उसे ही मैं अपना योग्य शिष्य बनाऊंगा। (ग) वाणी की मिठास, सच्ची मिठास है। 6. (क) सभी शिष्यों ने अपने-अपने मन में अनेक मीठी चीजों के विषय में सोचा किन्तु वे यह भी सोच रहे थे कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वे जो चीज़ बताएँ, दूसरे की चीज़ उनसे ज्यादा मीठी हो इसलिए सभी शिष्य मीठी से मीठी चीज़ की खोज में निकल पड़े। (ख) गुरुजी जब किसी भी शिष्य के जवाब से संतुष्ट न हुए तो बोले तुम सब के द्वारा लाई हुई चीज़ों में मिठास तो है, परंतु वे केवल हमारे मुँह में मिठास घोलती है। इन सबसे बढ़कर एक मिठास और भी है। वह है, “वाणी की मिठास। इसी मिठास के कारण मनुष्य संसार में पूजा जाता है।” **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** छात्र स्वयं करें। (ख) (1) अनुत्तीर्ण (2) जवाब उत्तर (3) असोध्य (4) असंतुष्ट

पाठ-3 अहिंसा की विजय 1. (क) श्रावस्ती (ख) चीख पुकार मच जाती थी (ग) अंगुलीमाल (घ) हिंसा का जीवन 2. (क) राजा (ख) महात्मा बुद्ध (ग) डाकू (घ) प्रतिज्ञा 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) कौशल प्रदेश की (ख) अंगुलीमाल डाकू (ग) हजार 5. (क) राजा ने अपनी विंता का कारण बताते हुए कहा - ‘भगवान! अंगुलीमाल डाकू से मेरी प्रजा बड़ी त्रस्त है, इसी कारण मैं विंतित हूँ।’ (ख) महात्मा बुद्ध ने राजा को धीरज बँधाते हुए कहा - “राजन् आप विंतित न हो, मैं आपकी विंता दूर करूँगा।” (ग) अंगुलीमाल मरे हुए आदमियों का हिसाब रखने के लिए वध के पश्चात् उसकी एक अंगुली काट लेता था और उसे अपने गले में माला बनाकर डाल लेता था। 6. (क) महात्मा बुद्ध ने अंगुलीमाल से प्रेमपूर्वक कहा - “मैं तो ठहर गया, तू कब ठहरेगा?” **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** छात्र स्वयं करें। (ख) (1) डाकू (2) मूर्ति (3) बाल (4) भुजाएँ (5) सीना

पाठ-4 सदाचार 1. (क) घृणा (ख) प्रेम (ग) बुद्धि (घ) क्रोध पर 2. (क) प्रिय (ख) टहलने (ग) लाभदायक (घ) बुद्धि 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✓ (घ) X 4. (क) अच्छा कार्य करने वाले (ख) स्वच्छ हवा में टहलता है। (ग) बुद्धि 5. (क) प्रातः उठकर टहलने और व्यायाम करने से हमारे शरीर के अंदर छिपा आलस्य रूपी शत्रु स्वयं ही भाग जाता है। (ख) हमें अपने मन पर काबू रखना चाहिए। जो अपने मन को काबू में नहीं रखते, वे हमेशा कुछ न कुछ गलत ज़रूर करते रहते हैं। (ग) क्रोध बुद्धि को नष्ट कर देता है। क्रोध में किए गए कार्य का परिणाम हमेशा बुरा ही होता है। इसलिए हमें क्रोध पर सदैव काबू रखना चाहिए। 6. (क) व्यायाम प्रातःकाल में करना चाहिए। व्यायाम करने से शरीर की माँसपेशियाँ मज़बूत होती हैं और आलस्य भाग जाता है। (ख) अच्छे बच्चे बनने के लिए हमें आलस्य, क्रोध, अहंकार को अपने शरीर से भगाना होगा तथा चोरी करने, झूठ बोलने जैसी बुरी आदतों को छोड़ना होगा। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. शाम 2. बुरा 3. अनादर 4. घृणा 5. पराजय 6. हानि 7. मित्र 8. बाहर (ख) छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ-5 हंस किसका 1. (क) कपिलवस्तु के (ख) बगीचे में (ग) गले में (घ) गौतम बुद्ध 2. (क) कपिलवस्तु (ख) दयालु (ग) फड़फड़ाता, आने (घ) दरबार 3. (क) X (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) बगीचे की (ख) कोमल और दयालु (ग) सिद्धार्थ को 5. (क) घायल हंस को देखकर सिद्धार्थ ने उसे गोद में उठा लिया और तीर निकालकर घाव पर पट्टी बाँध दी। (ख) हंस नहीं मिलने पर देवदत्त ने नाराज होकर राजा के दरबार में शिकायत करने पहुँच गया। (ग) सिद्धार्थ ने कहा कि, “मैंने इसके प्राण बचाये हैं, इसलिए महाराज यह हंस मेरा है।” 6. (क) राजा ने दोनों की बातें सुनकर कुछ देर विचार किया, फिर अपना फैसला सुनाया, “मारने वाले से बचाने वाले का अधिकार बड़ा है। कुमार सिद्धार्थ ने हंस की जान बचाई है, इसलिए हंस पाने का अधिकार सिद्धार्थ का ही है। हंस सिद्धार्थ के पास ही रहेगा।” (ख) महात्मा (गौतम) बुद्ध के बचपन का नाम सिद्धार्थ था। गौतम बुद्ध कठोर तपस्या कर महात्मा ज्ञानी बने और महात्मा बुद्ध कहलाए। उन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म की स्थापना की और संसार को अहिंसा, प्यार, त्याग और सहनशीलता का संदेश दिया। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** छात्र स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. राजा = नरेश, भूप 2. संसार = जग, दुनिया 3. प्यार = प्रेम

पाठ-6 मेरे स्कूल के दिन 1. (क) कुछ अधिक (ख) हिन्दुस्तान (ग) लैटिन कम आती थी (घ) 1910 में 2. (क) लंदन (ख) आदमियों (ग) घटनाओं (घ) पुरुषोत्तमी, तकालत 4. (क) लंदन (ख) तरक्की (ग) आज़ादी की बहादुराना 5. (क) जवाहर नेहरू ने लंदन के हैरो स्कूल में प्रवेश लिया। (ख) लेखक की खुशकिस्मती थी कि उसे हैरो स्कूल में जगह मिल गई थी। (ग) स्कूल में अच्छा काम करने के लिए लेखक को जी.एम.ट्रैवेलियन की गैरीबाल्टी - संबंधी एक पुस्तक ईनाम में मिली थी। 6. (क) नेहरू जी अपना पुरुषोत्तमी पेशा यानि वकालत को अपने कैरियर के रूप में चुना क्योंकि जब कैंब्रिज से डिग्री ली थी तब नेहरूजी बीस वर्ष के थे, और सिविल सर्विस के लिए उम्र कम थी। (ख) कैंब्रिज में रहने के दौरान नेहरू जी कैंब्रिज क विशाल भवनों और उसकी तंग गलियों में चक्कर काटा करते थे। यदि कोई जान- पहचान वाला मिल जाता था, तो बहुत खुश होते थे। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. बर्दकिस्मती 2. गुलामी 3. उप्योक 4. असीमित 5. अनाकर्षण 6. स्वतंत्र (ख) छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ-7 रखना ध्यान 1. (क) देश का (ख) सदाचार से (ग) रिश्तत से (घ) नारी का 2. (क) महान, ध्यान (ख) सदाचार, नारी (ग) रिश्तत, कुल (घ) मातृभूमि, पुरखों 3. (क) सेवा (ख) मेवा (ग) गरिमा (घ) मान (ङ) सम्मान 4. (क) सेवा को कर्म और धर्म कहा गया है। (ख) रिश्तत से (ग) कर्म को 5. (क) पढ़ - लिख कर हम महान बन सकते हैं। (ख) हमें सदा पुरखों का मान रखना है। (ग) परोपकार में जीने - मरने की बात कही गई है। 6. (क) हमारा व्रत मातृभूमि की सेवा करना तथा सदैव पुरखों का मान रखना होना चाहिए। (ख) कविता में निम्न बातों पर ध्यान रखने को कहा गया है- माता-पिता, गुरु की सेवा करना, देश का मान बढ़ाना, नारी का अपमान न होने देना, सदैव पुरखों का मान रखना आदि। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. सम्मान 2. मरना 3. छोटा 4. घटाना 5. पीछे 6.दुराचार (ख) छात्र स्वयं करें।

पाठ-8 अभ्यास का महत्व 1. (क) गुरु ने आश्रम में (ख) मंदबुद्धि (ग) सत् 2. (क) मज़ाक (ख) रेशों, पत्थर (ग) उदास 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) गुरु के आश्रम में (ख) मंदबुद्धि (ग) घर लौट जाने को (घ) अंधकारमय 5. (क) जब वरदराज पढ़ाई में बहुत पिछड़ गया तो गुरुजी ने उसे घर लौट जाने को कहा। (ख) वरदराज की मूर्खता के कारण उसके साथी उसका



मज़ाक उड़ाते थे। 6. (क) कुएँ की जगत पर बने निशान को देखकर वरदराज ने सोचा कि बार - बार की रगड़ से कोमल रेशों से बनी रस्सी कठोर पत्थर को काट सकती है। मिट्टी के घड़े रखते - रखते कठोर पत्थर पर गड़ढे बन सकते हैं, तो क्या बार - बार लगातार अभ्यास करने से मुझे पढ़ना - लिखना नहीं आ सकता? और इससे वरदराज में परिवर्तनस्वरूप उसकी गिनती श्रेष्ठ विद्यार्थियों में होने लगी। (ख) वरदराज ने पढ़ाई आरंभ की। वह देर रात तक पढ़ता था और अब उसके लिए सब कुछ सरल हो गया था। वह मन लगाकर पढ़ता था। यह सब देखकर गुरुजी और दूसरे छात्र आश्चर्यचकित थे। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. जल, नीर, पेय 2. पवर्त, गिरी, अवल (**ख**) नया, उभरता, विद्वान, पराया, सुख

पाठ-9 आओं पेड़ लगाएँ 1. (क) अंतिम (ख) यूनिफार्म (ग) खेलते रहते (घ) छः बजे 2. (क) स्कूल (ख) तारीफ़ (ग) ईर्ष्या (घ) मज़ा 3. (क) ✗ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✓ 4. (क) स्वीमिंग (तैराकी) (ख) रोज़ सुबह (ग) दादीजी के पास 5. (क) राजू ने छुट्टियों में पेड़ लगाने का वादा किया। (ख) बाजार में राजू की मुलाकात अध्यापिका से हुई। (ग) पेड़ अपना भोजन सूरज से लेते हैं। 6. पेड़ हमें फल, सब्जी लकड़ी व सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ऑक्सीजन गैस प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे मनुष्य सांस लेता है, और जीवित रहता है। (ख) राजू और रवि द्वारा लगाए पेड़ देखने के बाद अध्यापिका और सी बच्चे बोले - बोले - "हर रविवार को ये दोनों ही नहीं, हम सभी आएँगे। तभी तो चारों ओर हिरयाली होगी। सबको ताज़ी हवा मिलेगी।" **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. वृक्ष, पादप, तरु 2. सूर्य, दिवाकर, रवि 3. पृथ्वी, भू, धरा (**ख**) छात्र स्वयं करें।



**English Reader**

Ch.9. The Hero of Haarlem.. A. 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B B. 1. Haarlem 2. Sluicer 3. ruin, death 4. angry C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

Very Short Answer.. 1. The little boy lived in Haarlem one of the principal cities of Holland. 2. Boy got his parents consent to carry same cake to a blind man. 3. Boy bade him farewell and started on his home-work walk. 4. The boy called on a clergy man at last for help. 5. Hans was the name of the little Hero of Haarlem.

Short Answer.. 1. There was Large gates that are placed at regular distances across the entrance of the canals to regular the amount of water that shall flow into them. 2. The boy went to other side of the dike to carry same cakes. 3. He was coming back to his home along the canal he noticed how the autumn rains has swollen the water. 4. The night was falling rapidly. Chill vapour filled air. **Long Answer..** 1. Dikes were using to kept from flooding the land only means of strong. 2. The boy clambered up the heights until he reached the hole. His chubby lille finger was thrust in almost. 3. The little boy began to tremble with cold. 4. He put his finger in the small hole of dike through which a tiny stream was flowing the boy undersea the danger at a glance. **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.10. The Princess Did not Eat.. A. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C B. 1. Rome 2. delicious 3. farmer 4. lazy 5. butter C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

Very Short Answer.. 1. Queen's daughter not like food. 2. The cook made delicious food. 3. The queen called the doctor, 4. because she did not work hard.

Short Answer.. 1. The queen was worried that her daughter did not eat much. 2. Princess did not like delicious food, fruits etc. 3. Princess simply sat in front of the fire place and she did not do anything. 4. Six children were sitting around the table and taking dinner. **Long Answer..** 1. Queen's daughter did not eat food, and she simply sat in front of the fire place and she did not do anything, or farmer's children did work hard, look after pet animate, work's in field, helps in the kitchen so they hungry at dinner time. 2. Yes they are happy to eat this simple food and they eat lots of it. **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.11. How the Old Woman Got Her Wish.. A. 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C B. 1. blind 2. devotions 3. Made of 4. years 5. have, promise C. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X

Very Short Answer.. 1. Every day Lord Ganesh would appear before the old woman. 2. Son suggested his mother for wealth. 3. Yes, the old

woman go to her neighbour for suggestion. 4. Yes, Ganesh fulfill every thing the old woman writhed for. **Short Answer..**

1. The old woman was pray to Lord Ganesh every day. 2. The old woman was lived with her son and daughter-in-law. 3. The neighbour suggested, "Why should you ask for wealth or for a grandson. 4. At last old woman asked to the Lord Ganes." I want to see my grandson drinking milk from a golden bowl."

Long Answer.. 1. Because she said I don't know what to ask, for you, there in nothing that I want. 3. Son suggested his mother, "ask for wealth' and daughter in law suggested 'ask for grandson' or neighbour suggested ask sight. Old woman able to make every body happy.

Grammar.. Do Your Self.

Ch.12. There Isn't Time.. A. 1. C 2. C 3. D B. 1. mountain 2. seas 3. every where 4. rhyme C. 1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓

Short Answer.. 1. Poet has not time to climb all the mountain. 2. The seas to sail upon the poet has no time. 3. Yes, the poet have time to know about all the people. 4. Eleanor Fatgeo is the poet of the poem. **Long Answer..** 1. Poet does have time to go every where, and meet all the people who live on the earth. 2. Poet have time to make a rhyme. **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.13. A Caring Little Sister.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C B. 1. getting 2. Rohan 3. applied 4. relieved light 5. guilty C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

Very Short Answer.. 1. Rajat was eleven year old. 2. Radha was Rajat's sister. 3. The small house built for Rohan. 4. Radha Collected her money in her piggy bank. 5. Rajat felt very guilty over his past behaviours.

Short Answer.. 1. Rajat was found of eating coconut laddu. 2. Rajat found his shoes in the bed. 3. The teacher had fined him 10 rupees for being late. 4. Rajat for off a page of Radha's note book. 5. Because Rajat was very guilty over his past behaviours.

Long Answer.. 1. Because Radha was very naughty and she irritated him and did mischief with him. 2. When Radha has eaten rest of laddus then mother said to him why do you angry? We will get you more laddus. If you like them. 3. Radha sat beside Rajat. She kept putting cold strips on his fore head from time to time. She did not sleep and Radha stayed here and pray to God. **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.14. Heidi.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C B. 1. breathe in 2. looked after 3. hay loft 4. Wheel chair 5. fore ever. C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

Very Short Answer.. 1. Heidi lived with



her Aunt Dete. 2. Yes, Heidi was happy with her grandfather. 3. Clara's maid saw a ghost on the stairs. 4. Heidi wasn't happy living in Frankfurt. 5. Peter was jealous of Heidi's new friend. **Short Answer..** 1. Because Aunt Dete had found a fine job for herself so she decided to leave Heidi with her grandfather 2. She was amazed by the bright shining bright shining, white snow covered mountain. 3. Heidi dreamed that she was in the mountains with snowflake, the little white goat. 4. Peter pushed Clara's wheelchair down the mountain, because he jealous of Heidi's new friend. 5. Heidi take Clara for a walk in the mountain. **Long Answer..** 1. Heidi parents died when she was just a baby, she lived with her Aunt Dete. 2. Because she worked in a rich family in Frankfurt, And a family needed a companion for their only daughter Clara. 3. Peter pushed Clara's wheel chair down the mountain. They next day Clara could not find her wheel chair. So Heidi and her grandfather helped her to walk, suddenly Clara started to walk all by herself. **Grammar.. Do Your Self.**

Ch.15. The Enchanted Prince.. A. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C **B.** 1. gold 2. frog 3. astonished 4. frightened 5. prince **C.** 1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ **Very Short Answer..** 1. The princess was playing with a golden ball. 2. No princess for gotten the frog with her after getting her ball. 3. No, king said to princess, "You have given your words you must honour your words and keepuit. 4. Heinrich was the faithful servant of the prince. **Short Answer..** 1. Princes put on her bonnet and clogs and started to take a walk all by herself in a wood. 2. A frog took out the princess's ball and he demanded for it return to take with her palace. 3. Because her golden ball fell down int to the spring. 4. Frog Turned into a prince. He told her that he had been enchanted by a spiteful fairy who had changed him into a frog. **Long Answer..** 1. Princess said to the frog, "if you will bring me my ball, I will do all you ask." or princess take him her home and ate from her plate and slept upon her bed for three nights. 2. Yes, frog able to reach the palace. He ate and slept with the princess for three days. 3. Heinrich was a faithful servant of the prince. He bewailed the adversity of his dear master during his enchantment. **Grammar.. Do Your Self.**

Ch.16. The Aging Stork and the Crab.. A. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B **B.** 1. young 2. diminished 3. hit upon 4. creatures 5. neck **C.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. ✓ **Very Short Answer..** 1. A stork caught fish in a particular tank. 2. The stork took a beak ful of fish on his first trip. 3. The crab cut off the stork's neck. 4. No the stork could not success in trying a new dish. **Short Answer..** 1. Because all the fish in the tank was going to die. 2. The stork's offered to take all water animals to a bigger tank. All the water creature agreed with him. 3. The stork thought it was a good idea to try a new dish. 4. Yes, the

crab share with the other fish of the tank. **Long Answer..** 1. The crab saw a heap of fish bones. The crab relished that he was to be the stork next meal. 2. The crab dug his claws into the stork's neck and would not let go till the stork's fell to the ground. The crab then cut off the stork's head.

English Grammar

Ch.13. Adverb.. A. 1. well 2. diligently 3. early 4. twice 5. so 6. very 7. daily 8. beautifully **B.** 1. Yesterday 2. once 3. already 4. quickly 5. brightly 6. loudly 7. very 8. daily 9. always **C.** 1. Sweetly 2. Easi 3. Hardly 4. Dishonestly 5. Slowly 6. Gladly 7. Fastly 8. Nicely 9. Sourly 10. Bravely 11. Sincerely 12. Ready 13. Suddenly 14. Sadly 15. Honestly 16. Couragly 17. Happly 18. Deeply 19. Coldly 20. Luckily

Ch.14. Comparison of Adverb.. A. 1. less, least 2. earlier, earliest 3. later, last 4. better, best 5. faster, fastest **B.** 1. best 2. fastest 3. sooner 4. faster 5. clearly

Ch.15. Conjunction.. A. 1. than 2. because 3. before 4. otherwise 5. when **B.** 2. He was poor but honest. 3. Naresh worked hard but did not succeed. 4. I lost the race.

Ch.16. Interjection A. 1. Hurrah! 2. Alas! 3. Hell 4. Hush! **B.** 1. Happiness 2. excitement 3. sadness 4. Warning

Ch.17. Preposition A. 1. (i) at, in (ii) in 2. (i) in (ii) into 3. (i) on (ii) upon 4. (i) to (ii) from 5. (i) with (ii) by 6. (i) between (ii) among 7. (i) beside (ii) besides **B.** 1. to 2. between 3. in 4. on 5. by 6. by, with 7. with 8. of 9. in 10. at, in **C.** 1. between 2. in 3. with 4. on 5. beside 6. among 7. from 8. at 9. for 10. by

Ch.18. Articles.. A. 1. the 2. an 3. an 4. the 5. the 6. a 7. a 8. an 9. an 10. the, the **B.** 1. the 2. the 3. An 4. the 5. the 6. the 7. a 8. the 9. a 10. a 11. an 12. an 13. a 14. the 15. a 16. an 17. the 18. an 19. the 20. the

Ch.19. Tense.. A. 2. is sleeping 3. is listing are doing 5. in eating 6. writing 7. is careering 8. are going 9. is bring 10. are doing. **B.** 2. were learning 3. were watching 4. was doing 5. were looking 6. were buying 7. was laughing 8. was making 9. were laying 10. was writing **C.** 2. have left 3. has eaten 4. have sold 5. has bought 6. have sung 7. have taken **D.** 1. playing 2. invited 3. making 4. completed 5. write 6. reached 7. watch 8. go 9. watching **E.** 1. Past continuous tense Present Perfect 3. Future continuous 4. Past continuous tense 5. Past continuous 6. Past Continuous 7. Present Continuous 8. Present indefinite **F.** 1. They will be waiting for us. 2. The children will be playing in the park. 3. We playing cricket. 4. Teacher will be not coming. 5. They are coming in the evening. 6. I went to school everyday. 7. He has written a letter.

Ch.21. Use of Punctuation and Capital Letters A. 1. May! I help you. 2. Madam: Ravi and Dinesh are playing int he



park. 3. The Ganga is a holy river. 4. Kapil said, "I am in a hurry." 5. Karan says: honesty is the best policy. 6. She is ill, so she will not come to school. 7. Will she not come today? 8. Good morning, how do you do. 9. What is your name? 10. Karan went to Agra Yesterday. 11. Varun do not make a mistake. 12. I am living in Kolkata: Now-a-days. Amit and Rahul played! Very well. 14. We are going to Kolkata. 15. Well done! you got good marks. 16. She was an honest, intelligent and sincere girl. 17. He ate a mango. 18. What! a good news.

Ch.22. Negative Sentences .. A. 2. The students are not studying in the library. 2. Mohan in not going to his uncle's house. 4. We are not going for picnic. 5. The boys are not chasing the dogs. 6. The teacher is not coming to our place the evening. 7. The were not taking food in the dining room. 8. It is not raining outside. **B. 2.** He can not speak English. 3. I shall not visit my uncle on Sunday. 4. It is not a red carpet. 5. He must not go to the exhibition on Sunday. 6. You may not 7. He is not my best friend. **C. 2.** Sachin did not play well. 3. You have not some many in your pocket. 4. I did not went to bed at 9'O clock. 5. I have not a CD player at home. **D. 2.** Do not work hard. 3. Do not Bring a glass of juice. 4. Do not Bring your school fees. 5. Do not switch on lights. 6. Do not wash the dishes carefully. 7. Do not go to school. 8. Do not reduce the volume. 9. Do not pay attention. 10. Do not look the almirah. **E. 2.** The boys take part in the games. 3. We want to got here. 4. He has done his homework. 5. They want to meet you. 6. Sumit likes english. 7. The actor acts well in the movie.

Ch.24. Reading Comprehension - The Lion and the Mouse.. A. 1. A little mouse ran over the lion's nose. The lion woke up and laid his paw upon the mouse. 2. Mouse said, same day I may do you same favour." 3. Lion thought how can a small mouse ever help a big lion. 4. The lion was caught in a net made of strong cards. 5. Because the net was too strong for him to break. 6. The mouse came to the lion's help. 7. Mouse said, "i will soon get you out of the net. 8. Mouse bit the net and help the lion. 9. Lion said, "I can understand that even a small mouse can help a big lion. **B.** Do yourself.

Revision Time - I A. 1. They will waiting for us. 2. Children should be play in the park. 3. We played footfall. 4. The teacher was not go there. 5. They came in the morning. **B. 1.** cows-graze. 2. Birds-fly 3. Duck-quack 4. Lion-roor 5. Dogs-Bark **C. 1.** India is our country. 2. They write a letter. 3. He speaks very gently. 4. I read a book daily. 5. He has two pens. **D. 1.** Oh 2. Hey 3. Hurrah 4. Alas 5. Alas. **E. 1.** Rajan worked hard but he failed the examination. 2. Don't go any where as I shall come. 3. I shall help him because he in my friend. 4. The patient had died when the

doctor came. They want to buy a pen and pencil. **F. 2.** neatly 2. calmly 3. fearlessly 4. very 5. early **G. 1.** slowly 2. hastily 3. poorly 4. usefully 5. boldly 6. Quietly 7. very angry 8. very cold 9. actually 10. easily **H. 1.** Well done! you got good marks. 2. Mohit went to Agra Yesterday. 3. Good morning; How do you do? 4. He is ill, so he will note come to school. 5. Rehana, said, "I am in a hurry." **I. 1.** at, in 2. at 3. in 4. of 5. at **J. 1.** an 2. the 3. an 4. an 5. the

Revision Time - II

A. 1. We are not going for picnic. 2. He cannot speak English. 3. We do not eat food every day. 4. Do not work hard. 5. The boy does not took part in the game. **B. 1.** Badly 2. fastly 3. timidly 4. swiftly 5. brightly **C. 1.** They will write. 2. I shall be writing. 3. I shall eat. 4. I shall read 5. I shall sleep. **D. 1.** because 2. and 3. so 4. but 5. and **E. 1.** eaten 2. brought 3. taken 4. sold 5. leave **F. 1.** in 2. upon 3. of 4. in 5. of

Ch.25. Essay My Best Friend.. Seema is my best friend. She studies in my class and lives in my neighbourhood. She is very good in her studies she always comes first in the class. She is the monitor of the class. She is kind, helpful and well behaved. She is good at music and dance. She is always smiling she is always punctual and in never absent for school. She is honest and always speak the truth. She puts on neat and tidy dress. She takes part in the school activities. We go to school together and study at home together. She shares her likes and dislikes with me. She is loved and liked by all for her qualities and good manners. I am proud of having such a nice friend.

Mathematics

Ch.10. Fractional Numbers..

Exercise 1.. 1. (a) $\frac{4}{12}, \frac{5}{15}, \frac{6}{18}, \frac{7}{21}$ (b) $\frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{20}, \frac{6}{24}, \frac{7}{28}$ 2. (a) $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{12}, \frac{10}{15}, \frac{12}{18}$ (b) $\frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{15}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{5}{25}, \frac{6}{30}$ (c) $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{15}{20}, \frac{18}{24}$ (d) $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{12}{20}, \frac{16}{25}, \frac{20}{30}$ 3. (a) $\frac{20}{25}$ (b) $\frac{12}{15}$ (c) $\frac{16}{20}$ (d) $\frac{24}{30}$ 4. (a) $\frac{204}{192}$ (b) $\frac{216}{368}$ (c) $\frac{432}{576}$ (d) $\frac{108}{144}$ 5. (a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 30 (d) 12 (e) 36 (f) 15 (g) 35 (h) 30 **Exercise 2..** 1. (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes (e) No (f) Yes 2. (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 7 (e) 3 (f) 1 (g) 1 (h) 1 (i) 1 (j) 1 3. (a) $\frac{6}{16}$ (b) $\frac{14}{21}$ (c) $\frac{8}{24}$ (d) $\frac{9}{12}$ (e) $\frac{6}{15}$ (f) $\frac{6}{10}$ (g) $\frac{5}{9}$ (h) $\frac{15}{16}$ (i) $\frac{15}{18}$ (j) $\frac{15}{30}$ **Exercise 3. 1.** (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) No (e) No (f) No 2. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No 3. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) No (e) Yes (f) Yes 4. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) No (d) Yes (e) Yes (f) No 5. Do yourself 6. Do yourself.



Ch.11. Addition and Subtractions.. Exercise 1.. I. (a) $\frac{5}{6}$
 (b) $\frac{8}{9}$ (c) $\frac{31}{60}$ (d) $\frac{25}{12}$ **II.** (a) $\frac{19}{5}$ (b) $\frac{46}{5}$ (c) $\frac{168}{27}$ (d) $\frac{85}{20}$ **III.**
 (a) $\frac{28}{5}$ (b) $\frac{11}{12}$ (c) $\frac{49}{6}$ (d) $\frac{199}{24}$ **Exercise 2. I.** (a) $\frac{3}{12}$ (b)
 $\frac{9}{5}$ (c) $\frac{5}{12}$ (d) $\frac{5}{12}$ (e) $\frac{1}{11}$ (f) $\frac{23}{8}$ (g) $\frac{11}{24}$ (h) $\frac{31}{5}$ (i) $\frac{16}{5}$
 (j) $\frac{5}{4}$ (k) $\frac{41}{12}$ (l) $\frac{7}{4}$ **II.** (a) $4\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $2\frac{4}{5}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ **III.**
 (a) $\frac{12}{18}$ (b) ?? (c) $\frac{162}{56}$ (d) $\frac{64}{42}$ **Exercise 3. 1.** $\frac{85}{4}$ **2.** $\frac{23}{4}$
3. $\frac{3}{2}$ **4.** $\frac{3}{4}$ **5.** $\frac{67}{2}$ **6.** $\frac{40}{9}$ **7.** $\frac{40}{9}$ **8.** $\frac{3}{2}$

Ch.12. Multiplication and Division.. Exercise 1.. I. (a) $\frac{8}{3}$
 (b) $\frac{15}{4}$ (c) $\frac{35}{3}$ (d) $\frac{6}{20}$ (e) $\frac{14}{3}$ **II.** (a) 8 (b) ??? (c) $83\frac{1}{4}$
 (d) $\frac{45}{64}$ (e) $\frac{21}{20}$ (f) $2\frac{5}{8}$ **III.** (a) 12 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 8 (e) 2 (f) 2
 (g) 7 (h) 6 **Exercise 2. I.** (a) 8 (b) 20 (c) $\frac{11}{2}$ (d) 6 (e) $\frac{19}{20}$ (f)
 $\frac{9}{44}$ (g) 3 (h) $\frac{9}{3}$ **II.** (a) $\frac{12}{21}$ (b) $\frac{18}{49}$ (c) $\frac{4}{27}$ (d) $\frac{5}{3}$ (e) $\frac{7}{12}$ (f)
 $\frac{9}{7}$ (g) $\frac{3}{37}$ (h) 11 **III.** (a) $1\frac{130}{143}$ (b) $\frac{111}{16}$ (c) 2 (d) $\frac{12}{5}$ (e) $\frac{10}{17}$
 (f) $2\frac{7}{10}$ (g) $\frac{3}{4}$ (h) $2\frac{7}{10}$ (i) $\frac{133}{135}$

Ch. 13.. Money.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 10 B. 10 C. 10 D. 10 E. 20 F. 80 G. 10 ₹ H. 8 ₹ 25 P I. 13 j. 43.75 K. two ten or one five **Exercise 2.. 1.**

Name and Add – Mr. Jai Ram				
S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Rice	5 kg	₹ 30	150.00
2	Dal	5 kg	₹ 25	125.00
3	Sugar	3 kg	₹ 13.50	40.50
4	Daida	2 kg	₹ 40.50	81.00
5	Tea	1 kg	₹ 100	100

2. Name – Jahangir				
S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Registers	4	15.50	62.00
2	Erasers	3	1.50	4.50
3	Notebooks	10	5.50	55.00
4	Colour boxes	2	6.00	12.00
Total				₹133.50

He gave = 150.00, Take balance = 133.50, = 150.00 – 133.50 = 16.50 **Ans. 3.** Total amount to ₹277.25 **4.**

Name and Add. – New Paper Mart Indira Market Aligarh				
				Date: 18 / 01 / 2003
S.No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Notebooks	6	₹5.40	32.40
2	Files	8	₹2.20	17.60
3	Ink bottle	2	₹15.40	30.80
4	Pencils	12	₹2.00	24.00
Total				₹104.80
Signature				

Exercise 3.. 1. ₹ 52.00 **2.** ₹ 44.25 **3.** 329.00 **4.** ₹125.75 **5.** ₹ 12.25 **6.** ₹ 795.00 **7.** ₹ 583.20 **8.** ₹ 225 **9.** ₹ 20.36 **10.** ₹ 920

Ch.14. Measure of Length Mass And Capacity.. Exercise 1.. 2. (a) 7 l 35 ml (b) 8 l 301 ml (c) 3 l 7 ml (d) 3 l 180 ml **3.** (a) 3 kg (b) 5 kg 315 g (c) 2 kg 68 g (d) 4 kg 79 g **4.** (a) 8 km 70 m (b) 8 km 250 m (c) 9 m 375 m (d) 7 km 586 m **5.** (a) 1465 cm (b) 19156 m (c) 28000 ml (d) 1715 (e) 2558 g (f) 22300 g **6.** Do yourself. **Exercise 2.. 1.** (a) 19969 (b) 17869 (c) 9599 (d) 11340 **2.** (a) 7.710 (b) 15270 (c) 5800 (d) 1924 **3.** 126.591 **4.** 396.86 **5.** 9.400 **6.** 99.745 **7.** 12.23 **8.** 41.890

Ch.15. Time.. Exercise 1.. 1. (a) AM (b) PM (c) AM (d) PM (e) PM (f) PM **2.** (a) 10:45 AM (b) 13:00 PM (c) 6:15 AM (d) 4:30 PM (e) 15:00 PM (f) 3:00 AM **3.** (a) 5:45 PM (b) 2:15 AM (c) 4:30 PM (d) 1:08 AM (e) 8:00 AM (f) 8:00 PM **4.** (a) 18:15 PM (b) 5:50 AM (c) 2:30 AM (d) 22:45 PM (e) 12:00 (f) 24.05 **5.** (a) 11:45 (b) 12:52 (c) 9:10 (d) 6:30 (e) 12:30 (f) 5.00 (g) 6:00 PM (h) 12:00 (i) 12:40 **Exercise 2.. 1.** (a) 120 hours (b) 150 hours (c) 302 hours **2.** (a) 360 m (b) 255 m (c) 504 m **3.** (a) 744 sec. (b) 3740 sec (c) 1500 sec. (d) 1465 sec **4.** (a) 12 hours 21 min. (b) 20 h 75 m (c) 75:33 **5.** (a) 27:20 (b) 23:54 (c) 43:00 (d) 9:10 **Exercise 3.. 1.** (a) 2 h 20 m (b) 3 h 40 m (c) 1 h 30 m (d) 3 year 10 month (e) 4 year 13 month (f) 1 hour 54 minute **2.** (a) 11 h 90 m (b) 18 h 00 m (c) 6.90 (d) 6 h 15 m **3.** (a) 2:45 AM (b) 10:45 AM (c) 15:15 PM (d) 18:00 PM **Exercise 4.. 1.** 4:30 **2.** 7 PM **3.** 7:55 AM **4.** 21:30 PM **5.** 2 months and one day **6.** 17 July **7.** 2 h 20 m **8.** 8 h 25 m **9.** 10:00 AM

Ch.16. Pictorial Representation of Data.. Exercise 1.. 1. (a) Tuesday (b) Thursday (c) Monday or Friday (d) 40 **2.** (a) Cinthol or Pears (b) Nirma (c) 4 (d) 1 **3.** (a) Fourth week (b) Third week (c) 21 **4.** (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) balls (d) Gloves **Exercise 2.. 1.** (a) Pink (b) 5 (c) red (d) 20 **2.** (a) 20 year (b) 20 kg (c) 20 kg (d) age of 15

Ch.17. Geometry.. Exercise 1.. Do Your Self. 2. one **3.** 10 mm **4.** one **5.** **Exercise 2.. Do Your Self 2.** (a) diameter (b) radius (c) chord

Social Studies

Ch.10. Our Industries.. A. 1. Do yourself **2.** Small industries which employ very few people and do not use machines to produce good. **3.** Large Scale industries:- industries which use big machines employs thousands of workers and produce huge quantities of good. Small scale industries:- Industries which use small machines and employ many people to produce goods. **4.** There are various forms of labours required to run an industries such as engineers workers, managers and scientists. Industries need those kind of people who are capable to thinking innovative design, planning and finally making a product. **5.** There are certain things which are required such as



machines, raw materials, power, finance, transport and labour to set upon industry. **B.** 1. three 2. transport 3. money 4. machines 5. small **C.** 1.B 2. E 3. C 4. A 5. D **D.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. ✓ **MCQ..** 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C

Ch.11. Our Heritage **A.** 1. Natural heritage includes animals, birds, rivers and mountains. 2. Classical and folk styles of music still practiced in India. 3. Carnatic and Hindustani styles of classical music. 4. There are oral traditions, related to stories or knowledge. 5. Gita, Mahabharata and the Ramayana are religious literature. **B.** 1. religious 2. Konark 3. cultural 4. caves 5. music **C.** 1. E 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F **MCQ..** 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A

Ch.12. Our History.. **A.** 1. The important buildings such as the Granary and the Great Bath, Jewellery, seals, pottery etc. 2. Ashoka embraced Buddhism and helped its spread in India and other countries. 3. Muhammad Ghazni, Muhammad Ghori and Qutubuddin Aibak more power full with the decline of the Mughals. 4. Shah Jahan was buried beside his wife Mumtaz in the Taj Mahal. 5. Because he took great care about the welfare of his people and treated them as his children. During his period his people were happy and empire prospered. **B.** 1. Aurangzeb 2. Maha Rana Pratap 3. dome 4. Harappan 5. Babar. **C.** 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. E 5. D **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **MCQ..** 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

Ch.13. Means of Transport and Communication.. **A.** 1. The most important and easiest means of communication is the postal system. 2. In Important cities are connected to each other by National highways. Other high ways connected smaller cities towns and even villages by the state highways. 3. Ancient times, animals were used a means of transport by people. 4. To take or carry from one place to another by means of road rail, water or air is called transport. 5. The newspaper, magazines, television and radio network are the medium of Mass communication. **B.** 1. Communication 2. Post 3. Telephone 4. Grand Trunk Road 5. Air ways **C.** 1. B 2. C 3.E 4. A 5. D **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **MCQ..** 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

Ch.14. Organisation that help us.. **A.** 1. Bank is a place to keep our money safe. 2. When there is a robbery of crime we can inform the police. They will come and arrest the person. 3. Voluntary organizations help us with medical supplies and relief word during floods or earthquakes 4. The armed forces help us in times of droughts and families. 5. The armed forces protect us in case of war. **B.** 1. voluntary 2. transaction 3. armed force 4. volunrary 5. police **C.** 1. E 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F **MCQ..** 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B

Ch.15. Government.. **A.** 1. Central Government deals with important matters of the country. such as defense, finance,

railways etc. 2. Panchayat is a group of five people who are assigned with the duty to look after a village. 3. The government at the local level in villages and cities are known as local self government. 4. The keep the towns and cities by clearing garbage and disposing sewage providing street lights, constructions and reaping roads, keeping account of birth and deaths. 5. All the villagers who are 18 years and above are elect the members. **B.** 1. democratic 2. sarpanch 2. small towns 4. panchayat 5. populous **C.** 1. B. 2. E 3. A 4. C 5. D **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **MCQ..** 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C

Ch.16. Elections.. **A.** 1. This process of selecting our leader is called elections. 2. Election Commission of India was established on 25th January 1950. 3. On the election day voters go to the polling booth to vote. Voters carry ID card when they got o vote. Election commission conducted election in India. 4. Election commission deal with the elections and all election related matters. 5. The person whose party does not win, forms the opposition in the government. **B.** 1. election 2. voter ID 3. symbol 4. sarpanch 5. populous. **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **D.** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C **MCQ..** 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C

Ch.17. National Days.. **A.** 1. Children's day is the birthday of Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru. Because he wanted to aware of the Children's need the effort to be taken in build a bright future for than. 2. Republic Day is celebrated all over India to remember the day when our constitution was passed 3. On this day functions are organised in schools and children perform various programmas for the entertainment of the their teachers 4. India got independence from the British on 15th August 1947. 5. He let the freedom struggle against the British rule in India. **B.** 1. Chacha Nehru 2. 2nd October 3. Republic Day 4. President 5. Festivals **C.** 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **MCQ..** 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B

Ch.18. India and United Nations.. **A.** 1. India, Yugoslavia and Egypt were the founding members of the NAM. 2. India sent medical missions for treating the injured people. India has openly condemned the nuclear arms race and strongly supported the UN Policy of disarmament. 3. The NAM favours active involvement in international affairs its promote peace and understanding. Disarmament in also on of its important objectives. 4. Timely intervention of India helped to avoid the world was in 1956. 5. The FAO has helped our country change the desert area of Rajasthan into a fertile area. This agency of Un has helped in improving farming methods. **B.** 1. Soldiers 2. founding fathers 3. president 4. non alignment 5. UNICEF **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **MCQ..** 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C



Science

Ch.7. The Right Clothes to wear.. A. 1. Clothes protect us from harmful ultraviolet radiation of the sun, cold, dust and rain. 2. People wear special clothes to do specific tasks. 3. Natural fibres – Natural fibres came from plants and animals. They usually called staple fibres. They are soft fibre synthetic fibres – Synthetic fibres are man made. They usually came from chemical sources. They are more stranger than natural fibres. 4. We prefer wearing dark coloured clothes made of wool in winter. 5. Its protect insects like moth and silver fish attack. **B.** 1. (i) Natural (ii) Synthetic 2. (i) Cotton (ii) Lines 3. (i) wool (ii) silk 4. (i) Nylon (ii) Polyester **C.** 1. clothes 2. uniform 3. cotton 4. natural **D.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. ✓ **E.** 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B **F.** 1. B 2. E 3. A 4. C 5. D

Ch.8. Safety and first Aid.. A. 1. (i) Always walk on the foot path. (ii) Stop and look to left, then to right and the to left again (iii) Cross the road only from a Zebra crossing (iv) Never play on the road. 2. Cross the road only from a Zebra crossing. Make sure that the walk' single in green which in dictates that it is safe to cross the road. 3. First aid is the quick and correct help given before a doctor arrives when someone is sick or hurt. For. minor burns dip the part in cold water, or serious burns consult a skin specialist immediately. 4. If an insect bites you, you should never pinch it as more of the poison may enter your body through it and wash the area, than apply soothing cream. 5. In kitchen do not play with sharp-edged objects like objects like knives, blades and pins that can cut and prick you. 6. Never run if your clothes catch fire since this will fan the fire and spread it. STOP when you are and cover your face with hands. drop to the ground. Roll on the floor. **B.** 1. anti-tetanus 2. Do not 3. foot path 4. minor 5. Prevention **C.** 1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓ **D.** 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B

Ch.9. Our House.. A. 1. House protect us from heat, cold, rain, wild animal and thieves. 2. In remote area and mountains, houses are made of locally available material. Such house are called kutcha houses 3. A caravan is a house on wheels. It is a movable house. 4. Because the line in the coldest regions. In winter these regions are covered with snow. 5. A good and clean house keeps us healthy. A good house should have all the things needed to make its safe and comfortable. **B.** 1. nut 2. wheels 3. door and windows to let the fresh air and sunlight in. 4. A germ killed. **C.** 1. stilt 2. dustbin 3. snow 4. flooded 5. house **D.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X **E.** 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. D **F.** 1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

Ch.10. The Changing Weather.. A. 1. Weather refers to the short term atmospheric conditions that we see at any one

moment. 2. Temperature, air pressure, moisture cloud and wind are the elements that determine the weather conditions. 3. When air moves, it is called wind and a strong wind is called gale. 4. Wind blows from the sea towards the land this in known as sea breeze. 5. The change of water vapour into water by cooling is called condensation. **B.** 1. Humidity 2. Atmosphere 3. A very strong wind is called storm. 4. Upper surface of ground water below which soil in saturated with water that fills up all cracks is called water table. **C.** 1. carbon dioxide, ozone 2. land breeze 3. Sea breeze 4. air 5. dew point **D.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ **E.** 1. B 2. C 3. B

Ch.11. Matter and Materials.. A. 1. Object that occupy space and have weight is called matter. 2. Every object has two properties in common. 3. In a solid, particles are arranged in a regular pattern, touching each other. They attract one another with strong forces. 4. There are three different states of matter. 5. (a) Freezing:- Liquid water change to solid ice at temperature below zero degree celsius, this process is called freezing. (b) Melting:- When ice in heated, it changes into water. This process called melting. (c) Evaporation:- When water is boiled at high ten perature, it get changed into water vapour. This process is called evaporation. (d) Condensation:- When water vapour changes into water an cooling. It is called condensation. (e) Sublimation:- Solid directly get turned in to the gaseous form on heating is called sublimation. **B.** 1. matter 2. solid 3. solid iodine 4. Soda 5. Soda **C.** 1. Space, weight 2. atom 3. molecule 4. solid, liquid, gas 5. regular 6. attractive 7. maller **D.** 1. ✓ 2. X 3. X 4. ✓ 5. X **E.** 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C

Ch.12. Work, Force and Energy.. A. 1. A pull or a push acting on an object is called face. It is necessary for start moving or stopped, changes direction. 2. Gravity is the attractive force towards centre of the earth. 3. Friction is an invisible force that acts when two things rub against each other. Without friction, it is difficult to reduce and stop the motion of an object. 4. Work is said to be done only when an object moves over a distance an applying force. 5. A wedge is simple machine used for pushing two objects apart. It is made up of two inclined planes. These planes meet and form a sharp edge. 6. The ability to do work is called energy. Source of Energy are – solar energy, wind and water energy, Atomic energy etc. **B.** 1. Gravity 2. Friction 3. Knife 4. Sun 5. Energy **C.** 1.force 2. moral 3. machines 4. lever 5. wind 6. wedge **D.** 1. X 2. X 3. X 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. ✓ **E.** 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C

General Knowledge

Ch.28. Old Fish.. 1. Bulb 2. East 3. Tiger 4. Crow 5. Blade 6. Talk 7. Man 8. Tamil Nadu 9. Oriya 10. Plate 11. Bell 12. North



Ch.29. Invention and Discoveries.. 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. F 6. G 7. C 8. I 9. H 10. L 11. J 12. K

Ch.30. Study of Science.. 1. Dietetics 2. Osteology 3. Virology 4. Seismology 5. Entomology 6. Astronomy 7. Dermatology 8. Horti culture 9. Ophthalmology 10. Acoustic

Ch.31. Common Diseases.. 2. Joints 3. Intenstine 4. Lungs 5. Throat 6. Skin 7. Liver 8. Legs 9. Spleen 10. Throat 11. Lungs 12. Skin

Ch.32. Olympic at a Glance.. Do yourself.

Ch.33. Cups and Trophies in sports.. International 1. badminton 2. Lawn Tennis 3. Lawn Tennis 4. Lawn Tennis 5. Cricket (Australia-England) 6. Polo (England) Indian 1. hockey 2. Hockey 3. hockey 4. Hockey 5. Foot ball 6. Hockey 7. Football 8. Cricket 9. Cricket 10. Hockey

Ch.34. Games.. 1. Para jumping 2. ice hockey 3. wrestling 4. Fencing 5. Foot ball 6. Cricket 7. Tennis 8. Skating 9. sky diving

Ch.35. World of Sports.. A. 1. F 2. B 3. C 4. E 5. A 6. B B. 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

Ch.36. Sports Personalities.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. F 4. H 5. G 6. E 7. J 8. I 9. A 10. D B. 1. Chess 2. Polo 3. Boxing 4. Lawn Tennis 5. Cricket 6. Badminton 7. Hockey 8. Football 9. Golf 10. Ludo 11. Weight Lifting

Ch.37. Festivals.. 1. Lohri 2. Navroj 3. Basant Panchami 4. Rath Yatra

Ch.38. Falk Dances.. 1. Garba 2. Ganjore Leela 3. Bihu 4. Lavani 5. Bidesia 6. Kajori

Ch.39. Art and Artists.. 1. E 2. F 3. I 4. G 5. B 6. H 7. A 8. C 9. J 10. D

Ch.40. Musical Instrument.. 1. Dholak 2. Pungi Been 3. Sarangi 4. Sitar 5. Mridangam 6. Veena

Ch.41. Traditional Dresses.. 1. Assam 2. West Bengal 3. Kashmir 4. Kerala 5. Maharashtra 6. Punjab 7. Tamil Nadu 8. Rajasthan

Ch.42. Celluloid Screen.. 1. Harry Potter 2. Krrish 3. Jurassic Park 4. Taare Zameen Par 5. Ghazini 6. Slumdog Million nnaire

Ch.43. Man And Environment.. 1. Air Pollution 2. Soil Pollution 3. Water Pollution 5. Sound Pollution

Ch.44. Natural Disaster.. 1. Earth quake 2. Cyclone 3. Tsunami 4. Drought

Ch.45. Important Dates.. 1. Central Excise day 2. National Science day 3. International women's day 4. Anti Tobacco day 5. World Environment day 6. World population day 7. World Literacy day 8. World Animal wolf are 9. UN day 10. World AIDS day 11. Human right day

Ch.47. Entertainment.. 1. Daler Memdi 2. Alisha Chinai 3.

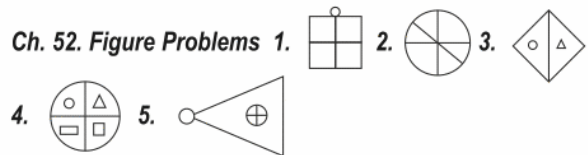
Hrithik Roshan 4. Salman Khan 5. Preity Zinta 6. Bipasha Basu 7. Rajpal Yadav 8. Katrina Kaif 9. Shah rukh khan

Ch.48. Traditional Dances.. 1. Uttarakhand 2. Odisha 3. Kerala 4. Assam 5. Punjab 6. Jammu & Kashmir 7. Haryana 8. Manipur 9. Mizoram 10. Tamil Nadu 11. West Bengal 12. Gujarat 13. Maharashtra 14. Madhya Pradesh 15. Himachal Pradesh

Ch.49. IQ Test.. 1. A. office B. fox C. coat D. book 2. 10 3. A. Mr. Ghosh B. Mr. Lahiri C. Mr. Kapoor

Ch.50. Dinosaurs.. Do yourself.

Ch.51. Thinking Skills.. (S)(A)(M)(P)(A)(N)(S)



Computer

Ch.5. Working With Point Menus.. 1. A. iii. B. iii C. iii D. i E. iii 2. A. Ctrl + X B. Ctrl + C C. Ctrl + V D. The edit menu provider commands to select, cut, copy and paste a drawing. E. Ctrl + Z A. Options are 1. selection the flip horizontal option will flip the picture about the horizontal axis. 2. Select the flip vertical option. 3. Rotate by angle option. B. The flip/rotate dialog box will appear. Select a suitable option from dialog box. 1. Select picture 2. Select image 3. Flip/Roate C. The Flip vertical option will flip the picture about the vertical axis. (Fig. b) D. The Edit menu provides commands to select. Cut, Copy and Paste a drawing. E. The Flip/Rotate dialog box will appear. Select a suitable option from the dialog box.

Ch.6. More On Logo.. 1. A. iii B. i C. iii **Very Short Answer..** Do yourself. **Short Answer..** 1. Print Quotient 90 10 2. Print Quotient 8 3 4 3. Print Quotient 8 4

Ch.7. Editing in MS Word.. 1. A. iii B. iii C. ii D. ii E. ii F. ii **Very Short Answer..** A. Making changes in a document is called editing text. B. we select a sentence or paragraph. Place the mouse pointed before the first letter and drag the mouse by holding down the left mouse button over the required text. C. There are two ways of deleting text – 1. By using the Backspace key and delete key. 2. Inserting text. D. The undo command goes back to the action performed. In case you have done same editing which you wish to cancel. Then use the undo button. E. The Redo Command is useful in retaining a particular task which has been undone by mistake. **Short Answer..** A. select the text to be copied. Right-click the mouse and select copy from the short cut menu. Posited the cursor where you want to copy the text, right-click the mouse and select paste from the shortcut



menu. B. The drag and drop method of moving text allows you to move selected text using mouse. C. The Find command is used to find a particular word in a document. D. MS Word checks your document for spelling mistakes and grammatical errors by underlining the text with a red line if there is a spelling mistake and with a green line if there is a grammatical error. E. We can select a part of text or the whole text according to your need. We can both mouse or keyboard to select text. F. Position the cursor where you want to insert text type the text you want to insert.

Hindi

पाठ-10.. उत्तर पूर्वी भारत 1. (क) खनिज तेल (ख) मेघालय (ग) इम्फाल (घ) चेरोलम नृत्य 2. (क) हिमालय (ख) नृत्य, शिकार (ग) जनजातियाँ (घ) मौरंग (ङ) बांग्लादेश 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (ख) त्रिपुरा (ग) मिजोरम 5. (क) उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों को "सैवन सिस्टर्स" के नाम से जाना जाता है। (ख) सबसे अधिक वर्षा के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। (ग) असम, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मणिपुर। 6. (क) इस राज्य में वर्षा खूब होती है। यहाँ आम और संतरे भी खूब होते हैं मिजो लोग नाच-गाने के बहुत शौकीन होते हैं। (ख) यहाँ वर्षा बहुत होती है, और ठंड भी बहुत पड़ती है। यहाँ का मुख्य व्यवसाय कपड़ा बुनना है। **भाषा-ज्ञान.. (क)** 1. भारत एक विशाल देश है। 2. हमारे देश की जलवायु गर्म और शुष्क है। 3. सदाबहार वन सदैव हरे भरे रहते हैं। 4. चाचा नेहरू बच्चों में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं। **(ख)** 1. नदियाँ 2. पहाड़ियाँ 3. जनजातियाँ 4. युवतियाँ 5. झाकियाँ 6. मछलियाँ

पाठ-11. अतिथि सत्कार.. 1. (क) अंधकार का (ख) कबूतरी को (ग) जलती हुई लकड़ी (घ) अग्नि में 2. (क) प्रलय, ओले (ख) बहेलिया (ग) सर्दी, प्रबंध (घ) प्रतिष्ठ 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) X 4. (क) प्रलय मचा रही थी। (ख) पति के बिना कबूतरी का जीवन व्यर्थ था। (ग) उसको अपने कुकर्म दिखाई दे रहे थे। 5. (क) उसके हाथ में एक पिंजरा था उसमें एक कबूतरी थी। (ख) कबूतर का त्याग देखकर बहेलिये का हृदय पिघल गया। (ग) उसने किसी भी प्राणी को नहीं सताने का प्रण किया। 6. (क) कबूतरी बोली की यह आपका अतिथि है, और सर्दी से ठिठुर रहा है भूखा है। इसके लिए सर्दी से बचने व खाने का प्रबंध करें। (ख) आग को तेज जलता देखकर कबूतर ने बहेलिये से कहा कि आज कुछ भी खाने को नहीं है केवल मेरा तुच्छ शरीर है मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसी को खा कर अपनी भूख मिटाएँ। **भाषा-ज्ञान.. (क)** 1. अंधकार के बाद सवेरा आता है। 2. मुसीबत में पड़े अपने मित्र की मदद करनी चाहिए। 3. कल मेरे घर अतिथि आए। 4. किसान खेती करके अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं। **(ख)** 1. जंगली 2. तूफानी 3. साथी 4. शिकारी 5. प्यारी 6. प्राणी

पाठ-12. सबका दोस्त कंप्यूटर.. 1. (क) मस्तिष्क (ख) इंटरनेट (ग) माऊस (घ) लैपटॉप 2. (क) कंप्यूटर (ख) रास्ते (ग) सुनकर (घ) मॉनीटर, चित्रों (ङ) वेबसाइट्स, जानकारियाँ। 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) कंप्यूटर के बारे में जानने की इच्छा थी। (ख) सी.पी.यू को कंप्यूटर का दिमाग कहते हैं। (ग) की-बोर्ड टाइपराइटर जैसा दिखता है। 5. (क) मॉनीटर, सी.पी.यू, की-बोर्ड, माऊस कंप्यूटर के मुख्य अंग हैं। (ख) लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले मॉनीटर। (ग) की-बोर्ड पर अंग्रेजी के ए (A) से जेड (Z) तक के अक्षर और शून्य (0) से नौ (9) तक अंक तक अन्य गणितीय चिह्नों के बटन बने होते हैं। 6. (क) क्योंकि इसकी मदद से हम गणित के कठिन से कठिन सवाल भी बड़ी आसानी से और जल्दी हल कर सकते हैं। इसी में प्रोग्राम डालकर मॉनीटर पर देखा जा सकता है। (ख) इंटरनेट पर कुछ वेबसाइट्स बनाकर दुनिया भर की जानकारियाँ जमा कर दी गई हैं। जिन्हें मॉनीटर पर देख सकते हैं। **भाषा-ज्ञान..**

(क) 1. अनुपयोगी 2. मोटा 3. सरल 4. लम्बा 5. कम 6. असुविधा **(ख)** 1. सब बच्चे फुटबॉल के खेल को अत्साहित होकर खेल रहे थे। 2. अधिकांश बच्चे गणित विषय में होशियार थे। 3. बच्चों को नयी नयी बातों को जानने में जिज्ञासा रहती है। 4. कक्षा पाँच का परिणाम विद्यालय में सबसे अधिक अच्छा था।

पाठ-13. बड़े चलो.. 1. (क) उपर्युक्त सभी (ख) मशाल की तरह (ग) बड़ी से बड़ी बाधा हो (घ) आकाश से अंगारे बरस रहे हो। 2. (क) वहीं, बड़े चलो (ख) बिस्वर (ग) फाग, गडो (घ) मशाल 3. गगन-आग, मरण-राग, लहू-फाग, प्रण-निस्वर, तन-बिस्वर 4. (क) दृढ़ प्रण होना चाहिए। (ख) हाँ हमें नयी मिसाल कायम रखनी चाहिए। (ग) दृढ़ निश्चय से आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। 5. (क) कवि कहना चाहता है कि कभी किसी भी आने वाली कठिनाई से डरे बिना आगे बढ़ो। (ख) अगर हमारे हाथ में भी एक अस्त्र न हो, नहीं अन्न, जल और वस्त्र हो तब भी बड़े चलो। (ग) इस कविता के रचियता सोहन लाल द्रविदेदी हैं। 6. (क) तुम नई मिसाल बनो और निडरता से मशाल की अग्नि कि तरह जलते हुए देश के लिए कार्य करो। (ख) चाहे आसमान से आग बरस रही हो या मृत्यु का युद्ध हो और सभी जगह से आग बरस रही हो लेकिन डट कर उसका सामना करो। **भाषा-ज्ञान.. (क)** (1) पिताजी ने मुझे अपने समक्ष प्रस्तुत होने को कहा। (2) अपने देश के प्रति वफादारी का प्रण करें। (3) गुरुजी ने देश में मिसाल बनने को कहा। (4) छात्र स्तंभ करें। (5) **(ख)** पर्यायवाची:- (1) जल, अम्बु, वारी 2. कपड़े, अंगरखा 3. अग्नि, पावक, अणल

पाठ-14. रंगों का त्योहार-होली.. 1. (क) होली का त्योहार (ख) भगवान का (ग) हिरण्यकश्यप (घ) फाल्गुन 2. (क) महीना, त्योहार (ख) उत्साहपूर्वक (ग) होलिका, वरदान, (घ) दुगना (ङ) एकता 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4.



(क) होली रंगों का त्योहार है। (ख) फाल्गुन माह की पूर्णिमा को होली का त्योहार मनाते हैं। (ग) बच्चे एक दुसरे के ऊपर रंग डालते हैं। 5. (क) होली का त्योहार फाल्गुन मास में मनाया जाता है। (ख) बच्चों का उत्साह तो इस दिन दुगुना होता है। बच्चे पिचकारियों में रंग भरकर एक दुसरे पर डालते हैं तथा खुब मस्ती करते हैं। (ग) होली का त्योहार हमें सबके साथ मिलकर रहना सिखाता है। 6. (क) प्रह्लाद भगवान का भक्त था। वह अपने पिता का आदेश न मानकर भगवान का भजन करता था, जब उसने भगवान का भजन करना नहीं छोड़ा तब हिरण्यकश्यप उस मार डालना चाहता। (ख) होली के दिन सभी घरों में पकवान बनाए जाते हैं होली से एक दिन पहले होलिका दहन होता है और दुसरे दिन बच्चे, युवा, वृद्ध सभी गुलाल और रंग खेलते हैं शाम को होली-मिलने के अवसर पर लोग एक-दुसरे के गले मिलते हैं। **भाषा-ज्ञान..**

(क) 1. हमें अपनी संस्कृति को अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को सिखाना चाहिए। कुम्भकरण को छः माह जागने व छः माह सोने का वरदान प्राप्त था। 3. बच्चे होली का त्योहार उत्साह से मनाते हैं। 4. त्योहार हमें एकता व सद्भावना सिखाते हैं। (ख) 1. अमावस्या 2. अधर्म 3. पराजय 4. नफरत 5. अप्रयत्न 6. अंत

पाठ-15. राजस्थान की सैर.. 1. (क) अजमेर में (ख) उदयपुर में (ग) जैसलमेर (घ) हस्तकला 2. (क) देशभक्त (ख) खूबसूरती (ग) सुंदर (घ) पुष्कर 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✗ 4. (क) जयपुर (ख) ऊँट (ग) जलमहल 5. (क) वितौड़ में राणाकुंभा का बनवाया किला और स्तंभ है। (ख) राजस्थान की हस्तकला विश्व प्रसिद्ध है। (ग) अजमेर में ख्वाजा मोइनद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह है। 6. (क) पर्यटन क्षेत्र के बारे में पहले से जानकारी रहने पर पर्यटन सुनियोजित ढंग से सम्पन्न होता है और तब घूमने-फिरने में और अधिक आनंद आता है। (ख) हल्दीघाटी मैदान में महाराणा प्रताप और अकबर के बीच में युद्ध हुआ था। **भाषा-ज्ञान..** (क) 1. अप्रसन्नता 2. नवीन 3. ग्रीष्मकाल 4. निराशा (ख) 2. महाराजाओं 3. महलों 4. हिंदुओं।

पाठ-16.. द्रौपदी-स्वयंवर.. 1. (क) द्रौपदी (ख) कुम्हार के (ग) अर्जुन के (घ) कृष्ण के 2. (क) स्वयंवर (ख) पहचान, (ग) क्षोभ (घ) वारणावत (ङ) घृष्टधुम्न 3. (क) ✗ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✗ 4. (क) आँख को (ख) घृष्टधुम्न (ग) धनुष 5. (क) कृष्ण ने बलराम से कहा ये अर्जुन है। (ख) ब्राह्मण वेश में पांडव स्वयंवर में शामिल हुए। (ग) उन्होंने अर्जुन को पुत्री के पति के रूप में देखा तो फिर द्रोणाचार्य की शत्रुता की मुझे चिंता नहीं रही यह सोचकर उन्होंने वैन की साँस ली। 6. (क) स्वयंवर में स्त्री अपना वर स्वयं चुनती हैं इस पाठ में द्रौपदी के स्वयंवर का उल्लेख किया जाता है। (ख) राजा द्रुपद ने घोषणा कि जो व्यक्ति पानी में मछली की परछाई देखकर धनुष से तीर छोड़कर मछली की आँख को बेध सकेगा उसी

को द्रौपदी वरमाला पहनाएगी। **भाषा-ज्ञान.. (क)** 1. माँ घर के सदस्यों के लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था करती है। 2. सैनिक सीमा पर साहस का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। 3. राजाओं में क्षोभ की लहर फैल गई। 4. घर में आए सभी अतिथियों का माँ ने स्वयं सत्कार किया। (ख) 2. मिल 3. लग 4. पुत्र 5. उदास 6. खुश

पाठ-17. यीशु मसीह.. 1. (क) मरियम (ख) हेरोडस (ग) पिलातुस (घ) बढई का 2. (क) बेथलहम (ख) अहंकार (ग) ईसा (घ) तुम्हारे 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✗ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) ईसा मसीह के जन्म से ईस्वी सन् की शुरुआत हुई। (ख) ईसा मसीह के धर्म पिता का नाम जोसेफ था। (ग) हेरोडस की मृत्यु के बाद जोसेफ यरूशलम लौटा। 5. (क) ईसा मसीह के जन्म से ही ईस्वी सन् का प्रारम्भ हुआ। (ख) ईसा मसीह के जन्म के समय यरूशलम देश का राजा हेरोडस था। (ग) यीशु मसीह का जन्म यरूशलम देश के बेथलहम कस्बे में हुआ था। 6. (क) हेरोडस ने भयभीत होकर सिपाहियों को उस बालक की खोज में भेज दिया और हुक्म दिया कि उसे मार डाला जाए। (ख) देवदुत ने कहा तुम यहाँ जिसकी रखवाली कर रहे हो वह यहाँ पर नहीं है वह तो गलील नगर में लोगों को अपनी हथेलियों में लगे कीलों के खत-रंजित निशानों को दिखाता घूम रहा है और कह रहा है "मैंने स्वर्ग और पृथ्वी का सारा अधिकार अपने ग्यारह चेलों को दे दिया है। आज से वे ईश्वर के नाम पर तुम्हें बपतिस्मा देंगे। मैं इस दुनिया के अंत होने तक सदा तुम्हारे साथ रहूँगा। **भाषा-ज्ञान..**

(क) 1. अपवित्र 2. अवगुण 3. अशुद्ध 4. संत 5. अविश्वास 6. अस्वस्थ (ख) 1. राजा 2. पिता 3. कुँवारा 4. लड़का



**English Reader**

Ch.1. E.Shreedharn:The Metro Man.. A. 1. B 2. D. 3. C 4. B 5. D **B.** 1. Pride 2. Dynamic 3. Konkan Railway Project 4. Vision 5. Awards **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **Very Short Answer..**

1. Delhi Metro Rail corporation 2. Lecturer at the Kerala Polytechnic in Kozhikode. 3. He retired from the Indian Railways in 1990. 4. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Delhi Police 5. Padam shree **Short Answer..** 1. People do prefer to travel in metro train because it is a completely safe, smart and fast way to travel in the National capital Region. It has a wonderful frequency. 2. During peak hours, there is a train every 2-5 minutes and during non-peak hours it runs at every 10-15 minutes. 3. In recognition of his outstanding abilities, Mr. E..Shreedharan was made the managing director of DMRL in 1997. 4. The tough and challenging task graded him to achieve excellence in every area of project execution. 5. Mr. E..Shreedharn has been given the France's highest award in recognition of his outstanding commitment to the development of transportation infrastructure in India and his valuable contribution to enhancing Indo-French relationship. **Long Answer..** 1. DMRL is a world class metro systems. It has become the pride of Delhi. It has the best and latest technology in the world for signaling, telecommunication, track structure, auto fare collection, auto train operation, protection and, above all, passenger-safety and comforts. 2. Mr. E. Shreedharan is popularly known as the 'Metro Man'. He was born on July 12, 1932 in Palghat district in Kerala. He graduated in engineering from the Government Engineering College, Kakinada. After a short tenure as a lecturer at the Kerala Polytechnic in Kozhikode and a year at the Bombay Port Trust as an apprentice, he joined the Indian Railways. 3. Do Your Self 4. He had three main objectives :- (i) To develop a world class metro system. (ii) To complete the project within the time schedule (iii) To cause minimum inconvenience to public. 5. Do Your Self. **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.2.Ganesha and Karthikeya.. A. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A **B.** 1. mountains 2. patience 3. doubt 4. Mischievous 5. answer **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F **Very Short Answer..** 1. Lord Karthik 2. Narada 3. Mountains of Kailash 4. Sweeter than nectar 5. The mouse **Short Answer..** 1. Ganesha had a massive body with a big belly and an elephant's head, white

Karthik was a handsome boy with strong limbs. 2. All Devas went to Lord Brahma because they want to clear their doubt that "Who is the wiser of the two brothers?" Ganesh or Karthik?" 3. As per the competition, Lord Ganesha and Lord Karthik supposed to go around the world three times and returns first will get the fruit. 4. The competition took place between Lord Ganesha and Lord Karthik because they both wanted to eat mango. 5. Lord Ganesha circled his parents because he remembered that his parents Shiva and Parvathi represented the entire universe. **Long Answer..** 1. Ganesha was full of patience and wisdom. Karthik, on the other hand, was impish and play full. Physically, both brother were poles apart. Ganesha had a massive body with a big belly and an elephant's had, while karthik was a handsome boy with strong limbs. 2. When Brahma replied "I am the creator of mankind, not divine beings. Ganesha and Karthik were born to the celestial gods Siva and Parvathi." This made all Devas disappointed. 3. Sage Narada gave the fruit to Lord Shiva because that is the divine fruit of knowledge that bestows eternal wisdom to those who eat it. 4. Lord Ganesha won the competition. The reason was the razors harp intelligence and the great wisdom of Ganesha. Back on Kailash, Ganesha remembered that his great parents Shiva and Parvathi represented the entire universe. Without delay, the young elephant headed got walked around his parents with great devotion, folding his hands. **Grammar.. A.** 2. He works hard to earn his livelihood. 3. The thief took out a knife to frighten the old woman. 4. I get up early in the morning to go for a walk. 5. He went to Agra to see the Taj Mahal. 6. Everyone should do his duty to expects this of every man. **B.** 1. Passive 2. Active 3. Active 4. Active 5. Active

Ch.3..Two Little Magic Words.. A. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B **B.** 1. Smile 2. folks 3. realise 4. heart **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F **Very Short Answer..** 1. Thanks and Please 2. "Please give me a cup of tea." 3. Thanks. **Short Answer..** 1. You should say "Please give me a glass of water." 2. These two words work like a charm for poet. 3. A lot of people forget to remember what the people like. **Long Answer..** 1. The advantages of showing 'Thank you' and 'Please' to others are that it exilcits your good mannerism and etiquettes. 2. We should say 'Thanks' to others with a smile as it shows our genuine gesture and hardly courteously. **Grammar..** 1. Won't we? 2.



Can't she? 3. Isn't India? 4. Doesn't Cow? 5. Can't snake? 6. Aren't you? 7. Shouldn't we? 8. Shouldn't we 9. Isn't she? 10. Am not I? 11. Doesn't earth? 12. Doesn't mother? 13. Hasn't India? 14. Isn't China 15. Can they?

Ch.4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.. A. 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. C B. 1. humiliation 2. measures 3. movements 4. democratic 5. Buddhism C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **Very Short..** 1. Bimabai and Ramiji 2. His strong will power and dedication. 3. Eighteen hours 4. Baroda Civil Services 5. To follow Buddhism. **Short Answer..** 1. The experience of studying in USA was very refreshing for him as he was away from the social discrimination and hard ships resulting due to it. 2. He took part in meetings known as Bahiskrit Hitkarani Sabha for encouraging the welfare, education and social development of the lower class. 3. He wanted India as the world's the largest democratic country. 4. He prepared institution with the help of his extensive knowledge of Economics, Law, Politics, Indian Society and detailed study of constitutions of other countries. 5. After returning form a Buddhist conference in Sri Lanka, he addressed people in Bombay. He appealed to all his people to follow Buddhism to put an end to all their sufferings. **Long Answer..** 1. Indian people were to be freed not only from the British rule, but also they needed to be freed from the rude customs and traditions which led to exploitation. Also, they needed to be freed from clutches of the concepts like untouchability. 2. He endured a lot of humiliation at his school as social discrimination was highly prevalent in India at that time. 3. He decided to take a strong measures against the treatment metal out to untouchables. His weekly publications "Mooknayak" was one such tool which he used for the struggle against untouchability. He used this tool for criticizing traditional Hindus political leaders and practices of caste discrimination. 4. He converted his religion Hinduism to Buddhism beause he decided to spend rest of his life in learning more about Buddhism. 5. No, the caste system is completely to an end for examples In our country Hindus and Muslims have castism. **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.5. 'Mice Ate the Gold'.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A B. 1. drought 2. household 3. Kota 4. Mukhia 5. speechless C. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. In village Ramgarh, in Rajasthan. 2. Suman 3. Gopal assured Krishna and Suman to keep safe their ornaments with him. 4. People returning from Ramgarh brought news that the village has received some rains and the drought conditions had improved. 5. An eagle. **Short Answer..** 1. Gopal's wife came out to receive the jewellery instead of Gopal because Gopal was not at home that time. 2. Suman kept her jewellery at Gopal's home for two years. 3. In Kota, Krishna

decided to try his hand at business and set up a shop to earn their livelihood. 4. Krishna said "Suman is unwell and I've to go away for a night. Could you send your son to guard the farm till I come back?" 5. Gopal and his wife went to the Mukhia because they want to make complaint against Krishna and Suman. **Long Answer..** 1. The village was declared drought hit and the people faced a threat of famine. This made Krishna and his wife go to the other village. 2. Do Your Self. 3. Rekha told Suman that the jewels had been eaten up by some mice because during the two years Krishna was away. Gopal and Rekha had become greedy and the news of the return of his neighbour was not welcome to him. 4. Krishna sent Gopal's son to his relative's home became Krishna and Suman decided not to pick up a quarrel with their neighbours but to wait for an opportunity to find out the truth. 5. To settle the dispute Mukhia said, "Preposterous! come, will go and ask Krishna how it happened." **Grammar..** Do Your Self.

Ch.6. Durga Puja.. A. 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A B. 1. Ten 2. Brahma, Man 3. Basant Puja 4. seventh day of the waxing moon 5. Ram Krishna Mission 6. Mahishasuramardini 7. Mahishasura C. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short..** 1. Nepal and Bhutan 2. For against Ravan 3. Bodhan 4. That he could not be killed by any man or god. 5. A gigantic water buffalo. **Short Answer..** 1. The inauguration of worship, or 'bodhan' of Durga in the month of Ashwin is also called 'Akalbodhan' – an unconventional time for the invocation of the goddess. 2. The eyes of the image are painted on, signify that the goddess is 'alive', or that divinity has entered the image. 3. This is symbolic of the slaying of the demon Mahishasura by the goddess Durga. 4. He was so called because he could take on at will the form of a giant 'mahish' or water buffalo. 5. 'Mahishasuramardini' means 'the slayer of the demon Mahish'. **Long Answer..** 1. The preparations for the Puja start on 'Pratipada', the first day of the waxing moon. An earthen pitcher filled with Ganga water, its mouth covered with green mango leaves, is installed with great ceremony and with an invocation to Ganesh, the God of Beginnings. 2. On 'Sashthi', the sixth day of the waxing moon, the image of the Goddess Durga is installed in the pandale with great ceremony. The eyes of the image are painted on, signifying that the goddess is 'alive', or that divinity has entered the image. 3. All gods wanted Mahishasura to be killed because he was a cruel and tyrannical ruler. He attacked heaven itself and the gods were helpless. Mahishasura defeated the gods and took the throne of heaven for himself. 4. To help her, the gods gave her their own divine weapons : Vishnu gave her his discus and Shiva his trident, Varun, the god of the sea and the



Rivers, gave her his conch shell and a noose, Agni, the god of Fire, gave her a flaming missile, and Pawan, the god of Winds, gave her fast flying arrows, and many more. 5. Wild with fury, Mahishasura changed himself into a gigantic water buffalo. Durga's lion attacked the buffalo and pinned it to the ground. Durga beheaded the buffalo and from it emerged the demon in his original form. Durga pierced his chest with Siva's trident and killed him, thus freeing the earth and heaven from his cruelty and tyranny. **Grammar.. A.** 1. drinking 2. calling 3. pushing 4. shouting 5. aching 6. lifting. **B.** 1. crying 2. playing 3. slipping 4. biting

English Grammar

Ch.1. Sentence.. A. 1. There are thirty students in the class. 2. She writes a letter to the mother. 3. The books are lying on the table. 4. Please bring a glass of water. 4. She does her homework properly. 6. Rashmi always stand first. 7. Two and two make four. 8. The brave soldiers fought in the battle of Panipat. 9. Ram and Sita loved each other very much. 10. The flowers are beautiful. **B.** Do Your Self. **C.** 1. Aman and Rakesh went to market. 2. Kalidas was the greatest poet of Snaskrit. 3. We celebrate Diwali with great pomp and show. 4. The earth looks very beautiful. 5. I have read the story. 6 -15. Do Your Self.

Ch.2. Type of Sentence.. A. 1. Imperative Sentence 2. Imperative 3. Assertive 4. Imperative 5. Assertive 6. Interrogative 7. Imperative 8. Exclamatory 9. Interrogative 10. Assertive **B.** 2. Was he a brave man? 3. Do you have a toy car? 4. Will Kanta go to Chennai? 5. Is Neeru dancing? 6. How many scores Sachine has score in one-day international cricket. **C.** 1. He has taken bath. 2. They Made noise. 3. There was a cat in the kitchen. 4. They had gone to Mumbai. 5. He is preparing for examination. 6. He don't eat mango. 7. David is a naughty boy. 8. You likes to play cricket.

Ch.3. More about Sentence.. A. Do Your Self. **B.** 1. Who 2. They 3. Mother 4. He 5-10. Do Your Self **C.** Do Your Self. **D.** 2. Lion is the king of the forest. 3. Delhi is situated on the banks of the Yamuna. 4. Our country became independent in 1947. 5. The birds makes their nests. 6. Pinky's mother cooks delicious food. 7. The moon shines at night. 8. Amit always stands first in his class. 9. We lives in Delhi 10. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

Ch.4. Nouns.. A. 1. My best friend is Naresh. 2. Meena and Kamla are good friends. 3. He goes to church every Sunday. 4. My son studies in Modern Public School. 5. I never saw the Taj Mahal. **B.** 1. capital 2. books 3. frocks 4. animal 5. swimmer 6. enemy 7. cows 8. metal 9. sheep 10. mangoes. **C.** 1. gold 2. silver 3. cotton 4. diamond 5. wood **D.** 1. Proper Noun 2. Abstract 3. Collective 4. Common 5. Material

E. 2. colours 3. states 4. animals 5. games 6. vehicles 7. birds 8. fruits 9. utensils 10. relations **F.** 1. bunch 2. pack 3. troop 4. crowd 5. swarm 6. gang 7. team 8. constellation 9. heard 10. fleet

Ch.5. Noun-Number.. A. 1. girls 2. fathers-in-law 3. oxen 4. boys 5. teeth 6. calves 7. flies 8. monkeys 9. pens 10. pencils 11. fingers 12. toffees 13. dresses 14. potatoes 15. books 16. wives 17. glasses 18. peaches 19. desks 20. deer 21. umbrellas 22. windows 23. fishes 24. men 25. hair 26. taxes 27. lions 28. lives 29. women 30. ladies **B.** 2. sons-in-law 3. halves 4. teeth 5. shelves 6. thieves 7. eggs.

Ch. 6. Gender.. A. 2. Son 3. Poetess 4. Aunt 5. Madam 6. Queen 7. Princess 8. Bitch 9. Wife 10. Washerwoman 11. Batswoman 12. Woman 13. Queen 14. Tigress 15. Cock 16. Pehen 17. Mother 18. Ox 19. She-goat 20. Milk woman **B.** 2. My father is a good man. 3. She never lost her heart. 4. My daughter is fond of tea 5. The mare was running fast 6. The Queen left the place. 7. She is a poetess 8. Rahul's sister is unmarried. 9. He is a young gentleman. 10. The lioness was in the den.

Ch.7. Noun and Pronoun-Case.. A. 1. birds 2. books 3. him 4. girl 5. riddle **B.** 1. our girls 2. good people 3. the soldiers 4. children 5. jack and jill **C.** 1. brother's 2. student's 3. brother's 4. our 5. men's **D.** 1. Mohit's 2. uncle's 3. chair's 4. Amit's 5. brother's **E.** 2. Vijay's school 3. students' teacher 4. cow's legs 5. Veena and leela's father.

Ch.8. Pronoun.. A. 2. Their 3. He They, their 5. This, who, my 6. This, herself 7. Itself 8. We 9. Which, your 10. This **B.** Do Your Self. **C.** 2. he 3. It, his 4. I **D.** 2. This, That 3. I, myself 4. Who 5. Who 6. These, my, Those 7. Her

Ch.9. Personal Pronouns.. (Number, Gender and Case).. A. 1. yours 2. our 3. its 4. her 5. its **B.** 1. his 2. me 3. mine 4. her 5. us 6. yours 7. us 8. I, his 9. we 10 his 11. It 12. you 13. Her 14 us 15. Me **C.** 2. The house is our. 3. The car is their. 4. The chair is her. 5. The chain is yours. 6. The pen is his. 7. This bicycle in mine. 8. This school is ours. 9. This house in ours. 10. The dog is yours. 11. This pencil is their. 12. This shirt is his.

Ch.10. Verb.. A. Do Your Self.. **B.** 2. watch 3. drinks 4. Play 5. barks 6. buzz 7. trumpet.

Ch.11. Adjectives.. A. 2. Possessive Adj. 3. Adj. of Quality 4. Possessive Adj. 5. Demonstrative Adj. 6. Adj-of Number 7. Adj. of Quantity 8. Possessive Adj. 9. Proper Adj. 10. Interrogative Adj. **B.** 1. dull 2. ugly 3. tall 4. good 5. thin 6. broad 7. first 8. delay 9. complex 10. raw **C.** 1. These 2. My 3. That 4. Some 5. five 6. big 7. good 8. intelligent 9. sincere 10. your 11. great 12. hard 13. good 14. This 15. Many **D.** 1. big 2. plenty of 3. easy 4. our 5. that 6. Many 7. My 8. Indian



9. eleven 10. first **E.** 1. Clothes 2. Stories 3. People 4. Students 5. Man 6. Palace 7. Metal 8. Princess 9. Mangoes 10. Stars

Ch. 12. Adjectives-Degrees of Comparison.. A. 1. nice 2. more 3. more handsome 4. better 5. best **B.** 1. happy, happier 2. thinner 3. intelligent, most intelligent 4. More interesting, most interesting 5. beautiful, most beautiful 6. busier, busiest **C.** 1. slower 2. More beautiful 3. best 4. Costliest 5. Most

Ch. 13. Adverbs.. A. Do Your Self.. **B.** 2. I often pray to God. 3. He hardly understands my problems. 4. Dilip usually goes to school alone. 5. My aunt comes to our home occasionally. 6. Have you ever visited his home? 7. Kishore never tells a lie. 8. Barking dogs seldom bite. **C.** 1. carefully 2. always 3. entirely 4. slowly 5. daily 6. seldom 7. never 8. silently **D.** 1. often 2. rarely 3. seldom 4. ever 5. never 6. daily

Mathematics

Ch.1. Revision.. 1. A. Seven thousand three hundred and eight B. Sixty seven thousand five hundred seventy C. Four lakh eighty nine thousand seven hundred fifty three D. Two lakh eight hundred and two E. Six lakh four thousand fifty **2.** A 4,73,653 B. 80,01,039 C. 69,00,219 D. 10,00,013 **3.** A. Five hundred six thousand seven hundred thirty two B. Eight hundred thousand and sixty nine C. Three millions seven hundred one thousands six D. Two millions eight hundred forty one thousands six hundred fifteen. **4.** A. 80000 B. 400000 C. 3000 D. 2000000 **5.** 563218, 594504, 653201, 695302, 765687 **6.** A 70000 + 3000 + 400 + 60 + 8 B. 300000 + 80000 + 5000 + 400 + 70 + 2 C. 2000000 + 600000 + 30000 + 9000 + 100 + 60 + 2 D. 10000 + 0 + 200 + 0 + 1 **7.** A. 53723 B 346358 C. 6876541 D. 7030026 **8.** A 179433 B. 541753 C. 3888998 D. 492269 **9.** A 15372 B. 168467 C. 269316 D. 14854 **10.** 51014 **11.** 43892 **12.** A. 1748864 B. 1082848 C. 4336728 D. 11036169 **13.** A. Q = 2134, R = 25 B. Q = 8386, R = 58 C. Q = 7814, R = 38 D. Q = 4035, R = 648 **14.** A. 12 B. 16 C 8 D. 30 **15.** A. 180 B. 720 C. 288 D. 252 **16.** 1 + 20 = 21, 2 + 1 = 3 **17.** 21 - 1 = 20 **18.** A. Three-sevenths B. Four-fifths C. Eleven-twenty thirds D. Five-ninths E. Seventeen-thirty firsts **19.** A > B. < C. Do Your Self D. Do Your Self. **20.** (a) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$ **21.** (a) $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{11}{15}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{13}{25}, \frac{9}{20}$ **22.** (a) $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{20}$ (b) $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{12}$ (c) $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{12}{15}$ (d) $\frac{10}{14}, \frac{15}{21}, \frac{20}{28}$ **23.** (a) $\frac{6}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{2}$ (c) $\frac{17}{7}$ (d) $\frac{21}{4}$ (e) $\frac{13}{3}$ **24.** (a) $13\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $5\frac{5}{6}$ (c) $4\frac{3}{8}$ (d) $4\frac{1}{3}$ (e) $7\frac{1}{2}$ **25.** (a) $\frac{5}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $\frac{7}{1}$ **26.** Do your self. **27.** (a) 1 (b) $\frac{31}{20}$ (c)

$\frac{137}{12}$ (d) $\frac{17}{8}$ **28.** (a) $\frac{1}{20}$ (b) $\frac{2}{48}$ (c) $\frac{5}{30}$ (d) $\frac{55}{12}$ **29.** Do yourself.

30. Do yourself. **31.** (a) $\frac{32}{10}$ (b) $\frac{705}{100}$ (c) $\frac{401}{100}$ (d) $\frac{1214}{100}$ (e)

$\frac{11002}{1000}$ **32.** (a) 3.6 (b) .005 (c) .21 (d) 2.18 (e) 2.3562 **33.** (a) 3 + 0.2 + 0.07 (b) 30 + 6 + 0.01 (c) 0.2 + 0.06 + 0.003 (d) 200 + 50 + 6 + 0.4 + 0.01 + 0.002 **34.** (a) 0.732, 0.870, 1.12, 1.65, 2.001 (b) 0.098, 0.98, 1.103, 2.60, 3.20 **35.** (a) 1.750, 1.060, 1.057, 0.981, 0.894 (b) 3.001, 2.431, 2.009, 1.363, 1.098 **36.** (a) 5.94 (b) 9.968 (c) 15.23 (d) 6.231 **37.** (a) 3.65 (b) 2.28 (c) 2.645 **38.** (a) 15.25 Rs. (b) 6.172 l. (c) 4.215 kg. **39.** (a) 604 Paise (b) 5005 gram (c) 7065 ml. (d) 735 cm. **40.** (a) 12.453 (b) 15.622 (c) 18.319 (d) 68.884 **41.** (a) 6.247 (b) 8.22 (c) 22.214 (d) 34.12 **42.** (a) 19:30 (b) 7:45 (c) 23:15 (d) 10:50 **43.** (a) 10:15 am (b) 09:15 am (c) 10:45 pm (d) 11:30 pm **44.** (a) 11 hours 51 minutes (b) 16 years 7 months (c) 40 minutes 50 seconds **45.** (a) 2 hours 17 minutes (b) 4 year 7 months (c) 19 minutes 21 seconds **46.** Do Your Self. **47.** (a) 20 cm (b) 28 cm **48.** Do Your Self.

Ch.2.Operation on Large Numbers.. Exercise1.. 1. A. Do Your Self 2. Do Your Self 3. Do Your Self. **4.** A. 68,56,32,312 B. 4,33,15,239 **Exercise 2.. 1.** A. < B. > C. < D. < **2.** A. 38,94,898; 3,85,47,986; 28,61,97,603; 28,62,97,603 B. 3,33,35,333; 3,33,53,333; 3,35,33,333; 3,53,33,333 C. 26,96,769; 1,48,45,710; 2,00,07,416; 2,05,06,106 **3.** A. 2,07,32,501; 91,10,245; 9,20,318; 8,27,356 B. 10,20,02,201; 10,05,15,603; 2,04,46,947; 25,37,928 C. 8,26,13,000; 8,21,34,201; 8,12,34,201; 8,00,34,201 **Exercise3.. 1.** A 765,387,1398 B. 480,054,379 C. 80,346,706 **2.** A Nine hundred million, twenty nine thousand, one hundred nine; B. Two hundred eighty million, nine hundred seven thousand, four hundred three C. Four hundred seventy two million, six thousand, thirty five. **3.** A. Five hundred twenty million, four hundred ninety six thousand, three hundred seventy two. B. Seventy six million, five hundred nine thousand, eight hundred sixteen. **4.** A. Ninety three crore, ninety six lakh, fifty two thousand four hundred three B. Forty lakh, two lakh, five **5.** A. 10 B. 10 C. 100

Ch.3. Addition and Subtraction of Large Number.. Exercise1.. 1. A. 13694223 B. 32090275 C. 889459984 D. 10031449 E. 92226149 F. 499507255 **2.** A. 11268813 B. 47274600 C. 372744679 **3.** 7156902 **4.** 343664518 **5.** 821996502 **6.** 12360311 **7.** 57613319 **Exercise 2.. 1.** A. 189111 B. 26223231 C. 112877861 **2.** A. 13321019 B. 14669109 C. 206119149 D. 208226894 **3.** A. 41318892 B. 58430855 C. 111189800 D. 159207625 **4.** 22304100 **5.** 80480903 **6.** 30313 **7.** 1 **8.** 188925885

Ch.4. Multiplication and Division of Large Number.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 23329632 B. 406572212 C. 1904370684



D. 525040666394 2. A. 397747521 B. 29311628809 C. 12309156036 D. 873446759118 E. 176439773856 F. 158583923856 3. 10107660 4. 69946250 5. 4547400 6. 554541210 7. 5442864 8. 99999000 9. 4114500 **Exercise 2..** 1. A. Q = 3628, R = 80 B. Q = 20173, R = 96 C. Q = 20017, R = 150 D. Q = 8564, R = 40 E. Q = 34240, R = 0 F. Q = 21237, R = 132 2. A. Q = 6527, R = 120 B. Q = 8079, R = 614 C. Q = 8377, R = 4 D. Q = 479831, R = 168 3. 13413 4. 68672 5. 7432 6. 1342 7. 1245 8. 26352 9. Do Your Self. 10. Do Your Self.

Ch.5. Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. co-prime number B. 1, 2, 3 C. 1, 2, 5, 10 D. 1, 2, 4, 8 E. 1, 2, 7, 14 F. 1, 3 2. a, b, c, d, e 3. A. $2 \times 3 = 6$ B. $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ C. $2 \times 2 = 4$ D. $2 \times 2 = 4$ E. $2 \times 2 = 4$ F. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$ G. $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ H. $3 \times 3 = 9$ 4. A. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ B. $2 \times 2 = 4$ C. $3 \times 5 = 15$ D. $2 \times 7 = 14$ E. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$ F. $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ G. $2 \times 2 = 4$ H. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ **Exercise 2..** 1. A. 6, 12, 18 B. 12, 24, 36 C. 10, 20, 30 D. 12, 24, 36 E. 18, 36, 54 F. 12, 24, 36 2. A. 12 B. 15 C. 12 D. 48 E. 12 F. 30 3. A 144 B. 144 C. 300 D. 720 E. 160 F. 48 4. A. 60 B. 72 C. 60 D. 144 E. 12 F. 20

Ch. 6. Multiplication and Division of Fractional Number..

Exercise 1.. 1. (a) $\frac{6}{7}$ (b) $\frac{10}{3}$ (c) $\frac{12}{5}$ (d) $\frac{21}{4}$ (e) $\frac{55}{6}$ (f) $\frac{6}{11}$ (g) $\frac{21}{14} = \frac{3}{2}$ (h) $\frac{30}{9}$ (i) $\frac{12}{3} = \frac{4}{1}$ (j) $\frac{7}{5}$ (k) $\frac{10}{5} = \frac{2}{1}$ (l) $\frac{48}{4} = \frac{12}{1}$ 2. (a) $\frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$ (b) $\frac{68}{12} = \frac{17}{3}$ (c) $\frac{35}{10} = \frac{7}{2}$ (d) $\frac{325}{20} = \frac{65}{4}$ (e) $\frac{646}{19} = \frac{34}{1}$ (f) $\frac{810}{18} = \frac{45}{1}$ (g) $\frac{780}{15} = \frac{52}{1}$ (h) $\frac{195}{13} = \frac{15}{1}$ 3. (a) $\frac{119}{6} = 19\frac{5}{6}$ (b) $\frac{384}{9} = 42\frac{6}{9}$ (c) $\frac{2340}{9} = \frac{260}{1}$ (d) $\frac{765}{12} = 63\frac{9}{12}$ (e) $\frac{112}{2} = \frac{56}{1}$ (f) $\frac{430}{5} = \frac{86}{1}$ (g) $\frac{3690}{15} = \frac{246}{1}$ (h) $\frac{848}{12} = 70\frac{8}{12}$ 4. (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) 18 (e) 31 (f) 11 (g) 5 (h) 3 (i) 3 **Exercise 2..** 1. (a) $\frac{2}{21}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ (c) $\frac{16}{45}$ (d) $\frac{3}{14}$ (e) $25\frac{7}{9}$ (f) $6\frac{3}{5}$ (g) $\frac{3}{1}$ (h) $3\frac{3}{10}$ (i) $\frac{5}{1}$ (j) $3\frac{3}{10}$ (k) $\frac{9}{1}$ 2. (a) $\frac{2}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{30}$ (c) $\frac{9}{44}$ (d) $\frac{9}{25}$ (e) $\frac{2}{9}$ (f) $\frac{2}{15}$ (g) $\frac{10}{1}$ 3. (a) 35 (b) 162 (c) 32 (d) 112 (e) 207 (f) 195 (g) 287 (h) 210 (i) 86 (j) 147 4. (a) $\frac{27}{1}$ (b) $2\frac{1}{4}$ (c) $7\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{62}{1}$ (e) $\frac{60}{1}$ (f) $\frac{475}{1}$ (g) $\frac{100}{1}$ (h) $\frac{133}{1}$ (i) $\frac{534}{1}$ (j) $\frac{30}{1}$ **Exercise 3..** Do Your Self. **Exercise 4..** 1. 6 hours 2. $\frac{1}{4}$ kg. 3. 45 pages 4. $\frac{2}{5}$ 5. 489 km. 6. 76 Rs. 7. 99 litre 8. 110 litre 9. 867 kg. 10. 70 11. 52 hours 12. $81\frac{1}{3}$ 13. 27 cm. 14. 3000 Rs. **Exercise 5..** 1. (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{40}$ (c) $\frac{2}{17}$ (d) $\frac{1}{18}$ (e) $\frac{3}{22}$ 2. (a) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $3\frac{3}{4}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{5}{8}$ (e) $\frac{3}{10}$ 3. a. 20 b. 25 c. 33 d. 49 e. 108 f. 4 g. 6 h. 16 i. 6 J. 15 4. (a) $5\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{7}$ (c) $1\frac{1}{5}$ (d) 1 (e) $2\frac{3}{7}$ (f) 11 (g) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (h) $1\frac{4}{5}$ (i) 1 (j) 1 5. Do Your Self. 6. Do Your Self.

Exercise 6.. Do Your Self. Exercise 7.. 1. 2 kg. 2. 2 litre 3. 8 4. $2\frac{1}{4}$ 5. $2\frac{1}{4}$ 6. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7. $2\frac{3}{5}$ 8. 9 9. $8\frac{1}{3}$

Ch.7. Decimals.. Exercise 1.. 1. a, c, e, f 2. a, b, c, f 3. d, e, 4. A. 8.52, 10.40 B. 7.80, 9.72 C. 16.100, 213.25 D. 201.007, 19.101 E. 9.100, 9.110, 9.111 F. 19.001, 9.010, 119.100 G. 3.700, 17.500, 39.016 H. 3.800, 8.790, 8.039

Exercise 2.. 1. A. 0.7 B. 0.43 C. 0.48 D. 0.999 E. 0.99 F. 0.566 G. 0.26 H. 0.33 I. 0.264 J. 55.554 K. 4.801 2. A. 14.3 B. 21.5 C. 18.14 D. 21.757 E. 67.144 F. 11.21 G. 84.73 H. 15.575 I. 130.37 J. 394.601 3. A. 27.5 B. 47.12 C. 129.1 D. 45.001 E. 27.737 F. 45.001 G. 141.112 H. 205.094 **Exercise 3..** 1. 49.5 2. 140.125 3. 173.5 4. 18.65 5. 15.93 6. 148.7 7. 9.5 8. 34.46 9. 28.5 **Exercise 4..** 1. A. 0.4 B. 0.3 C. 0.4 D. 0.351 E. 0.09 F. 0.29 g. 0.086 H. 1.71 2. A. 37.2 B. 21.9 C. 100.99 D. 6.241 C. 20.882 F. 15.71 3. A. 2.12 B. 1.81 C. 3.918 D. 0.164 E. 54.856 F. 8.724 4. A. 4.1 B. 6.38 C. 17.588 D. 17.743 E. 114.844 F. 32.889 **Exercise 5..** 1. 7.5 litre 2. 17.175 kg. 3. 7.35 metre 4. 266.75 kg. 5. 38.2 litre 6. 89.5 litre 7. 1.5 km 8. 8.65 ₹ 9. 38.66 10. 107.213 **Exercise 6..** 1. A. 26.4 B. 19.2 C. 36.72 D. 17.168 E. 7.416 F. 435.87 G. 0.27 H. 435.204 I. 15197.6 J. 25062.5 K. 5761.26 L. 9261.6 2. A. 8 B. 62 C. 626 D. 6421 E. 1560 F. 10 G. 766.6 H. 9009 I. 139040 J. 27.9 K. 9 L. 580 3. Do Your Self. 4. A. 5.12 B. 71.44 C. 3.06 D. 62.98 E. 4.536 F. 8.364 G. 10.112 H. 45.6768 I. 12.2008 J. 0.0299 K. 0.1728 L. 1413.724

Exercise 7.. Do Your Self.. Exercise 8.. 1. 52.2 ₹ 2. 26.25 metre 3. 7.3 kg 4. 114 ₹ 5. 10 litre 6. 19.975 ₹ 7. 725 ₹ 8. 9940 kg. 9. 313.3 litre 10. 39.9 litre **Exercise 9..** 1. A. 0.319 B. 1.2 C. 0.9 D. 5.01 E. 0.082 F. 2.131 G. 0.072 H. 0.334 I. 6.6 J. 1.3 K. 3.56 L. 5.24 2. A. 0.2134 B. 0.076 C. 0.0015 D. 0.0513 E. 0.00046 F. 0.141 G. 0.00405 H. 0.00109 I. 0.23143 J. 2.136 K. 46.55 L. 0.6181 3. A. 7.921 B. 2.54 C. 0.111 D. 1.178 E. 0.0063 F. 0.39 G. 0.39 H. 0.043 I. 1.6023 J. 0.0375 K. 0.382 L. 0.0314 M. 0.00203 N. 0.00325 O. 0.0211 P. 0.0331 **Exercise 10..** 1. A. 36 B. 2 C. 0.5 D. 3. E. 0.45 F. 0.54 G. 0.9 H. 3 I. 310 2. A. 16 B. 40 C. 25 D. 50 E. 25 F. 32 G. 48 H. 200 I. 40 J. 60 K. 500 L. 80 3. A. 0.75 B. 2.4 C. 2.25 D. 7.2 E. 17.25 F. 0.25 G. 7.5 H. 0.25 I. 0.125 J. 0.16 K. 0.5 L. 1.5 M. 6.05 N. 4.5 4. A. 0.75 B. 2.25 C. 0.375 D. 1.625 E. 0.875 F. 0.8 G. 0.25 H. 0.0625 I. 0.125 J. 5.25 5. A. 3.25 b. 1.75 C. 5.625 D. 5.2 E. 7.4 F. 2.14 G. 4.05 H. 6.04 I. 16.2 J. 6.6 **Exercise 11..** 1. 0.2025 2. 125.25 3. 124 4. 42.34 5. 96.75 6. 30 7. 9.3 8. 21 9. 9.5 10. 18.25 11. 20 12. 1.7

Social Studies

Ch.1. Our-Earth-Continents and Oceans.. A. 1. Asia is the largest continent in the world. Asia occupies about one-third of the land area of the earth. It has oceans on three sides.



Several types of land forms are found here. 2. Europe is the sixth largest or the second smallest continent. It contains some of the most advanced countries of the world. It is situated in the west of Asia. Europe and Asia are sometimes together called Eurasia. It is located entirely in the Northern hemisphere. 3. Asia continent has the most population. 4. Antarctica continent remains frozen throughout the year, because of stormy winds. So, it is called the "White Continent" due to its huge ice cover. 5. Pangaea – Millions of years ago there was only a single super continent called Pangaea. With the passage of time, Pangaea split into pieces, which began to drift away from each other. The space between the pieces started filling up with water. That was how the continents and oceans were formed. **B.** 1. 30, 70 2. fifth 3. Suez canal 4. seven **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **D.** 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B **MCQs.** 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D **HOTS – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.2. Latitudes and Longitudes.. A. 1. A globe is a spherical model of the earth mounted on an axis to allow rotation. It is the closest representation of the earth. Its shape is like an orange. 2. The latitudes and longitudes criss-cross each other and form a network of lines called a grid. The point at which a longitude and latitude intersect each other help you locate a place. 3. The time difference between two consecutive meridians is 4 minutes. The 180° meridian is also known as the International Date line. The moment we cross the east of it we gain or add a day. Similarly, if we cross to the west of it. We lose or subtract a day. This is not a straight line, as it has been drawn in an irregular manner to avoid cutting through a land area. 4. Difference between latitudes and longitudes– (i) Latitudes are parallel to each other and are known as parallels of latitudes, but the longitudes are not parallel to each other they meet at the two poles of the globe. (ii) The most important latitude is the equator which divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres but the most important longitude is the prime meridian. It passes through Greenwich and divides the world into eastern and western hemispheres. **B.** 1. Cancer 2. Greenwich 3. 181 4. Orange **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F **D.** 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A **MCQs** 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.3. Movement of the Earth.. A. 1. The two important movements of the earth are : Rotation and Revolution. The Earth rotates or spins on its axis once in 24 hours from west to east. This movement is called Rotation. Besides, the earth also moves or revolves around the sun in its specific orbit. This is called Revolution. It takes 365 days to make a revolution. 2. Mainly there are four seasons. There are summer, winter, spring and autumn. When the northern

hemisphere has summer, the southern hemisphere has winter and vice versa. 3. The Most important effect of revolution is that it causes, seasons. As the earth orbits around the sun, its axis remains tilted at 23½° from the orbital path throughout. The Earth is tilted at an angle of 23½° to its plane of rotation. 4. Earth rotation causes day and night. During rotation, the part of the earth facing the sun has day and the other which faces away from the sun has night. **B.** 1. 23½° 2. 24 3. rotation, revolution 4. summer **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F **D.** 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B **MCQs** 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.4. The Temperature Zones of the World.. A. 1. The height of land or any location above sea level is called its altitude. As we know that the higher we move the cooler it becomes. Thus the places at higher altitudes are cooler than those at lower altitudes. 2. The Temperature Zone : – The temperature lines between the torrid zone and the frigid zone in both the hemispheres is called the Temperate zone. On the basis of its location, this zone too is divided into two separate parts. The north temperate zone is situated between the Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) to the Arctic Circle (66½°N), whereas the south temperate zone extends from the Tropic of Capricorn (23½°S) and the Antarctic Circle (66½°S). 3. Latitude, Altitude, distance from the sea, humidity, wind, are the factors that influence the climate of a place. 4. The Torrid Zone: – Also called the hot zone, the torrid zone is the hottest zone on the surface of the earth because it gets the direct rays of the sun. This zone stretches from the Tropic of Cancer (23½°N) to the Tropic of Capricorn (23½°S). This zone stretches over both the hemisphere. It is divided into north torrid zone and south torrid zone. The sun rays remain almost vertical in this zone throughout the year. hence, this is the hottest part of the earth and receives the maximum insolation. **B.** 1. Atmosphere 2. Sea 3. Humidity 4. Temperature 5. Latitudes **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T **D.** 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. E **MCQs** 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.5. The Equatorial Forest Region.. A. 1. The largest and densest forest area in the world is located on the north and south of the equator. These are known as the equatorial rain forests. It falls in the torrid zone and is very hot and wet. when we look at the map carefully, we will find that the continents of this region are south America, Africa and South-East Asia. 2. The equatorial forest region provides a natural habitat for a variety of animals, birds and amphibians. Some animals and birds such as monkeys, squirrels, chimpanzees, etc. live on trees. They live in various layers of the forest. The water bodies have snakes, turtle, alligators and crocodiles. A great variety kinds and colours such as



humming birds, toucans, macaws, parrots, etc. are also found here. 3. A unique feature of this region is that the forest are found in few layers. The trees at the lowest layer are part of the forest floor. The next layer is made of smaller trees or shrubs and therefore is referred to as the shrub layer. The third layer is formed by the vines, creepers, orchids and grass and is called the under storey. 4. Some of the tribes are nomadic ; they spend their lives in hunting and gathering foods. Pygmies of the congo, Kubus of Sumatra and Siamangs of Malaysia are examples of such tribal people. The Dayaks of Borneo, the Bantus of Zaira and the Amazon Indians for the farming communities. **B.** 1. forest 2. wild life 3. nature 4. north and south **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T **D.** 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C **MCQs..** 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.6. The Hot Desert.. A. 1. The most and important and useful animal found here is camel, also known as the ship of the desert. It can store water in the living of its stomach and thus can survive without water for several days. This animal can store food in its hump in the form of fat. It has thick padded feet with long legs which help it walk in the sand. The eyelids of camel protect its eyes during sandstorms. Besides, its small ears and nostrils prevent sand from entering its body. Its tough and strong lips and jaws help it eat hew thorny bushes and act without hurting itself. 2. Small patches of land are found here and there in the deserts. These patches consists of water in the form of lakes or springs. These are called oasis. Date palm and other desert trees are found around these oasis. We can see human life concentrated most often around these oasis. 3. The most striking feature of the desert region is that it gets very little rainfall. So during the day time desert get heated quickly. Similarly in the night, at the sky is clear, deserts cool down very fast. Actually, the temperature of hot deserts are amongst the highest in the world. The hot deserts have very high temperature during the day especially in summer. 4. The prime occupation of the people living in this area are animal rearing and farming, trading and mining. Some residents keep camels, goats, horses and sheep but because of the scarcity of water and food or pasture for the cattle they move from one location to another. **B.** 1. deserts 2. cultivation 3. date palm 4. camel **C.** 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A **MCQs.** 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B **Hots – Do Your Self Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.7. The Frigid Zone.. A. 1. In frigid zone human life is very harsh and difficult to survive, so very few people live here. Some tribes found here are the Yakuts, Samoyeds, lapps, Inuits and Chukchis. 2. Since the North and South frigid zones are far from the equator, the rays of the sun hit

this zone is a slanting manner. the slanting rays are too feeble to warm the land. during winter season, the temperature may drop down to even 40°C. The summer hardly lasts for two to three months and has temperature rise of 3°C to 12°C. There is little rainfall, only about 10 to 30 cms in a year. 3. Frigid zones are two types on the earth one is found is the Northern hemisphere and the other in the southern hemisphere. The northern frigid zone is located between the North Pole (90°N) and the Arctic Circle (66½°N) while the southern one is located between the south pole (90°S) and the antarctic (66½°S) circle. Thus, their northern and southern limits are the North Pole and the South Pole respectively. 4. The number of animals living in this region is low as compared to other regions of the world Caribou, reindeer, ermine, musk ox, bear, box and hare are found in these regions. Some birds like the Arctic tern and snowy owl also live here. They all withstand the excessive cold due to thick white covering of fur on their bodies. When the snow melts, this covering changes its colour from white to greyish–brown. In addition to these animals and birds, there is a plenty of fishes, seals, walruses and whales that inhabit the region. **B.** 1. two 2. soil 3. Eskimos 4. rifts **C.** 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F **MCQs..** 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.8. Environment.. A. 1. The earth's surface which is covered by water is called Hydrosphere. So, it is the sphere or region of water without which life cannot exist on the earth. It consists of all the water bodies, such as the seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, under-ground water, etc. whether in solid (ice), liquid or gaseous (water vapour) form, the whole of water world constitutes hydrosphere. 2. There are four basic elements or components of environment. Hydrosphere, atmosphere, Lithosphere and Biosphere. 3. The atmosphere consists of a number of gases and water vapour in various proportions. Its two main constituents are nitrogen 78 percent and oxygen 21 percent other gases like carbon dioxide and hydrogen and also found in small quantities. There are traces of some rare gases like helium, krypton and argon. 4. All living beings together exists in the biosphere. It includes those parts of atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere, where life exists, as living organism cannot survive without air, water and land. each living organisms has its own particular environment in which it exists and this is known as its eco-system. 5. Biosphere is very important because it includes all plants, animals and other living things functioning together with non-living objects. The biosphere forms only a very small part of the earth's total mass. **B.** 1. four 2. hydrosphere 3. nitrogen 4. ozone 5. lithosphere **C.** 1. B. 2. E 3. A 4 D 5. C **D.** 1. F 2. F



3. T 4. T 5. T **MCQs..** 1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.9. Pollution.. A. 1. Noise pollution is caused by any sound that is beyond our comfort level. Motor vehicles (e.g. cars, bikes, buses, trucks etc). aeroplane and trains are the main sources of noise pollution. Light and heavy machines, construction work, loudspeakers, TV and music systems also cause noise pollution. 2. Soil gets polluted when we use too much pesticides and fertilizers in the soil growing crops. It is the result of the application of pesticides and dumping of industrial wastes on to the land. The build up of harmful substance in the soil hampers the growth of plants and adversely affects the animals health. Soil pollution causes few health problems to the human beings. Lead is a major soil pollutant which can cause developmental damage to the brain of children and hurt kidneys of adults. 3. Different types of pollutants get into the water bodies through sewage, discharge of industrial and farms wastes, throwing of garbage and domestic water, defecating etc. They are very harmful for plants and animals of water bodies. They make water unfit for human uses. The fish of such polluted water bodies, if consumed, may cause many cater borne diseases like jaundice, dysentery etc. and skin problems. 4. There are various types of pollution, but the our main types of pollution are Air pollution, water pollution, Noise pollution and soil pollution. **B.** 1. water 2. Yamuna 3. Noise 4. pollutant **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T **D.** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C **MCQs** 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Science

Ch.1. Reproduction in Plants.. A. 1. A seed consists of three parts : – seed coat, cotyledon and embryo. 2. The process by which seeds are scattered away from the parent plant to far off places is called seeds dispersal. Dispersal is carried out by wind, water, animals, birds and explosion of fruits. 3. Mangoes and Oranges. 4. Plants grown in large quantities for food or to get other useful things is called a crop. 5. Rabi Crops – Wheat and gram Kharif crops – Rice and Maize. **B.** 1. Cotyledon stores food for the baby plant. 2. Maize and Rice plant have one cotyledon. 3. Baby plant is called Embryo. 4. Cotton and dandelion plants, seeds are dispersed by wind. **C.** 1. Seed coat 2. embryo 3. wind 4. Roots 5. Kharif **D.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓ **E.** 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch. 2. Animal Kingdom.. A. 1. Animals move from place to place in search of food and shelter. They also move to protect themselves from danger of predators or natural calamities. 2. The bodies of animals living here are covered with thick fur. Most animals have a thick layer of fat beneath

the fur to keep them warm. 3. Ducks swim with the help of their webbed feet. Fishes swim with the help of fins which act as oars. They also help the fish to maintain balance in water. The tail fin help in changing direction. Frogs swim in water the help of its webbed feet. They use their long, hind legs to hop on land. 4. Some birds and animals move from one region to another in response to climate changes. They move from one place to another to escape harsh weather or due to non-availability of food, to search food or to find a safe breeding-ground. 5. Scales = snakes, lizards etc.; shells = turtles, snails etc; furs = sheep, yak etc.; Feathers = birds, spines = porcupine. **B.** 1. The environment or the natural surrounding in which an animal lives is called its habitat. 2. Polar bear, Penguin, seal etc. 3. Fishes breathe through their gills. Gills have a rich supply of blood. 4. Amoeba is a micro-organism which breathes through its body surface. 5. Caribou, elk, whales. **C.** 1. Porcupine 2. herbivore 3. gills 4. ostrich 5. eel **D.** 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C **E.** 1. F 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. G 6. A 7. D **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.3. Safety and first-Aid.. A. 1. Treatment gives to an injured person immediately after an accident before the arrival of a doctor is first-aid. First aid can prevent the condition of the victim from becoming worse and an even save the life of an injured person. 2. Chemical burns-first wash the area immediately with plenty of water to wash out the chemical. Than cover the burnt area with a clean piece of cloth . 3. If your own cloths catch fire lie down at once, role yourself in a blanket, rug or durrie to put off the fire. Leave the head uncovered. 4. With a magazine, a piece of cardboard or wood, or a pillow round the fractured part will act as a splint. 5. Tourniquet (a light bandage) is applied above the bite to stop the flow of blood to the heart. This will slow the spread of poison in the body. **B.** 1. Electric wiring and electrical appliances must be periodically checked against leakage. 2. We should not wear synthetic or nylon clothes while cooking or burning crackers as they catch fire quickly. 3. Antiseptic cream lotion or a paste of baking soda and water may be applied to provide relief from the burning sensation. 4. A fractured bone needs proper support to prevent further injury. 5. Ice is applied on the joint to reduce swelling. **C.** 1. splint 2. water 3. baking soda 4. nose bleeding 5. fire extinguisher. **D.** 1. X 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓ **E.** 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self**

Ch.4. Solids, Liquids and Gases.. A. 1. Liquid do not have a fixed shape but they have a definite volume because the molecules are loosely packed. 2. (a) Solids have a fixed shape and volume but liquids do not have a fixed shape and size. (b) Molecules in a solid are tightly packed but in liquids



they are loosely packed. 3. When you open a cola bottle after shaking, fizz with bubbles of gas came out. This is because pressure inside the bottle decreases on opening the bottle and the gas is released out in the form of small bubbles. 4. Any change in matter, resulting in the formation of one or new substances is called a chemical change eg. burning of wood or paper, cooking of rice etc. 5. Aquatic animals survive in water because they take in the oxygen dissolved in water. **B.** 1. Atoms are known as the building blocks of matter because all living and non living things are made up to matter as they have weight and occupy space. 2. There is very little force of attraction between the molecules. So, They move about and occupy the whole space of the vessel, in which they are kept. 3. Water is called the 'universal solvent' as most of the substances readily dissolve in water. 4. Liquids which mix in water completely are called miscible liquids. 5. Salt and sugar. **C.** 1. Matter 2. Water 3. liquid 4. arrangement 5. carbon dioxide **D.** 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch. 5. Rocks and Minerals.. **A.** 1. As the magma moves towards the surface of the earth, it cools down and hardens to form rocks called Igneous rocks. 2. Coal is formed from plants. The plants died and got buried in the soil and decayed over a period of time, new vegetation grew on their surface and the process was repeated. Due to high temperature and pressure, this matter was converted into a spongy material called peat over a period of time. Silt, mud got deposited on it and coal was formed. Coal is used as fuel for cooking: in railway engines to produces steam and in steel industries. It is also used for producing electricity. 3. When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to intense heat and pressure inside the earth they change their form, this changed form is the Metamorphic Rock. Example – Marble, slate etc. 4. Metallic minerals are those from which metals can be extracted. For example gold, aluminum, silver and iron. 5. Coal and petroleum are precious. They are non-renewable sources of energy. They take millions of year to form through a slow natural process. They will get exhausted, if they are not used with care. **B.** 1. Rocks are made up of naturally occurring substances called minerals. 2. Pumica rock can float in water. 3. Minerals are chemical substance occurring naturally in nature. 4. Coal and Petroleum are fossil fuels. 5. Metamorphic rocks are formed from igneous and sedimentary rocks when they undergo changes due to extreme heat and pressure inside the earth. **C.** 1. minerals 2. igneous rocks 3. sedimentary rocks 4. granite **D.** 1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X **E.** 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C **Hots – Do Your Self Activity – Do Your Self.**

Ch.6. Soil.. **A.** 1. Soil is formed by the breaking down of hard rock into small pieces due to the action of wind, water,

temperature and micro organisms. This process is called weathering. 2. Agents of soil erosion are wind and water. 3. Soil is an important natural resource. Without it life cannot be sustained on earth. We must take steps to preserve it and protect it. 4. The roots of plants hold the soil particles firmly. The effect of wind and water is reduced by trees. When trees are cut down by man, the soil becomes bare and loose. The soil is easily taken away by winds or water. It causes soil erosion. 5. We can conserve soil by afforestation, terrace farming, construction of dams and by controlling over grazing of cattle **B.** 1. Because without it life cannot be sustained on earth. 2. Soil is formed by breaking up to rocks into tiny bits. The process is called weathering. 3. Three layers of soil are - top soil, sub soil and bed rock. 4. Earthworms are very useful to the soil. They loosen the soil. This improves the fertility of soil and helps in the growth of crops. 5. The process of removal of top layer of soil is called soil erosion. **C.** 1. top soil 2. weathering 3. wind 4. soil erosion 5. afforestation **D.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. ✓ **E.** 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C **Hots – Do Your Self. Activity – Do Your Self**

General Knowledge

Ch.1. Wonderful Animals.. 1. Terrapin 2. Otter 3. Hamster 4. Giant Anteater 5. Stag 6. Mole 7. Alligator 8. Hedgehog

Ch. 3. Wild Life Quiz.. 1. Indian Bison 2. Reptiles 3. Reptile 4. Ethology 5. Fox bat 6. Sarus Crane 7. Cheetah 8. Dove 9. King Cobra 9. Anaconda 10. Thailand 12. Four 13. Mongoose 14. Bee Humming bird 15. North America

Ch. 4. Flora Quiz.. Do Your Self.

Ch. 5. Facts about Plants.. 1. Deciduous 2. Fungus 3. Insectivorous 4. Bud 5. Branch 6. Cactus 7. Seeds 8. Amla 9. Thallus 10. Rust

Ch. 6. Vocabulary Casket.. **A.** 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B **B.** 1. E 2. D 3. F 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. H 8. G

Ch.7. Words Contused or Misused.. **A.** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B **B.** 1. break 2. diary 3. quit 4. steel 5. thrown

Ch.9. Indian sobriquets.. 1. Gurudev 2. Netaji 3. Bapu 4. Lokmanya 5. Punjab Kesari 6. Chacha 7. Swamiji 8. Iron-Man 9. Badshah Khan.

Ch. 10. Social reformers of India.. 1. Swami Vivekanand 2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 5. Annie Beasant

Ch.11. Ancient Rulers of India.. 1. Chandragupta.II 2. Bimbisara 3. Harshavardhana 4. Siddhartha 5. Seleucus 6. Kanishka 7. Chandragupta Maurya 8. Samudragupta 9. Ashoka

Ch. 12. Holy Symbols.. 1. Dharma Chakra 2. EK Onkar 3.



Om 4. Cruci fix 5. Sacred cauldron of fire 6. Crescent moon
Ch. 13. Can you name them.. 1. Margaret Thatcher 2. Tenzing Norgay 3. Yuri Gagarin 4. Robert Peary 5. Kalpana Chawla 6. Indira Gandhi 7. Kiran Bedi 8. Danny Boyle. 9. Jack Ryan 10. Viswanathan Anand

Ch.14. Zodiac Signs.. 1. Aries 2. Taurus 3. Leo 4. Sagittarius 5. Aquarius 6. Libra

Ch. 15. The Great Freedom Fighter of India.. 1. Dada Bhai Naoroji 2. Bhikaji Cama 3. Annie Besant 4. Chandra Shekhar Azad 5. Bhagat Singh 6. Lala Lajpat Rai 7. Gopal Krishan Gokhale 8. Sarojini Naidu

Ch.16. Famous Personalities of the World.. 1. Hitler 2. Babar 3. George Washington 4. Galileo 5. Abraham Lincoln 6. Chanakya

Ch. 17. Holy Cities of India.. 1. Varanasi 2. Bhubaneshwar 3. Allahabad 4. Haridwar 5. Madurai 6. Amarnath 7. Kolkata 8. Sanchi 9. Mathura 10. Puri

Ch. 18. Lines and Boundaries.. 1. India and China 2. Russia and Finland 3. India and Pakistan 4. British India (Now, Pakistan) and Afghanistan 5. France and Germany 6. Germany and France 7. US and Canada 8. North and South Vietnam 9. India and Myanmar. 10. Poland and Germany.

Ch.19. Deficiency Diseases.. 1. Goitre 2. Scurvy 3. Rickets 4. Marasmus

Ch.20. Specialist Doctors.. 1. Ophthalmologist 2. Cardiologist 3. Neurologist 4. Dentist 5. Pathologist 6. Orthopaedist 7. Dermatologist 8. Pediatrician 9. ENT specialist

Ch. 23. Team and Terms.. A. A. 11 B. 11 C. 7 D. 6 E. 11 F. 15 G. 5 B. 9 I. 7 J. 4 B. Do Your Self.

Ch. 24. Airlines.. 1. Italy 2. Australia 3. France 4. Germany 5. Russia 6. Pakistan 7. Brazil 8. Fizi 9. India

Ch. 25. The Power of Women.. 1. Orissa 2. Delhi 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Bihar 5. Punjab 6. Madhya Pradesh 7. Vasundhra Raje 8. Tamil Nadu

Ch. 26. Abbreviations.. 1. Indian Administrative Services 2. Multi National Corporation 3. Air Conditioner 4. British Broad Casting Corporation 5. Acquired Innuno Deficiency Syndrome 6. Bombay Stock Exchange 7. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation 8. National Aeronautics and Space Administration 9. Reserve Bank of India 10. National Cadet Corps 11. Steel Authority of India Limited 12. Compressed Natural Gas 13. University Grants Commission 14. Liquefied Petroleum Gas 15. United Nations office

Ch. 27. Birds.. 1. Black Fronklin 2. Great Hornbill 3. Indian Roller 4. Hill myna 5. Himalayan monal 6. Flamingo 7. Asian

koel 8. Green Imperial Piegan 9. Black Necked Crane 10. Paradise Fly Catcher 11. Saurus Crane 12. Emerald Dove

Computer

Ch.1. Introduction to a computer.. Formative.. 1. A. iii B. i C. i **Summative.. Very Short Answer..** A. A computer is an electronic device which works on given instructions to solve a problem. B. Computer is made of different parts like monitor, keyboard, CPU, mouse etc. We can touch and feel these parts. These are called hardware. C. Software is that part of the computer which cannot be touched. The program (set of instructions) that is fed inside the computer is called software. **Short Answer..** A. Computer parts that can be touched or feel are called hardware. Hardware builds that physical structure of the computer system. It includes all the input devices, processing and output devices. B. Software is of two types: system software and Application Software. C. Windows, Disk operating system (DOS), Unix, Linux, MacOS etc. are system software. D. Difference between hardware and software – (i) We can touch the hardware parts but not to software parts. (ii) Hardware builds the physical structure of the computer system but software is a program that is set of instructions. (iii) Some examples of hardware are – DOS, UNIX, LINUX, Windows, etc. E. A program is a set of instructions that is fed inside the Computer. Programs are stored on floppy disk, hard disk, etc. **Activity time – Do Your Self.**

Ch. 2. Landmarks of IT in India.. 1. A. iii B. iii C. iii **Very Short Answer..** A. Sabeer Bhatia is famous because he created a web-based e-mails system called Hot Mail. B. Mr. Vinod Khosla was associated with Sun Microsystem. **Short Answer..** A. Mr. Vijay Thadani is the CEO of NIIT Limited. As the co-founder of NIIT, he has built an organization that is recognized for taking computer education out of the confines of a few exclusive universities and bringing it to the masses. B. Infosys is a top most IT industry. Mr. NR Narayana Murthy was the CEO of Infosys. He was the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of the company for 21 years, from 1981-2002. C. Mr. Sabeer Bhatia create one web-based e-mail system, called Hot Mail. The e-mail service was provided for free and revenue was obtained through the advertising on the websie. In less than six month, the website attracted over 1 million subscribers. D. Mr. Azim Premji is often known as the Bill Gates of India. E. Mr. Dewang Mehta belongs to Nasscom, an Indian software Indian software Industry. F. In 1982, HCL came out with its first computer. Today, HCL derives 80% of its revenue from computers and office equipment. HCL has also been spreading its global reach. Its Singapore subsidiary, Far east computers, achieved a break through in imaging technology, which among other



applications, enables computers to read handwritten tax returns. G. Mr. Shiv Nadar originally hailing from Mollaipozhi Village, Trichendur, Tutucorin District, Tamil Nadu: He moved to Delhi in 1968. **Activity Time..** Do Your Self.

Ch.3. Computer Memory.. 1. A. ii B. iii C. i D.iii **Very Short**

Answer.. A. Memory is used to store huge amount of data. B. (i) RAM (Random Access Memory) (ii) ROM (Read Only Memory) C. ROM stands for Read Only Memory. D. RAM stands for Random Access Memory. **Short Answer..** A. A computer has a very large memory. It is capable of storing huge amount of information and recalling that information instantly and correctly whenever desired. B. (i) RAM is temporary memory but ROM is permanent memory. (ii) When power supply is switched OFF, the RAM is volatile but ROM is non-volatile. C. Blu-ray Disc (BD) is the name of a next-generation optical disc format jointly developed by the Blu-ray disc Association (BDA), a group of the world's leading consumer electronics, personal computer and media card is a data storage device used with digital cameras, hand-held and laptop computers, mobile phones, music player etc. It is about the size of a postage stamp. It is available in the various storage capacities. **Activity Time..** Do Your Self.

Ch.4. Classification of Computer.. 1. A. ii B. ii C. iii D. iii E.

iii F. iii **Very Short..** A. On the basis of technology, the computers are classified into three sections-Digital, Analog and Hybrid. B. On the basis of size and efficiency computer is classified as – Micro, Mini, Mainframe and Supercomputers. C. Seymour Cray is the first super computer of the world. D. C-Dac (Center for Development of Advanced Computing) is an Indian company that created supercomputer. E. Steve Jobs was the co-founder of Apple computers. **Short Answer..** A. Computers are classified into three categories on the basis of technology – (i) Analog Computers – These are used to process continuous data. They represent variables by physical quantities. (ii) Digital Computer – These computer represent physical quantities with the help of digital or numbers. (iii) Hybrid Computers – Various specifically designed computers are with both digital and analog characteristics combining the advantages of Analog and Digital computers when workings as system. B. Center for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), was the Indian company, who developed first super computer of India. C. Stylus is a writing tool, or a small tool for some other form of marking or shaping. It can also be a computer accessory that is used to assist in navigating or providing more precision when using touch screen. D. A tablet computer or tablet is a mobile computer. It is larger than a mobile phone or personal data assistant (PDA). E.

Param Yuva assembled by the centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Pune based, remain the fastest indigenous computing plat forms in India, according to the Top 500 global list released. **Activity Time –** Do Your Self.

Hindi

पाठ-1.. समय बहुत ही मूल्यवान है। 1. (क) बीता हुआ समय (ख) धन (ग) उपचार करने से (घ) मन लगाकर पढ़ने से (ङ) धड़ी 2. (क) मूल्यवान (ख) पछताना (ग) घड़ी (घ) गँवाना 3. कीमती, कमर, खजाना, बेकार, मेहनत 4. (क) हरिकृष्ण देवसरे (ख) समय (ग) घड़ी 5. (क) प्रस्तुत कविता में 'समय की महत्त्वता' पर बात की गई है। (ख) समय हाथ से निकल जाने पर पछताना पड़ता है। (ग) बापू को समय की बर्बादी पसन्द नहीं थी। 6. (क) समय को मूल्यवान इसलिए कहा गया है, क्योंकि बीता हुआ समय लौटकर नहीं आता है और बाद में पछताना पड़ता है। (ख) बापू समय को व्यर्थ न करने का नियम बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि समय बहुत ही मूल्यवान है, इसे कभी भी व्यर्थ नहीं खोना चाहिए। **HOTS –** स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें **(ख)** 1. हंसना 2. कोडी 3. हानि 4. सुख **(ग)** 1. बहुमूल्य, कीमती 2. मेहनत, मजदूरी 2. रुपये, मुदा 4. बेकार, बर्बाद 5. उत्पत्ति, संभव **रचनात्मक –** स्वयं करें।

पाठ-2.. नाम बड़ा या काम.. 1. (क) गुरुकुल में (ख) नाम के लिए (ग) नाम की (घ) निरर्थक 2. (क) उज्जैन (ख)

नाम (ग) विद्याधर (घ) काम (ङ) प्रधान 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) उज्जैन नगरी में (ख) रथ हँकने वाला (ग) क्योंकि उसके नाम का अर्थ रथ हँकने वाला था। 5. (क) अधिरथ अपने नाम के कारण सहपाठियों द्वारा चिढ़ाये जाने से परेशान था। (ख) अधिरथ अपने लिए दूसरे नाम की खोज में निकल पड़ा। (ग) महिला ने अधिरथ को बताया, "बेटा, नाम से क्या होता है? नाम तो पुकारने के लिए होता है। संसार में कर्म ही प्रधान होता है।" 6. (क) अधिरथ को समझ आ गया था कि नाम से किसी को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। मनुष्य वास्तव में अपने काम और चरित्र से ही महान बनता है और संसार में यश प्राप्त करता है। (ख) गुरुजी ने अधिरथ को समझाया कि मनुष्य नाम से नहीं बल्कि अपने काम से महान बनता है। **HOTS –** स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. अधिरथ 2. सहपाठी 3. निरर्थक 4. भिखारी 5. अनपढ़ **(ग)** पुरुष, अमीर, नवीन, बुया, शिक्षित, गुरु, हानि, निरर्थक **रचनात्मक –** स्वयं करें।

पाठ-3 श्री गुरु नानक देव जी.. 1. (क) श्री गुरु नानक देव जी (ख) एक मुसलमान (ग) चौरों पर (घ) 1539 में (ङ) श्री गुरु ग्रन्थ साहिब 2. (क) श्री गुरु नानक देव जी (ख) रूवि (ग) नाडी (घ) प्रवृत्ति 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ (ङ) ✓ 4. (क) 40 रुपये (ख) 10 (ग) श्री गुरु ग्रन्थ



साहिब 5. (क) श्री गुरु नानक देव जी का सन् 1469 ई. की कीर्तिक पूर्णिया को लाहौर के निकट तलवंडी नामक गाँव में हुआ था। (ख) "ईश्वर एक है। उसी ने सबको बनाया है। हिंदू-मुसलमान सब एक ही ईश्वर की संतान है। उसके लिए सब बराबर है। ईश्वर सत्य-स्वरूप है। अच्छे काम करो जिससे परमात्मा के दरबार में लज्जित न होना पड़े।" (ग) एक बार वह मक्का गए और काबा की ओर पैर करके सो गये। जब वहाँ के अधिकारी ने इस पर ऐतराज किया तो गुरु नानक देव जी ने विनम्र शब्दों में कहा, "बाबा मैं एक थका-हारा मुसाफिर हूँ। मुझसे गलती हो गई। जिधर खुदा का घर न हो, तुम उधर मेरे पैर कर दो।" उस अधिकारी ने जब क्रोध में उनके पैर पकड़कर घुमाने शुरू किये, तो जिस ओर गुरु नानक देव जी के पैर घूमते, उसी ओर काबा दिखाई पड़ता। उस अधिकारी को समझ आ गया कि यह व्यक्ति कोई सिद्ध पुरुष है। 6. (क) गुरु नानक देव जी की रूचि पढ़ने में नहीं थी। वे एकांत में बैठकर भगवान का ध्यान करते और भजन गाते रहते थे। वे बचपन से ही साधुओं की तरह बैठते और उन्हीं की तरह बातें किया करते थे। घर से मिले पैसों को वे दीन-दुखियों में बाँट देते थे। (ख) मार्ग में जाते-जाते उन्होंने देखा कि साधुओं की एक टोली तीन दिनों से भूखी है। यह देखकर वे बाला से बोले - "पिताजी ने मुझे खरा सौदा करने को कहा था। इससे खरा सौदा और क्या होगा कि इन भूखे साधुओं को भरपेट भोजन करा दिया जाए।" **HOTS** - स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) पाकिस्तान, प्रवृत्ति, परमात्मा, मुसाफिर, गुरुद्वारा, ग्रन्थ (ग) संगति, जगत, पाँव, शादी, ईश्वर **रचनात्मक** - स्वयं करें।

पाठ-4 जैसा राजा वैसी प्रजा.. 1. (क) प्रसन्न (ख) फल (ग) दोनों 2. (क) वाराणसी नगरी (ख) अतनुणों (ग) विश्वास (घ) हाहाकार 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) वाराणसी नगरी (ख) बोधिसत्व (ग) फल 5. (क) राजा ब्रह्मदत्त का आवरण सहृदय और न्यायप्रिय था। (ख) राजा ब्रह्मदत्त को ऐसे व्यक्ति की तलाश थी, जो उन्हें उनके अतनुणों से अतगत करायें। (ग) अनीति और अन्यायपूर्ण शासन से पूरे राज्य में हाहाकार मच गया। 6. (क) राजा ब्रह्मदत्त को बोधिसत्व की बातों पर विश्वास नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने बोधिसत्व की बातों को परखने का निश्चय किया। अगले दिन से ही राजा अधर्म और अन्याय के रास्ते चलने लगा। उनके अनीति एवं अन्यायपूर्ण शासन से पूरे राज्य में हाहाकार मच गया और जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करने लगी। (ख) बोधिसत्व बोले, "वत्स! क्या आपने कभी गायों के झुंड को नदी पार करते देखा है? यदि सबसे आगे चलने वाली गाय अपना मार्ग बदल ले तो पीछे चलने वाली गऊएं भी अपना मार्ग बदल लेती हैं। राजा भी अपने राज्य का नेता होता है। यदि राजा गलत आवरण करने लगे और अधर्म को अपनायें तो प्रजा भी उसी रास्ते पर चलने लगती है। पशु-पक्षी, नदी, वृक्ष सभी अपना धर्म छोड़ देते हैं।" बोधिसत्व जवाब सुनकर

ब्रह्मदत्त की सारी जिज्ञासा शांत हो गई। **HOTS** - स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. न्यायप्रिय 2. दूरदर्शी 3. दयावान 4. अन्यायी 5. जिज्ञासु **रचनात्मक** - स्वयं करें।

पाठ-5. हमारा देश भारत.. 1. (क) सांतवे (ख) इंडिया (ग) छ: (घ) बंगाल की खाड़ी में 2. (क) विशाल, हिंदुस्तान (ख) दूसरा, सांतवा (ग) स्वर्ण (घ) सर्वश्रेष्ठ 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✓ (घ) X (ङ) ✓ 4. (क) साल (ख) हिन्दी (ग) गंगा 5. (क) प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से भारत एक सुंदर देश है। (ख) भारत का उत्तर में हिमालय पर्वत से लेकर दक्षिण में हिंद महासागर तक और पूर्व में बंगाल की खाड़ी से पश्चिम में अरब सागर तक इसका विस्तार है। (ग) भारत की अन्य प्रमुख नदियों में गोदावरी, कृष्णा, कावेरी, नर्मदा, व्यास, सतलुज, माण्डवी, ताप्ती आदि शामिल हैं। 6. (क) भारत एक विशाल देश है। इस देश का नाम 'भारत' एक प्राचीन धर्मात्मा राजा के नाम पर पड़ा है। (ख) आज यह देश विज्ञान, कृषि, उद्योग, व्यापार आदि में अपनी अलग पहचान बना रहा है। आपसी फूट के कारण यद्यपि यह देश कई सदियों तक विदेशी आक्रांताओं का गुलाम रहा है, परंतु इस देश की महान अस्मिता को कोई स्वतन्त्र नहीं कर सका। स्वाधीन होते ही एक सूत्र में बंधकर यह फिर से उठ खड़ा हुआ है। हमने इस गौरवशाली राष्ट्र में जन्म लिया है। इतनी सारी विभिन्नताओं के बाद भी पूरा भारतवर्ष एकता के सूत्र में बँधा हुआ है। यह एकता यहाँ की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है। **HOTS** - स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. विदेश 2. अपवित्र 3. अनेकता 4. भद्रा 5. निम्न 6. नरक **रचनात्मक** - स्वयं करें।

पाठ-6. मेरा देश.. 1. (क) हिमालय (ख) राम (ग) देश (घ) सोहनलाल द्विवेदी 2. (क) घटाएँ (ख) पवन (ग) गीता (घ) दया 3. नदियाँ, अमराइयाँ, पवन, सिंधु 4. (क) गौतम ने (ख) जन्माष्टमी (ग) गौतम बुद्ध 5. (क) कविता में गंगा व यमुना नदी का नाम लिया गया है। (ख) भारत की भूमि को धर्मभूमि, कर्मभूमि, जन्मभूमि एवं मातृभूमि के रूप में संबोधित किया गया है। (ग) भारत भूमि पर रामचन्द्र जी, सीता, श्रीकृष्ण, गौतम बुद्ध आदि महापुरुषों ने जन्म लेकर इसका गौरव बढ़ाया है। 6. (क) 'जग को दीया दिखाया' से तात्पर्य यह है कि भारत भूमि पर कई महापुरुषों ने जन्म लेकर इसका गौरव बढ़ाया है और संसार को सही राह पर चलना सिखाया है। (ख) कविता में भारत का प्राकृतिक वातावरण बहुत ही सुंदर बताया है। इसका ऊँचा खड़ा हिमालय आकाश को चूमता है और नीचे की ओर सिंधु झूमता रहता है। गंगा व यमुना नदियाँ लहराती रहती हैं और नई घटाएँ छाती रहती हैं। **HOTS** - स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. तटीना, सरिता, सारंग 2. नभ, गगन, अम्बर 3. देवनादी, भगीरथी, मंदाकनी 4. पवन, हवा, समीर 5. सागर, जलधि, पयोधि (ख) 1. चिड़ियाएँ 2. पहाड़ियाँ 3. झाड़ियाँ 4. झरनें 5. ऊँचे 6. नदियाँ **रचनात्मक प्ररियोजना** - स्वयं करें।



पाठ-7 बुद्धि के बिना बल व्यर्थ है.. 1. (क) शक्तिशाली (ख) सिंह की (ग) पीछा किया (घ) पूँछ 2. (क) शक्तिशाली, मूर्ख (ख) चालाक (ग) उबल (घ) पत्थर 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) हिरण का (ख) सिंह के (ग) पत्थर 5. (क) सिंह की मूर्खता के कारण उसके वंगुल में आए शिकार भी बड़ी आसानी से बच निकलते थे। (ख) सियार माँस के टुकड़े को लेकर अपनी सियारिन के पास चला गया। (ग) सिंह नदी किनारे बैठकर सियार के आने का इंतजार कर रहा था। 6. (क) सियार चालाकी दिखाते हुए हँसकर बोला, "खूब रही! अरे वन बहादुर! जिसे तुम मेरी पूँछ समझ कर खुश हो रहे हो वह मेरी पूँछ नहीं है, पेड़ की कोई जड़ होगी। उसे किसी पत्थर से कुचलकर देखो कि खून निकलता है या पानी।" सिंह पूँछ छोड़कर पत्थर ढूँढने लगा। सियार ने मौका पाते ही अपनी पूँछ भीतर कर ली। (ख) एक दिन जब सियार खा-पीकर आराम से झाड़ी में सो रहा था तो वहाँ सिंह आ पहुँचा। सिंह उस पर हमला करता उससे पहले सियार बोला, "यजा जी, जय शांत रहिए। थोड़ी ही दूरी पर एक हाथी जैसा मोटा भैंसा चल रहा है; आपकी आदत पाते ही वह भाग जाएगा। आप यहीं छुपकर शांत बैठ जाइए और मैं किसी तरकीब से उसे इधर लाता हूँ।" सियार की बातों में आकर सिंह एक कोने में बैठ गया और सियार ने तुरंत वहाँ से भागकर अन्तिम बार सिंह से अपनी जान बचाई। **HOTS** - स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. कमजोर 2. समझदार 3. हानि 4. असुरक्षित 5. अशांत 6. बासी 7. उठना 8. विनम्र **रचनात्मक** - स्वयं करें।

पाठ-8. गुरु भक्त दयानंद.. 1. (क) आर्य समाज (ख) विरजानंद (ग) लौंग (घ) सफलता का 2. (क) आर्यसमाज (ख) श्रद्धा और भक्ति (ग) मुग्ध (घ) कोमल (ङ) अंधकार 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) क्रोधी (ख) कूड़े पर (ग) लौंग 5. (क) क्योंकि महर्षि दयानंद भारत को स्वतंत्रता का मार्ग दिखाने वाले थे। (ख) स्वामी विरजानंद की बुद्धि ही उनकी आँखें थी। (ग) क्रोध में आकर उन्होंने दयानंद को जोर से लात से मार दिया। 6. (क) स्वामी विरजानंद जी दयानंद की निश्चल भक्ति पर बहुत मुग्ध थे। उन्होंने अपने ज्ञान का संपूर्ण भंडार दयानंद को सौंप दिया था। (ख) गुरुजी बोले - "बेटा! मैं तुमसे लौंग की भेंट नहीं चाहता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो शिक्षा तुमने मुझसे प्राप्त की है, उसे सफल बनाओ। बेटा, संसार में अंधकार फैला हुआ है, तुम उसे हटाओ। यही मेरी इच्छा है। यही मेरी गुरु दक्षिणा होगी। भगवान तुम्हें सफलता दें।" **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. रास्ता, पथ, सड़क 2. नेत्र, नयन, चक्षु 3. शारदा, वाणी, वायुमंडल 4. पुत्र, सुत, आत्मज 5. प्रभू, ईश्वर, विधाता। (ख) 1. अवगुण 2. असाधारण 3. निर्मल 4. असफल 5. परतंत्रता 6. निरादर **रचनात्मक** - स्वयं करें।

पाठ-9 हिममती प्रयाण की कहानी सिंहवाद की जुबानी..

1. (क) बगदाद (ख) उमंग से नाच उठता (ग) हरा-भरा और

सुन्दर (घ) पक्षी का अंडा (ङ) हीरों की घाटी में 2. (क) रुग्ण (ख) छायादार (ग) आँखों (घ) अंडा (ङ) बन्दरगाह 3. (क) X (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) X 4. (क) यात्रा पर (ख) बहुत सुहावना (ग) व्यापारियों ने 5. (क) टापू बहुत सुन्दर और हरा-भरा था। चारों ओर फल के छायादार वृक्ष थे। टापू का वातावरण बड़ा सुहावना था। (ख) नींद खुलने पर सिंहवाद ने स्वयं को अकेला पाया। वह दौड़कर सागर तट की ओर गया पर वहाँ न तो कोई नाव थी और न ही कोई साथी। (ग) सिंहवाद ने स्वयं को विशालकाय पक्षी के पंजों से बाँध लिया और पक्षी उसे उड़ाकर एक घाटी में ले गया। 6. (क) सिंहवाद को बचपन में सुनी कहानी स्मरण हो आई कि लोग हीरों की घाटी में माँस के टुकड़ों फेंकते और बड़े-बड़े उकाब उन्हें उठाकर अपने घोंसले में ले जाते। लोग उकाबों के घोंसलों से माँस में चिपके हीरे इकट्ठे कर लेते। (ख) सिंहवाद ने घाटी से बाहर निकलने के लिए माँस के बड़े-बड़े टुकड़े अपनी पीठ पर बाँध लिये और चट्टान पर बैठकर पक्षी का इंतजार करने लगा। एक बड़ा-सा उकाब उसकी ओर झपटा और माँस के टुकड़े के साथ उसे भी ले उड़ा और पहाड़ों पर बने घोंसलों पर लाकर उसे छोड़ दिया। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. वृक्ष, तरु 2. जल, नीर 3. खग, नभचर 4. सूरज, रवि 5. सागर, जलधि 6. छाती, वृक्ष 7. सर्प, नाग 8. पर्वत, गिरी (ख) 1. पराया 2. भद्रा 3. आसमान 4. जीवन 5. पुलिस 6. कमजोर



**English Reader****Ch.1. How the Sea Produces Salt.. A.** 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5.**C B.** 1. conceited 2. humiliating 3. grabbed 4. thanked 5. celebrated **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F **Very Short Answer..** 1.

To lend little meat. 2. Mahesh 3. In his tattered cloak. 4. Silver coins 5. Enough and have done. **Short Answer..** 1. Ramesh was kind and generous. 2. Hiysi was a wood-goblin, who lived deep in the forest. 3. Because Hiysi had eaten the deer's hoof and could not let Ramesh go without a gift in return. 4. The magic Millstone Made Mahesh produce salt in the boat. 5. The boat sank into the sea because the millstone kept turning, pouring out salt. **Long Answer..** 1.

Do Yourself. 2. On the way to his house, there was a forest. In the forest he met some woodcutters. They told him about Hiysi that he like deer hoof very much and who give deer hoof to Hiysi, he rewarded handsomely. Woodcutters tell Ramesh the way to Hiysi and Ramesh than meet to him. 3. Do yourself. 4. Do yourself. **Grammar..** 1. almost 2. away 3. often 4. quite 5. hardly 6. party 7. delightfully 8. well

Ch.2. Daffodils.. A. 1. D 2. C 3. B **B.** 1. crowd 2. stretched3. bay 4. flash **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. clouds 2. golden daffodils 3. Daffodils **Short Answer..** 1.

The poet see daffodils to fluttering and dancing in the breeze. 2. The stars shine and twinkle on the Milky way. 3. In vacant or in pensive mood the poet see the flashing daffodils. **Long Answer..** 1. Poet saw a host of golden daffodils to do fluttering and dancing in the breeze besides the lake. 2. Do Yourself. **Grammar..** 1. some 2. many 3. some 4. all 5. few

Ch. 3. Second Voyage of Sindbad.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C5. C **B.** 1. seamen 2. flowers 3. elephants 4. roc 5. diamonds 6. snakes. **C.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F **Very Short Answer..** 1.

Sindbad wish to see more countries and cities to buy and sell in far away places. 2. Smell of flowers made Sindbad fall asleep. 3. Sindbad heard the stories by seamen. 4. They sleep in these holes by day. 5. The merchants helped him to sell some of his diamonds. **Short Answer..** 1.

Sindbad said himself, "What a fool I am!" "Why did I come away from my beautiful home in Baghdad? Here I am again, alone in a land without people!" 2. Sindbad took off his turban from his head and put it round his body and round he roc's leg' which was like a tree. 3. Because they sleep in holes by day and come out to get their food by night. 4. He

was near a small cave. He ran to it and went inside. There was a big stone there, and he moved it into the mouth of the cave. 5. Sindbad was all red from the meat and ill after by two journeys through the air when merchants saw Sindbad like this, they afraid. **Long Answer..** 1. When he woke up, he was along. There were no seamen and no other people to be seen. He cried, "What a fool I am!" Why did I come away from my beautiful home in Baghdad? Here I am again, alone in a land without people!" This made Sindbad to think that he was in the hands of Allah. 2. Rocs are so big. They give elephants to their young ones to eat. It was a great bird. The great bird did sit on the egg and it went to sleep there. 3. He took off the turban from his head and put it round his body and round the roc's leg, which was like a tree and waited. When morning came, the roc took him up and up into the sky and long way over seas and islands and hills, he reached to a great valley. 4. There were other enormous snakes in the valley. Some of them were as long as a ship. But they were all going into great holes in the ground. The valley floor was made of nothing but diamonds. They were very good diamonds, very big and beautiful. 5. At the top of a hill by the side of the valley, the merchants were waiting of the great birds, who take diamonds for them. When Sindbad stood up, the merchants were afraid and then Sindbad told them about him and give them some diamonds and they helped him to sell diamonds in good price. **Grammar.. A.** 1. either...or 2. and 3. not only... but also 4. whereas 5. yet **B.** 1. or 2. but also 3. nor 4. and

Ch.4. Greed has to Pay Price.. A. 1. C 2. D 2. A 4. A **B.** 1.hole 2. doors 3. jewels, last 4. price 5. unhappiness 6. work hard. **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1.

"I shall find something, I always do find something." 2. The dog with eyes as big as loaves. 3. A little glass box. 4. He decided to go back to the tree. 5. The glass box. **Short Answer..** 1.

The key of each door is near the door so that one can open it. 2. The old woman gave a piece of cloth to Rohan because he can put that cloth in front of the dog. 3. The king imprisoned Rohan because king's guards were looking for a thief in the forest and they found Rohan with money and imprisoned him. 4. When the king came to know of his hardworking and honest young man, the king offered his daughter's hand to him to get married. 5. Later on, Rohan used money, gold and jewels to help the poor, they



needy and the sick. **Long Answer..** 1. In order to go into second room, Rohan have to put a cloth on the dog with eyes as big as apples. Than open the box and take as much gold as he want. 2. First dog was the large dog with eyes as large as eggs and the second dog with eyes as big as apples but the third dog's eyes as big as loaves. 3. Rohan opened his shirt and wrapped as much money as he could. He stuffed his pant pockets with gold and his shoes with jewels. 4. All the while, Rohan lived very happing and his money was gradually being spent. One day he looked in his box to see how much money he had, he saw only two bits of gold in the box! and he become poor again. 5. After a year in prison, the actual thieves were caught and Rohan was released. Rohan worked very hard and gradually became one of the richest men in the country. **Grammar..** 1. D 2. A 3. F 4. B 5. C 6. E

Ch.5. The World.. A. 1. C 2. B 3. C **B.** 1. air 2. hills 3. great 4. whisper **C.** 1. T 2. F 3. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Wind 2. 'I' refer to Poet. 3. Wheat fields nod. **Short Answer..** 1. Poet has used 'Great, Wide, Beautiful and wonderful' describing words to describe the world. 2. Air talks to itself on the top of the hills. 3. The poet compared himself as a small child with the world. **Long Answer..** Do Yourself. **Grammar..** 1. black 2. blind 3. busy 4. clear 5. happy 6. slippery 7. tall 8. wise 9. solid 10. slow

Ch.6. The Selfish Giant.. A. 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A **B.** 1. peach-trees 2. dusty, full of hard stones 3. twittering 4. arms, neck 5. good-bye. **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Trespassers will be Prosecuted. 2. Great white coat 3. They play in the Giant's garden. 4. at twelve O'clock. 5. The child **Short Answer..** 1. It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. There were twelve peach-trees. The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly. 2. The spring stopped coming in the garden of the Giant's for some days because Giant did not allowed children to play in his garden and he built a high wall all around it. 3. It was the farthest corner of the garden, and in it was standing a little boy. He was so small that he could not reach up to the branches of the trees, and he was wandering all around it, crying bitterly. 4. All day long children played, and in the evening they came to the Giant to bid him good-bye. 5. The little boy, when the Giant loved was never seen again because he was 'God'. **Long Answer..** 1. One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden. 'What are you doing here?' he cried in a very gruff voice, and the children ran away. 'My own garden is my own garden,' said the Giant; 'any one can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself.' So he built a high wall all around it, and put up a notice-board. "Trespassers will be prosecuted." 2. Do

yourself. 3. The Hail came everyday for three hours he rattled on the roof of the castle till he broke most of the tiles' and then he ran round and round the garden as fast as he could go. He was dressed in grey and his breath was like ice. 4. All day long they played, and in the evening they came to the Giant to bid him good-bye. 5. Do Yourself. **Grammar..** 1. on 2. at 3. in 4. on 5. at 6. on 7. in 8. at

Ch.7. Akbar and Birbal.. A. 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A **B.** 1. teeth 2. crows 3. bank 4. retorted 5. pond **C.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Birble 2. "How many crows there were in his kingdom!?" 3. Ninety-five thousand four hundred and sixty-three crows. 4. to take a bath. **Short Answer..** 1. Akbar dreamt that he had lost all his teeth, except one. 2. Akbar was pleased with Birbal's explanation and rewarded him handsomely. 3. Akbar asked birbal to hold their clothes while they were bathing and stepped into the river. 4. Akbar thought of a plan to make Birbal fool. 5. All the ministers went to the pond to bring an egg from the royal garden pond. **Long Answer..** 1. Akbar was very upset because he dreamt that he had lost all his teeth, except one. The next day he invited all the astrologers of his kingdom to interpret his dream. 2. Do Yourself. 3. To make Birbal fool he gave one egg to each of his ministers before Birbal reached the court one morning. So, when Birbal arrived, the king said, "I want to judge the loyalty of all of you. Who can bring an egg from the royal garden pond for me and who cannot?" **Grammar..** Do Yourself.

Ch.8. Rainbow Crow.. A. 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. Do Yourself. **B.** 1. blazing 2. sacrifice 3. fox 4. three 5. rainbow crow, no-answere 6. closer **C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T **Very Short Answer..** 1. Snow drifts 2. because the snow was so deep. 3. To warm the world again. 4. To burned brightly and gave off heat. 5. All the colours of the rainbow. **Short Answer..** 1. Wise owl could not see well during the daylight, so he could not go. 2. Rainbow crow, the most beautiful of all the birds with shimmering feathers of rainbow hues and an enchanting singing voice, was chosen to go to the creator. 3. Creator was too busy thinking up how to make the world more lively. So Rainbow crow began to sing his most beautiful song. 4. He was worried that the fire would burn out before he reached the Earth. 5. Rainbow crow sat apart, saddened by his dull' ugly feathers and his rasping voice. **Long Answer..** Do yourself.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Ch.14. Conjunctions.. A. 2. otherwise 3. but 4. and 5. because 6. while **B.** 1. Since 2. and 3. because 4. but 5. otherwise 6. as well as 7. because 8. while **C.** 2. He is weak in English still he does not work hard. 3. Ritesh ran fast although he miss the train. 4. I play while my brother watch



TV. 5. She did not go to school because she was ill. 6. His brother is taller than him. 7. Tina goes to market and Avantika goes to school. 8. Many students feel nervous while appearing in examinations. 9. Gorgi made a mistake still she did not realise it. 10. He got first position because he worked hard. **D.** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. A

Ch.15. Interjections.. A. 1. Hurrah 2. oh 3. Hush 4. Hello 5. Alas **B.** 1. Joy 2. Joy 3. Sorrow. **C.** Do Your Self. **D.** 1. Oh! 2. Ouch! 3. Well! 4. Wow! 5. Ah! 6. Hey! 7. Aha! 8. Ugh! 9. Darn! 10. Oops!

Ch. 16. Prepositions.. A. 1. among 2. in 3. on 4. in 5. at, in 6. under 7. to 8. to 9. on 10. by, in **B.** 2. with 3. in 4. for 5. on 6. from 7. since 8. on 9. with 10. by 11. at 12. between **C.** 1. since 2. in 3. at, in 4. of 5. for 6. with 7. beside 8. of 9. by 10. in **D.** 1. about 2. behind 3. with 4. about 5. without 6. during 7. throughout 8. at

Ch.17. Articles.. A. 1. a 2. an 3. an 4. a 5. The 6. The 7. a 8. a 9. the 10. the 11. an 12. The, in 13. the 14. The 15. An, a **B.** 1. She is an Indian. 2. She is an honest girl. 3. This is the girl I met yesterday. 4. My brother has won the first prize. 5. The moon is the only satellite of the earth. 6. She is the most beautiful girl in the school. **C.** 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

Ch.18. Tenses.. A. 2. done 3. singing 4. writing 5. learning **B.** 2. We selected him our leader 3. Kapil ate an apple. 4. My brother brought goods 5. The students made a lot of noise in the class. **C.** 2. They are plucking the flowers. 3. We are eating bananas. 4. Sania is waiting for her. 5. He is learning his lesson. **D.** 1. He will be lying a kite. 2. He is telling a lie. 3. I will buy a pen. 4. Naveen was driving a car. 5. He has been writing for me since 10 a.m. 6. They will have been living in Delhi for five years. 7. She has done her all homework by 10 O'clock. 8. Teacher shall have asked questions in the class. 9. They has been reading for two hours. 10. Harpreet will pass with first division. 11. Children have played during holidays. **E.** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B

Ch.19. Strong and Weak Verbs.. A. 1. We went to school daily. 2. Harish wrote a letter. 3. You gave him a pen. 4. He throw stones. 5. The child cried. **B.** 1. sang, sung 2. Killed, killed 3. chose, chosen 4. wrote, written 5. told, told

Ch. 20. Agreement of Verb with Subject.. A. 1. is 2. is 3. shine 4. is 5. write 6. is 7. have 8. am **B.** Do Yourself.

Ch. 21. Object-Direct and Indirect.. Do yourself.

Ch.22. Voice.. A. 1. A stony book is read by my sister. 2. Homework has been done by Ajay. 3. A mistake was made by you. 4. She had been invited by Asha. 5. His Work is done by him. 6. A letter was written by him. 7. Caps were sold by him. 8. A car was bought by me. **B.** Do Yourself. **C.** 1.

done 2. informed 3. made 4. gave 5. toar (6-10) Do Yourself. **D.** 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. A

Ch.23. Narration (Direct and Indirect speech).. Do yourself.

Ch.24. Punctuation Marks and Capital Letters.. A. 1. He lived in Chandigarh. 2. Saif goes to Chennai every Sunday. 3. Maria is a beautiful girl. 4. The Quran and the Bible are sacred books. **B.** 1. He has a car' a house and a good family. 2. Ritesh asked, are you happy? 3. Gandhiji said, "God is every where." 4. He is an MA. 5. No, she did not attend the class. **C.** Do Yourself.

Ch.25. Comprehension/Unseen Passage.. Do Yourself.

MATHS

Ch.8. Money Transaction.. Exercise.1.. Pg.107-108.. 1. 48 2. 1800 3. 6 4. 640 5. 945 6. 3468 7. 540 8. 160 9. 168 10. 6967 11. 180 12. 1330 13. 360 14. 1800 15.11700 16. 120

Exercise 1.. Pg- 111-112.. 1. A. Gain ₹ 40 B. Loss ₹ 5 C. Loss ₹ 10 D. Gain ₹ 8.75 2. 200 ₹ Profit 3. 25 ₹ Loss 4. 50 ₹ Loss 5. A. 362 ₹ B. 425 ₹ C. 562 ₹ D. 630 ₹ 6. A. 140 ₹ B. 204 ₹ C. 336 ₹ D. 392 ₹ 7. A. Profit B. Loss C. Profit D. Loss E. Profit 8. 1325 ₹ 9. 295 ₹ 10. 800 ₹ 11. 8300 ₹ 12. 605 ₹

Ch.9.. Percentage.. Exercise 1. Pg.116-112.. 1. A. 46% B. 2% C. 13% D. 25% E. 70% F. 5% 2. A. 7% B. 13% C. 25% E. 137% F. 215 3. A. 60% B. 16.67% C. 200% D. 70% E. 56.25% F. 34% G. 350% H. 325% I. 520% J. 275% K. 460% L. 180% 4. A. 70% B. 47% C. 25% D. 4% E. 1% F. 340% G. 112% H. 105% 5. A. $\frac{1}{20}$ B. $\frac{3}{20}$ C. $\frac{17}{20}$ D. $\frac{3}{5}$ E. $\frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ G. $\frac{3}{4}$ H. $\frac{1}{12}$ 6. A. 0.17 B. 0.20 C. 0.40 D. 1.25 E. 0.0625 F. 0.035 G. 0.126 H. 0.008 **Exercise 2..** 1. A. 12 B. 16 C. 24 D. 975 E. 10 F. 5 G. 12.5 H. 20 2. A. 9 ₹ B. 225 ₹ C. 20 ₹ D. 64 gm E. 60,000 gm F. 70,000 kg G. 70 ml H. 1 km I. 292 days 3. 935 marks 4. 40 eggs 5. 4800 ₹ 6. 450 ₹ 7. 400 ₹ 8. 12 9. 8 questions 10. 1650 ₹ 11. 1100 marks 12. 10%

Ch.10. Simple Interest.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 60 B. 81 C. 576 D. 900 2. A. 700 B. 1160 C. 920 3. A. 25 B. 60.75 C. 49.25 4. 120 5. 60 6. 1170 7. 1590 8. 1494 9. 180 10. 721 11. 5% 12. 1250 13. 2 year

Ch.11. Measurements.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. litre B. Millimetre C. 100 D. 10 E. 1000 2. A. 5000 m B. 6000 g C. 5000 ml D. 9395 m E. 8325 G F. 3720 I G. 40 dm H. 450 g I. 60 dl 3. A. 340 km B. 7.600 km C. 4080 km D. 4 km 4. A. 13 kg B. 0.875 kg C. 16 kg D. 4600 kg E. 3250 kg 5. A. 1.275 kl B. 8.005 kl C. 3785 kl D. 32.30 kl E. 55.7 kl 6. A. 1 km 275 m B.8 m 505 mm C. 7 kg 60 g D. 6 g 405 mg E. 7 kl 320 I F. 4 I 250 ml **Exercise 2..** 1. A. 26 km 880 m B. 18 kg 970 g C.



65 g 170 mg D. 13 l 260 ml 2. A. 3 l 725 ml B. 6 kl 208 l C. 3 kg 935 g D. 4 km 875 m 3. 10 kg 925 g 4. 21 km 900 ml 5. 6829.80 l 6. 111 m 25 cm 7. 19500 l 8. 7 ml 65 cm 9. 1 km 375 m Salim 10. 83 kg 975 g and 6 kg 525 g **Exercise 3..** 1. A. 240 minutes B. 375 minutes C. 300 sec. D. 210 sec. E. 380 sec. 2. A. 9 hrs. B. 48 hrs C. 30 min. D. 7 min. E. 2 hrs. 3. A. 06:30 hrs. B. 19:15 hrs. C. 22:30 hrs. D. 12:15 hrs. E. 09:45: hrs. 4. A. 1:00 AM B. 2:15 PM C. 12:20 AM D. 3:00 PM E. 12:15 PM **Exercise 4..** 1. A. 11 hours 45 minutes B. 9 hours 70 minutes C. 8 hours 45 minutes 44 seconds D. 7 hours 70 minutes 65 seconds E. 14 years F. 14 years 5 months. 2. A. 3 hours 15 minutes B. 5 hours 70 minutes C. 3 hours 20 minutes 20 seconds D. 2 hours 84 minutes E. 5 years 2 months F. 4 years 4 months 3. A. 12:15 PM B. 11:00 PM C. 3:15 PM D. 4:15 hours E. 14:30 hours 4. A. 8:00 AM B. 1:30 PM C. 7:15 hours D. Do yourself. E. 3:30 AM 5. A. 5 hours 30 minutes B. 4 hours 45 minutes C. 7 hours 55 minutes D. 4 hours 45 minutes E. 8 hours 15 minutes 6. 8:00 PM 7. 9 hours 15 minutes 8. 6 hours 15 minutes 9. 5 hours 45 minutes 10. 45 days 11. 27th June 12. 2:05 PM **Exercise 5..** 1. A. 77 °F B. 113 °F C. 32 °F D. 68 °F E. 212 °F F. 131 °F G. 149 °F H. 50 °F I. 122 °F J. 185 °F 2. A. 50 °C B. 55 °C C. 5 °C D. 30 °C E. 60 °C F. 85 °C G. 70 °C H. 20 °C I. 35 °C J. 95 °C 3. Thermometer 4. Thermometer 5. 100 °C 6. 32 °F 7. A. 0 ° B. 212 ° C. 37 ° D. 1 °C

Ch.12. Pictorial Representation of Data.. 1. A. 4th week B. 2nd week 3. 260 toys. 2. Science B. History C. 600 D. 2040 3. A. Third week B. Fourth week C. 1100 D. 5400 4. A. 150 B. April C. March D. 10 E. 420 5. A. 5 B. 40 C. Pandey D. Yogesh

Ch. 13. Basic Geometrical Concept.. 1. A. no B. Segment C. Two, Two D. Actual E. Right F. Actual G. 180 ° H. definite I. Two end points with definite J. more, less 2. b, e, g, h 3. c, d, e, f, g 4. A. 50 ° B. 25 ° C. 75 ° D. 68 ° E. 0 ° F. 52 ° 5. A. 143 ° B. 115 ° C. 75 ° D. 52 ° E. 68 ° F. 43 °

Ch.14. Triangles and Circles.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. non-collinear points B. Do yourself C. 60 ° D. Right angle E. three; three F. 7 G. Collinear H. equilateral J. greater I. Do yourself K. 180 ° L. isosceles 2. 20 ° 3. b, c, e 4. a, 5. A. equal B. Diameter C. Two D. Do yourself E. longest F. circumference G. Do yourself **Exercise 2..** 1. A. 6.8 cm B. 9 cm C. 14 cm 2. A. 4.5 cm B. 7 cm C. 7.5 cm 3. A. 21 cm B. 24 cm C. 36 cm 4. A. 84 cm b. 39 cm C. 48 cm

Ch.15. Perimeter.. Exercise 1.. 1. 24 m 2. 24 m 3. A. 12 cm B. 16 cm C. 18 cm 4. A. 24 cm B. 12 cm C. 28 cm 5. A. 12 cm B. 15 m C. 21 cm 6. 9 cm 7. 9 m 8. 20 cm 9. Do yourself 10. 1350 m 11. 350 ₹ 12. A. Simple closed curve B. Sum of C. Breadth D. Side E. Do yourself.

Ch.16. Area.. Exercise 1. A. 28 sq. cm B. 48 sq. cm C. 63 sq. cm D. 117 sq. cm 2. A. 7 cm b. 9 cm C. 256 cm² D. 14 m 3. A. 26 cm² B. 21 cm² C. 78 cm² 4. A. 36 cm² 20.25 cm² C. 72.25 cm² D. 1.44 cm² 5. 27 m² 6. 24 m² 7. 820 m² 8. 50 Tiles 9. 26 m 10. 150 Bricks 11. 289 cm² 12. Do yourself. 13. A. 1 cm B. area C. area D. Do yourself 14. Do yourself

Ch.17. Volume.. Exercise 1.. 1. A. 768 (cm)³ B. 1344 (cm)³ C. 320 (cm)³ D. 1134 (cm)³ 2. 192 (m)³ 3. 3000 (m)³ 4. 384 (cm)³ 5. 1728 (cm)³ 6. cube 343 cm 7. A. L × B × H B. edge³ or edge × edge × edge C. 1 cm 8. A. 84 (cm)³ B. 24 (cm)³ **Fun Time..** Do Yourself.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Ch.10. Conserving Environment.. A. 1. Conservation is the prevention and replenishment of loss, waste, damage, destruction and degradation to the environment, including animals, plants, habits and natural resources. 2. Recycle – Many used things like paper can be recycled. They are put through a process to create new materials out of old ones. 3. Different kinds of pollution are Land, Noise and Air. 4. Reuse means used again or more than once or the action of using something again. 5. The biodegradable wastes can be broken down by bacteria and other micro-organism into substances not harmful to the environment. Biodegradable waste come from plants or animals. **B.** 1. species 2. Shelter 3. acid rain 4. Noise 5. donated. **C.** 1. E 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T **MCQ.** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B

Ch.11. Communication and Modern Techniques.. A. 1. We communicate to share feelings, ideas, information and writing and understanding other's messages. 2. The world has been changed by the recent developments in communication. People are more confined to their own world of thoughts. They come to know about the happenings and events around the world through means of communication immediately. 3G mobile phones are used. Internet is used to get information of various fields. 3. Television is a better means of communication than radio because on television we get not only the message but also see the image of the person giving the message. Today we can watch live action like sports, news, events, movies, etc. 4. The means of communication an broadly divided into two means of personal and mass communication. Various means of communication are – telegraph, e-mail, telephone, mobile phones, newspapers, radio, television, books, magazines, Internet, etc. **B.** 1. e-mail 2. Television 3. Internet 4. activities **C.** 1. A 2. E 3. D 4. C 5. B **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T **MCQ..** 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B

Ch.12.. Natural Disaster.. A. 1. There are different types of natural disasters such as earth-quakes, volcanic eruption, floods, droughts, tsunami and cyclones. 2. When there is



excessive rains, rivers sometimes overflow their banks, and the water spills over and submerges the land, the flood take place. 3. Volcanoes are of three types -(i) extinct or dead volcanoes (ii) dormant or sleeping volcanoes and (iii) active volcanoes. Extinct or 'dead' volcanoes are those which have not erupted for hundreds of years, and are unlikely to do so in the future. Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, Africa, is an example. The dormant or 'sleeping' volcanoes have not since long back but many breakout in future. In fact, when a vent is blocked by a hardened lava plug, the volcano dormant, e.g. Mt. Fujiyama in Japan. 'Active' Volcanoes erupt actively or are likely to erupt in near future. An example of this is Mount Etna in Italy. 4. Earthquake is generally caused due to internal pressures inside the earth's surface is made up of interlocking plates of rock floating on the semi-liquid layer known as the mantle. When two floating plates collide, the vibrations or tremors pass to the 'Earth's surface called the crust. The shaking of the Earth is sudden and devastating. The effect of tremor is the greatest at the epicentre, the point on the Earth's surface directly above the point of origin of the Earthquake. **B.** 1. earthquake 2. devastating 3. disaster 4. gigantic **C.** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C **D.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F **MCQ..** 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B

Ch.13. Heritage.. A. 1. The Shivneri Fort has seven huge gates which you have to cross to go inside. There is a small water pond, called the Badami Talab, right in the middle of the fort. The pond has a statue of Jijabai with her son Shivaji near it. 2. The Taj Mahal was built in 1648 in Agra. 3. The Meenakshi temple of Madurai in Tamil Nadu. is one of the best example of dravidian architecture. Dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, the temple is a marvellous piece of architecture. The temple has stunning architecture and houses 12 Magnificent gopurams or towers which are elaborately sculpted and painted. They are painted in bright colour. 4. The great Emperor Ashoka had built some Buddhist monuments like the stupas in Sanchi and Sarnath using bricks. The Sanchi stupa has four gateways called toraras which have carving of Buddha in different stages of his life and his teachings. 5. Our heritage must be preserved. We should feel proud of it and take care of them to make it preserve for the future generations. **B.** 1. Shalimar Bagh 2. terracotta 3. 22 4. Metallurgical 5. interesting ; integral **C.** 1. C 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. B **D.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T **MCQ.** 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

Ch.14. Advent of the British.. A. 1. Vasco-da-Gama, an explorer from portugal discovered a direct sea route from Europe to India by sailing around Africa in 1498. 2. By 1857, it was a hundred years since the Battle of Plassey and the East India Company controlled almost the whole of India.

Almost all section of society – the farmers, traders, soldiers and rulers were unhappy with the unfair British rule. The peasants had to pay heavy takes and were on the verge of poverty. Indian soldiers working in the British army were highly discontented because of intolerable discrimination and humiliation shown by the Britishers. All these factors led to an uprising in 1857, widely known as the Revolt of 1857, or the sep 04 Mutiny. 3. The East India company had started maintaining an army in Bengal. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal ordered the disbanding of the Company's army. But the company paid a deaf ear. This led to the Battle of Plassey with Bengal army (1757) in which the British, under Robert Clive, defeated the Nawali and the Nawab was killed. 4. The end of the revolt brought many changes. The British Government in Britain put on end to the East India Company, and directly took charge. Queen Victoria a was declared the Empress of India. It was also provided that henceforth her viceroy would govern India on her behalf. **B.** 1. Aurangzeb 2. company 3. Mumbai 4. 1913 **C.** 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T **MCQ..** 1. A 2. Do yourself 3. C

Ch.15. The Gandhi and the Freedom Movement.. A. 1. Do yourself 2. The British had introduced a new law called Rowlatt Act. This law allowed the British government to jail people without a trial. Gandhiji started the Satya Graha Movement against this unjust law. 3. The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930 to 34) began with the Dandi March. 4. The Two popular slogans during the Quit India Movement were – "Give me blood and I will give you freedom" and "Delhi Chalo" (March on to Delhi). **B.** 1. Rajendra Prasad 2. Jallianwala Bagh 3. Rowlatt 4. Ahmedabad **C.** Do yourself **D.** 1. Do yourself 2. T 3. F 4. F **MCQ..** 1. A 2. C 3. Do yourself. 4. A

Ch.16. Eminent Indians.. A. 1. INA was the Indian National Army, an army of Indians who had been prisoners of war or had worked outside India. 2. Under this Doctrine if an Indian ruler died, his adopted son would not be allowed to inherit the throne. Only a Natural born son could become the ruler. It affected Jhansi and that meantime, the Rowlatt of 1857 broke out and the Rami decided to fight for Jhansi. 3. Sarojini Naidu became the Second Woman to be the President of the Indian National Congress (after Annie Besant) and also the first woman to become the governor of a state (Uttar Pradesh) after India became independent. 4. Sarojini Naidu went to England to study at king's college of London and later at Girton collage, Cambridge. **B.** 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak 2. Namikarnika 3. Sarojini Naidu 4. Subhas Chandra Boase **C.** 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C **D.** 1. T B. F 3. T 4. T **MCQ..** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B

Ch.17. Reformers.. A. 1. Practice of sati, , that is, burning



of woman alive on the pyre of their dead husbands. Effort bore fruits as the British government passed a law in 1829 abolishing the practice of sati and making it an illegal act. Persons involved in such an act were to be punished severally. 2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted all the prejudices to be removed on the virtue of modern education. He founded the Aligarh Muslim University and inspired the Muslim youths to receive scientific and modern education so that they would no lag behind on the path of progress. 3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj or 'Society of Nobles' in 1875. This was a Hindu reform movement which wanted to rid Hindu society from domination of the upper castes and myriad of rituals and rites. The Arya Samaj was against idol worship, animals sacrifice, caste system, child marriages, etc. 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy fight against the cruel practice of sati. He was also against early marriage and wanted girls to be educated. Pandit Ramabai was the founder of the Arya Mahila Samaj and later the Sharda Sadan, a shelter home for widows. She also founded the Poona Seva Sadan which offered training in nursing and other professions suitable for women. SIR Syad Ahmed Khan worked for the better status for women by discouraging purdah system and early marriage. He encouraged education for girls and started schools for girls and boys both. **B.** 1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati 2. Pune 3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 4. The Brahma Samaj 5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy. **C.** 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **MCQ.** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A

Ch.18. Rights and Duties.. **A.** 1. India Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January every year to mark the day on which its constitution was adopted. 2. If the citizens have been given the Fundamental Rights, they are also expected to perform certain duties towards their country and fellow citizens. Such duties are called fundamental Duties. 3. All Citizens have fundamental Rights which have been specified in the constitution. Name are – A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom 3. Right against Exploitation D. Right to Freedom of Religion E. Cultural and Educational Rights F. Right to constitutional Remedies. 4. Right to Freedom of Religion – According to the Constitution, every individual of this country is free to choose and profess his/her religion. All religions are treated alike. No one can be forced to practice any religion against his/her wish. **B.** 1. 26 January 2. Fundamental duties 3. Fundamental rights 4. Livelihood 5. Directive principles. **C.** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A **D.** 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F **MCQ.** 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A

Ch.19. Universally Celebrated Festivals.. **A.** 1. World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5 June. To create world wide awareness. On this day, issues like the

use of various alternative energy sources, forest conservation and eco-friendly consumption are highlighted. 2. International Labour Day is celebrated to lay stress on the importance of labour force all over the world. 3. (i) World Health Day (ii) International Earth Day (iii) International Labour Day (iv) World Environment Day (v) World Non-Violence Day. 4. 2nd October is celebrated as World Non-Violence Day in Order to pay homage to Gandhi's effort to promote peace in the world. 5. UN Day is celebrated on 24th October every year to mark the birth of the United Nations Organisation. **B.** 1. Labour Day 2. The World Health Day 3. The World Non-Violence Day 4. 22nd April. **C.** 1. E 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D **D.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F **MCQ.** 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A

SCIENCE

Ch.7. Food, Health and Hygiene.. **A.** 1. (a) Take a bath daily. (b) Wash your hand with soap. (c) Brush your teeth twice a day. (d) Cut your nails regularly. 2. Regular exercise helps us to develop strong bones and muscles. Improve the circulation of blood etc. 3. We must take a bath a bath daily because it removes the dust and sweat present on our body and makes our body clean. It makes us feel fresh. 4. Diseases which occur due to deficiency of a nutrient are called deficiency diseases. Examples - obesity, cancer, heart diseases etc. 5. Communicable diseases spread from one person to another but non – communicable diseases may occur due to deficiency of one or more nutrient. **B.** 1. Health means the state of complete mental and physical well-being. 2. Excess Carbohydrates are converted into fat and stored in the body. 3. Diseases which spread from one person to another are called communicable diseases. Examples are – Common cold, measles, malaria, dengue etc. 4. We must open the doors and windows of our home in the morning to let the fresh air and sunlight into the house. 5. We need rest because while we sleeping that our body repairs its worn out cells and tissues. We also grow while we sleep. **C.** 1. communicable 2. balanced diet 3. exercise 4. Potato and bread 5. Roughage **D.** 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. C **E.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F **F.** 1. D 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. B **HOTS – Do Yourself. Activity – Do Yourself.**

Ch.8. Skeletal System.. **A.** 1. It gives support and shape to our body, it protects the soft, delicate internal organs and helps in the movement of the body parts. 2. Joints are of four types – hinge joint, ball and socket joints, pivot joint and the gliding joint. 3. The bony structure of the head is called the skull. The skull protects the brain. 4. There are three types of muscles in the human body. (i) Voluntary muscles – are under our control like those present in the arms and legs. (ii) Involuntary muscles work on their own. They are found in



the stomach, intentions and eyes. (iii) Cardiac muscles are found in the heart. They work non-stop. 5. The ball and socket joint: – In this joint one end of the joint is like a ball that fits into a socket of the other joint. This joint allows movement in all directions. Examples of this joint are the shoulder joint and the hip joint. **B.** 1. Skeleton is the framework of bones in our body. 2. Ribcage protects the heart and the lungs. 3. The last two pairs of ribs are not attached to the sternum, and are therefore called floating ribs. 4. The hinge joint move in one direction only like the hinges in the door. They allow only back and forth movement. e.g. knees, elbows, etc. 5. The skeleton system consists of the skull, the back bone, rib cage, and the limbs. **C.** 1. cells 2. 22 3. vertebrae 4. ligaments 5. pivot joint **D.** 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C **E.** 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

Ch.9.. The Nervous System.. **A.** 1. Spinal Cord – It is a long, thick bundle of nerves, which extends down from the medulla to almost the end of the spine. The spinal cord is protected the bony vertebral column. The spinal cord links the brain with the rest of the body and transfers information from the brain to the rest of the body through the nerves. 2. Medulla, also called the brain stem. It is a small part situated below the cerebellum. It connects the rest of the brain of the spinal cord. It controls the involuntary functions of the body like breathing, swallowing, sneezing, heart beat and blood circulation. These functions are not under our control. The brain stem works non-stop, even when we are sleeping. 3. Reflex action is also an involuntary action. It occurs spontaneously without thinking about it. It is an automatic response of the body to a stimulus. These actions occur very fast. For examples when we touch anything hot accidentally, we immediately withdraw our hand, blinking of eyes, sight of food making our mouth water are some examples. 4. Sensory nerves carry messages from the sense organs to the brain but motor nerves carry messages from the brain to the other parts of the body. 5. Eyes are very sensitive, our body has several features to protect them. Eyebrows prevent sweat from entering the eyes. Eyelids protect the eyes from injury and eye lashes protect the eyes from dirt and strong light. The tears produced by the eyes, bathe the front of the eyes and keep them clean. **B.** 1. The brain has three parts – cerebrum, cerebellum and brain stem. 2. Body movements/actions are of two types – Voluntary and involuntary. 3. Cerebellum is responsible for muscles co-ordination and for maintaining the balance of our body. This part enables us to run, stand upright, play and maintain our balance. 4. Our body has three types of nerves – sensory, motor and mixed nerves. 5. The tongue helps us to taste things. There are a number of taste buds on the

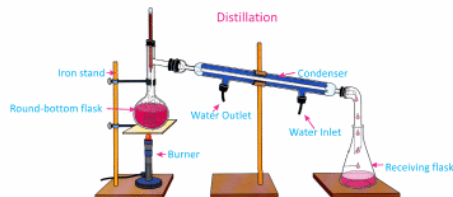
surface of the tongue. These taste buds have nerve endings which carry messages to the brain. **C.** 1. Skull 2. Cerebrum 3. Medulla 4. Spinal Cord 5. sensory organs. **D.** 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B **E.** 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✗

Ch.10. Work, Force and Energy.. **A.** 1. The difference between the three types of levers – **First class Lever** – 1. In this fulcrum is in the middle and load and effort are on either sides 2. Examples – Scissors, trolley, sea-saw, etc. **Second Class Lever** – 1. The load is between the fulcrum and the effort. 2. Examples – a wheel barrow, nut cracker, etc. **Third Class Lever** – 1. The effort is between the fulcrum and the load in third class levers. 2. Examples - a stapler, a pair of tongs, etc. 2. Work: – According to science is said to be done, only if force applied on a body causes the body to move in the direction of force. Examples are picking a ball, pushing a cycle, lifting clothes and putting them in a cupboard. 3. Mechanical Energy: – It is the energy possessed by a body due to its position or motion. It is of two types: Kinetic energy and potential energy. 4. A pulley is a simple machine having a wheel with grooves in it. A rope or chain is wrapped round the wheel. One end of the rope is attached to the load. Force is applied at the other end. We use pulley to draw water from a well, hoist a flag or draw curtains. 5. A screw is an inclined plane wrapped round a cylinder in the form of a spiral. Screws are commonly used to hold things together and lift materials. Carpenters prefer using screws to nails as screws hold things tightly and they cannot separate easily. **B.** 1. Gravitational force is the force by which objects pull one another. It attracts objects towards the earth. 2. It is harder to walk on smooth, polished surfaces because the friction is less. 3. The energy obtained from the sun is called solar energy. 4. A lever has three parts – load, fulcrum and effort. 5. A pulley is a simple machine which principle is used to push chairs using hospital ramp. **C.** 1. motion 2. gravitational 3. potential 4. fulcrum 5. energy. **D.** 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B **E.** 1. B 2. D 3. F 4. A 5. G 6. E 7. C

Ch.11. Air and Water.. **A.** 1. The atmosphere protects us from the harmful Ultraviolet rays of the sun by absorbing them and thus preventing them from reaching us. It also protects us from meteoroids. They get burnt in the atmosphere before reaching us. 2. Do Yourself. 3. Stratosphere is the second layer of the earth. Jet planes fly in this layer. This layer contains ozone which absorbs the harmful ultra violet rays of the sun. 4. The bacteria present in the soil converts nitrogen into a soluble form. It is then taken up by plants from the soil. Animals eat plants and get nitrogen. 5. Distillation – We can also remove soluble impurities by distillation. Distillation is carried out using the



following apparatus – round bottomed flask, condenser, a receiving flask and a burner.



The impure water is taken in a round-bottomed flask and heated till it starts boiling. The water is converted to steam. This steam is passed through a condenser, where it cools, due to cold water circulating around it. The steam is converted back to water, which is collected in the receiving flask. Distilled water is the purest form of water and does not contain any impurities. It is used in batteries, medicines, injections and car radiators. **B.** 1. Earth is surrounded by a thick blanket of air called atmosphere. 2. The atmosphere is made up of 5 layers – Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere. 3. (a) to fill gas in balloons. (b) to fill water in pot from a well. (c) to light candles. 4. Air also contains minute quantities of gases like argon, helium, krypton, ozone, hydrogen, water vapour etc. 5. Soluble impurities dissolve in water. They can be removed by sedimentation and decantation and filtration. **C.** 1. Exosphere 2. Stratosphere 3. Weight, pressure 4. Oxygen 5. evaporation. **D.** 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A **E.** 1. X 2. X 3. X 4. X 5. ✓ 6. ✓

Ch. 12. The Moon.. **A.** 1. The moon's surface is rough and uneven. It is covered with a layer of dust, mountains, valleys, lava plains and craters. Craters are deep holes formed when meteorites (rocks from outer space) hit against the surface of the moon. 2. The moon has no air. There is no wind or weather on moon. therefore, no life exists on moon. Since, there is no atmosphere on the moon. 3. The different stages of the moon together are known as the waxing phase of the moon (increasing size of the moon). After this the cycle reverses, the moon appears gibbous, then a half moon, then a crescent and finally a new moon. These stages are called the waning phase of the moon (decreasing size of the moon). 4. Solar eclipse occurs when the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line and the moon blocks the sunlight from reaching the earth and casts its shadow on the earth. A solar eclipse takes place only on a new moon day. 5. The moon, being closer to the earth than the sun has a greater influence on the water bodies. There is a high tide after about 12½ hours. The sea water on the side of the earth facing the moon is pulled upwards creating bulges in the ocean of both sides upwards creating bulges in the ocean

on both sides (the sea level rises). This is known as high tide. **B.** 1. A large bowl-shaped cavity in the ground is called crater. 2. The different phases of the moon are new moon, crescent, half moon, gibbous and full moon, crescent, half moon, gibbous and full moon. 3. An eclipse is a partial or total blocking of the light of the sun either by the earth or the moon. Eclipse is nothing but shadow of the earth and the moon. 4. The three American astronauts went to the moon by spacecraft called Apollo 11. Michael, Collins, and Armstrong circled the moon but stayed back in the aircraft. 5. Artificial satellites are man-made objects which revolve round the earth in a fixed orbit. **C.** 1. craters 2. crescent 3. phase 4. earth; moon 5. moon. **D.** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C **E.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. X 5. ✓

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Ch.29. Historical Monuments.. 1. Red Fort 2. Gol Gumbaz 3. Brihadeshwara temple 4. Sun temple

Ch. 30. Series Patterns.. Do Yourself.

Ch.32. Leaves.. 1. Neem 2. Tulsi 3. Spinach (Palak) 4. Henna (Mehndi) 5. Betal leaf (Paan) 6. Bayleaf (Tej Patta) 7. Banana 8. Curry leaf 9. Coriander (Dhania) 10. Oregano.

Ch.33. Cars in Indian Roads.. 1. Toyota Innova 2. Santro 3. Honda City 4. Scorpio 5. Tata Indica 6. Maruti Swift 7. Alto 8. Wagon R, 9. Mercedes Benz

Ch.34. Indian Railways.. 1. Metro 2. Palace on Wheels 3. Mumbai Suburban Passenger Service 4. Navshakti Electric Passenger Service 5. Kalka-Shimla Train 6. National Rail Museum.

Ch.35. Conserved Species.. 1. Giant panda 2. Bald eagle 3. Black buck 4. Musk deer 5. Great bustard 6. Whooping crane 7. Black rhinoceros 8. Spider monkey.

Ch.36. Yoga and Health.. 1. Bhadrasana 2. Siddhasana 3. Vajarasana 4. Paschimotanasana

Ch.37. Space Research.. 1. Rakesh Sharma 2. INSAT-IA 3. Kalpana Chawla 4. SLV-3 5. Aryabhata 6. IRS-IA

Ch.38. National Parks and Sanctuaries.. 1. Asiatic Lion 2. Siberian Crane 3. Tiger 4. Elephant 5. White Tiger 6. One-horned Rhinoceros

Ch.39. Important Residences.. 1. Rashtrapati Bhawan 2. White House 3. 10 Downing Street 4. The Buckingham Palace 5. Vatican 6. Elysee Palace

Ch.40. Language Test.. Do Yourself.

Ch.41. Stadium in India.. 1. H 2. J 3. G 4. C 5. I 6. B 7. D 8. E 9. A 10. F

Ch.42. Series Pattern.. 1. DABC 2. NOPM 3. BCDA 4. PMNO 5. 4569 6. 7832 7. 7456 8. MO 9. STU 10. 48 11. 68 12. Do yourself.



Ch.43. Branches of Science.. 1. Meteorology 2. Botany 3. Zoology 4. Astronomy 5. Entomology 6. Ecology 7. Anatomy 8. Seismology 9. Pathology 10. Chemistry

Ch.44. United Nations.. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. B

Ch.46. Cricket Pitch 1. b, k, o, t 2. a, f, l, s 3. g, h, i, j, m, n, p, q, r, u. 4. c, d, e, v

Ch.47. Idioms.. Do yourself.

Ch.48. Pollution.. 1. Water pollution 2. Air pollution 3. Land pollution 4. Sound pollution

Ch.49. Sudoku.. Do Yourself.

Ch.50. Bollywood Stars.. 1. Alka Yagnik 2. Sonu Nigam 3. Kailash Kher 4. Akshay Kumar 5. Shreya Ghoshal 6. Vidya Balan 7. Lara Dutta 8. Shahid Kapoor 9. Katrina Kaif

Ch.52. Power Game.. 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. A 14. B

Ch.54. Plants – A Fact File.. 1. Cane 2. Fruit 3. Sunflower 4. Corals 5. Sun 6. Neem 7. Roots 8. Cacti

COMPUTER

Ch.6. Internet Round the Word.. F.A. 1. A. ii B. ii C. i **S.A.** 1. A. The Internet is worldwide network of interconnected computer networks. B. A website is a collection of web pages. C. Web browser is a software which is used to navigate or browse web pages. 2. A. Internet is a network that connects computers from all around the world. Five uses of Internet are – (i) We can store information for future reference. (ii). We can get various latest software from the Internet. (iii) We can do shopping which is named as e-shopping. (iv) We can also search information on any topic. (v) We can send messages to our friends. B. World Wide Web (WWW) or the Web is a system of interlinked Web pages, which display information in the form of text, pictures and sound. (C) Web Browser is a software which is used to navigate or browse web pages. It enables you to find web pages and display the same on your screen. Some popular web browsers are : Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, Mozilla Fire Fox.

Ch.7. MS-Word (Advanced).. F.A 1. A. ii B. ii C. ii D. iv E. ii **S.A.** 1. A. (i) Editing (ii) Changing fonts, size etc. B. Lines and Arrows; Flowcharts C. Clipart icon present in Insert Ribbon. D. The auto correct feature of MS-Word corrects wrongs words. 2. A. Open the Find and Replace dialog box in Home ribbon and then click on Replace option. Now type word "elegant" in 'Find what' box and "graceful" in 'Replace with' box and click on Replace button. B. Steps to auto correct. In Word 2007, the setting of Auto Correct Word is bit different. Click on office button, the file menu of MS-Word appears. Now click on Word option button from word option

dialog window, click on Auto correct options. C. To check the spelling within the document, follow the steps given below – * click on Review tab to get Review Ribbon. * Click on spelling & Grammar option on proofing MS-Word automatically starts checking the spellings using Spellings & Grammar dialog window. D. Themes are the predefined layouts that can be applied to the document you are creating to give already defined styles. To bring any specific theme to your document, click on theme arrow. The available themes are popped down.

Ch.8. Power Point.. F.A. 1. A. iii B. ii C. iii D. ii E. iv **S.A.** 1. A The software which incorporates text, images, audio, video and computer animation is known as multimedia software. B. Do yourself C. The PowerPoint package belongs to Microsoft Office family. 2. A. A presentation is a technique to present information to the audience in audio visual form. It could be educational topics showing rational numbers in maths, body parts, and newton's law of motion in physics or business promotion strategies or anything which needs elucidation. B. Do Yourself. C. To save the presentation – Click on the File menu. If we are going to save the document or the presentation first time, the Save As window opens – Give the name of the presentation in the File menu box provided. Click on the Save button now. The presentation is saved with the name we have given with the extension. ppt. D. Running Presentation – At any time during the creation of Presentation, we can run it to see a preview. This will shows us how our presentation looks when we run it. The following are the ways to run our presentation. Click on the slide show button at the bottom of presentation. Or Press shift functions key F5 to run slide show. Click on SlideShow in the ribbon and press the appropriate option to run the show. E. Adding New Slide – * Click on Home Ribbon. * On Slides part of the ribbon. * Click on New slide button. We see that the New Slide button is in two halves. If we click the top half of the New Slide button, the default Title and content type slide will be added. If we click the bottom half of the button, we will be able to select what type of slide is added. Once the new slide is added, we can lick into one of the editable content boxes to make our changes.

Ch.9. Algorithm.. F.A. 1. A. iii B. ii C. i **S.A.** 1. A. An algorithm is a sequence of steps required to solve a particular problem. B. Computer being a Machine cannot do anything on its our. C. In order to get anything done on the computer first we instruct it step by step in a language which the computer can understand. 2. A. Do Yourself. B. Do Yourself C. Do Yourself.



HINDI

पाठ-10. मदर टेरेसा.. 1. (क) अग्नेस गोनाक्सा बेजाक्सिउ (ख) मोतीझील (ग) 1948 में (घ) मिशनरीज ऑफ चैरिटी (ङ) 5 सितंबर, 1997 2. (क) करुणा और दया (ख) यूगोस्लाविया (ग) शिक्षक (घ) नागरिकता (ङ) महिमामयी 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) X 4. (क) मदर टेरेसा के पिता किराने की एक दुकान चलाते थे। (ख) मदर टेरेसा ने सबसे पहले अपना कार्य कोलकाता के सेंट मैरी स्कूल में भूगोल पढ़ाने का किया। (ग) मदर टेरेसा द्वारा स्थापित संस्था का नाम "मिशनरीज ऑफ चैरिटी" था। 5. (क) मदर टेरेसा का जन्म 26 अगस्त, 1910 को एक अल्बेनीयाई परिवार में उस्कुब, ओटोमन साम्राज्य में हुआ था। (ख) मदर टेरेसा ने 18 वर्ष की आयु में नन बनकर लोगों की सेवा करने का व्रत लिया था। (ग) सन् 1925 में मदर टेरेसा भारत पहुँची और भारत में उन्हें पहला काम कोलकाता के सेंट मैरी स्कूल में भूगोल पढ़ाने को मिला। 6. (क) कोलकाता की 'मोतीझील' नामक बस्ती से मदर टेरेसा ने अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ किया, क्योंकि वहाँ के निवासी बहुत गरीब थे। चारों ओर गंदगी थी। वे दुःखी और कष्ट में थे। (ख) मदर टेरेसा सचमुच एक महिमामयी माँ थी, जिनके असंख्या बच्चे थे। अपने दुःखों तकलीफों की तनिक भी चिंता किए बिना वह निःसहाय लोगों का सहाय बनी रहीं। उनके छोटे से कमजोर शरीर में एक ऐसा मजबूत व्यक्तित्व छिपा था कि बड़े-बड़े राजा-रानी, प्रधानमंत्री, राष्ट्रपति तक उनके सम्मान में खड़े हो जाते थे। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. कुटुम्ब 2. विद्यालय 3. छात्र स्तंभ करें। 4. ईनाम 5. स्वतंत्र

पाठ-11. फूल और काँटा.. 1. (क) शत्रु-मित्र का (ख) सज्जन के समान (ग) उसके बुरे व्यवहार के कारण (घ) अच्छे काम से। 2. (क) पौधा (ख) मेह; हवाएँ (ग) तितलियों; श्याम (घ) कली (ङ) बड़ाई; बड़प्पन 3. (क) तन-शरीर ; सुर-देवता ; मेह-वर्षा ; शीश-सिर; श्याम-साँवला 4. (क) श्री अयोध्यासिंह उपाध्याय 'हरि औध' (ख) फूल और काँटे की (ग) काँटे को 5. (क) फूल और काँटे को प्रकृति जगह, चाँदनी, वर्षा, हवाएँ बराबर देती है। (ख) हमें फूल की तरह व्यवहार करना चाहिए। (ग) काँटे सभी को दुःख देते हैं। 6. छात्र स्तंभ करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. पुष्प 2. चन्द्रमा 3. शरीर 4. रात्रि 5. मेघ 6. नयन

पाठ-12. बीरसा मुंडा.. 1. (क) पिता से (ख) मौसी के बहुत मारने पर (ग) बकरियाँ चराता था (घ) उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा था (ङ) आक्रोश भड़क उठा 2. (क) गंगोरिया (ख) लिखने (ग) बाँसुरी (घ) भगवान 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ (घ) ✓ 4. (क) नेता (ख) खंटगा के एक मिशनरी स्कूल में (ग) बड़े भाई कोमता के पास 5. (क) बीरसा का जन्म सन् 1874 ई. में छोटा नागपुर के पास गांगोरिया नामक गाँव में हुआ था। बीरसा को आदिवासी अपना नेता मानते थे। (ख)

बचपन में बीरसा को बाँसुरी बजाने का शौक था। (ग) बीरसा अपनी पत्नी की साथ जंगल में छिपा हुआ था, तभी किसी ने अंग्रेजों को खबर कर दी और बीरसा पकड़ा गया। 6. (क) बीरसा ने आजादी की लड़ाई में देश से अंग्रेजों को भगाने का प्रण कर लिया। उसने आदिवासी युवकों का संगठन तैयार कर उन्हें तीर-कमान। तलवार चलाने की शिक्षा देने लगा। गया मुंडा उसके संगठन का सेनापति और मंत्री था। (ख) मुंडा लोगों ने सरकार को पत्र लिखकर कहा कि छोटा नागपुर की जमीन उसकी सम्पत्ति है लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से उनकी माँग पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. बहादुरी 2. सरकारी 3. गरीबी 4. बदमाशी 5. हैरानी 6. शराबी

पाठ-13. दोहा-सप्तक.. 1. (क) दुःख (ख) पत्थर पर (ग) गाँठ पड़ जाती है (घ) बड़ा (ङ) तप 2. (क) कुटुम्ब (ख) बुरा (ग) जड़मति (घ) छाया; फल (ङ) तप;पाप 3. साई-भगवान ; कुटुम्ब-परिवार ; बिरवा-पेड़ ; सुजान-होशियार ; हिरदै-हृदय 4. (क) स्तंभ करें। (ख) अभ्यास (ग) भगवान हृदय में बसते हैं। 5. (क) कवि ने सबसे बुरा स्वयं को कहा है। (ख) लगातार अभ्यास करने से होशियार होते हैं। (ग) ईश्वर का निवास चल बोलने वाले के हृदय में होता है। 6. (क) कवि ईश्वर से केवल इतना माँग रहा है, कि उसमें परिवार समा जायें, जिससे वह स्वयं भी भूखा न रहे और अतिथि भी भूखा नहीं जायें। (ख) प्रेम का धागा तोड़ने से उसमें गाँठ पड़ जाती है, तो वह दुबारा कभी नहीं जुड़ता है। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. भगवान, प्रभु 2. वृक्ष, तरु 3. प्यार 4. पंखी 5. सच, सत्य (ख) 1. शत्रुता 2. अच्छा 3. झूठ 4. दुःख 5. पुण्य 6. पास

पाठ-14. हॉकी का जादूगर.. 1. (क) प्रयाग (ख) मेजर तिवारी (ग) एम्सटरडम (घ) मैक्सिको ओलंपिक 2. (क) राजपूत (ख) सामान्य (ग) न्यूजीलैंड (घ) 1979 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ 4. (क) योगराज थानी (ख) प्रयाग में (ग) जमादार 5. (क) मेजर ध्यानचंद हॉकी के मशहूर खिलाड़ी थे और मेजर तिवारी को देखकर उनके मन में हॉकी की रूचि उत्पन्न हुई। (ख) सन् 1926 में न्यूजीलैंड के दौरे के बाद ध्यानचंद ने हॉकी के खेल में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दक्षता प्राप्त कर ली। (ग) ध्यानचंद के निधन से सबसे ज्यादा क्षति भारतीय हॉकी को पहुँची। 6. (क) मेजर ध्यानचंद ने हिल्टर के आमंत्रण के अस्वीकार कर यह साबित कर दिया कि वे अंग्रेजों ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ थे। (ख) विश्व के एक मशहूर खेल-कूद समीक्षक ने ध्यानचंद के बारे में ठीक ही लिखा था, "हॉकी के खेल में जो सर्वोत्तम तत्व है, वह भारत के पास है और भारतीय हॉकी में जो सर्वोत्तम है, वह ध्यानचंद के पास है।" **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. पुराना 2. छात्र स्तंभ करें। 3. शुरू 4. बुजुर्ग 5. मृत्यु 6. माता 7. शत्रुता 8. मोटा **पाठ-15. जब मैं पढ़ता था.. 1.** (क) उचित (ख) श्रवण की तरह (ग) 13 वर्ष की उम्र में (घ) व्यायाम 2. (क) पोरबंदर



(ख) श्रवण कुमार; चित्र (ग) चाल-चलन; प्रतिवेदन (घ) व्यायाम (ङ) असावधान 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) X (घ) ✓ 4. (क) कर्मचंद गांधी (ख) कस्तूरबा (ग) अच्छी नहीं थी 5. (क) गांधी जी का जन्म 2 अक्टूबर, 1869 को गुजरात राज्य के पोरबंदर नामक स्थान पर हुआ था। (ख) गांधी जी के पिता राजकोट के दीवान थे। वह सत्यप्रिय, साहसी और उदार व्यक्ति थे। वे सबके साथ सदा उचित न्याय करते थे। (ग) गांधी जी को जीवन भर पढ़ाई में लिखावट अच्छी नहीं होने का दुःख रहा। 6. (क) गांधी जी के जीवन पर 'श्रवण-पितृभक्ति' व 'हरिशचन्द्र' नामक नाटकों का प्रभाव पड़ा, क्योंकि एक बार पिताजी 'श्रवण पितृभक्ति' नामक नाटक की किताब खरीद लाये थे और गांधी जी को पढ़ने का बड़ा शौक था व उन दिनों बायस्कोप का प्रचलन था, तो उन्होंने 'हरिशचन्द्र' नाटक देखा। (ख) गांधीजी के मन में यह विचार घर किए हुए कि व्यायाम का शिक्षण के साथ कोई संबंध नहीं है। बाद में उन्हें समझ आया कि पढ़ने के साथ-साथ व्यायाम करना भी बहुत जरूरी होता है। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. अन्याय 2. असत्य 3. सह्य 4. दुःखी 5. छात्र स्वयं करें। 6. सावधान

पाठ-16. राखी.. 1. (क) बहन-भाई को (ख) कृष्ण को (ग) अपनी सुरक्षा की 2. (क) राखी (ख) एक बार (ग) दौड़, शत्रु (घ) राजस्थान, लाज (ङ) सुभद्रा 3. भैया-कृष्ण; नूतन-नया; उठओ-भुजदंड; निस्तेज-कमजोर; बहन-सुभद्रा 4. (क) कृष्ण को (ख) बहन (ग) रक्षा 5. (क) राखी का त्रौहार भाई-बहन के प्यार का प्रतीक है। (ख) राखी भेजते समय कवयित्री अपने भाई से आशा करती है। कि वह भीड़ में भी उसकी रक्षा करें। (ग) शत्रु को भी राखी भेजने पर वे राखी-बंद शत्रु-भाई बन जाते हैं, और रक्षा करने दौड़ पड़ते हैं। 6. (क) कवयित्री राखी बाँधते समय भाई से शर्त रखती है, कि जब भीड़ पड़ेगी तब क्या तुम रक्षा करने आओगे? (ख) स्वयं करें। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 2. मेरा 3. भेजता 4. दिखलाता 5. भेजा 6. पड़ेगा

पाठ-17. तेनालीराम.. 1. (क) विजयनगर में (ख) भट्टाचार्य (ग) तेनालीरामन ने (घ) चोर 2. (क) विद्वान (ख) तेनाली (ग) निश्चय (घ) धन (ङ) ईट-पत्थर 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) X 4. (क) विजयनगर के (ख) कृष्णदेव राय के राजगुरु (ग) ईट-पत्थर 5. (क) तेनालीराम बचपन से ही बहुत बुद्धिमान और चतुर था। (ख) रामन ने चोरों को चतुराई से बुद्ध बनाकर बगीचे में पानी डलवा लिया। (ग) तेनालीरामन अपनी बुद्धिमानों और चतुराई के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। 6. (क) राजदरबार में एक विद्वान कह रहा था - "हम संसार में नाना प्रकार की वस्तुएँ देखते हैं - पेड़-पौधे, पशु-पक्षी आदि, परंतु ये चीज़ें सब ऐसी नहीं हैं, जैसी दिखाई देती हैं। हम केवल ऐसा मान लेते हैं।" इसी बात पर वाद-विवाद हो रहा था। (ख) रामन के घर के पास चोर घूम रहे थे, क्योंकि राजदरबार में रहने के कारण रामन के पास बहुत धन

जमा हो गया था। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. स्वयं करें। 2. दुःखी 3. मूर्ख 4. कठिन 5. प्रश्न 6. दिन

पाठ-18. अहंकार.. 1. (क) मिथिला के (ख) राजा दशरथ के (ग) शिव का (घ) राम के 2. (क) दुल्हन (ख) ऋषिगण (ग) राम और लक्ष्मण (घ) असुरों (ङ) प्रदक्षिणा 3. (क) ✓ (ख) ✓ (ग) ✓ 4. (क) राजा जनक की (ख) शिव धनुष के (ग) महर्षि विश्वामित्र के साथ 5. (क) स्वयंवर के समय मिथिला नगरी का दृश्य ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे स्वर्ग धरती पर उतर आया हो। (ख) सीता के पिता ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि जो भी राजकुमार शिव धनुष को उठाकर उस पर प्रत्यंवा चढ़ाने में सफल होगा, उसी से वे अपनी पुत्री सीता का विवाह करेंगे। (ग) सुखद वातावरण में शिव धनुष के टूटने की आवाज़ सुनकर भृगुवंशी परशुराम को क्रोधित देखकर सभी में स्वयंवर सन्नाटा छा गया। 6. (क) मिथिला नरेश जनक ने घोषणा की, "यह विशाल धनुष हमारे आराध्यदेव शिव का है। आपमें से जो वीर इस पर प्रत्यंवा चढ़ाने में सफल होगा, मेरी पुत्री सीता उसका वरण करेगी।" (ख) स्वयंवर में आए राजकुमार बारी-बारी से अपने-अपने आसन से उठकर शिव धनुष को उठाने का प्रयास करने लगे पर कोई भी राजकुमार शिव धनुष को टस से मस तक न कर सका। यह देखकर राजा जनक को अत्यंत कष्ट हुआ। उनको ऐसा लगा जैसे पृथ्वी तीरों से खाली हो चुकी है। अब उनकी पुत्री सीता अविवाहित ही रह जायेगी। मन ही मन उनको अपने किए प्रण का भी पछतावा होने लगा। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** स्वयं करें। (ख) 1. राजन 2. बेटी 3. बड़ा 4. कमान

पाठ-19. राम का वन-गमन.. 1. (क) कील (ख) मंथरा के (ग) अनुचित (घ) तपस्वी वस्त्र 2. (क) सहायता (ख) सहायता, निपुण (ग) चरण (घ) तपस्वी 3. (क) ✓ (ख) X (ग) ✓ 4. (क) सारथी विद्या में (ख) मंथरा में (ग) तमसा नदी के किनारे 5. (क) राम के राजतिलक की बात सुनकर मंथरा ने कैकेयी को महाराज दशरथ से अपने दोनों वरदान माँगने के लिए बहकाने लगी। (ख) कौशल्या ने राम को पिता की आज्ञा न मानने की सलाह दी। (ग) राज्य की सीमा छोड़ते समय राम ने अपनी जन्मभूमि की थोड़ी-सी मिट्टी अपने साथ ली और जन्मभूमि को प्रणाम किया। 6. (क) युद्ध के समय अचानक रथ के पहिए की कील निकल गई, जिससे रथ डगमगाने लगा। कैकेयी ने तुरंत कील की जगह अपनी अंगुली लगा दी, जिससे रथ गिरने से बच गया। (ख) राम के वनवास की बात सुनकर दशरथ सुन्न रह गये, उन्होंने कैकेयी को बहुत समझाया। परंतु उसने एक भी न मानी। कैकेयी का हठ देखकर दशरथ बहुत दुःखी हुए और मूर्च्छित हो गये। **भाषा-ज्ञान (क)** 1. रंक 2. दिन 3. उचित 4. छात्र स्वयं करें। (ख) 2. दासी 3. लोभी 4. अपराधी 5. छात्र स्वयं करें।

