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Edition

As per new changes in Textbook English-5

# ENGLISH

## GRAMMAR

CLASS

5

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1

# Compound Words

Compound word is formed by joining two words together. Eg—



eye + brow — **eyebrow**

eye + lid — **eyelid**



sun + flower — **sunflower**

flower + pot — **flowerpot**

In this way, the new word formed by joining two words is called a compound word. Some important compound words of your textbook are as following :

### Compound Words

(From Let's Learn English)

#### Words

someday  
household  
something  
magiclamp  
motherland  
fire-crackers  
firefly  
unconscious  
showroom  
ourselves  
notebook  
everyone  
nothing  
unjust

#### Words

prayer-assembly  
classroom  
fireworks  
understood  
overcome  
untidy  
unhappy  
newspaper  
wonderful  
carefully  
handmade  
whatever  
teenage

#### Words

cobweb  
everyday  
flowerbed  
chatterbox  
dustbin  
sleepless  
unjust  
goldsmith  
impatient  
homework  
playground  
waterbodies  
autorickshaw

**EXERCISE -1** (From Let's Learn English)

Match A with B to form meaningful compound words.

A	B
1. over	hold
2. dust	box
3. fire	ray
4. sun	bed
5. mother	come

A	B
6. house	paper
7. chatter	room
8. news	bin
9. flower	land
10. show	crackers

**EXERCISE -2** (From Let's Learn English)

Write the words from which these compound words have been formed:

- playground = ..... + .....
- bedsheet = ..... + .....
- whatever = ..... + .....
- notebook = ..... + .....
- firefly = ..... + .....
- buttonhole = ..... + .....
- classroom = ..... + .....

**EXERCISE -3** (Sentences from Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the box :

lamp   bin   web   place   work   made   room

- I threw the bits of paper in the dust..... .
- We'll all make our class ..... clean.
- The cob ..... is on the wall.
- We all do our home ..... ourselves.
- We use hand ..... paper arms and masks on Dussehra.
- Whenever someone rubbed the magic ....., the genie used to come out.
- We should be disciplined at our work ..... .

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. overcome, 2. dustbin, 3. fire-crackers, 4. sunray, 5. motherland, 6. household, 7. chatterbox, 8. newspaper, 9. flowerbed, 10. showroom.

### Exercise 2

1. play + ground, 2. bed + sheet, 3. what + ever, 4. note + book, 5. fire + fly, 6. button + hole, 7. class + room.

### Exercise 3

1. bin, 2. room, 3. web, 4. work, 5. made, 6. lamp, 7. place.

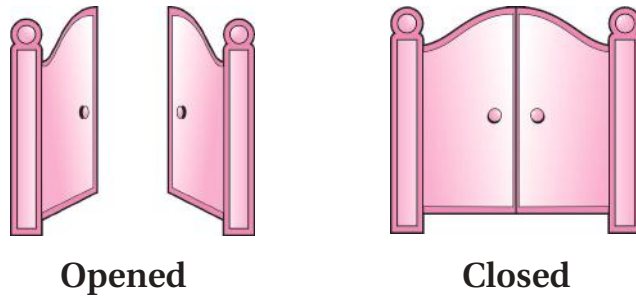


# 2

## Opposites (Antonyms)

The words which have opposite meanings with each other are called opposite words or antonyms.

Eg- Good and Bad; Bad is opposite word of Good or Good is opposite word of Bad.



### Some Rules of Forming Opposite Words

**Rule 1.** Some opposite words can be formed by adding *dis* before words. Eg :—

Words	Opposites
like	dislike
honest	dishonest
obey	disobey
allow	disallow

**Rule 2.** Some opposite words can be formed by adding *un* before words. Eg :—

Words	Opposites
kind	unkind
happy	unhappy
lucky	unlucky
well	unwell

**Rule 3.** Some opposite words are formed by adding *in* before words. Eg :—

Words	Opposites
correct	incorrect
direct	indirect
discipline	indiscipline
complete	incomplete



**Rule 4.** Some opposite words are formed by adding *mis* before words. Eg :—

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
use	misuse
fortune	misfortune

**Rule 5.** Some opposite words are formed by adding *ir, il* or *im* before words. Eg —

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
regular	irregular
legal	illegal
possible	impossible

**Rule 6.** Some opposite words are formed by adding *less* in place of *ful* in the end of words. Eg —

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
useful	useless
careful	careless

**Rule 7.** Some opposite words are formed by replacing opposite prefix in the words.

Eg—

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
inside	outside
indoor	outdoor

**Rule 8.** Some words cannot be changed into opposite words by above rules and their opposite words are to remember. Eg—

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
good	bad
come	go
weak	strong
close	open

### **Some Important Opposites**

*(From Let's Learn English)*

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
afraid	brave
empty	full
small	big
black	white

<b>Words</b>	<b>Opposites</b>
deep	shallow
last	first
dirty	clean
many	few

Words	Opposites
like	dislike
right	left
bad	good
high	short
give	take
evil	good
worried	carefree
great	little
stupid	intelligent
light	dark
old	new
near	far
left	right
cruel	merciful
over	under
poor	rich
morning	evening
forget	remember
victory	defeat
able	incapable
go	come

Words	Opposites
busy	idle
sad	happy
correct	wrong
night	day
stop	start
friend	enemy
long	short
fall	rise
pleasant	unpleasant
top	bottom
same	different
open	close
loyal	disloyal
buy	sell
after	before
free	dependent
often	seldom
use	misuse
appear	disappear
easy	difficult

 **EXERCISE - 1** (From Let's Learn English)

Complete the following sentences by filling up the opposite word to that of given in bracket against each sentence :

1. One day, Shivam and Nitin got up..... . (late)
2. The school is ours. Let us clean it ..... . (carelessly)
3. The elephants laughed thinking how ..... rats could help them. (big)
4. Boys, at first be ..... and listen to me patiently. (loud)
5. You all are ..... students. (bad)
6. In ..... parts of India, Ramleela is organized during Navratris. (few)

7. The boy who writes the word on the board first, will ..... a point. (spend)
8. Pranayam ..... blood pressure. (increases)
9. One day a lonely boy named Pankaj, ..... the lamp. (lost)
10. When I drink ..... water, I feel pain in my teeth. (hot)

**EXERCISE -2** (From Let's Learn English)

Complete the following sentences by filling up the opposite word to that of given in bracket against each sentence :

1. When ..... shines upon, the stars show their little light. (everything)
2. Why are there so ..... students in the class today ? (many)
3. One year, there was no rain, so the pond started to .....up. (wet)
4. Bring a ..... stick. (short)
5. The princely states were ..... to the British. (disloyal)
6. The state police went to Rastapal village to ..... the school. (open)
7. Roshanlal ..... cars. (hated)
8. He had driven an old, ..... car for so many years. (fast)
9. They went to the park for a ..... walk. (evening)
10. In the beginning, you may find it ..... to sit in this pose. (easy)

**EXERCISE -3** (From Let's Learn English)

The sentences given below have some underlined words. Fill in the blanks choosing their opposites from the box.

good west clean women truth mother boys small

1. You are telling a lie but I am telling the .....
2. We should give up bad habits but always follow ..... habits.
3. The park of my colony is dirty but the park of your colony is .....
4. Love girls and ..... equally.
5. Men and ..... of Rajasthan are brave.

6. My father works in the field and my ..... helps him.
7. The sun rises in the east and sets in the .....

*(From Board Paper 2017)*

8. An elephant is a big animal but a fox is a ..... animal.

**EXERCISE -4** *(From Let's Learn English)*

A pair of opposite words is given in the bracket against each of the sentences below. Choose the suitable word and fill in the blanks :

1. Pranayam should be done on an ..... (empty/full) stomach.
2. Sit ..... (calmly/noisely) on the mat.
3. Many homes of the rats were ..... (destroyed/saved) under elephant's big feet.
4. He asked some of the ..... (weak/strong) rats in his group to come along.
5. We did not ..... (collect/throw) these bits of papers.
6. We will make our class ..... (dirty/clean).
7. Lord Ram got ..... (defeat/victory) over Ravan.
8. Dussehra is a symbol of victory of ..... (bad/good) over evil.
9. This is the story of a boy who does not ..... (dislike/like) to study.
10. In spite of warnings, people use these ..... (harmless/harmful) things.

**EXERCISE -5**

Write the opposites of the following words :

- |               |       |              |       |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. big        | ..... | 2. many      | ..... |
| 3. calmly     | ..... | 4. destroyed | ..... |
| 5. collect    | ..... | 6. go        | ..... |
| 7. weak       | ..... | 8. harmful   | ..... |
| 9. like       | ..... | 10. empty    | ..... |
| 11. right     | ..... | 12. love     | ..... |
| 13. beautiful | ..... | 14. hard     | ..... |
| 15. kind      | ..... | 16. rich     | ..... |
| 17. strong    | ..... | 18. old      | ..... |

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 19. just .....      | 20. down .....   |
| 21. something ..... | 22. honour ..... |
| 23. end .....       | 24. friend ..... |
| 25. soon .....      | 26. cool .....   |

(Sample Paper 2017)

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 27. open ..... | 28. black ..... |
|----------------|-----------------|

(Board Paper 2017)

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 29. bad ..... | 30. give ..... |
|---------------|----------------|

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. early, 2. carefully, 3. small, 4. quiet, 5. good, 6. many, 7. earn, 8. reduces, 9. found, 10. cold.

### Exercise 2

1. nothing, 2. few, 3. dry, 4. long, 5. loyal, 6. close, 7. loved, 8. slow, 9. morning, 10. difficult.

### Exercise 3

1. truth, 2. good, 3. clean, 4. boys, 5. women, 6. mother, 7. west, 8. small.

### Exercise 4

1. empty, 2. calmly, 3. destroyed, 4. strong, 5. throw, 6. clean, 7. victory, 8. good, 9. like, 10. harmful.

### Exercise 5

1. small, 2. few, 3. noisily, 4. built, 5. spread, 6. come, 7. strong, 8. harmless, 9. dislike, 10. full, 11. left, 12. hate, 13. ugly, 14. soft, 15. cruel, 16. poor, 17. weak, 18. new, 19. unjust, 20. up, 21. nothing, 22. dishonour, 23. start, 24. enemy, 25. late, 26. hot, 27. close, 28. white, 29. good, 30. take.



# 3

## Synonyms

Synonym means a word or phrase that has the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. Eg— Big and large are synonyms.



Rajat is **reading** his book.



The students are **studying** their books.

Here are given some synonym words from your textbook.


### Synonyms from Let's Learn English

Word	Synonym
peace	quietness
forest	jungle
route	way
friend	companion
drama	play
jewellery	ornament
injury	wound
zeal	enthusiasm
attentively	carefully
chatterbox	talkative
foolish	unwise
route	way

Word	Synonym
pose	posture
king	emperor
activity	action
celebrate	observe
group	society, band
strange	unfamiliar
realize	understand
honour	respect
count	calculate
idea	thought
unhappy	sad
tiny	little

shut	close
ache	pain
build	make
softly	gently
traditional	conventional
attention	consideration
miserable	pathetic

movement	agitation
give up	leave
honour	respect
massive	large
impatient	eager
unjust	unfair
pleasant	pleasing

 **EXERCISE** (From Let's Learn English)

Complete the following sentences by filling up synonyms of the word given in bracket against each sentence :

1. One day a ..... of elephants passed through that area. (flock)
2. Mooshakraj was very ..... with Gajraj. (cheerful)
3. Boys ! Why are you making a ..... ? (sound)
4. Can a genie be ever ..... ? (unhappy)
5. Rohit sits on a bench under a ..... banyan tree. (huge)
6. The genie was ..... for spoiling things up. (noted)
7. Ma'am, Rinku's father has ..... today. (expired)
8. He swooned with ..... when he saw the red, swanky sports car. (joy)
9. We concluded our ..... with dinner at a restaurant. (tour)
10. In India many festivals are celebrated with great ..... . (enthusiasm)
11. It was a ..... morning. (pleasing)
12. Mooshakraj ..... that the elephants were in danger. (understood)

**ANSWERS**

1. herd, 2. happy, 3. noise, 4. sad, 5. big, 6. famous, 7. died, 8. delight, 9. trip, 10. zeal, 11. pleasant, 12. realized.



## 4

# One Word Substitution

One word substitution means a single word for a number of words, expressions, phrases or clauses. Here are given some one word substitutions related to your textbook.

A seat without a back or arm

**stool**



*(From Let's Learn English)*

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. To think that something is true or real.                      | believe    |
| 2. The action of allowing someone to do something.               | permission |
| 3. A circular path for runners.                                  | track      |
| 4. In a way that shows someone is not excited, nervous or upset. | calmly     |
| 5. A way to a destination  | route      |
| 6. A person who hunts wild animals.                              | hunter     |
| 7. A seat without a back or arms.                                | stool      |
| 8. More than enough.   | ample      |
| 9. The colour of white and red mixed together.                   | pink       |
| 10. Abduct someone and hold captive.                             | kidnap     |
| 11. A raised platform, where actors perform.                     | stage      |
| 12. A model that represents someone.                             | effigy     |
| 13. An open vehicle with two wheels, pulled by horses.           | chariot    |
| 14. A period of time when there is no war.                       | peace      |
| 15. A person living next door or very near.                      | neighbour  |
| 16. A small body of still water.                                 | pond       |
| 17. Lacking good sense or judgement.                             | foolish    |
| 18. One who speaks too much.                                     | chatterbox |
| 19. Feeling fear.  | afraid     |



20. A building where special objects are stored and exhibited.	museum
21. A tall, narrow building	tower
22. A place where people sit to eat meals that are cooked there.	restaurant
23. A journey or excursion.	trip
24. A country other than one's own.	foreign
25. A person or group which attacks a place.	invader
26. One's native country.	motherland
27. Love for one's country.	patriotism
28. A gentle wind.	breeze
29. A state of depression.	gloom
30. To ask for advice, help.	seek
31. In a comfortable way.	comfortably
32. The desire to know about something.	curiosity
33. A place for the confinement of people accused of crime.	jail
34. A place with temporary accomodation.	camp
35. A short-handed farming tool.	sickle
36. Long-established.	traditional
37. A loud cry of anger, fear.	scream
38. A general position towards which a person or thing moves.	direction
39. A person who shows the way to others.	guide
40. The belief and worship of a personal God.	religion
41. A feeling of amazement.	wonder
42. Small pieces of paper, etc.	scraps
43. A powerful effect.	impact
44. Shining brightly.	gleaming
45. To say or think that someone did something wrong.	blame
46. To calculate the number of people or things in a group.	count
47. Very hot and bright.	blaze
48. A solemn promise.	pledge
49. Give up something valuable to help another person.	sacrifice
50. Relating to deep feelings and religious beliefs.	spiritual
51. Fashionable and expensive in a way to impress people	swanky
52. An object for fighting or attacking.	weapon
53. Very unhappy or uncomfortable.	miserable

**EXERCISE -1** (From Let's Learn English)

Write one word for the group of words given below :

The first letter of the word is given.

1. We saw some people jogging on the t..... . (a path for runners)
2. He swooned with delight when he saw the red, s ..... sports car.  
(fashionable and expensive in a way to impress people)
3. If your body becomes d....., who will clean it ? (not clean)
4. Many people do not want to listen to s ..... masters.  
(relating to deep feelings and religious beliefs)
5. My parents together make a wonderful c..... . (a pair)
6. In India, many festivals are celebrated with great z..... . (enthusiasm)
7. On Dussehra, Ram got v..... over Ravan. (an act of defeating an enemy)
8. Chewing tobacco can make us a v..... of cancer.  
(a person who has been attacked due to an action/disease)
9. The tortoise was a c..... (one who speaks too much)
10. We bought tickets to see the m..... in the Fateh Prakash Palace.  
(a building where special objects are stored and exhibited)

**EXERCISE -2** (From Let's learn English)

Write one word for the group of words :

The first letter of the word is given.

1. I do believe, we shall o ..... someday. (succeed in dealing with a difficulty)
2. Sit c..... to perform yogasanas.  
(in a way to show that one is not excited, nervous or upset)
3. A h..... of elephants was passing by. (a group of animals of the same type)
4. We should always throw s..... in a dustbin. (pieces of waste paper, etc.)
5. At sunset, Ram and Laxman come in a c..... .  
(a vehicle with two wheels, pulled by horses)
6. Rohit doesn't go to school and w..... here and there. (to walk without a purpose)
7. This p..... genie was famous for spoiling things up.  
(used to emphasize that you are referring to one individual person)
8. Stars t..... in the dark sky. (shine with a flickering light)
9. I p....., I will never use tobacco again. (a solemn promise)
10. The villagers shouted on seeing such a s..... scene. (not common)

### **EXERCISE -3**

Write one word for each of the group of words given below :

The first letter of the word is given.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. A person who shows the way to others                                | g.....  |
| 2. A seat without a back or arms                                       | s.....  |
| 3. A place with temporary accomodation is a                            | c.....  |
| 4. A place of confinement where criminals are put                      | j.....  |
| 5. A period of time when there is no violence and people live together | p.....  |
| 6. Act of adding to something  | ex..... |
| 7. Possibility of something bad  | d.....  |
| 8. A structure made by spiders to catch insect                         | c.....  |
| 9. A brush with a long handle, used for cleaning the floor             | b.....  |
| 10. Husband and wife   | c.....  |
| 11. To think carefully and choose what to do                           | d.....  |
| 12. To study again something you have already learned                  | r.....  |
| 13. To say that you are sorry for doing something wrong                | a.....  |
| <i>(Sample Paper 2017)</i>   |         |
| 14. A place where we live in   | h.....  |
| <i>(Board Paper 2017)</i>  |         |
| 15. A boy or a girl who studies in a school                            | s.....  |
| 16. The son of a king  | p.....  |

### **ANSWERS**

#### **Exercise 1**

1. track, 2. swanky, 3. dirty, 4. spiritual, 5. couple, 6. zeal, 7. victory, 8. victim, 9. chatterbox, 10. museum.

#### **Exercise 2**

1. overcome, 2. calmly, 3. herd, 4. scrap, 5. chariot, 6. wanders, 7. particular, 8. twinkle, 9. pledge, 10. strange.

#### **Exercise 3**

1. guide, 2. stool, 3. camp, 4. jail, 5. peace, 6. extension, 7. danger, 8. cobweb, 9. broom, 10. couple, 11. decide, 12. revise, 13. apology, 14. home, 15. student, 16. prince.



# 5

## Use of Can/Cannot

Read the following examples carefully—

Eg— (i) I *can* read English.

(ii) I *cannot* write English.

(iii) You *can* swim.

(iv) They *cannot* swim.



**Rule 1.** Can is used to express power, ability or capacity of the subject. Can is also used to give permission.

**Rule 2.** Cannot is used to express prohibition from doing something.

### EXERCISE - 1

Complete the sentences given below using can/cannot according to the informations given in the following table.

Ability	Anil	Sharad	Anita
drive a car	✓	×	✓
read Sanskrit	×	✓	✓
use a computer	✓	✓	✓
speak English	✓	×	✓
speak Hindi	✓	✓	×
use mobile phone	×	✓	×

Eg— Anil can speak English.

1. Anil.....speak Hindi.
2. Sharad.....drive a car.
3. Anita.....speak Hindi.
4. Sharad.....use a mobile phone.
5. Anil.....read Sanskrit.
6. Sharad.....use a computer.
7. Anita.....drive a car.
8. Sharad.....speak Hindi.
9. Anil.....use a computer.
10. Anita.....use a computer.

### **EXERCISE -2**

Write five tasks which you can do using 'can' and also write five such tasks which you cannot do using 'cannot'.

### **EXERCISE -3** (From Let's Learn English)

Complete the following sentences using can/cannot :

1. The truth ..... make us free.
2. I am busy. So I ..... play with you.
3. The magic lamp ..... grant any wish.
4. We ..... achieve anything without order and cleanliness.
5. Use of tobacco ..... lead to cancer.
6. The stars ..... shine during the day.
7. I ..... drink cold water because I feel pain in my teeth.
8. A firefly ..... glow in the dark.

9. I ..... clean my room myself.

(Board Paper 2017)

10. He is very weak. He ..... lift this table.

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. can, 2. cannot, 3. cannot, 4. can, 5. cannot, 6. can, 7. can, 8. can, 9. can, 10. can.

### Exercise 2

**Can**— 1. I can ride a bicycle. 2. I can read English. 3. I can write English. 4. I can play cricket. 5. I can run fast.

**Cannot**— 1. I cannot swim. 2. I cannot dance. 3. I cannot teach. 4. I cannot ride a horse. 5. I cannot jump a rope.

### Exercise 3

1. can, 2. cannot, 3. can, 4. cannot, 5. can, 6. cannot, 7. cannot, 8. can, 9. can, 10. cannot



## 6

## Sounds

Four words are given in the question based on sound. Each word has one or two underlined letters. These underlined letters of three words have same sound while one word has different sound. The word which has different sound is the correct answer.

Eg. —

1. (a) fool (b) tool (c) cool (d) look ( )

Ans. (d) look

2. (a) fear (b) tear (c) clear (d) teach ( )

Ans. (d) teach

3. (a) to (b) know (c) so (d) no ( )

Ans. (a) to

**EXERCISE - 1** (From Let's Learn English)

Choose the word which has a different sound of the underlined letters:

Or

Which of the underlined letter has a different sound. Write the letter a, b, c, or d of the correct answer :

1. (a) deep (b) weep (c) kept (d) keep

2. (a) slow (b) blow (c) loud (d) glow

3. (a) park (b) bark (c) arrow (d) dark

4. (a) pond (b) bond (c) fond (d) moon

5. (a) went (b) fainted (c) bent (d) mention

6. (a) soon (b) blond (c) moon (d) noon

7. (a) felt (b) belt (c) melt (d) filthy

8. (a) voice (b) nicely (c) choice (d) rejoice

9. (a) superior (b) manner (c) banner (d) planner

10. (a) scoop (b) flop (c) stop (d) shop

- |                                |                               |                                       |                             |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. (a) <u>w</u> ell           | (b) <u>p</u> illow            | (c) <u>h</u> ell                      | (d) <u>s</u> nell           |
| 12. (a) <u>h</u> oliday        | (b) <u>s</u> tool             | (c) <u>f</u> ool                      | (d) <u>s</u> chool          |
| 13. (a) <u>d</u> oor           | (b) <u>o</u> ral              | (c) <u>f</u> loor                     | (d) <u>m</u> ore            |
| 14. (a) <u>a</u> mp <u>l</u> e | (b) <u>p</u> le <u>a</u> sure | (c) <u>e</u> x <u>a</u> m <u>p</u> le | (d) <u>t</u> em <u>p</u> le |
| 15. (a) <u>l</u> ife           | (b) <u>f</u> elt              | (c) <u>w</u> ife                      | (d) <u>k</u> n <u>i</u> fe  |

### **EXERCISE -2**

(From Let's Learn English)

Which of the underlined letter has a different sound. Write the letter a, b, c or d of the correct answer :

- |                                |                            |                    |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. (a) <u>c</u> an             | (b) <u>m</u> an            | (c) <u>a</u> sk    | (d) <u>v</u> an            |
| 2. (a) <u>m</u> od <u>i</u> fy | (b) <u>g</u> ood           | (c) <u>w</u> ood   | (d) <u>s</u> t <u>o</u> od |
| 3. (a) <u>f</u> lew            | (b) <u>g</u> et            | (c) <u>w</u> et    | (d) <u>m</u> et            |
| 4. (a) <u>g</u> rey            | (b) <u>e</u> yes           | (c) <u>p</u> rey   | (d) <u>p</u> ray           |
| 5. (a) <u>e</u> arn            | (b) <u>z</u> eal           | (c) <u>d</u> eal   | (d) <u>s</u> eal           |
| 6. (a) <u>p</u> art            | (b) <u>a</u> rrow          | (c) <u>h</u> eart  | (d) <u>a</u> part          |
| 7. (a) <u>r</u> ole            | (b) <u>p</u> ole           | (c) <u>f</u> ollow | (d) <u>h</u> ole           |
| 8. (a) <u>l</u> ike            | (b) <u>b</u> ring          | (c) <u>s</u> pike  | (d) <u>m</u> ike           |
| 9. (a) <u>w</u> ake            | (b) <u>k</u> n <u>i</u> fe | (c) <u>c</u> ake   | (d) <u>m</u> ake           |
| 10. (a) <u>h</u> er            | (b) <u>o</u> ver           | (c) <u>t</u> here  | (d) <u>w</u> ere           |
| 11. (a) <u>t</u> his           | (b) <u>t</u> hat           | (c) <u>t</u> hin   | (d) <u>t</u> here          |
| 12. (a) <u>k</u> now           | (b) <u>w</u> alk           | (c) <u>t</u> alk   | (d) <u>l</u> ock           |
| 13. (a) <u>c</u> ome           | (b) <u>h</u> ome           | (c) <u>n</u> one   | (d) <u>s</u> ome           |
| 14. (a) <u>w</u> ay            | (b) <u>h</u> appy          | (c) <u>h</u> ay    | (d) <u>m</u> ay            |

### **EXERCISE -3**

(Based on Sample Paper)

Choose the word which has a different sound of the underlined letter/letters :

- |                       |                  |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) <u>t</u> o     | (b) <u>k</u> now | (c) <u>s</u> o     | (d) <u>n</u> o    |
| 2. (a) <u>l</u> oudly | (b) <u>o</u> t   | (c) <u>s</u> hould | (d) <u>p</u> roud |
| 3. (a) <u>n</u> ine   | (b) <u>k</u> ite | (c) <u>p</u> rint  | (d) <u>l</u> ight |
| 4. (a) <u>m</u> oon   | (b) <u>b</u> ook | (c) <u>s</u> oon   | (d) <u>c</u> ool  |



*(Sample Paper 2017)*

5. (a) cut (b) cup (c) put (d) bus

*(Board Paper 2017)*

6. (a) nine (b) kite (c) print (d) light

## **ANSWERS**

### **Exercise 1**

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (d), 6. (b), 7. (d), 8. (b), 9. (a), 10. (a), 11. (b), 12. (a),  
13. (b), 14. (b), 15. (b)

### **Exercise 2**

1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (b), 7. (c), 8. (b), 9. (b), 10. (c), 11. (c), 12. (a),  
13. (b), 14. (b).

### **Exercise 3**

1. (a), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (c), 6. (c)



## 7

# Jumbled Letters

A question related to jumbled letters is asked in the examination in the following manner :

Jumbled Letters	Meaningful Word
<b>T M P E L E</b>	<b>T E M P L E</b>

## EXERCISE -1

(From Let's Learn English)

Arrange the jumbled letters to make meaningful words :

- |           |           |               |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. patee  | 2. aidfar | 3. tuhbm      |
| 4. seprs  | 5. baerth | 6. aagni      |
| 7. peso   | 8. skee   | 9. rtsa       |
| 10. hpapy | 11. pnod  | 12. fere      |
| 13. tpra  | 14. hred  | 15. epelahnts |
| 16. btis  | 17. ppaer | 18. hemo      |
| 19. rmoo  | 20. anust |               |

## EXERCISE -2

(From Let's Learn English)

Arrange the jumbled letters to make meaningful words :

- |           |            |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. borom  | 2. chlka   | 3. clsas  |
| 4. mkli   | 5. pnki    | 6. cuotn  |
| 7. wespe  | 8. amry    | 9. tsaeg  |
| 10. brun  | 11. grdane | 12. semo  |
| 13. lpma  | 14. paectl | 15. gtfi  |
| 16. bckal | 17. naip   | 18. lguns |
| 19. tehet | 20. verid  |           |

**EXERCISE -3**

(From Let's Learn English)

Arrange the following jumbled letters to make meaningful sentences.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ceobwb .....  | 2. sparcs ..... |
| 3. oolcru .....  | 4. tmpele ..... |
| 5. mitoonr ..... | 6. noyem .....  |
| 7. rarswo .....  | 8. gamci .....  |

(Sample Paper 2017)

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 9. biuld ..... | 10. sochol ..... |
|----------------|------------------|

(Board Paper 2017)

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. hmuot ..... | 12. hesro ..... |
|-----------------|-----------------|

**ANSWERS**

**Exercise 1**

- |           |           |               |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. peace  | 2. afraid | 3. thumb      |
| 4. press  | 5. breath | 6. again      |
| 7. pose   | 8. seek   | 9. rats       |
| 10. happy | 11. pond  | 12. free      |
| 13. trap  | 14. herd  | 15. elephants |
| 16. bits  | 17. paper | 18. home      |
| 19. room  | 20. aunts |               |

**Exercise 2**

- |           |            |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. broom  | 2. chalk   | 3. class  |
| 4. milk   | 5. pink    | 6. count  |
| 7. sweep  | 8. army    | 9. stage  |
| 10. burn  | 11. garden | 12. some  |
| 13. lamp  | 14. place  | 15. gift  |
| 16. black | 17. pain   | 18. lungs |
| 19. teeth | 20. drive  |           |

**Exercise 3**

1. cobweb, 2. scraps, 3. colour, 4. temple, 5. monitor, 6. money, 7. arrows, 8. magic, 9. build, 10. school, 11. mouth, 12. horse.



**Definition**—That form of noun which signifies whether it is one or more is called number. In English, number has two forms :—



1. **Singular Number** :— It signifies one person, place or thing. Eg— boy, horse, chair, city etc.



2. **Plural Number** :— It signifies more than one persons, places or things. Eg— boys, horse, chairs, cities etc.

Following are the rules of converting singular nouns into plural nouns :

**Rule 1.** By adding 's' in the end of singular nouns. Eg—

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
boy	boys	cow	cows
pen	pens	dog	dogs
book	books	house	houses
lock	locks	ant	ants
girl	girls	chair	chairs

**Rule 2.** Those singular nouns which have s, ss, ch, sh, z and x in their end are made plural by adding 'es'. Eg—

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
box	boxes	bush	bushes
buzz	buzzes	topaz	topazes

fox	foxes	bunch	bunches
class	classes	dish	dishes
watch	watches	gas	gases

**Rule 3.** Singular nouns having 'y' in their end and vowels a, e, o before 'y' then plural nouns are made by adding 's'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
boy	boys	monkey	monkeys
toy	toys	key	keys
day	days	joy	joys

**Rule 4.** If singular nouns ending with 'y' and having any consonant letter before 'y' are made plural by converting 'y' into 'ies'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
baby	babies	city	cities
fly	flies	country	countries
lady	ladies	story	stories
sky	skies	enemy	enemies

**Rule 5.** Those singular nouns which have 'f' or 'fe' in their end, are made plural by converting 'f' or 'fe' into 'ves'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
calf	calves	knife	knives
thief	thieves	wife	wives
leaf	leaves	wolf	wolves

**Note :** In some words 'f' or 'fe' is not replaced by 'ves' but simply 's' is added to make them plural. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
chief	chiefs	roof	roofs
safe	safes	hoof	hoofs

**Rule 6.** Singular nouns ending with 'o' are made plural by adding 'es'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
hero	heroes	tomato	tomatoes
mango	mangoes	potato	potatoes

**Note :** If the singular word is in its short form or international word then only 's' is added to make it plural.

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
photo	photos	radio	radios
kilo	kilos	piano	pianos

**Rule 7.** Some singular words are made plural by changing their vowels (a, e, i, o, u).  
Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
man	men	tooth	teeth
foot	feet	mouse	mice

**Rule 8.** Some singular words are made plural by adding 'en' or 'ren'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
ox	oxen	child	children

**Rule 9.** Compound words are made plural by adding 's' in the main word. The main word may be in the beginning or end. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
father-in-law	fathers-in-law	step-son	step-sons
mother-in-law	mothers-in-law	step-father	step-fathers

**Rule 10.** Some nouns remain same in singular as well as in plural form. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
deer	deer	fish	fish
sheep	sheep	dozen	dozen

**Rule 11.** Singular and plural forms of pronouns are as following —

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
I	we	he, she, it	they
me	us	him, her	them
my	our	himself, herself	themselves
myself	ourselves	his, her	their
yourself	yourselves		

**Note :** The pronunciation of 's' or 'es' in plural words may be different in different words. Eg.—

1. Singular words ending with p, t, k, f or 'th' are made plural by adding 's' and their pronunciation is 's'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
map	maps	myth	myths
mat	mats	cup	cups
peak	peaks	heart	hearts
proof	proofs	path	paths

2. Singular words ending with s, sh, z, ch, se, ge, are made plural by adding 'es' and their pronunciation is 'ij'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
brush	brushes	church	churches
rose	roses	age	ages

3. Rest of the words which are made plural by adding 's' have pronunciation 'J'. Eg—

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
boy	boys	girl	girls
job	jobs	tin	tins
bulb	bulbs	eye	eyes
film	films	song	songs

### Plural form of Words

(From Let's Learn English)

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
man	men
guide	guides
woman	women
activist	activists
place	places
vehicle	vehicles
leader	leaders
body	bodies
hand	hands
child	children
rat	rats

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
car	cars
villager	villagers
firefly	fireflies
lamp	lamps
traveller	travellers
rope	ropes
instrument	instruments
company	companies
teacher	teachers
group	groups
hunter	hunters

activity	activities	house	houses
effigy	effigies	story	stories
ash	ashes	bench	benches
muscle	muscles	lake	lakes
gate	gates	palace	palaces
queen	queens	weapon	weapons
show	shows	organisation	organisations
statue	statues	park	parks
student	students	king	kings
elephant	elephants	group	groups
aunt	aunts	festival	festivals
battle	battles	garden	gardens
habit	habits	life	lives
crane	cranes	train	trains
tower	towers	fort	forts
girl	girls	sword	swords
restaurant	restaurants		

**EXERCISE - 1** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blank spaces with the plural form of the words given in brackets against each sentence given below :

- Books on religion and culture are like instruction ..... . (booklet)
- A herd of ..... passed through that area. (elephant)
- The rats started biting the ..... (rope)
- They end up, leading miserable ..... like Roshanlal. (life)
- Who has thrown these ..... of paper ? (bit)
- Very good, my ..... ! (child)
- We should help in our household ..... . (activity)
- Great ..... have lived in the Chittorgarh palace. (woman)
- Many ..... are celebrated in India. (festival)
- The ..... were shot by Lord Rama. (effigy)



**EXERCISE -2***(From Let's Learn English)*

Fill in the blank spaces with the plural form of the words given in brackets against each sentence given below :

1. There were many ..... under the banyan tree. (bench)
2. Chittorgarh is famous for its ..... . (palace)
3. Our brave warriors have fought many ..... against the foreign invaders. (battle)
4. Chewing tobacco and *gutkha* are bad ..... . (habit)
5. The Bhils were armed with ..... . (weapon)
6. The fort had many entrance ..... . (gate)
7. Smoking affects our lungs and ..... . (muscle)
8. The rats heard the loud ..... of the elephants. (cry)
9. Many great ..... have taken birth in Mewar. (man)
10. All of us have wonderful minds and ..... . (body)

**ANSWERS****Exercise 1**

1. booklets, 2. elephants, 3. ropes, 4. lives, 5. bits, 6. children, 7. activities, 8. women, 9. festivals, 10. effigies.

**Exercise 2**

1. benches, 2. palaces, 3. battles, 4. habits, 5. weapons, 6. gates, 7. muscles, 8. cries, 9. men, 10. bodies.



## 9

## Word Formation

## (A) Suffix

A letter or a group of letters added in the end of a word to change its meaning is called suffix. Eg—

**Football + er = Footballer**



Patient = A person having patience (Adjective)

Patiently = A person doing some thing with patience. (Adverb)

[Here 'ly' is suffix which changes adjective into adverb.]

Word are formed by adding suffixes like -ly, -ness and -ment. Eg—

## (A) Adding - ly.

(a) *Noun + ly = Adverb*

Eg.— week + ly = weekly

cost + ly = costly

(b) *Adjective + ly = Adverb*

Eg.— clever+ ly = cleverly

bad+ ly = badly

**Note—** If there is 'y' in the end of a word and any consonant before 'y' then 'y' is replaced by 'i' while adding a suffix. Eg.—

happy + ly = happily

easy + ly = easily

(B) *Adjective + ness = Noun*

weak + ness = weakness

clear + ness = clearness

dark + ness = darkness

empty + ness = emptiness

(C) **Verb + ment = Noun**

Eg.— argue + ment = argument  
employ + ment = employment

**EXERCISE -1** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks by adding **-ly/-ness/-ment**, whichever is suitable to the word given in brackets to form appropriate words.

1. The people were smiling for a ..... (total) different reason.
2. Both the friends went near them out of ..... (curious)
3. The elephants laughed ..... (heart)
4. Raju asked him ..... (angry)
5. We should not lead lives ..... (wastful)
6. The children are full of ..... (enjoy) on Dussehra.
7. The villagers laughed in ..... (astonish)
8. Boys, be quiet and listen to me ..... (patient)
9. Mr. Roshanlal was filled with ..... (excite)
10. The school is ours. Let's clean it ..... (careful)

**EXERCISE -2** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks by adding **-ly/-ness/-ment**, whichever is suitable to the word given in brackets to form appropriate words.

1. The tortoise opened its mouth ..... (foolish).
2. The villagers were angry by the ..... (harass).
3. He fell down ..... (unconscious).
4. The tortoise fell down due to his ..... (foolish).
5. The leaders were released by the prince ..... (forceful).
6. Ram and Ravan fought ..... (fierce).
7. Rohit did not like studies due to his ..... (lazy).
8. In the beginning, you may find it ..... (slight) difficult to sit in this pose.
9. He started studying ..... (attentive).
10. Shivam and Nitin thanked the Yoga teacher ..... (happy).

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. totally, 2. curiousness, 3. heartily, 4. angrily, 5. wastefully, 6. enjoyment, 7. astonishment, 8. patiently, 9. excitement, 10. carefully.

### Exercise 2

1. foolishly, 2. harassment, 3. unconsciously, 4. foolishness, 5. forcefully, 6. fiercely, 7. laziness, 8. slightly, 9. attentively, 10. happily.

## (B) Prefix

A group of letters or word added in the beginning of a word to change its meaning is called prefix. Eg.—

land	<b>mother</b> + land = motherland	come	<b>over</b> + come = overcome
day	<b>to</b> + day = today	body	<b>some</b> + body = somebody
order	<b>dis</b> + order = disorder	mother	<b>grand</b> + mother = grandmother
father	<b>grand</b> + father = grandfather	like	<b>dis</b> + like = dislike
pleased	<b>dis</b> + pleased = displeased		

### EXERCISE (From Let's Learn English)

Form new words by adding suitable prefixes in the following words :

1. difference
2. bin
3. move
4. hold
5. board
6. work
7. book
8. ways
9. table
10. moral
11. works
12. happy
13. fast
14. aged
15. just

## ANSWERS

1. indifference
2. dustbin
3. remove
4. household
5. blackboard
6. homework
7. notebook
8. always
9. vegetable
10. immoral
11. fireworks
12. unhappy
13. breakfast
14. teenaged
15. unjust



- We use 'and' to add some information in an expression.
- We use 'or' to signify an alternate or option.
- We use 'but' to express a different situation or condition. Eg.—

1. Sit calmly on a mat *and* close your eyes. (Addition)
2. Hold your breath for 5 to 10 seconds *or* only as long as you comfortably can. (Option)
3. You can also do it in the evening *but* there should be a gap of four hours after the last meal. (Condition)



**EXERCISE** (From *Let's Learn English*)

Fill in the blanks with *and/but/or*, whichever is suitable in the sentences given below :

1. Shivam ..... Nitin were students of class V.
2. All of his friends go to school daily ..... he doesn't go there.
3. The effigies catch fire ..... burn to ashes.
4. That is a great idea ..... you are so talkative.
5. He returns home ..... decides to go to school daily.
6. Mooshakraj was happy ..... pleased with Gajraj.
7. We don't think whether our household activities are our jobs ..... not.
8. Generally 'shall' is used with I ..... we.
9. Keep your mouth shut while flying ..... you will fall down.
10. They affect our lungs ..... muscles.
11. We pledge never to chew *gutkha* ..... tobacco again.

12. The police warned her not to run after the vehicle ..... she did not listen to them.
13. Kalibai fell down unconscious ..... died.
14. The guide got into the driver's seat to show him all the new things, this car could do ..... Roshanlal was very impatient to drive the car himself.
15. They have wonderful bodies ..... minds ..... they do not want to listen to spiritual masters.
16. Soon the paper work was over ..... the car was his.
17. He dressed carefully for the moment ..... reached the grand showroom.
18. We are proud of Chittorgarh.....the brave warriors of Mewar.
19. How can we help to keep our school.....colony clean ?

*(Sample Paper 2017)*

20. Sarita ..... Rabia are good friends ..... they live in different villages. They study Science, Maths ..... English together.

*(Board Paper 2017)*

21. Meena ..... Rehana are good friends ..... they read in different classes.
22. I take rice ..... chapatis in my lunch.

## **ANSWERS**

1. and, 2. but, 3. and, 4. but, 5. and, 6. and, 7. or, 8. or, 9. or, 10. and, 11. and, 12. but, 13. and, 14. but, 15. and, but, 16. and, 17. and, 18. and, 19. and, 20. and, but, and, 21. and, but, 22. and.



In spelling related question, missing letters are asked to complete the word in the examination. Some rules related to spellings are being given here. Read them carefully.

**G** **□** **D** = **G** **O** **D**

**Rule 1.** When **full** is added as suffix in a word then its last **l** is removed. Eg.—

wonder + full = wonderful      faith + full = faithful

**Rule 2.** When suffix is added in words having **ll** in their end then one **l** is removed.

Eg.—

well + come = welcome

**Rule 3.** The words ending with **y** when added with suffix **full** then **y** becomes **i** and **full**

becomes **ful**. Eg.—

beauty + full = beautiful

**Rule 4.** If words ending with **l** have vowels before **l** and after **l** on adding suffix then **l** is doubled. Eg.—

quarrel + ed = quarrelled

**Rule 5.** When **ing** is added to the verbs ending with **e**, and if there is a consonant before **e** then **e** is omitted. Eg.—

come + ing = coming

**Rule 6.** If verbs ending with consonant have a single vowel before consonant then it becomes double on adding **ing**. Eg.—

run + ing = running

**Note—** But consonants **h, q, u, w, y** and **x** do not get doubled.

throw = throwing      laugh + ing = laughing

lay + ing = laying

**Rule 7.** When we add **ing** in the verbs ending with **y** or **ll** then there is no change. Eg.—

play + ing = playing      tell = telling

**Rule 8.** If there are two vowels before last consonant of then it does not get doubled. Eg.—

read + ing = reading      eat + ing = eating

**Rule 9.** If there are **ie** in the end of a verb then these are replaced by **y** when we add **ing** to the verb. Eg.—

lie + ing = lying          die + ing = dying

**Rule 10.** Words having single syllable will never end with single **-s, -f, -c, -l, -z** if there is single vowel before any of these letters. Eg.—

miss, buzz, kiss, fill, staff.

**Rule 11.** Words having single syllable and single vowel will never end with single **c**. These generally have **ck** in place of **c**. Eg.—

luck, stick, lick, lack.

In the examination, few letters are missing from the words which are given under the spelling related question. Eg.—

br\_th\_r = brother      v\_w\_l = vowel

### **EXERCISE -1** (From Let's Learn English)

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

- |               |            |            |              |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. n_str_l    | 2. br_th   | 3. th_gh   | 4. pr_c_ss   |
| 5. an_le      | 6. l_ng    | 7. he_d    | 8. pa_r      |
| 9. mo_er      | 10. he_ht  | 11. pl_c_s | 12. u_er     |
| 13. a_vi_e    | 14. y_r    | 15. ple_e  | 16. talk_ive |
| 17. m_vem_nts | 18. pr_nc_ | 19. p_l_ce | 20. p_tr_ot  |

### **EXERCISE -2**

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

- |             |             |              |             |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. mo_n_ng  | 2. br_th_r  | 3. a__wer    | 4. th_mb    |
| 5. n_i_e    | 6. r__lize  | 7. m_vem_nts | 8. pr_nc_   |
| 9. f_n_er   | 10. qui_ly  | 11. al__ys   | 12. le_s_n  |
| 13. w__er   | 14. du__bin | 15. w__ter   | 16. p__ents |
| 17. v_ll_ge | 18. p__ple  |              |             |
- (Sample Paper 2017)*
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 19. c_bw_b | 20. st_d_nt |
|------------|-------------|



(Board Paper 2017)

21. fl\_w\_r

22. f\_r\_st

## ANSWERS

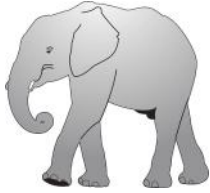
### Exercise 1

- |               |            |            |               |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. nostril    | 2. breath  | 3. thigh   | 4. process    |
| 5. ankle      | 6. long    | 7. herd    | 8. paper      |
| 9. mother     | 10. height | 11. places | 12. under     |
| 13. advice    | 14. year   | 15. pledge | 16. talkative |
| 17. movements | 18. prince | 19. palace | 20. patriot   |

### Exercise 2

- |             |             |              |             |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. morning  | 2. brother  | 3. answer    | 4. thumb    |
| 5. noise    | 6. realize  | 7. movements | 8. prince   |
| 9. finger   | 10. quickly | 11. always   | 12. lesson  |
| 13. water   | 14. dustbin | 15. winter   | 16. parents |
| 17. village | 18. people  | 19. cobweb   | 20. student |
| 21. flower  | 22. forest  |              |             |





An elephant



A school



The earth

### Important Rules for the Use of A / An / The

- All the singular nouns which begin with vowel sound get an before them to indicate their singularity :  
Eg. — an ear, an eye, an MP, an M.L.A., an honest man, an hour etc.
- All the singular nouns which begin with consonant sound get 'a' before them to indicate their singularity.  
Eg.— a horse, a school, a year, a utensil, a urologist etc.
- All those things which are only one of their kind get 'the' before them.  
Eg— the moon, the sun, the earth etc.
- 'The' is used before such nouns which have already been introduced.  
Eg.— I saw a lion. The lion was sleeping.
- 'The' is used before such nouns which signify their class or all things of their types.  
Eg.— The dog is a faithful animal.
- 'The' is used before the names of rivers, religious books, directions, newspapers, mountains, deserts etc.  
Eg.— The Chambal, the East, the Gita, the Rajasthan Patrika.
- 'The' is used before superlative degree of adjective.  
Eg.— *the* darkest room.  
He is *the* best boy. She is *the* smallest girl.

### EXERCISE -1

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles a / an / the :

- It was ..... pleasant morning.
- They went to a park. They saw many people in ..... park.

3. The teacher started listing ..... steps of *pranayam*.
4. Pranayam should be done on ..... empty stomach.
5. You can do it in ..... evening.
6. Sit calmly on ..... mat.
7. Now press ..... right nostril with thumb.
8. What are ..... benefits of *pranayam* ?
9. This is indeed ..... inspiring song.
10. Draw ..... rainbow.

### **EXERCISE -2**

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles *a / an / the* :

1. Hanuman's get-up attracts everyone especially ..... children.
2. At sunset Ram and Lakshman come in ..... chariot.
3. Symbol means a person, ..... object that represents something else.
4. Ramleela describes ..... story of Ram.
5. I saw ..... owl.
6. The ball is in ..... box.
7. This is ..... story about a boy.
8. I go to play in ..... evening.
9. Once upon a time there was ..... genie.
10. This sentence is ..... example of past tense.

### **EXERCISE -3** (From *Let's Learn English*)

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles *a / an / the* :

1. We took an auto-rickshaw to reach ..... Chittorgarh fort.
2. Vijay Prakash Palace has ..... nice collection of old guns.
3. We saw ..... Vijay Stambh.
4. There are many temples inside ..... fort.
5. We took ..... night train to Kota.
6. Ranthambore is ..... famous tiger reserve.
7. Kalibai was ..... Bheel teenaged girl.
8. Establish means to start.....organization.
9. Kota is situated on the bank of ..... Chambal.
10. I am ..... student of class V.

**EXERCISE -4** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles a/an/the :

1. What happens when ..... sun comes back in the sky.
2. I have also seen ..... warning on my father's cigarette pack.
3. .... moon looks like a diamond in the sky.
4. Is Jaipur ..... capital of Rajasthan ?
5. Are you ..... honest student ?
6. Do you tell ..... lie ?
7. There is ..... big lake nearby.
8. I have ..... idea.
9. Bring ..... long stick.
10. I shall not do such ..... foolish thing.

(From Sample Paper 2017)

11. My father has ..... car.
12. Anil saw ..... aeroplane on Sunday.
13. We see ..... moon at night.
14. The earth revolves round ..... sun.
15. There was a race between ..... rat and ..... elephant.

(Board Paper 2017)

16. Mr Ramdeen has ..... car to go to his office.
17. .... sun gives us light and heat.

**EXERCISE -5** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles a / an / the :

1. English is ..... interesting subject.
2. My mother reads ..... Ramayan daily.
3. My brother is ..... engineer.
4. The cow is ..... holy animal
5. I have a bunch of keys. .... bunch has many keys in it.
6. I read ..... Rajasthan Patrika daily.
7. They went to a park. Some people were running around ..... park.
8. There was ..... Yoga teacher.
9. He plays with them for about ..... hour.
10. It took them quite ..... few days.

11. Will she be ..... victim of cancer ?
12. Have you seen ..... aeroplane ?
13. Chewing *gutkha* is ..... bad habit.
14. Praying to God is ..... good habit.
15. They lived near ..... pond.
16. Here is the format of ..... informal letter.
17. It is dedicated to Bhagwan Adinath, ..... first Jain Tirthankar.
18. Babar was ..... foreign invader.
19. The people of the village constructed ..... statue of the brave girl Kalibai.
20. I have a bat and a racket at home. I use ..... bat to play.

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. a 2. the 3. the 4. an 5. the 6. a 7. the 8. the 9. an 10. a.

### Exercise 2

1. the 2. a 3. an 4. the 5. an 6. the 7. a 8. the 9. a 10. an

### Exercise 3

1. the 2. a 3. the 4. the 5. the 6. a 7. a 8. an 9. the 10. a.

### Exercise 4

1. the, 2. a, 3. The, 4. the, 5. an, 6. a, 7. a, 8. an, 9. a, 10. a, 11. a, 12. an, 13. the, 14. the, 15. a, an, 16. a, 17. The.

### Exercise 5

1. an 2. the 3. an 4. a 5. The 6. the 7. the 8. a 9. an 10. a 11. a 12. an 13. a 14. a 15. a 16. an 17. the 18. a 19. a 20. the.

## Some Other Determiners

Determiners are those words which come before noun and determine the identity of noun. After determiner, use of noun is necessary.

*examples :* a boy, some men, many children, any sweets, etc.

In this chapter we shall study about some and any.

**Some :** The word 'some' means an unknown and indefinite number or quantity. It is used before both, countable as well as uncountable nouns. It is also used before both, singular as well as plural forms of nouns.

**Uses of Some :** 'Some' is basically used in affirmative sentences and requests. Eg—

1. There is some milk in the pot. (uncountable, singular)
2. Some boys are playing in the park. (countable, plural)
3. Some mangoes are very sweet. (countable, plural)
4. Give me some butter. (uncountable singular)
5. There are some pens on the table. (countable, plural)
6. Will you give me some water ? (request)
7. Will you lend me some money ? (request)

**Any :** The word 'any' means an indefinite number or quantity. It is used before countable, uncountable, singular as well as plural forms of noun.

### *Uses of Any*

(a) Any is generally used in negative and interrogative sentences. Eg.—

1. He did not do any work. (uncountable, singular)
2. I don't want any money. (countable, singular)
3. Have you any book ? (countable, singular)

(b) In affirmative sentences, any is used to denote one thing out of a number of such things. Eg.—

1. Take any book you like.
2. Any policeman will tell you the way.

### **Difference Between 'Some' and 'Any'**

'Some' is often used in affirmative sentences while 'any' is used in negative and interrogative sentences. This is the basic difference in the usage of some and any. Eg.—

- (i) There are some boys playing in the ground.
- (ii) There is no any boy playing in the ground.
- (iii) Is there any boy playing in the ground ?

### **EXERCISE -1**

Fill in the blanks using 'some' or 'any' :

1. She has ..... biscuits.
2. He is lazy and never does ..... work.
3. Have you got ..... friend ?
4. The names of ..... body parts are given here.

5. He is very poor. So he cannot buy ..... things.
6. Mooshakraj realized that the elephants were in ..... danger.
7. He went to Mumbai with ..... of his friends.
8. People go out for a walk to have ..... fresh air.
9. Do you have ..... vehicle ?
10. If you haven't got any postcards, buy ..... from the post office.

### **EXERCISE -2**

Fill in the blanks using 'some' or 'any' :

1. Please buy ..... apples for me.
2. .... rats were also killed.
3. People in ..... areas of Rajasthan go to greet each other.
4. I haven't received ..... letter.
5. There are ..... beautiful flowers in the garden.
6. They didn't ask me ..... question.
7. Are there ..... fruits in the basket ?
8. Nikita has got some eggs but Nayana hasn't .....
9. .... people were sitting and making different poses.
10. Would you like ..... coffee ?

### **ANSWERS**

#### Exercise 1

1. some, 2. any, 3. any, 4. some, 5. any, 6. some, 7. some, 8. some, 9. any, 10. some

#### Exercise 2

1. some, 2. Some, 3. some, 4. any, 5. some, 6. any, 7. any, 8. any, 9. Some, 10. some.



## Use of There is, There are, There was, There were

Read the following sentences carefully :—

1. *There was* a thief in the room.
2. *There are* many temples in Pushkar.

In the above sentences, subject is absent in the beginning. Is/are/was/were act as verb and the subject comes after these verbs. These sentences begin with 'there' and express the presence of subject with respect to space or time. For singular subject 'is' and 'was' are used while for plural subjects, 'are' and 'were' are used. Eg.—

There are three books on the table.



1. *There was a* maths teacher.
2. *There is a* crowd of people.
3. *There were* many girls in the field.
4. *There are* seven days in a week.
5. *There were* so many elephants.

### EXERCISE

(From Let's Learn English)

Complete the following sentences :

1. There ..... a Yoga teacher.
2. There ..... two rows of plants in my garden.
3. There ..... another route that leads to the pond.
4. There ..... nobody in the class. It was almost quiet.
5. Once upon a time there ..... a genie.



6. .... there any tree in your school ?
7. Long ago there ..... two cranes.
8. There ..... no sugar in the container.
9. There ..... ten rooms in my school.
10. There ..... no railway station in our village.
11. There ..... two banks in our town.
12. There ..... a big shop in my village.

### **ANSWERS**

1. was, 2. are, 3. is, 4. was, 5. was, 6. Is, 7. were, 8. is, 9. are, 10. is, 11. are, 12. is.



Preposition is that word which comes before a noun or pronoun and relates it with another noun or pronoun present in the sentence. Eg.—



- (i) The cat is sitting *on* the table.      (ii) She is *under* the tree.

In sentence (i), *on* is preposition which comes before the table and relates the 'table' with another noun 'cat' present in the sentence. Likewise in other sentence, *under* is preposition which comes before the tree and relates the 'tree' with pronoun 'she'.

### Important Prepositions and Their Usage

#### 1. Use of 'at' —

- (a) Before small places. Eg.— I live *at* Deeg in Bharatpur.  
 (b) Before definite time of clock, days and festivals. Eg.—  
 (i) The sun rose *at* 6·00 am.  
 (ii) We had lunch *at* noon.  
 (iii) She came home *at* Deepawali.  
 (c) Before speed, temperature and rate (cost). Eg.—  
 (i) She drove her car *at* 70 km an hour.  
 (ii) Water boils *at* 100°C.  
 (iii) Bananas are sold *at* ten rupees a kilo.

#### 2. Use of 'on' —

- (a) Before days and dates. Eg.—  
 (i) Ram will go to Kota *on* Monday.  
 (ii) He is returning *on* 7th July.  
 (b) Before a noun or pronoun to express the presence of something on its surface.

Eg.—

- (i) The book is *on* the table.      (ii) There is a carpet *on* the floor.

- (c) In the sense of “about”. Eg.—  
He is writing a book *on* his teacher.
- (d) To express position. Eg.—  
I met him *on* the way.
- (e) Before assets of doing something. Eg.—  
Don't talk here *on* phone.

### 3. Use of 'in'—

- (a) Before the names of months, seasons or years. Eg.—  
(i) I was born *in* 2010.                      (ii) We took exams *in* April.
- (b) Before places. Eg.—  
(i) I was sitting *in* my room.              (ii) We live *in* India.
- (c) Before period of time within which an action is expected to be completed. Eg.—  
I shall be back *in* an hour.
- (d) Before morning, evening, afternoon. Eg.—  
Meet me *in* the evening.
- (e) To express colour, of things, state of mind. Eg.—  
(i) She is still *in* great trouble.      (ii) Anurag is *in* happy mood.
- (f) To express profession. Eg.—  
He is *in* the army.
- (g) To express the means of transport.  
I came here *in* a car.

### 4. Use of 'under' —

- (a) In the sense of presence of something below the surface or level of another thing.  
Eg.—  
The dog went *under* the table.
- (b) When something is inside water etc. Eg.—  
There is a pencil *under* the water.
- (c) In the sense of comparatively less. Eg.—  
She is *under* forty.
- (d) To express the sense of continuous process. Eg.—  
The road is *under* repair.
- (e) To express the lower position/status/post. Eg.—  
Many people work *under* him.

### 5. Use of 'over'—

- (a) When some thing is vertically above another thing. Eg.—  
The sky is *over* our heads.

(b) In the sense of “more than”. Eg.—

He is *over* fifty.

(c) In the sense of “during”. Eg.—

We decided it *over* a cup of tea.

(d) In the sense of “complete coverage” or total length or total width. Eg.—

There was a bridge *over* the river.

#### 6. Use of 'from' —

(a) In the sense of departure or detachment from person, place, time or point. Eg.—

(i) He travelled *from* village to village.

(ii) She works here *from* 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) To express source or origin. Eg.—

Apples come *from* Kashmir.

(c) Before diseases. Eg.—

He is suffering *from* malaria.

(d) To express change or conversion of things. Eg.—

Butter is made *from* milk.

#### 7. Use of 'with' —

(a) To express the coinciding times. Eg.—

I rise *with* the sun.

(b) Before assets of doing something. Eg.—

He killed the lion *with* a gun.

(c) In the sense of being together. Eg.—

She went there *with* me.

(d) To express the mode of action. Eg.—

He faced poverty *with* courage.

(e) To express the guardianship. Eg.—

She left her daughter *with* her sister.

#### 8. Use of 'upon' —

(a) On/onto an object or surface. Eg.—

It fell *upon* the ground.

(b) Looking at something Eg.—

She fixed her gaze *upon* me.

**EXERCISE -1** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition choosing from the brackets given with each sentence :

1. The policemen became angry ..... this. (under/at/in)
2. Twelve thousand people armed ..... weapons gathered in the town. (at/in/with)
3. Kalibai lived ..... Rastapal village of Dungarpur. (in/on/at)
4. He noticed people smiling ..... him. (at/under/with)
5. Roshanlal was ..... the road driving the car. (in/at/on)
6. The ball is ..... the box. (in/with/from)
7. They started biting the ropes ..... their sharp teeth. (under/with/in)
8. They saw many people ..... the park. (on/at/in)
9. Many homes of the rats were destroyed ..... their big feet. (under/in/over)
10. Mooshakraj asked some of the strong rats ..... his group to come along. (on/with/in)
11. I threw the scrap ..... the dustbin. (in/on/at)
12. I help my father ..... our shop. (on/at/in)
13. We saw some people jogging ..... the track. (in/on/under)
14. Ramlila describes the story of Ram ..... the form of a drama. (in/on/at)
15. On this day, Lord Ram got victory ..... Ravan. (in/over/with)

**EXERCISE -2** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition given in the brackets :

1. Fireworks and crackers explode ..... the air. (on/at/in)
2. Dussehra is a symbol of victory of good ..... evil. (over/in/under)
3. Rohit sits on a bench ..... a big banyan tree. (with/under/at)
4. He goes to the playground ..... the evening. (at/in/on)
5. Look ..... the pouch of any *guthka*. (under/at/with)
6. When I drink cold water, I feel pain ..... my teeth. (on/in/at)

7. He has seen a warning ..... his father's cigarette pack. (in/on/at)
8. We have to go away ..... here. (from/under/at)
9. Hold it ..... the either end of the stick. (on/at/with)
10. Chittorgarh is situated ..... a high hill. (at/on/under)
11. A light and sound show is held ..... the evening. (on/in/with)
12. I will hold the stick ..... the middle. (under/in/with)
13. We had dinner ..... a restaurant. (in/at/under)
14. Write a letter to Sana ..... reply to his letter. (in/up/under)
15. I have a bicycle. I ride ..... it. (on/in/at)

*(Board Paper-2017)*

16. Children are playing ..... the field. (in/on)
17. One day a monkey jumped ..... the tree and broke its branches.  
(upon/over)

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. at, 2. with, 3. at, 4. at, 5. on, 6. in, 7. with, 8. in, 9. under, 10. in, 11. in, 12. at, 13. on, 14. in, 15. over.

### Exercise 2

1. in, 2. over, 3. under, 4. in, 5. at, 6. in, 7. on, 8. from, 9. at, 10. on, 11. in, 12. in, 13. at, 14. in, 15. on, 16. in, 17. upon.





## Words in Situation

Or

### Complete the Sentences by Suitable Words

In such type of questions, some words are given in a box. These words are filled in the blank spaces of sentences given below the box. To fill appropriate word in the blank space of a sentence, students must have good knowledge of vocabulary. Some exercises of such questions are given below based on your textbook.

#### **EXERCISE -1** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

hungry   won   many   good   lungs   myself   sad

1. They saw ..... people in the park.
2. Do this till your ..... are full.
3. The elephants were very .....
4. India ..... the final match.
5. Very ..... my children.
6. I clean my room .....
7. He heard the ..... cries of the genie.

#### **EXERCISE -2** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

decaying   warning   old   drying   built   colour   chew

1. What is the ..... of the sky at night ?
2. How ..... was he ?
3. Your teeth are .....
4. I've also seen a ..... on cigarette pack.
5. Do you ..... *gutkha* ?
6. The pond is ..... up now.
7. Who ..... the *Vijay Stambh* ?

**EXERCISE -3** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

completed wife shouting happens children realized quiet

1. Suman ..... her mistake and said sorry to Geeta.
2. Why were the elephants ..... ?
3. At first be ..... and listen to me patiently.
4. Who ..... your homework ?
5. He kidnapped Ram's ..... Sita.
6. He finds no other ..... in the garden.
7. What ..... when the sun goes away ?

**EXERCISE -4** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

symbol loved like broom cruel angry died

1. With the help of a ....., I clean my room daily.
2. The unjust murder of a girl made the Bheels .....
3. Dussehra is a ..... of victory of good over evil.
4. Do you know some great pupils who ..... their Guru ?
5. Kalibai fell down and .....
6. The Prince took a ..... action of beating the workers of Praja Mandal.
7. Many people in the world are ..... Mr Roshanlal.

**ANSWERS**

**Exercise 1**

1. many, 2. lungs, 3. hungry, 4. won, 5. good, 6. myself, 7. sad.

**Exercise 2**

1. colour, 2. old, 3. decaying, 4. warning, 5. chew, 6. drying, 7. built.

**Exercise 3**

1. realized, 2. shouting, 3. quiet, 4. completed, 5. wife, 6. children, 7. happens.

**Exercise 4**

1. broom, 2. angry, 3. symbol, 4. loved, 5. died, 6. cruel, 7. like.





To be perfect in English language, the knowledge of tenses is must. Tenses are the forms of verbs which express the time of action.

Eg.— He goes. (Present Tense)

He went. (Past Tense)

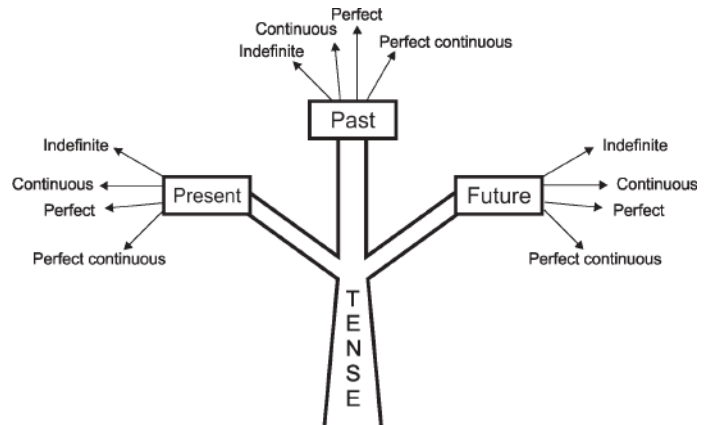
He will go. (Future Tense)

**Tenses are of three kinds —**

(A) Present Tense

(B) Past Tense

(C) Future Tense



**Each tense has four parts —**

(i) Indefinite

(ii) Continuous

(iii) Perfect

(iv) Perfect Continuous.

**Following four tenses only will be described here—**

1. Present Indefinite Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Past Indefinite Tense
4. Future Indefinite Tense.

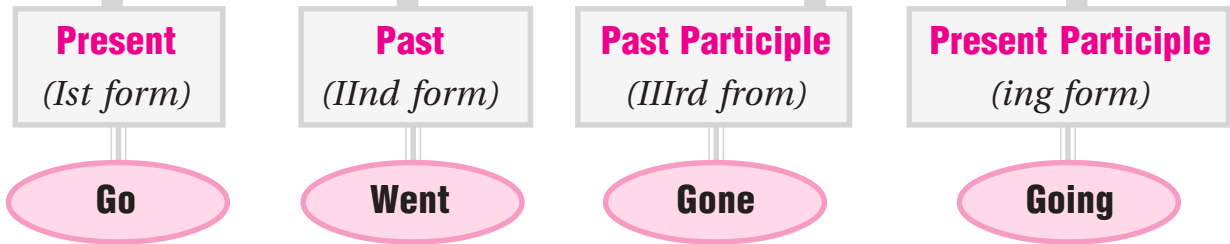
Before studying the tenses, it is necessary to know about verb. Verb is the most important part of the sentence. It expresses the happening or doing of an action.

Verb has four forms mainly.

1. Present form (I form)
2. Past form (II form)
3. Past Participle form (III form)
4. Present Participle form (ing form)

Here are given four forms of some important verbs. Students must learn them properly.

## Forms of Verbs



<b>Present Tense</b> <i>(First form)</i>	<b>Past Tense</b> <i>(Second form)</i>	<b>Past Participle</b> <i>(Third form)</i>	<b>Present Participle</b> <i>(ing form)</i>
arise arrive ask begin bring buy build come catch call carry cry cross clean die drink drive eat fight fly find get give go grow hear	arose arrived asked began brought bought built came caught called carried cried crossed cleaned died drank drove ate fought flew found got gave went grew heard	arisen arrived asked begun brought bought built come caught called carried cried crossed cleaned died drunk driven eaten fought flown found got given gone grown heard	arising arriving asking beginning bringing buying building coming catching calling carrying crying crossing cleaning dying drinking driving eating fighting flying finding getting giving going growing hearing

help  
keep  
kill  
know  
leave  
like  
love  
live  
look  
make  
meet  
open  
play  
run  
rise  
say  
sell  
sleep  
sing  
sit  
steal  
stop  
stand  
take  
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helped  
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helping  
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killing  
knowing  
leaving  
liking  
loving  
living  
looking  
making  
meeting  
opening  
playing  
running  
rising  
saying  
selling  
sleeping  
singing  
sitting  
stealing  
stopping  
standing  
taking  
throwing  
teaching  
thinking  
writing  
wanting  
weeping

### Number and Person of Subject

To understand the tenses properly, the knowledge of number and person of subject is another requisite.

(A) **Number**— All the subjects (noun/pronoun) are of two kinds based on number.

1. **Singular Number Subjects** — I, he, she, it, Ram, Shyam, cow, pen etc.

2. **Plural Number Subjects** — We, you, they, Ram and Shyam, cows, pens etc.

(B) **Person**— All the subjects are of three kinds based on person.

1st Person Subjects— I, We

2nd Person Subject— You

**3rd Person Subjects**— He, she, it, they, name/names (Indefinite and all other than I, we, and you).

Table to understand number and person of subjects

Number	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Singular	I	×	He, She, it, Ram any name, cow etc.
Plural	We	You	They, Ram and Shyam, cows, pens etc.

## 1. The Present Indefinite Tense

### (A) Affirmative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Subject + 1st form of verb

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) I go home.      | (ii) We go home.      |
| (iii) You go home.  | (iv) He goes home.    |
| (v) She goes home.  | (vi) Radha goes home. |
| (vii) They go home. | (viii) It goes home.  |

**Rule 1.** With 3rd person singular subjects — 1st form of the verb + s/es. (Sentences— iv, v, vi, viii)

**Rule 2.** With all the subjects other than 3rd person, 1st form of Verb only. (Sentence I, II, III, IV)

**Rules of adding s/es with 1st form of verb—**

(a) 'es' is added with those verbs which end with sh, ch, ss, x, o and z. Otherwise 's' is added. Eg.—

push	pushes	cross	crosses
fix	fixes	bush	bushes
catch	catches	go	goes

(b) If a verb ends with 'y' and there is consonant before 'y' then 'y' is replaced by 'ies'. Eg. —

worry – worries, carry – carries

(c) Rest of the verbs have 's' only. Eg.—

play-plays ; eat-eats.

### (B) Negative Sentences

*Pattern*—Subject + do not or does not + 1st form of the verb

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) I do not go home.      | (ii) We do not go home. |
| (iii) He does not go home. |                         |

**Rule 1.** To form negative sentences, do not/does not is used and s/es is not added in 1st form of the verb.

**Rule 2.** (a) If the subject is of 3rd person singular (he, she, it, any name etc.) then *does not* is used and.

(b) If the subject is other than 3rd person singular (I, we, you, they, names etc.) then *do not* is used.

### (C) Interrogative Sentences

*Pattern*—Do/Does + Subject + 1st form of the verb + .....?

(i) Do I go home ?

(ii) Do we go home ?

(iii) Does he go home ?

**Rule 1.** To form interrogative sentences, Do/Does is used before subject, question mark is put at the end of sentence and s/es is not added to the verb for the 3rd person singular subjects.

**Rule 2.** Does is used before 3rd person singular subjects (he, she, it, Ram, cow, etc.) while do is used before subjects other than 3rd person singular (I, we, you, they, Ram and Shyam etc.)

**Rule 3.** Interrogative sentences are of two types.

(1) Yes/No type. Eg.— Do you go there ?

(2) Wh-type. Eg— Why do you go there ?

Yes/No type interrogative sentences can be answered by *Yes* or *No* word only while Wh- type interrogative sentences need explanation for their proper answer.

Yes/No type interrogative sentences have Do/Does only before the subject while Wh-type interrogative sentences have question words like What, Where, When, Why, How, Whom etc., before do/does. Eg.—

(i) Why does he come here ? (ii) When do you play ? (iii) How do they sing so nice ?

### (D) Interrogative Negative Sentences

*Pattern*—Yes/No type = Do/Does + Subject + not + 1st form of verb + ..... ?

Wh type = Wh + do/does + Subject + not + 1st form of verb + ..... ?

Eg. — (i) Do you not go there ?

(ii) Why do you not go there ?

(iii) Does Ram not drink the milk ?

**Rule 1.** In Interrogative Negative Sentences do/does is put before subject while not is placed after the subject.

**Use of Present Indefinite Tense**—Present Indefinite Tense is used for following type of actions in present sense :

1. Habitual actions — I go to morning walk daily.
2. Universal truths — Water boils at 100 °C.
3. Routine works— My father goes to office.

 **EXERCISE - 1** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks using Present Indefinite form of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. The truth ..... (make) us free.
2. They ..... (see) many people in the park.
3. Pranayam ..... (slow) down heart rate.
4. Raju ..... (blame) Manjeet.
5. Dussehra ..... (occur) on the tenth date of Ashwin month.
6. Rohit ..... (wander) here and there.
7. The peacock ..... (dance) in the field.
8. He ..... (happen) to see a parrot.
9. His teachers ..... (praise) him.
10. This genie ..... (spoil) things up.

**2. The Present Continuous Tense**

**Sentence Structure**—

(A) **Affirmative Sentences :**

*Pattern*—Subject + is/am/are + ing form of the verb

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) I am going home.   | (ii) We are playing. |
| (iii) You are reading. | (iv) He is singing.  |
| (v) She is dancing.    |                      |

**Rule 1.** In this tense is/are/am are used as helping verbs. Is comes with 3rd person singular subjects (he, she, it, name etc.) are comes with 1st, 2nd and 3rd person-plural subjects (we, you, they, names) while am comes with 1st person singular subject (I).

**Rule 2.** Present participle form or ing form of main verb is used with all subjects and in all kinds of sentences (affirmative, negative, interrogative etc.).

(B) **Negative Sentences**

*Pattern*—Subject + is/am/are + not + ing form of the verb.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) I am not playing. | (ii) We are not reading. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|

**Rule**— To form negative sentences not is placed just after is/are/am.

### (C) Interrogative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Is/Am/Are + subject + ing form of the verb + .....?

- (i) Am I reading ?
- (ii) Are we playing ?
- (iii) Is he calling you ?

**Rule 1.** To form interrogative sentences, Is/Are/Am are placed before subjects. In case of Wh-type interrogative sentences, Wh-words are put before is/are/am. Eg.—

- (i) Are you going there ?
- (ii) What is he doing here ?
- (iii) How are you playing so good ?

**Rule 2.** Question mark (?) is put in the end of all interrogative sentences.

### (D) Interrogative Negative Sentences

*Pattern*—Is/are/am + Subject + not + ing form of verb. Wh + is/are am + subject + not + ing form of verb Eg.—

- (i) Are you not going to school today ?
- (ii) Why is he not playing here ?

**Use of Present Continuous Tense** — This tense is used to express such actions which are going on in present time.

### **EXERCISE -2** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks using Present Continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. Shivam and Nitin ..... (learn) Pranayam.
2. Some people ..... (run) on the track.
3. The rats ..... (play)
4. We ..... (clean) our school.
5. Hanuman's get up ..... (attract) the children.
6. Rohit ..... (sit) on a bench under a tree.
7. He ..... (take) his dinner.
8. The genie ..... (feel) ashamed.
9. The stars ..... (twinkle) brightly.
10. The cranes ..... (fly) in the sky.

### 3. The Past Indefinite Tense

#### Sentence Structure —

##### (A) Affirmative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Subject + IInd form of the verb

- (i) I wrote a letter. (ii) We played well.

*Rule*— In affirmative sentences of the Past Indefinite Tense, IInd form of the verb is used with all kinds of subjects and no helping verb is used in these sentences.

##### (B) Negative Sentences

*Pattern*— Subject + did not + I form of the verb

- (i) I did not go home. (ii) We did not run fast.

*Rule*— To form negative sentences, *did not* is used after subject with Ist form of the verb. Helping verb *did* is used in all kinds of sentences (except affirmative sentences) and with all subjects.

*NOTE*— In English language, the use of IInd form or past form of the main verb is only in the affirmative sentences of the Past Indefinite Tense.

##### (C) Interrogative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Did + subject + Ist form of the verb + ..... ?

- (i) Did I read a story ? (ii) Did he sell books ?

*Rule*— In interrogative sentences, *Did* is put before subject while in Wh-type interrogative sentences, question words (Wh-words) are placed before did. Eg.—

- (i) Where did you go yesterday ?

*Use of Past Indefinite Tense*— This tense is used to express such actions which have completed in the past. Eg.—

- (i) You wrote a letter.  
(ii) We played well.

#### **EXERCISE -3** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks using Past form of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. I ..... (throw) them into the dustbin.
2. We ..... (help) our father at the shop.
3. She ..... (drink) milk in the morning.
4. Ravan ..... (take) Sita to Lanka.
5. The peacock ..... (not play) with Rohit.
6. Ram ..... (shoot) arrows at the effigies.



7. He ..... (hear) the sad cries of the genie.
8. The firefly ..... (circle) round the room.
9. Rinku's father ..... (die) of cancer.
10. The tortoise ..... (not shut) his mouth and fell down.

#### 4. The Future Indefinite Tense

##### (A) Affirmative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Subject + will/shall + 1st form of the verb.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) I shall help you.   | (ii) We shall go home.    |
| (iii) He will call you. | (iv) They will come late. |

**Rule 1.** Will and shall are helping verbs of this tense. *Shall* is used with 1st person subjects (I and We) while *will* is used with 2nd and 3rd person subjects (You, He, She, They, Name, Names etc).

**Rule 2.** 1st form of verbs is used with all subjects and in all types of sentences.

##### (B) Negative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Subject + will/shall + not + 1st form of verb.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) I shall not go. | (ii) She will not go. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|

##### (C) Interrogative Sentences :

*Pattern*—Shall/Will + Subject + 1st form of verb + ..... ?

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Shall we go home ? | (ii) Will she come here ? |
|------------------------|---------------------------|

**Rule**— To form interrogative sentences, *will* or *shall* is put before subject. In Wh-type sentences, Wh-words are put before will or shall. Eg.—

Why will you go there.

**(D) Interrogative-Negative Sentences**— In these type of sentences *will* or *shall* remains before subject while not is put after subject. Eg.—

*Pattern*—Shall/Will + Subject + not + 1st form of verb + ..... ?

Shall we not meet him tomorrow ?

**Use of Future Indefinite Tense**—This tense is used to express such actions which will take place in future :

#### **EXERCISE -4** *(From Let's Learn English)*

Fill in the blanks using future form of the verb :

1. She ..... (help) her mother in the kitchen.
2. I ..... (do) it myself.

3. He ..... (remove) the cobwebs from the wall.
4. This ..... (impact) Rohit greatly.
5. They ..... (not touch) any item.
6. I ..... (tell) my elephants to take the other route.
7. The stars ..... (peep) through his curtain.
8. We ..... (buy) tickets to visit the museum.
9. Mr Roshanlal ..... (not pay) attention to anything.
10. They ..... (make) different poses.

**EXERCISE -5** (From Let's Learn English) (Mixed Sentences)

Fill in the blanks using present, past or future forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. Shivam ..... (wonder) what they were doing.
2. Pranayam ..... (slow) down our heart rate.
3. Gajraj ..... (accept) the request and told the elephants to take another way.
4. Manjeet, you are ..... (tell) a lie.
5. He thought that they were ..... (admire) his new car.
6. They have wonderful minds but they ..... (not want) to listen to spiritual masters.
7. Ramlila ..... (describe) the story of Ram in the form of a drama.
8. Last week, I ..... (go) to Chittorgarh.
9. They ..... (do) this work tomorrow.
10. One day, a lonely boy named Pankaj ..... (find) the magic lamp.

**EXERCISE -6** (From Let's Learn English) (Mixed Sentences)

Fill in the blanks using present, past or future forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. Then, a great cloud of smoke ..... (appear)
2. At last the great day ..... (arrive) to see the untidy house of the genie.
3. The traveller ..... (thank) the stars for their tiny spark.
4. They ..... (go) to a park for a morning walk yesterday.
5. I pledge, I ..... (never use) *gutkha* again.
6. Long ago, there ..... (live) two cranes near a pond.
7. I ..... (not do) such a foolish thing.
8. I ..... the stick tightly. (hold)

9. They thanked the rats and ..... (feel) sorry.
10. You ..... a lie. (tell)

**EXERCISE -7** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks using "past form" of the verbs given in brackets :

1. One day they ..... up early. (get)
2. I ..... them into the dustbin. (throw)
3. One day, a lonely boy named Pankaj ..... the lamp. (find)
4. When I ..... out of the class, you were writing on a paper. (go)
5. He ..... of oral cancer. (die)
6. The tortoise ..... it in the middle. (hold)
7. The cranes ..... a long stick and held it with their beaks. (bring)
8. It was .....by Rana Kumbha after his victory over the Sultan of Malwa. (build)
9. They ..... against the foreign invaders to save our motherland. (fight)
10. They ..... the students about bravery and patriotism. (teach)

**EXERCISE -8** (From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with the 'past form' of the verbs given in brackets:

1. Shivam and Nitin got interested and ..... the group. (join)
2. He accepted the request and ..... the elephants to take the other way. (tell)
3. They thanked the rats and also ..... sorry for making fun of their small size. (feel)
4. He started the car and ..... to move. (begin)
5. Long long ago, a group of rats ..... happily in a forest. (live)
6. Mooshakraj ..... that the elephants were in some danger. (realize)
7. Once there lived a man named Roshanlal. He ..... cars. (love)
8. When Sumit was doing his homework his mother ..... him for dinner. (call)
9. On this day Lord Ram ..... victory over Ravan. (get)
10. He ..... to try to become his friend. (decide)
11. Pankaj ..... his mother's advice. (remember)
12. He ..... that nothing great can be achieved without order. (learn)
13. When Pankaj found the lamp, he ..... the sad cries of the genie. (hear)

(Sample Paper 2017)

14. Nitish ..... to Jaipur yesterday. (go)  
15. Abdul ..... a letter to his father. (write)  
16. Meena ..... her homework before going to bed. (complete)  
17. The traffic police ..... the bus because the driver did care for the traffic lights. (stop)  
18. David ..... a beautiful paper boat. (make)  
19. Zamila ..... Poonam why she was late that day. (ask)

(Board Paper 2017)

20. My father is not at home today. He ..... to Ajmer yesterday. (go)  
21. She ..... a letter to her father at this time. (write)  
22. I ..... in class VI next year. (study)  
23. David has ..... a beautiful paper boat. (make)  
24. We like tea but Renu ..... it. (not like)  
25. He always ..... a glass of milk before going to bed. (take)

**EXERCISE -9**

Choose the correct words given in brackets to complete the sentences:

1. When I was doing my homework, my friend ..... to meet me. (comes/came)  
2. We live here and ..... in a friendly atmosphere. (study/studied)  
3. Who ..... your sister's homework ? (completes/complete)  
4. Ramleela ..... the story of Ram. (discribing/describes)  
5. Children ..... in many ways. (enjoy/enjoys)  
6. He does not ..... his studies. (like/likes)  
7. I am busy. I am ..... . (dance/dancing)  
8. They are ..... something. (do/doing)  
9. Now I ..... also do my work. (are/will)  
10. Look at the pouch of any gutka. You ..... a warning. (find/will find)

**EXERCISE -10**

Choose the correct words given in brackets to complete the sentences:

1. Madam, I will stop chewing *gutkha*. I ..... cancer. (don't want/didn't want)  
2. Do your teeth ..... ? (ache/are aching)

3. Do you ..... a lie ? (tell/tells)
4. I ..... *gutkha*. (does not chew/do not chew)
5. I am fine. But I ..... a little pain in my chest. (am feeling/are feeling)
6. Are you ..... me alone to die ? (leave/leaving)
7. If we stay here, we ..... of starvation. (died/will die)
8. Keep your mouth shut while flying or you ..... down. (fall/will fall)
9. The tortoise ..... its mouth shut. (keep/kept)
10. Virat Kohli ..... Indian Cricket Team. (is leading/lead)
- (Sampler Paper 2017)*
11. Look over there ! The cow ..... now. (is grazing/grazes)
12. Do not cross the road at the red light, otherwise the police ..... you. (will fine/shall fine)

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

1. makes, 2. see, 3. slows, 4. blames, 5. occurs, 6. wanders, 7. dances, 8. happens, 9. praise, 10. spoils.

### Exercise 2

1. are learning, 2. are running, 3. are playing, 4. are cleaning, 5. is attracting, 6. is sitting, 7. is taking, 8. is feeling, 9. are twinkling, 10. are flying.

### Exercise 3

1. threw, 2. helped, 3. drank, 4. took, 5. did not play, 6. shot, 7. heard, 8. circled, 9. died, 10. did not shut.

### Exercise 4

1. will help, 2. shall do, 3. will remove, 4. will impact, 5. will not touch, 6. shall tell, 7. will peep, 8. shall buy, 9. will not pay, 10. will make.

### Exercise 5

1. wondered, 2. slows, 3. accepted, 4. telling, 5. admiring, 6. do not want, 7. describes, 8. went, 9. will do, 10. found.

### Exercise 6

1. appeared, 2. arrived, 3. thanks, 4. went, 5. shall never use, 6. lived, 7. shall not do, 8. will hold, 9. felt, 10. are telling

### Exercise 7

1. got, 2. threw, 3. found, 4. went, 5. died, 6. held, 7. brought, 8. built, 9. fought, 10. taught.

### Exercise 8

1. joined, 2. told, 3. felt, 4. began, 5. lived, 6. realized, 7. loved, 8. called, 9. got, 10. decided, 11. remembered, 12. learnt, 13. heard, 14. went, 15. wrote, 16. completed, 17. stopped, 18. made, 19. asked, 20. went, 21. is writing, 22. will study, 23. made, 24. does not like, 25. takes.

### Exercise 9

1. came, 2. study, 3. completes, 4. describes, 5. enjoy, 6. like, 7. dancing, 8. doing, 9. will, 10. will find.

### Exercise 10

1. don't want, 2. ache, 3. tell, 4. do not chew, 5. am feeling, 6. leaving, 7. will die, 8. will fall, 9. kept, 10. is leading, 11. is grazing, 12. will fine.



**Definition—** When we write, we use some signs like commas, full stops and interrogative or exclamatory marks etc. The proper use of these signs within is called Punctuation. With the help of proper points and marks, one sentence or part of sentence gets separated from another sentence or part of sentence.

With the help of marks of Punctuation the reader can easily understand the theme of sentences or extract. Wrong Punctuation changes the meaning of expressions. Eg. :

1. "The teacher," said the girl, "is talkative."
2. The teacher said, "The girl is talkative."

The two sentences given above have same words and same sequence of words but due to difference in Punctuation marks, these have different meanings. The first sentence implies that the teacher is talkative while second sentence implies that the girl is talkative. Hence to convey the sense what we want to, we should know the proper use of punctuation marks.

*Following are the important Punctuation marks.*

1. Full stop ( . )
2. Comma ( , )
3. Inverted commas ( “ ” )
4. Mark of Interrogation ( ? )
5. Apostrophe ( ' )
6. Sign of Exclamation ( ! )

## 1. Full stop [ . ]

1. It is used in the end of Assertive, Optative and Imperative sentences. Eg. :

- (a) Kanti will sing a song.
- (b) Hari goes to Agra.
- (c) Take your seat.
- (d) Please give me your pen.
- (e) Wish you all the best.

2. After the initials of name signatures. Eg. :  
M.K. Gandhi, R. N. Tagore, K. M. Munshi.
3. Between the letters of Abbreviations. Eg. :  
B.A., M.A., M.L.C., M.P.

## 2. Comma [ , ]

### Comma is used in following situations

1. When three or more than three words come within one part of speech then last two words are joined with and while the words before these last two words are separated by comma. Eg. :

- (a) She is intelligent, honest, truthful and hardworking.
- (b) They visited Udaipur, Bikaner and Jaipur.

2. When two or more pairs of words are joined by and come in a sentence then they get separated by comma. Eg. :

3. To separate noun from the Nominative of Address, comma is used. Eg.:

- (a) Ashok, bring my umbrella.
- (b) Boys, listen to me.

4. To separate Reporting verb from Reported speech in Direct Narration, comma is used. Eg. :

- (a) Mohan said to me, "I write a letter."
- (b) Kamala said to me, "I am your sister."

5. Comma is used after Adverb or Adverbial Phrase which come in the beginning of sentence.

- (a) Fortunately, the thief did not enter my house.
- (b) At last, he reached the top of the mountain.

6. When same word is repeated then comma is used between them. Eg. :

Come, come my dear, my dear child.

7. Comma is used to separate coordinate clause in a compound sentence. Eg. :

- (a) The way was long, and the night was dark.
- (b) He wanted to buy a pen, but he had no money.



- (a) The way was long, and the night was dark.
- (b) He wanted to buy a pen, but he had no money.

### 3. Inverted Commas [ " " ]

**Inverted commas are used in following situations**

1. In the beginning and end of Reported speech of Direct Narration. Eg.:
  - (a) Shanti said to me, "You are a good player."
  - (b) "I shall not go there", said his sister, "because I have a bad headache."
  - (c) "What is your name?" said the teacher to Mohan.
2. To write a quotation. Eg.:  
The Gita says, "Do your duty."
3. The names of books, titles of essays and articles, names of ships, names of news papers are put within the single inverted commas. Eg.:
  - (a) Have you read 'The Gita' ?
  - (b) 'The Hindustan Times' is a good newspaper.

### 4. Mark of Interrogation [ ? ]

Mark of interrogation is always used after the interrogative sentences. Eg.:

- (a) Where do you live .....?
- (b) Will you come today ?

### 5. Apostrophe [ ' ]

1. Apostrophe is used for Possessive case of nouns. Eg.:  
Ravi's book, Ram's pen. Rama's brother.
2. It is also used to make short form of some words. Eg.:
 

E'er	=	Ever	I've	=	I have
Don't	=	Do not	It's	=	It is
Can't	=	Cannot	Won't	=	Will not

### 6. Sign of Exclamation [ ! ]

Sign of exclamation (!) is used after the words or sentences of exclamation. Eg.:

- Alas ! She is dead.
- How beautiful the flower is !
- Long live the King !
- O God! What you have done ?

## USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

Capital letters are used in following situations.

1. In the beginning of sentences. Eg.: Hari goes to the market.
2. In the beginning of Reported Speech. Eg.: Ram said to me, "Where are you going?"

3. First letter of Proper noun or Proper Adjective.

Eg.: Harish, English, Indian, Russian.

**Note :** If Proper Noun or Proper Adjective is composed of two or more words, then each word begins with capital letter. Eg.:

Mahatma Gandhi                      Narendra Modi

4. The first letter of Noun or Pronoun used for God.

1. May God grant you success.

2. O God, Thou art kind.

5. Pronoun I and Interjection 'O' are always written in capital wherever they are present in the sentence.

(A) I shall help you if I can.

(B) O sleep ! come to me.

6. The first letter of the names of days, months, fairs, festivals etc is written in capital  
Eg.:

Monday, June, April, Deepawali.

7. The first letter of names of books, poems, papers, articles, chapters, stories and essays is written in capital. Eg.:

The Mahabharata, the Gita, the Hindustan Times.

Have you read the 'Ramayan' ?

8. First letter of names of streets, cities, markets, colonies, ships etc. are written in capital. Eg.:

Chaura Rasta, Chandni Chowk

9. First letter of names of languages is written in capital. Eg.:

English, Hindi, Sanskrit

### **EXERCISE - 1**

Rewrite the given paragraphs in your handwriting, using capital letters, small letters and correct punctuation marks :

1. Shivam and nitin were students of class V one day they got up early. it was a pleasant morning
2. "what is pranayam", somebody asked. Pranayam is control and extension of the breath
3. Long long ago, a group of Rats lived happily in a forest one day, a herd of elephants passed through them
4. soon the Elephants were set free. they thanked the rats
5. but dear Mooshakraj, if we dont drink water from the Pond, we will all die of thirst

6. If your room is dirty, is it only your mothers duty to clean it.
7. boys at first be quiet and listen to me patiently. Tell me, if your body becomes dirty, who cleans it
8. if we make it Dirty, who'll clean it I think we should do it ourselves
9. the school is ours. Let's clean it carefully, my friend, we wont leave a bit
10. when I didn't throw these bits of papers why should I clean them.

### **EXERCISE -2**

Rewrite the given paragraphs in your handwriting, using capital letters, small letters and correct punctuation marks :

1. let's read why we celebrate dussehra. What is the Story behind it
2. This led to a fierce battle between Ram and ravan which ended with the Defeat of Ravan and his army. dussehra is celebrated in honour of Rams victory
3. they play the roles of various characters like ram Hanuman and Rakshasas using Handmade paper arms and marks
4. This is a story about a Boy who does not like to study at all. one day he meets some creatures and then he changes. why does he change himself
5. The peacock says, I am Busy. I am dancing. so I can't play with you
6. He says to himself "it is only I who am not working. Now I will also do my work and keep myself busy"
7. genie of the lamp is known to fulfil the Wishes of people. can a genie be ever un-happy
8. as soon as pankaj entered the lamp, he could See what the genies problem was
9. pankaj was Surprised. The genie felt ashamed He said that a genies job was very important.
10. whenever rubbed the magic lamp the genie would come out and say, what is your wish.

### **EXERCISE -3**

Rewrite the given paragraphs in your handwriting, using capital letters, small letters and correct punctuation marks :

1. hey Bhagwan what happened to him
2. seema also chews Gutkha. Will she also be a victim of cancer
3. Oh my god Your teeth are decaying. Do they ache
4. we have to go away from here. There is a big lake Nearby. Lets go there

5. Long ago there were Two cranes named sankat and Vikat and a tortoise named kambugriva
6. i have an idea Bring a long stick Both of you hold it at the Either end of it with your beaks
7. chittorgarh fort is the symbol of bravery and Patriotism of the people of mewar. They fought against the foreign invaders
8. the people of the village constructed a statue of the Brave thirteen year old girl kalibai in Rastapal
9. I am fine too my dear Students. thank you. why are there so few students in the class today
10. They end up leading miserable boring or wasteful lives Like Mr roshanlal. How would you like to be

 **EXERCISE -4** (From Let's Learn English)

Rewrite the given paragraphs in your own handwriting, using capital letters, small letters and correct punctuation marks :

1. there was a yoga teacher who was giving instructions to others. he said, "My dear friends, lets learn *pranayam* in today's Yoga class"
2. he happens to see a parrot, crow sparrow and horse. he asks them the same question, "Will you play with me"
3. The dog says "I am busy I am looking after my masters house. so I cannot play with you."

(Sample Paper 2017)

4. sir, I also sweep my room. I fetch water with my mother from a well. I help her in the kitchen. I help My father at our shop also. it is very good, my child.

(Board Paper 2017)

5. (a) On this day Lord ram got victory over Ravan.  
 (b) raju said I clean my room myself.  
 (c) yes sir, i got it.  
 (d) why are there so few students in the class.

**Exercise 1**

1. Shivam and Nitin were students of class V. One day they got up early. It was a pleasant morning.
2. "What is *pranayam* ?", somebody asked. Pranayam is control and extension of the breath.
3. Long long ago, a group of rats lived happily in a forest. One day a herd of elephants passed through them.
4. Soon the elephants were set free. They thanked the rats.
5. But dear Mooshakraj, if we don't drink water from the pond, we will all die of thirst.
6. If your room is dirty, is it only your mother's duty to clean it ? Don't you clean your room ?
7. Boys ! At first be quiet and listen to me patiently. Tell me, if your body becomes dirty, who cleans it ?
8. If we make it dirty, who'll clean it ? I think we should do it ourselves.
9. The school is ours. Let's clean it carefully, my friend, we won't leave a bit.
10. When I didn't throw these bits of papers, why should I clean them ?

**Exercise 2**

1. Let's read why we celebrate Dussehra. What is the story behind it ?
2. This led to a fierce battle between Ram and Ravan which ended with the defeat of Ravan and his army. Dussehra is celebrated in honour of Ram's victory.
3. They play the roles of various characters like Ram, Hanuman and Rakshasas using handmade paper arms and marks.
4. This is a story about a boy who does not like to study at all. One day he meets some creatures and then he changes. Why does he change himself ?
5. The peacock says, "I am busy. I am dancing. So I can't play with you."
6. He says to himself, "It is only I who am not working. Now I will also do my work and keep myself busy."
7. Genie of the lamp is known to fulfil the wishes of people. Can a genie be ever unhappy?
8. As soon as Pankaj entered the lamp, he could see what the genie's problem was.
9. Pankaj was surprised. The genie felt ashamed. He said that a genie's job was very important.
10. Whenever rubbed the magic lamp, the genie would come out and say, "What is your wish ?"

### Exercise 3

1. Hey Bhagwan ! What happened to him ?
2. Seema also chews gutkha. Will she also be a victim of cancer ?
3. Oh my God ! Your teeth are decaying. Do they ache ?
4. We have to go away from here. There is a big lake nearby. Let's go there.
5. Long ago, there were two cranes named Sankat and Vikat and a tortoise named Kambugriva.
6. I have an idea. Bring a long stick. Both of you hold it at the either end of it with your beaks.
7. Chittorgarh fort is the symbol of bravery and patriotism of the people of Mewar. They fought against the foreign invaders.
8. The people of the village constructed a statue of the brave thirteen year old girl Kalibai in Rastopal.
9. I am fine too my dear students. Thank you. Why are there so few students in the class today ?
10. They end up leading miserable, boring or wasteful lives like Mr Roshanlal. How would you like to be ?

### Exercise 4

1. There was a Yoga teacher who was giving instructions to others. He said, "My dear friends, let's learn pranayam in today's Yoga class."
2. He happens to see a parrot, crow, sparrow and horse. He asks them the same question, "Will you play with me ?"
3. The dog says, "I am busy. I am looking after my master's house. So, I cannot play with you."
4. Sir, I also sweep my room. I fetch water with my mother from a well. I help her in the kitchen. I help my father at our shop also. It is very good, my child.
5. (a) On this day Lord Ram got victory over Ravan.  
(b) Raju said, "I clean my room myself."  
(c) Yes sir, I got it.  
(d) Why are there so few students in the class ?



## Sentence Completion Using Suitable Words



We are p..... football.

Ans. playing

### EXERCISE -1

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

1. There was a Yoga teacher who was g..... instruction to others.
2. The teacher s..... listing the steps of pranayam.
3. One day, a herd of elephants p..... through that area.
4. The rats quickly started b..... the ropes with their sharp teeth.
5. Soon the elephants were s..... free.
6. I f..... water with my mother.
7. We'll g..... flower-plants.
8. Ramleela d..... the story of Lord Ram in the form of a drama.
9. The effigies c..... fire and burnt to ashes.
10. Then a great cloud of smoke would a..... .

### EXERCISE -2

(From Let's Learn English)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

1. He heard the s..... cries of the genie.
2. 'Always speak the truth' is a good a..... .
3. We t..... the morning train from Kota railway station.
4. Meera Bai, the great d..... of Bhagwan Krishna also lived in this palace.
5. The cranes b..... a long stick and held it with their beaks.
6. They flew o..... the fields and a village.



7. I am Sapna, a s..... of class V.
8. A light and sound show is h..... in the evening.
9. Wherever he went, he n..... people smiling at him.
10. Nitesh w..... to Jaipur yesterday.

### **EXERCISE -3**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

1. One day a h..... of elephants passed through that area.
2. Mooshakraj was very h..... and pleased with Gajraj.
3. I will remove all the cobwebs on the w..... .
4. The star s..... brighter than the sun.
5. Men and w..... of Rajasthan are brave.
6. Boys ! Why are you making a n ..... ?
7. Rohit sits on a bench under a b..... tree.
8. A shopkeeper s..... things.
9. We should wear a h..... while driving/riding a motorcycle.
10. There is a mango t..... in my garden.

*(Sample Paper 2017)*

11. We should wear w..... clothes while riding a bicycle in the night.
12. There is a Neem t..... in front of our house.

*(Board Paper 2017)*

## **ANSWERS**

### Exercise 1

1. giving, 2. started, 3. passed, 4. biting, 5. set, 6. fetch, 7. grow, 8. describes, 9. catch
10. appear.

### Exercise 2

1. sad 2. advice 3. took, 4. devotee, 5. brought, 6. over, 7. student, 8. held, 9., noticed,
10. went.

### Exercise 3

1. herd, 2. happy, 3. wall, 4. shines, 5. women, 6. noise, 7. banyan, 8. sells, 9. helmet,
10. tree, 11. white, 12. tree.





## Sentence Formation Using Given Words



I throw all the pieces of paper in **dustbin**.

### EXERCISE -1 (From Let's Learn English)

Make sentences using the words given below :

- |          |          |             |              |             |
|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. truth | 2. early | 3. wondered | 4. increases | 5. killed   |
| 6. herd  | 7. free  | 8. dustbin  | 9. tidy      | 10. victory |

### EXERCISE -2 (From Let's Learn English)

Make sentences using the words given below :

- |           |             |           |               |              |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. cars   | 2. arrived  | 2. choice | 4. patriotism | 5. assembled |
| 6. famous | 7. invaders | 8. middle | 9. save       | 10. chews    |

### EXERCISE -3 (From Let's Learn English)

Make sentences using the words given below :

- |            |                     |         |               |                    |
|------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. cancer  | 2. want             | 3. feel | 4. tell-a-lie | 5. always          |
| 6. capital | 7. honest           | 8. also | 9. proud      | 10. foreign        |
| 11. pond   | (Sample Paper 2017) |         | 12. cloud     | (Board Paper 2017) |

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

- The **truth** shall make us free someday.
- One day they got up **early**.

3. Shivam wondered what they were doing.
4. Pranayam increases our life expectancy.
5. Some rats were also killed.
6. A herd of elephants passed through that area.
7. Soon, the elephants were set free.
8. I threw them in the dustbin.
9. Our house should always be tidy and clean.
10. On this day Lord Ram got victory over Ravan.

### Exercise 2

1. He loved cars.
2. At last the great day arrived.
3. The choice is yours.
4. They taught the students about patriotism.
5. They assembled from the surrounding villages.
6. We saw the famous Vijay Stambh.
7. They fought against foreign invaders.
8. The tortoise held it in the middle.
9. Please save me.
10. Ma'am, Seema also chews gutkha.

### Exercise 3

1. He died of oral cancer.
2. I don't want cancer.
3. I feel pain in my teeth.
4. We do not tell-a-lie.
5. We should always help the weak.
6. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan.
7. He is an honest man.
8. Take me also with you.
9. We are proud of Chittorgarh.
10. Babar was a foreign invader.
11. This is a pond.
12. There was no cloud in the sky.



## A

## Reading Comprehension

### Unseen Passages

Read the passages carefully and answer the questions given below :

#### Passage-1

Devendra Jhajharia was born in 1981 and he is from Churu district in Rajasthan. At the age of eight, while climbing a tree he touched a live electric cable. He received medical attention but the doctors had to cut off his left hand. But he was confident and very much interested in sports. He joined a sports academy.

#### Questions :

1. Where is Devendra from ?
2. How did he touch a live electric cable ?
3. What happened to him after this incident ?
4. What did Devendra join ?

#### Passage-2

In a small tribal village in Rajasthan there lived a girl. Her name was Seema. Seema's family was not very poor. They had some land, some cows and buffaloes.

In the same tribal village there lived another girl. Her name was Ritu. She was brave and beautiful. But she was poor. Seema did not like her.

#### Questions :

1. Where did Seema live ?
2. What did Seema's family have ?
3. What qualities did Ritu have ?
4. What was the state of Ritu's family ?

### Passage-3

Pushkar is also known as a city of temples. There are about 500 temples in this city. Among them the temple of Brahma is famous all over the country. It is visited by lots of devotees every year. There is a famous Pushkar lake which is visited by thousands of devotees every year to take a holy dip in it.

#### Questions :

1. What is Pushkar famous for ?
2. How many temples are there in Pushkar ?
3. Which is the world famous temple ?
4. Where do devotees take a holy dip ?

### Passage-4

There were many vendors too. They were selling *poha*, *samosa*, chips, fruits, biscuits, popcorn, sandwich and sweets. Their father bought a packet of chips and some popcorn for the children. They walked on eating them. They threw the wrappers into the dustbin.

#### Questions :

1. Who were selling all these eatables ?
2. What did the father buy for the children ?
3. Where did they throw the wrappers ?
4. Give the opposite word for 'bought'.

### Passage-5

Kalpana Chawla, the first Indian woman astronaut, was bold enough to make her career in aeronautics. She was a source of inspiration to her friends and colleagues. She is a role model for many young Indian girls and women.

#### Questions :

1. Who was the first Indian woman astronaut ?
2. What career did she choose ?
3. Whom did she inspire ?
4. For whom is Kalpana Chawla a role model ?

### Passage-6

Govind Guru was arrested and exiled from the area. He was imprisoned in Hyderabad jail and released in 1919 on grounds of good behaviour. But as he was exiled from his homeland, he settled in Limbdi in Gujarat where he passed away in 1931.

**Questions :**

1. Who was arrested ?
2. Where was he imprisoned ?
3. Why was he released ?
4. Where did he settle ?

**Passage-7**

Most people are not really aware of the actual meaning of the word 'environment'. In simple terms environment means surroundings. This includes water, land, air, light, etc. In fact everything is required for the growth and development of life on the earth.

**Questions :**

1. What are most people not aware of ?
2. What does 'environment' mean in simple terms ?
3. What does environment include ?
4. Why are all these things needed ?

**Passage-8**

Govind Guru, influenced by social reformers like Dayanand Saraswati started the 'Bhagat Movement' among the tribals asking them to eat vegetarian food and avoid use of tobacco and alcohol.

**Questions :**

1. Who influenced Govind Guru ?
2. Which movement did Govind Guru start ?
3. What did Govind Guru ask the tribals to eat ?
4. What did Govind Guru ask the tribals to avoid ?

**Passage-9**

The earth is the only known planet which has life. No other planet is known to have the conditions that are necessary for life. Therefore isn't it important that we protect mother earth? Let us be kind to her and look after her well.

**Questions :**

1. Which is the only known planet to have life ?
2. Where do we live ?
3. What does the earth have ?
4. What is important for us to do ?

### Passage-10

Once there lived two crows in a tree. They built a nest, and the mother crow laid her eggs in it. "Now we shall have some young ones." said the crows and they were very pleased.

#### Questions :

1. Where did the crows live ?
2. What did the crows build ?
3. Where did the mother crow lay her eggs ?
4. What pleased the crows ?

### Passage-11

An old lady was going to market. She was carrying a basket of fruits. On the way, she stepped on a banana peel and fell down.

People started laughing at her. All her fruits scattered on the ground. Meena helped the old lady to stand.

#### Questions :

1. Who was going to market ?
2. What was she carrying ?
3. Where did all her fruits scatter?
4. Who helped the old lady to stand ?

### Passage-12

Arun and his mother reached the market. Arun opened the wrapper of toffee and threw it into the dustbin. In the evening, he returned home and cleaned up his room. He promised his mother, "I will also develop the habit of cleanliness and make India clean and healthy."

Arun's mother was very happy to see the change in Arun's habits.

#### Questions :

1. Where did Arun and his mother reach ?
2. Who opened the wrapper of toffee ?
3. When did he return home ?
4. Why was Arun's mother very happy?

### Passage-13

One day a little child asked his mother to give him ten rupees for toffees. His mother disallowed it. He was not happy and said to her, " I hate you." He ran out of the house and went up to a valley and shouted, "I hate you! I hate you!"

### Questions :

1. How many rupees did a little child asked his mother ?
2. Who disallowed it ?
3. Where did he go ?
4. What did the boy shout ?

### Passage-14

The Keoladeo Ghana National Park is located in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan. It is the birds' paradise. The park is named after an ancient mandir of Keoladeo, devoted to Lord Shiva. The Hindi name Ghana means 'thick'. therefore, Ghana, refers to a thick area of forest. Bharatpur town used to be flooded regularly every monsoon till 1760. In 1965 the government banned the shooting of birds in Ghana.

### Questions :

1. Where is the Keoladeo Ghana National Park located ?
2. What does the Hindi name Ghana mean ?
3. Where is the birds' paradise ?
4. When did the government ban the shooting of birds in Ghana ?

### Passage-15

The Taj Mahal is on the bank of the river Yamuna in Agra. It is one of the most beautiful and famous buildings of the world. Shahjahan built it in the memory of his queen, Mumtaz Mahal. Shahjahan was one of the greatest, of the Mughal emperors. He was the grandson of Akbar. Shahjahan loved Mumtaz Mahal very much. At the age of 35 the queen died. The emperor became very sad.

### Questions :

1. Where is the Taj Mahal ?
2. Who was Shahjahan ?
3. Whom did Shahjahan love very much ?
4. Why did the emperor become sad ?

### Passage-16

One day a lion was sleeping in a forest. A mouse ran over him. The lion woke up and caught the mouse. He became angry and wanted to kill him. The mouse requested him not to kill him and set him free. The mouse promised to help the lion some day. The lion laughed at this and set him free. One day the lion was caught in a hunter's net.

### Questions :

1. Who was sleeping in a forest ?
2. Where did mouse run ?
3. What did the mouse request to the lion ?
4. Where was the lion caught one day ?

### Passage-17

Gandhiji is called the 'Father of the Nation'. He was born on October 2, 1869, in Gujarat. He went to South Africa to practise as a lawyer. When he returned to India, he started movements against the British to make India free. He was sent to jail several times. At last India won freedom on August 15, 1947. Bapu lived and died for India.

### Questions :

1. Who is called the Father of the Nation ?
2. When was Gandhiji born ?
3. Why did he go to South Africa ?
4. When did India with freedom ?

### Passage-18

Walking is a good exercise. It is useful for us. It keeps us fit and healthy. Walking brings us in contact with nature which fills us with joy. It is good to walk early in the morning because it makes us active, fresh and happy. *(Sample Paper 2017)*

### Questions :

1. Which exercise is good and easy for everybody ?
2. Why is it good to walk early in the morning ?
3. What brings us in contact with nature ?
4. What should we do to keep ourselves active ?

### Passage-19

Bharatpur Park is the bird-watchers' delight. It is best known for the Siberian cranes. They arrive in December and stay till March every year. *(Board Paper 2017)*

### Questions :

1. Which place is the bird watchers' delight ?
2. What is Bharatpur Park best known for ?
3. In which month do the Siberian cranes come to Bharatpur Park ?
4. How long do they stay there ?



**Passage 1**

1. Devendra is from Churu district in Rajasthan.
2. He touched a live electric cable while climbing a tree.
3. His left hand had to be cut off after this incident.
4. Devendra joined a sports academy.

**Passage 2**

1. Seema lived in a tribal village in Rajasthan.
2. Seema's family had some land, some cows and buffaloes.
3. Ritu was brave and beautiful.
4. Ritu's family was poor.

**Passage 3**

1. Pushkar is famous for its temples.
2. There are about five hundred temples in Pushkar.
3. The Brahma temple is world famous.
4. Devotees take a holy dip in Pushkar lake.

**Passage 4**

1. The vendors were selling all these eatables.
2. The father bought a packet of chips and some popcorn for the children.
3. They threw the wrappers into the dustbin.
4. 'sold'.

**Passage 5**

1. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian woman astronaut.
2. She chose aeronautics as her career.
3. She inspired her friends and colleagues.
4. Kalpana Chawla is a role model for many young Indian girls and women.

**Passage 6**

1. Govind Guru was arrested.
2. He was imprisoned in Hyderabad jail.
3. He was released for his good behaviour.
4. He settled in Limbdi in Gujarat.

**Passage 7**

1. Most people are not aware of the actual meaning of the word 'environment'.
2. Environment means surroundings.

3. Environment includes water, land, air, light, etc.
4. All these things are needed for the growth and development of life on the earth.

#### **Passage 8**

1. Dayanand Saraswati influenced Govind Guru.
2. Govind Guru started the 'Bhagat Movement'.
3. Govind Guru asked the tribals to eat vegetarian food.
4. Govind Guru asked the tribals to avoid the use of tobacco and alcohol.

#### **Passage 9**

1. The earth is the only known planet to have life.
2. We live on the planet earth.
3. The earth has the necessary conditions to support life.
4. It is important for us to protect mother earth.

#### **Passage 10**

1. The crows lived in a tree.
2. The crows built a nest.
3. The mother crow laid her eggs in the nest.
4. Having some young ones pleased the crows.

#### **Passage 11**

1. An old lady was going to market.
2. She was carrying a basket of fruits.
3. All her fruits scattered on the ground.
4. Meena helped the old lady to stand.

#### **Passage 12**

1. Arun and his mother reached the market.
2. Arun opened the wrapper of toffee.
3. In the evening, he returned home.
4. Arun's mother was very happy to see the change in Arun's habits.

#### **Passage 13**

1. He asked his mother to give him ten rupees.
2. His mother disallowed it.
3. He went up to a valley.
4. He shouted, "I hate you ! I hate you !"

#### **Passage 14**

1. The Keoladeo Ghana National Park is located in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.
2. The Hindi name Ghana means 'thick'.
3. The Keoladeo Ghana is the birds' paradise.

4. In 1965 the government banned the shooting of birds in Ghana.

#### Passage 15

1. The Taj Mahal is in Agra.
2. Shahjahan was one of the greatest of the Mughal emperors. He was the grandson of Akbar.
3. Shahjahan loved Mumtaz Mahal very much.
4. The emperor became sad on the death of his queen.

#### Passage 16

1. A lion was sleeping in a forest.
2. The mouse ran over the lion.
3. The mouse requested the lion not to kill him and set him free.
4. The lion was caught in a hunter's net in the forest one day.

#### Passage 17

1. Gandhiji is called the Father of the Nation.
2. Gandhiji was born on October 2, 1869.
3. He went to South Africa to practise as a lawyer.
4. India won freedom on August 15, 1947.

#### Passage 18

1. Walking is a good exercise.
2. It is good to walk early in the morning because it makes us active, fresh and happy.
3. Walking brings us in contact with nature.
4. We should walk early in the morning to make ourselves active.

#### Passage 19

1. Bharatpur Park is the bird watchers' delight.
2. It is best known for the Siberian cranes.
3. They arrive in December.
4. They stay till March.





# Writing

## 1. Paragraphs Completion

In your examination a question on paragraph completion is asked. In this question some words are given in bracket. Some blank spaces are left in the paragraph. These blank space are to be filled by choosing suitable word from the words given in bracket. For your practice, some such questions are being given here.

### EXAMPLES

1. Develop a paragraph on 'A Camel' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(big, thorny, useful, animal, called, four, hump, fields, sharp, ride, Rajasthan, desert, legs, carts, sand)

The camel is a common .....in..... . It is very ..... for men. It is ..... the ship of ..... . It is a very ..... animal. It has ..... long ..... . It has a ..... . Its teeth are very ..... . It eats ..... leaves. It can run on ..... . People ..... on its back. It draws ..... and ploughs .....

Ans. The camel is a common **animal** in **Rajasthan**. It is very **useful** for men. It is **called** the ship of **desert**. It is a very **big** animal. It has **four** long **legs**. It has a **hump**. Its teeth are very **sharp**. It eats **thorny** leaves. It can run on **sand**. People **ride** on its back. It draws **carts** and ploughs **fields**.

2. Develop a paragraph on 'A Cow' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(eyes, green, milk, sweets, colour, two, made, cow, big, it, good, white, four, long.)

We have a ..... . Its ..... is ..... . It has a ..... body. It has

..... legs. It has two ..... . It has ..... horns. It has a ..... tail. It likes ..... grass. It gives us ..... . We drink ..... . Curd, butter and ..... are ..... from its milk. Its milk is very .....

**Ans.** We have a **cow**. Its **colour** is **white**. It has a **big** body. It has **four** legs. It has two **eyes**. It has **two** horns. It has a **long** tail. It likes **green** grass. It gives us **milk**. We drink **it**. Curd, butter and **sweets** are **made** from its milk. Its milk is very **good**.

**3.** Develop a paragraph on 'A Dog' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(**eyes, two, bread, white, four, small, teeth, dog, also, faithful, houses, sharp, milk, night**)

I have a ..... . It is of ..... colour. It is a very ..... animal. It has ..... legs. It has two ..... . It has ..... ears. It has a ..... tail. Its ..... are very ..... . It eats ..... . It drinks water and ..... . It ..... likes meat. It watches our ..... at .....

**Ans.** I have a **dog**. It is of **white** colour. It is very **faithful** animal. It has **four** legs. It has two **eyes**. It has **two** ears. It has a **small** tail. Its **teeth** are very **sharp**. It eats **bread**. It drinks water and **milk**. It **also** likes meat. It watches our **houses** at **night**.

**4.** Develop a paragraph on 'Peacock' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(**common, means, attractive, blue, also, many, killer, beautiful, fans, widely**)

The peacock is known by ..... names. The ..... Sanskrit name for it is mayura which ..... a ..... . The peacock is ..... called Neelkantha because of its ..... neck. The feathers of peacock are ..... used in making hand ..... . They look very ..... and .....

**Ans.** The peacock is known by **many** names. The **common** Sanskrit name for it is mayura which **means** a **killer**. The peacock is **also** called Neelkantha because of its **blue** neck. The feathers of peacock are **widely** used in making hand **fans**. They look very **beautiful** and **attractive**.

**5.** Develop a paragraph on 'Elephant' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(long, eyes, bathes, legs, heavy, animal, ride, is, run, tree leaves, forest, elephant, and, small, loves, ears)

An elephant is a huge ..... . It ..... strong ..... powerful. It lives in the ..... . It has a ..... trunk. The elephant has two ....., two ....., four big ..... and a ..... tail. It ....., bananas and sugarcane. It ..... in water. We often see an ..... performing tricks in a circus. Tourists love to ..... on it. It can carry very ..... load. An elephant can ..... very fast.

**Ans.** An elephant is a huge **animal**. It **is** strong **and** powerful. It lives in the **forest**. It has a **long** trunk. The elephant has two **eyes**, two **ears**, four big **legs** and a **small** tail. It **loves tree leaves**, bananas and sugarcane. It **bathes** in water. We often see an **elephant** performing tricks in a circus. Tourists love to **ride** on it. It can carry very **heavy** load. An elephant can **run** very fast.

**6.** Develop a paragraph on 'My House' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(behind, small, kitchen, my, store-room, cooks, room, in, big, our beautiful, rooms)

We live in ..... house. My house is very ..... and ..... . There are five ..... in it. We sleep ..... the bedroom. There is a ..... . One ..... is for guests. My mother ..... food in the ..... . There is a bathroom. There is a ..... garden ..... my house. I like ..... house very much.

**Ans.** We live in **our** house. My house is very **big** and **beautiful**. There are five **rooms** in it. We sleep **in** the bedroom. There is a **store-room**. One **room** is for guests. My mother **cooks** food in the **kitchen**. There is a bathroom. There is a **small** garden **behind** my house. I like **my** house very much.

**7.** Develop a paragraph on 'Our School' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(evening, kind, grand, Primary, building, hall, library, rooms, big, playground, there)

I study in Government Upper ..... School, Bharatpur. The ..... of the school is very ..... . There are thirty ..... in our school. All the rooms are very ..... . Our school has a big ..... . There is a good ..... in our school. Our school has

a big ..... . We play games ..... in the ..... . All the teachers are very ..... and learned.

**Ans.** I study in Government Upper **Primary** School, Bharatpur. The **building** of the school is very **grand**. There are thirty **rooms** in our school. All the rooms are very **big**. Our school has a big **hall**. There is a good **library** in our school. Our school has a big **playground**. We play games **there** in the **evening**. All the teachers are very **kind** and learned.

**8.** Develop a paragraph on 'My Best Friend' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(**evening, shopkeeper, my, parents, with, best, much, near, back, each other, mother, big**)

Shyam is my ..... friend. He studies in ..... class. He lives ..... my house. His father is a ..... . His ..... is a teacher. He goes to school ..... me. We come ..... from school together. We play in the ..... . His house is very ..... . His ..... love him very ..... . We help .....

**Ans.** Shyam is my **best** friend. He studies in **my** class. He lives **near** my house. His father is a **shopkeeper**. His **mother** is a teacher. He goes to school **with** me. We come **back** from school together. We play in the **evening**. His house is very **big**. His **parents** love him very **much**. We help **each other**.

**9.** Develop a paragraph on 'Deepawali' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(**Ram Chandra , month , very , whitewash , lamps , Hindus, day, goddess , means, fourteen, sweets, night**)

Deepawali is a ..... important festival of the ..... . It falls in the ..... of *Kartik*. The word Deepawali ..... a row of lamps. On this day Shri ..... returned to Ayodhya after exile of ..... years. People clean and ..... their houses and shops on this ..... . They decorate them with ..... and toys. People buy ..... and crackers. In the ....., people worship ..... *Lakshmi*.

**Ans.** Deepawali is a **very** important festival of the **Hindus**. It falls in the **month** of *Kartik*. The word Deepawali **means** a row of lamps. On this day Shri **Ram Chandra** returned to

to Ayodhya after exile of **fourteen** years. People clean and **whitewash** their houses and shops on this **day**. They decorate them with **lamps** and toys. People buy **sweets** and crackers. In the **night** people worship **goddess Lakshmi**.

**10.** Develop a paragraph on 'Kalpana Chawla' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(**awarded, loss, space, Unfortunately, took off, successfully, landing, her, whole, developed, eighty, after**)

The ..... shuttle Columbia Flight STS-107 ..... as scheduled. The crew ..... performed ..... experiments in space. .... , 16 minutes prior to ..... their spacecraft ..... a snag. Columbia perished with ..... crew on 1 February 2003. The ..... world grieved at the ..... . Kalpana was ..... several honours ..... her death.

**Ans.** The **space** shuttle Columbia Flight STS-107 **took off** as scheduled. The crew **successfully** performed **eighty** experiments in space. **Unfortunately**, 16 minutes prior to **landing**, their spacecraft **developed** a snag. Columbia perished with **her** crew on 1 February 2003. The **whole** world grieved at the **loss**. Kalpana was **awarded** several honours **after** her death.

**11.** Develop a paragraph on 'Nimboo Paani' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(**salt, ready, drinking, take, teaspoons, teaspoon, two, lemon, pour, juice, water**)

We ..... a vessel. Then we ..... two glasses of ..... water into it. After that we add three ..... of sugar and a pinch of ..... to it. Then we cut a lemon into ..... pieces. After that, the ..... of the squeezed ..... pieces is poured into ..... in the vessel. Then the mixture is stirred with a ..... . Now Nimboo Paani is ..... to be served.

**Ans.** We **take** a vessel. Then we **pour** two glasses of **drinking** water into it. After that we add three **teaspoons** of sugar and a pinch of **salt** to it. Then we cut a lemon into **two** pieces. After that, the **juice** of the squeezed **lemon** pieces is poured into **water** in the vessel. Then the mixture is stirred with a **teaspoon**. Now Nimboo Paani is **ready** to be served.



**12.** Develop a paragraph on 'Clean India Campaign' (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan) by filling in the blanks with the suitable words given in the brackets :

(city, should, make, throw, careless, garbage, develop, always, here, surroundings, there)

The people are very ..... They ..... the garbage ..... and ..... They make the ..... dirty. What ..... we do ? We must ..... keep our ..... clean and throw the ..... into the dustbin only. We should also ..... the habit of cleanliness and ..... India clean and healthy.

**Ans.** The people are very **careless**. They **throw** the garbage **here** and **there**. They make the **surroundings** dirty. What **should** we do ? We must **always** keep our **city** clean and throw the **garbage** into the dustbin only. We should also **develop** the habit of cleanliness and **make** India clean and healthy.

**13.** Develop a paragraph on 'Traffic Lights' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets :

(three, accidents, slow, rules, saffron, to, follow, won't, also, crossroads, stop, go, danger)

We should ..... the traffic ..... to avoid ..... We can see ..... lights at the ..... They are red, ..... and green. The red light warns to ..... It says that there is a ..... ahead. Saffron light suggests ..... wait. It also says that if we wait, we ..... be late. Green light indicates us to ..... It also indicates that we should not be .....

**Ans.** We should **follow** the traffic **rules** to avoid **accidents**. We can see **three** lights at the **crossroads**. They are red, **saffron** and green. The red light warns to **stop**. It says that there is a **danger** ahead. Saffron light suggests **to** wait. It also says that if we wait, we **won't** be late. Green light indicates us to **go**. It also indicates that we should not be **slow**.

**14.** Develop a Paragraph on 'An Accident' by filling in the blanks with suitable words given in the bracket. *(Board Paper 2017)*

(bone, riding, man, informed, stopped, middle, gathered, knocked, behind)

Yesterday I was returning from school. A man was ..... a bicycle in the ..... of the road. A car was coming ..... him at

a high speed. The car driver lost his balance and ..... the man down. He got injured badly. Many people ..... there, but the driver did not stop. I took out the mobile of the injured ..... and ..... his son. Meanwhile a man from the crowd called for the ambulance on 108. Thank god, the man did not get any .....damaged.

**Ans.** Yesterday I was returning from school. A man was **riding** a bicycle in the **middle** of the road. A car was coming **behind** him at a high speed. The car driver lost his balance and **knocked** the man down. He got injured badly. Many people **gathered** there, but the driver did not stop. I took out the mobile of the injured **man** and **informed** his son. Meanwhile a man from the crowd called for the ambulance on 108. Thank God, the man did not get any **bone** damaged.



## 2. Letters and Applications

### (a) Letter-Writing

Letters are usually written for relatives and friends. Some important things related to letter writing are following—

1. The writer or sender of the letter should write his/her complete address on upper left corner of the letter. Eg.—

Laxmi Niwas  
Subhash Marg  
Banswara

2. Below his/her address, the date should be mentioned on which the letter has been written. The date should be written in following manner—

10 August 20.....

3. **The Salutation Words** — Leaving a line below the date, some words of salutation are written at left side of the letter.

The words of salutation are like following—

(a) For relative— My dear Father  
My dear Uncle  
Dear Uncle

(b) For Friend— My dear Anil, Dear Anil

(c) For officer/Business owner— Sir, Dear Sir

4. **The Main Part/Body**—This starts below the line of words of salutation. In this part all those things and informations are written which are to be conveyed by the sender.

5. **The Subscription**—It is written at left hand side below the end line of body. It is written in following manner—

(a) For Relative— Yours affectionately, Yours loving son/daughter/brother/sister.

(b) For Friend—(i) Yours sincerely  
(ii) Your loving friend.  
(iii) Yours lovingly.

(c) For officer— Yours faithfully

**6. Signature of the Sender**— Below Subscription.

Outline of a Letter Written to a Friend

50 Adarsh Nagar

Jaipur

20 August 20.....

Dear Alka

.....

.....

Yours lovingly

.....

**1.** Imagine that you are Sujata. Write a letter to Archana in reply to her letter with the request to attend the marriage of her brother.

**Ans.**

Mohan Sadan

Naya Bazar

Pushkar

26 March 20.....

My dear Archana

Thank you for sending me the invitation to attend the marriage of your brother. But I am sorry that I will not be able to attend the marriage. My uncle is seriously ill at the village. I am going there with my parents today.

I wish a happy marriage for your brother.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Your loving friend

Sujata

**2.** Write a letter to your sister telling her about your visit to historical places.

**Ans.**

70, Adarsh Nagar

Hanumangarh

25 December 20....

My dear Sister

You will be glad to know that I went to Delhi last week with my friends. We visited the Qutab Minar, the Red Fort and the Birla Mandir. I liked all these places.

With best regards to dear parents.

Yours affectionately

Shreya

3. You are Poonam/Rajendra living in Pali. Your elder sister's marriage is on 16<sup>th</sup> April 20\_ \_ . Write a letter inviting your friend to attend the marriage.

*(Sample Paper 2017)*

**Ans.**

20 Krishna Vihar

Indra Circle

Pali

30 March 20....

My dear Pushpa

You will be glad to know that the marriage ceremony of my sister is going to take place on 16th April 20.... .

I request you to attend the ceremony.

With best regards to your parents.

Your lovingly

Poonam/Rajendra

4. You are Renu/Vinod living in Nagaur. Your elder brother's marriage is on 18 April 20\_ \_ . Write a letter inviting your friend to attend the marriage.

*(Board Paper 2017)*

**Ans.**

20 Krishna Vihar

Indra Circle

Nagaur

02 April 20\_ \_

My dear Sujata

You will be glad to know that the marriage ceremony of my elder brother is going to take place on 18 April 20\_ \_ . I request you to attend the ceremony.

With best regards to your parents.

Yours lovingly

Renu

## (b) Application Writing

Generally a question to write an application to the Headmaster/Headmistress of your school is asked in your examination. The structure of an application is slightly different from a letter. In an application, first of all sender's address is written on the left hand top.

205 Adarsh Nagar

Jaipur

And then date is mentioned just below the address. Eg.—

25 January 20.... .

After that the post, name of institute and place is written in the following manner—

The Headmaster/Headmistress

Govt Primary School

Ratangarh

Now the next line is for salutation as Sir/Madam. Below this line the main part of application begins. In this part all that reason and period of leave is explained briefly.

The letter is finished with words like—

Yours obediently

### The Format of an Application

25 Vikas Path

Alwar

20 December 20...

The Headmaster/Headmistress

.....

.....

Sir/Madam

.....

.....

.....

.....

Yours obediently

1. Write an application to your Headmaster to grant you leave for attending your sister's marriage.

**Ans.**

Maansi Mohalla

Deeg

16 November 20....

The Headmaster

Govt Upper Primary School

Deeg

Sir

I am going to Kota to attend the marriage of my sister. Kindly grant me leave for five days from 18 November to 22 November.

With regards

Yours obediently

Surjeet

Class V-C

Roll No. 38

**2.** Write an application to your Headmaster for issuing you your transfer certificate.

**Ans.**

Kaman

14 May 20.....

The Headmaster

Govt Primary School

Kaman

Sir

My father has been transferred to Kota. I will have to take admission there.

Kindly issue me my transfer certificate.

With regards

Yours obediently

Vivek Goyal

Class V-C

Roll No. 243

3. You are ill. You cannot go to school. Write an application to your headmaster/headmistress to grant you two days' leave. *(Sample Paper 2017)*

**Ans.**

Shiv Colony

Ward No. 23

Churu

20 July 20....

The Headmaster/Headmistress

Govt Primary School

Churu

Sir/Madam

Respectfully I beg to say that I am ill so I cannot attend the school. Kindly grant me leave for two days from 20 July to 21 July.

With regards.

Yours obediently

Raman Lal

Class - V B

4. You have an urgent piece of work at home. You cannot go to school. Write an application to your Headmaster/Headmistress to grant you three day's leave. *(Board Paper 2017)*

**Ans.**

18 Naya Marg

Barmer

18 September 20....

The Headmaster/Headmistress

Govt Primary School

Barmer

Sir/Madam

I have an urgent work at my home. So, I cannot attend school. Kindly grant me leave for three days only.

With Regards

Yours obediently

Brajesh Kumar

Class-V-B





### 3. Sentences Based on A Given Picture

In your examination, a question is asked to form some sentences based on given picture. Some words are also given along with picture to help the students.

You must take care of following things while describing the matter or scenes given in picture.

- The description must be in present tense.
- The sentences should be small.
- The sentences should be based on words given in bracket along with picture.
- The sentences must be related with the scenes of picture.
- The word limit must be kept under consideration while describing the picture.

#### Solved Examples

1. Look at the following picture. Describe about it in 8 sentences. You may use the following words :

(house, big, bedroom, kitchen, drawing room, bathroom, toilet, furniture etc)

You may begin like this.

This is my house.... .



Ans. 1. This is my house.

2. It is a big house.
3. It has two bed-rooms.
4. It has a kitchen.
5. It has a drawing-room.
6. There are tables, chairs, and a TV in the drawing-room.
7. It has a bathroom and a toilet also.
8. I like my house very much.

2. Look at the following picture. Describe about it in 8 sentences. You may use the following words :

(mother, teacher, primary classes, kind, punctual, pupils)

You may start your answer like this :

This is the picture of my mother.



- Ans. 1.** This is the picture of my mother.
2. Her name is Mrs Sarita Sharma.
  3. She is a teacher.
  4. She teaches in Govt Primary School, Jodhpur.
  5. She teaches primary classes.
  6. She is a very good teacher.
  7. She is a kind person.
  8. She loves her pupils.

**3.** Look at the following picture. Describe about it in some sentences. You may use the following words :

(car, driving, sitting, front, sent, back seat)

You may start your answer like this :

This is the picture of a car.

- Ans. 1.** This is the picture of a car.
2. It is my friend's car.
  3. His father is driving it.
  4. His mother is sitting on the front seat.
  5. My friend and his sister are sitting on the back seat.
  6. All of them are going to temple.
  7. They will return after two hours.
  8. My friend's car is nice.



**4.** Look at the following picture. Describe about it in some sentences. You may use the following words:

(classroom, blackboard, tables, picture, fans, benches, desks, chair.)

You may start your answer like this:

This is my classroom.

- Ans.1.** This is my classroom.
2. It is a big room.
  3. It has five windows.



4. It has two fans.
5. It has a blackboard.
6. It has a chair and a table for the teacher.
7. It has desks and benches for us.
8. I like my classroom very much.

5. Look at the following picture. Describe about it in some sentences. You may use the following words.

(postman, brings letters, bag, money, orders, goes door to door, honest)

You may start your answer like this :

This is the picture of a postman.

Ans. 1. This is the picture of a postman.

2. He is very useful.
3. He brings letters to us.
4. He has a bag.
5. He keeps letters and money orders in it.
6. He works very hard.
7. He goes from door to door.
8. He is very honest.



6. Look at the pictures given below and write 8 sentences with the help of these words:-

( have, bicycle, ride, car, drive, boat, sail, aeroplane, fly, doll, play.)



(For example: I have a bicycle. I ride on it. )

(Sample Paper 2017)

- Ans. 1. I have a car. 2. I drive it.  
 3. I have a boat. 4. I sail it.  
 5. I have an aeroplane. 6. I fly it.  
 7. I have a doll. 8. I play with it.

7. Look at the pictures given below and write some sentences with the help of these words:-

(have, bicycle, ride, garden, play, dictionary, find new words, mobile, talk, motorcycle, ride)



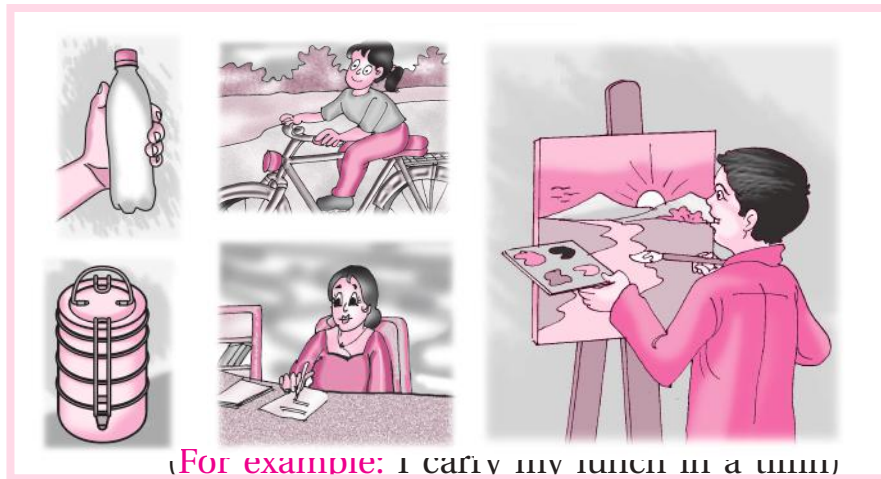
(For example : I play happily with my friends in the park)

- Ans.1. I go to school on my bicycle.  
 2. I play with my friends.  
 3. We should wear a helmet while driving a motorcycle.  
 4. I find new words in the dictionary.  
 5. I talk to my friends on my mobile phone.  
 6. A dictionary is a book of words.  
 7. We should drive vehicles safely.  
 8. Playing is as important as work.

8. Look at the pictures given below and write 8 sentences with the help of these words:-

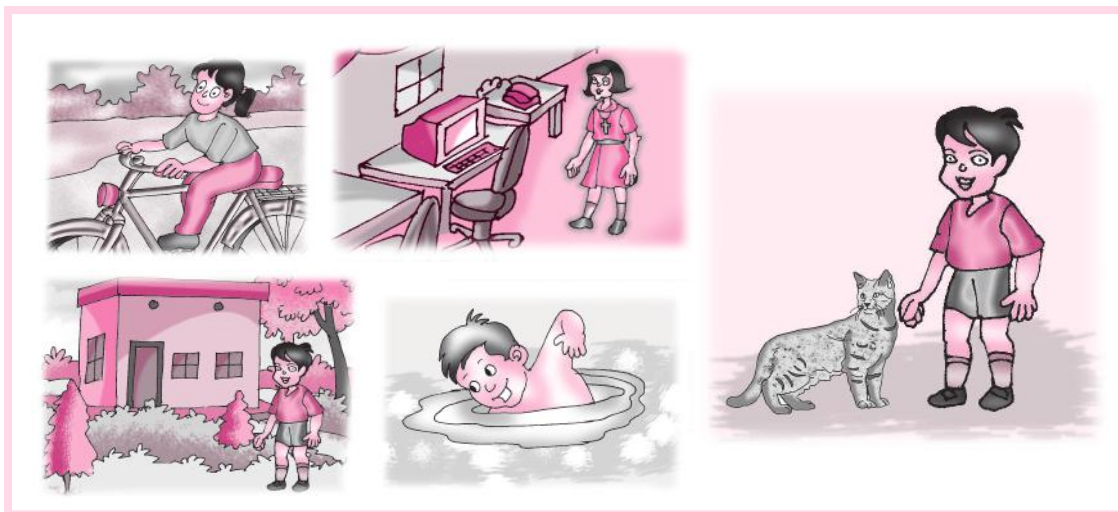
(have, bicycle, ride, water bottle, carry water, pen, write, tiffin, carry lunch, pencil, draw pictures)





- Ans. 1. I clean my bicycle every day.
2. We should drink clean water.
  3. I write with a pen.
  4. Painting is a good hobby.
  5. We must keep food covered.
  6. We should not write on walls.
  7. We use paint and brush to draw pictures.
  8. I carry my tiffin to school.
9. Look at the pictures given below and write 8 sentences with the help of these words:-

(have, bicycle, ride, computer, use, house, live, cat, play, swimming pool, swim)

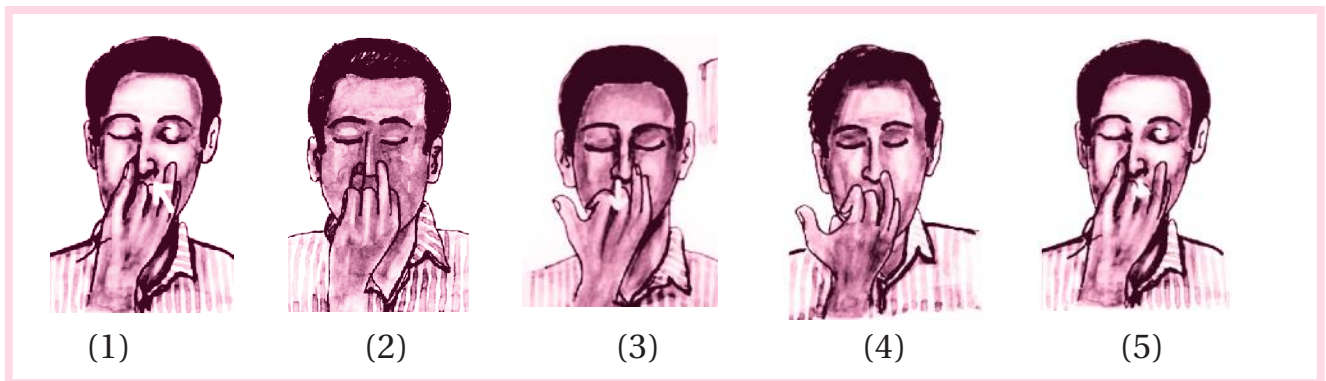


(For example : I live in a small, but beautiful house)

- Ans. 1. I have a pet cat.

- Ans. 1.** I have a pet cat.
2. I play with it.
  3. I have a computer.
  4. I use it to learn many things.
  5. I live in a beautiful house.
  6. I swim in the swimming pool.
  7. I have a bicycle.
  8. I love to ride it.

**10.** Write one sentence on each of the figure with the help of words given in the bracket. *(Board Paper 2017)*  
 (press, right-nostril, thumb, breathe in, release, close, left-nostril, breathe out, hold)



(For example : (1) Press your right nostril with your hand thumb and breathe in slowly from the left nostril.)

- Ans. 2.** Hold your breath from 5 to 10 seconds or only as long as you comfortably can.
3. Now release the thumb and close the left nostril with your ring finger.
  4. Now, breathe in from the right nostril.
  5. Now press the right nostril with thumb and breathe out from left nostril.



## 1

## We Shall Overcome

—Charles Albert Tindley

➡ Recite the given lines together with your teacher.

*Hum honge kaamyab  
Hum honge kaamyab  
Hum honge kaamyab ek din  
Ho ho mann mein hai vishwaas  
Poora hai vishwaas  
Hum honge kaamyab ek din.*

Q. Isn't it an inspiring song, children ?

Ans. Yes, this is indeed an inspiring song.

Q. Do you know it was translated into Hindi from English by a renowned poet, Girija Kumar Mathur ?

Ans. Yes, we know that this poem was translated into Hindi from English by Girija Kumar Mathur.

➡ Let's read and sing the English song here.

### Stanzas & Word-Meanings

1. *We shall overcome, we shall overcome,  
We shall overcome someday;  
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe,  
We shall overcome someday.*

**Word-Meanings**—**overcome** = succeed, **someday** = one day, **deep in my heart** = undoubtedly/doubtlessly, **believe** = confidence.

The poet says that he has no doubt about success. A day will come when we will succeed in getting over our all problems.

2. *We'll walk hand in hand,  
we'll walk hand in hand,  
we'll walk hand in hand someday;  
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe,  
we'll walk hand in hand someday.*

**Word-Meanings**—walk = move, hand in hand = together.

The poet says that he has firm belief that a day will come when the difference of thoughts will end and all people of the world would move together with love.

3. *We are not afraid, we are not afraid,  
We are not afraid today;  
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe,  
We are not afraid today.*

**Word-Meanings**—afraid = to fear, today = this day.

The poet says that the time has come when we have no fear of anything. We have attained the state of fearlessness.

4. *The truth shall make us free,  
the truth shall make us free,  
The truth shall make us free someday;  
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe,  
The truth shall make us free someday.*

**Word-Meanings**—truth = fact, free = independent, us = we all.

The poet says that a day will come when all people would know what is truth. And this truth would make us free from all illusions.

5. *We shall live in peace, we shall live in peace,  
We shall live in peace someday;  
Oh, deep in my heart, I do believe,  
We shall live in peace someday.*

**Word-Meanings**—peace = quarrel free state, shall live = remain.

The poet says that he has firm belief that a day will come when all conflicts among the people of the world will end and all people of the world will enjoy the peaceful state.



**ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Choose the correct alternative :**

1. According to the poet, what makes us free ?  
(a) courage            (b) peace            (c) victory            (d) truth            ( )
2. What does 'hand in hand' mean in the song ?  
(a) walking down the street            (b) a parade  
(c) unitedly            (d) making a trip            ( )
3. What does 'deep in my heart' mean ?  
(a) what I sometimes hope            (b) what I think  
(c) what I strongly feel            (d) what I like            ( )

Ans. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c)

**B. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :**

1. We shall never overcome.            ( )
2. We'll walk separately.            ( )
3. The truth shall make us free someday.            ( )

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why does the poet say, 'We are not afraid' ?

Ans. The poet says we are not afraid because he wants to develop a feeling of hope and triumph in the face of adversity.

2. Which line in the song tells you that the poet is not living peacefully at present ?

Ans. "We shall live in peace someday." This line indicates that the poet is not living peacefully at present.

3. How do you feel when you sing this song ?

Ans. When I sing this song, it develops a strong feeling of hope and triumph of truth in me.

**ACTIVITY -II**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

overcome, afraid, truth, peace

1. I always speak the .....
2. In the 'Tricolour' white colour stands for .....
3. A thief is always ..... of the police.
4. With confidence, we can ..... our fears.

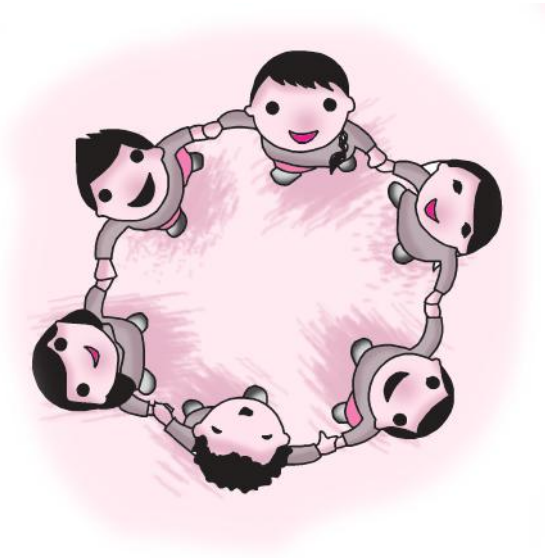
Ans. 1. truth 2. peace 3. afraid 4. overcome

### ACTIVITY -III

Stand in a circle holding your hands together and sing this song aloud.

We shall overcome

We shall overcome.....



### ACTIVITY -IV

This Poem, which is in the form of a song, inspires us to face a tough situation with courage. A number of such songs, slogans and poems were written to inspire our freedom fighters when they were fighting for the freedom of our motherland from the British rule. Make a list of any ten such songs or slogans. For example, 'Vande Mataram'

You may take help of your parents or teachers to complete this project.

- Ans.**
1. Quit India
  2. Inquilab Zindabad
  3. Jai-Hind
  4. Satyameva Jayate
  5. Self Rule is my birth right
  6. Rest is a religious deviation
  7. Saare Jahan Se Achha....
  8. Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna.....
  9. Aazaadi ka Geet
  10. Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara.....



# 2

## Let's Learn Pranayam

Q. Can you name these yogasans ?

- Ans. 1. Chakrasana  
2. Sarvangasana  
3. Urdhvamukhasvanasana  
4. Halasana

Q. Which of these do you perform in the prayer assembly ?

- Ans. 1. Chakrasana  
2. Halasana

Q. What changes have you felt in your body after performing yogasans?

- Ans. After performing yogasans, I feel my body more active and strong.



➡ Let's learn about Pranayam and its benefits.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below.

1. Shivam and Nitin were students of class V. One day they got up early. It was a pleasant morning. They went to a park for a morning walk. They saw many people in the park. Some of them were running on the track around the park. Children were playing. In the middle of the park, some people were sitting and making different poses. Shivam wondered what they were doing. Out of curiosity, both the friends went near them.

There was a Yoga teacher who was giving instructions to others. He said, "My dear friends, let's learn *pranayam* in today's Yoga class."

"What is *pranayam* ?", somebody asked.

**Word-Meanings**—pleasant = enjoyable, nice; track = a circular path for runners  
middle = centre; poses = positions; wondered = surprised; curiosity = desire to  
know; instructions = activities of teaching or giving orders; pranayam = control  
over breathing.

**Questions :**

- (i) The friends had gone for :  
(a) morning walk (b) to play (c) to do yoga (d) to do Pranayam
- (ii) In which class did Shivam and Nitin study ?
- (iii) Where did they go ?
- (iv) What did they see there ?
- (v) How was the morning ?
- (vi) Who were making different poses ?
- (vii) What were children doing ?

**Answers :**

- (i) (a) morning walk
- (ii) They study in class V.
- (iii) They went to a park for a morning walk.
- (iv) They saw many people in the park.
- (v) It was a pleasant morning.
- (vi) Some people were making different poses.
- (vii) Children were playing.

**2.** "Pranayam is control and extension of the breath. By practising it, we can reduce our breathing rate. Reduced breathing rate has a lot of benefits. It slows down heart rate, reduces blood pressure and relaxes body and mind. *Pranayam* increases our life expectancy.

**Word-Meanings**—control = command; extension = increment; practising = doing  
again and again; reduce = to make smaller in size or time; benefits = advantages,  
useful effects; relaxes = gives rest, calm; increases = makes larger; expectancy =  
possibility.

**Questions :**

- (i) This passage is about :  
(a) walking (b) heart rate (c) *pranayam* (d) mind

- (ii) What is *pranayam* ?
- (iii) What can we do by practising it ?
- (iv) Write the first benefit of reduced breathing rate.
- (v) What does *pranayam* increases ?
- (vi) What should be our breathing rate ?
- (vii) What is the second benefit of reduced breathing rate ?

**Answers :**

- (i) (c) *pranayam*
- (ii) *Pranayam* is control and extension of the breath.
- (iii) We can reduce our breathing rate.
- (iv) The first benefit is that it, slows down the heart rate.
- (v) *Pranayam* increases our life expectancy.
- (vi) Our breathing rate should be slow.
- (vii) Second benefit is that it reduces blood pressure.

**3.** *Pranayam* should be done on an empty stomach, preferably in the morning. You can also do it in the evening but there should be a gap of four hours after the last meal."

Shivam and Nitin got interested and joined the group after seeking permission from the yoga teacher.

The teacher started listing the steps of *pranayam*.

**Word-Meanings**—**empty stomach** = without taking food; **preferably** = more suitably; **gap** = time interval; **last meal** = food taken; **got interested** = became more attracted towards; **seeking** = getting; **permission** = allowing to do something; **listing** = to arrange in order; **steps** = stages.

**Questions :**

- (i) *Pranayam* should be done :
  - (a) during meals
  - (b) after meals
  - (c) before meals
  - (d) anytime
- (ii) How should *pranayam* be done ?
- (iii) When should we do *pranayam*?
- (iv) What should be kept in mind, if one performs *pranayam* in the evening ?
- (v) What did the teacher begin to list ?
- (vi) What did Nitin and Shivam join ?
- (vii) From whom did they seek permission ?

**Answers :**

- (i) (c) before meals.
- (ii) *Pranayam* should be done on an empty stomach.
- (iii) We should do *pranayam* in the morning.
- (iv) There should be a gap of four hours after the last meal.
- (v) The teacher began to list steps of *pranayam*.
- (vi) Nitin and Shivam joined the group.
- (vii) They sought permission from the Yoga teacher.

**Steps of Pranayam**

4. **Step 1:** Sit calmly on a mat and close your eyes.



**Step 2 :** Put left ankle on the right thigh.



**Step 3 :** Now put right ankle on the left thigh.  
(This posture is called "Padmasan.")



**Step 4 :** Press your right nostril with your right hand thumb and breathe in slowly from the left nostril. Do this till your lungs are full.  
(This process of breathing in is called 'Poorak')



**Step 5 :** Hold your breath for 5 to 10 seconds or only as long as you comfortably can.  
(This process of holding breath is called 'Kumbhak').



**Word-Meanings**—**calmly** = peacefully; without tension; **ankle** = joint between foot and leg; **thigh** = upper part of leg above knee; **Padmasan** = a kind of sitting posture; **nostrils** = passages of nose through which air goes in or comes out; **breathe in** = to inhale air; **Poorak** = process of filling the lungs full of air; **hold** = to keep in the same position, to prevent from coming out; **comfortably** = easily; **kumbhak** = holding the breath.

**Questions :**

1. While practising pranayam we should sit in :  
(a) Halasan (b) Chakrasan  
(c) Padmasan (d) any of these.
2. (i) What is the first step of *pranayam* ?  
(ii) Which sitting posture is best for *pranayam* ?
3. (i) What is the third step of *pranayam* ?  
(ii) What is 'Poorak' in *pranayam* ?
4. (i) In which step of *pranayam* is Poorak done ?  
(ii) Define "Kumbhak" in *pranayam* ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) Padmasan
2. (i) First step of *pranayam* - sit calmly and close your eyes.  
(ii) Padmasan is the best sitting posture for *pranayam*.
3. (i) To sit in Padmasan is the third step of *pranayam*.  
(ii) The process of breathing in is called Poorak in *pranayam*.
4. (i) Poorak is done in fourth step of *pranayam*.  
(ii) The process of holding breath is called Kumbhak in *pranayam*.

5. **Step 6 :** Now release the thumb and close the left nostril with your ring finger. Then breathe out slowly through your right nostril.  
(This process of breathing out is called 'Rechak')



**Step 7 :** Now, breathe in from the right nostril.

**Step 8 :** Hold your breath again.





**Step 9 :** Now press the right nostril with thumb and breathe out from left nostril.

**Step 10 :** You may start with 5 rounds and increase it upto 15-20 rounds.



**Word-Meanings**—**release** = remove; **Rechak** = the process of breathing out; **rounds** = repetitions, doing same thing again and again.

**Questions :**

1. The process of breathing out in *pranayam* is called :  
(a) Poorak (b) Kumbhak  
(c) Rechak (d) none of these
2. (i) What is the sixth step of *pranayam* ?  
(ii) What is seventh step of *pranayam* ?
3. (i) What do we call the process of holding the breath ?  
(ii) In which step of *pranayam* do we breathe out from left nostril ?
4. (i) How many rounds of *pranayam* can we do when we start the practice of *pranayam* ?  
(ii) How many maximum rounds of *pranayam* can we do ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) Rechak
2. (i) Rechak is the sixth step of *pranayam*.  
(ii) Next Kumbhak or second Kumbhak is the seventh step of *pranayam*.
3. (i) Kumbhak  
(ii) In ninth step
4. (i) 5 rounds  
(ii) 15-20 rounds.

**ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Put the pictures of different stages of *pranayam* in correct order :**





Ans.



**B. Match the names with the pictures.**

Ans.

Kumbhak



Rechak



Poorak



**C. Write T for true and F for false for the following statements.**

1. Shivam went to the park with Raju one day. ( )
2. They saw some people making posters in the middle of the park. ( )
3. The control and extension of breath is called *pranayam*. ( )
4. *Pranayam* increases our heart rate. ( )
5. Evening is the best time to do *pranayam*. ( )
6. Kumbhak is the process of holding breath. ( )

Ans. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (F) 6. (T)

**D. Answer the following questions :**

1. Where did Nitin and Shivam go one day in the morning ?

**Ans.** Nitin and Shivam one day in the morning, went to a park.

2. What is *pranayam*.

**Ans.** *Pranayam* is control and extension of the breath.

3. What are the benefits of *pranayam*?

**Ans.** Benefits of *pranayam* :

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. It slows down heart-rate. | 2. It reduces blood pressure.    |
| 3. It relaxes body and mind. | 4. It increases life expectancy. |

4. What is *poorak* ?

**Ans.** In this process, right nostril is pressed with right hand thumb. Then we breathe in slowly from the left nostril. This is done till the lungs are full.

5. How do you close your left nostril while doing *rechak* ?

**Ans.** While performing *rechak*, we close the left nostril with our ring finger.

**ACTIVITY -II**

**A. Fill in the missing letters to complete the words given below.**

1. n\_str\_l    2. br\_th\_    3. th\_gh    4. th\_mb    5. an\_le    6. r\_l\_se

**Ans.** 1. nostril    2. breathe    3. thigh    4. thumb    5. ankle    6. release

**B. Complete the following sentences :**

*Kumbhak* is.....

*Rechak* is.....

*Poorak* is.....

**Ans.** *Kumbhak* is the process of holding breath.

*Rechak* is the process of breathing out.

*Poorak* is the process of breathing in.

**ACTIVITY -III**

Look at the following sentences taken from the lesson :

- Sit calmly on a mat and close your eyes.
  - You can also do it in the evening but there should be a gap of four hours after the last meal.
  - Hold your breath for 5 to 10 seconds or only as long as you comfortably can.
- Each of the above three sentences has two parts.

In first sentence, the two parts have been joined by 'and', in second sentence, the

two parts have been joined by 'but' whereas in third sentence, the two parts have been joined by 'or'.

We use 'and' for adding information, 'or' for giving alternatives and 'but' for different information.

Complete the following sentences using 'and', 'but' or 'or'.

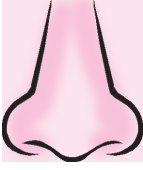

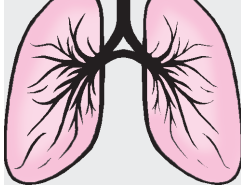
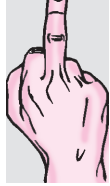
1. We went to the station ..... the train had gone.
2. Most people work in day ..... sleep at night.
3. The bus was crowded ..... I managed to get in.
4. On a warm summer day, will you wear a black shirt ..... a white shirt?
5. I wanted to buy a newspaper ..... didn't have enough money.
6. We went home ..... played Kabaddi.
7. My grandmother is eighty years old ..... her eyes are still sharp.
8. I called him ..... he did not answer.
9. Will you take milk ..... *lassi* ?

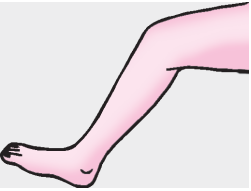

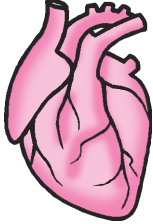
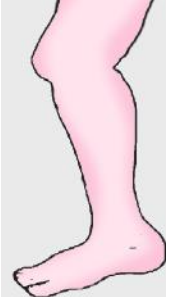
Ans. 1. but, 2. and, 3. but, 4. or, 5. but, 6. and, 7. but, 8. but, 9. or.

### ACTIVITY -IV

The names of some body parts are given below. Your teacher will read them aloud and you will point at them.

- (a) nostrils    (b) ring finger    (c) lungs    (d) middle finger  
(e) thigh    (f) little finger    (g) heart    (h) legs.

Ans. (a)  nostrils    (b)  ring finger    (c)  lungs    (d)  middle finger

(e)  thigh    (f)  little finger    (g)  heart    (h)  leg

## ACTIVITY -V

You do *Surya Namaskar* in your prayer session daily.

With the help of your teacher, write the process in your notebook step by step and paste their pictures.

### Ans. *Surya Namaskar*

#### 1. *Pranamasana (Prayer pose)*

Stand at the edge of your mat, keep your feet together and balance your weight equally on both the feet.

Expand your chest and relax your shoulders.

As you breathe in, lift both arms up from the sides and as you exhale, bring your palms together in front of the chest in prayer position.



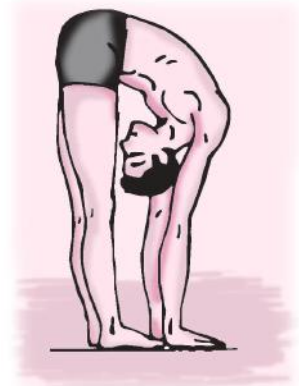
#### 2. *Hastauttanasana (Raised Arms pose)*

Breathing in, lift the arms up and back, keeping the biceps close to the ears. In this pose, the effort is to stretch the whole body up from the heels to the tips of the fingers.



#### 3. *Hasta Padasana (Hand to Foot pose)*

Breathing out, bend forward from the waist, keeping the spine erect. As you exhale completely, bring the hands down to the floor, beside the feet.

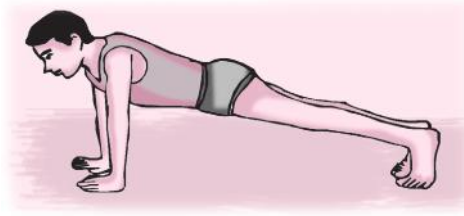


#### 4. *Aekpaadprasarnaasana*

Breathing in, push your left leg back, as far as possible. Bring the right knee to the floor and look up.



5. *Parvatasana (Stick pose)*



As you breathe in, take the left leg back and bring the whole body in a straight line.

6. *Ashtanga Namaskara (Salute With Eight Parts or Points)*



Gently bring your knees down to the floor and exhale. Take the hips back slightly, Slide forward, rest your chest and chin on the floor. Raise your posterior a little bit.

7. *Bhujangasana (Cobra pose)*



Slide forward and raise the chest up into the Cobra posture. You may keep your elbows bent in this pose, the shoulders away from the ears. Look up.

8. *Adhomukha Svanasana*

Breathing out, lift the hips and the tail bone up, chest downwards in an 'inverted V' ( $\Lambda$ ) posture.



**9. Ashwa Sanchalanasana (Equestrian pose)**

Breathing in, bring the right foot forward in between the two hands, left knee down to the floor, press the hips down and look up.



**10. Uttarasana**

Breathing out, bring the left foot forward. Keep the palms on the floor. You may bend the knees, if necessary.



**11. Hastauttanasana (Raised Arms pose)**

Breathing in, roll the spine up, hands go up and bend backwards a little bit, pushing the hips slightly outward.



## 12. *Tadasana*

As you exhale, first straighten the body, then bring the arms down. Relaxing in this position, observe the sensations in your body.





# 3

## The Rats and the Elephants

Q. Are we all of the same size ?

Ans. No, we all are not of the same size.

Q. Can a smaller animal help a bigger animal ?

Ans. Yes, a smaller animal can help a bigger animal.

Q. You're often asked to help your younger sisters and brothers. Do you help them ?

Ans. Yes, I often help my younger sister and brother.

Q. How do your younger brothers and sisters help you ?

Ans. My younger brother and sister help me in my daily routine work.

 Let's read

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. Long long ago, a group of rats lived happily in a forest. One day, a herd of elephants passed through that area in search of water. Many homes of the rats were destroyed under their big feet. Some rats were also killed.

**Word-Meanings**—forest = jungle; herd = a group of same kind of animals; search = to find; area = region; destroyed = spoiled; damaged.

Questions :

- This passage is about :  
(a) forest                      (b) zoo                      (c) cinema-hall                      (d) homes
- (i) Where did the group of rats live ?  
(ii) Who passed through that area ?
- (i) Why did they pass from there ?  
(ii) How were some rats killed ?
- (i) How did the rats live ?  
(ii) What were the elephants searching for ?



**Answers :**

1. (a) forest
2. (ii) The group of rats lived in a forest.  
(ii) A herd of elephants passed through that area.
3. (i) They passed from there in search of water.  
(ii) Some rats were killed under the elephants' feet.
4. (i) The rats lived happily.  
(ii) The elephants were searching for water.

2. The king of rats, Mooshakraj went to the king of elephants Gajraj, and requested him to take his herd through another route to the pond. He accepted the request and told the elephants to take the other way, without disturbing the rats.

Mooshakraj was very happy and pleased with Gajraj. He thanked him and promised that the rats would always be ready to help the elephants if needed.

**Word-Meanings**—**requested** = asked for; **route** = way; **pond** = water body; **accepted** = agreed; **disturbing** = harming; **pleased** = highly satisfied; **thanked** = expressed gratefulness; **promised** = gave word; **always** = ever; **ready** = prepared; **to help** = to assist; **if needed** = if required.

**Questions :**

1. Gajraj was :  
(a) the king of rats (b) an elephant  
(c) the king of elephants (d) a rat
2. (i) What did the king of elephants do after accepting the request ?  
(ii) What did the king of rats promise ?
3. (i) Who thanked to whom ?  
(ii) Who went to the king of elephants ?
4. (i) What was the request made to Gajraj ?  
(ii) Who was pleased with Gajraj ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) the king of elephants
2. (ii) He told the elephants to take the other way.  
(ii) He promised that the rats would always be ready to help the elephants, if needed.
3. (i) Mooshakraj thanked Gajraj.  
(ii) Mooshakraj went to the king of elephants.
4. (i) The request made to Gajraj was to take his herd from another route.  
(ii) Mooshakraj was pleased with Gajraj.

**3.** Hearing this the elephants in the herd laughed thinking how small rats could help big elephants.

After few months.....

One fine day, when the rats were playing, they heard loud shouts of elephants coming from the direction of the pond. Mooshakraj realized that the elephants were in some danger.

He asked some of the strong rats in his group to come along, and went in the direction of that sound.

**Word-Meanings**—loud = of high sound; shouts = cries (of elephants); realised = understood; danger = possibility of bad happening; to come along = to move with; in the direction of sound = towards sound.

**Questions :**

1. The elephants were :  
(a) playing (b) in some danger  
(c) killed (d) bathing
2. (i) How was the day when the rats were playing ?  
(ii) What did they hear ?
3. (i) From which direction did they hear it ?  
(ii) Who realized about some danger ?
4. (i) Whom did Mooshakraj ask to come along ?  
(ii) In which direction did the rats go ?

**Answers :**

1. (b) in some danger
2. (i) It was a fine day.  
(ii) They heard loud shouts of elephants.
3. (i) They heard it from the direction of the pond.  
(ii) Mooshakraj realized that the elephants were in danger.
4. (i) He asked some strong rats to come along.  
(ii) They went in the direction of the sound.

**4.** Near the pond, they saw the elephants caught in the traps kept by some hunters. The rats quickly started biting the ropes with their sharp teeth. Soon the elephants were set free. They thanked the rats and also felt sorry for making fun of their small size.

**Word-Meanings**—**caught in traps** = captured within nets; **hunters** = animal killers or those who catch wild animals; **quickly started** = began without delay; **biting** = cutting; **ropes** = strings, **sharp teeth** = pointed teeth; **soon** = in very less time; **set free** = became out of traps; **felt** = realised; **fun** = joke; **size** = dimension of body; **sorry** = dismal, sad.

**Questions :**

1. Who felt sorry ?  
(a) rats (b) hunters  
(c) elephants (d) all of these
2. (i) Where were the elephants ?  
(ii) What happened to the elephants ?
3. (i) Who helped the elephants ?  
(ii) How did rats help the elephants ?
4. (i) Who thanked the rats ?  
(ii) Why did elephants feel sorry ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) elephants
2. (i) The elephants were near the pond.  
(ii) The elephants were caught in the traps.
3. (i) The rats helped the elephants.  
(ii) The rats bit the ropes of traps with their sharp teeth.
4. (i) The elephants thanked the rats.  
(ii) The elephants felt sorry for making fun of rats.

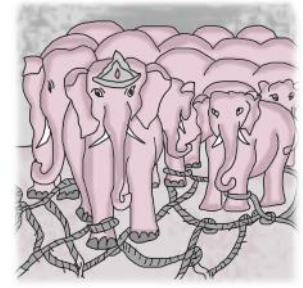
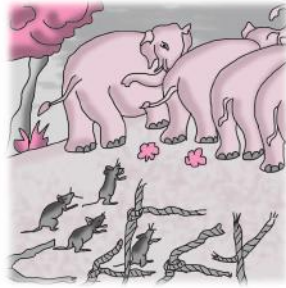
 **ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Write T for true and F for false statement.**

1. The elephants were very hungry. They were looking for food. ( )
2. The elephants destroyed the homes of the rats because they disliked them. ( )
3. The king of the rats promised to help the elephants when needed. ( )
4. The elephants were shouting for help. ( )

Ans. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T)

**B. Look at the following images and arrange them in correct order by numbering them :**



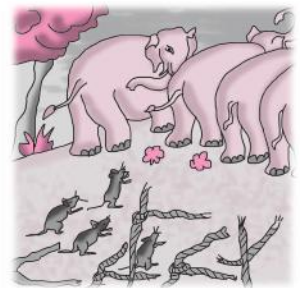
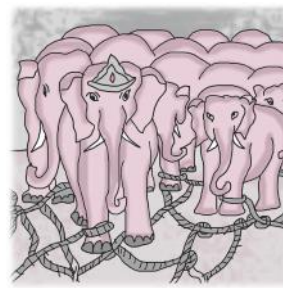
.....

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.....

.....

**Ans.**



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why did the elephants pass through the area where the rats lived ?

**Ans.** The elephants passed through the area where the rats lived because they were in search of water.

2. Why did the king of rats request the elephant chief to guide his herd through another route ?

**Ans.** The king of rats requested the elephant chief to guide his herd through another route because many homes of the rats were destroyed under the big feet of the elephants and some rats were also killed.

3. Why did the king of rats promise to help the elephants when needed?

**Ans.** The king of rats promised to help the elephants when needed because Gajraj had accepted his request to take the other way to the pond.

4. Why were the elephants shouting one day ?

**Ans.** The elephants were shouting for help because they were caught in traps kept arranged by some hunters.

5. How did the rats help the elephants ?

**Ans.** The rats started biting the ropes with their sharp teeth. Soon, all the elephants were set free.

### ACTIVITY -II

**A.** Complete the following sentences by choosing appropriate words from the box.

promised trap danger herd ready pond quickly realized

1. Mahesh is always ..... to play cricket.
2. He ..... finished his homework and went out to play.
3. Yesterday, I saw a frog in the ..... behind my house.
4. My father ..... to take me to the fair today.
5. The fox was caught in a .....
6. Suman ..... her mistake and said sorry to Geeta.
7. I saw a ..... of sheep grazing in the field.
8. The lion was about to pounce on the zebra. But the zebra sensed the ..... and ran away.

**Ans.** 1. ready, 2. quickly, 3. pond, 4. promised, 5. trap, 6. realized, 7. herd, 8. danger.

**B.** In the lesson, you came across two words—‘herd’ and ‘heard’. Did you notice what is special about them? They have different spellings and different meanings but they are spoken the same way. That is, there is no difference in their pronunciation. Such words are called ‘homophones’.



A pair of homophones is given within the brackets for each of the sentences below. Select suitable word to complete the sentences.

1. Mr Jain has a daughter and a ..... . (sun/son)
2. There are seven days in a ..... . (weak/week)
3. I couldn't ..... what the teacher said. (here/hear)
4. The lion ran after a ..... . (dear/deer)
5. My younger sister is ..... (too/two) years old.

6. Raju will ..... (by/buy) a new cap from the fair.
  7. .... your name in bold letters. (right/write)
  8. Sunil ..... how to ride a bicycle. (nose/knows)
  9. India ..... the final match. (one/won)
  10. Carrot is a ..... vegetable. (root/route)
  11. There are two ..... of plants in my garden. (rows/rose)
- Ans. 1. son, 2. week, 3. hear, 4. deer, 5. two, 6. buy, 7. Write, 8. knows, 9. won, 10. root, 11. rows.

### **ACTIVITY -III**

In the lesson you read :

‘When the rats were playing, they heard loud shouts of elephants.’

This sentence talks about an action which took place when another action was in progress. Here are a few more examples, look at them and see how they are constructed.

When Sumit was doing his homework, his mother called him for dinner.

When we were playing football, Mohan hurt his leg.

Now, complete the following sentences using correct form of verb, given in the bracket.

1. When Monu was returning from school, he ..... a ten-rupee note under a tree. (find)
2. When I was doing my homework, my friend ..... to meet me. (come)
3. When the students were making a noise, the teacher ..... them in a group activity. (engage)
4. When Meenu was feeling hungry, her mother ..... halwa for her. (cook)
5. When my father was taking a bath, his mobile ..... (ring)
6. When Nidhi was learning her lesson, her younger brother ..... a glass of water for her. (bring)

Ans. 1. found, 2. came, 3. engaged, 4. cooked, 5. rang, 6. brought

### **ACTIVITY -IV**

Form a pair with your partner. One of you will play the role of Mooshakraj and the other one will act as Gajraj. On the basis of the story you have read, pick up suitable



lines from the box below and enact a dialogue between Mooshakraj and Gajraj. Your teacher will help you.

- Dear Gajraj. I urgently need your help.
- Yes Mooshakraj. Tell me how I can help you.
- You and your herd passed through this way to reach the pond this afternoon, and destroyed many of our homes under your big feet. What's more, some of our rats were also crushed to death.
- That's really sad to know Mooshakraj.
- Please don't use this way, or we will suffer more death and destruction.
- But dear Mooshakraj, if we don't drink water from the pond in this hot weather, we will all die of thirst.
- Dear Gajraj, I've a solution. There's another route that leads to the pond. If you guide your herd through that route, the rats will be saved, and you can quench your thirst too.
- That's a great idea Mooshakraj. I'll tell my elephants to take the other route.
- Thank you so much Gajraj. I'll not forget this kind gesture of yours.

**Ans.** *Mooshakraj* : Dear Gajraj, I urgently need your help.

*Gajraj* : Yes Mooshakraj. Tell me how I can help you.

*Mooshakraj* : You and your herd passed through this way to reach the pond this afternoon, and destroyed many of our homes under your big feet. What's more, some of our rats were also crushed to death.

*Gajraj* : That's really sad to know Mooshakraj.

*Mooshakraj* : Please don't use this way, or we will suffer more death and destruction.

*Gajraj* : But dear Mooshakraj, if we don't drink water from the pond in this hot weather, we will die of thirst.

*Mooshakraj* : Dear Gajraj, I've a solution. There's another route that leads to the pond. If you guide your herd through that route, the rats will be saved, and you can quench your thirst too.

*Gajraj* : That's a great idea Mooshakraj. I'll tell my elephants to take the other route.

*Mooshakraj* : Thank you so much Gajraj. I'll not forget this kind gesture of yours.

## **ACTIVITY -V**

Write five sentences describing how you help your elder brothers and sisters.

- Ans.**
1. I help them in arranging their study room.
  2. I bring water for them.
  3. I never make a noise when they study.
  4. I keep their books' almirah clean.
  5. I never argue when they watch their favourite programe on the television.





# 4

## School is a Temple

Q. Do you like wearing clean or dirty clothes ?

Ans. I like to wear clean clothes.

Q. Do you like sitting in a clean-room or a dirty room ?

Ans. I like to sit in a clean room.

Q. If you find there is some rubbish (waste paper, wrappers of candies etc.), lying on the floor around you what would you do ?

Ans. I would pick up that rubbish and put it into the dustbin.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

➔ A classroom...

1. Students are sitting. Raju, the class monitor, notices some bits of paper lying on the floor near Manjeet.

➔ **Let's read**

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

Raju : Manjeet ! Who has thrown these bits of paper in the class ?

Manjeet : I don't know Raju. May be, some boy has thrown these scraps.

Raju : No, You are telling a lie. When I went out of the class, you were writing on a paper. I am sure these are the bits of that same paper.

Manjeet : I didn't throw them here. I threw them in the dustbin.

Raju : (loudly) No ! No ! No ! You threw them here. Now, clean the floor.

**Word-Meanings**—**monitor** = the head boy of the class; **notices** = sees; **bits of paper** = small pieces of paper; **lying on the floor** = present randomly on the floor; **scraps** = pieces of paper; **lie** = false; **sure** = doubtless; **dustbin** = large container to collect rubbish; **loudly** = in high sound.

**Questions :**

1. This passage is about :

(a) Raju

(b) Manjeet

(c) class-teacher

(d) cleanliness

2. (i) Who is the class monitor?  
(ii) What does Raju notice ?
3. (i) What did Raju ask Manjeet ?  
(ii) What did Raju call Manjeet ?
4. (i) What did Manjeet say to Raju ?  
(ii) Who asked whom to clean the floor ?

**Answers :**

1. (d) cleanliness.
  2. (i) Raju is the class monitor.  
(ii) He notices some bits of paper lying on the floor near Manjeet.
  3. (i) He asked Manjeet, "Who has thrown these bits of papers in the class ?"  
(ii) Raju called Manjeet a liar.
  4. (i) Manjeet said, "I did not throw them here".  
(ii) Raju asked Manjeet to clean the floor.
2. **Manjeet** : When I didn't throw these bits of papers, why should I clean them ?  
(Both start quarrelling. Just then, the class teacher enters.)
- Teacher** : Boys ! Why are you making a noise ?
- Manjeet** : Sir, Raju is blaming me. He says that I have thrown these pieces of paper here. He is telling me to clean the floor also. It's not my job !
- Teacher** : Boys ! At first be quiet and listen to me patiently. Tell me, if your body becomes dirty, who cleans it ?
- All** : We do it ourselves, sir !
- Teacher** : If your room is dirty, is it only your mother's duty to clean it ? Don't you clean your room ?
- Raju** : Yes sir, I clean my room myself.
- Teacher** : Good, Raju !
- Neha** : Sir, I also sweep my room. I fetch water with my mother from a well. I help her in the kitchen also.
- Bittu** : Sir, I also help my father at our shop.

**Word-Meanings**—start quarrelling = begin argumenting angrily; just then = at the same moment; noise = sound; blaming = accusing; job = task, work; quiet = soundless; patiently = peacefully without any hurry; dirty = full of dust; fetch water = to go to well and bring water; kitchen = room in which food is prepared; shop = place where things are sold.

### Questions :

1. Who are quarrelling according to passage ?  
(a) Raju and Bittu (b) Raju and Neha  
(c) Raju and Manjeet (d) None of these
2. (i) Who enters the class when Raju and Manjeet are quarrelling ?  
(ii) "Why are you making a noise ?" Who says this statement ?
3. (i) Who says that he cleans his room himself ?  
(ii) Who helps her mother in fetching water from well ?
4. (i) Who says that it is not his job to clean the floor ?  
(ii) Who helps his father at shop ?

### Answers :

1. (c) Raju and Manjeet
2. (i) The class teacher enters the class.  
(ii) The class teacher says this statement.
3. (i) Raju says that he cleans his room himself.  
(ii) Neha helps her mother in fetching water from well.
4. (i) Manjeet says that it is not his job to clean the floor.  
(ii) Bittu helps his father at shop.

**3. Teacher :** Very good, my children !

We work at home ourselves and help our family members. There we don't think whether our household activities are our jobs or not. In the same manner, our school is also like our home. We live here together and study in a friendly atmosphere. Shouldn't we think of its cleanliness also ? If we make it dirty, who'll clean it ? I think we should do it ourselves.

**Word-Meanings**—**help** = assist; **household activities** = tasks related to home; **manner** = way; **like** = as; **together** = with one another; **friendly** = without any problem; **atmosphere** = mood or feeling.

### Questions :

1. This passage is about :  
(a) cleanliness (b) servants  
(c) students (d) parents
2. (i) Who work at home ?  
(ii) What do we not think at home ?
3. (i) What is like our home ?  
(ii) What do we do with the family members ?

4. (i) In what atmosphere should we study ?  
(ii) What should we think of our school ?

**Answers :**

1. (a) cleanliness  
2. (i) We work at home ourselves.  
(ii) We do not think whether our household activities are our job or not.  
3. (i) Our school is like our home.  
(ii) We help family members.  
4. (i) We should study in a friendly atmosphere.  
(ii) We should think about the cleanliness of our school.  
4. (They all start arranging the tables and benches. Then they wiped the doors and swept the floor.)

**Raju** : I will remove all,  
The cobwebs on the wall.  
Using a stool,  
I'll clean my school.

**Neha** : I'll sweep the floor,  
And wipe the door.  
Using a broom,  
I'll clean my room.

**Word-Meanings**—**arranging** = keeping things at right place; **benches** = seats of students; **wipe** = to clean dust with cloth; **sweep** = to clean with brush; **remove** = to clean; **cobwebs** = spider's net; **stool** = a seat without back and arms; **broom** = a brush with longhandle used to clean floor etc.

**Questions :**

1. Who start arranging tables and benches ?  
(a) Raju and Manjeet (b) Bittu and Neha  
(c) all students (d) none of these
2. (i) Who says that he will remove all cobwebs ?  
(ii) Who make cobwebs ?
3. (i) Who sweeps the floor ?  
(ii) What does Neha wipe ?
4. (i) Who uses stool ?  
(ii) Who uses broom ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) all students
2. (i) Raju says that he will remove all cobwebs.  
(ii) Spiders make cobwebs.
3. (i) Neha sweeps the floor.  
(ii) Neha wipes the door.
4. (i) Raju.  
(ii) Neha.

5. All : We'll grow flower plants,  
With teachers and aunts.  
School is our temple,  
Knowledge is ample.

Teacher : You are all right,  
Let's make our school bright.  
If we are dutiful,  
Bharat will be beautiful.

**Word-Meanings**—**grow** = cultivate; **temple** = holy place where Hindu go to worship; **ample** = more than enough; **right** = correct; **bright** = shining, **dutiful** = doing work honestly; **beautiful** = very good, nice looking.

**Questions :**

1. What do students want to grow ?  
(a) fruit plants (b) flower plants  
(c) vegetable plants (d) none
2. (i) What is a school like ?  
(ii) What is ample ?
3. (i) Who says to whom, "You are all right" ?  
(ii) When will Bharat be beautiful ?
4. (i) Who say that school is temple ?  
(ii) Who advises to make school bright ?

**Answers :**

1. (b) flower plants.
2. (i) A school is like a temple.  
(ii) Knowledge is ample.
3. (i) The teacher says to the students.  
(ii) Bharat will be beautiful if we are dutiful.

4. (i) The students say that school is temple.  
(ii) The teacher advises to make school bright.

 **ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Choose the correct alternative.**

1. Raju and Manjeet were quarrelling over.....  
(a) water (b) bits of paper  
(c) pencils (d) cobwebs. ( )
2. We should ..... our parents.  
(a) not help (b) disobey  
(c) ignore (d) help. ( )

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (d)

**B. Write T for true and F for false statements.**

1. Raju and Bittu were quarrelling. ( )  
2. Neha fetched water with her mother from a pond. ( )  
3. With dedication to our duty we can make Bharat beautiful. ( )  
4. We should throw bits of papers in the classroom. ( )  
5. The atmosphere of the school should be friendly. ( )

Ans. 1. (F), 2. (F), 3. (T), 4. (F), 5. (T)

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the name of the class monitor ?

Ans. The name of the class monitor is Raju.

2. Who helps his father at the shop ?

Ans. Bittu helps his father at the shop.

3. Is Neha a good girl ? How ?

Ans. Yes, Neha is indeed a good girl. She helps her mother in fetching water from the well and also helps her in the kitchen.

4. Whose duty is it to keep our surroundings clean ?

Ans. It is our duty to keep our surroundings clean.

5. Where should we throw bits of papers or garbage ?

Ans. We should throw bits of papers or garbage only in the dustbin.

## ACTIVITY -II

**A. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

quiet dirty floor cobweb broom

1. A spider makes ..... on the wall.
2. Pooja washed the ..... clothes in the washing machine.
3. There was nobody in the class. It was almost .....
4. With the help of a ....., I clean my room daily.
5. The peon mixed some floor cleaner in the water and then wiped the .....

**Ans.** 1. cobweb 2. dirty 3. quiet 4. broom 5. floor.

**B. Match the following things with the works they are used for.**

A	B
piece of cloth	to throw garbage in
broom	to wipe the floor
chalk	to sit upon
dustbin	to clean dirt/dust
stool	to write on the blackboard

**Ans.**

A	B
piece of cloth	to wipe the floor
broom	to clean dirt/dust
chalk	to write on the blackboard
dustbin	to throw garbage in
stool	to sit upon

**C. Arrange the jumbled letters to make meaningful words :**

- a. ceobwb   b. sparcs   c. borom   d. tmpele   e. mitoonr

**Ans.** a. cobweb, b. scraps, c. broom, d. temple, e. monitor

## ACTIVITY -IV

Listen to these words spoken by your teacher and speak them aloud.

stool

school

rule

look

put

cook

floor

door

four

right

bright

sight

Did you notice every group of words has similar ending sound ? Now speak the words given below and find out the word with a different sound (for the underlined letters) in each of the groups.

- |                      |                 |                   |                  |     |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----|
| 1. a. <u>m</u> oon   | b. <u>b</u> ook | c. <u>s</u> oon   | d. <u>c</u> ool  | ( ) |
| 2. a. <u>n</u> ine   | b. <u>k</u> ite | c. <u>p</u> rint  | d. <u>l</u> ight | ( ) |
| 3. a. <u>c</u> ut    | b. <u>c</u> up  | c. <u>p</u> ut    | d. <u>b</u> us   | ( ) |
| 4. a. <u>l</u> oudly | b. <u>o</u> ut  | c. <u>sh</u> ould | d. <u>p</u> roud | ( ) |
| 5. a. <u>t</u> o     | b. <u>k</u> now | c. <u>s</u> o     | d. <u>n</u> o    | ( ) |

Ans. 1. b, 2. c, 3. c, 4. c, 5. a

### **ACTIVITY -IV**

Look at the following sentences and understand the meaning of the underlined word.

- Raju said, “I clean my room myself.”
- The teacher said, “We should do our work ourselves.”

In the first sentence ‘myself’ shows that ‘Raju’ cleans his room (not anybody else). Similarly in the second sentence ‘ourselves’ shows that ‘we’ do it (not anybody else). This kind of pronoun is called an emphatic pronoun.

Now complete the following sentences by choosing suitable emphatic pronouns from the box.

myself himself herself ourselves themselves yourselves

**Teacher :** Who completed your home-work ? Meena.

**Meena :** Sir, I did it .....

**Teacher :** And who completed your brother’s homework ?

**Meena :** Sir, he completed it .....

**Teacher :** Okay. So you do your home-work.....

**Meena :** Yes, sir we all do our homework .....

**Teacher :** Who completes your sister’s homework ?

**Meena :** She is in class VIII. She does it.....



**Teacher :** And what about your friends ? Who completes their homework ?

**Meena :** Sir, they also do their homework .....

**Teacher :** Very good. You are all good students.

**Ans.** myself, himself, yourself, ourselves, herself, themselves.

### ACTIVITY -V



Have you heard about *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*? Who launched it and when ?

How can we help to keep our school and colony clean? Discuss among yourselves.

Make groups and clean your school. Write in your notebook how you felt after contributing to '*Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*'.

**Ans.** *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* was launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Government of India. Its main objective is to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.

I felt proud to be a part of this initiative. It was a pleasant experience to clean the surroundings and make efforts to educate the common people regarding the importance of cleanliness.

Such campaigns not only provide education and awareness but also bring pride to the nation.



Q. Do you like drawing ?

Ans. Yes, I like drawing.

Q. Which is your favourite colour ?

Ans. My favourite colour is red.

Q. Do you know we can get various other colours by mixing two different colours ?

Ans. Yes, we can get various other colours by mixing two different colours.

➡ Let's read this colourful poem and find out how :

### Stanzas & Word-Meanings

- Adding white to black we get grey  
Every day to God we should pray.  
Adding yellow to blue we get green  
Our house should always be tidy and clean.*

**Word-Meanings**—**adding** = mixing; **get** = find, obtain; **grey** = slaty colour; **pray** = to thank and request to God; **tidy** = well arranged.

In this stanza of poem, the poet teaches us two important things. The first thing is to keep the soul clean by praying to God everyday and another thing is to clean home. According to poet we get grey colour when we mix white and black colours together. In the same way when we mix yellow and blue colours, we get green colour. The poet further advises us that we should pray to God everyday and should keep our homes neat and clean.

- Everything in our homes should be well arranged and properly placed.

*Adding white to red we get pink  
Morning and evening milk we must drink.  
Adding yellow to red we get orange  
After buying something we should count the change  
Adding blue to red we get purple  
Mummy and Papa make a lovely couple.*

**Word-Meanings**—**must** = compulsorily; **after** = later than; **buying** = to get something after payment; **count** = calculate the number; **change** = extra money returned by shopkeeper; **purple** = reddish blue colour; **lovely** = beautiful, nice; **couple** = pair of husband-wife.

In this stanza of poem the poet teaches us three good things along with the knowledge of formation of a new colour after mixing two different colours. According to the poet, when white and red colours are mixed, we get pink colour. When yellow and red colours are mixed, we get orange colour. In the same way when blue and red colours are mixed, purple colour is formed. Besides the knowledge of formation of new colours, the poet advises us that we should drink milk everyday in the morning and evening. We should be careful about the change or money which we get from shopkeeper after paying him for something. We should respect our parents because they are the best couple for their children.

### **ACTIVITY -I**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks :**

1. We can get grey colour by adding black to.....
2. To get green colour we should mix ..... and yellow.
3. If we mix red and ..... colours, we will get purple colour.

**Ans.** 1. white, 2. blue, 3. blue

#### **B. Answer the following questions :**

1. Which colours do you need to get pink colour ?

**Ans.** We need white and red colour to get pink colour.

2. What colour is the milk ?

**Ans.** Milk is white.

3. How can we get orange colour ?

**Ans.** We can get orange colour by adding yellow colour to red colour.

4. Why should we count the change after buying something ?

**Ans.** We should count the change after buying something to avoid being cheated by the shopkeeper.

**ACTIVITY -II**

**A.** Match the colours with their names.

Note—Do yourself.

**B.** Rhyming words are the words that end with same sound. For example, pen–ten. Write the words from the poem that rhyme with the words given below.

- 1. tray .....
- 2. screen .....
- 3. think .....

Ans. 1. grey, 2. green 3. pink

**ACTIVITY -III**

Say these words aloud.

- |          |        |       |       |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. red   | head   | said  | bed   |
| 2. black | pack   | rack  | back  |
| 3. blue  | you    | two   | shoe  |
| 4. white | height | right | light |

**ACTIVITY -IV**

1. Go to the vegetable market with your parents and make a list of the vegetables that you see there. Now write the colours of these vegetables against their names.

- Ans.
- 1. carrot – red
  - 2. radish – white
  - 3. brinjal – purple
  - 4. coriander – green
  - 5. tomato – red
  - 6. garlic – white
  - 7. spinach – green

- 8. beetroot – red
- 9. cucumber – green
- 10. lemon – yellow

2. Draw a rainbow (Indradhanush). Do you know the acronym for the colours of the rainbow ? It is, VIBGYOR. Now write the names of the colours beginning with the letters of VIBGYOR.

v.....	i.....
b.....	g.....
y.....	o.....
r.....	

Ans. v—violet, i—indigo, b—blue, g—green, y—yellow, o—orange, r—red.

● Solve these riddles orally.

1. I am tall when I am young and I am short when I am old, what am I ?
2. Which letter of the alphabets has the most water ?
3. What starts with the letter 'T', is filled with 'T' and ends in 'T' ?
4. What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, but never in a thousand years?
5. What kind of tree can you carry in your hand ?
6. What has one eye but can't see ?
7. What word begins and ends with 'e' but only has a letter ?

Ans. 1. candle,                      2. c,                      3. a tea pot,  
 4. letter m,                      5. a palm,                      6. a needle,  
 7. envelope



# 6

## The Dussehra Festival

**Q. Which festivals do you celebrate ?**

**Ans.** We celebrate Holi, Diwali, Eid, Rakshabandhan, Christmas, and many other festivals.

**Q. Which festival is celebrated as victory of good over evil ?**

**Ans.** We celebrate Dussehra as a festival showing the victory of good over evil.

**Q. On which festival do we burn effigies or *putlas* ?**

**Ans.** We burn effigies or *putlas* on Dussehra.

 Let's read why we celebrate Dussehra. What is the story behind it ?

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

**Read the passages and answer the questions given below :**

1. In India many festivals are celebrated with great zeal. Dussehra is one of them. It is also called *Vijayadashmi*. According to Hindu calendar, Dussehra occurs on the tenth day of 'Ashwin month' 'Shukla Paksha'.

On this day Lord Ram got victory over Ravan, the king of Lanka. He kidnapped Ram's wife Sita and took her to Lanka. This led to a fierce battle between Ram and Ravan which ended with the defeat of Ravan and his army. Dussehra is celebrated in honour of Ram's victory.

**Word-Meanings**—*many* = a large number; *festivals* = days of celebrations; *great* = of high importance; *zeal* = with energy; *calendar* = table of dates and days of year; *occurs* = is celebrated; *lord* = God or great person; *victory* = success in battle or game; *kidnapped* = took away; *fierce battle* = highly violent fight between two armies; *defeat* = failure in battle; *army* = large number of soldiers; *in honour of* = in pleasure of.

**Questions :**

1. This paragraph is about :

(a) Dussehra

(b) Ravan

(c) Rama

(d) Hindus

2. (i) What are celebrated in India ?  
(ii) When does Dussehra occur ?
3. (i) What happened on this day ?  
(ii) Who kidnapped Ram's wife ?
4. (i) Where was Sita taken to ?  
(ii) Who defeated whom in the battle ?

**Answers :**

1. (a) Dussehra
2. (i) Many festivals are celebrated in India.  
(ii) Dussehra occurs on the tenth day of 'Ashwin month' 'Shukla Paksha'.
3. (i) On this day, Lord Ram got victory over Ravan.  
(ii) Ravan kidnapped Ram's wife.
4. (i) Sita was taken to Lanka.  
(ii) Ram defeated Ravan in the battle.

2. In many parts of India, Ramleela is organized during Navratris, from Ashwin Shukla Pratipada to Dashmi. Ramleela describes the story of Ram in the form of drama. Every day many scenes of Ram's life such as Narad Moh, Ram Janm, Ram Vivah, Ram Vanvas, Tadka Vadh, Panchvati scene, Seeta Haran, Hanuman Milan, Burning of Lanka, Setu Nirman and Ram-Ravan Yuddh are enacted on the stage. Hanuman's get-up attracts everyone especially the children.

**Word-Meanings**—**parts of India** = regions or areas of India; **organized** = held; **during** = at the time of; **describes** = tells in detail; **drama** = a kind of play; **scenes of Ram's life** = incidents displayed on stage related to history of Ram; **enacted** = played on stage; **attracts** = pulls the concentration; **get-up** = dress; **especially** = mainly.

**Questions :**

1. Whose get-up attracts everyone ?  
(a) Ram's                      (b) Hanuman's              (c) Sita's                      (d) Ravan's
2. (i) Where is Ramleela organized ?  
(ii) How does Ramleela describe the story of Ram ?
3. (i) What is Tadka Vadh ?  
(ii) From whose life is the scene of Narad Moh taken ?
4. (i) Where are these scenes enacted ?  
(ii) What is the children's favourite character ?



### Answers :

1. (b) Hanuman's
2. (i) Ramleela is organized in many parts of India.  
(ii) Ramleela describes the story of Ram in the form of drama.
3. (i) Tadka Vadh is one of the scenes of Ram's life.  
(ii) Ram's life.
4. (i) These scenes are enacted on the stage.  
(ii) Children's favourite character is Hanuman.

3. On the tenth day, large effigies of Ravan, his son Meghnad and his brother Kumbhakaran are erected on a big ground. These effigies are stuffed with fire crackers. In the evening people begin to assemble to see Ravan Dahan and fireworks.

Fairs are organized at various places on this auspicious occasion. Children enjoy themselves in many ways. They play the roles of various characters like Ram, Hanuman and Rakshasas using handmade paper arms and masks.

**Word-Meanings**—large = big in size; effigies = ugly models; erected = made to stand; big ground = large open area; stuffed with = filled with; fire crackers = sound and light producing devices which catch fire; assemble = gather; fireworks = explosion of crackers; organized = held; various places = many places; auspicious occasion = special time; enjoy = feel pleasure.

### Questions :

1. People gather to see :  
(a) dances                      (b) movies                      (c) plays                      (d) fireworks
2. (i) On which day are the effigies erected ?  
(ii) Where are they erected ?
3. (i) What are these effigies stuffed with ?  
(ii) Who was Meghnad ?
4. (i) Who was Kumbhakaran ?  
(ii) When do fireworks take place ?

### Answers :

1. (d) fireworks
2. (i) On the tenth day.  
(ii) On a big ground.
3. (i) With fire crackers.  
(ii) Meghnad was Ravan's son.



4. (i) Kumbhakaran was Ravan's brother.  
(ii) Fireworks take place in the evening.

4. At sunset Ram and Lakshman come in a chariot with Vanar Sena. Ram shoots arrows at the effigies. The effigies catch fire and burn to ashes. Fireworks and crackers explode in the air. People in some areas of Rajasthan go to greet one another. Dussehra is a symbol of victory of good over evil. (Board Paper 2017)

**Word-Meanings**—**sunset** = time when sun disappears in evening; **chariot** = a decorated horse-cart; **shoots arrows** = throws pointed sticks with the help of bow; **catch fire** = begin to burn; **ashes** = end remains after burning something; **explode** = to get burst; **greet** = to congratulate or welcome; **symbol** = sign, **victory** = success over rival, **evil** = bad thing or habit.

**Questions :**

1. This passage is about :  
(a) chariot                      (b) Vanar-Sena              (c) effigies                      (d) Dussehra
2. (i) How do Ram and Laxman come ?  
(ii) Who comes with Ram and Laxman ?
3. (i) Who shoots the effigies ?  
(ii) What happens after shooting the arrows ?
4. (i) What do people do in some areas of Rajasthan on Dussehra ?  
(ii) What is Dussehra a symbol of ?

**Answers :**

1. (d) Dussehra
2. (i) Ram and Laxman come in a chariot.  
(ii) Vanar Sena comes with Ram and Laxman.
3. (i) Ram shoots the effigies.  
(ii) The effigies catch fire and burn to ashes. Fire works and crackers explode in the air.
4. (i) People in some areas of Rajasthan go to greet each other on Dussehra.  
(ii) Dussehra is a symbol of victory of good over evil.

 **ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Choose the correct alternative :**

1. Which festival is also called *Vijayadashmi* ?  
(a) Deepawali                      (b) Holi                      (c) Dussehra                      (d) Rakhi                      ( )

2. Dussehra is the festival of .....
- (a) victory of good (b) victory of evil  
(c) victory of immoral (d) victory of *rakshsas* ( )

**Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (a)

**B. Write 'Yes' in brackets if you agree or 'No' if you don't agree with the following statements :**

1. Dussehra comes in *Krishna Paksha*. ( )  
 2. *Ramleela* describes the story of Ram. ( )  
 3. Dussehra is celebrated on *Ashwin Shukla Dashmi*. ( )  
 4. We should follow 'good' and give up 'evil'. ( )  
 5. Hanuman's get-up attracts children. ( )

**Ans.** 1. No, 2. Yes, 3. Yes, 4. Yes, 5. Yes.

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why do we celebrate Dussehra ?

**Ans.** We celebrate Dussehra as a symbol of the victory of good over evil.

2. What is *Ramleela* ? Which scenes are enacted on the stage ?

**Ans.** *Ramleela* describes the story of Ram in the form of a drama. Every day many scenes of Ram's life as *Narad Moh, Ram Janm, Ram Vivah, Vanvas, etc.*, are enacted on the stage.

3. How do children enjoy on Dussehra ?

**Ans.** Children enjoy on Dussehra in many ways. They play the roles of various characters like Ram, Hanuman and Rakshasas using handmade paper arms and masks.

4. What was Ravan's fault ?

**Ans.** Ravan's fault was that he kidnapped Sita, and took her to Lanka.

### **ACTIVITY -II**

**A. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

victory perform masks arrow crackers

1. We explode ..... on Deepawali.  
 2. Actors come on the stage and ..... their act.  
 3. Children like to wear ..... of their favourite characters.

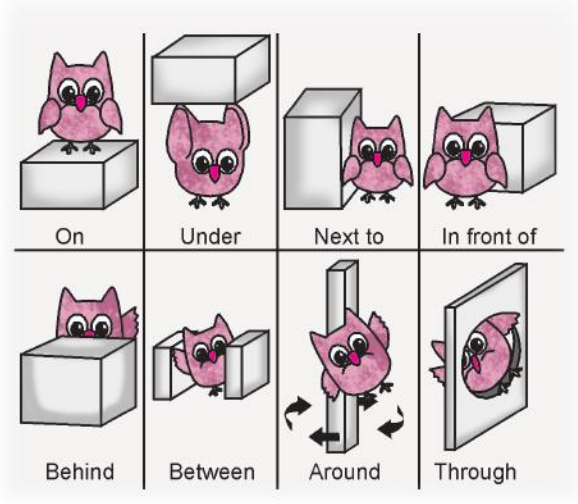
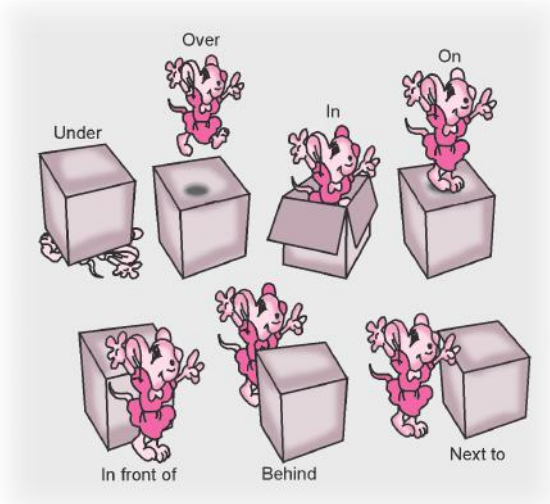
4. India got ..... over Pakistan in the Kargil War.

5. Arjun aimed his ..... at the bird's eye.

Ans. 1. crackers 2. perform 3. masks 4. victory 5. arrow

**ACTIVITY -III**

Look at these pictures and observe the position of the mouse and the owl.

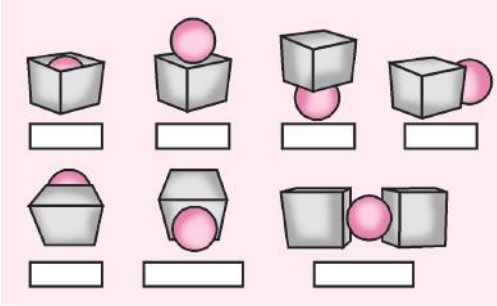


- In the first image...**
- The mouse is under the box
  - The mouse is over the box
  - The mouse is in the box
  - .....

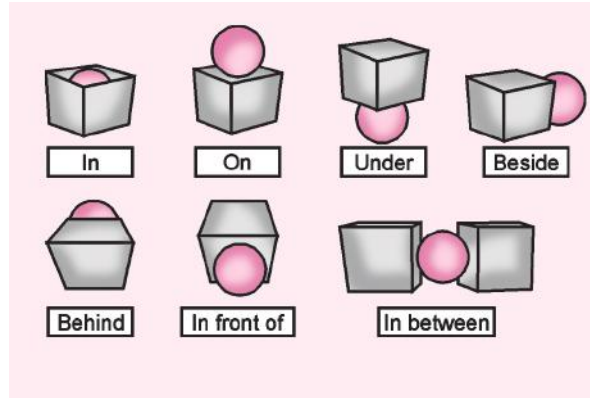
- In the second image...**
- The owl is on the block
  - The owl is under the block
  - The owl is next to the block
  - .....

These underlined words are called 'prepositions'. They are used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time method and other types of relationships between two nouns or pronouns.

Now look at the image below and fill suitable preposition in the given boxes.



Ans.



Now write a sentence for each image. First one has been done for you.

1. The ball is in the box.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

- Ans. 2. The ball is on the box.      3. The ball is under the box.  
4. The ball is beside the box.      5. The ball is behind the box.  
6. The ball is in front of the box.      7. The ball is between the boxes.

### ACTIVITY -IV

The teacher will divide the class into two groups and name those groups after great personalities like Vivekanand group, Subhash group.

Now the teacher calls one student from each group and he/she will get ready with a chalk or marker in his/her hand. The teacher speaks out a word from the lesson.

The boy/girl who writes the word on the board first, will earn a point for his/her team. Then the other pair comes. In this way, every team member from each team, will come and write words spoken by the teacher. In the end, the team with higher score will be declared winner.

Ans. Try yourself.

### ACTIVITY -V

Write a note on how you celebrated Dussehra last time. In your description, you may write about your visit to the *Ramleela* ground where you saw the burning of effigies of Ravan, Meghnad and Kumbhkaran, visit to the fair, etc.

**Ans.** Last Dussehra, I enjoyed the Dussehra festival along with my parents. We went to attend the Ramlila, which is organised every year, in my city. The Ramlila ground was brightened attractively with coloured lights. Very large effigies of Ravan, Meghnad and Kumbhkaran were erected on the ground. Shortly characters of Ram and Lakshman appeared, sitting in a chariot. People who were present there were filled with joy as Ram aimed at the effigies of Ravan, Meghnad and Kumbhakaran and blew them off with his arrows. After that, my parents took me to different food stalls where we ate panipuri, dosa and ice cream. The fair was quite attractive. Late at night, we returned home in a happy mood, taking back the memories of this auspicious festival.



## Who will Play with Me ?

**Q.** What do you like more—to study or to play ?

**Ans.** I like both studying as well as playing.

**Q.** What will happen if you spend all of your time on playing and don't study ?

**Ans.** If I spend all of my time on playing and don't study, I will fail in the exams.

This is a story about a boy who does not like to study at all. One day he meets some creatures and then he changes. Why does he change himself ? Let's find out.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

**Read the passages and answer the questions given below :**

**1.** This is a story about a boy who does not like to study at all. One day he meets some creatures and then he changes. Why does he change himself ? Let's find out.

This is Rohit. He does not like his studies. All of his friends go to school daily but he doesn't go there.

He wanders here and there. One day he goes to the garden near his home. He finds no other children in the garden to play with.

**Word-Meanings**—**about** = related to; **at all** = completely; **meets** = comes in contact with; **creatures** = living organisms, birds, animals etc.; **changes** = becomes different; **findout** = search.

#### Questions :

1. This passage is about :
  - (a) gardens
  - (b) children
  - (c) school
  - (d) Rohit
2. (i) What is the name of the boy ?  
(ii) Who go to school daily ?
3. (i) What does Rohit do ?  
(ii) What does Rohit not like ?
4. (i) Where does Rohit not go ?  
(ii) Where does Rohit go one day ?

### Answers :

1. (d) Rohit
2. (i) The name of the boy is Rohit.  
(ii) All of Rohit's friends go to school daily.
3. (i) Rohit wanders here and there.  
(ii) Rohit does not like his studies.
4. (i) Rohit does not go to school.  
(ii) Rohit goes to a garden one day.

**2.** He sits on a bench under the big banyan tree. After some time, he notices a peacock dancing near the flower-beds. Rohit walks to the peacock and says to him, "Will you play with me ?" The peacock says, "I am busy. I am dancing. So I cannot play with you."

**Word-Meanings**—**bench** = long seats to sit among person; **banyan tree**= a large tree (Bargad); **notices** = sees; **flower beds** = area full of flower-plants; **walks to** = goes near; **busy** = engaged.

### Questions :

1. Who sits on the bench under the banyan tree ?  
(a) peacock                      (b) dog                      (c) Rohit                      (d) none of these
2. (i) What does Rohit notice after some time ?  
(ii) What was peacock doing near the flower-beds ?
3. (i) What does Rohit do when he sees the peacock ?  
(ii) Who says, "Will you play with me ?"
4. (i) What does peacock answer to Rohit ?  
(ii) Where was peacock dancing ?

### Answers :

1. (c) Rohit
2. (i) Rohit notices a peacock after some time.  
(ii) The peacock was dancing.
3. (i) Rohit walks to peacock and talks to him.  
(ii) Rohit says, "Will you play with me ?"
4. (i) The peacock says that he is busy in dancing.  
(ii) The peacock was dancing near the flower-bed.

**3.** Then Rohit meets a dog. He asks him, "Will you play with me ?" The dog says, "I am busy. I am looking after my master's house. So I cannot play with you."



He happens to see a parrot, crow, sparrow and horse. He asks them the same question. "Will you play with me?"

"We are busy. We have many things to do. We cannot play with you." they reply.

**Word-Meanings**—**looking after** = taking care of, **master** = owner; **so** = therefore, **parrot** = green coloured bird with red beak; **sparrow** = a kind of small bird; **reply** = give answer.

**Questions :**

1. Who is looking after his master's house ?  
(a) peacock            (b) parrot            (c) Rohit            (d) dog
2. (i) What does dog say to Rohit ?  
(ii) What does Rohit see after meeting the dog ?
3. (i) What does Rohit ask sparrow ?  
(ii) What does Rohit ask horse ?
4. (i) What does crow say to Rohit ?  
(ii) What does parrot say to Rohit ?

**Answers :**

1. (d) dog
2. (i) The dog says that he is busy.  
(ii) Rohit sees a parrot, crow, sparrow and horse.
3. (i) Rohit asks sparrow to play with him.  
(ii) Rohit asks horse to play with him.
4. (i) The crow says that he is busy.  
(ii) The parrot says that he is busy and cannot play with him.

4. This has great impact on Rohit. He says to himself, "All of them are busy. They are doing something. It is only I who am not working. Now I will also do my work and keep myself busy. I will give up my laziness."

He returns home and decides to go to school daily. He starts studying attentively and completes his home work also. He learns his lessons regularly.

**Word-Meanings**—**great** = in large amount; **impact** = effect; **something** = some work; **also** = too; **give up** = leave; **returns** = comes back; **decides** = resolves, concludes; **daily** = everyday; **starts** = begins; **studying** = reading and learning; **attentively** = with concentration; **completes** = finishes; **home-work** = the task given to do at home; **learns** = reads and understands; **lessons** = chapters; **regularly** = daily.



### Questions :

1. Rohit is :  
(a) busy                      (b) hard working                      (c) lazy                      (d) bad
2. (i) What will Rohit give up ?  
(ii) What does Rohit decide after returning home ?
3. (i) How does Rohit start studying ?  
(ii) What does Rohit do regularly ?
4. (i) How will Rohit keep himself ?  
(ii) In the first few sentences who is saying to whom ?

### Answers :

1. (c) lazy
2. (i) He will give up his laziness.  
(ii) He decides to go to school daily.
3. (i) He starts studying attentively.  
(ii) Rohit learns his lessons regularly.
4. (i) Rohit will keep himself busy.  
(ii) Rohit is saying to himself.

5. In the evening, he (Rohit) goes to the playground and finds his friends there. He plays with them for about an hour. After returning home, he takes his dinner and then revises what he studied at school.

With this change in his behaviour, he is now liked by everyone. His teachers praise him for his punctuality and his parents feel proud of him.

**Word-Meanings**—**evening** = the time before sunset; **playground** = the field for playing; **finds** = meets; **about** = nearly; **returning** = coming back; **takes** = eats; **dinner** = night food; **then** = after that; **revises** = reads again; **change** = difference; **behaviour** = way of doing things and speaking to others; **liked** = loved; **praise** = appreciate; **punctuality** = doing things at right time; **parents** = mother and father; **feel** = experience, realize; **proud** = feeling of dignity.

### Questions :

1. Now Rohit has become :  
(a) more lazy                      (b) more talkative                      (c) punctual                      (d) none
2. (i) Where does Rohit go in the evening ?  
(ii) What does Rohit find in the playground ?
3. (i) How long does Rohit play with his friends ?  
(ii) What does Rohit do after returning from playground ?

4. (i) Who praise Rohit and for what ?  
 (ii) Who feel proud of Rohit ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) punctual  
 2. (i) Rohit goes to playground in the evening.  
 (ii) Rohit finds his friends in the playground.  
 3. (i) Rohit plays for about an hour with his friends.  
 (ii) Rohit takes his dinner and revises his lessons after returning from playground.  
 4. (i) His teachers praise Rohit for his punctuality.  
 (ii) Rohit's parents feel proud of him.

**ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Write 'T' for true statements and 'F' for false statements.**

1. We should give up laziness. ( )  
 2. The peacock is free to play with the boy. ( )  
 3. Rohit plays with his friends in the morning. ( )  
 4. There are many children in the garden. ( )

**Ans.** 1. (T), 2. (F), 3. (F), 4. (F)

**B. Choose the correct alternative :**

1. A punctual boy.....  
 (a) does not miss his school (b) does not do work on time  
 (c) does not misuse things (d) does not waste his time ( )
2. Who is not willing to work ?  
 (a) peacock (b) dog  
 (c) parrot (d) Rohit ( )
3. Laziness is ..... for us.  
 (a) good (b) bad  
 (c) useful (d) helpful ( )

**Ans.** 1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (b)

**C. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why did Rohit find no friends in the garden to play with ?

**Ans.** Rohit found no friends to play in the garden because all his friends had gone to school.

2. Why did the birds and animals in the garden not play with Rohit ?

**Ans.** All the birds and animals in the garden were busy in doing their own work, therefore they did not play with Rohit.

3. In the end of the story Rohit's parents were happy with him. Why ?

**Ans.** Rohit's parents were happy with him in the end of the story because he had now become a punctual boy and had given up laziness.

### **ACTIVITY -II**

The sentences given below have some underlined words. Fill in the blanks choosing their opposites from the box.

evening    busy    mother    come

1. My father works in fields and my ..... helps him.
2. The sun rises in the morning and sets in the .....
3. In the winter season we go to school at 9.30 a.m. and ..... back from there at 3.40 p.m.
4. Parrot, crow, sparrow and horse were ..... in their work, so they did not play with Rohit who was free.

**Ans.** 1. mother, 2. evening, 3. come, 4. busy.

### **ACTIVITY -III**

Look at these sentences and understand the difference between them.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| I <u>go</u> to play in the evening.      | (affirmative) |
| I <u>do not go</u> to play daily.        | (negative)    |
| He <u>learns</u> his lessons.            | (affirmative) |
| He <u>does not learn</u> his lessons.    | (negative)    |
| We <u>go</u> to school regularly.        | (affirmative) |
| We <u>do not go</u> to school regularly. | (negative)    |

Now change the following sentences into negative :

- The boy meets a dog.  
We play in the evening every day.  
Mohan does his home work daily.

**Ans.** The boy does not meet a dog.  
We do not play in the evening every day.  
Mohan does not do his homework daily.

 **ACTIVITY -IV**

Your teacher will divide the class into two groups. One group will speak a sentence from the text about Rohit. Another group will change that sentence changing its subject from Rohit to I.

Eg. :

Rohit returns home.                      I return home.

Rohit plays with his friends.            I.....

**Ans.** I play with my friends.

 **ACTIVITY -V**

Write a paragraph about your daily routine. You may use these hints in your paragraph writing—

get up, wash my face, brush teeth, take bath, have breakfast, dress myself, go to school, study different subjects, play during recess, take lunch, return home in the evening, play games, do home work, have supper, watch T.V., go to bed.

**Ans.** I get up at five o'clock in the morning and wash my face. Then I brush my teeth and take bath. I have breakfast prepared by mother, dress myself and go to school at nine o'clock. I study different subjects there and play with my friends during the recess. I take my lunch, too. I return home at four o'clock in the evening. At five o'clock I go to the park to play with my friends. I return home at six o'clock and complete my homework. After that, I have my dinner and watch T.V. for some time. I go to bed at nine o'clock.



## 8

# A Genie Whom No One Liked

Q. Have you heard the story of genie and the magic lamp or chirag ka jinn ?

Ans. Yes, I have heard the story of genie and the magic lamp.

Q. Did you know how the genie came out of the lamp ?

Ans. Yes, whenever someone rubbed the lamp, the genie used to come out.

Q. Genie of the lamp is known to fulfil the wishes of people. Can a genie be ever unhappy ?

Ans. Yes, if the people are displeased with genie, he may become unhappy.

➡ Let's read and find out.

## Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. Once upon a time there was a genie. But this particular genie was famous for spoiling things up. Whenever someone rubbed the magic lamp, he would come out and say, "What is your wish?" Then a great cloud of smoke would appear. When somebody wanted something, he would bring it covered in so much dust, that nobody wanted to even touch it. So silly were his mistakes that no one liked the magic lamp. So the genie didn't come out for years.

**Word-Meanings**—**once upon a time** = this is the matter of remote past; **genie** = a spirit with magic powers; **particular** = special type; **famous** = known far and wide; **spoiling** = destroying; **rubbed** = moved hand or cloth on the surface; **magic lamp** = lamp of surprising powers; **wish** = will.

**Questions :**

- The magic lamp was :  
 (a) beautiful                      (b) clean                      (c) dirty                      (d) broken
- (i) What was the genie famous for ?  
 (ii) What would the genie say after coming out of the magic lamp ?

3. (i) What would happen after that ?  
(ii) What were all things in the lamp covered with ?
4. (i) Why did nobody want to touch the genie's gifts ?  
(ii) What kind of mistakes did the genie make ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) dirty
2. (i) The genie was famous for spoiling things up.  
(ii) After coming out of the magic lamp, he would say, "What is your wish ?"
3. (i) Then a great cloud of smoke would appear.  
(ii) They were covered with dust.
4. (i) Because they were dirty.  
(ii) The genie made silly mistakes.

**2.** One day a lonely boy named Pankaj, found the lamp. He heard the sad cries of the genie. So he decided to try to become his friend. The wish he asked to be granted was to be able to enter and leave the lamp. The genie was happy to grant this wish.

**Word-Meanings**—**lonely** = only one; **found** = got; **lamp** = a lightening device; **heard** = listened; **sad** = full of sorrow; **cries** = shouts; **decided** = concluded; **try** = attempt; **friend** = companion; **wish** = will; **granted** = given; **able** = mighty, having power; **enter** = get into; **leave** = come out.

**Questions :**

1. Pankaj found :  
(a) a ball                      (b) a bat                      (c) a lamp                      (d) a pen
2. (i) What was the name of the boy ?  
(ii) What did the boy hear ?
3. (i) Who was crying sadly ?  
(ii) What did Pankaj decide ?
4. (i) What wish did Pankaj express before genie ?  
(ii) How did genie feel after granting Pankaj's wish ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) a lamp
2. (i) The name of the boy was Pankaj.  
(ii) The boy heard the sad cries.

3. (i) The genie was crying sadly.  
(ii) Pankaj decided to become genie's friend.
4. (i) Pankaj wished to be able to enter and leave the lamp.  
(ii) The genie was happy to grant Pankaj's wish.

**3.** As soon as Pankaj entered the lamp, he could see what the genie's problem was. It wasn't that he was a bad genie. It was just that he was untidy ! In the lamp, everything was thrown all over the place, whether it be jewellery, books, boats or camels. It was clear that the place had not been cleaned for years. Pick up anything and a cloud of dust would fly up.

**Word-Meanings**—**as soon as** = just after; **problem** = difficulty; **bad** = not good; **just that** = only; **untidy** = not well arranged; **everything** = all goods; **thrown** = scattered; **all over** = everywhere; **jewellery** = ornaments; **boats** = a device to move on water; **clear** = beyond doubts; **cleaned** = arranged; **for years** = a long period; **pick up** = alift; **cloud of dust** = dirt in large amount.

**Questions :**

1. According to Pankaj, the genie was :  
(a) bad                      (b) not bad                      (c) genius                      (d) none
2. (i) Who entered the lamp ?  
(ii) What was genie's problem ?
3. (i) What was the situation of things in the lamp ?  
(ii) For how long had the place inside the lamp not been cleaned ?
4. (i) What happened when he picked up anything in the lamp ?  
(ii) How long did Pankaj take to understand the genie's problem ?

**Answers :**

1. (b) not bad
2. (i) Pankaj entered the lamp.  
(ii) Genie's problem was that he was untidy.
3. (i) Everything was thrown all over the place in the lamp.  
(ii) The place had not been cleaned for years.
4. (i) A cloud of dust flew up when he picked up anything.  
(ii) As soon as Pankaj entered the lamp, he understood genie's problem.

**4.** Pankaj was surprised. The genie felt ashamed and apologised. He said that a genie's job was very important and he had no time for cleaning. But Pankaj remembered



his mother's advice. He told the genie that it was important to keep all his things in order. And so, they decided to give the place a good clean.

**Word-Meanings**—**surprised** = astonished; **ashamed** = felt sorry; **apologised** = said sorry, beg pardon; **job** = task; **very important** = of great importance; **remembered** = had in memory; **advice** = suggestion, teaching; **in order** = well arranged; **decided** = concluded.

**Questions :**

1. The place needed :  
(a) decoration            (b) cleaning            (c) painting            (d) repairs
2. (i) How did the genie feel ?  
(ii) What did the genie say ?
3. (i) What did Pankaj remember ?  
(ii) What did Pankaj tell the genie ?
4. (i) What did they decide to do ?  
(ii) Who was surprised ?

**Answers :**

1. (b) cleaning
2. (i) The genie felt ashamed.  
(ii) The genie said that his job was important and he had no time for cleaning.
3. (i) Pankaj remembered his mother's advice.  
(ii) Pankaj told the genie to keep the things in order.
4. (i) They decided to clean the place.  
(ii) Pankaj was surprised

5. It took them quite a few days. When they finished, everything was gleaming and in its correct place. Now it was very easy to find whatever gift was asked for, and to get it without breaking anything. And so the genie began to be respected and liked once more. He learnt that nothing great can be achieved without order and cleanliness in all things.

**Word-Meanings**—**quite a few days** = many days; **finished** = completed; **gleaming** = shining; **in its correct place** = well placed; **easy** = simple; **gift** = present; **breaking** = dividing into pieces due to mishandling; **respected** = honoured; **once more** = again; **great** = of high importance; **order** = sequence; **cleanliness** = state of dustless.

**Questions :**

1. This passage is about :  
(a) genie            (b) magic lamp            (c) gifts            (d) cleanliness



2. (i) How much time did it take ?  
(ii) What happened when they finished ?
3. (i) Now what was very easy ?  
(ii) What took them a few days to do ?
4. (i) What changed for the genie ?  
(ii) What are needed to achieve anything ?

**Answers :**

1. (d) cleanliness
2. (i) It took them quite a few days.  
(ii) When they finished, everything was gleaming in its place.
3. (i) Now it was very easy to find whatever gift was asked for.  
(ii) Cleaning the place took them a few days.
4. (i) The genie began to be respected.  
(ii) Order and cleanliness are needed to achieve anything.

**ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Rearrange the following sentences and put them in correct order according to the story :**

1. One day, a lonely boy named Pankaj found the magic lamp and rubbed it.
2. It was clear that the genie's house had not been cleaned for years.
3. Pankaj wished to enter the magic lamp as he wanted to see what the genie's house looked like.
4. Whenever somebody rubbed the magic lamp, the genie would come out and say, 'What is your wish?'
5. Together Pankaj and the genie put everything in order. Now the genie was respected.
6. Pankaj told the genie that it was important to keep things in order.

**Ans.** 4, 1, 3, 2, 6, 5

**B. Answer the following questions :**

1. What happens when someone rubs a magic lamp ?

**Ans.** When someone rubs a magic lamp, a genie comes out of it and says, 'What is your wish ?'

2. What does the genie do ?

**Ans.** The genie grants wishes of the people.

3. Why do you think Pankaj asked the genie to let him enter the lamp ?

**Ans.** Pankaj asked the genie to let him enter the lamp, because he wanted to see what the genie's house looked like.

4. Why did the genie feel ashamed ?

**Ans.** When the genie saw that Pankaj was surprised to see his house to be very untidy, he felt ashamed.

5. What advice did Pankaj's mother give ?

**Ans.** Pankaj's mother had advised that it was important to keep all his things in order.

6. Why did people begin to respect the genie again ?

**Ans.** With Pankaj's help, the genie had cleaned his place and all the gifts were arranged properly. Now he could easily give people their desired gifts. Therefore, people started respecting the genie again.

**ACTIVITY -II**

**A.** Complete the following crossword puzzle with the help of clues given below :

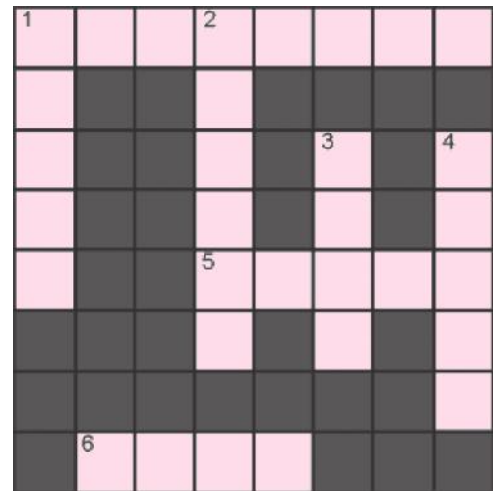
**Clues :**

**Across —**

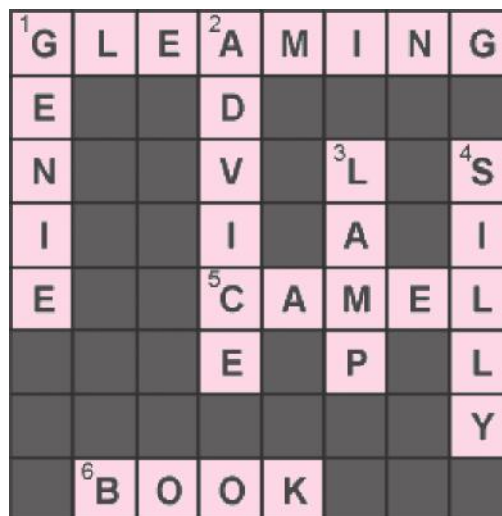
- 1. shining brightly
- 5. an animal found in the desert
- 6. a set of pages put together to be read

**Down —**

- 1. spirit with magic powers
- 2. suggestion
- 3. an object that provides light
- 4. foolish



**Ans.**



**B. Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the box.**

gleaming apologised rub untidy advice

1. The teacher used a duster to ..... the black board.
2. 'Always speak the truth' is a good .....
3. Sunil keeps his things in proper place. His room never looks .....
4. Mahesh does not chew gutkha. He has ..... white teeth.
5. Neeraj ..... for his rude behaviour.

**Ans.** 1. rub, 2. advice, 3. untidy, 4. gleaming, 5. apologised

**ACTIVITY -III**

Read the following sentences from the lesson :

- Pankaj found the lamp .
- He heard the sad cries of the genie.

These sentences are the examples of simple past tense. It is used to talk about an action that took place in the past. Notice that past forms of verb 'find' and 'hear' have been used in these sentences.

Now fill in the blanks using past forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Nitesh ..... to Jaipur yesterday. (go)
2. Raju ..... a letter to his father. (write)
3. Kavita ..... her homework before going to bed. (complete)
4. Manjeet ..... a beautiful paper boat. (make)
5. The teacher ..... Poonam why she was absent the previous day. (ask)

**Ans.** 1. went, 2. wrote 3. completed 4. made, 5. asked

**ACTIVITY -IV**

What wish will you ask for, if you happen to meet a genie ? Discuss with your friend.  
(Work in pairs)

**Ans. Rohit :** If you meet a genie, what wish would you ask him to be granted ?

**Sahil :** I would ask him to grant me a new bicycle. What would you ask for, Rohit ?

**Rohit :** I would ask him to transform me into a bird. I would fly in the air.

**Sahil :** It would be wonderful !

**Rohit :** Yes, indeed.

## ACTIVITY -V

Draw a picture of genie and the magic lamp on a chart paper and write a paragraph on it describing what the genie does.

Ans.



Genie is a supernatural creature who lives inside a magical lamp. When somebody rubs the lamp, the genie comes out and asks him for a wish. When the person asks for a gift, it is immediately granted. A genie grants all the wishes—

Whatever they are !



Q. Children, do you remember nursery rhymes ?

Ans. Yes, I remember some nursery rhymes.

Q. Which ones do you remember ?

Ans. I remember—Jack and Jill, Cock-a-Doodle Doo, Goosey Goosey Gander, Humpty Dumpty, and I'm a Little Teapot.

Q. Which is your favourite among them ?

Ans. My favourite rhyme is Humpty Dumpty.

Q. Do you remember 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star' ?

Ans. Yes, I remember this rhyme.

Q. Do you know it has more lines than you read in nursery classes ?

Ans. Yes, this rhyme has more lines than we read in nursery classes.

### Stanzas & Word-Meanings

➡ Let's read the complete poem here.

1. Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are!  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.

**Word-Meanings :** **twinkle** = to shine with changing brightness; **little** = small sized; **stars** = balls of fire in space seen at night; **wonder** = to become surprised; **up above** = upward; **world** = (here) the earth; **diamond** = a very costly and shining non-metallic material; **so high** = very high; **sky** = the space above and around us.

In this poem, the poet expressed the feelings of a child when he sees stars twinkling in the sky at night. The child talks to a star which appears very little due to very large distance. The child says "O ! Little star ! You are very high above the earth and you are shining like a diamond. I am very much surprised to see you twinkling but I do not know what you are."

2. When the blazing sun is gone,  
When nothing shines upon,  
Then you show your little light,  
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

**Word-Meanings** : **blazing** = very hot and bright; **is gone** = sets; **nothing** = not even a single thing; **shines** = shows its brightness; **show** = exhibit.

The child says that when the burning sun sets in the evening and nothing is there to show its brightness then you, little star begins to show your brightness and twinkles all the night in the sky.

3. Then the traveller in the dark  
Thanks you for your tiny spark,  
How could he see where to go,  
If you did not twinkle so ?

**Word-Meanings** : **traveller** = one who goes from one place to another; **dark** = lightless state; **thanks** = gives regards; **tiny** = very small; **spark** = flash of light; **where to go** = destination.

The child says "O little star! If you do not twinkle at night then how a traveller could see the direction of his destination. It is because when there is dark all around, then only stars give us the sense of direction. The child says when a traveller takes your help, he thanks you whole heartedly."

4. In the dark blue sky you keep,  
Often through my curtains peep  
For you never shut your eye,  
Till the sun is in the sky.

**Word-Meanings** : **often** = commonly, many times; **through** = across; **curtains** = pieces of clothes hung on doors and windows; **peep** = to look quickly or secretly; **never** = not at any time; **shut** = close.

The child says "O little star ! You do not disappear from the sky until the sun rises and you after peep into my home through the curtains".

5. As your bright and tiny spark  
Lights the traveller in the dark,  
Though I know not what you are,  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

**Word-Meanings :** bright = shining; tiny = very little; spark = flash of light; lights = illuminates or gives direction; traveller = moving person; dark = without light.

The child says, "O little star ! It is a fact that I do not know what you are but I know it well that you help the person who travels at night and you show him right direction and illuminate his path."

### **ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Write T for True and F for False.**

1. The moon looks like a diamond in the sky. ( )
2. The star shows its little light after the sunset. ( )
3. The star shines brighter than the sun. ( )

**Ans.** 1. F, 2. T, 3. F

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Who is the boy speaking to ?

**Ans.** The boy is speaking to a star.

2. Why does the traveller thank the star ?

**Ans.** The traveller thanks the star for showing him the way during night.

3. What happens when the sun goes away ?

**Ans.** When the sun goes away, the star appears in the sky and shines for the whole night.

4. How does the boy know that the star is peeping through his curtains ?

**Ans.** The boy sees the star through the transparent curtains. That's why he knows it.

5. What is the colour of the sky at night ?

**Ans.** The colour of the sky is dark blue at night.

6. What happens when the sun comes back in the sky ?

**Ans.** When the sun comes back in the sky, the star disappears from there.

### **ACTIVITY -II**

- A. Find words from the poem that are similar in meaning to the following words and write them in your notebook. For some words, you may find more than one word in the poem. Write as many as you find.**

- a. close,                      b. small                      c. bright                      d. black
- Ans. a. close    —    shut;                      b. small                      —    little, tiny;  
 c. bright    —    twinkle, light, spark;                      d. black                      —    dark;

**B.** In the poem, given below you noticed that two successive lines end with the words having similar sound.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
 How I wonder what you are !  
 Up above the world so high,  
 Like a diamond in the sky.

First two lines end with similar sounding words : 'star' and 'are' while the next two lines have similar sounding words : 'high' and 'sky' in the end. Such words are called rhyming words. Now, look at the words given in the box and arrange them in the table under the words with similar sounds.

ear	ago	tight	none
fun	kite	one	deer
glow	here	toe	bite
right	run	year	slow

- Ans.
- |       |      |      |      |
|-------|------|------|------|
| light | near | sun  | show |
| right | ear  | fun  | glow |
| kite  | here | run  | ago  |
| tight | year | one  | toe  |
| bite  | deer | none | slow |

**C. Activity based on Antonyms**

Read the sentences and supply the correct antonyms of words given in the brackets.

glad, sad, rich, safe, inside

- The athlete was ..... because he didn't win the race. (happy)
- The boy was ..... that he passed the test. (sad)
- The money was ..... in the bank. (unsafe)
- Her parents are ..... . (poor)
- Radha usually keeps her hands ..... her pockets. (outside)

**ACTIVITY -III**



The child in the poem says, 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star...' Is the star really 'little' ? Discuss with your friends and teacher.

- Ans. Raj : Is the star really small ?  
Bharat : I don't know, but it looks small.  
Teacher : What are you discussing, children ?  
Bharat : Sir, Raj is asking me whether the star in the sky is really little.  
Teacher : No, children. The star is not little. It seems to be small because it is millions of light years away from the earth. In fact, some stars may be even larger than the sun.  
Raj and Bharat : Thank you sir for this exciting information.

#### **ACTIVITY -IV**

Do you know where the sun goes in the evening ? Does it become cool in the night ? Write a paragraph on what you think.

Ans. All the planets revolve round the sun. The earth is a big planet. The part of the earth which comes in front of the sun shines, while the other part remains in dark. In the night, the sun does not cool down, instead it spreads light in the other part of the planet.

#### **ACTIVITY -V**

How many stars do you see in the sky at night ? Have you heard about the Pole star (*Dhruv Tara*) ? Do you know the story behind it ? Ask your parents and elders and discuss it with your friends in the class.

Ans. We can see innumerable stars at night. The Pole star is a star which is approximately aligned with the Earth's axis of rotation. As per a mythological story, Dhruv was a great king and when he died, he became a star. This star is called the Pole star and can still be seen in the sky shining.



Q. Have you noticed brown coloured stains on the teeth of some people ?

Ans. Yes, I have noticed brown coloured stains on the teeth of some people.

Q. Do you know the reason ?

Ans. The reason of these stains is chewing of tobacco which is very bad habit and harmful to health.

- Tobacco may cause more serious problems than stained teeth.

➡ Let's read and find out.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

(A classroom is looking almost empty. The teacher enters.)

1. *Teacher* : Good morning, children ! How're you ?

*All* : Good morning ma'am ! We're all fine ma'am. Thank you. How're you?

*Teacher* : I'm fine too my dear students. Thank you.

Why are there so few students in the class today ?

*Kavita* : Ma'am, Rinku's father has died today. So, all the children of that colony have not come.

*Teacher* : *Hey Bhagwan* ! What happened to him ?

*Kavita* : He died of oral cancer.

*Teacher* : How old was he ?

*Kavita* : He was 35.

**Word-Meanings** : **almost** = nearly; **empty** = nobody inside; **enters** = comes in; **ma'am** = madam; **fine** = well; **too** = also; **few** = very less; **today** = this day; **colony** = residential area; **happened** = occurred; **oral** = related to mouth; **cancer** = a kind of disease; **old** = aged.

## Questions :

1. Rinku's father died of :  
(a) fever                      (b) injuries                      (c) heart attack                      (d) cancer
2. (i) How many students are there in the classroom ?  
(ii) Why have all the children of that colony not come ?
3. (i) What was the age of Rinku's father ?  
(ii) What did the students wish their teacher ?
4. (i) Who had died that day ?  
(ii) What caused his death ?

## Answers :

1. (d) cancer
2. (i) There are few students in the classroom.  
(ii) Rinku's father has died. Therefore, all the children of that colony have not come.
3. (i) He was 35 years old.  
(ii) The students wished their teacher 'good morning'.
4. (i) Rinku's father had died that day.  
(ii) He died of oral cancer.

2. *Teacher* : How did he get cancer ?

*Kavita* : The doctor says that it's because of his habit of chewing tobacco. He couldn't even eat due to wounds and blisters in his mouth.

*Piyush* : Ma'am ! He used to smoke too.

*Meena* : Yes Ma'am, I saw him many times chewing *gutkha*.

*Ravi* : Ma'am, are tobacco chewing and smoking related to cancer ?

*Teacher* : Yes my dear, all these things are very harmful for our health. They affect our lungs and muscles.

*Salma* : Ma'am, Seema also chews *gutkha*. Look at her teeth. Will she also be a victim of cancer ?

*Teacher* : Yes, it's possible.

(She calls Seema and asks her to open her mouth.)

Oh my God ! Your teeth are stained and decaying. Do they ache ?

*Seema* : Yes Ma'am, when I drink cold water, I feel pain in my teeth.

**Word-Meanings :** **habit** = usual behaviour; **chewing** = biting some thing continuously; **tobacco** = dried leaves of a plant; **wounds** = injuries; **blisters** = swellings that burst; **smoke** = sucking burnt tobacco through pipe; **gutkha** = a kind of tobacco product; **related** = connected; **harmful** = injurious; **affect** = injure; **lungs** = respiratory organs; **possible** = likely to occur; **stained** = coloured; **decaying** = breaking slowly; **ache** = pain.

**Questions :**

1. Seema cannot drink cold water because of pain in her :  
(a) teeth                      (b) throat                      (c) chest                      (d) stomach
2. (i) Who asks Seema to open her mouth ?  
(ii) What affects our lungs and muscles ?
3. (i) How are Seema's teeth ?  
(ii) What is related to cancer ?
4. (i) What does Seema chew ?  
(ii) What can't Seema drink ?

**Answers :**

1. (a) teeth
  2. (i) The teacher asks Seema to open her mouth.  
(ii) Tobacco chewing and smoking affect our lungs and muscles.
  3. (i) Seema's teeth are stained and decaying.  
(ii) Smoking and chewing *gutkha* are related to cancer.
  4. (i) Seema chews *gutkha*.  
(ii) Seema cannot drink cold water.
3. **Ravi** : Ma'am there are many children among us who chew tobacco and *gutkha*. Our parents also do that.
- Teacher** : That's alarming my dear children ! Look at the pouch of any *gutkha*. You will find a warning printed on it.
- Shivam** : Yes Ma'am, I've also seen a warning on my father's cigarette pack.
- Teacher** : Yes. However, in spite of warning people use these harmful things. This way, they are also following the path of Rinku's father.

**Word-Meanings :** **many** = large in number; **parents** = mother and father; **alarming** = indication of danger; **pouch** = a small pack; **find** = see; **warning** = information of coming danger; **cigarette pack** = box containing cigarettes; **in spite of** = not caring about; **harmful** = injurious.

**Questions :**

1. Shivam had seen the warning on a :  
(a) poster                      (b) wall                      (c) cigarette pack                      (d) *gutkha* pouch
2. (i) What do many children among them do ?  
(ii) What is printed on the pouch of *gutkha* ?
3. (i) What does Ravi tell ?  
(ii) What do people do in spite of warnings ?
4. (i) In which is *gutkha* packed ?  
(ii) What is alarming ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) cigarette pack
  2. (i) Many children among them chew tobacco and *gutkha*.  
(ii) A warning is printed on the pouch of *gutkha*.
  3. (i) Ravi tells that many children and their parents chew tobacco and *gutkha*.  
(ii) In spite of the warning, people use these harmful things.
  4. (i) Gutkha is packed in pouches.  
(ii) The fact of so many children chewing gutkha is alarming.
4. **Seema** : Ma'am, I will stop chewing *gutkha*. I don't want cancer. I pledge I will never use it again.

**Teacher** : And what about others ?

**All** : Ma'am we too have understood. We pledge never to chew *gutkha* and tobacco again. We will also tell the members of our family and neighbours about the evil effects of chewing *gutkha* and smoking and will request them to give up the bad habits.

**Word-Meanings :** **stop** = (here) give up; **pledge** = give words, swear; **use** = (here) chew; **again** = next time; **too** = also; **understood** = realized; **members** = candidates; **neighbours** = living nearby; **evil effects** = harmful impacts; **request** = solicit, say politely to do something; **give up** = stop, leave the use of; **bad habits** = harmful practices.

### Questions :

1. It is bad to chew :  
(a) betel leaf      (b) chewing gum      (c) food      (d) gutkha
2. (i) Who pledge never to chew *gutkha* and tobacco again ?  
(ii) What does Seema say ?
3. (i) Why does she say so ?  
(ii) What do people use ?
4. (i) Name the bad habits written in this passage.  
(ii) What will children request their family members ?

### Answers :

1. (d) gutkha
2. (i) All children pledge never to chew *gutkha* and tobacco again.  
(ii) Seema says that she will stop chewing *gutkha*.
3. (i) She says so because she doesn't want to suffer from cancer.  
(ii) People use *gutkha* and cigarettes.
4. (i) Names of bad habits are chewing *gutkha* and smoking.  
(ii) Children will request their family members to give up smoking and *gutkha* chewing.

### **ACTIVITY -I**

#### **A. Write T for True and F for False statements.**

1. Rinku's father died of high fever. ( )
2. He was 53 years old. ( )
3. Chewing tobacco is related to cancer. ( )
4. Seema's teeth were stained as she did not brush them daily. ( )
5. Smoking is injurious to health. ( )

**Ans.** 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

#### **B. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the evil effects of chewing *gutkha* and smoking ?

**Ans.** Chewing of *gutkha* and smoking can lead to oral cancer.

2. How did Rinku's father get cancer ?

**Ans.** Rinku's father got cancer because of his bad habit of chewing tobacco and smoking.

3. Who chews *gutkha* in the class ?

**Ans.** Seema chews *gutkha* in the class.

4. What did the students pledge ?

**Ans.** The students pledged never to chew *gutkha* and tobacco. They further decided to inform others also about the evil effects of these bad habits.

### **ACTIVITY -II**

**A.** A pair of opposite words is given in the brackets against each of the sentences below. Choose the suitable word and fill in the blanks.

1. Smoking is ..... (useful/harmful) for our health.
2. Mohan ..... (requested / ordered) his elder brother to help him with his lessons.
3. Nothing is ..... (possible / impossible) for a hard worker.
4. I don't need more milk. My glass is already ..... (filled / empty)
5. We should ..... (never / always) be ready to help the weak students.

**Ans.** 1. harmful, 2. requested, 3. impossible, 4. filled, 5. always.

**B.** Rearrange the letters to make proper words. One is done for you.

- |                 |               |           |           |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. hmuot —mouth | 2. tehet      | t _ _ t _ |           |
| 3. naip         | p _ _ _       | 4. lguns  | l _ _ g _ |
| 5. tcbcoao      | _ o b _ _ c o |           |           |

**Ans.** 2. teeth 3. pain 4. lungs 5. tobacco

### **ACTIVITY -III**

Look at the following questions taken from the lesson :

- Are chewing of tobacco and smoking related to cancer ?
- Do you chew *gutkha* ?
- Do your teeth ache ?

They begin with the words like : Is, Are, Was, Were, Do, Does, Has, Have, Had, etc. These questions can be answered with 'Yes' or 'No'. Therefore, they are sometimes called yes/no type questions. Look at the answers of the above questions :

- Yes, chewing of tobacco and smoking are related to cancer.
- No, I don't chew *gutkha*.
- Yes, my teeth ache.



Now answer the questions given below :

1. Do you exercise daily ?
2. Is there a tree in your school ?
3. Do you tell a lie ?
4. Is Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan ?
5. Are you an honest student ?
6. Have you seen an aeroplane ?

- Ans. 1. Yes, I exercise daily.  
2. Yes, there is a tree in my school.  
3. No, I don't tell a lie.  
4. Yes, Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan.  
5. Yes, I am an honest student.  
6. Yes, I have seen an aeroplane.

**ACTIVITY -IV**

You've understood that chewing *gutkha* and smoking are very bad for our health. Suppose your uncle (a friend of your father) has these bad habits. Write a dialogue of about ten sentences where you are explaining the bad effects of *gutkha* and smoking to your uncle. A few opening sentences are provided to you for help .

*You* : Good evening uncle. How're you ?

*Uncle* : Good evening dear! I'm fine but I'm feeling a little pain in my chest.

*You* : Oh! What happened ?

*Uncle* : .....

*You* : .....

*Uncle* : .....

*You* : .....

*Uncle* : .....

*You* : .....

*Uncle* : .....

Ans. *Uncle* : I have been smoking a lot of cigarettes now-a-days.

*You* : Oh my God ! This is a very bad habit.

*Uncle* : Yes, but it is hard for me to give it up.

*You* : These bad habits can lead to cancer.

*Uncle* : Oh, really ! I am afraid of diseases.

*You* : If you want to live a healthy life, you will have to give up smoking.

*Uncle* : Yes, indeed I want to live a healthy life. I pledge to give up smoking and never take it up again.



 **ACTIVITY -V**

**A.** Write in your own words a paragraph on the bad effects of tobacco and cigarette.

**Ans.** The use of tobacco and cigarette is very harmful for our health. They contain many such chemicals which result in harmful diseases like ulcer, oral cancer etc., dark spots on the teeth etc. They can even result in a sudden heart attack. So, we should never use them.

**B.** Read the sentences given below and complete them by adding 'good habit' or 'bad habit' in the space provided.

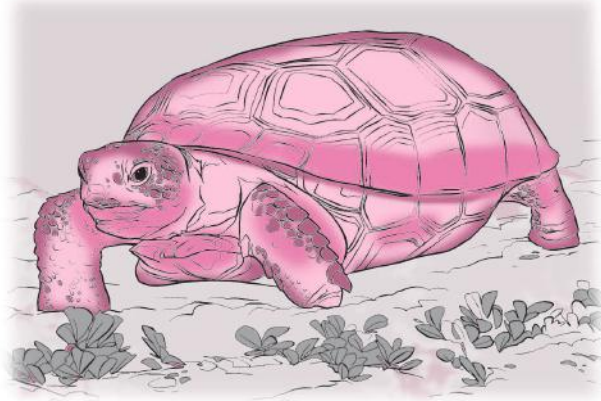
1. Chewing *gutkha* is a .....
2. Waking up early in the morning is a.....
3. Washing hands before eating is a .....
4. Abusing others is a .....
5. Helping the needy is a .....
6. Driving carelessly is a .....
7. Watching TV too much is a .....
8. Coming to school late is a .....
9. Completing homework regularly is a.....
10. Praying to God is a .....

**Ans.** 1. bad habit      2. good habit      3. good habit      4. bad habit  
5. good habit      6. bad habit      7. bad habit      8. bad habit  
9. good habit      10. good habit

**C.** The teacher will recite a poem for the students and ask them to explain the poem in their own language.

*Pop, pop, popcorn,  
Popping in the top.  
Pop, pop, popcorn,  
Eat it while it's hot.  
Pop, pop, popcorn,  
Butter on the top.  
When I eat them.  
I can't stop.*





Q. What do you see in these pictures ?

Ans. I can see a crane and a tortoise in these pictures.

Q. Have you heard a story about the cranes and tortoise ?

Ans. No, I have not heard the story about the cranes and a tortoise.

➡ Let's read.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. Long ago, there were two cranes named Sankat and Vikat and a tortoise named Kambugriva. They were good friends. They lived near a pond. Kambugriva was a chatterbox. One year, there was no rain, so the pond started to dry. The cranes and the tortoise were worried and discussed about it.

**Word-Meanings** : long ago = a long time before; cranes = white coloured birds with long beak and long legs; tortoise = a small reptile animal with hard shell that moves very slowly; pond = a small water body; chatterbox = one who talks very much or talkative; started to dry = water began to be less day by day; worried = got troubled about; discussed = talked about the matter.

### Questions :

1. Kambugriva was :  
(a) handsome (b) talkative  
(c) greedy (d) sad
2. (i) What were the names of the two cranes ?  
(ii) What was the name of the tortoise ?
3. (i) Who were good friends ?  
(ii) Where did they live ?
4. (i) What did not happen one year ?  
(ii) Who were worried about it.

### Answers :

1. (b) talkative
2. (i) Sankat and Vikat  
(ii) Kambugriva
3. (i) The two cranes and the tortoise were good friends.  
(ii) They lived near a pond.
4. (i) One year, there was no rain.  
(ii) The cranes and the tortoise were worried about it.

**2. Cranes :** We have to go away from here. There is a big lake nearby. Let's go there.

**Tortoise :** Are you leaving me alone here to die ?

**Cranes :** What else can we do ? The pond is drying now. If we stay here, we will die of starvation.

**Tortoise :** Please save me. Take me along with you.

**Word-Meanings :** **away** = far; **lake** = a large water body; **nearby** = close; **leaving** = going away from; **alone** = only, without others; **else** = other; **drying** = becoming waterless; **now** = at this time; **stay** = live, remain; **starvation** = the state of without eating food; **save** = protect; **along** = together.

### Questions :

1. Where were the cranes going ?  
(a) near a river (b) near a canal (c) near a lake (d) none
2. (i) Who were going away from the pond ?  
(ii) Where were the cranes going ?

3. (i) "Are you leaving me alone here to die" ? Who says this ?  
(ii) "What else can we do ?" Whose statement is this ?
4. (i) "If we stay here, we will die of starvation." Why did cranes say so ?  
(ii) How did tortoise request the cranes ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) near a lake
2. (i) The cranes were going away from the pond.  
(ii) The cranes were going to a big lake.
3. (i) The tortoise says this.  
(ii) This statement is of cranes.
4. (i) The cranes said so because the pond was drying.  
(ii) The tortoise requested the cranes to take him also with them.

**3. Cranes :** But how ?

**Tortoise :** I have an idea. Bring a long stick. Both of you hold it at the either end of it with your beaks. I will hold the stick tightly in the middle with my mouth. And we will fly away to the lake.

**Cranes :** That's a great idea. But you are so talkative. Keep your mouth shut while flying, or you will fall down.

**Tortoise :** Oh, I shall not do such a foolish thing.

**Word-Meanings :** **an idea** = a thought of solution; **long** = lengthy; **stick** = a long thin piece of wood; **hold** = catch tightly; **beak** = long pointed mouth of birds; **middle** = centre; **fly away** = move away in air; **great** = very much, important; **talkative** = speak too much; **keep** = remain; **shut** = closed; **while** = during; **or** = otherwise; **fall down** = come down on earth; **such** = that type; **foolish thing** = an act of nonsense.

**Questions :**

1. Who suggested the solution of the problem ?  
(a) cranes                      (b) tortoise                      (c) all                                      (d) none
2. (i) Who asked to bring a long stick ?  
(ii) Who planned to hold the stick tightly in the middle ?
3. (i) "That's a great idea." Who said this ?  
(ii) "I shall not do such a foolish thing." Who said this ?
4. (i) Who was more talkative ?  
(ii) Who advised to keep the mouth shut and to whom ?

**Answers :**

1. (b) tortoise
2. (i) The tortoise asked to bring a long stick.  
(ii) The tortoise planned to hold the stick in the middle.
3. (i) The cranes said this statement.  
(ii) The tortoise said this.
4. (i) The tortoise was more talkative.  
(ii) The cranes advised tortoise to keep the mouth shut.

4. The cranes brought a long stick and held it with their beaks. The tortoise held it in the middle. They flew over the fields and a village. The villagers laughed watching such a strange scene and shouted.

*Villagers* : Look at that ! That foolish tortoise will certainly fall down.

*Tortoise* : (Opening mouth) You are stupid people. The tortoise fell down and died.

**Word-Meanings** : **stick** = long wooden piece; **middle** = center; **advised** = suggested; **scene** = site.

**Questions :**

1. The tortoise held the stick with his :  
(a) hands                      (b) feet                      (c) mouth                      (d) neck
2. (i) Who brought a long stick ?  
(ii) What did the cranes do with the stick ?
3. (i) Why did the villagers laugh ?  
(ii) What did the villagers say ?
4. (i) Where did the tortoise hold the stick ?  
(ii) 'You are stupid people'. Who said these words and to whom ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) mouth
2. (i) The cranes brought a long stick.  
(ii) They held it with their beaks.
3. (i) The villagers laughed watching such a strange scene.  
(ii) The villagers said, "That foolish tortoise will certainly fall down."
4. (i) The tortoise held the stick in the middle.  
(ii) The tortoise said these words to villagers.

## ACTIVITY -I

### A. Choose the correct alternative.

1. The cranes and the tortoise were worried about....

- (a) big lake (b) stick  
(c) drying pond (d) village ( )

2. Who spoke too much?

- (a) villagers (b) cranes  
(c) tortoise (d) all these ( )

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c)

### B. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The tortoise helped the cranes. ( )  
2. The pond started to dry as there was no rain. ( )  
3. The tortoise held the stick at the one end. ( )  
4. People in the village were foolish. ( )  
5. The tortoise kept its mouth shut and reached the big lake. ( )  
6. We should think before saying some-thing. ( )

Ans. 1. false, 2. true, 3. false, 4. false, 5. false, 6. true

### C. Answer the following questions.

1. Who helped the tortoise in taking him from the pond to the big lake?

Ans. The two cranes helped the tortoise in taking him from the pond to the big lake.

2. 'I have an idea' who said this and what was the idea ?

Ans. The tortoise said so. The idea was that the two cranes would hold the ends of a long stick with their beaks and the tortoise would hold it in the middle with his mouth. Thus, they would fly to the lake.

3. 'The pond started to dry'. Why ?

Ans. Since there was no rain, the pond started to dry.

4. What did the cranes advise the tortoise when they took him to the big lake ?

Ans. They advised him to keep his mouth shut while flying, else he would fall down.

5. Should we talk too much ? If yes, why ? If no, why not ?

Ans. We should not talk too much because it could be harmful for us.

## ACTIVITY -II

Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

### Column A

chatterbox  
starvation  
idea  
foolish  
beak  
earth  
rain  
stick

### Column B

unwise/ having no wisdom  
water drops falling from the clouds  
land  
thought  
a long thin piece of wood  
the state of without eating food  
one who talks too much  
a long mouth of birds

Ans. **Column A**

chatterbox  
starvation  
idea  
foolish  
beak  
earth  
rain  
stick

### Column B

one who talks too much.  
the state of without eating food.  
thought  
unwise/having no wisdom  
a long mouth of birds  
land  
water drops falling from the clouds  
a long thin piece of wood

## ACTIVITY -III

● Look at the sentences given below from the text and understand their meanings.

1. We will die of starvation.
2. That foolish tortoise will certainly fall off.
3. I shall not do such a foolish thing.

In the above sentences *will/shall* has been used to say about the action which will happen in future time. We can talk about future time activity using *will/shall*.

Generally *shall* is used with 'I' or 'We' and *will* with other persons like 'you', 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they' and names. In modern English 'will' is used very largely.

● Now fill in the blanks with the verb using *will/shall*.

1. I ..... (study) in class VI next year.
2. India ..... (be) super power in 2025.

3. Virat Kohli ..... (lead) Indian Cricket Team after Mahendra Singh Dhoni.
4. Tanya ..... (buy) a new pen tomorrow.
5. You ..... (learn) about many inventions in near future.

**Ans.** 1. shall study, 2. will be, 3. will lead, 4. will buy, 5. will learn.

### **ACTIVITY -IV**

- **Let's play Antakshari.**

The class is divided into two groups.

A student from first group would speak out a word from the text. Then a student from the other group would speak a new word that starts with the last letter of the previous word. Now a student from the first group would speak the word beginning with the last letter of the word spoken by the student from the second group.

#### *Group A*

pond  
english  
l.....

#### *Group B*

die  
hotel  
.....

**Ans. Group A**

pond  
english  
lived  
rain  
you  
alone  
either  
worried  
great

**Group B**

die  
hotel  
dear  
nearby  
umbrella  
entrance  
rainbow  
drying  
telephone

### **ACTIVITY -V**

Here is the format of an informal letter. Complete the letter telling your friend about your future plan. You may take help of the following words in the box.

Prepare for the entrance exam, follow my teachers' advice, study sincerely, give extra time to studies ....



Shiv Sadan  
Nariya Mohalla  
Shahabad  
21 Nov., 2016

My dear Pooja/Dear Pooja

I am quite well here and hope that you will also be fine there. You asked me about my future plan. After passing fifth class I want to take admission in *Navodaya Vidyalaya*.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Now write to me where you will go in winter vacation.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Yours friendly/Yours lovingly/Your loving friend

Sana

Ans.

Shiv Sadan  
Nariya Mohalla  
Shahabad  
21 Nov., 2016

My dear Pooja/Dear Pooja

I am quite well here and hope that you will also be fine there. You asked me about my future plan. After passing fifth class I want to take admission in *Navodaya Vidyalaya*.

I have prepared well for the entrance test following my teachers advice. I give extra time to studies to get selected for entry in this school which is my favourite.

Now write to me where you will go in winter vacation.

Convey my best regards to your parents.

Your loving friend

Sana

Imagine that you are Pooja. Write a letter to Sana in reply to the above letter. A box with format is provided to you.

Ans.

Park Avenue

128 E/5 Sector C

Chandigarh

7 December, 2016

My dear Sana,

I am fine here and hope the same for you. I got your letter and was happy to know about your future plan. I am also planning to take admission in a good school in my city. My parents are planning to get me admitted in Oxford School which is the best school in my city. Convey my regards to your parents.

Awaiting an early reply.

Yours friendly

Pooja



Q. Have you ever seen a fort ?

Ans. Yes, I have seen a fort.

Q. Do you know Rajasthan is famous for its forts ?

Ans. Yes, I know that Rajasthan is famous for its forts.

Q. For which forts is Rajasthan famous ?

Ans. Rajasthan is famous for many forts. Some of them are Amer Fort, Jaigarh Fort, Nahargarh fort, Laxmangarh fort, Mandawa fort and Taragarh fort.



Let's read about a fort which is considered one of the largest forts in India.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. Hello ! I am Sapna, a student of class V. I live in Kota. Last week I went to Chittorgarh with my parents. We visited the world famous fort of Chittorgarh. It is situated on a high hill. It is considered to be one of the largest forts in India. It was built by the Mauryas during 7th century. It had been the capital of Mewar for more than 800 years.

**Word-Meanings :** live = reside; last week = previous week; parents = mother and father; visited = saw; world = (here) all the people living on the earth; famous = known far and wide; fort = strong building used for military defence; situated = to be in a particular place or position; hill = high area of land but not as high as mountain; considered = regarded; built = constructed; during = in the time period of; century = a period of hundred years; capital = head city of a state from where administration is run.

#### Questions :

1. This passage is about :

(a) Amer

(b) Ajmer

(c) Chittorgarh

(d) Rajgarh

2. (i) In which class does Sapna read ?  
(ii) Where does Sapna live ?
3. (i) Where did Sapna go with her parents last week ?  
(ii) What did Sapna visit ?
4. (i) Where is the fort of Chittorgarh situated ?  
(ii) Who built the world famous fort of Chittorgarh and when ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) Chittorgarh
2. (i) Sapna reads in class V.  
(ii) Sapna lives in Kota.
3. (i) Last week Sapna went to Chittorgarh with her parents.  
(ii) Sapna visited the world famous fort of Chittorgarh.
4. (i) The fort of Chittorgarh is situated on a high hill.  
(ii) Mauryas built the world famous fort of Chittorgarh during 7th century.

**2.** We took the morning train from Kota railway station. It took about three hours to reach Chittorgarh. After having tea and some snacks at the Chittorgarh station, we took an auto-rickshaw to reach the fort. The road to the fort had many turns. We went through the gates namely the Padan Pol, Bhairon Pol, Hanuman Pol, Ganesh Pol, Jodla Pol, Laxman Pol and the main gate named the Ram Pol. We bought tickets to see the museum in the Fateh Prakash Palace. It had a nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons.

**Word-Meanings :** **took** = consumed; **having** = drinking; **snacks** = light food; **turns** = changes in direction of a moving path; **gates** = entrances; **bought tickets** = got tickets after payment; **museum** = a building containing collection of strange things and of historical importance; **Palace** = Residence of king; **nice** = good; **collection** = deposition of things; **swords** = sharp edged weapon used in battle.

**Questions :**

1. Sapna and her parents went to Chittorgarh by :  
(a) bus                      (b) auto-rickshaw                      (c) train                      (d) aeroplane
2. (i) How much time did it take to reach Chittorgarh from Kota ?  
(ii) What did Sapna and her parents have at the Chittorgarh station ?
3. (i) How was the road from station to fort ?  
(ii) Where was the museum ?

4. (i) Why did they buy the tickets ?  
(ii) What did museum have in it ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) train  
2. (i) It took three hours to reach Chittorgarh from Kota.  
(ii) Sapna and her parents had tea and some snacks at the Chittorgarh station.  
3. (i) The road from station to fort had many turns.  
(ii) The museum was in Fateh Prakash Palace.  
4. (i) They bought the tickets to see the museum.  
(ii) The museum had nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons.

**3.** We saw the famous Vijay Stambh. It was built by Rana Kumbha after his victory over Mahmud Khilji, the Sultan of Malwa. It has 157 steps to reach the top of this tower. A light and sound show is held in the evening. There is another tower also. It is called Kirti Stambh. It is dedicated to Bhagwan Adinath, the first Jain Tirthankar.

**Word-Meanings :** famous = known far and wide; built = constructed; victory = success over rival; Sultan = muslim king; steps = stairs; top = highest point; tower = a very high building; show = decoration to exhibit for public; held = organized; another = other than this; dedicated = offered in regard of; Tirthankar = Jain saints.

**Questions :**

1. The *Kirti Stambh* is dedicated to :  
(a) Rana Sanga (b) Mahmud Khilji  
(c) Bhagwan Adinath (d) Meera Bai
2. (i) Who built the *Vijay Stambh* ?  
(ii) Who was the Sultan of Malwa ?
3. (i) What is held in the evening ?  
(ii) Whom did Rana Kumbha defeat ?
4. (i) How many steps does *Vijay Stambh* have ?  
(ii) Who was the first Jain Tirthankar ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) Bhagwan Adinath.  
2. (i) Rana Kumbha built it.  
(ii) Mahmud Khilji was the Sultan of Malwa.

3. (i) A light and sound show is held in the evening.  
(ii) Rana Kumbha defeated Mahmud Khilji.
4. (i) Vijay Stambha has 157 steps.  
(ii) Bhagwan Adinath was the first Jain Tirthankar.

4. We visited the Rana Kumbha Palace. It reminds us of the popular story of Panna Dhai, the maid of young prince Uday Singh. She sacrificed her son Chandan to save the life of the young prince Udai Singh. Meera Bai, the great devotee of Bhagwan Krishna also lived in this palace. It is the same palace where the beautiful queen Padmini committed *Jauhar* along with many other women to save her honour.

**Word-Meanings :** **visited** = saw; **reminds** = evokes or produces memories; **popular story** = publicly liked story; **maid** = lady servant; **prince** = son of king; **sacrificed her son** = give up her son (to save Udai Singh); **devotee** = worshipper; **queen** = wife of a king; **committed Jauhar** = killed herself by jumping into burning fire; **honour** = respect, dignity.

#### Questions :

1. Who committed *Jauhar* ?  
(a) Meera Bai (b) Panna Dhai  
(c) Padmini (d) Chandan
2. (i) Who was Panna Dhai ?  
(ii) What sacrifice did Panna Dhai make ?
3. (i) Where did Meera Bai live ?  
(ii) What is described in this passage ?
4. (i) Who was a great devotee of Lord Krishna ?  
(ii) Why did Padmini commit *Jauhar* ?

#### Answers :

1. (c) Padmini
2. (i) Panna Dhai was the maid of young prince Uday Singh.  
(ii) She sacrificed her son Chandan to save the life of prince Uday Singh.
3. (i) Meera Bai lived in Rana Kumbha Palace.  
(ii) Rana Kumbha Palace is described in this passage.
4. (i) Meera Bai was a great devotee of Lord Krishna.  
(ii) Padmini committed *Jauhar* to save her honour.

5. There are many temples and water bodies inside the fort. We visited the Meera Bai Mandir, the Kalika Mata Mandir and Tulja Bhawani Mandir. We saw the Gaumukh and some other ponds.

Chittorgarh fort is the symbol of bravery and patriotism of the people of Mewar. They fought against the foreign invaders to save our motherland. We are proud of Chittorgarh and the brave warriors of Mewar.

We concluded our trip with dinner at a restaurant near the fort and took the night train to Kota.

**Word-Meanings :** **water bodies** = like ponds, lakes etc; **symbol** = a kind of sign that represents something; **bravery** = a quality to stand against difficulties; **patriotism** = good feelings for motherland and nation; **fought** = struggled; **foreign** = related to other country; **invaders** = those who enter other's country with army to occupy the land; **save** = protect; **proud of** = feelings of greatness; **warriors** = fighters; **concluded** = ended; **trip** = short journey; **dinner** = night meal; **restaurant** = a shop that provide meal.

#### Questions :

1. Chittorgarh is the symbol of :  
(a) bravery            (b) patriotism            (c) dignity            (d) all
2. (i) Are there many temples and water bodies inside the fort ?  
(ii) What is regarded as the symbol of bravery ?
3. (i) Who fought against the foreign invaders ?  
(ii) Why did they fight against the foreign invaders ?
4. (i) Whom are we proud of ?  
(ii) How did Sapna and her parents conclude their trip ?

#### Answers :

1. (d) all
2. (i) Yes, there are many temples and water bodies inside the fort.  
(ii) Chittorgarh fort is regarded as the symbol of bravery.
3. (i) The people of Mewar fought against the foreign invaders.  
(ii) They fought against the foreign invaders to save our motherland.
4. (i) We are proud of Chittorgarh and brave warriors of Mewar.  
(ii) Sapna and her parents concluded their trip with dinner at a restaurant near the fort.

## ACTIVITY -I

### A. Choose the correct alternative :

- How many gates are there to reach inside Chittorgarh fort ?  
(a) two (b) four  
(c) seven (d) six ( )
- Who built the *Vijay Stambh* ?  
(a) Rana Sanga (b) Rana Kumbha  
(c) Padmini (d) Rana Pratap ( )

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b)

### B. Write T for True and F For False statement.

- Sapna visited Kumbhalgarh fort.
- Ganesh Pole* is the main gate to enter Chittorgarh fort.
- Kirti Stambh* was built by Rana Kumbha.
- Meera Bai was a great devotee of Bhagwan Krishna.

Ans. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T)

### C. Answer the following questions.

- Who built Chittorgarh fort ?

Ans. The Chittorgarh fort was built by the Mauryas during the 7th century.

- What did Sapna and her parents see in the museum ?

Ans. Sapna and her parents saw a nice collection of old guns, swords and other weapons in the museum.

- Why did Rana Kumbha build the *Vijay Stambh* ?

Ans. Rana Kumbha built the *Vijay Stambh* to celebrate his victory over Mahmud Khilji, the Sultan of Malwa.

- How did Panna Dhai save the life of the young prince Udai Singh ?

Ans. Panna Dhai sacrificed her own son Chandan to save the life of the young prince Udai Singh.

## ACTIVITY -II

### A. Find one word from the lesson for the groups of words given below.

- The place where the kings and queens live. p \_ \_ a \_ \_
- The building where the old things of historical interest are kept. m \_ \_ e \_ m
- The son of a king. p \_ \_ n \_ \_



(d) Love of one's country.

p \_ tr \_ o \_ \_ s \_

**Ans.** (a) palace, (b) museum, (c) prince, (d) patriotism.

**B. Complete the following sentences using the words given in the box below.**

famous    capital    foreign    hired    dedicated

1. Ranthambore is a ..... tiger reserve.
2. Laxman ..... a taxi to go to the railway station.
3. Jaipur is the ..... of Rajasthan.
4. Babar was a ..... invader.
5. Eklingji temple is ..... to Bhagwan Shiv.

**Ans.** 1. famous, 2. hired, 3. capital, 4. foreign, 5. dedicated

### **ACTIVITY -III**

Read the following sentences taken from the text and pay attention to the sentence pattern.

- There is another tower also .
- There are many temples and water bodies inside the fort.

In the above sentences, the 'subject' does not appear at the beginning. We begin such sentences with 'There is ...' / 'There are ...' Here are a few more examples.

- There is a banyan tree in the middle of our village.
- There are ten rooms in my school.
- There is a beautiful park in our colony.
- There is no sugar in the container.

*Note*—If the subject is singular, we use article 'a'/'an' after 'There is'. However, we drop it in the negative sentences as has been done in the last sentence above. In other words, article 'a' is not used before 'no' in such sentences.

Now complete the following sentences.

1. There ..... river near our village.
2. There ..... beautiful flowers in my garden.
3. There ..... fine painting in the museum.
4. There ..... many forts in Rajasthan.
5. There ..... no vehicle on the road.

6. .... big shop in my village.
7. .... no one in the room.
8. .... small box near the door.
9. .... two banks in our town.
10. .... no railway station in our village.

- Ans.**
1. There is a river near our village.
  2. There are beautiful flowers in my garden.
  3. There is a fine painting in the museum.
  4. There are many forts in Rajasthan.
  5. There is no vehicle on the road.
  6. There is a big shop in my village.
  7. There is no one in the room.
  8. There is a small box near the door.
  9. There are two banks in our town.
  10. There is no railway station in our village.

### **ACTIVITY -IV**

There is a mention of some great personalities in the lesson. Form groups of five students each and talk about them.

**Ans.**

**Ravi** : Vijay Stambh is a beautiful tower. Who built it ?

**Sameer** : Rana Kumbha built the Vijay Stambh. Do you know about Mahmud Khilji ?

**Akshay** : Yes, Mahmud Khilji was the Sultan of Malwa who was defeated by Rana Kumbha. Have you heard about Bhagwan Aadinath ?

**Vijay** : Bhagwan Aadinath was the first Jain Tirthankar. Who was Meera Bai ?

**Monu** : Meera Bai was a great devotee of Lord Krishna. What do you know about Panna Dhai ?

**Sameer** : She was the maid of prince Uday Singh. She sacrificed the life of her son Chandan to save the prince. Do you know anything about queen Padmini ?

**Ravi** : Queen Padmini committed *Jauhar* along with many other women to save her honour.

## **ACTIVITY -V**

Have you heard about the sacrifice made by Panna Dhai. Ask your teacher about it and write a paragraph on it.

**Ans.** Panna Dhai had taken the responsibility of nursing the young prince Uday Singh. When she came to know that the rival of Uday Singh, Banbeer, was looking for him to assassinate him. She laid her son, Chandan, in place of Uday Singh, And when Banbeer came there and asked about Uday Singh, she pointed towards her son. And Banbeer, thinking him to be Uday Singh, killed him and fled away. In this way, Panna Dhai sacrificed her son to save Uday Singh.



Q. Children, you must be scared of insects ?

Ans. Yes, I am scared of insects.

Q. Is there anyone who is not ?

Ans. Yes, Ramu is not scared of insects.

Q. Do you know there is an insect which will not scare you ?

Ans. No, I don't know about any such insect.

➡ Which is it ? Let's read about it.

### Stanza & Word-Meanings

Last night, as I lay sleepless  
 In the summer dark  
 With window open to invite a breeze,  
 Softly a firefly flew in  
 And circled round the room  
 Twinkling at me from floor or wall  
 Or ceiling, never long in one place,  
 But lighting up little spaces...  
 A friendly presence, dispelling  
 The settled gloom of an unhappy day.  
 And after it had gone, I left  
 The window open, just in case  
 It should return.

**Word-Meanings** : **last night** = the previous night; **lay** = lying on bed; **sleepless** = without sleep; **summer dark** = night of summer season; **to invite** = to come to a social event, **breeze** = a light wind; **softly** = slowly; **firefly** = a kind of insect that has shining tail; **flew in** = came in flying; **circled round** = moved in air in circular path; **twinkling** = shining with changing intensity of light, **ceiling** = lower surface

of roof; **never long** = not remaining for long time; **lighting up** = giving light or brightness; **little spaces** = small area; **friendly presence** = seeming or behaving in friendly manner; **dispelling** = removing, disappearing; **settled** = existed; **gloom** = feeling of sadness; **incase** = perhaps, by the way; **return** = come back.

In this poem, the poet expresses the feelings of a little child when he sees a firefly in his room. The child says when he was lying on his bed in his room last night, it was hot and he was sleepless. The window of the room was open to let the air come in. Then a firefly entered the room slowly. After entering the room, it started to fly inside the room with its twinkling lights; Sometimes it touched the floor, sometimes the ceiling or sometimes the walls of the room. All the time it seemed as if it was staring me from all these places. It never stayed any long on these places but kept on lightening these places for short intervals. The child says that its friendly presence disappeared all the sadness of day's long struggle and gave happiness. But it went away swiftly from the room. The child says that he had left the window open with a thought, perhaps the firefly would come in again.

### **ACTIVITY -I**

#### **A. State whether the following statements are true or false :**

1. The firefly came into the room through the door. ( )
2. The firefly sat on the ceiling of the room for a long time. ( )
3. The boy was sleeping when the firefly came into the room. ( )

**Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. False.

#### **B. Answer the following questions :**

1. Why did the boy leave the window of his room open at night ?

**Ans.** The boy left the window of his room open at night to invite a breeze.

2. How did the firefly light up small spaces ?

**Ans.** The firefly lighted up small spaces by twinkling over them.

3. Why did the boy call the firefly 'a friendly presence' ?

**Ans.** The boy called the firefly 'a friendly presence' because it was circling around the entire room spreading light on the places where it went.

4. How can you say that the boy did not want the firefly to leave his room ?

**Ans.** We can say so because even after the firefly had left the boy's room, he kept the window open.

## ACTIVITY -II

Fill in the blanks choosing appropriate words from the box.

sleepless ceiling breeze dispel

1. My uncle is so tall that he can touch the .....
2. Everyone likes cool ..... in summer season.
3. Grandma told us an inspiring story to ..... our fear of dark.
4. As there were so many mosquitoes in the room, I had a ..... night.

Ans. 1. ceiling, 2. breeze, 3. dispel, 4. sleepless

## ACTIVITY -III

Suppose this firefly can speak like us. Imagine if it enters your room when you are about to sleep, what will you ask it and how would it respond ? Write a possible dialogue between you and the firefly in about 5-6 sentences.

Ans. *I* : Hello, twinkling insect. What's your name ?

*Firefly* : Hello, my name is firefly.

*I* : Why do you twinkle ?

*Firefly* : I twinkle to spread light in the dark.

*I* : I like you very much. Please don't leave my room.

*Firefly* : I do not stay at one place for long. I would go out at other places also.  
But I will certainly return again, my friend.



Q. Who gave his thumb to his Guru in Gurudakshina ?

Ans. Eklavya gave his thumb to his Guru in Gurudakshina.

Q. Do you know some great pupils who loved their Guru ?

Ans. Yes, I know about some great pupils who loved their Guru. They are—Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Shri Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, Shri Ramakrishna Paramhans and Goswami Tulsidas.

➔ In our Rajasthan there was a girl who sacrificed her life to save her Guru. Let's read about such a great Gurubhakt girl.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. Kalibai was a *Bheel* teenaged girl. She lived at Rastapal village of Dungarpur in the 1940s. In those days Rajasthan was mostly under the rule of princely states which were loyal to the British. When the Quit India Movement was announced on 8 August, 1942, the people came out in an open opposition to colonial rule. Social activists in Dungarpur inspired by the Gandhian leader Thakkar Bapa who established the Dungarpur Sevak Sangh.

**Word-Meanings** : *Bheel* = a tribal caste found in underdeveloped rural areas; *teenaged* = young; *mostly* = major part; *princely states* = the states of kings; *loyal* = faithful; *British* = (here) the British rule; *Quit India Movement* = Bharat Chhodo Andolan; *announced* = declared; *came out* = became stood (against); *open opposition* = clearly against; *colonial rule* = British rule; *social activists* = working for social welfare; *inspired by* = motivated by; *established* = founded, made.

#### Questions :

1. People opposed :

(a) the Prince

(b) colonial rule

(c) Sevak Sangh

(d) Gandhiji

2. (i) Who was Kalibai ?  
(ii) Where did she live ?
3. (i) When was the Quit India Movement announced ?  
(ii) Whom were the Princely states loyal to ?
4. (i) Who established the Dungarpur Sevak Sangh ?  
(ii) Who inspired the social activists in Dungarpur ?

**Answers :**

1. (b) colonial rule
2. (i) Kalibai was a *Bheel* teenaged girl.  
(ii) She lived at Rastapal village of Dungarpur.
3. (i) On 8th August, 1942.  
(ii) The Princely states were loyal to the British.
4. (i) Thakkar Bappa established the Dungarpur Sevak Sangh.  
(ii) Gandhian leader Thakkar Bapa inspired the social activists.

**2.** The Sevak Sangh used to run schools for Dalits and tribals in the district. They taught the students about patriotism and bravery. The British forced the Prince of Dungarpur to stop the Sevak Sangh from running these schools. As a result an organisation called the Praja Mandal was formed to conduct a campaign against this unjust closing of schools and demanding the end of the colonial rule. The Prince took a cruel action of beating the workers of the Praja Mandal and sending them to jail. This intensified people's protest.

**Word-Meanings :** **used to run** = operated; **Dalits and tribals** = some backward classes; **patriotism** = feeling of love for country; **bravery** = courage to struggle against difficulty; **forced** = insisted; **running** = operating; **organisation** = group of people to run some business or social work; **conduct** = run; **campaign** = a series of activities to get a goal.

**Questions :**

1. The Sevak Sangh ran :  
(a) buses                      (b) shops                      (c) hospitals                      (d) schools
2. (i) What did the British force the Prince of Dungarpur to do ?  
(ii) Which organisation was formed as a result of this ?
3. (i) What was the cruel action of the Prince ?  
(ii) Why was the Praja Mandal formed ?



4. (i) What is the passage about ?  
(ii) What were the workers of Praja Mandal demanding ?

**Answers :**

1. (d) schools
2. (i) The British forced the Prince of Dungarpur to stop the Sevak Sangh from running the schools.  
(ii) The Praja Mandal.
3. (i) He beat the workers of the Praja Mandal and sent them to jail.  
(ii) The Praja Mandal was formed to conduct a campaign against this unjust closing of schools.
4. (i) This passage is about Praja Mandal.  
(ii) They were demanding the end of the colonial rule.

**3.** The state police went to Rastapal village on 19 June 1947 to close the school which was running in the house of Nanabhai Khant. Nanabhai refused to close the school. The police then beat up Nanabhai severely. He fell unconscious. They took him away with them for jailing him. However, Nanabhai died of his injuries on the way before the police could reach their camp. After this the police beat up the teacher Sengabhai Bheel who had continued to teach the children despite Nanabhai's death.

**Word-Meanings :** **refused** = denied; **beat up** = hit; **severely** = badly; **fell** = dropped on ground; **unconscious** = without sense; **jailing** = to put in jail; **injuries** = harms due to beating; **camp** = (here) a place where police was staying temporarily; **continued** = kept on; **despite** = to show that some work remains continuous against all efforts to stop it.

**Questions :**

1. Who went to Rastapal village on 19 June 1947 ?  
(a) state police  
(b) commission  
(c) leaders  
(d) All these
2. (i) Why did state police go to Rastapal village ?  
(ii) Where was the school running ?
3. (i) Who refused to close the school ?  
(ii) Who beat up Nanabhai severely ?
4. (i) Why did the police take away Nanabhai with them?  
(ii) Who continued teaching after Nanabhai's death ?

### Answers :

1. (a) state police
2. (i) The state police went to Rastopal village to close the school.  
(ii) The school was running in the house of Nanabhai Khant.
3. (i) Nanabhai refused to close the school.  
(ii) The police beat up Nanabhai severely.
4. (i) The police took away Nanabhai for jailing.  
(ii) Sengabhai Bheel continued teaching after Nanabhai's death.

4. After beating Sengabhai the police tied him to their truck. They took him away dragging on the road. A student of the school named Kalibai could not see this. She ran towards the truck with a sickle to cut the ropes and free Sengabhai. The police warned her not to run after the vehicle but she did not listen to them. She reached her teacher and cut the rope with one stroke of the sickle. The police became angry at this and as Kalibai bent down to free Sengabhai, they shot her in the back. Kalibai fell down unconscious and died.

**Word-Meanings :** **tied** = bind with rope; **truck** = (here) police vehicle; **dragging** = pulling someone (on surface); **could not see** = could not bear; **towards** = in the direction of; **sickle** = a cutting tool (Hansiya); **free** = to liberate; **warned** = made aware about bad results; **stroke** = a sudden and single movement; **bent down** = moved downward; **shot** = fired a gun; **back** = behind the chest; **unconscious** = without sense.

### Questions :

1. Kalibai was killed with a :  
(a) stone                      (b) knife                      (c) gun                      (d) stick
2. (i) What did the police do after beating Sengabhai ?  
(ii) What did Kalibai do ?
3. (i) What did the police do with Kalibai ?  
(ii) Whom did the police beat up ?
4. (i) Who was Kalibai ?  
(ii) Who killed Kalibai ?

### Answers :

1. (c) gun
2. (i) The police tied Sengabhai to their truck.  
(ii) She ran towards the truck with a sickle.
3. (i) The police shot her in the back.  
(ii) The police beat up Sengabhai.

4. (i) Kalibai was a student of the school run by Sevak Sangh.  
(ii) The police killed Kalibai.

5. This unjust murder of a girl student of the school for trying to save her teacher made the Bheels angry. They assembled from the surrounding villages. A massive twelve thousand people fully armed with bows, arrows, swords and their traditional drums gathered in the town. The Prince was forced to release the leaders of the Praja Mandal from jail. The people of the village constructed a statue of the brave thirteen year old girl Kalibai in Rastapal.

**Word-Meanings** : unjust murder = to kill without any serious reason; trying = attempting; to save = to protect; assembled = gathered or came to a place; surrounding = nearby; massive = very large; fully armed = equipped with weapons; bows = dhanush; arrows = pointed sticks (teers); swords = sharp edged weapon (talwar); traditional = commonly used; drums = sound making equipments; forced = compelled; to release = to make free; constructed = built; statue = an idol; brave = courageous.

#### Questions :

1. Kalibai died while saving :  
(a) her friend          (b) a woman          (c) a Bheel          (d) her teacher
2. (i) What made the Bheels angry ?  
(ii) Who gathered in the town ?
3. (i) How did they gather in the town ?  
(ii) What was the Prince forced to do ?
4. (i) Whose statue was constructed in Rastapal ?  
(ii) Who constructed the statue of Kalibai ?

#### Answers :

1. (d) her teacher
2. (i) The unjust murder of a girl student of the school for trying to save her teacher made the Bheels angry.  
(ii) A massive twelve thousand people gathered in the town.
3. (i) They gathered in the town fully armed with bows, arrows, swords and their traditional drums.  
(ii) The Prince was forced to release the leaders of the Praja Mandal.
4. (i) Kalibai's statue was constructed in Rastapal.  
(ii) The people of Rastapal constructed the statue of Kalibai.

## ACTIVITY -I

### A. Choose the correct alternatives.

- The prince and the British were in favour of .....  
(a) running the schools (b) closing the schools  
(c) opening the schools (d) helping the schools ( )
- Kalibai saved ....  
(a) Nanabhai (b) Thakkar bapa  
(c) Sengabhai (d) Gandhiji ( )

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c)

### B. Say whether the following statements are true or false :

- Nanabhai refused to close the school because he wanted to teach the students. ( )
- Sengabhai was a policeman. ( )
- Kalibai cut the rope with a knife. ( )
- Patriotism is to love our motherland and work for her welfare. ( )
- Kalibai was a teacher. ( )

Ans. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. false

### C. Answer the following questions :

- Why was the Praja Mandal of Dungarpur formed ?

Ans. Praja Mandal of Dungarpur was formed to conduct a campaign against the unjust closing of schools and demanding the end of colonial rule.

- Who was Nanabhai Khant ? What did he teach ?

Ans. Nanabhai Khant was a teacher. He taught the students about patriotism and bravery.

- Why did the police take Sengabhai dragging on the road ?

Ans. Police did so because he had continued to teach the children, despite Nanabhai's death.

- Who was Kalibai ? What did she do ?

Ans. Kalibai was a brave thirteen year old girl who was a student of Sengabhai. When the police tied Sengabhai behind their truck and took him away, dragging him on the road, she ran behind the truck and freed Sengabhai by cutting the ropes with a sickle.

## ACTIVITY -II

### A. Fill In the blanks with missing letters :

- (a) m\_vem\_nts    (b) pr\_nc\_    (c) c\_mp\_ \_gn    (d) p\_tr\_ot\_sm  
(e) p\_l\_ce    (f) unc\_nsc\_o\_s

**Ans.** (a) movements (b) prince (c) campaign (d) patriotism (e) police (f) unconscious

### B. Arrange the following words according to their order in the dictionary. Write them in your notebook.

vehicle, police, prince, protest, teacher, rope, murder, traditional, thirteen, today, activist

**Ans.** activist, murder, police, prince, protest, rope, teacher, thirteen, today, traditional, vehicle.

## ACTIVITY -III

Read the following sentences.

Study the following sentences and observe the use of the word 'the' in them.

Kalibai ran towards the truck with a sickle to cut the ropes and free Sengabhai. She reached her teacher and cut the rope with one stroke of the sickle.

When we talk about a singular countable noun for the first time in a sentence (not specific), we commonly use indefinite article 'a' , 'an'. But when we talk about the same thing in the next sentences we use article 'the' before it. The article 'the' used in this way is called the 'referent use' of the definite article 'the'. Thus the article 'the' here is a definite article.

Besides this we use 'the' for talking about the unique, the definite and universal and specific things in a place/ situation.

*For Example—*

The sun, the moon, the sky, the stars, the world

**The** is also used before the names of-

The mountain ranges as the Aravalis

The groups of islands as the Andamans

The big rivers as the Ganga

The historical buildings and monuments as the Taj Mahal

The holy books as the Ramayan

The musical instruments as the Flute

The directions as the North

The magazines, newspapers as the Champak, the Rajasthan Patrika

Now fill in the blanks with a/an/the.

1. .... earth revolves round the sun.
2. I am ..... student of class V.
3. English is ..... interesting subject.
4. Kota is situated on the bank of ..... Chambal.
5. My brother is ..... engineer.
6. A *Bhopa* of Devnarayanji plays on ..... Jantar.
7. .... Mehrangarh fort is in Jodhpur.
8. Kalibai was ..... brave girl.
9. The cow is ..... holy animal.
10. .... camel is called ..... ship of the desert.
11. I have a bunch of keys. .... bunch has many keys in it.
12. I have a bat and a racket at home. I use ..... bat to play cricket and ..... racket to play tennis.

Ans. 1. The,      2. a,      3. an,      4. the,      5. an,      6. the,  
7. The,      8. a,      9. a,      10. A, the      11. The,      12. the, the

### **ACTIVITY -IV**

In the lesson you read the words teacher, activist, student etc. Listen to your teacher reciting the poem given below and follow him.

A singer sings songs.	A weaver weaves clothes.
A dancer moves body.	A potter makes pots.
A priest worships God.	A soldier serves in the army.
A teacher teaches us.	A beggar begs for money.
A driver drives a vehicle.	A writer writes prose.
A shopkeeper sells things.	A customer buys those.
A painter paints pictures.	An ironsmith makes things of iron.
A doctor treats patients.	A goldsmith makes ornaments.
Brother and sister play together.	
Father takes our care.	
Mother always loves us,	
Moving fingers in hair .	

## **ACTIVITY -V**

Yesterday you saw an accident in which a girl was injured badly.

Write in five sentences what you did to save the girl.

- Ans.** 1. I brought her to the edge of the road from the middle with the help of other people.  
2. I gave her first aid.  
3. I called the doctor.  
4. I informed her parents.  
5. I tried to make her feel comfortable.



Q. Which vehicles do you see around you ?

Ans. I see car, scooter, motorcycle, truck, van and many other vehicles around me.

Q. Are there certain rules for driving a vehicle ?

Ans. Of course, there are certain rules for driving a vehicle.

Q. Do you know how to drive a car ?

Ans. No, I don't know how to drive a car.



Let us read this story and understand the message it conveys.

### Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. Once there lived a man named Roshanlal. He loved cars. He used an old car that could run only at the speed of a cycle. He saved money for years to buy a new car. At last the great day arrived ! He had enough money to buy the fastest car in the country. He dressed carefully for the moment and reached the grand showroom.

**Word-Meanings** : **once** = one time in past; **loved** = liked; **used** = drove; **saved money** = collected money; **for years** = long time; **at last** = ultimately; **great day** = an important day; **arrived** = came; **enough money** = the amount of money that is required; **the fastest car** = such car that runs the fastest; **dressed** = put on clothes; **carefully** = with precaution; **for the moment** = for desired work; **grand** = nice; **showroom** = the place where new vehicles or items are shown.

#### Questions :

1. Roshanlal dressed up to go to the :  
 (a) movies                      (b) party                      (c) showroom                      (d) restaurant
2. (i) What kind of car did Roshanlal use ?  
 (ii) What did he do to buy a new car ?
3. (i) "At last the great day arrived". What was "great" about the day ?  
 (ii) What did Roshanlal love ?



4. (i) Why did Roshanlal save money ?  
(ii) Where did Roshanlal reach ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) showroom
2. (i) Roshanlal used an old car.  
(ii) He saved money for years to buy a new car.
3. (i) The day was 'great' because Roshanlal had enough money to buy the fastest car in the country.  
(ii) Roshanlal loved cars.
4. (i) Roshanlal saved money to buy a new car.  
(ii) Roshanlal reached the grand showroom.

**2.** He swooned with delight when he saw the red, swanky sports car. Soon the paper work was over and the car was his. The guide in the showroom got into the driver's seat to show him all the new things this car could do but Mr Roshanlal was so impatient to drive the car himself that he wouldn't listen to anything the guide said. He started the car and began to move.

**Word-Meanings :** **swooned** = felt very excited; **delight** = happiness; **swanky** = grand; **soon** = in no time; **paper work** = document completion; **was over** = completed; **got into** = sat; **impatient** = eager to do something; **listen** = hear carefully; **started (the car)** = did the engine on.

**Questions :**

1. Roshanlal selected a :  
(a) sports car                      (b) bus                                      (c) two-wheeler                      (d) jeep
2. (i) Why did the guide in the showroom get into the driver's seat ?  
(ii) Why was Roshanlal so impatient ?
3. (i) When did the car become of Roshanlal ?  
(ii) Why did he swoon with delight ?
4. (i) Who got into the driver's seat ?  
(ii) Who started the car ?

**Answers :**

1. (a) sports car
2. (i) He wanted to show Mr Roshanlal all the new things that the new car could do.  
(ii) He was so impatient to drive the car himself.

3. (i) The car became of Roshanlal when the paper work was over.  
(ii) He swooned with delight upon seeing the swanky sports car.
4. (i) The showroom's guide got into the driver's seat.  
(ii) Roshanlal started the car.

**3.** The guide yelled after him, "You did not pay attention to me. At least read the instruction booklet in the car !" Mr Roshanlal didn't pay attention.

He coasted along the road, a song in his heart. Wherever he went he noticed people smiling at him. He thought that they were admiring his new car. Poor Mr Roshanlal!

**Word-Meanings :** **guide** = a person who advises or show the way; **yelled** = shout loudly; **after** = behind; **pay** = give; **attention** = listen carefully; **at least** = not less than; **instruction booklet** = a small book given along a vehicle or device to tell how to use it; **coasted** = moved; **along the road** = on the side of road; **wherever** = at any place; **noticed** = saw; **smiling** = laughing slowly; **thought** = understood; **admiring** = praising; **poor** = (here) fool.

### Questions :

1. Who yelled after Roshanlal ?  
(a) manager                      (b) guide                      (c) gate keeper                      (d) driver
2. (i) Who did not pay attention to guide ?  
(ii) What did the guide yell behind Roshanlal ?
3. (i) How did Roshanlal coast along the road ?  
(ii) What did Roshanlal coast along the road ?
4. (i) What did Roshanlal think when he saw people smiling at him ?  
(ii) Who coasted along the road with a song in his heart ?

### Answers :

1. (b) guide
2. (i) Roshanlal did not pay attention to guide.  
(ii) The guide yelled behind Roshanlal that at least he should have read the instruction booklet.
3. (i) Roshanlal coasted along the road with a song in his heart.  
(ii) Roshanlal noticed people smiling at him along the road.
4. (i) Roshanlal thought that the people were admiring his new car.  
(ii) Roshanlal coasted along the road with a song in his heart.

4. He didn't realise that they were smiling for a totally different reason. He had driven an old, slow car for so many years that he had forgotten how to drive fast. So now, he was on the road, driving the country's fastest car at the speed of a cycle ! No wonder people found it funny.

Many people in the world are like Mr Roshanlal. They have wonderful bodies and minds but they do not want to listen to spiritual masters who are like the guide in the car company.

**Word-Meanings :** realise = understand; totally = absolutely or completely; different = distinct; reason = cause; driven = handled; forgotten = become unable to remember; faster = with higher speed; no wonder = no surprise; funny = something that makes us laugh; wonderful = very good; spiritual masters = those who give religious or moral education.

**Questions :**

1. Roshanlal's car was moving at the speed of :  
(a) aeroplane            (b) bike                    (c) cycle                    (d) auto
2. (i) What did Roshanlal not realise ?  
(ii) What kind of car had Roshanlal driven for so many years ?
3. (i) What had Roshanlal forgotten ?  
(ii) Who was on the road with country's fastest car ?
4. (i) Who are like Mr Roshanlal ?  
(ii) What do they not want to do ?

**Answers :**

1. (c) cycle.
2. (i) Roshanlal did not realise that the people were laughing for a totally different cause.  
(ii) Roshanlal had driven an old slow car for so many years.
3. (i) Roshanlal had forgotten how to drive fast.  
(ii) Roshanlal was on the road with country's fastest car.
4. (i) Many people of the world are like Mr Roshanlal.  
(ii) They do not want to listen spiritual masters.

Neither do they want to follow any books on religion and culture which are like instruction booklets. So they do not know how to use their God-given instruments well. They end up leading miserable, boring or wasteful lives like Mr Roshanlal, who drove the high speed car at the speed of a cycle.

How would you like to be ? The choice is yours !

**Word-Meanings :** **neither** = also not; **follow** = to work accordingly; **religion** = related to soul and God; **culture** = related to life style and social customs; **instruction booklet** = book given along appliances; **God-given instruments** = (here) body and mind; **end-up** = spend; **leading** = living; **miserable** = full of troubles; **boring** = not interesting; **wasteful** = useless; **like** = as; **choice** = the right to choose something.

**Questions :**

1. The books on religion and culture are like :  
(a) pious books (b) story books  
(c) magazines (d) instruction booklets.
2. (i) What do the people not want to follow ?  
(ii) What do they not know ?
3. (i) What is God given instrument in this passage ?  
(ii) How do the lives of people end up ?
4. (i) How did Mr Roshanlal drive his car ?  
(ii) Why do people not know how to use their life ?

**Answers :**

1. (d) instruction booklets.
2. (i) The people do not want to follow any books on religion and culture.  
(ii) They do not know how to use their God-given instruments or bodies well.
3. (i) Our bodies and minds are God-given instruments.  
(ii) The lives of people end up in miserable condition.
4. (i) Mr Roshanlal drove his car at the speed of a cycle.  
(ii) The people do not know how to use their lives, because they do not follow books on religion and culture.

**ACTIVITY -I**

**A. Choose the correct alternative.**

1. Mr Roshanlal was a/an ..... .  
(a) funny person (b) intelligent person  
(c) kind person (d) impatient person ( )
2. God-given instruments are ....  
(a) cars (b) booklets (c) body and mind (d) cycle ( )

**Ans.** 1. (d) 2. (c)

**B. Write 'T' for true statements and 'F' for false ones.**

1. Roshanlal was fond of cars. ( )
2. He listened to the guide patiently. ( )

3. People thought him to be a fool or a funny man. ( )
4. Books on religion and culture are like instruction booklets for us to lead good life. ( )
5. Spiritual masters guide us to lead miserable, boring and wasteful life. ( )

Ans. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

**C. Answer the following questions in one or two lines :**

1. Why did Roshanlal buy a new car ?

Ans. Roshanlal loved cars and therefore he bought a new car.

2. Why did he not pay attention to the guide ?

Ans. Mr. Roshanlal was very impatient to drive the car himself. So he did not pay attention to the guide.

3. "Poor Mr Roshanlal !" How is Mr. Roshanlal poor ?

Ans. Mr. Roshanlal is poor because he has forgotten to drive the new car at a high speed.

4. What happens when we ignore spiritual masters ?

Ans. When we ignore spiritual masters, we end up leading miserable, boring or wasteful lives.

5. Do you read your religious books ? Which ones ? What do you like in it ?

Ans. Of course, I read my religious books like the Geeta, the Ramayan etc. The thing I like is that these books help me make full use of my mind and body in a positive way.

**ACTIVITY -II**

**A. Fill in the blanks choosing appropriate words from the box.**

grand	new	old	great
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1. Roshanlal used an ..... car.
2. He dressed carefully for the moment and reached the ..... showroom.
3. He thought that they were admiring his ..... car.
4. At last the ..... day arrived!

Ans. 1. old 2. grand 3. new 4. great

**B. Look at the following words carefully.**

totally	total + ly
nearly	near + ly
carefully	careful + ly

Now make new words by adding '-ly' to the words given below.

bad .....	beautiful .....
hard .....	easy .....
love .....	slow .....

Ans. bad — badly, beautiful — beautifully,  
hard — hardly, easy — easily,  
love — lovely, slow — slowly

### **ACTIVITY -III**

Look at these words and think about them.

impatient	<u>im</u> + patient
patiently	patient + <u>ly</u>
misuse	<u>mis</u> + use
useful	use + <u>ful</u>

You see here the words are being formed by adding im-, -ly, mis- and -ful. Some of these are being added in the beginning of the word and some are at the end of the word.

The letter/group of letters added in the beginning of a word giving it a new meaning is called PREFIX.

The letter/group of letters added at the end of a word giving it a new meaning is called SUFFIX.

### **ACTIVITY -IV**

Read aloud with gestures :

I have a bicycle,

I ride on it.

I have a car,

I drive it.

I have a boat,

I sail it.

I have an aeroplane,

I fly it.

## **ACTIVITY -V**

Which is your favourite vehicle ? Write a few sentences on it. You may begin like this.

I have seen a bicycle.

It is red in colour.

It runs very smooth.

I like riding on it very much .

**Ans.** I have seen a motorcycle.

It is black in colour.

It runs very fast.

It is manufactured by an Indian Company.

It looks very beautiful.

When I grow up, I will try to buy it.



