



# ANSWER KEY

## English Grammar

Class  
**1 To 8**

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PURPLE STROKE

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# English Grammar



कक्षा - 1

## Lesson- 1 Alphabet

**Oral Questions** – 1. Ocean, Oats, Oil 2. W, Y **A.** 1. There are five vowels in English Alphabet. These are- a, e, i, o, u. 2. There are 26 Consonants in English Alphabet. 3. There are 26 alphabets in English Alphabet. 4. There are four types of letters in English Alphabet. अक्षर चार प्रकार के होते हैं- Capital letter, Small letter, Cursive capital letters, Cursive small letters. 5. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. **B.** 1. a, b, c, d, l, n, o, p 2. f, g, j, k, s, t, u, v, w 3. e, g, h, i, r, x, y, z

**Hot Questions** – 1. A speech sound produced without obstructions in the mouth is called a vowel. **C.** 1. b 2. c **D.** 1. (✓) 2. (✓) 3. (✓) 4. (X)

## Lesson- 2 Word and Sentence

**Oral Questions** – 1. Apple, Ask, Ant, Add 2. It is an alphabet. **A.** 1. दो या दो से अधिक सार्थक शब्द समूहों को Sentence कहते हैं। eg. This is Ram. 2. दो या दो से अधिक अक्षरों जिसका कोई अर्थ हो के मिलने से शब्द बनता है। eg. Boy, Book **Hot Questions** – 1. Sun, Sit, Small, Sleep, Silk **B.** 1. c 2. b **C.** 1. Ball 2. Bird 3. Cow 4. Bag 5. Hen 6. Mango 7. Banana 8. Girl 9. Table 10. Chair 11. bat 12. Mat **D.** 1. Owl 2. Car 3. Mat 4. Cup 5. Book 6. Goat 7. God 8. nose 9. Jug **E.** 1. कलम 2. पंखा 3. टॉग 4. चूहा 5. बिल्ली 6. बक्सा 7. आदमी 8. लोमड़ी 9. लड़का

## Lesson- 3 Noun

**Oral Questions** – 1. Park, School, Temple, Bedroom, Hospital 2. Table, Fan, Blackboard **A.** 1. **Persons** – Girl, Boy, Ram, Krishna, Radha. **Animals** – Goat, Cow, Dog, Cat, Tiger. **Things** – Bat, Car, Box, Fan, book Places-Shop, Market, School, Jaipur, Bank. **Hot Question** – 1. A noun is the name of a person, place or thing. **B.** 1. Man 2. Krishna 3. Taj Mahal 4. Earth 5. Moon 6. Sun 7. Camel 8. Elephant 9. Donkey 10. Ink 11. Umbrella 12. Book **C.** 1. c 2. b **D.** 1. Buffalo 2. Camel 3. Cow 4. Elephant 5. Horse 6. Parrot 7. Hen 8. Pigeon 9. Kite 10. Owl 11. Monkey 12. Lion **E.** 1. पीला 2. लाल 3. सफेद 4. काला 5. गुलाबी 6. भुरा 7. स्लेटी 8. हरा **F.** 1. सेब 2. आम 3. खरबूजा 4. अमरूद।

## Lesson- 4 The Numbers

**Oral Questions** – 1. Many 2. That **A.** 1. Cow 2. Tree 3. River 4. House 5. Cot 6. Shoe 7. Kite 8. Table 9. That 10. Inkpot 11. Head 12. Woman **Hot Questions** – 1. Singular

number indicates to one and plural number indicates to many. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. Brothers 2. Sisters 3. Sons 4. Dolls 5. Friends 6. Teachers 7. Bags 8. Boxes 9. Toys 10. Roses 11. These 12. Hands **D.** 1. **Singular** – Table, Foot, Hand; **Plural** – Leaves, men, teeth, cars, mangoes, flies **E.** 1. Car 2. Chair 3. Book 4. Mango 5. Candle 6. Fan 7. Ball 9. Grapes

## Lesson- 5 Use of 'A', 'An' and 'The'

**Oral Questions** – 1. 'The' is used before the name of a specific person, place or thing. 2. An owl, An apple **A.** 1. An 2. A 3. An 4. A 5. An 6. An 7. A 8. A 9. An 10. An 11. A 12. A **Hot Questions** – 1. We use 'a' before a singular consonant and 'an' before a singular vowel word. **B.** 1. a 2. b **C.** 1. The 2. The 3. The 4. The

## Lesson- 6 Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. Those is used as a plural of word 'that' and indicate things at a distance. 2. She is used for female gender. **A.** 1. He is a good boy. 2. She saw a dog in the garden. 3. They are playing in the field. 4. He is going to school. **Hot Questions** – 1. A pronoun is a word which is used in place of noun. e.g. – she, he, they etc. **B.** 1. c 2. b **C.** 1. They 2. She 3. We 4. This 5. He 6. She 7. They 8. These 9. They 10. I

## Lesson- 7 Adjective

**Oral Questions** – 1. Adjectives describe the quality of noun. **A.** 1. Fat 2. Beautiful 3. Brown 4. Cotton 5. Hot 6. Vast **Hot Questions** – 1. Adjectives describe the quality of the noun or pronoun. **B.** 1. b 2. b **C.** 1. She is fat. 2. It is black. 3. It is hot. 4. It is red. 5. It is soft. 6. It is deep. **D.** 1. white 2. thin 3. tall 4. big 5. brave 6. beautiful **E.** 1. He is a good boy. 2. A mountain is very high. 3. This man is handsome. 4. A girl is very thin. 5. Tea is very hot. 6. Water is cold. 7. Knife is very sharp. 8. My hair is black. 9. I have a red frock. 10. This boy is very honest. 11. Man is very short. **F.** An adjective describe the quality of a noun or pronoun. E.g. – She is a tall girl. These are sweet mangoes.

## Lesson- 8 Verb

**Oral Questions** – 1. The mother is cooking. 2. The horse is running. **A.** 1. standing 2. reading 3. sleeping **Hot Questions** – 1. All doing words are called verb. e.g. – Crying, Drinking etc. **B.** 1. b 2. c **C.** 1. told 2. sets 3.



playing 4. reading 5. barks 6. dancing 7. learning 8. playing 9. eating 10. teaching

### Lesson- 9 Use of 'This' and 'That'

**Oral Questions** – 1. This is used to indicate nearby things or objects and that is used to indicate the far objects. **A.** 1. This 2. That 3. This 4. That 5. This 6. That 7. This 8. That 9. This 10. That 11. This 12. That 13. This 14. That

### Lesson- 10 Use of 'These' and 'Those'

**Oral Questions** – 1. These and Those **A.** 1. Those 2. These 3. Those 4. These 5. Those 6. These 7. Those 8. These 9. Those 10. These 11. Those 12. These 13. Those 14. These

### Lesson- 11 Use of 'Is', 'Am' and 'Are'

**Oral Questions** – 1. I 2. Are **A.** 1. is 2. are 3. am 4. is 5. is 6. are 7. are 8. is 9. are **Hot Questions** – 1. We use 'are' with plural noun and pronoun. **B.** 1. c 2. a **C.** 1. It is a book. He is a boy. He is a Man. She is a girl. 2. I am a boy. I am playing. I am jumping. I am reading 3. They are playing. We are reading. You are a boy. We are dancing.

### Lesson- 12 Use of in, on, under, over, behind, in front of

**Oral Questions** – 1. We use 'on' when an object is placed over a thing. 2. 'In' is used to convey something inside and 'on' indicates the position above. **A.** 1. on 2. in 3. behind 4. under 5. over 6. behind 7. on 8. over 9. under

### Lesson- 13 Composition

**A.** 1. My mother is very sweet. 2. She love me very much. 3. She cooks food for us. 4. She wash our clothes. 5. She helps in my homework. 6. She plays with me. 7. She teaches me good habits. 8. She is very smart. **B.** 1. We have a house. 2. It is a small. 3. It has five rooms. 4. It has a garden. 5. It has two bedroom. 6. My house is very sweet. 7. Me and my family live in it. **C.** 1. I have a cow. 2. It is a pet animal. 3. It has four legs. 4. It has a short tail. 5. It has two horns. 6. She eats grass. 7. She gives us milk. 8. It is white.

### Lesson- 15 Application writing

To,  
The Principal,  
D.A.V. Public School,  
Green Park  
Bhilai (CG)

Sir,

I beg to say that last night I received an urgent message from my grandparents. So, I cannot be able to attend the school. Kindly grant me leave for one day.

Yours obediently

Name -----

कक्षा - 2



### Lesson- 1 Use of This/These

**A.** 1. This, These 2. This, These 3. This, These 4. This, These 5. This, These 6. This, These 7. This, These 8. This, These 9. This, These 10. This, These 11. This, These **B.** 1. a 2. b

### Lesson- 2 Use of That/Those

**A.** 1. That, Those 2. That, Those 3. That, Those 4. That, Those 5. That, Those 6. That, Those 7. That, Those 8. That, Those 9. That, Those 10. That, Those **B.** 1. a 2. b

### Lesson- 3 What are the Articles ?

**Oral Questions** – 1. 1. Articles दो प्रकार के होते हैं। (i) Indefinite Articles- a or an (ii) Definite Articles- The 2. An article का प्रयोग vowels a, e, i, o, u अक्षरों से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों से पहले करते है। **A.** 1. An used with words starting with vowels. 2. We use articles to denote definite and indefinite noun and important nouns. 3. 'The' is used before the name of a specific person, place or thing. **Hot Questions** – 1. 'A' is used before singular consonants words and 'An' is used before singular vowel words. **B.** 1. a 2. a 3. c **C.** 1. an, a 2. the, the 3. the, the 4. a 5. an, an 6. the, the 7. an 8. the 9. a 10. the 11. the 12. an 13. an 14. an 15. An 16. A 17. the 18. the

### Lesson- 4 Prepositions

**Oral Questions** – 1. The two examples of prepositions are 'on' and 'into'. 2. Near – A woman is near the wall. In – The juice is in the glass. **A.** 1. The word 'Preposition' means a position before something. 2. There are five types of prepositions – (i) On (ii) In (iii) Near (iv) Upon (v) Into **Hot Questions** – In – In is used to describe where someone or something already is. Example – She is in her room. Into – Into is used when something or someone is going with movement. Example – She got into her car. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. Rohit is reading in the class. 2. She is sitting on the chair. 3. The frogs is jumping in the water. 4. Roshini is near the classroom. **D.** 1. in 2. on 3. in 4. on 5. into **E.** 1. in 2. in 3. on 4. into 5. in 6. near 7. in 8. upon 9. near 10. in **F.** 1. My uncle lives in Jaipur. 2. The child jumped

into the pool. 3. The girl sitting on a chair. 4. I live near a temple. 5. A thief climbed upon the wall.

### Lesson- 5 What are the Conjunctions ?

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are six types of conjunctions.

**A.** A word which is used to join together group of words or sentences is called words conjunction. **Hot Questions**

– 1. Examples – 1. She is slim and beautiful. 2. She is poor but honest. **B.** 1. and 2. but 3. or 4. but 5. but 6. otherwise 7. or 8. so 9. so **C.** 1. or 2. and 3. otherwise 4. but 5. but 6. and 7. but 8. but 9. or

### Lesson- 6 What are the Interjections ?

**Oral Question** – 1. An interjection is a mood showing word. **A.** 1. Hello 2. Hurrah 3. Oh 4. Hush 5. Bravo 6. Wow **Hot Questions** – 1. We use 'Bravo' to encourage someone. **B.** 1. Alas 2. Oh 3. Bravo 4. Hurrah 5. Bravo 6. Alas 7. Oh 8. Bravo **C.** 1. Bravo! you worked well. 2. Alas! I lost me pen. 3. Oh! How beautiful you are! 4. Hurrah! We go to movie tomorrow.

### Lesson- 7 What are Genders ?

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are four kinds of gender. **A.** 1. Gender denotes kind, sort and genus of noun and pronoun. 2. A noun that denotes non-living things is called neuter gender. 3. There are four kinds of gender – (i) Masculine gender (ii) Feminine gender (iii) Common gender (iv) Neuter gender **Hot Questions** – 1. Masculine Gender – Masculine refers to male gender. Feminine Gender – Feminine refers to female gender. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. Actress 2. Lion 3. Horse 4. Wife 5. Hero 6. Peahen **D.** Table, Chair, House **E.** 1. tigress 2. sister 3. princess 4. heroine 5. lioness 6. poetess 7. girl 8. aunt **F.** 1. Monk 2. Cock 3. Lord 4. Dog 5. Son 6. Uncle 7. Mister 8. Men

### Lesson- 8 What are Verbs ?

**Oral Questions** – 1. The words that say something about actions are called verbs. 2. The past participle of word 'Give' is 'Given'. **A.** 1. goes 2. play 3. grazes 4. shines 5. drank 6. fly 7. writes 8. run **Hot Questions** – 1. The three forms of verbs are – (i) Present (ii) Past (iii) Past Participle **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. went 2. wrote 3. sang 4. taught 5. gave 6. brought

### Lesson- 9 Use of Here/There

**Oral Questions** – 1. There indicates objects at a distance. 2. Here indicates an objects nearby. **A.** 1. Here, there 2. Here, there 3. Here, there 4. Here, there 5. Here, there **B.** 1. a 2. b **C.** 1. There was a pigeon. 2. Here was a chair. 3. There was my pen. 4. Here was a

woman. 5. There is a wooden bridge. 6. There is a river. 7. Here is my shoes. 8. Your chair was there. 9. Doctor was there 10. Peon is here. 11. There is a sparrow on the tree. 12. Here is a weeping girl. 13. There are children playing. 14. Geeta is singing a song here. 15. Mother is cooking food there.

### Lesson- 10 Use of Was/Were

**Oral Questions** – 1. We use 'was' with singular noun to refer past time. 2. We use 'were' to indicate plural noun to refer past time. **A.** 1. was 2. were 3. were 4. was 5. was 6. was 7. were 8. was **B.** 1. c 2. b **C.** 1. She was my mother. 2. His uncle was sick. 3. Your books were old. 4. Our friend was player. 5. I was busy. 6. His father was buisnessman. 7. Cow was sick. 8. Grapes were sweet. **D.** 1. मैं वकील था। 2. वह नर्स थी। 3. मनिषा अध्यापिका थी। 4. तुम अच्छे खिलाड़ी थे।

### Lesson- 11 Use of Will/Shall

**Oral Questions** – 1. In future tense we use 'shall' and 'will'. **A.** 1. will 2. shall 3. will 4. will 5. shall 6. will 7. will 8. will **B.** 1. We shall go to picnic. 2. Mother will cook rice. 3. You will go to park. 4. Rehana will go to school tomorrow. 5. I shall do my homework in the evening. 6. We shall play outside. 7. Father will bring toys for me. 8. Teacher will teach us grammar. **C.** 1. वह विद्यालय जाएँगी। 2. वह अपना पाठ याद करेगा। 3. रश्मि पढ़ाएँगी। 4. हम हॉकी खेलेंगे। 5. मैं खाना पकाऊँगा। 6. वह तुम्हें एक पाठ पढ़ाएँगा। 7. मेरे पिताजी मुझे एक कलम देंगे। 8. नमन विद्यालय जाएगा। 9. हम आपके साथ खेलेंगे।

### Lesson- 12 Use of Has/Have

**Oral Questions** – 1. Has shows possession of singular subject. **A.** 1. has 2. has 3. have 4. has 5. have 6. have **B.** 1. b 2. c **Hot Questions** – 1. Has is used to show possession of singular subject and have is used to show possession of plural subject. **C.** 1. I have a ball. 2. They have two books. 3. You have a bus. 4. Radhika has a bag. 5. Cow has four legs. 6. We have books. 7. Child has doll. 8. Sonu has a dog. **D.** 1. उसके पास एक कुत्ते का बच्चा है। 2. उसके पास एक बल्ला है। 3. उनके पास गेंदें हैं। 4. हमारे पास कलमें हैं। 5. रोहित के पास एक कलम है। 6. बच्चों के पास पेन्सिलें हैं। 7. मेरे पिताजी के पास डॉयरी है। 8. मेरे भाई के पास एक फुटबॉल है।

### Lesson- 13 Letter Writing/Application Writing

E-117, Kanak Vihar

C-Scheme

Kota

19 Sep, 2016

Dear Mom,  
I am fine here. I hope you will be fine there. My examinations are over. I have done well in my exams.  
It is very cold here so kindly send me some woollen clothes as early as possible.  
Give my regards to papa.  
Your lovingly  
Rajeeta

### Lesson- 14 Essay Writing

**1. My Home** – 1. My home is very big. 2. It looks very beautiful. 3. It is painted with yellow colour. 4. It has four rooms. 5. It has a kitchen. 6. I love to play on its terrace. 7. It has a lovely garden. 8. We keep our home clean. 9. It has a small study room. 10. I love my home very much.

**2. My Teacher** – 1. My teacher is Mrs. Rekha Gupta. 2. She teaches us English. 3. She talks with us in English. 4. She is very polite. 5. She teaches us good manners. 6. She is punctual. 7. She solves our problem. 8. She never gets rude to us. 9. We all respect her a lot. 10. I love my teacher very much.

### Lesson-15 Story Writing

**A.** A farmer had four sons. They were quarrelsome. One day farmer fell ill. He called his sons. He said, "I have a pot with some gold coins in my field. You can find it if you dig the field. The old man was wise. Then they went to the field. They dug the field but could not find any gold coins. Soon the field was covered with a good crop.

**B.** It was a very sunny day. The sun was shining very brightly. A deer went to a pool to drink water. He saw his reflection in the water.

He saw legs and cursed god. Just there came a lion. The deer ran at a very fast speed. He saved his life through his thin legs speed. He thanked God.

कक्षा - 3



### Lesson- 1 Kinds of Sentence

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are five kinds of sentences. 2. A sentence in which has no, not, never words are used are called negative sentences. **A.** 1. A group of words which makes a complete sense is called a sentence. For example- This is a cow. 2. A sentences that says something is known as an affirmative sentence. 3. A sentences which expresses a sudden feeling of heart is known as an exclamatory sentences. For example – (i)

How! hot coffee is. 2. Alas! I lost my pencil. 4. Any sentence that asks a question is known as interrogative sentences. For example – (i) Is this your pen. (ii) How old are you? 5. A sentence which is a command or a request is called an imperative sentence. For examples – (i) Don't make a noise. (ii) Don't eat too much sweets.

**Hot Questions**– 1. Affirmative sentence says something. Negative sentence deny something. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a **C.** 1. What 2. boy 3. king 4. Alas! 5. mother. **D.** 1. Affirmative Sentence 2. Imperative Sentence 3. Interrogative Sentence 4. Negative Sentence 5. Interrogative Sentence 6. Affirmative Sentence 7. Exclamatory Sentence 8. Exclamatory Sentence

### Lesson- 2 Kinds of Noun

**Oral Questions** – 1. A name which does not point any particular person, place or thing but is common to all persons, places or things of the same class or kind is called common noun. **A.** 1. A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing. 2. There are five kinds of nouns. They are – (i) Proper Noun (ii) Common Noun (iii) Material Noun (iv) Abstract Noun (v) Collective Noun 3. A name which belongs to a particular person, place or thing is called proper noun. For example – (i) Lord Rama killed Ravana. (ii) Agra is a big city. 4. A name given to a collection of persons or things taken as one is called a collective noun. For example – (i) A ring of keys. 5. The three examples of abstract noun are – (i) Honesty (ii) Courage (iii) Pity **Hot Questions** – 1. Proper Noun – A name which belong to a particular person, place or thing is called proper noun.

Common Noun – A name which does not point out any particular person, place or thing but is common to all person, place or thing is called Common Noun. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. c **C.** 1. crowd 2. bunch 3. army 4. team 5. flock 6. bunch **D.** 1. **Abstract Nouns** – Hope, Honest, Kindness, Courage, Truth, Cruelty, Bravery, Death, Health **Material Nouns**- Tin, Rubber, Plastic, Iron, Silver, Cotton, Wheat, Wood, Gold **E.** 1. Jaipur is a pink city. 2. My mother is very kind lady. 3. He is known for his wisdom. 4. The Indian team won the match.

### Lesson- 3 Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. An indefinite pronoun refers to persons or things in general, not in particular. 2. Demonstrative pronoun is used to point out the object to which it refers. **A.** 1. The word which are used in the place of nouns are called pronoun. For example- He is a boy. 2. There are seven types of pronoun. These are- (a)



Personal Pronoun (b) Reflexive Pronoun (c) Demonstrative Pronoun (d) Interrogative Pronoun (e) Relative Pronoun (f) Distributive Pronoun (g) Indefinite Pronoun

3. Demonstrative pronouns are those pronoun which are used to point out the object to which it refers. For example – This is a tree. These are my books. 4. A distributive pronoun refers to one person or thing at a time. For example – Give the sweets each of these girls. 5. He do his work himself. My mother cooks food herself. I play this game myself. 6. A relative pronoun relates to some noun before which is called its Antecedent. For examples – This is the boy whose father is dead. 7. An interrogative pronouns are that pronouns that are used to ask questions. For example : (i) What are you doing? 2. Where do you live. **Hot questions** – 1. Demonstrative Pronoun – A demonstrative pronoun is used to point out the object to which it refers. Relative Pronoun – A relative pronoun relates to some noun before which is called its antecedent. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. c **C.** 1. who 2. which 3. whose 4. which 5. whom 6. which 7. which 8. who **D.** 1. Indefinite 2. Distributive 3. Demonstrative 4. Indefinite 5. Reflexive Pronoun 6. Interrogative Pronoun 7. Relative Pronoun 8. Distributive Pronoun 9. Demonstrative Pronoun 10. Personal Pronoun **E.** 1. Parents gave their ritual to one another. 2. An old woman and his son look after each other. 3. Either you or Manisha should take the dog for a walk. 4. She neither read nor write.

#### Lesson- 4 What is an Adjective

**Oral Questions** – 1. The comparative degree of sharp is sharper and superlative degree of sharp is sharpest. 2. The superlative degree of fat is fattest. **A.** 1. The words which qualify or describe a noun or pronoun are called adjectives. For example- Big, tall etc. 2. The degree which is used when we talk about one person or thing only. 3. There are three degrees of adjectives. They are – (i) Positive (ii) Comparative (iii) Superlative 4. The degree which is used with two persons or two groups of persons or things. Example – Father, Bigger. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b **C.** 1. great 2. superlative 3. positive 4. big **D.** 1. Higher, Highest 2. Poorer, Poorest 3. Blacker, Blackest 4. more beautiful, most beautiful 5. Harder, Hardest 6. Shorter, Shortest 7. Smaller, Smallest 8. Greater, Greatest 9. Better, Best 10. More, Most **E.** 1. Brown, dog 2. Five, girls 3. New, car 4. Long, hair

#### Lesson- 5 What is an Adverb

**Oral Questions** – 1. The diamond shines brightly. 2. The dog barks loudly. **A.** 1. An Adverb is a word which qualifies verb or adjective. 2. They are six types of adverbs. They are – (i) Adverb of time (ii) Adverb of place (iii) Adverb of manner (iv) Adverb of frequency (v) Adverb of degree (vi) Interrogative Adverb 3. (i) The runner runs fastly. (ii) The boy speaks loudly. 3. She does her work finely. 4. The girls sing slowly. 5. She does her work finely. **Hot Questions** – 1. Adverb of Time – Adverb that change or quality meaning of a sentences by telling us when things happen are defined as adverb of time. Ex. – I will buy a computer tomorrow. Adverb of place – An adverb of place always talks about the location where action of the verb is being carried it. Ex. – He will come here. **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. b **C.** 1. The girls sing slowly. 2. He fell down. 3. The child weeps loudly. 4. The horse runs fastly. **D.** 1. Brightly 2. Rudely 3. Fastly 4. Sweetly 5. Outside 6. Up **E.** 1. slowly 2. softly 3. here 4. fast 5. beautifully 6. heavily 7. soon 8. sweet 9. quickly 10. cleverly

#### Lesson- 6 Prepositions

**Oral Questions** – 1. The girl is between two boys. The man is under the tree. 2. Over – The fly is over the food. Other – He closed the door and walked around to the other side. **A.** 1. The words which show the relation between two nouns or pronouns are called prepositions. 2. There are different types of prepositions – (i) Over (ii) Behind (iii) With (iv) Between 3. In front of 4. In front of refers to the objects and people that are 'ahead of' something or someone else. Behind – Behind shows the position at back. **Hot Questions** – Between – Between is used when naming distinct individual items. Ex. – The negotiation between Brazil Argentina and Chile are going well. I'm trying to decide between the green shirt, blue shirt and the black shirt. Among – Among is used when the items are part of a group or are not specifically named. For ex. – The negotiations among the countries of South America are going well. I'm trying to decide among these shirts. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a **C.** 1. upon 2. in 3. under 4. behind 5. between 6. with 7. in front of 8. over 9. into 10. behind 11. among 12. with **D.** 1. On – I put an egg on the kitchen table. 2. Below – We could find something below the surface of the water. 3. With – I ordered a sandwich with a drink. 4. Among – The British woman was among the survivors. 5. In – The new semester will start in March. 6. By – Can I sit by you?

## Lesson- 7 General Vocabulary

**A.** 1. The bear is an animal. 2. अनार 3. The female meaning of washerman is washerwoman. 4. The name of months are – January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. **B.** 1. Brother 2. Friend 3. Elephant 4. Money 5. Watermelon 6. Advocate 7. Shoulder 8. September 9. Elbow 10. Medicine **C.** 1. ऊँट 2. कबूतर 3. भतीजा 4. शलगम 5. अंगुली 6. होंठ 7. सोमवार 8. डाकिया 9. धोबी 10. नाई 11. चम्मच 12. कोहनी 13. शत्रु 14. आँख 15. मुँह 16. शुक्रवार 17. वकील 18. मोची **D.** 1. Head 2. Bat 3. Book 4. Sunday 5. Almirah 6. Food 7. Grandfather 8. Raddish 9. Garlic 10. Peon 11. Carrot 12. Mouth 13. Tongue 14. Tuesday 15. Skin 16. November 17. Water 18. Eagle 19. Owl 20. Nephew

## Lesson- 8 Kinds of Tense and Verbs

**Oral Questions** – 1. Past tense refers to that tense which expresses an action that has already happened. 2. The present tense of 'Sang' is 'Sing'. **A.** 1. A tense is a form taken by a verb to indicate the time and degree of completeness of an action, existence etc. 2. The verb tell us the time of tense. 3. Present tense refers to that tense which express an action that has currently going on. For ex. – He plays hockey. 4. Future tense refers to that tense which expresses an action that has not yet happened. 5. There are three kinds of tense. They are – (i) Present Tense (ii) Past Tense (iii) Future Tense **Hot Questions** – There are three forms of verb. **B.** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c **C.** 1. love 2. forget 3. sings 4. make 5. gives 6. sleep 7. does 8. speaks **D.** 1. He flew a kite. 2. I bought a pencil. 3. She sang a song. 4. The rabbit ran very fast. 5. They ate their breakfast. 6. Rani went to market. **E.** 1. She will live in Kanpur. 2. The dog will sit on a tree. 3. The girls will jump into the pool. 4. The fruits will be in the basket. 5. The rat will sit in a corner. 6. The dog will jump upon the thief. 7. The house will be near the river. 8. We shall live in our house. **F.** 1. She comes by aeroplane. 2. He goes soon. 3. I sing a song. 4. We play football. 5. Rekha learns her lesson. 6. She dances beautifully.

## Lesson- 9 Simple Present Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. The simple present tense is the one which we use when an action is happening right now or when it happens regularly, then it is known as simple present tense. 2. There are three types of present

tense. **A.** 1. There are three types of present tense. They are – (i) Assertive (ii) Interrogative (iii) Negative (i) Assertive – A sentence which state something is called assertive sentences. (ii) Interrogative – A sentence which ask question is called interrogative sentence. (iii) Negative – A sentence which deny or use not is called negative sentence. 2. Present form of verb is found in simple present tense. 3. The parts of present tense are – (i) Assertive (ii) Negative (iii) Interrogative **Hot Questions** – 1. We can recognize past tense by past form of verb. **B.** 1. a 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. does 2. shall visit 3. bark 4. shall watch 5. sang 6. worked. **D.** 1. We shall go tomorrow. 2. He did not know you. 3. Did you write story. 4. They live in Agra. 5. She did exercise daily. 6. Will you go to school? **E.** 1. मेरा भाई कानपुर रहता है। 2. क्या तुम उसे जानते हो? 3. क्या तुम सिनेमा देखने जाओगे ?

## Lesson - 10 Continuous Tenses

**Oral Question :-** 1. Present Continuous Tense is used to express an action going on at the time of speaking. 2. There are three types of continuous tense – (i) Present (ii) Past (iii) Future **A.** 1. We can recognize the future continuous tense by will/shall + ing form of verb. 2. There are three forms of verb. 3. We can recognize past continuous tense by was/were + ing form of verb. **Hot Questions** – 1. Present – He is jumping. Past – We were singing. Future – The child will be laughing. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c **C.** 1. are 2. was 3. shall be 4. is 5. shall be 6. were 7. will 8. was **D.** 1. वह अखबार पढ़ रहा है। 2. वह कहानी लिख रही है। 3. रीमा बाजार जा रही थी। 4. क्या वह पढ़ रहा होगा ? 5. मैं तस्वीर बना रहा था। 6. क्या तुम अपना काम नहीं कर रहे ? 7. क्या तुम कविता याद कर रहे हो ? 8. क्या वह तुम पर हँस रही है ? 9. वह तुम पर कभी नहीं हँसेगी। 10. वह मंदिर जा रहा था। **E.** 1. I am writing a poem. 2. Were you bathing ? 3. We were drinking tea. 4. Girls are singing. 5. They shall be not jumping the rope. 6. He is not telling truth. 7. Were boys laughing ? 8. Will father be coming ? 9. Grandmother is calling me. 10. Is goat grazing grass.

## Lesson- 11

Students do with the help of teachers.

## Lesson- 12

Students do with the help of teachers.

## Lesson- 13

Students do with the help of teachers.

## Lesson- 14

Students do with the help of teachers.





### Lesson- 1 Kinds of Noun

**Oral Questions** – 1. A noun which tells about such things of which other things are made is a material noun. 2. Common Noun **A.** 1. A noun is the name of a "person, place or things" for example- Pen, Jaipur, Ram 2. There are five kinds of noun. There are Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Abstract Noun and Material Noun. 3. A name which belongs to a particular person, place or thing are called proper noun. E.g. India, Ganga 4. A name given to a collection of person or things taken as one is called a collective noun. E.g. Army, Library 5. Kindness, Honesty, Peace **Hot Questions** – 1. Common nouns do not point out any particular person, place or thing but proper nouns belongs to a particular place or things. **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii) **C.** 1. army 2. crowd 3. bunch 4. bouquet 5. herd 6. team **D.** 1. Rani (Proper Noun) 2. Silver (Material Noun) 3. Family ( Common Noun) 4. Jaipur, Rajasthan (Proper Noun) 5. Priyanka (Proper Noun) Teacher (Common Noun) 6. Sulekha, Kanpur (Proper Noun) 7. Rohit ( Proper Noun) Grapes (Common Noun) 8. Child (Common Noun) 9. Dog (Common Noun) 10. Rat, Table (Common Noun) **E.** Proper Noun – Bhagvadgita, Jaipur; Common Noun – Table, Pen, Bird; Material Noun – Gold; Collective Noun – Library, Team; Abstract Noun – Oldness, Poverty

### Lesson- 2 Verb

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are three kinds of verbs. 2. A verb which needs on object to complete its sense is called transitive verb. **A.** 1. A verb tells the action in a sentence. 2. There are three forms of verbs. They are 1st form, 2nd Form and 3rd form. 3. Verbs that make complete sense without object are called intransitive verbs. 4. A verb which comes before a principal verb to form the tense is called Auxiliary Verb. **Hot Questions** – 1. A transitive verb needs an object to complete its sense while intransitive verb does not need an object to complete its sense. **B.** 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) **C.** 1. going 2. rises 3. shine 4. asked 5. lives 6. teach 7. going 8. writing **D.** going (intransitive) 2. laughing (intransitive) 3. went (auxiliary) 4. done (transitive) 5. play (transitive) 6. sing (auxiliary) 7. danced (intransitive) 8. flowed (intransitive) 9. teaches (transitive) 10. laugh (auxiliary) 11. respect (transitive) 12. do (auxiliary) **E.** Caught, Did, Wrote

### Lesson- 3 The Preposition

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are two types of prepositions. They are simple prepositions and compound preposition. 2. Compound preposition includes above across, about, between, before, beside etc. **A.** 1. The words that show the relation between nouns or pronouns are called prepositions. 2. Simple preposition includes at, in, of, on, to, up, from etc. 3. Across and Beside **Hot questions** – Simple preposition includes at, in, of, on, to, up, from etc. Compound preposition includes above, across, about, between, before, behind, beside etc. **B.** 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) **C.** 1. in 2. of 3. from 4. by 5. on 6. in **D.** 1. into 2. on 3. on 4. at 5. of **E.** 1. To – I am going to my school. 2. With – They play with their friends. 3. In – I live in Jodhpur. 4. Into – The cat jumped into the well. 5. Under – The ball is under the chair. 6. From – She came from Delhi. **F.** 1. to 2. in 3. beside 4. by 5. among 6. into

### Lesson- 4 Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. A tense indicates the time of action. 2. (a) Past Indefinite (b) Past Continuous (c) Past Perfect (d) Past Perfect Continuous Tense. **A.** 1. There are three type of tense. (a) Present tense indicates the actions going at present. E.g. – He brings a ball. (b) Past tense indicates the action taken place in past time. E.g. – He sold his watch. (c) Future tense indicates the actions to be taking place in future. E.g. – She will read the book. 2. The present tense is divided into four parts – (a) Present Indefinite (b) Present Perfect (c) Present Continuous (d) Present Perfect Continuous 3. There are three forms of verbs. **Hot Questions** – The future tense can be recognised by the helping verbs will and shall. **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) **C.** 1. draws 2. will 3. speak 4. is 5. cooked 6. is 7. knows 8. written 9. took 10. will 11. do 12. learning **D.** 1. Past Indefinite 2. Future Tense 3. Present Continuous 4. Present Indefinite 5. Future Tense

### Lesson- 5 Use of 'Articles'

**Oral Questions** – 1. Indefinite articles like a and an are used before singular nouns. 2. 'A', 'An', and 'The' words are called articles. **A.** 1. Articles are used to show the quantity or indicate to particular noun. We use articles before singular noun or particular noun. 3. There are two kinds of articles. They are indefinite articles and definite articles. 4. E.g. – A lion is a animal. An orange is a fruit. **Hot Questions** – 'The' is used before the name of a specific person, place or thing. **B.** 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) **C.** 1. an 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. The 7. The, an 8. The 9. The,

the 10. The **D.** 3. Definite Articles – The Hawa Mahal is a beautiful monument. The cupboard is open 4. Indefinite Articles – A cow gives us milk. A kite flies in the sky. **E.** 1. A – A tree has leaves 2. An – An apple is a fruit. An elephant has four legs. 3. The – My school is behind the park. The Earth is a planet.

### Lesson- 6 The Adjective

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are six kinds of adjectives. 2. Demonstrative adjectives points out some noun. **A.** 1. Adjectives are describing words that tell us more about persons, animals, places and things. 2. Honest, Intelligent 3. An adjective which asks question is called an interrogative adjective. 4. An adjective showing possession or belonging is called possessive adjective. E.g. – my, their etc. **Hot Questions** – Adjective of quantity shows the quantity of a noun while adjective of number shows the number of noun. **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) **C.** 1. difficult 2. some 3. three 4. those 5. which 6. her **D.** 1. cold 2. cool 3. correct 4. those 5. first 6. twelve 7. whose 8. which 9. much 10. enough, two, my 11. many 12. this, my, his 13. such 14. several 15. my, that **E.** 1. Tall – The Mango is a tall tree. 2. Cool – A fan gives us cool air. 3. Black – I have black hair. 4. Brave – My brother is a brave soldier. 5. Fat – Her mother is very fat. 6. Ugly – The cat has an ugly face. 7. This – The thread is too thin.

### Lesson- 7 The Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are seven kinds of pronoun. 2. Pronouns which are used in place of the names of persons, animals and things are called personal pronouns. **A.** 1. The words which are used in place of noun are called pronouns. 2. A pronoun that is used to point out the object to which it refers is called demonstrative pronoun. E.g. – This is my book. 3. A pronoun that is used in many thing or person for singular is called distributive pronoun. E.g. – Each of us is a racer. 4. Herself, Myself, Themselves 5. A pronoun that joins two sentences or clauses and shows relation with its antecedent is called relative pronoun. E.g. The girl who won the match is my sister. 6. A pronoun used for asking question is called an interrogative pronoun. E.g. – Which is my book. Who brought red car? **Hot Questions** – A demonstrative pronoun is used for indicating noun while relative pronoun is used for joining or showing relation with its antecedent. **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) **C.** 1. He 2. him 3. That 4. whom 5. whom **D.** 1. She (Third person); me, my (First person) 2.

You (Second person); I (First person) 3. He (Third person); Yours (Second person) 4. His (Third person) 5. We, our (First person) **E.** 1. this, me 2. my 3. herself 4. themselves 5. she **F.** 1. My – My home is beautiful. 2. Your – Your car needs repair. 3. These – These umbrellas are colourful. 4. Them – I called them to my party. 5. His – His brother won the match. 6. My – My father works in a factory. 7. Those – Those animals are wild. 8. Himself – He went to open the door himself. 9. Her – Her bottle is broken. 10. Their – Their cousin lives in Delhi.

### Lesson- 8 Structures of Sentences

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are four kind of sentences. 2. An interrogative sentence asks a question. **A.** 1. A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. 2. E.g. (a) Go and bring a towel. (b) Get your shoes washed. 3. Assertive sentences assert or state something. 4. Subject indicates the person or things talked about in a sentence. 5. Predicate indicates whatever is told about a subject in a sentence told about a subject in a sentence. 6. Exclamatory sentences express sudden emotions or expressions. E.g. – Wow! What a lovely flower. Bravo! We won the match. **Hot Questions** – Subject is the person or thing talked about while predicate tells more about the subject. **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (i) 4. (iii) **C.** 1. This pen is not very costly. 2. They were not ready to go to the school. 3. You are not a naughty girl. 4. I am not a boy. 5. My mother was not in the house yesterday. **D.** 1. Subject – A fat woman, Predicate – ran. 2. Subject – Harish, Predicate – writes a letter. 3. Subject – A kind boy, Predicate – came. 4. Subject – An old man, Predicate – died. 5. Subject – My younger sister, Predicate – passed. 6. Subject – Kamini, Predicate – sings a song. 7. Subject – The servant, Predicate – opened the door.

### Lesson- 9 Gender

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are four kinds of gender – (a) Masculine Gender (b) Feminine Gender (c) Common Gender (d) Neuter Gender 2. A noun that denotes a male is called masculine gender. **A.** 1. The word which tells us about the genus kind or gender or a noun or pronoun is called gender. 2. A noun that denotes a female is called a feminine gender. 3. A noun that denotes non-living things are called neuter gender. 4. A noun that does not denote a definite sex gender is called a common gender. E.g. – Friend, Student. **Hot Questions** – Masculine gender denotes a male while

feminine gender denotes a female. **B.** 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) 4. (ii) **C.** 1. widow 2. king 3. sir 4. niece **D.** 1. Spinster 2. Woman 3. Oxen 4. Peahen 5. Girl 6. Mare **E.** 1. Papa 2. Brother 3. Gentleman 4. Grand Pa 5. Sir 6. Son 7. Uncle 8. Dog **F.** Masculine Gender – Ramesh, Camel, King, Father, Brother, Nephew, Ox, Dog; Feminine Gender – Sarita, Lioness, Queen, Sister, Mother, Cow

### Lesson- 10 Rules of Spellings

1. Lying 2. Bringing 3. Laughing 4. Flying 5. Speaking 6. Drinking 7. Throwing 8. Smiling 9. Crying 10. Asking 11. Finding 12. Ringing 13. Beating 14. Lighting 15. Peeling 16. Cutting 17. Reading 18. Weeping 19. Writing 20. Bowling

### Lesson- 12 Letter Writing

**A.** B-312, Varun Nagar

Kasturba Marg

Chittor (Raj.)

Date – 16 July, 2016

Dear Udit,

I am glad to receive a photo album by you. It is very beautiful and can space as many pictures.

I am thankful to you as you arranged such a lovely album within such a short interval of time.

Give my regards to your family.

Your loving friend

Pawan

**B.** 452, Chitrakoot

Lane No. - 4

Ajmer

Date – 3 August, 2016

Dear Mom,

I am glad to inform you about my achievements in studies. You will be surprised to know that I have secured more than 90% marks in all subjects.

I worked hard all because of your motivation. I want to thank you for all your support.

Convey my regards to papa.

Your loving son

Tarun.

### Lesson – 13

Students will do with the help of their teacher.

### Lesson – 14

Students will do with the help of their teacher.

### Lesson – 15

Students will do with the help of their teacher.



### Lesson- 1 Noun

**Oral Questions** – 1. (a) Manhood (b) Captainancy (c) Beggary (d) Patience **A.** 1. Noun is the name of all living and noun living things, place and persons. 2. There are five kinds of noun (a) Common Noun (b) Proper Noun (c) Collective Noun (d) Material Noun (e) Abstract Noun 3. A noun used to refer a collection of persons, places or things is called a collective noun. E.g. – A team of players. 4. Poverty, Beauty, Silence 5. A name which tells about the material out of which a thing is made is called Material Noun. **Hot Questions** – Proper noun indicates the particular person, place or thing while common noun is a name common to all person, place or thing. **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (iii) **C.** 1. team 2. bouquet 3. bunch 4. group 5. army 6. herd **D.** 1. d 2. a 3. f 4. c 5. b 6. e **E.** gold, plastic, silver, steel, wood, iron.

### Lesson- 2 Gender

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are four kinds of gender. 2. Feminine gender denotes a female group of nouns. **A.** 1. The word which tells about the genus kind or gender of noun is called gender. 2. Genders can be divided into four parts – (a) Masculine Gender (b) Feminine Gender (c) Common Gender (d) Neuter Gender 3. Masculine Gender denotes a male category of noun. 4. Common Gender does not denote a definite kind or gender. E.g. – baby, friend. **Hot Questions** – Bee and boar **B.** 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) **C.** 1. Uncle 2. Cock 3. King 4. Actor 5. Heroine **D.** 1. Sir 2. Man 3. Grandpa 4. Cock 5. Actor 6. Boy-friend 7. Peacock 8. Ox 9. Brother 10. Gentleman 11. Uncle

### Lesson- 3 Noun : Number

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are two kinds of numbers – (a) Singular Number (b) Plural Number 2. Rice, Hair, Deer, Water **A.** 1. The number of a noun indicates whether it is one or more than one. 2. The types of number are Singular Number and Plural Number 3. A Plural number indicates more than one of some thing. E.g. – Boys, Kites etc. **Hot Questions** – A Singular number means one or single of something while plural number means more than one o something **B.** 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (i) **C.** 1. Pencil 2. Mangoes 3. Donkey 4. Day 5. Tooth 6. Countries **D.** 1. mice 2. teeth 3. armies 4. feet 5. children 6. days



#### Lesson- 4 Noun : Case

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are four kinds of case. 2. A sentence in objective case can have direct and indirect objects. **A.** 1. Case shows the relation of a noun with other words in the sentences. 2. The different kinds of case are Nominative case, Objective case, Possessive case and Vocative case. 3. When a noun is used as the object of a verb. It is said to be in objective case. 4. When a noun shows possession it is said to be in possessive case. E.g. – (a) It is her skirt. (b) You tell her my story. 5. A case relating to or denoting nouns used in addressing a person or thing is said to be vocative case. **Hot Questions** – Possessive Case **B.** 1. buses 2. frocks 3. cats 4. toys 5. televisions 6. shirts 7. pencils 8. shops

#### Lesson- 5 Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are seven kinds of pronoun. 2. Interrogative pronoun is used for asking a question. **A.** 1. A word that is used in place of a noun is called pronoun. 2. A pronoun which is used to point out the object to which it refers, is called demonstrative pronoun. E.g. – That is my book. These are her sandals. 3. (a) Each of us were present. (b) Both of them are singing. (c) None can dance. 4. A pronoun that is used at the place of a object and show the object is called reflexive pronoun. 5. A pronoun that joins two sentences or clauses and shows relative with its antecedent is called Relative Pronoun. E.g. – The song which I sang was original. 6. A pronoun used for asking a question is called an interrogative pronoun. E.g. – Whose book is yours? Which room is hers? **B.** 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (i) **C.** 1. which 2. whom 3. which 4. which 5. who **D.** 1. Each (Distributive Pronoun) 2. himself (Reflexive Pronoun) 3. These (Distributive Pronoun) 4. Whose (Relative Pronoun) 5. Where (Interrogative Pronoun) 6. One (Indefinite Pronoun)

#### Lesson- 6 Adjective

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are six kinds of adjectives. 2. Whitier **A.** 1. An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun or pronoun. 2. Superlative degree is used to make comparison with all. 3. Positive degree simply describes the position or qualifies without comparing. **Hot Questions** – A possessive adjective shows possession or belonging and interrogative adjective asks question. **B.** 1. (ii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) **C.** 1. my (Possessive Adjective) 2. tall (Qualitative Adjective) 3. Intelligent (Qualitative Adjective) 4. lower (Quantitative Adjective) 5. five

(Numeral Adjective) 6. What (Interrogative Adjective) 7. her (Possessive Adjective) **D.** 1. Poorer, Poorest 2. More black, Most black 3. Weaker, Weakest 4. Easier, Easiest 5. Greater, Greatest 6. Braver, Bravest 7. Older, Oldest 8. Richer, Richest

#### Lesson- 7 Adverb

**Oral Questions** – 1. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often or how frequently an action is done. 2. He runs fastly. **A.** 1. An adverb is a word which qualifies verb and adjective. 2. There are six kinds of adverbs (a) Adverb of time (b) Adverb of place (c) Adverb of manner (d) Adverb of frequency or number (e) Adverb of degree (f) Interrogative adverb 3. (a) They talk softly. (b) She drinks fastly. (c) Rajat studies well. (d) The bottle is almost full. (e) When will he enter here? **Hot Questions** – Adverb of manner tells us the manner of action and adverb of place tells us the place of action. **B.** 1. (ii) 2. (ii) 3. (i) **C.** 1. tomorrow (Adverb of time) 2. out (Adverb of place) 3. Again (Adverb of frequency) 4. Loudly (Adverb of manner) 5. Too (Adverb of degree) 6. Where (Interrogative Adverb) 7. Sweet (Adverb of manner) 8. Never (Adverb of degree) **D.** 1. slowly 2. fastly 3. loudly 4. down

#### Lesson- 8 Use of Article

**Oral Questions** – 1. Honesty, Shradha 2. The kinds of articles are – (a) Definite Articles and (b) Indefinite Article **A.** 1. Articles are used before nouns. 2. We use articles to indicate the particular noun and quantity of singular noun. 3. (a) Definite Articles – 'The' (b) Indefinite Articles – 'A', 'An'. 4. (a) An orange is juicy. (b) A student should study properly. (c) The Birla Temple is made of marble. **Hot Questions** – 'An' is used before singular vowel word. **B.** 1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) **C.** 1. a, an 2. an 3. X 4. the 5. The 6. the 7. The, a 8. a **D.** An – I saw an owl. He was blind by an eye. A – Ria has a red coat. They live in a cottage. A cow gives us milk. The – The Ramayana is an holy book. The Great Wall of China is long. He drives the white Audi car. **E.** Definite Articles – He met an old man. Indefinite Article – The girl is sitting silent. The pen has fallen down.

#### Lesson- 9 Preposition

**Oral Questions** – 1. Under, on 2. The bridge is over the river. **A.** 1. A preposition is a word preceding a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to another word. 2. Under, below, on, to, from etc are different types of preposition. 3. Before का प्रयोग 'पहले' और 'After' का प्रयोग 'बाद' के लिए होता है। **Hot Questions** – Between is used for two people, things and among is used for more than

two things; people. B. 1. (iii) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) C. 1. from 2. under 3. before 4. with 5. in 6. by 7. between 8. of D. 1. On – The basket is on the table. 2. Below – The man is standing below the shade. 3. With – I run with my legs. 4. Among – The principal distributed sweets among students. 5. By – She climbed by the stairs. 6. In – The water in the bottle is cold.

### Lesson- 10 Conjunction

**Oral Questions** – 1. Co-ordinating conjunctions. A. 1. A word which is used to join together words or groups of word or sentences is called a conjunction. 2. The two types of conjunctions are– (a) Co-ordinating conjunction (b) Sub-ordinating conjunction 3. Subordinating conjunction join two sentences which are depend on each other for completion of their meaning. B. 1. (i) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) **Hot Questions** – Kinds of Co-ordinating – and, but, therefore and Sub-ordinating Conjunction – if, because, unless C. 1. and 2. but 3. before 4. if 5. if 6. and 7. unless 8. before 9. so 10. or

### Lesson- 11 Interjection

**Oral Questions** – 1. Hello, Wow, Alas, Hurrah 2. Hurrah A. 1. An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling. 2. Hello! Who is there? 3. Hello! You are late. **Hot Questions** – Hello!, Bravo!, Wow!, Ho!, Pooh! B. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (iii) C. 1. Hello 2. Oh no 3. Wow 4. Oh 5. Hello 6. Pooh 7. Alas 8. Hello

### Lesson- 12 The Punctuation

**Oral Questions** – 1. Capital letters are used before beginning a sentence or proper noun. A. 1. Question Mark (?) 2. Full stop is used at the end of a sentence. 3. The apostrophe is used if or showing belonging and shorten form. **Hot Questions** – The mark of interjection is used to express sudden feelings. B. 1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (i) C. 1. She tells a lie. 2. Hurrah! We won the match. 3. Maya, Rita and Riya are friends. 4. Ravi goes to school daily. 5. What is this? 6. He told me your father is rich. 7. That are Aman's book. 8. Those girls are your sister-inlaw. 9. How are they? 10. I pray to god daily.

### Lesson- 13 Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Indefinite Tense 2. Past tense indicates the action taken in past time. A. 1. Tenses indicate the time of action. 2. The different types of tenses are – (a) Indefinite Tense – Here the time of action is not definite. E.g. – I write with a pen. (b) Continuous Tense – Here the action continues till the time of speaking. E.g. – They are pulling him. (c) Perfect Tense – Here the completion of action take place. E.g. –

Param has finished his work. (d) Perfect Continuous – Here the continuation of work from a certain period of time and some time left in its completion is shown. E.g. – I have been waiting since morning. 3. There are three forms of verbs (a) Present (b) Past and (c) Future **Hot Questions** – The continuation of action is found in continuous tense. B. 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) C. 1. will 2. draws 3. do 4. is 5. taken 6. speak D. 1. Present – He goes to the market. Past – He went to the market. 2. Present – She sings a poem. Past – She sang a poem. 3. Present – We do our work. Past – We did our work. 4. Present – I buy a bag. Past – I bought a bag. 5. Present – You go to zoo. Past – You went to zoo. 6. Ravindra wins the match. (Present) Past – Ravindra won the match.

### Lesson- 14 Present Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Present Indefinite indicates the action taking place in present time. 2. There are three types of indefinite tense. A. 1. The three types of indefinite tenses – (a) Present Indefinite E.g.– She brings apples. (b) Past Indefinite E.g. – She brought apple. (c) Future Indefinite E.g. – She will bring apple. 2. The action taking place in the present time is found specially in simple present tense. **Hot Questions** – Ist form B. 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (i) C. 1. मैं कहानी पढ़ता हूँ। 2. अध्यापक प्रश्न पूछता है। 3. वह स्कूल जाता है। 4. मैं क्रिकेट खेलता हूँ। 5. वह मेरे बड़े भाई को पढ़ाती है। 6. गरीमा मंच पर नाचती है। 7. रितेश सुबह जल्दी उठता है। 8. स्वरा पत्र लिखती है। 9. अच्छे बच्चे सच बोलते हैं। 10. वे ताजमहल देखने आगरा जाते हैं। D. 1. She goes to school. 2. They go to the zoo. 3. He eats banana. 4. The sun rises from the east. 5. The birds fly. 6. We play hockey. 7. He comes to my come. 8. My sister reads the Ramayana. 9. A farmer ploughs the field. 10. Ritesh reads newspaper.

### Lesson- 15 Negative Sentences

A. 1. You do not work hard. 2. Mohan does not speak lie. 3. I do not read a book. 4. Rohit does not go to market. 5. We do not play hockey. 6. They do not eat apple. 7. I do not beat children. 8. Sohan does not write a letter. 9. These girls do not sing a song. 10. My father does not drink tea. B. 1. प्रियांशू अखबार पढ़ता है। 2. वे कठिन परिश्रम नहीं करते हैं। 3. वह कभी ब्यूटी पॉलर नहीं जाती है। 4. मैं मिठाई नहीं खाता हूँ। 5. रोहित लूडो नहीं खेलता है। 6. वह तेज नहीं दौड़ती। 7. हम अपना समय बर्बाद नहीं करते हैं। 8. तुम कानपुर नहीं जाते हो। 9. सूरज दक्षिण में नहीं उगता है। 10. तुमने अपना पाठ याद नहीं करते हो।

### Lesson- 16 Interrogative Sentences

**A.** 1. Do you drink tea? 2. Does he go to his school? 3. Does this deer run fast? 4. Does a pigeon fly? 5. Do teachers teach? 6. Do they make noise in the class? 7. Why do they make noise? 8. Who is he? 9. Does Aman go to school daily? 10. Do we go to Agra? **B.** 1. क्या वह बालक कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता? 2. क्या वे पतंग उड़ते हैं? 3. क्या तुम रोज नहाते हो? 4. क्या तुम अपने स्कूल जाते हो? 5. क्या तुम्हारी दादी माँ तुम्हें कहानियाँ सुनाती है? 6. क्या वह भोजन खाती है? 7. वह कठिन कार्य क्यों करता है? 8. क्या तुम्हारे अध्यापक तुम्हें मारते हैं? 9. तुम कब सोते हो? 10. क्या वे हमेशा सच बोलते हैं?

### Lesson - 17 Interro-Negative Sentences

**A.** 1. Does he never work hard? 2. Do they not go to market. 3. Does your father not go to office. 4. Do you not speak Hindi? 5. Does she not sing a song? 6. Do you not learn your lesson? **B.** 1. क्या वह तेज नहीं दौड़ती है? 2. क्या वह झूठ नहीं बोलता है? 3. क्या वे लूडो नहीं खेलते है? 4. क्या मैं अमरूद नहीं खाता हूँ? 5. क्या वह नहीं पढ़ता?

### Lesson- 18 Present Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Present continuous tense indicates the action going on at the time of speaking. 2. 'Am' is used with I. **A.** 1. The three types of continuous tense are – (a) Present Continuous Tense – It indicates the action continued in present time. E.g. – I am eating food. (b) Past Continuous Tense – It indicates the action was continued in the past time. E.g. – She was walking in the garden. (c) Future Continuous Tense – It indicates the actions to be continued or resumed in the future time. E.g. – I shall be practising hard. 2. In simple continuous tense 'ing' form of verb is found. **Hot Questions** – We recognise the continuous tense by-ing form of the verb. **B.** 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) **C.** 1. is 2. am 3. is 4. am 5. is **D.** 1. He is flying a kite. 2. She is going to the market. 3. We are playing hockey. 4. You are doing your work. 5. Mother is going to the temple. 6. I am reading a story. 7. He is eating rice. 8. The peacock is dancing on the roof. 9. They are running on the road. 10. Vivek is reading a book. **E.** 1. सूर्य पूरब से उग रहा है। 2. हम अपना पाठ याद कर रहे हैं। 3. मैं आगरा जा रहा हूँ। 4. खाती मेज बना रहा है।

### Lesson- 19 Negative Sentences

**A.** 1. Manish is not telling lie. 2. We are not waiting for our friends. 3. Seema is not making food. 4. I am not playing. 5. She is not studying. 6. They are not making noise. 7. The dog is not barking. **B.** 1. बालक नहीं गा रहा है। 2. बालक खेल नहीं रहा है। 3. मेरी माँ सब्जी नहीं बेच रही है। 4.

मैं अपना कार्य नहीं कर रहा हूँ। 5. आज बारिश नहीं हो रही है। 6. मैं बुखार से पीड़ित नहीं हो रहा हूँ। 7. रोहन मुझे नहीं बुला रहा है।

### Lesson - 20 Interrogative Sentences

**A.** 1. Is she reading a paper? 2. Are they playing cricket? 3. Are the cows grazing? 4. Is your mother telling a story? 5. Why are you making noise? 6. Why are they not playing cricket? 7. Are you not going to Agra? 8. Who is calling you? **B.** 1. क्या बालक रो रहे है? 2. क्या मोहन अपने भाई की मदद कर रहा है? 3. तुम्हारा भाई कहाँ रह रहा है? 4. क्या वे तुम्हारी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे है? 5. तुम क्यों अपने पिताजी का पालन नहीं करते? 6. क्या नदी पुल के नीचे बह रही है? 7. क्या तुम्हारी बहन लूडो खेल रही है? 8. क्या तुम अभी अजमेर जा रहे हो?

### Lesson - 21 Interro-Negative Sentences

**A.** 1. Am I not reading a paper? 2. Is Vivek not doing his work? 3. Is Hema not playing? 4. Are Rama and Kirti not studying in the room? 5. Are you not going there? 6. Are they not reading a newspaper? **B.** 1. क्या आज बारिश नहीं हो रही है? 2. क्या जज केस की सुनवाई नहीं कर रहे है? 3. क्या तुम अपना कार्य नहीं कर रहे हो? 4. क्या मैं स्कूल नहीं जा रहा हूँ? 5. क्या वह अपने माता-पिता का पालन नहीं कर रहे है? 6. क्या सुनार तुम्हारी अँगूठी नहीं बना रहा है?

### Lesson- 22 Present Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Present perfect tense indicates the completion of action at the time of speaking. **A.** 1. The different types of perfect tense are – (a) Present Perfect Tense – It indicates the completion of action in the present time. E.g. – She has gone to the market. (b) Past Perfect Tense – It indicates the completion of action in the past time. E.g. – I had painted the wall. (c) Future Perfect Tense – It indicates the completion of action to be taking place in the future. E.g. – He will have drunk the coffee. 2. The past participle form of verb is found in the perfect tense. **Hot Questions** – The perfect tense is recognised by the past participle form of verb. **B.** 1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (ii) **C.** 1. You have written a letter to her. 2. Kusum has eaten the food. 3. Mahindra has learned his lesson. 4. He has gone to Mathura. 5. I have sent her a gift. 6. The father has slept. 7. You have spoken lie. **D.** 1. वे नहा चुके हैं। 2. हेमा ने अपना गृहकार्य पूरा कर लिया है। 3. मैंने अपना पाठ याद कर लिया है। 4. मेरा भाई ऑफिस जा चुका है। 5. वह अपना पाठ याद कर चुके हैं। 6. वे लड़कियाँ यहाँ से जा चुकी हैं।

### Lesson- 23 Negative Sentences

**A.** 1. They have not called you. 2. The sun has not arisen. 3. He has not lived there for three years. 4. He has not finished his work. 5. Rama has not eaten food.



6. The father has not gone to the office today. **B.** 1. वह घर नहीं जा चुका है। 2. वे अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। 3. हरिश ने तुम्हारी किताब नहीं चुराई है। 4. मनीष ने किताब नहीं पढ़ी है। 5. मैंने अपना कार्य पूरा नहीं किया है। 6. वे कानपुर नहीं जा चुके हैं।

#### Lesson- 24 Interrogative Sentences

**A.** 1. Have the teachers taught you? 2. Has my sister cooked food? 3. When have I beaten you? 4. Why the peon has not rung the bell? 5. Has your work been finished? 6. Have you eaten food? 7. Has Sarita written a letter to her younger brother? 8. Have I ever beaten you? 9. Has he taken his medicines? 10. Have you written a letter? **B.** 1. क्या रिचा सारे आम खा चुकी है? 2. दूधवाला अभी तक क्यों नहीं आया है? 3. क्या तुम अपना कार्य समाप्त कर चुके हो? 4. क्या तुम्हारे भाई ने कभी लाल किला नहीं देखा है। 5. गार्ड कहाँ चला गया है? 6. क्या वे मैदान में हॉकी खेल चुके हैं? 7. क्या वह जंक खाना खा चुकी है? 8. क्या हम अपने परिवार के साथ जयपुर जा चुके हैं? 9. क्या पिताजी अभी प्लेटफार्म पर आए हैं? 10. क्या सुनीता गाना गा चुकी है?

#### Lesson- 25 Interro-Negative Sentences

**A.** 1. Has the moon not yet set? 2. Has the train not reached the platform yet? 3. Have they not gone to Kanpur? 4. Have they not eaten food? 5. Has the peon not rung the bell? **B.** 1. क्या तुमने अपनी फीस नहीं भरी है? 2. क्या हमने दरवाजे को नहीं रंगा है? 3. क्या श्री मेहता ने इस स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ाया है? 4. क्या उन्होंने अपना पाठ याद नहीं किया है? 5. क्या तुम अपने परिवार के साथ जयपुर नहीं गए हो?

#### Lesson- 26 Present Perfect Continuous Tense

**A.** 1. We have been studying for twenty minutes. 2. She has been living in this house since 1995. 3. He has been going to school from last Monday. 4. This farmer has been living in the town for two weeks. **B.** 1. वे इस गाँव में लंबे समय से रह रहे हैं। 2. वह तीन बजे से गाना गा रही है। 3. तुम दोपहर से पत्र लिख रहे हो। 4. अध्यापक हमें चार घंटे से पढ़ा रहे हैं।

#### Lesson- 27 Present Perfect Negative Sentences

**A.** 1. Ramesh has not been working in this firm since 1990. 2. These girls have not been studying since morning. 3. Sanjay has not been coming to library from last week. 4. The mother has not been reading Ramayana since morning. **B.** 1. मैं तीन बजे से नहीं खेल रहा हूँ। 2. सुरेखा दो घंटे से नहीं पढ़ रही है। 3. मेरी माँ इस सोमवार से आगरा नहीं जा रही है। 4. वे बारह दिनों से गरीबों की मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं।

#### Lesson- 28 Interrogative Sentences

**A.** 1. Have you been reading a story for three hours? 2. Why has she been crying for five hours? 3. Has he been going to school since Tuesday? 4. Has Sonu been going

to school for two days? 5. Have we been learning our lessons since 8'o clock?

#### Lesson- 29

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

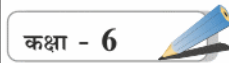
#### Lesson- 30

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

#### Lesson- 31

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### कक्षा - 6



#### Lesson – 1 The Sentences : It's Kinds and Parts

**Oral Questions –** 1. The first letter of a first word in a sentence always come capital. 2. Full stop (.) **A.** 1. A sentence is a group of words which makes a complete sense. There are five kinds of sentences. (a) Assertive Sentence – E.g. – He talks in English. (b) Interrogative Sentence – E.g. – Where does he live? (c) Imperative Sentence – E.g. – Come and sit in the front row. (d) Exclamatory Sentence – E.g. – Alas! The snake has bitten. (e) Optative Sentence – E.g. – May God bless you! 2. There are two parts in a sentence. Subject and Predicate. E.g. – Tarun was walking. Subject – Tarun; Predicate – was walking. **Hot Questions –** The essential parts of a sentence are subject and predicate. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. d **C.** 1. We (Subject) are Indians (Predicate) 2. My grandfather (Subject) brought me a radio (Predicate). 3. The teacher (Subject) taught the students (Predicate). 4. A black bull (Subject) ran on the road (Predicate.) 5. The ice-cube (Subject) melted in his mouth. (Predicate). **D.** 1. Assertive Sentence 2. Negative Sentence 3. Exclamatory Sentence 4. Interrogative Sentence **E.** 1. Where has Ram gone? 2. She is not running. 3. Oh! She has gone. 4. Wish you all good luck!

#### Lesson – 2 The Noun

**Oral Questions –** 1. The names of an action, quality, feeling, state, art etc are called the abstract noun. 2. India, The Mount Abu, Prabha 3. A crowd of people, a band of musicians. **A.** 1. A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality. E.g. – Richa, Udaipur, Car, Happiness 2. The different kinds of noun are – (a) Proper Noun – It denotes the name of some particular person, place or thing. E.g. – The Hawa Mahal. (b) Common Noun – It denotes the common name shared by every person, place, thing of the same class. E.g. – Boy, Flower. (c) Collective Noun – It denotes the name of a (Collection) of persons or thing taken together as

one whole. E.g. – A team of player. (d) Material Noun – It denotes the name of material out of which things are made. E.g. – iron, steel. (e) Abstract Noun – It denotes the name given to a feeling or expression which can only be talked about. E.g. – laughter. **Hot Questions** – Cement, brick, marble, iron, stone etc. **B.** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. b **C.** 1. Proper Noun – Avinash, Madhu, Riya, Neetu, Taj Mahal, Lucknow. 2. Common Noun – Dog, Mango, City, River, Book, Flowers, Pen. 3. Collective Noun – Bunch, Team 4. Material Nouns – Gold, Silver 5. Abstract Noun – Honesty, Opinion, Hardness **D.** 1. Gold (Material Noun) 2. ring (Common Noun) silver (Material Noun) 3. children (Common Noun) 4. health (Abstract Noun) 5. band (Collective Noun) stage (Common Noun) 6. Manu (Proper Noun) **E.** Countable Nouns – boy, city, girl, bag, book, class, table, army. Uncountable Nouns – rubber, truth, London, India, water, wood, beauty.

### Lesson – 3 The Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. A word which is used for the name of a person or thing is called personal pronoun. 2. A pronoun that does not refer to any particular noun is called an Indefinite Pronoun. **A.** 1. A word which is used in place of a noun is called pronoun. E.g. She is a girl. 2. The different kinds of pronoun are – (a) Personal Pronoun (b) Indefinite Pronoun (c) Interrogative Pronoun (d) Demonstrative Pronoun (e) Relative Pronoun (f) Distributive Pronoun (g) Reflexive Pronoun (h) Emphatic Pronoun **Hot Questions** – Interrogative Pronoun E.g. – Which book is yours? **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. He (Third person) 2. We (First person) 3. It (Third person) 4. You (Second person), me (First person) 5. They (Third person) 6. Her (Third person) 7. I, my (First person) 8. It (Third person) Your (Second person) 9. She, her (Third person) 10. We (Second person) Them (Third person) **D.** Personal Pronoun – They, It, Them; Indefinite Pronoun – All, Many, Someone; Interrogative Pronoun – Which, Why, Whom

### Lesson – 4 The Adjective

**Oral Questions** – 1. Adjective formed by proper noun are called Proper Adjectives. E.g. – Chinese, Brahmins. 2. There are three degrees of adjectives. They are positive, comparative and superlative. 3. More beautiful, Most beautiful. **A.** 1. The words which modify a noun or pronoun are called adjectives. E.g. – My brother is intelligent. 2. There are three degrees of comparison – (a) Positive – He is a tall boy. (b) Comparative – He is taller than Rishi. (c) Superlative –

He is tallest of all. **Hot Questions** – Demonstrative adjectives denotes towards the persons or things while demonstrative pronoun indicates the same. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. d **C.** 1. tall (Adjective of quality) 2. four (Adjective of number) 3. which (Interrogative adjective) 4. some (Adjective of quantity) 5. beautiful (Adjective of quality) 6. Poor (Adjective of quality) **D.** 1. faithful 2. biggest 3. most beautiful 4. heaviest 5. more junior 6. cheaper 7. best 8. highest

### Lesson – 5 The Verb

**Oral Questions** – 1. Auxiliary Verb 2. Verb which depend upon the object for completion of meaning is called transitive verb. 3. Linking verb **A.** 1. A word used to express an action or state is called a verb. E.g. – My mother cooked rice. 2. Transitive verb needs object while intransitive verb does not need object to complete its meaning. E.g. – The car hit the boy (Transitive Verb). The boy was injured (Intransitive Verb). **Hot Questions** – The words which come after linking verbs to complete the meaning of a sentence are called complement. **B.** 1. a 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. is 2. were 3. will 4. are 5. was **D.** 1. bought, bought 2. heard, heard 3. went, gone 4. wrote, written 5. forgot, forgotten 6. won, won 7. began, begun 8. laughed, laughed 9. came, come 10. hurt, hurt 11. cut, cut 12. drank, drunk 13. knew, known

### Lesson – 6 The Adverb

**Oral Questions** – 1. Adverb of place 2. Where and when **A.** 1. An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. E.g. – He runs fastly. They talk loudly. 2. The different kinds of adverbs are – (a) Adverb of Time – E.g. – The went to home yesterday. (b) Adverb of Place – E.g. – Sit down. (c) Adverb of Number – E.g. – He cried twice. (d) Adverb of Degree – E.g. – Her father is too old. (e) Adverb of Manner – E.g. – We speak softly. (f) Adverb of Affirmation – E.g. – Yes, he will call. (g) Adverb of Negation – E.g. – I never speak lie. **Hot Questions** – Adverb of number modify the number while adverb of degree modify degree or quantity. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. d **C.** 1. slowly (Adverb of manner) 2. hard (Adverb of manner) 3. Again (Adverb of number) 4. here (Adverb of place) 5. neatly (Adverb of manner) 6. much (Adverb of degree) **D.** 1. smartly 2. loudly 3. slowly 4. suddenly 5. kindly 6. neatly 7. politely 8. greedily 9. heavily **E.** 1. Hardly – My mother hardly beats me. 2. Politely – The teacher asked questions politely. 3. Very – She is very late. 4. Never –

Rajat never complete his work. 5. Twice – I called her twice on my party.

### Lesson – 7 The Preposition

**Oral Questions** – 1. 'Among' is used for more than two persons and 'Between' is used for two persons. E.g. – (a) She distributed toffees between Shobna and Preeti. (b) The teacher divided the cake among all students. 2. 'At' is used to refer to small place. E.g. – We stayed at Dehradun. 'In' is used to refer to big place. E.g. – I live in Delhi. **A.** 1. The word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with other noun or pronoun is called preposition. E.g. – They went into the room. She ran after the thief. 2. 'In' refers to the static position while 'into' refers to the speedy action. E.g. – The students were studying in their classroom when the principal entered into the room. **Hot Questions** – 'Since' is used to show definite time and 'for' is used to show indefinite time. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b **C.** 1. in 2. from 3. from 4. to 5. on 6. with 7. into 8. on 9. in 10. into **D.** 1. I shall go after two hours. 2. Neha lives in Asia. 3. This song was sung by Ravi. 4. The dog is on the mat.

### Lesson – 8 The Conjunction

**Oral Questions** – 1. (a) Teena and Preeti are walking. (b) I called him but he did not listen. 2. (a) They brought umbrella because it was raining. (b) He can win the match if he works hard. **A.** 1. A conjunction is a word which joins two words or sentences with each other. E.g. (a) Rohan is tall but Amit is short. (b) She can sing and dance. **Hot Questions** – Co-ordinating conjunctions. E.g. – (a) The old man is weak and ill. (b) Anil is rich and healthy. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a **C.** 1. because 2. and 3. otherwise 4. but 5. though 6. that 7. and **D.** 1. otherwise 2. and 3. or 4. but 5. therefor 6. because 7. that **E.** 1. so 2. and 3. but 4. as 5. when 6. because 7. if

### Lesson – 9 The Interjection

**Oral Questions** – 1. To express sorrow. 2. To express happiness. **A.** 1. An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings or emotions. E.g. – Ouch! She is hurt. **Hot Questions** – We use interjection to show some sudden change of mood. E.g. – Hello! You missed the bus. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. Alas 2. Phoooh 3. Wow 4. Hello 5. Hurrah 6. Ouch **D.** 1. Alas! The old man died. 2. Ouch! Her leg is fractured. 3. Wow! Such a beautiful cap. 4. What! An excellent idea. 5. Bravo! You have won the match. 6. Hush! The child is sleeping.

### Lesson – 10 Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Subject + verb + object 2. Past form of verb 3. Past form of verb. **A.** 1. Tense indicates the time of the action expressed by the verb. There are three kinds of tense. (a) Present Tense (b) Past Tense (c) Future Tense 2. The kinds of tenses – (a) Present Tense – (i) Present Indefinite Tense – E.g. – She cries. (ii) Present Continuous Tense – E.g. – She is crying. (iii) Present Perfect Tense – E.g. – She has cried. (iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense – E.g. – She has been crying since morning. (b) Past Tense – (i) Past Indefinite Tense – E.g. – Tarak ran. (ii) Past Continuous Tense – E.g. – Tarak was running. (iii) Past Perfect Tense – E.g. – Tarak had run. (iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense – E.g. – Tarak had been running for two hours. (c) Future Tense – (i) Future Indefinite Tense – E.g. – Children will laugh. (ii) Future Continuous Tense – E.g. – Children will be laughing. (iii) Future Perfect Tense – E.g. – Children will have laughed. (iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense – E.g. – Children will have been laughing for an hour. **Hot Questions** – Continuous Tense **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. The girl eat the mango. 2. We get twenty rupees. 3. The monkey jumps into the river. 4. He goes to Agra. 5. I live in London. 6. The apple falls down. **D.** 1. The doctor treated patients. 2. They spoke French. 3. He read a story. 4. I ate mangoes. 5. The teacher sang a song. 6. They bought vegetables from the market.

### Lesson – 11 Present Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Present Indefinite Tense 2. Do, Does **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रिया के अन्त में ता है, ती है, ते है, ता हूँ आता है। 2. Sub + do/does + not + object **Hot Questions** – 1. Subject + 1st form of verb/s/es + object **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. The sun sets in the West. 2. The nightingale sings sweet song. 3. The cow eats grass. 4. Ram goes to school. 5. You walk in the morning. 6. He buys book. 7. The gardener plucks flowers. **D.** 1. She does not study. Does she study? 2. The lion does not eat grass. Does the lion eat grass? 3. You do not sleep at noon. Do you sleep at noon? 4. Where does he go in the morning? He does not go in the morning. 5. Do they drink tea? They do not drink tea. 6. Does he buy books? He does not buy books. 7. Where do monkeys live? The monkeys do not live.

### Lesson – 12 Past Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. She did not go to temple. 2. Did **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों कि क्रिया के अन्त में आ, इ, ए, की मात्राएँ तथा ता था, ते थे शब्द आते हैं। 2. Did + subject + 1st form of verb +



object **Hot Questions** – Subject + IInd past form of verb + Object **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. The soldiers fought the war. 2. We wanted to go to homes. 3. They worked hard. 4. We saw a beautiful rainbow. 5. Anil ate noodles in the morning. 6. We travelled by a car. 7. Disha travelled by the car. 8. Divya came to meet us. 9. You helped the poor people. **D.** 1. Naman did not go to school. Did Naman go to school? 2. I did not ring the bell. Did I ring the bell? 3. What did the teacher teach? The teacher did not teach. 4. Where did the lion live? The lion did not live. 5. The grandfather did not walk in the park. Did the grandfather walk in the park? 6. Did you live in London? You did not live in London. 7. Did the peon clean the floor? The peon did not clean the floor.

### Lesson – 13 Future Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. will/shall 2. I/We 3. Tomorrow **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों कि क्रिया के अन्त में गा, गी, गे आता हैं। 2. Will/shall + Subject + 1st form of verb. + Object **Hot Questions** – Subject + will/shall + 1st form of verb + Object **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. Ali will help poor people. 2. He will apply for the job. 3. Sita will eat food. 4. I shall write a letter. 5. We shall go to market. 6. They will play football. 7. Seema will walk in the garden. **D.** 1. He will not write a letter. Will he write a letter? 2. The girl will not dance on the stage. Will the girl dance on the stage? 3. They will not sing a song. Will they sing a song? 4. His mother will not cook food. Will his mother cook food? 5. He will not be helped. Who will help her? 6. Who will study till late night? Nobody will study till late night. 7. Where will she go? She will not go. 8. Will the children read the lesson of Geography? The children will not read the lesson of Geography.

### Lesson – 14 Present Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. is/am/are 2. am 3. is **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों कि क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा है, रही है, रहे है, रहा हूँ आता हैं। 2. Is/Am/Are + Subject + 1st form of verb में ing + Object **Hot Questions** – Subject + is/am/are + 1st form of verb में ing + Object **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. They are going to Darjeeling today. 2. Sumit is watching T.V. 3. She is listening to the radio. 4. I am reading a novel now. 5. The grandpa is taking bath. 6. Shreya is making excuse. 7. Rohan is eating food. **D.** 1. Are you learning dance? You are not learning dance. 2. The mother is not going to the temple. Is the mother going to the temple. 3. We are not watching cricket match. Why are we not

watching cricket match? 4. In which language is she speaking? She is not speaking in any language. 5. They are not studying Maths. Are they studying Maths? 6. The students are not dancing in the class. Are the students dancing in the class. 7. I am not studying law. Am I studying law?

### Lesson – 15 Past Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. was/were 2. The gardener was not watering the plants. 3. was **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों कि क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे आदि शब्द आते हैं। 2. Was/Were + Subject + 1st form of verb में ing + Object? E.g. – Were they running towards the hall? **Hot Questions** – Subject + was/were + 1st form of verb में ing + Object **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. He was playing cricket. 2. The students were reading the books. 3. The pigeons were flying in the sky. 4. The servant was preparing tea. 5. The cow was grazing grass. 6. Hari was playing in the park. 7. The dogs were barking. 8. The gardener was plucking flowers. **D.** 1. He was not singing a song. Was he singing a song? 2. The children were not playing. Were the children playing? 3. They were not drinking coffee. Why were they not drinking coffee? 4. They were not flying kite. Were they not flying kite? 5. The elephant was not shouting. Was the elephant shouting? 6. The father was not writing a letter. Was the father writing a letter? 7. Mala was not reading a novel. Was Mala reading a novel?

### Lesson – 16 Future Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. will be/shall be 2. They will not be laughing. 3. shall be **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों कि क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होंगे आदि शब्द आते है। 2. Will/Shall + Subject + be + 1st form of verb में ing + Object **Hot Questions** – Subject + will be/shall be + 1st form of verb में ing + object **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. Rani will be washing utensils. 2. He will be playing hockey. 3. They will be learning their lessons. 4. You will be buying sweets from the shop. 5. I shall be cleaning my clothes. 6. Fish will be swimming in water. 7. Children will be making noise in the class. 8. You will be going to see a fair. **D.** 1. The cat will not be eating mice. Will the cat be eating mice? 2. The gardener will not be plucking flowers. Will the gardener be plucking flowers? 3. Dogs will not be barking at night. Will the dogs be barking at night? 4. The animals will not be grazing in the field. Will the animals be grazing in the field? 5. The carpenter will not be making a table. Will the carpenter be making a

table? 6. The thieves will not be fighting. Why will the thieves be not fighting? 7. Ayush will not be writing a letter. Why will Ayush be not writing a letter?

### Lesson – 17 Present Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. has/have 2. Suman has not arrived in Chennai. 3. I/We **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका है, चुके है, चुकी है आदि शब्द आते है। 2. Has/Have + Subject + Illrd (Past Participle) form of verb + Object **Hot Questions** – Subject + has/have + Illrd (Past Participle) form of verb + Object **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. d **C.** 1. The sun has arisen. 2. The girls have cooked food. 3. He has played hockey. 4. You have eaten food. 5. The teachers have taught the lessons. 6. Reema has written a letter. 7. The postman has distributed letters. 8. Anu has sung the song. **D.** 1. Sneha has not cooked the food. Has Sneha cooked the food? 2. The swan has not flown. Has the swan flown? 3. They have not gone. Have they not gone? 4. Priyanka has not sung. Has Priyanka not sung? 5. You have not moved the boat. Have you not moved the boat? 6. The train has not arrived at the station. Has the train not arrived at the station? 7. The peacock has not danced in the garden. Has the peacock not danced in the garden? 8. The woodcutter has not cut woods. Has the woodcutter not cut woods?

### Lesson – 18 Past Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. had 2. Shyam had not sung a song. 3. Past participle or Illrd form of verb. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका था, चुके थे, चुकी थी आदि शब्द आते है। 2. Had + Subject + Past Participle (Illrd form of verb) + Object? **Hot Questions** – Subject + Had + Past Participle (Illrd form of verb) + Object. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. She had studied. 2. The authoress had written the book. 3. The tortoise had won the race. 4. The servant had prepared the food. 5. We had learnt the lessons. 6. Nutan had flown the kite. 7. The gardener had watered the plants. 8. He had drunk three cups of tea. **D.** 1. We had not drunk milk. Had we drunk milk? 2. I had not seen the tiger. Had I seen the tiger? 3. He had not gone to Chennai. Had he gone to Chennai? 4. The grandfather had not drunk tea. Had the grandfather drunk tea? 5. They had not gone anywhere. Where had they gone? 6. They had not taken bath. Had they taken bath? 7. She had not sung a song. Had she sung a song? 8. Reema

had not gone. Where had Reema gone?

### Lesson – 19 Future Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. will have/shall have 2. The principal will not have called the meeting. 3. shall have **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका होगा, चुके होंगे, चुकी होगी आदि शब्द आते हैं। 2. Will/shall + Subject + have + past participle (Illrd form of verb) + Object? **Hot Questions** – Subject + will have/shall have + past participle (Illrd form of verb) + object **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. They will have decorated their homes. 2. The mother will have cooked the food. 3. The students will have cleared the exam. 4. I shall have finished the essay competition next week. 5. We shall have reached Sri Lanka. 6. We shall have watched the movie. 7. The students will have studied. 8. Sheila will have learnt her lesson. **D.** 1. He will not have gone to the school. Will he have gone to the school? 2. Rama will not have not worshipped. Will Rama have worshipped? 3. The children will not have drunk milk. Will the children have drunk milk? 4. The grandmother will not have narrated a story. Will the grandmother have narrated a story? 5. You will not have seen. What will you have seen? 6. The boys will not have gone. Will the boys have not gone? 7. The players will not have played. Will the players have played? 8. The teachers will not have taught. Will the teachers have taught?

### Lesson – 20 Imperative Sentences

**Oral Questions** – 1. Ist form of verb. 2. Affirmative sentence and Negative sentence 3. (a) Please come here. (Affirmative) (b) Do not come here. (Negative) **A.** 1. The sentences which suggest, give command or request are called Imperative Sentence. 2. Affirmative – Ist form of verb + object + complement (फूक) | Negative – Do not/Never + Ist form of verb + Object + complement (फूक) | **Hot Questions** – Please, Kindly. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. Come, lets go for a walk. 2. Always speak truth. 3. Do not criticise others. 4. Let us go. 5. Do not sit there. 6. Do your own work. 7. Please sit. 8. Do not spit here. 9. Let me remember. 10. Let him take rest. 11. Please come here. 12. Please, give me a pen. 13. Always help poor people. 14. Please knock the door. 15. Do not talk. 16. Do not speak loudly. 17. Do not trouble me. 18. Do not steal.

## Lesson – 21 Vocabulary

A. 1. Nephew 2. Labourer 3. Mother in law 4. Map 5. Manager 6. Shopkeeper 7. October 8. Thursday 9. Purple 10. February 11. Autumn 13. Knee B. 1. बकरी 2. भेड़िया 3. इमली 4. कोयल 5. तीतर 6. जामुन 7. शिमला मिर्च 8. मूली 9. जीभ 10. गला 11. लेखक 12. उत्तर 13. ठेकेदार 14. पत्रिका 15. भतीजी 16. पुत्री 17. पगड़ी 18. आड़ू

## Lesson – 22 Antonyms

A. 1. Sad 2. Written 3. Close 4. Full 5. Life 6. Light 7. Fail 8. Fast 9. Weak 10. Intelligence 11. Sweet 12. False 13. High 14. Pleasure 15. Rude 16. Peace 17. Easy 18. Modern 19. Disagree 20. Bright/Light

## Lesson – 23 Synonyms

A. 1. Gain 2. Owner 3. Dull 4. Fatal 5. Foe 6. Sorrow 7. Beautiful 8. Expensive 9. Polite/Gentle 10. House 11. Tidy 12. Snow 13. Promise 14. Quiet 15. Force 16. Conquest 17. Sick/unwell 18. Story

## Lesson – 24 Addressing Words

A. 1. You can come inside. 2. Have some water please. 3. How are you? 4. Please come in. 5. Do not pluck flowers. 6. Put off your shoes here. 7. You can do well. 8. Ok, we are leaving. 9. Please do not sit here. 10. Do not repeat it.

## Lesson – 25

Students will do with the help of their teacher.

## Lesson – 26

Students will do with the help of their teacher.

## Lesson – 27

Students will do with the help of their teacher.

## Lesson – 28

Students will do with the help of their teacher.

## Lesson – 29 Homophones

A. 1. Principal 2. stationary 3. except 4. effects 5. accept  
B. 1. fourth 2. dessert 3. allowed 4. complements 5. principles 6. piece C. 1. Lesson – We need to lessen our mistakes. Lesson – The students found the lesson interesting. 2. Hole – The rat entered into the hole. Whole – I ate the whole bread with jam. 3. Lose – Pinky should lose some weight. Loose – The frock was very loose. 4. Desert – The Thar Desert is found in Rajasthan. Dessert – I prefer to have desserts after every meal.

## कक्षा - 7



## Lesson – 1 The Sentence and Its Kind

**Oral Questions** – 1. Interrogative Sentences 2. Imperative Sentences 3. Exclamatory Sentences A. 1 There are five kinds of sentences. They are – (a) Assertive Sentence – It describes thing, report event. E.g. – Rajat works in a office. (b) Imperative Sentence – It gives command, order or advice. E.g. – Sit quietly. (c) Interrogative Sentence – It asks question. E.g. – Who is knocking at the door? (d) Exclamatory Sentence – It expresses some sudden feelings. E.g. – Wow! What an interesting book. (e) Optative Sentence – It expresses a blessing or prayer. E.g. – Wish you a long life. **Hot Questions** – Affirmative sentences state something while negative sentences deny or reject the fact. B. 1. c 2. c 3. b C. 1. Assertive Sentence 2. Imperative Sentence 3. Optative Sentence 4. Assertive Sentence 5. Exclamatory Sentence 6. Exclamatory Sentence 7. Negative Sentence 8. Interrogative Sentence 9. Interrogative Sentence 10. Imperative Sentence. D. 1. Alas! The snake is dead. 2. Where has he gone? 3. Sneha has won the tournament. 4. May God bless us!

## Lesson – 2 Parts of The Sentence

**Oral Questions** – 1. No, a sentence is not made of three parts. 2. There are two parts of a sentence. 3. Ram A. 1. The part which is spoken about in a sentence is called a subject. E.g. – The wind is blowing very harsh. **Hot Questions** – Whatever is spoken about the subject is predicate. E.g. – The wild animals live in a forest. B. 1. c 2. c 3. d C. 1. He forgot to take his pen. 2. The cobbler mends our shoes. 3. The customer paid for the goods. 4. Deepak with his friend came to my party. 5. The grieving mother solaced her son. D. 1. The sun 2. Honesty 3. Julie 4. The stranger 5. The teacher 6. The grandpa 7. Saurabh 8. The thief E. 1. has hit a boy. 2. looks ugly. 3. is very interesting. 4. is strength. 5. are brave soldiers. 6. are eating noodles. 7. is a well known actor.

## Lesson – 3 Parts of Speech

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are eight parts of speech in English. 2. Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. 3. Conjunction are used to join two words, phrases or sentences. A. 1. A noun is a naming word while a pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. E.g. Rohan is my brother. He



lived in Meerut. (Rohan = Noun and He = Pronoun) **Hot Questions** – A verb is a word used to say something about a person, place or thing. It is used to show what a noun or pronoun. E.g. (a) He is a doctor. (b) The old woman walked with her stick. (c) Suman completed her homework. **B.** 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c **C.** 1. I, he (Pronoun) 2. playing (Verb) 3. went (Verb) 4. Alas! (Interjection) 5. Sheetal (Noun) 6. early (Adverb) 7. market (Noun) 8. into (Preposition) **D.** 1. Conjunction – The mother gifted a book and a pen. 2. Preposition – He went inside the museum. 3. Interjection – Hello! your bag is torn. 4. Adverb – The girl sang melodiously.

#### Lesson – 4 Noun

**Oral Questions** – 1. (a) A band of musicians. (b) A herd of cattle. 2. The names used to describe quality, feeling, state or art is called the abstract noun. 3. Abstract Noun. **A.** 1. There are five kinds of noun. They are – (s) Proper Noun – It denotes the name of some particular person, place or thing. E.g. – The Taj Mahal is in Agra. (b) Common Noun – It denotes the name commonly used for every person, place or thing of the same class of kind. E.g. – The students are reading in the library. (c) Collective Noun – It denotes the name of a group of collection. E.g. – A Mob of people. (d) Material Noun – It denotes name of a material out of which things are made. E.g. – The building is made of bricks. 5. Abstract Noun – It denotes the name given to describe an action, quality, feeling, state, art etc. E.g. – The soldiers are known for their bravery. **Hot Questions** – Common nouns denotes the commonly shared names by person, place, thing of same state and proper noun denotes the specific names. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. pen (Common Noun) 2. honesty (Abstract Noun) 3. bouquet (Collective Noun) 4. silk (Material Noun) 5. evening, cricket (Common Noun) 6. health (Abstract Noun) 7. The Qutub Minar, Delhi (Proper Noun) 8. Shahrukh Khan (Proper Noun) actor (Common Noun) **D.** 1. gang 2. flock 3. library 4. mob 5. fleet 6. team 7. class 8. bunch 9. bouquet 10. pack

#### Lesson – 5 The Noun : Number

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are two kinds of number. 2. A noun which denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in the plural number. 3. A noun which denotes its own quantity one or more than one is called number. **A.** 1. A noun which denotes its own quantity one or more than one is called number. There are two kinds of number. (a) Singular Number – It denotes one

person or thing. E.g. – chair, book, flower. (b) Plural Number – It denotes more than one person or thing. E.g. – chairs, books, flowers. **Hot Questions** – (a) Plurals are formed by adding – 's' at the end of singular nouns. E.g. – eye - eyes, uncle - uncles, book - books, day - days (b) If nouns end with letters s, s, sh, ch, x, o then plural is formed by adding – 'es' E.g. – gas - gases, bunch - bunches, tomato - tomatoes, watch - watches. **B.** 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. c **C.** 1. Heroes 2. Oxen 3. Pens 4. Leaves 5. Women 6. Fish 7. Sheep 8. Teeth 9. Brushes **D.** 1. Fly 2. Sky 3. Belief 4. Dozen 5. Thief 6. Hair 7. Actor 8. Man 9. Deer 10. Calf 11. Dwarf 12. Bamboo **E.** 1. is 2. legs 3. tomatoes 4. is 5. are

#### Lesson – 6 The Noun : Gender

**Oral Questions** – 1. Gender indicates whether a person or animal is male or female. 2. There are four kinds of gender. 3. Neuter Gender. **A.** 1. A gender indicates the kind or gender of a noun. There are four types of gender. They are – (a) Masculine Gender – It denotes a male. E.g. – Father, brother (b) Feminine Gender – It denotes a female. E.g. – Mother, girl (c) Common Gender – It denotes both male and female. E.g. – Child, student (d) Neuter Gender – It denotes lifeless things. E.g. – Book, bed. **Hot Questions** – Common gender does not specify male or female. E.g. – friend, teacher. Neuter gender indicates the non-living things. E.g. – fan, chair. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c **C.** 1. Niece 2. Grand daughter 3. Cow 4. Mistress 5. Tutor 6. Witch 7. Nun 8. Wizard 9. Goddess 10. Empress 11. Dog 12. Colt 13. Prophetess 14. Ram 15. Bachelor 16. King. **D.** Masculine Gender – Servant, Poet; Feminine Gender – Sita, Daughter; Common Gender – Player, Child, Teacher; Neuter Gender – Book, Pen, Music, Punishment, Poetry, Table, Crowd **E.** 1. authoress, empress 2. duke, host 3. niece, actress 4. queen, mare

#### Lesson – 7 The Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. Those books are mine. 2. There are eight kinds of pronoun. 3. A pronoun that joins two sentences, or clauses and shows relative with its antecedent is called relative pronoun. **A.** 1. A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. There are eight kinds of pronouns. They are – (a) Personal Pronoun (b) Demonstrative Pronoun (c) Interrogative Pronoun (d) Indefinite Pronoun (e) Relative Pronoun (f) Distributive Pronoun (g) Reflexive Pronoun (h) Emphatic Pronoun 2. Demonstrative pronoun indicates or point out the object (noun). The three types of person of pronoun are

– (a) First Person (b) Second Person (c) Third Person **Hot Questions** – When the subject and the object refer to the same person, a reflexive pronoun is used for the object. When reflexive pronouns are used to put emphasis on a particular noun they are called emphatic pronoun. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b **C.** 1. He, I 2. I 3. him 4. she 5. her **D.** 1. who (Relative Pronoun) 2. he (Personal Pronoun) 3. What (Interrogative Pronoun) 4. Nobody (Indefinite Pronoun) 5. herself (Emphatic Pronoun) 6. himself (Reflexive Pronoun) 7. mine (Personal Pronoun) **E.** 1. what 2. who 3. as 4. that 5. who

### Lesson – 8 The Adjective

**Oral Questions** – 1. The possessive adjective shows the belonging or possession on of noun. 2. (a) He is a tall student. (b) The river is very deep. 3. Adjective of quantity. **A.** 1. The word which describes the quality of a noun or pronoun are called adjectives. The different kinds of adjectives are – (a) Adjective of Quality (b) Adjective of Quantity (c) Adjective of Number (d) Demonstrative Adjective (e) Interrogative Adjective (f) Distributive Adjective (g) Possessive Adjective **Hot Questions** – The demonstrative adjective refers or indicates to a noun while distributive adjective refers to a single person or singular noun. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d **C.** 1. This (Demonstrative Adjective) 2. Each (Distributive Adjective) 3. What (Interrogative Adjective) 4. my, your (Possessive Adjective) 5. large (Adjective of Quality) 6. some (Adjective of Quantity) 7. four (Adjective of Number) **D.** 1. Wide 2. Actionful 3. Hopeful 4. Wholesome 5. Agreed 6. Dependent 7. Careful 8. Popular 9. Golden 10. Woollen 11. Long 12. Boyish 13. Foolish 14. Wise

### Lesson – 9 The Adverb

**Oral Questions** – 1. Adverb of Place 2. under, here, down etc. 3. There are seven kinds of adverbs. **A.** 1. The word that modifies a verb, and adjective or another adverb is called and adverb. The different kinds of adverb are – (a) Adverb of Time – E.g. - Soon, Yesterday etc. (b) Adverb of Place – E.g. - Here, Down etc. (c) Adverb of Number – E.g. - Always, Again etc. (d) Adverb of Degree – E.g. - Too, Much etc. (e) Adverb of Manner – E.g. - Loudly, Bravely etc. (f) Adverb of Affirmation – E.g. - Surely, Certainly etc. (g) Adverb of Negation – E.g. - Never, no etc. **Hot Questions** – Adverb of number indicates the number of times action taken place while adverb of degree indicates the condition of verb. E.g. He always takes medicines as he is too weak.

(always = Adverb of Number, too = Adverb of Degree. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. never (Adverb of Negation) 2. hard (Adverb of Manner) 3. very (Adverb of Degree) 4. Surely (Adverb of Affirmation) 5. Yesterday (Adverb of Time) 6. again (Adverb of Number) 7. too (Adverb of Degree) **D.** 1. Bravely 2. Foolishly 3. Lazily 4. Heavily 5. Monthly 6. Truly 7. Simply 8. Busily 9. Weekly 10. Daily 11. Kindly 12. Singly 13. Wholesome 14. Slowly **E.** 1. I got up early in the morning. 2. The farmer worked hard in his fields. 3. The old man had enough money to buy a car. 4. The tortoise ran slowly in the race. 5. The policeman ran too slow to chase a thief.

### Lesson – 10 The Verb, Its Kinds and Forms

**Oral Questions** – 1. Broke 2. The verbs which combine with the main verb to complete the meaning are called auxiliary verb. 3. (a) Rajat is a music composer. (b) I am a student. **A.** 1. A word used to express an action or state is called a verb. There are four kinds of verb. They are – (a) Transitive Verb – E.g. – Shalini gave a pen to him. Hari writes a book. (b) Intransitive Verb – E.g. – He is weeping. The sun shines. (c) Linking Verb – E.g. – Ramu is my servant. The man was a teacher. (d) Auxiliary Verb – E.g. – She is cooking food. I can run fast. **Hot Questions** – There are four forms of verb. They are – (a) Transitive Verb – E.g. – She gave her a jacket. (b) Intransitive Verb – E.g. – The buffalo is sleeping. (c) Linking Verb – E.g. – The old man was a doctor. (d) Auxiliary Verb – E.g. – They will come tomorrow. **B.** 1. c 2. d 3. c **C.** 1. eats (Transitive Verb) 2. writing (Auxiliary Verb) 3. sleeping (Intransitive Verb) 4. is (Linking Verb) 5. were (Linking Verb) 6. gave (Transitive Verb) 7. weeps (Intransitive Verb) 8. went (Intransitive Verb) **D.** 1. Began 2. Wrote 3. Did 4. Heard 5. Showed 6. Read **E.** 1. Sandeep eats pizza. (Transitive) The children eat in the park. (Intransitive) 2. My father reads newspaper daily. (Transitive) I brought some books to read. (Intransitive) 3. The teacher wears beautiful saree. (Transitive) Sarees can be worn in India. (Intransitive) 4. The nightingale sang a melodious song. (Transitive) All children should sing well. (Intransitive) 5. She cut her fingers while chopping vegetables. (Transitive) All leaves have been cut. (Intransitive) 6. I take umbrella on rainy day. (Transitive) Money is not taken back. (Intransitive)

### Lesson – 11 The Preposition

**Oral Questions** – 1. 'Since' for definite time and 'for' to show indefinite time. 2. 'By' का प्रयोग कर्त्ता से पूर्व या साधन से

पूर्व क्रिया जाता है। 3. Between, in, on, above, over etc. **A.** 1. A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with other noun or pronoun. E.g. (a) The cat ran into the room. (b) The basket fell under the chair. **Hot Questions** – The word 'preposition' mean pre = before, position = place. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. b **C.** 1. about 2. from 3. in 4. beside 5. below 6. towards 7. between 8. among **D.** 1. of 2. on 3. for 4. on 5. by 6. in 7. to 8. to

### Lesson – 12 The Conjunction

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are two types of conjunctions. 2. whether, since, as soon as etc. 3. Co-ordinating conjunction. **A.** 1. A conjunction is a word which joins together sentences and sometimes words. E.g. – Tarun and Deepali are my friends. 2. Co-ordinating conjunctions join sentences, words or phrases of same kind while sub-ordinating conjunctions join those words phrases or sentences which has co-relation. **Hot Questions** – Co-ordinating conjunctions join sentences, words or phrases of same kind while sub-ordinating conjunctions join those words phrases or sentences which has co-relation. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d **C.** 1. as if 2. as well as 3. because 4. nor 5. since 6. as 7. so **D.** 1. You and she are guilty. 2. He danced and sang. 3. Look before you leap. 4. Dhrova as well as Hema come here. 5. She was fined because of her misbehaviour. 6. You may go or will stay here.

### Lesson – 13 The Interjection

**Oral Questions** – 1. Exclamation 2. Yes **A.** 1. An interjection is a word which is used to express some sudden feelings of the mind or emotions. E.g. – Hello! How are you? Sh! The baby is sleeping. **Hot Questions** – (a) Alas – to express sorrow. (b) Hurrah – to express excitement. (c) Wow – to show surprise. (d) Fie – to show hatredness. (e) Hello – to address someone. (f) What – to show surprise. (g) Hush – to attract attention. (h) Bravo – to compliment or praise. (i) Ouch – to show physical pain. (j) Oh – to show unpleasant moment. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. d **C.** 1. Alas! 2. Oh! 3. Wow! 4. Listen! 5. Pooh! 6. Hurrah! 7. Lo! 8. Sh! 9. Oh! 10. Hello! **D.** 1. Wow 2. Ah 3. Hurrah 4. Alas 5. Bravo 6. Hurrah

### Lesson – 14 Punctuation and Use of Capital Letters

**Oral Questions** – 1. At the end of an interrogative sentence. 2. At the end of a sentence. 3. We put inverted commas to write quotes or statement of a

speaker. **A.** 1. Punctuation is used to mark appropriate pause in a sentence or to make it understandable to a reader. **Hot Questions** – There are ten signs of punctuation. They are – (a) Full stop (.) (b) Question Mark (?) (c) Exclamation Mark (!) (d) Comma (,) (e) Semicolon (;) (f) Colon (:) (g) Inverted Commas (" ") (h) Apostrophe (') (i) Hyphen (-) (j) Dash (–) **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c **C.** 1. Oh! What a pleasant surprise. 2. My sister-in-law is from Nagpur. 3. The child said, "My father is a geologist." 4. All men are equal, in the eyes of god. 5. She has qualified in a B.Ed. 6. The man said, "Can I help you?" 7. Nick can play ball, basketball and volleyball. **D.** 1. (.) 2. (?) 3. (!) 4. (-) 5. (–) 6. (') 7. (,) 8. (:) 9. (;) 10. (" ")

### Lesson – 15 Present Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. do/does 2. Subject + do/does + not + 1st form of verb + Object **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों कि क्रिया के अन्त में ता है, ती है, ते है, ता हूँ आता है। 2. Do/Does + Subject + 1st form of verb + Object **Hot Questions** – 1. Subject + 1st form of verb + Object **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. Children drink milk daily. 2. The earth revolves round the sun. 3. Rekha writes a letter to the grandfather. 4. The farmer ploughs his field. 5. We go to watch movie. **D.** 1. She does not cook food. Does she cook food? 2. That girl does not know you. Does that girl know you? 3. You do not go to your village. Why do you not go to your village? 4. I do not go to the station soon. Do I go to the station soon? 5. They do not go to the garden daily. Why do they go to the garden daily? **E.** 1. Affirmative Sentences – (a) She brings handkerchiefs from the market. (b) I call her everyday. (c) Param do his work thoroughly. 2. Negative Sentences – (a) Sumit does not bring his car. (b) Shreya and Ruchi do not play well. (c) You do not enter the room. 3. Interrogative Sentence – (a) Do I look like my brother? (b) Does she work in a factory? (c) What does your teacher teach?

### Lesson – 16 Past Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Did 2. Before not **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रिया के अन्त में आ, इ, ए की मात्राएँ तथा ता था, ती थे, ते थे शब्द आते है। 2. Did + Subject + 1st form of verb + Object? **Hot Questions** – Subject + Past (IInd form) of verb + Object **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. Yesterday I read a magazine. 2. They went to Mumbai. 3. The thieves wandered at the night. 4. The grandfather told us a story. 5. We saw the Qutub Minar in Delhi. **D.** 1. He did not go to school. Did he go to school? 2. You did not drink the cold coffee. Did you drink the cold coffee? 3. They did not go to



London last month. Did they go to London last month? 4. He did not teach me geography. Did he teach me geography? 5. The peon did not ring the bell yesterday. Did the peon ring the bell yesterday? 6. He did not treat the small child. Did he treat the small child? 7. The boys did not purchase new dress. Did the boys purchase new dress. **E.** 1. Affirmative Sentence – My neighbours scolded the children. 2. Negative Sentence – My neighbour did not scold the children. 3. Interrogative Sentence – Did my neighbour scold the children?

### Lesson – 17 Future Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Shall/Will 2. Subject + will/shall + not + 1st form of verb + Object **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रिया के अन्त में गा, गी, गे आता है। 2. इन वाक्यों में will या shall को subject से पूर्व लगाते हैं। यदि वाक्य के बीच में कोई प्रश्नवाचक शब्द आये तो उसे will/shall से पूर्व लिखें। **Hot Questions** – Will/Shall + Subject + 1st form of verb + Object? **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. You will listen to us. 2. We shall respect our elders. 3. The students will read books. 4. Sarla will go to the market on foot. 5. The farmer will water the fields. 6. We shall see many animals in the forest. 7. Ramu will clean the room. **D.** 1. They will not make their home. Will they make their home? 2. I shall not watch the movie tomorrow. Shall I watch the movie tomorrow? 3. She will not sleep on the terrace. Will she sleep on the terrace? 4. Amanyia will not wash the clothes. Will Amanyia wash the clothes? 5. Prem will not go to market. Will Prem go to market? 6. Chinmay will not learn a lesson today. Will Chinmay learn a lesson today? 7. Doctor will not give medicine to the patients. Will the doctor give medicine to the patient? **E.** 1. Affirmative Sentence – Raman will dance on the stage. 2. Negative Sentence – Raman will not dance on the stage. 3. Interrogative Sentence – Will Raman dance on the stage?

### Lesson – 18 Present Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. is/am/are 2. Subject + is/am/are + not + 1st form of verb में ing + Object E.g. – She is not listening to her teacher. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा है, रही है, रहे है और रहा हूँ आता है। 2. Is/Am/Are + Subject + 1st form of verb में ing + Object? **Hot Questions** – Subject + is/am/are + 1st form of verb में ing + Object. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a **C.** 1. She is dancing on the stage. 2. They are walking in the garden. 3. The father is taking me to a fair. 4. The children are making noise in the class. 5. Rohit is worshipping in the temple. 6. The

teacher is teaching us Biology. 7. The camel is running fast in sand. **D.** 1. Lata is not walking in the park. Is Lata walking in the park? 2. We are not preparing sweets. Are we preparing sweets? 3. The lion is not running after the deer. Is the lion running after the deer? 4. The teacher is not teaching. Where is the teacher teaching? 5. The boys are not learning lessons. Are the boys learning lessons? 6. You are not finishing work. Are you finishing work?

### Lesson – 19 Past Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Was/Were 2. Was 3. Subject + was/were + 1st form of verb में ing + object. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं के अन्त में रही थी, रहा था, रहे थे, रही थी शब्द आते हैं। 2. Subject + was/were + not + 1st form of verb में ing + Object **Hot Questions** – Was/Were + Subject + 1st form of verb में ing + Object? **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. b **C.** 1. Anurag was flying kite. 2. She was running a car. 3. The juggler was making monkeys dance. 4. The girl was singing a melodious song. 5. You were playing cricket. 6. I was drinking limewater. 7. They were eating food. **D.** 1. She was not learning computer. Was she learning computer? 2. The travellers were not bathing in a river. Were the travellers bathing in a river? 3. Your brother was not going to Mumbai. Was your brother going to Mumbai? 4. They were not drinking Lassi. Why were they drinking Lassi? 5. The girls were not playing in the park. Were the girls playing in the park? 6. The carpenter was not making a table. Was the carpenter making a table? 7. You were not beating children. Why were you beating children? 8. The children were not playing. Where were the children playing?

### Lesson – 20 Future Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Shall be/Will be 2. Subject + shall/will + not be + 1st form of verb में ing + Object 3. shall be **A.** 1. Will/Shall + Subject + be + 1st form of verb में ing + Object? 2. इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होंगे शब्द आते हैं। **Hot Questions** – Subject + will be/shall be + 1st form of verb में ing + object **B.** 1. d 2. a 3. b **C.** 1. The leaders will be asking for votes from poor people. 2. The bees will be humming over flowers. 3. The peacock will be dancing in the forest. 4. The children will be flying kites. 5. Naina will be eating food. 6. The servant will be sleeping. 7. The sun will be setting in the west. **D.** 1. Sumit will not be selling car. 2. The women will not be singing filmi songs. 3. They will not be listening to a story? 4. Will Gopi be making

utencils? 5. Will Ramu be reading a magazine? 6. Where will you be wandering? 7. Where will the lion be going in the forest?

### Lesson – 21 Present Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Has/Have 2. Subject + has/have + not + Past Participle (IIIrd form of verb) + object 3. Past Participle form of verb. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रिया के अन्त में चुका है, चुके है, चुकी है, लिया है, दिया है आदि शब्द आते है। 2. Has/Have + subject + Past Participle (IIIrd form of verb) + Object **Hot Questions** – Subject + has/have + IIIrd form of verb + Object **C.** 1. We have reached school. 2. The sun has covered behind the clouds. 3. The teacher has come to the class. 4. He has sold his bike. 5. She has left the village. 6. You have purchased a T.V. 7. Pakistan has lost the match. **D.** 1. The circus has not started in our town. 2. He has not passed this time. 3. My friends have not returned from Kanpur. 4. The rain has not slowed down. 5. Have you written a letter? 6. Where has the police arrived? 7. Which game have you played today?

### Lesson – 22 Past Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Had 2. Subject + had not + IIIrd form (Past Participle) of verb + object 3. The gardener had plucked some flowers. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका था, चुके थे, चुकी थी आदि शब्द आते है। 2. Had + subject + IIIrd form (past participle) of verb + object? **Hot Questions** – Subject + had + IIIrd form of verb + object. **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c **C.** 1. Sugandha had sung a song. 2. You had opened the box of Vivek. 3. The terrorists had kept bombs in Mumbai. 4. The father had arrived. 5. The teacher had written the answers of questions. 6. The gardener had cut grass in the garden. 7. The girls had gone to the picnic. 8. Nitin had coloured Mohan. **D.** 1. Anupam had not sold his car to Saurabh. 2. Had Mohit bought the flower of sunflower? 3. That man had not helped the injured person. 4. Had Pradeep gambled? 5. Why had he given a bunch of flower to his madam? 6. They had practised dance for three days. 7. The hangman had not hung two people.

### Lesson – 23 Future Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Will have/Shall have 2. Subject + will/shall + not have + IIIrd form (past participle) of verb + object. 3. shall/will not have **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका होगा, चुके होंगे, चुकी होगी आदि शब्द आते है। 2. Will/shall + subject + have + IIIrd form of verb + Object? **Hot Questions** – Subject + will have/shall have + IIIrd form

of the verb + Object. **B.** 1. d 2. b 3. b 4. d **C.** 1. I shall have read this novel in three days. 2. You will have reached Agra by tomorrow. 3. Meenu will have learned dance in three days. 4. They will have played in the park. 5. The teacher will have taught the lesson by Tuesday. 6. The police will have punished the criminals. 7. The tourists will have toured the Ranthambore National Park. **D.** 1. Will the gardener have watered the plants? 2. Will the doctor have not arrived by tomorrow? 3. The carpenter will have not made this table. 4. When will Monika have arrived from the school? 5. How will the children have learned lessons? 6. What will the mother have stitched? 7. The farmers will have harvested the crops.

### Lesson – 24 Present Perfect Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Has been/Have been 2. Subject + has/have + not + been + Ist form of verb में ing + object + since/for + Time phrase 3. Riya has been painting for three hours. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों में कार्य बीते हुए से आरम्भ होकर वर्तमान समय तक जारी रहता है और समय भी दिया होता है। 2. Has/Have + Subject + been + Ist form of verb में ing + Object + for/since + time phrase? **Hot Questions** – Subject + has/have + been + Ist form of verb में ing + since/for + time phrase **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b **C.** 1. He has been playing in the field for three hours. 2. The girls have been dancing on the stage since four o' clock. 3. Manu has been studying since morning. 4. I have been working in this company since 2003. 5. The children have been flying kites for three days. 6. Sita has been learning her lesson since evening. 7. Raju has been collecting girls since seven o' clock. **D.** 1. Has Alka been dancing in the party since seven at night? 2. The doctors have not been coming to the hospital since evening. 3. Neelam has not been teaching in school for two years. 4. Why have your voice been echoing for an hour? 5. Have they been making fun of Ravi for three days? 6. Why have the employees been protesting since a week?

### Lesson – 25 Past Perfect Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Had been 2. Subject + had + not + been + Ist form of verb में ing + Object + Since/for + time phrase 3. We had been celebrating Holi for two days. **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों में बीते हुए समय में कार्य का होना पाया गया था जो लम्बी अवधि तक जारी था। 2. Had + Subject + been + Ist form of verb में ing + object + for/since + time phrase? **Hot Questions** – Subject + had been + Ist form

of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c **C.** 1. They had been practising dance for two days. 2. We had been preparing food for the guest since morning. 3. Neelu had been playing Holi for three hours. 4. My father had been working in that company for eight years. 5. We had been enjoying in Mumbai for five weeks. 6. Her sister had been singing songs since 2003. 7. You had been watching films since morning. **D.** 1. They had not been bathing in a lake for two hours. 2. Sohan had not been catching fish for five days. 3. The horse had not been eating grass since morning. 4. Had the milkman been not giving milk since six o' clock? 5. What the teachers had been doing for thirty minutes? 6. How had the girl been showing tricks since seven o' clock? 7. Why had Mala been beating her son for twenty minutes?

#### Lesson – 26 Future Perfect Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Shall have been/Will have been 2. Subject + will/shall + not + have been + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase 3. Will have been **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों में कार्य का भविष्य तक जारी रहना पाया जाता है। 2. Will/shall + subject + have been + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase? **Hot Questions** – Subject + will/shall + have been + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. We shall have been dancing till 3 o' clock. 2. Gaurav will have been living in a house on rent for eight months. 3. The teacher will have been teaching a same lesson since Monday. 4. Meenu will have been parking her car for forty minutes. 5. He will have been helping injured people for five years. 6. The woodcutter will have been collecting wood for two days. **D.** 1. The tourist will not have been watching the tiger since 5 o' clock. 2. The fleet of ship will not have been sinking in water for two hours. 3. How will Sita have been singing in a party for two days? 4. What will Bala have been cooking since morning? 5. Will you have been living in Jaipur since 2008? 6. Will they have been taking rest in their rooms for three hours? 7. Will the peon have been ringing bell since two o' clock?

#### Lesson – 27 Imperative Sentence

**Oral Questions** – 1. Come/Lets 2. Do not + 1st form of verb + object + complement 3. Please/Kindly **A.** 1. The

sentences which give command, request or suggest something are called Imperative Sentences. E.g. – Close the door. Do not speak loudly. **Hot Questions** – 1st form of the verb + object + complement **B.** 1 b 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. Respect your teacher. 2. Do not let him go. 3. Look downwards. 4. Let me drink water. 5. Do not spit here. 6. Do not go there. 7. Always speak truth. 8. Do not deceive others. 9. Please come here. 10. Please walk slowly. **D.** 1. Let him speak. 2. Let us do our work. 3. Come, lets go. 4. Come, lets go to play. 5. Let him sleep. 6. Let us live in peace. 7. Come, lets swing. 8. Come, lets go to get milk. 9. Come, lets eat something. 10. Do not sit there.

#### Lesson – 28 Active and Passive Voice

**Oral Questions** – 1. 3rd (past participle) form of verb. 2. In active voice, the subject of our sentence performs the action of the verb. In passive voice, when the subject of the sentence is acted on by the verb. **Hot Questions** – One of the two 'voice' of verbs can be in active and passive voice. **A.** 1. A song will be sung by me. 2. A lesson was being learnt by him. 3. An essay was written by Rakesh. 4. Food has been cooked by my sister. 5. My wallet has been stolen by someone. 6. A story will be told by her. 7. The beggar was laughed at by the boys. **B.** 1. He will have sung a song. 2. They were raising slogans. 3. PWD is widening the roads. 4. Shashi will like this dress. 5. The judge sentenced the criminal to death. 6. She had cleared her dues. 7. She was rejecting his proposal. **C.** 1. sold 2. prayed 3. given 4. be 5. requested **D.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True

#### Lesson – 29 Direct and Indirect Speech

**Oral Questions** – 1. Subject is the performer of action while verb is itself the action performed by the subject. 2. that **Hot Questions** – Reported verb tells us who said to whom while reported speech tells whatever was spoken. **A.** 1. जब हम वक्ता के शब्दों को ज्यों का त्यों किसी अन्य रूप से कहते हैं, तो उसे Direct Speech कहते हैं। E.g. – Sita says, "I am a clever girl." 2. जब वक्ता के शब्दों को परिवर्तित करके बोला जाता है तो उसे Indirect Speech कहते हैं। E.g. – Sita says that she is clever girl. **B.** 1. Ramu says to her that he will wash her clothes. 2. The teachers says to the students that they are all very naughty. 3. Rahim says to Shafik that he has destroyed his project. 4. You say to



Mohan that your pen has lost. 5. I say to you that the dog is not with me. **C. Reporting Verb – Subject – 1.** Kamla 2. You 3. They 4. Veena; Verb – 1. says 2. say 3. say 4. says; Object – 1. Meenu 2. me 3. you 4. Madhu, **Reporting Speech – Subject – 1. I 2. I 3. The cat 4. They;** Verb – 1. buying 2. going 3. caught 4. bought; Object – 1. shawl 2. market 3. small mouse 4. T.V.

### Lesson – 30 Enrich Your Vocabulary

**A.** 1. Magazine 2. Crocodile 3. Trousers 4. Towel 5. Lizard 6. Grasshopper 7. Almirah 8. Janmashtmi 9. Pumpkin 10. Cauliflower 11. Watermelon 12. Raisin **B.** 1. अनार 2. गिद्ध 3. शलगम 4. गिलास 5. किशमिश 6. सियार 7. बारहसिंघा 8. पिस्ता 9. नीलकंठ 10. टोकरी 11. काठफोड़वा 12. मादा लोमड़ी 13. जंगली सूअर 14. झाड़ू **C.** 1. Please help us. 2. Do not worry. 3. Thank very much. 4. What a tragedy? 5. Kindly sit down. 6. Come, lets go. **D.** 1. शॉल 2. कंबल 3. घर 4. कछुआ 5. स्केल (पैमाना) 6. अजगर 7. गुरुपर्व 8. कैंची 9. काजू 10. तीतर 11. गैंडा 12. चूहा

### Lesson – 31 Antonyms

**A.** 1. Timid 2. Never 3. Easy 4. Inhale 5. Sweet 6. Famous 7. Senior 8. Gentle 9. Sour 10. Disobey 11. Successor 12. Strong 13. Wisdom 14. Zeal 15. Cheap 16. Dirty 17. Asleep 18. Full 19. Hate 20. Unmake 21. Stale 22. Old 23. Tight 24. Wild 25. Cowardice **B.** 1. Expensive 2. Domestic 3. Lend 4. Fastly 5. Never

### Lesson – 32 Synonyms

1. Offence 2. Faith 3. Popular 4. Top 5. Fatal 6. Weaken 7. Abundant 8. Conduct 9. Wholesome 10. Foe 11. Pretty 12. Calamity 13. Lazy 14. Clean 15. Uncivil 16. Counsel

### Lesson – 33 Homonyms

**A.** 1. Berth 2. Fare 3. Sour 4. Storey 5. Peace 6. Know 7. Sail 8. Wring 9. Deer 10. Umpire **B.** 1. Our school principal was on inspection yesterday. 2. Hari rejected to wear loose shirt on the party. 3. We must pray to god in trouble. 4. We should eat chapatis made of wheat flour. 5. Children were in mood of merry on the picnic last month.

### Lesson – 34

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### Lesson – 35

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### Lesson – 36

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### Lesson – 37

Students will do with the help of their teachers.



## Lesson – 1 The Sentence and Its Kinds

**Oral Questions – 1.** A sentence which express a wish or prayer is called an optative sentence. 2. Interrogative Sentences 3. Exclamatory Sentences **A.** 1. Mohan reads a novel. 2. You must take medicine. 3. Shivam is not eating a mango. 4. You have a pen. 5. What are you doing? 6. How cold is it. 7. Rohan and Amit went to watch a movie. 8. May you live long! **Hot Questions –**

There are two types of assertive sentences. These are – (a) Affirmative sentences (b) Negative sentences **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. c **C.** 1. Imperative Sentence 2. Exclamatory Sentence 3. Exclamatory Sentence 4. Affirmative Sentence 5. Interrogative Sentence 6. Negative Sentence

**D.** A sentence is a group of words which makes a sense. There are five types of sentences. There are – (a) Assertive Sentence – E.g. – Scholars love books. (b) Imperative Sentence – E.g. – When do you get up? (c) Interrogative Sentence – E.g. – Sit down. (d) Optative Sentence – E.g. – What a nice day! (e) Exclamatory Sentence – E.g. – May you live long!

## Lesson – 2 Parts of A Sentence

**Oral Questions – 1.** Gerund refers to that form of verb which functions as a noun. E.g. – a) Jogging is a hobbing of mine. b) Daniel quit smoking a year ago. 2. We use head word after qualifier. **A.** 1. Amit has a sharp memory. 2. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. 3. Rekha is singing a song. 4. Some boys are playing in the ground. 5. Our favourite teacher is sitting on a chair. 6. Their good friends were playing cricket. 7. Amit and Priya have a good hand writing. 8. An elephant has a long trunk. 9. My elder brother lives at Agra. 10. All of his friends are very helpful. **Hot Questions –** The part of a sentence containing a verb and stating something about the subject. No, it is not made of one word. **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. The sun 2. Rohan 3. The Royal Place 4. Shahrukh Khan 5. These boys 6. Akbar **D.** 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a **E.** Sentence has two parts – (a) Subject (b) Predicate. (a) Subject – The Sun, (b) Predicate – rises in the east.

**Lesson – 3 Parts of Speech**

**Oral Questions – 1.** A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, animal or thing. 2. A preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how a person, place or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else. 3. An adjective is a

word that is used to add something to the meaning of a noun. 4. A conjunction is a word used to join two words, phrases or sentences. **A.** 1. Conjunction 2. Preposition 3. Noun 4. Pronoun 5. Adjective 6. Verb 7. Adverb **Hot Questions** – 1. Adjectives modify noun and adverb modifies verb. 2. Interjection express sudden outburst of some strong feeling or emotion. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a **C.** 1. Adverb – Rahul did his work carefully. 2. Adjectives – This is an Indian culture. 3. Interjection – Hurrah! I have passed the exam. **D.** There are eight parts of speech. These are – (a) Noun – Renu, Mr. Gupta, (b) Pronoun – She is an intelligent girl. He goes to school. (c) Adjective – The Ganga is a sacred river. Rohan is a smart boy. (d) Verb – Mohan gave me a book. The earth moves around the sun. (e) Adverb – Rahul did his work carefully. She came home early. (f) Preposition – We go to school by bus. The son was sitting between his parents. (g) Conjunction – He is tall but thin. It was raining, yet he went out. (h) Interjection – Wow! What a beautiful picture. Alas! My faithful dog is dead.

#### Lesson – 4 Noun and Its Kinds

**Oral Questions** – 1. Proper noun denotes the specific name of thing or a name. Common noun denotes the names commonly shared by people, things etc of same kind. 2. The sub types of common type are – (a) Countable Noun – Cat, Pen, (b) Uncountable Noun – Milk, Health. **A.** 1. herd 2. crowd 3. bunch 4. bouquet 5. team **Hot Questions** – 1. No, we cannot touch and count the abstract nouns. 2. Collective nouns. **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b **C.** 1. honesty (Abstract Noun) 2. Shahrukh Khan (Proper Noun) 3. bunch (Collective Noun) 4. boys (Common Noun) 5. tin (Material Noun) 6. friend (Common Noun) **D.** A noun is the name of person, place, thing or quality. There are five kinds of noun. They are – (a) Proper Noun – E.g. – Mahatma Gandhi led our freedom movement. The Ganga is a holy river. (b) Common Noun – E.g. – It is a table. Cow gives us milk. (c) Collective Noun – E.g. – The girl ate the bunch of grapes. His cousin reads in class VIIIth. (d) Material Noun – E.g. – This table is made of iron. Book is made of papers. (e) Abstract Noun – E.g. – Health is wealth. Truth alone triumphs. **E.** 1. stars 2. sheep 3. lions 4. sailor 5. puppies 6. directors 7. geese 8. soldiers 9. thieves 10. wolves

#### Lesson – 5 The Noun : Number

**Oral Questions** – 1. Socks, Shoes 2. No, there is no plural of uncountable noun. **A.** 1. children 2. pianos 3.

monkeys 4. feet 5. coolies 6. juries 7. dozens 8. oxen 9. tables 10. questions 11. wives 12. wolves 13. flies 14. leaves 15. stories 16. houses 17. days 18. stories 19. chiefs 20. hair **Hot Questions** – 1. There are two kinds of number in English. 2. a) Singular Number – A noun which denotes one person or thing is said to be in singular number. E.g. – Pen, Book, Horse. b) Plural Number – A noun which denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in the plural number. E.g. – Pens, Books, Houses. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. Child 2. Chief 3. Dwarf 4. Hair 5. Thief 6. Goose 7. Ox 8. Photo 9. Donkey 10. Wolf 11. Country 12. Foot 13. Scissor 14. Canto 15. Proof 16. Key 17. Roof 18. Trousers 19. Diary 20. Boy **D.** 1. There are scarfs on the bench. 2. The men are fixing the roofs. 3. Here are the flowers for the beautiful lady. 4. The chiefs ordered his people. 5. The ships are carrying cargoes. 6. He has photos of the queen. **E.** A noun which denotes its own quantity one or more is called a number. **F.** 1. squirrel 2. stories 3. boys 4. brushes 5. deers

#### Lesson – 6 The Noun : Gender

**Oral Questions** – 1. All living things are neuter gender. 2. The two examples of common gender are servant and baby. **A.** 1. Lord 2. Bachelor 3. Brother 4. Male 5. Emperor 6. Hero 7. Governor 8. Bull 9. Husband 10. Monk 11. Brother 12. Prince 13. Uncle 14. King **Hot Questions** – Gender indicates whether a person or an animal is male or female. There are four kinds of gender – (a) Masculine Gender – A noun which denotes the names of male is called masculine gender. E.g. – Mohan, Ox (b) Feminine Gender – A noun which denotes the names of female is called feminine gender. E.g. – Woman, Cow (c) Common Gender – A noun that denotes an indefinite sex is called common gender. E.g. – Teacher, Principal (d) Neuter Gender – A noun that denotes non-living things is called neuter gender. E.g. – Table, Pen. **B.** 1. c 2. d 3. d 4. d **C.** 1. lioness 2. madam 3. bitch 4. daughter 5. queen 6. girl 7. hen 8. poetess 9. mistress 10. she goat 11. bride 12. peahen **D.** 1. Her niece is an authoress. 2. The queen came riding a mare. 3. The lord and her daughter were looking for you. 4. The priestess asked a nun to read. 5. The business-woman is a maid. **E.** 1. Masculine Gender – A noun which denotes the names of male is called masculine gender. E.g. – Rakesh, Horse 2. Feminine Gender – A noun which denotes the names of female is called feminine gender. E.g. – Rekha, Mare 3. Common Gender

– A noun that denotes an indefinite sex is called common gender. E.g. – Student, Doctor  
4. Neuter Gender – A noun that denotes non-living things is called neuter gender. E.g. – Book, Bench.

### Lesson – 7 Countable Noun and Uncountable Nouns

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are two types of noun according to counting or quantity. 2. The nouns which can be counted are called countable noun. 3. The nouns which we cannot count but show in quantities only are called uncountable noun. **A.** 1. sleep 2. life 3. power, corruption 4. wisdom 5. gas, coal 6. milk, food 7. honey, sweet  
**Hot Questions** – 1. Countable – Boy, Girl, Table, Pen. Uncountable – Water, Wheat, Grain. 2. The nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns. The noun which we cannot count but show in quantities only are called uncountable nouns. **B.** 1. d 2. d 3. b **C.** Countable Nouns – The nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns. Uncountable Noun – The noun which we cannot count but show in quantities only are called uncountable nouns. **D.** Countable Nouns – basket, bracelet, candle, window, book, chair, saucer, girl, bicycle; Uncountable Nouns – salt, water, oil, peace, rain, sand, love.

### Lesson – 8 The Pronoun

**Oral Questions** – 1. A word used instead of a noun is known as pronoun. 2. There are eight kinds of pronoun. **A.** 1. Those (Demonstrative Pronoun) 2. What (Interrogative Pronoun) 3. that (Relative Pronoun) 4. myself (Emphasizing Pronoun) 5. All (Indefinite Pronoun) 6. She (Personal Pronoun) 7. himself (Emphasizing Pronoun) 8. Each (Distributive Pronoun)  
**Hot Questions** – 1. A word used instead of noun is known as pronoun. There are eight kinds of pronouns – (a) Personal Pronoun – Words which are used for the name of a person or thing are known as personal pronoun. E.g. – I, Your (b) Indefinite Pronoun – A pronoun which refers to a thing or person in general way is called indefinite pronoun. E.g. – One, Nobody (c) Interrogative Pronoun – A pronoun which is used to ask a question is called interrogative pronoun. E.g. – What is your name? How are you? (d) Demonstrative Pronoun – Is a word that stands for and demonstrates a noun which is used before or after it. E.g. – This is my watch. These are kites. (e) Relative Pronoun – Pronouns used to combine or relate sentences together are known as relative pronoun. E.g. – This is the house that Harry built. This is the boy who

helped you yesterday. (f) Reflexive Pronoun – When the action the subject reflects upon itself, then it is called reflexive pronoun. E.g. – The dog hurt itself. He did his work himself. (g) Emphasizing Pronoun – When the words self or selves are used simply to emphasize are called emphasize pronoun. E.g. – I myself did not work. He himself painted it. (h) Distributive Pronoun – The pronouns which refer to one thing or person at a time are called distributive pronoun. E.g. – Each of the servants is present on duty. Every boy was there in the class. 2. Demonstrative pronoun is a word that stands for and demonstrates a noun which is used before or after it. Distributive pronouns which refer to one thing or person at a time are called distributive pronoun. **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. d **C.** 1. Reflexive pronoun when the action the subject reflects upon itself, then it is called reflexive pronoun. Emphasizing pronoun when the words self or selves are used simply to emphasize are called emphasize pronoun. 2. (i) Emphasizing Pronoun – When the words self or selves are used simply to emphasize are called emphasize pronoun. (ii) Personal Pronoun – Words which are used for the name of a person or thing are known as personal pronoun. (iii) Relative Pronoun – Pronouns used to combine or relate sentences together are known as relative pronoun. **D.** 1. himself 2. himself 3. ourselves 4. herself 5. yourself **E.** 1. What (Interrogative Pronoun) 2. which (Relative Pronoun) 3. what (Relative Pronoun) 4. Which (Interrogative Pronoun) 5. who (Relative Pronoun)

### Lesson – 9 The Adjective

**Oral Questions** – (i) Adjective of Number – Jara has ten marbles. (ii) Distributive Adjective – Mohan belongs to neither party. (iii) Demonstrative Adjective – This car is red. **A.** 1. large (Adjective of quality) 2. honest (Adjective of quality) 3. all (Adjective of quantity) 4. These (Demonstrative adjective) 5. Whose (Interrogative Adjective) 6. Each (Distributive Adjective) 7. great (Adjective of quality) 8. no (Adjective of number)  
**Hot Questions** – 1. The adjective that ask questions or interrogate are called interrogative adjective. 2. (a) This is very heavy box. (b) Karan is a good boy. **B.** 1. d 2. a **C.** The words which describe the noun or pronoun are called adjective. There are seven kinds of adjectives. These are – (a) Adjective of quality – E.g. – Ganga is a sacred river. Karan is a good boy. (b) Adjective of quantity – E.g. – Give the beggar some rice. There is much water in the pond. (c) Adjective of number – E.g.



– Sumit has ten pens. Many people went to watch the match. (d) Demonstrative Adjective – E.g. – This care is red. That book is mine. (e) Proper Adjective – E.g. – Chinese people have small eyes. Bengali sweets are very tasty. (f) Interrogative Adjective – E.g. – Whose house is that? Which shirt do you want to buy? (g) Distributive Adjective – E.g. – Mohan belongs to neither party. Each and every student was present in the class. **D.** 1. first 2. much 3. beautiful 4. honest 5. beautiful 6. whose 7. Russian **E.** 1. Agreeable 2. Boyish 3. Dependent 4. Long 5. Wide 6. A 7. Wise 8. Foolish 9. Popular 10. Hopeful 11. Caring 12. Wholesome

### Lesson – 10 Degree of Comparison

**Oral Questions** – 1. The comparative degree of easy is easier. 2. Comparative = More Intelligent, Superlative = Most Intelligent **A.** 1. Farther, Farthest 2. Thinner, Thinnest 3. Heavier, Heaviest 4. Wiser, Wisest 5. Worse, Worst 6. Hotter, Hottest 7. Better, Best 8. More difficult, Most difficult **Hot Questions** – We use comparative degree when two things are compared with each other. We use superlative degree when more than two nouns are compared with each other. **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b **C.** There are three degrees of an adjective. These are – (a) Positive Degree – Fine, Happy, Beautiful, Big, Good (b) Comparative Degree – Finer, Happier, More beautiful, Bigger, Better (c) Superlative Degree – Finest, Simplest, Easiest, Most least **D.** 1. cleverer 2. latest 3. taller 4. more beautiful 5. better 6. greatest **E.** 1. Rohan is my elder brother. 2. Many policemen chase the thief. 3. She made her way to the nearest waiting room. 4. The highest recorded temperate of state is 107 °C. 5. It felt heavier than usual already. 6. Allow me to sing to you my latest and best song. 7. Nobody likes a wise guy.

### Lesson – 11 Verb

**Oral Questions** – 1. A word that tells something about a person or thing is called verb. 2. There are three kinds of verb. **A.** 1. am 2. is 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. are **Hot Questions** – 1. Modal auxiliaries are those auxiliaries which are used before the main verbs to express permission, treat, command etc. 2. A verb that makes good sense by itself and does not require any object to complete its meaning is called an intransitive verb. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a **C.** 1. A verb that requires an object after it to complete its meaning is called transitive verb. A verb that makes good sense by itself and does not require any object to complete its meaning is called an intransitive verb. 2. There are three kinds of verbs – (a)

Transitive Verb – A verb that requires an object after it to complete its meaning is called transitive verb. (b) Intransitive Verb – A verb that makes good sense by itself and does not require any object to complete its meaning is called an intransitive verb. (c) Auxiliary Verb – Are those verbs which are used with the main verbs to make complete sense are known as auxiliary verb. **D.** 1. bought (Transitive Verb) 2. arrived (Intransitive Verb) 3. saw (Transitive Verb) 4. sleeps (Intransitive Verb) 5. stopped (Intransitive Verb)

### Lesson – 12 Forms of Verbs

**Oral Questions** – 1. Weak verbs are verbs which add an ending to a verb stem to indicate person, number or tense. E.g. – called. 2. Strong verbs are one which mark its past tense by means of changes to the stem vowel. E.g. – She is going to the store. **A.** 1. गाली देना, Abused, Abused, Abusing 2. प्रार्थना-पत्र देना, Applied, Applied, Applying 3. बाँधना, Bound, Bound, Binding 4. खरीदना, Brought, Brough, Bringing 5. निर्माण करना, Created, Created, Creating 6. पीना, Drank, Drunk, Drinking 7. चुकाना, Paid, Paid, Paying 8. बोलना, Spoke, Spoke, Speaking 9. पढ़ाना, Taught, Taught, Teaching

**Hot Questions** – There are two kinds of verbs. These are – (a) Strong Verb (b) Weak Verb **B.** 1. b 2. a 3. b **C.** Weak verbs are verbs which add an ending to a verb stem to indicate person, number or tense. E.g. – Love, Hate, Move, Put; Strong verbs is one which marks its past tense by means of changes to the stem vowel. E.g. – Abide, Arise, Awake, Bid 2. A word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing is known as verb. There are two kinds of verbs – (a) Weak Verb – Weak verbs are verbs which add an ending to a verb stem to indicate person, number or tense. (b) Strong Verb – Strong verbs is one which marks its past tense by means of changes to the stem vowel.

### Lesson – 13 Modals

**Oral Questions** – 1. can, could 2. should not, would **A.** 1. can 2. can 3. must 4. need 5. should **B.** 1. May – May you live long! 2. Might – He might attend the wedding party. 3. Can – Children can play football for long hours. 4. Ought – Soldiers ought to defend their country. 5. Shall – You shall come tomorrow. 6. Would – Would you mind opening the window. 7. Should – We should live in complete harmony. 8. Dare – She dare not climb the wall at night. 9. Used – Raman used to enter from south gate. 10. Must – Teachers must teach lovingly in

the class. C. 1. will 2. shall 3. shall 4. will 5. will 6. will 7. shall **Hot Questions** – We must help poor people but they ought to behave properly.

### Lesson – 14 Subject – Verb Agreement

**Oral Questions** – 1. Singular Verb 2. Plural Verb **A.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False **B.** 1. c 2. c **C.** 1. am 2. Is 3. are 4. is 5. are **D.** 1. Mohan has a beautiful car. 2. I have gone to Nepal. 3. Gold and silver are precious metals. 4. Ten kilometress is a long distance. 5. Politics is not allowed in college. **Hot Questions** – There are three persons referred in English Grammar. They are – First Person – E.g. – I, we, me, us, our. Second Person – E.g. – You, Your Third Person – E.g. – He, she, it, they, her, him.

### Lesson – 15 Adverb

**Oral Questions** – 1. There are seven kinds of adverb. 2. Adverb of time indicates the time of action. 3. Adverb of manner denotes the manner or way the particular action was performed. **A.** 1. hardly 2. very 3. too 4. late 5. gradually 6. hard **Hot Questions** – The words which modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called an Adverb. E.g. – They live happily in their village. **B.** 1. b 2. d 3. a **C.** 1. loudly 2. quietly 3. angrily 4. greedily 5. neatly **D.** The different kinds of simple adverb are – (a) Adverb of Time – It shows the time of action and answers the questions 'when'? E.g. – I called my friends yesterday. (b) Adverb of Place – It shows the place where action take place and answer the questions 'where'? E.g. – The policemen searched thieves everywhere. (c) Adverb of Number – It shows the number of times an action take place and answers the questions 'How many'? E.g. – The mother baked the cake twice. (d) Adverb of Degree – It tells us about the intensity or degree of an action and it answers the question 'what extend'? E.g. – The weather is too pleasant. (e) Adverb of Manner – It tells the manner of an action and answers the question 'how'? E.g. – She crossed the river fastly. (f) Adverb of Affirmation – These adverbs answer the acceptance. E.g. – Surely, he is in trouble. (g) Adverb of Negation – These adverbs show refusal. E.g. – I do not work in unfavourable condition.

### Lesson – 16 Present Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Subject + First form of verb + s/es + object. do/does **A.** 1. Affirmative Sentence – (a) They talk with each other at night. (b) She drives very

carefully. Negative Sentence – (a) Rajat does not dance well. (b) The two neighbours do not quarrel with each other. Interrogative Sentence – (a) Does she write neatly. (b) Do Priya and Suman reach on same time? 2. 1st form of verb. **Hot Questions** – इस tense की क्रिया के अन्त में ता है, ती है, ते है, ता हूँ आता है। **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. The sun rises in the east. 2. The cow eats grass. 3. She sings a song. 4. I go to school. 5. They play. **D.** 1. The hunter does not live in the forest. (Negative) Does the hunter live in the forest? (Interrogative) 2. He does not go to the school daily. (Negative) Does he go to daily? (Interrogative) 3. You do not live anywhere. (Negative) Where do you live? (Interrogative) 4. She does not eat food. (Negative) When does she eat food. (Interrogative) 5. The farmer does not plough his field. (Negative) Does the farmer plough his fields. (Interrogative) 6. He does not drink milk. (Negative) Does he drink milk? (Interrogative) 7. The animals do not live on trees. (Negative) Do animals live on trees? (Interrogative)

### Lesson – 17 Present Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. is/am/are 2. are **A.** 1. (i) Affirmative Sentence – Subject + is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing + object (ii) Negative Sentence – Subject + is/am/are + not + 1st form of verb + ing + object (iii) Interrogative Sentence – Is/am/are + subject + 1st form of verb + ing + object **Hot Questions** – इस tense की क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा है, रही है, रहे है, रहा हूँ आता है। **B.** 1. b 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. Ravi is singing a song. 2. We are roaming in London. 3. The children are playing with a ball. 4. The grandfather is walking in the garden. 5. The girl is making food. **D.** 1. They are not praying in the school. (Negative) Are they praying in the school? (Interrogative) 2. Ravi is not running on the road. (Negative) Is Ravi running on the road? (Interrogative) 3. We are not reading a book. (Negative) Are we reading a book? (Interrogative) 4. Sapna is not cooking food. (Negative) Is Sapna cooking food? (Interrogative) 5. The dogs are not barking. (Negative) Are the dogs barking? (Interrogative) 6. Sohan is not dancing in the party. (Negative) Is Sohan dancing in the party? (Interrogative) 7. The teachers are not teaching. (Negative) Are the teachers teaching? (Interrogative)

### Lesson – 18 Present Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. has/have 2. has **A.** 1. (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) Sohan has eaten all food. (b) The old women have participated in the quiz. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) Tarun has not reached Pune. (ii) They



have not thrown garbage on road. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Has he carried his umbrella? (b) Have you completed your task? **Hot Questions** – इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं के अन्त में चुका है, चुकी है, चुके है, दिया है आदि शब्द आते हैं। **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c **C.** 1. The gardener has plucked flowers from the garden. 2. Sheela has danced on the stage. 3. The uncle has gone to visit Delhi. 4. Rani has read this book. 5. He has failed in the exam. 6. The mother has cooked food. **D.** 1. I have not bought this shirt. (Negative) Have I bought this shirt? 2. He has not gone to the bank. (Negative) Has he gone to the bank? (Interrogative) 3. Raj has not gone to the market. (Negative) Has Raj gone to the market? 4. Riya has not sold tickets. (Negative) Has Riya sold tickets. (Interrogative) 5. Poonam has not given scooter. (Negative) Has Poonam given scooter? (Interrogative) 6. Geeta has not assured me. (Negative) Has Geeta assured me? (Interrogative) 7. You have not taken coffee. (Negative) Have you taken coffee? (Interrogative) 8. Uma has not helped poor people. (Negative) Has Uma helped poor people? (Interrogative)

#### Lesson – 19 Present Perfect Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. Subject + has/have been + 1st form of verb में ing + since/for + time phrase 2. has been/have been **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में – से-रहे हैं, रहा हूँ, से-रही है आदि शब्द आते हैं तथा समय दिया रहता है। **Hot Questions** – Affirmative Sentences – (a) They have been collecting money since morning. (b) Richa has been watering plants for four hours. Negative Sentences – (a) Angad has not been calling her since Monday. (b) The girls have not been talking for five hours. Interrogative Sentences – (a) Has Rajat been travelling to Goa since 2009? (b) Have the farmers been ploughing their fields for two hours? **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c **C.** 1. Ravi has been studying since 3 o'clock. 2. We have been living in Jaipur since Tuesday. 3. You have been waiting for him since 8 o'clock. 4. Archana has been going to office for two years. 5. The servant has been working since morning. 6. Lata has been practising for five hours. **D.** 1. बार्बची पाँच बजे से खाना पका रहा है। 2. रोहन दो दिनों से भेड़ का झुण्ड नहीं बेच रहा है। 3. क्या मेरी माँ तीन घंटों से गाना गा रही है? 4. लड़के बारह घंटों से क्यों सो रहे हैं? 5. लड़कियाँ वर्ष 2013 से कहाँ रह रही हैं?

#### Lesson – 20 Past Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. did 2. IInd form (Past) of verb. Did is used in an interrogative sentence. **A.** 1. Subject + did not + 1st form of verb + Object E.g. – We did not open

the lock. **Hot Questions** – 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में आ, इ, ए, ते थे, ता था, ती थी आदि शब्द आते हैं। 2. Subject + IInd (Past) form of verb + Object **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. The snake died. 2. We read the book. 3. He went to play yesterday. 4. The teacher taught the lesson 5. The servant completed the work. 6. The plant grew in the garden. 7. The girls played the match. 8. The teacher gave a lecture yesterday. **D.** 1. Rama did not make food. (Negative) Did Rama make food? (Interrogative) 2. The teacher did not beat the student. (Negative) Did the teacher beat the student? (Interrogative) 3. The child did not pluck a flower from the garden. (Negative) Did the child pluck a flower from the garden? (Interrogative) 4. He did not go to play yesterday. (Negative) Did he go to play yesterday? (Interrogative) 5. She did not laugh on the boy. (Negative) Why did she laugh on the boy? (Interrogative) **E.** 1. धोबी ने कपड़े धोए। 2. क्या अध्यापक ने कक्षा में पढ़ाया? 3. लता ने स्टेज पर एक गाना गाया। 4. रवि ने जंगल में भालू नहीं देखा। 5. मरीज अस्पताल पहुँच गया था।

#### Lesson – 21 Past Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे आदि शब्द आते हैं। 2. was/were **A.** 1. (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) The flowers were growing in the garden. (b) A crowd of people was shouting. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) The children were not jumping on the roof. (b) The rain was not coming. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Was Sharda playing Ludo? (b) Were the insects biting you at the night? **Hot Questions** – Subject + was/were + 1st form of verb में ing + Object **B.** 1. c 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. Ravi was making tea. 2. They were playing in the field. 3. Savita was eating food. 4. The lion was roaring in the forest. 5. Suraj was going to the office. 6. The children were writing essays. **D.** 1. We were not singing a song in the forest. (Negative) Were we not singing a song in the forest? (Interrogative) 2. The police was not arresting the thieves. (Negative) Was the police arresting the thieves? (Interrogative) 3. Prabha was not going to London. (Negative) Was Prabha going to London? 4. You were not studying at night. (Negative) Were you studying at night? (Interrogative) 5. Ram was not helping Sohan. (Negative) Was Ram helping Sohan? (Interrogative) **E.** 1. क्या वह शहर में रह रहा था? 2. वह स्टेज पर नृत्य क्यों कर रही थी? 3. बच्चे कक्षा में शोर नहीं मचा रहे थे। 4. अध्यापिका शैतान बच्चे को पीट रही थी।

#### Lesson – 22 Past Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. had 2. Past Participle (IIIrd) form of



verb. **A.** इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे आदि शब्द आते हैं। (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) We had called the fire station. (b) Rich had fallen on the ground. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) The doctor had not seen the patient. (b) The postman had not delivered the letters. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Had Jaya worn new clothes? (b) Had the tourists arrived in India? **Hot Questions** – Subject + had + 3rd (Past Participle) form of the verb + Object **B.** 1. d 2. a 3. c **C.** 1. Malti had sung the song. 2. Javed had read the book. 3. The train had reached the station. 4. The doctor had seen the patient. 5. The teacher had conducted experiments. **D.** Had the cobbler mend the shoes? 2. The postman had not delivered the letters. 3. Ashok had not read the book. 4. Before the arrival of the doctor, nurse had given medicine to the patient. 5. Who had come from Meerut? 6. We had awoken before the sun rose.

### Lesson – 23 Past Perfect Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में – से-रहे थे, से-रहा था, से-रही थी आदि शब्द आते हैं तथा समय दिया रहता है। 2. Subject + had been + 1st form of verb में + object + since/for + time phrase **A.** 1. (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) The dancers had been dancing since Wednesday. (b) Rohan had been quarrelling for three hours. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) The aeroplane had not been flying in the sky since morning. (b) Varsha had not been sleeping for two hours. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Had the racer been racing in the competition for five hours? (b) Had the child been playing since evening? **Hot Questions** – (a) Negative Sentence – Subject + have/has + not been + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase (b) Interrogative Sentence – Has/have + subject + been + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. c **C.** 1. The peon had been ringing the bell in school since 2 o'clock. 2. The girls had been practising the games since 2013. 3. Ram had been living in Delhi for thirty years. 4. He had been reading the book since morning. 5. The mother had been cooking food since yesterday. 6. She had been giving exams since Saturday. **D.** 1. The farmer had not been harvesting crops since morning. 2. Had the teacher been not coming in the class for three days? 3. What your mother had been doing for two hours? 4. The gardener had not been watering the plants for three hours. 5. The travellers had not been waiting for the train since 3 o'clock. 6. Had the birds been flying in the sky for an hour?

### Lesson – 24 Future Indefinite Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. shall/will 2. Before subject 3. After helping verb **A.** इन वाक्यों की क्रिया के अन्त में गा, गी, गे आता है। 2. (i) Affirmative Sentences – (a) Savita will beat naughty students. (b) Raman will go to Chennai. (ii) Negative Sentences – (a) Sneha will not return my clothes. (b) I shall not complain against you. (iii) Interrogative Sentences – (a) Will the cricketers return to pavilion? (b) Shall you close the entrance gate? **Hot Questions** – Subject + will/shall + 1st form of verb + object. **B.** 1. a 2. c 3. b **C.** 1. I shall go to school tomorrow. 2. The rocket will go to the sky. 3. He will go to the town by car. 4. The boys will play cricket in the field. 5. You will go to watch circus tomorrow. **D.** 1. They will not speak lie. 2. The boy will not practise. 3. Will the milkman come today? 4. Why will you not sing tomorrow? 5. What will they give to the poor people? 6. Will the peon clean the room? 7. We shall not study at night. **E.** 1. क्या तुम धूम्रपान करोगे? 2. तुम कल कहाँ पढ़ोगे? 3. मैं स्कूल नहीं जाऊँगा। 4. नौकर आज काम नहीं करेगा।

### Lesson – 25 Future Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. will be/shall be 2. will be 3. shall be **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं के अन्त में रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होंगे शब्द आते हैं। 2. (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) They will be enjoying their party. (b) I shall be laughing on the joke. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) Tamana will not be watching TV today. (b) Teena will not be going to attend a meeting. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Where will the children be studying? (b) Will Sheena be reading a novel? **Hot Questions** – Will/Shall + subject + be + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. c **C.** 1. The teacher will be teaching. 2. They will be eating apples. 3. I shall be watching T.V. 4. You will be waiting for me. 5. I shall be eating breakfast. **D.** 1. He will not be going to school tomorrow. 2. Why will the mother be cooking food? 3. We shall not be going to Vaishno Devi tomorrow. 4. Will Daya be learning her lesson? 5. Where will you be going tomorrow? **E.** 1. वे आलबुखारे नहीं खा रहे होंगे। 2. लवीना फिल्मी गीत नहीं गा रही होगी। 3. वह क्यों भाग रहा होगा? 4. हम कहाँ रह रहे होंगे? 5. सचिन मैदान में खेल रहा होगा। 6. मैं सवाल सुलझा रहा हूँगा।

### Lesson 26 Future Perfect Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. shall have/will have 2. will have 3. shall have **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका होगा, चुकी होगी, चुके होंगे आदि शब्द आते हैं। 2. (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) Sanju will have reached Delhi. (b) His brother will have

written a letter. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) They will not have broken the wall. (b) We shall not have spoken to each other. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Will Ankit have started to play? (b) When will your team have lost the match? **Hot Questions** – Subject + will/shall not have + 3rd (Past Participle) form of verb + object **B.** 1. c 2. a 3. c **C.** 1. हम गाँव जा चुके होंगे। 2. चोर पुलिस के आने से पहले भाग चुके होंगे। 3. मजदूर पत्थर तोड़ चुके होंगे। 4. वे मैच जीत चुके होंगे 5. वह पत्र पढ़ चुका होगा। **D.** 1. I shall have read the book. 2. He will have written the letter. 3. When will Rashmi have gone to the house? 5. We shall have not eaten food before the arrival of marriage party. 6. The students will have studied before the teacher arrives. 7. Where will he have lived?

### Lesson – 27 Future Perfect Continuous Tense

**Oral Questions** – 1. since 2. shall have been/will have been **A.** 1. इन वाक्यों के अन्त में रहा होगा, रहे होंगे, रहा हूँगा, रही होगी आदि शब्द आते हैं तथा समय दिया रहता है। 2. (i) Affirmative Sentence – (a) Reshma will have been swimming in the pool since morning. (b) Gopal will have been driving the bus for two hours. (ii) Negative Sentence – (a) The child will not have been running since Sunday. (b) Gopal will have been driving the bus for two hours. (iii) Interrogative Sentence – (a) Where will Suchita have been working since 2010? (b) Why will the girls have been talking for six hours? **Hot Questions** – Subject + will/shall + have been + 1st form of verb में ing + object + since/for + time phrase **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. b **C.** 1. The peon will have been ringing the bell for an hour. 2. They will have been roaming in Agra for two days. 3. The children will have been playing since morning. 4. The students will have been studying for four hours. 5. Sita and Gita will have been living in Mumbai since 2001. **D.** 1. The uncle will not have been going to the town for three days. (Negative) Will the uncle have been going to the town for three days? (Interrogative) 2. The milkman will not have been bringing milk for four months. (Negative) Why will the milkman have been bringing milk for four months? (Interrogative) 3. You will not have been drinking since childhood. (Negative) What will you have been drinking since childhood? (Interrogative) 4. The child will not have been playing since morning. (Negative) Will the child have been playing since morning? (Interrogative) 5. The teacher will not have been teaching for four hours. (Negative) Will the teacher have been teaching for four hours? (Interrogative)

### Lesson – 28 The Preposition

**Oral Questions** – 1. of 2. Beside means 'by the side of' and besides mean 'in addition to'. 3. 'Between' is used for two persons and 'among' is used for more than two persons. **A.** 1. The word placed before a noun/pronoun to show its relation with other noun or pronoun is called preposition. E.g. – in, on, under, above. **Hot Questions** – 'In' is used to denote rest at. 'At' is used to denote precise time. 'After' is used to denote time of two activities. 'Behind' is used to denote fixed place. **B.** 1. b 2. c 3. a 4 d **C.** 1. into 2. at 3. at 4. in 5 under 6. among 7. at 8. on **D.** 1. beside 2. by 3. between 4. on 5. into 6. of 7. of 8. at

### Lesson – 29 Conjunction

**Oral Questions** – 1. The correlative conjunctions add sentences, words or phrases of same kind. 2. 'But' – I called her but she did not receive my call. 'And' – Richa and her mother went to the market. 3. as.....as, either.....or, both.....and, such.....as. **A.** The words which join together two words, sentences or clause are called conjunctions. E.g. – Ravi worked hard but failed. **Hot Questions** – (a) no sooner.....than E.g. – No sooner did the woman hear the news she collapsed. (b) although.....yet E.g. – Although he broke my trust, yet I made him my friend. **B.** 1. when 2. until 3. because 4. because 5. but 6. and 7. so 8. and 9. so **C.** 1. Ann has a book and a notebook. 2. Ali raced to catch the bus but he missed it. 3. Is this bag yours or Ekta's? 4. Azhar has gone to rest because he is very tired. 5. She is too weak that she cannot walk. **D.** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. d E. 1. because 2. but 3. than 4. before 5. as 6. and 7. and

### Lesson – 30 Interjection

**Oral Questions** – 1. Alas, Oh 2. Hurrah, wow 3. 'Fie' and 'Pooh' are used to show hatredness. **A.** Interjections are used to express sudden feelings like joy, sorrow, surprise or hatred etc. E.g.– Hurrah!, Hello!, Oh!, Ah!, Fie! **Hot Questions** – Wow!, What! Ho!Ha! **B.** 1. c 2. d 3. a **C.** 1. Alas! 2. Hush! 3. Hello! 4. Oh! 5. Hurrah! 6. Fie! **D.** 1. Hurrah! Ha-Ha 2. Alas!, Ah!, What! 3. Bravo! Buck up! 4. Lo!, Listen! **E.** 1. Wow 2. Hello 3. Oh 4. Fie 5. Alas 6. Hello 7. Pooh

### Lesson – 31 Active And Passive Voice

**Oral Questions** – 1. A verb is said to be in active voice when its subject is the doer of the action. 2. A verb is said to be in passive voice when its object is doer and subject is the receiver of the action. 3. has been written

4. had been written **Hot Questions** – 'Subject' is the doer in active voice. 'Object' is the doer in passive voice. **A.** 1. A form or set of form of verb showing the relation of the subject to an action is called voice. There are two types of voice. They are – (a) Active Voice – When its subject is the doer of the action. (b) Passive Voice – When its object is doer and subject is the receiver of the action. **B.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. b **C.** 1. I was saved by Geetu. 2. A bell is rung by her. 3. A pen is being given by Ravi. 4. A lesson has been taught by the teacher. 5. A lie had been told by us. 6. Cricket was being played by him. 7. How a song is being sung by him? 8. A song will be sung by them. 9. A book is being read by me. 10. A car had been bought by Ravi. **D.** 1. He drives a car. 2. Ravi bought a pen. 3. She cheated him. 4. We are playing cricket. 5. I have cooked the food. 6. I do not read a book. 7. You should inform him. 8. Who has written a letter?

#### Lesson – 32 Direct and Indirect Speech

**Oral Questions** – 1. Direct speech 2. that 3. that, if, whether **A.** (a) When we quote speaker's actual words, it is called Direct speech. E.g. – Juhi said, "I am busy today." Varun asked, "Where was you bag." (b) When we do not quote the speaker's actual words, rather we tell it in our words, it is called Indirect speech. E.g. – Juhi said that she was busy that day. He said that it might rain that day. **Hot Questions** – There are three parts of direct speech. They are – Subject + Verb + Object **B.** 1. c 2. c **C.** 2. By whom was the steam engine invented asked the examiner. 3. He asked from where could he get an admission form. 4. I asked the students if they had won any prize the previous year. 5. The teacher asked the boys if they had been reading that day or not. 6. The teacher inquired from us that if we knew that the headmaster was angry with us. **D.** 1. He said, "You go and post the letter at once." 2. The principal said to the peon, "Go and post the letter." 3. Mohan said, "The peon has not come." 4. The teacher said, "Go there." 5. The monk said, "May you live long." **E.** 1. Seema said that Monika did her work. 2. Ravi told him that the earth is round. 3. Raju told me that the peon had not rung the bell. 4. The man informed that the girls were singing songs. 5. She told that two and two makes four. 6. They told that they should work hard. 7. Jyoti told her friend that she had gone to Agra previous month.

#### Lesson – 33 Antonyms

**A.** The words which suggest the opposite of other words are called antonyms. E.g. – old - new, peace - war. **B.** 1. laughing 2. bad, early 3. kind 4. false 5. close 6. easy **C.** 1. Giant 2. Wild 3. Strong 4. Foolishness 5. Modern 6. Reject 7. Decend 8. Natural **D.** 1. light 2. end 3. gentle 4. wise 5. senior 6. full

#### Lesson – 34 Synonyms

**A.** Synonyms suggest the words similar in meaning. E.g. – Aim = Purpose, Air = Wind **B.** 1. Delightful 2. Adolescence 3. Money 4. Huge 5. Hand over 6. Sacred 7. Clean 8. Win 9. Sin 10. Conquest 11. Agree 12. Fatal **C.** 1. Profit 2. Knowledge 3. Lazy 4. Polite 5. Quiet 6. Quarrel **D.** 1. Weak – The students were weak in studies. 2. Story – My grandmother narrated a story. 3. Power – The Rajputs were known for their power. 4. Famous – Akbar was famous for his justice. 5. Master – The servant followed the orders of his master.

#### Lesson – 35 Homonyms

**A.** 1. The words whose pronunciations are same but differ in their spellings and meaning are called homonyms. E.g. – Expense = Expanse, Bed = Bad 2. Homophones **B.** 1. week 2. buy 3. their 4. hole 5. sea 6. sun **C.** 1. Weight 2. Dear 3. Peace 4. Weak 5. Meet 6. Principal 7. Empire 8. Wring **D.** 1. Know – I do not know the meaning of angry. 2. No – There is no kite in the sky. 3. Write – Sheela try to write neatly. 4. Right – We must do work at right time. 5. Hair – Her hair are shiny and bouncy. 6. Hare – The hare eats carrot.

#### Lesson – 36 Idioms and Phrases

**A.** 1. Carry on = to continue. We must carry on our work in the office. 2. Put on = to wear. The girls put on their best dresses for the party. 3. Give up = to leave. I give up the matter to my god in trouble. 4. Look after = to take care of. The parents look after their children. 5. Cut down = to reduce. The employers should cut down their expenses to raise profit. **B.** 1. a 2. b 3. a **C.** 1. A bed of roses – The work of collector in villages is not a bed of roses. 2. In black and white – The principal, took the statement of some parents in black and white. 3. Crease the palm – People who grease the palm in government offices are punished. 4. An apple of discord – The inherited property is an apple of discord among the four brothers. 5. Child's play – Baking a cake, is not a child's play. 6. Catch red handed – We must aim to catch people red handed in order to suppress corruption.



### Lesson – 37 One Word Substitution

**A.** 1. Pedestrian 2. Non-vegetarian 3. Visible 4. Hydrophobia 5. Author 6. Hair dresser 7. Literate **B.** 1. Widower 2. Astronaut 3. Zoo 4. Export 5. Atheist 6. Majority 7. Invisible 8. Suicide

### Lesson – 38 Important Proverbs

**A.** 1. ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा। 2. लोहे के चने चबाना। 3. जो गरजते हैं वे बरसते नहीं। 4. लोहा लोहे को काटता है। 5. बोलने से पहले सोचो। 6. हर चीज चमकती हुई सोना नहीं होती। 7. आप भले तो जग भला।

**B.** 1. To make castles in the air. 2. Necessity is the mother of invention. 3. Out of the frying pan into the fire. 4. Two heads are better than one. 5. Tit for tat 6. A figure among ciphers. 7. A drop in the ocean. 8. As you sow, shall you reap. 9. A burnt child dreads the fire. 10. There is no time like the present. 11. Practice make a man perfect. 12. Unity is strength.

### Lesson – 40

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### Lesson – 41

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### Lesson – 42

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

### Lesson – 43

Students will do with the help of their teachers.

