



Orchid English Grammar

5

Class-5 Orchid English Grammar

GRAMMAR

1. The Sentence

(Its Kinds)

I. Statements (Assertive Sentences)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

- (b) Yes/No Type Question, 2. (a) Which, 3. (c) Imperative Sentence, 4. (c) a sentence

II. State whether the following sentences are Assertive, Interrogative, Exclamatory or Imperative. The first one has been done for you.

- Interrogative Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Exclamatory Sentence
- Exclamatory Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Interrogative Sentence

III. Rearrange these words to make the kind of sentence specified in brackets. Add capital letters and end marks (.), (?), (!) :

- Please, write your name on the top of sheet.
- Place the jar of honey on the top shelf.
- What a wonderful world!
- Do you know anything about the Thar Desert?

IV. Change each of the following Affirmative Statements into Negative :

- He is not a carpenter.
- I do not have a car.
- They are not lucky.
- Your clothes are not dirty.
- The milk is not sweet.
- The birds are not on the tree.
- He does not have a good pen.
- The students are not busy in studies.
- Those flowers are not beautiful.
- The birds are not flying high.

V. Change each of the following Negative Statements into Affirmative :

- That dog is hungry.
- I am very lucky.

3. It is very cold today.
4. The cow is gentle.
5. The roads are busy.
6. He is a coward.
7. My uncle is old.
8. There is a boy in the park.
9. Ruchi is my friend.
10. The sun is hot today.

II. Questions (Interrogative Sentences)

Exercise

Change the following Statement into Questions :

1. Are you reading a script?
2. Dose he have apple very sweet?
3. Has he white shoes?
4. Are these books costly?
5. Was the house airy?
6. Was the baby crying?
7. Has he written a letter?
8. Is the train very late?
9. Was the bus overcrowded?
10. Was my brother sick?

Exercise

Answer the following questions in 'Yes' or 'No' as the case may be :

1. Yes, that baby is weak.
2. No, the soldiers were not cowards.
3. Yes, his bicycle is very old.
4. Yes, I have much money.
5. No, there were not many animals.
6. Yes, I am playing now.
7. Yes, a little lion.
8. Yes, the girls are dancing.
9. No, the sky is not green.
10. Yes, it was very hot yesterday.

Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Someone knocks at the door.
2. He goes to school at 6 o'clock in the morning.
3. Suresh is in New delhi now.
4. My dress is black jeans and a white shirt.
5. I am 7 years old.
6. They are sad because of their illness.
7. His marriage is in May.
8. He is doing his homework.
9. I like my Social Science book.
10. My personal diary is my notebook.

III. Commands (Imperative Sentences)

Exercise

I. Change the following Imperative Sentences into Negative :

1. Never be active.
2. Do not open your books.
3. Do not look at the blackboard.
4. Do not put on clean clothes.

5. Do not brush your teeth daily.
6. Do not come to school in time.
7. Do not show me your exercise book.
8. Do not walk slowly.
9. Please, do not keep quiet.
10. Do not come and sit here.

II. Change the following sentences as directed :

1. Do not do your work well.
2. Did everyone appreciate his work?
3. He does not play cricket.
4. Does she teach you Science?
5. The train did not arrive late.
6. Do not turn the tap on.
7. Our team did not win the final match.
8. The market did not remain close on Sunday.
9. Did our soldiers fight bravely?
10. Does everybody love his country?

2. Parts of a Sentence

(Subject and Predicate)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (a) A student,
2. (c) the Subject and the Predicate both,
3. (a) you,
4. (b) Verb.

II. Match each Subject with its Predicate :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mathilde | (a) lived alone on an island for many years. |
| 2. The buffaloes | (b) were herded into the yard. |
| 3. Sunflowers | (c) lost Madame Forestier's beautiful Necklace. |
| 4. Robinson Crusoe | (d) has evaporated. |
| 5. All the water in the Vase | (e) are in Egypt |
| 6. The brave fireman | (f) are found in Australia |
| 7. The pyramids of ancient kings | (g) would not let the stranger in |
| 8. Kangaroos and wallabies | (h) played with the cubs |
| 9. The lion | (i) rescued the children from the burning house |
| 10. The guards of the palace | (j) bloom in summer |

III. Some sentences are given below. Pickout the Subject part in each of the following sentences and write it in the blank space. Underline the Predicate part :

Subject	Predicate
1. Her sister	<u>came to my house yesterday</u>
2. His elder brother	<u>is a doctor.</u>
3. My father	<u>loves me very much.</u>
4. I	<u>play football everyday.</u>
5. Brave people	<u>fight for their country.</u>
6. The people	<u>made him the Chairman.</u>
7. My brother	<u>gave me a beautiful pen.</u>
8. Her ring	<u>was made of silver.</u>
9. His family	<u>lived in Delhi.</u>
10. Your uncle	<u>is a gentleman.</u>

IV. Divide the following sentences into Subject and Predicate parts and write them in the table given below :

S.No.	Subject	Predicate
1.	Rita	sings a sweet song.
2.	Our driver	drives the car fast.
3.	This old cow	walks very slowly.
4.	The shopkeeper	is selling his goods.
5.	My brother	is living in this house.
6.	He	passed his M.A. examination last year.
7.	They	have read the book.
8.	Your servant	has stolen my purse.
9.	I	did not see the tiger in the forest.
10.	The teacher	was punishing the boy.

V. Write a Predicate for each of the following sentences :

1. is my sister.
2. is flying in the sky.
3. is the longest river in the world.
4. always helps me.
5. is very helpful.
6. went to see the flood-affected region also.
7. always stands by me.
8. is shining brightly in the sky.
9. is the pride of our nation.
10. have been diverted due to rain.
11. is one of the main festivals of India.
12. is the first citizen of our country.

VI. Add words of your choice to the Subject or Predicate in each sentence :

1. two, 2. Indian, 3. a banana, 4. running on the road, 5. My friend,
6. and aunt, 7. The horse, 8. jasmine, school, 9. from the market,
10. test.

3. Parts of Speech

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)**
1. (b) describes a Noun, 2. (b) An Interjection, 3. (c) Slow,
4. (a) Gerund, 5. (c) Infinitive

4. The Noun

(The Naming Word)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)**
1. (b) collection of people, 2. (a) childhood, 3. (b) Common,
4. (b) Abstract Noun
- II. Fill in the blanks with the correct Nouns from the brackets :**
1. teacher, 2. chauffeur, 3. actress, 4. plumber, 5. tailor, 6. dentist,
7. cobbler, 8. cricketer, 9. usher, 10. musician
- III. Read the following story and fill in the table below :**
- | Common Noun | Proper Noun |
|-------------|----------------|
| cars | Harry |
| friend | Greenwich |
| rain | Pyjamas |
| sister | Raincoat |
| lanes | Yachting shoes |
| | Joan |
| | Maggie |
- IV. Fill in the blanks with the Collective Nouns from the box :**
1. litter, 2. crowd, 3. pack, 4. bouquet, 5. pride, 6. gang,
7. constellation, 8. team, 9. gaggle, 10. set, 11. box, 12. pile,
13. troupe, 14. bunch, 15. bundle
- V. Answer the following questions in the space given below:**
- The noun is the name of a person, animal, place and a thing. for example Narendra Modi, tiger, New Delhi, car and sun.
 - Generally, the nouns are classified into two groups : Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns. Nouns are also divided into five kinds :
 - Proper Noun
 - Common Noun
 - Abstract Noun
 - Collective Noun
 - Material Noun
- (i) Proper Noun :** The name given to a particular person, place or thing is called a Proper Noun, e.g. Ram, Delhi, The Ramayane etc. A Proper noun always begins with a Capital letter.

- (ii) **Common Noun** : The name given in common to a person, place or thing of the same kind or class is called a Common Noun, e.g. girl, player, city, goat etc. The common noun represents a class.

5. The Noun: Number

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)**
1. (c) washermen, 2. (a) -s, 3. (c) Furniture, 4. (b) Deer, 5. (b) Proof
- II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the Singular or Plural form of the Nouns given below :**
1. men, 2. students, 3. scooter, 4. dog, 5. poet, 6. Roses, 7. feet, 8. women, 9. flower, 10. city, 11. teacher, 12. apples, 13. cocks, 14. clocks, 15. teachers
- III. Complete the sentences by writing the plurals of the Nouns in the brackets :**
1. princes, 2. watches, 3. foxes, 4. feet, 5. buses, 6. sheep, 7. brothers-in-law, 8. wives, 9. cities, 10. lives

6. The Noun : Gender

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)**
1. (c) Brother, 2. (b) milkmaid,
3. (c) Common Gender, 4. (a) Neuter Gender
- II. Change the gender of the underlined Nouns and rewrite these sentences. You may have to make other changes too :**
1. The empress is a very kind and gentle woman.
2. My aunt visits her niece every weekend.
3. The girl wants to be a nun when she grows up.
4. The cock was chased by a vixen.
5. My grandmother like to play chess with my mother.
- III. Write the gender of each Noun, using M for masculine of F for feminine. Then write the opposite gender of the Nouns:**
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 2. (M) | heroine |
| 3. (M) | spinster |
| 4. (M) | girl |
| 5. (M) | poetess |
| 6. (F) | deer |
| 7. (F) | widower |
| 8. (F) | fox |
| 9. (F) | gentleman |
| 10. (M) | niece |

IV. Write these Nouns under the correct headings:

MASCULINE	FEMININE
2. pilot	2. waitress
3. postman	3. mare
4. florist	4. wife
5. monk	5. mother
6. king	6. duchess
7. stag	7. duck
8. chairman	8. cow
9. grandfather	9. empress
10. author	10. sister
11. uncle	
NEUTER	COMMON
2. book	2. teenager
3. magazine	3. teacher
4. bedroom	4. cousin
5. telephone	5. friend
6. cupboard	6. baby
7. forest	7. common
8. hostel	

V. Complete these sentences by using the opposite gender of the underlined Nouns :

1. wizards
2. landlady
3. peahen
4. groom
5. lioness

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct pair words from the box :

1. hen, 2. wife, 3. nanny goat, 4. boy, 5. ewe, 6. sorcerer, 7. actress,
8. tiger, 9. bull, 10. gander

7. Articles

(A, An, The)

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (a) Nouns, 2. (b) an, 3. (c) Superlative, 4. (a) a

II. Fill in the blanks with a or an :

1. an, 2. an, 3. a, 4. a, 5. a, a, 6. a, 7. The, 8. An, a, 9. an, a, 10. a, an

III. Insert Articles where necessary and rewrite the sentences :

1. Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.
2. The dog chased my cat around the garden.
3. Jaya bought a car and a bike but she used the bike more often.
4. We should never look directly at the sun.
5. Mrs. Chen speaks Hindi fluently.
6. Zeba's aunt is the owner of this movie theatre.

7. The President of India lives in the Rashtrapati Bhawan.
8. Pallavi is reading an old comic book.
9. Vasu's uncle is an Indian citizen but his aunt is an American.
10. Our neighbours have a guava tree in their garden.

IV. Fill in the blanks using a, an or the :

1. Sumitra went for **a** walk in **the** park near her house. It was **a** cool evening and **a** gentle breeze was blowing. She chose **a** path that cut through **the** centre of **the** park. Suddenly she heard **a** strange sound coming from the bushes. Sumitra went closer to have **a** look. **a** tiny kitten was mewling sadly. **The** kitten was all alone and seemed to have been abandoned by its mother. She picked up **the** kitten and took it home.
2. Italy is **the** European nation. **The** country is well known for its amazing art, architecture and food. **The** capital of Italy is Rome. Some of **the** other famous cities of Italy are Florence and Milan. Venice, **a** very unusual city, is made up of 120 islands connected by canals and bridges. From **the** Alps in **the** North to **the** leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy is **a** wonderful place to visit.
3. There was once **an** old woman who lived in **a** cottage in **the** dark forest. The old woman ate only fruits and berries that she found in **the** forest. She never left **the** woods. There was **a** village near **the** forest. **The** people of this village were afraid of **the** old woman. **The** villagers believed that she could talk to **the** animals and birds. They thought she was **a** witch. They stayed for away from **the** cottage of **the** old woman.

V. Complete these sentences using a, an, or the :

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

8. The Pronoun

(Their Kinds)

Exercise

Fill in each blank with a suitable Reflexive or Emphatic Pronoun :

1. herself, 2. itself, 3. myself, 4. itself, 5. itself, 6. ourselves, 7. themselves,
8. himself, 9. herself, 10. ourselves, 11. himself, 12. yourself

4. Demonstrative Pronoun

Exercise

Pick out the Demonstrative Pronouns in the following sentences and also write the object or objects they point out :

S. No.	Demonstrative Pronoun	Object
1.	This	house
2.	Those	pencils

3.	This	temple
4.	These	chalk
5.	This	television
6.	This	mistake
7.	These	grapes
8.	That	dog
9.	This	flower
10.	These	beggars

5. Interrogative Pronouns

Pick out the Interrogative Pronoun and the names of the person or things in the sentences given below :

S.No.	Interrogative Pronoun	Person/Thing
1.	What	he
2.	Which	your
3.	What	you
4.	Whom	you
5.	What	your
6.	Which	you
7.	Who	room
8.	What	she
9.	What	matter
10.	Whom	you

6. Relative Pronoun

I. Tick the right Relative Pronouns to complete the sentences:

1. Which, 2. that, 3. who, 4. that, 5. who

II. Complete these sentences in your own words. The first one has been done for you :

- my mother brought for me from Delhi
- where the refugees are to be housed.
- my father purchased for us.
- I want to buy.
- that I play with.

III. Use the words given in the following table to form sentences with appropriate Relative Pronouns :

- The students who are in this class are very young.
- The knife that I bought yesterday is quite sharp.
- Our new neighbours are doctors who work in this hospital.
- Mango, which is quite expensive
- These cupboards which are very old, are smelly.

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (d) All of these, 2. (c) me, 3. (b) Relative, 4. (b) They.

II. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct Relative Pronouns from the brackets:

1. that, 2. that, 3. whom, 4. who, 5. which, 6. which, 7. whose,
8. which, 9. which, 10. who, 11. who

III. Underline all the Pronouns in the following sentences and write their kinds :

Relative Pronoun	Personal Pronouns
-------------------------	--------------------------

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Which | you |
| 2. who | - |
| 3. - | she |
| 4. - | - |
| 5. - | your, you |
| 6. - | He, us |
| 7. which | your |
| 8. - | I |
| 9. Who | - |
| 10. Who | They, he |
| 11. Whose | You |
| 12. - | She |
| 13. - | My |
| 14. Whose | She |
| 15. - | We, our |

IV. Replace the Nouns printed in italics in the following sentences with correct Pronouns and re-write them :

1. She found her *bangle*.
2. He locked the *room*.
3. They love *me*.
4. Give a new book to *him*.
5. He is a good *teacher*.
6. The *rose* is red. It is beautiful.
7. She has given me a *pen*.
8. The *dogs* are barking at them.
9. Rama is a *farmer*. He is honest.
10. She helped *him*.

V. Fill in the blanks with a suitable Personal or Interrogative Pronouns :

1. We, 2. Who, 3. I, 4. mine

9. The Possessive Case

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (b) An Apostrophe, 2. (c) relationship or ownership, 3. (a) of,
4. (c) the boys' hostel

II. Use the possessive form of the Nouns to rewrite each group of words wherever possible.

2. The ladies' books
3. The man's bags
4. The horses' saddles
5. The flower's petals
6. The soldiers' barracks
7. The birds' nests
8. The clown's antics
9. The ship's mast
10. The police officers' uniforms

III. Answer these questions. Begin your answer with It's :

1. It's Salma's.
2. It's Moushumi's.
3. It's Anthony's.
4. It's Radhika's.
5. It's Kajri's.
6. It's Arpit's.

10. The Verb

(Its Kinds)

Exercise

- I. Read the following text and then underline all the Verbs :**
ordered, make, made, sent, was, was, had given, gave, made, open, gave, was, would, open, were, play, went, was, sleeping, opened, was, was, slammed, had, sobbed, woke, opened, was, was, was, flew, is, has, has
- II. Now look at the Verbs listed in the three boxes below. They are Verbs from the story you just read. Give each box one of the titles. Transitive Verbs, Intransitive Verbs or Linking Verbs :**
- A. Transitive Verb. B. Intransitive Verb C. Linking Verb
- III. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable Complement or a Linking Verb :**
1. unhappy, 2. angry, 3. teaching, 4. cooking, 5. sweet, 6. are, 7. reading, 8. sick, 9. are, 10. teacher, 11. happy, 12. ing, to be sad, 13. was, 14. lawyer, 15. reading

Auxiliaries

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)**
1. (d) All of these, 2. (a) Linking, 3. (a) An Auxiliary Verb, 4. (b) Do
- II. Fill in the blanks with the suitable Auxiliary Verbs given in the brackets :**
1. has, 2. does, 3. are, 4. Do, 5. is, 6. do, 7. are, 8. Do, 9. does, 10. are

11. The Verb

(Finite and Non-Finite)

Exercise

- I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)**
1. (a) Noun, 2. (a) sold, 3. (c) Number and Tense both, 4. (b) to play, 5. (b) waiting

II. Some sentences are given below. Pick out the Finites and Non-Finites and write them :

Finite Verb	Non-Finite Verb
1.	to insult
2. felt	drawn
3.	to punish
4.	walking
5.	to read
6. wounded	
7.	Swimming
8.	roaring
9.	to laugh
10. is	
11. likes	
12.	to see
13. is weeping	
14.	to see
15.	returned

III. You have picked out Non-Finites in the above sentences. Now put these Non-Finites in different columns :

S.No. Infinitive Gerund Present Participle Past Participle

1.	to insult			
2.				drown
3.	to punish			
4.		walking		
5.	to read			
6.				wounded
7.		swimming		
8.			roaring	
9.	to laugh			
10.				
11.				
12.	to see			
13.			weeping	
14.	to see			
15.				returned

IV. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with proper Non-Finite forms of the Verbs given in brackets :

1. to write, 2. speaking, 3. smoking, 4. to help, 5. to sing,
6. gambling, 7. Running, 8. to sit, 9. rolling, 10. signed, 11. dying,
12. borrowed, 13. spoken, 14. rising, 15. Painting

II. Rewrite these sentences both in Past and future tense.

2. Ramesh had a sandwich for breakfast. (Past tense)
Ramesh will have a sandwich for breakfast. (Future tense)
3. Subodh played cricket. (Past tense)
Subodh will play cricket. (Future tense)
4. Ankush borrowed books from the library. (Past tense)
Ankush will borrow books from the library. (Future tense)
5. Harsh wrote articles for a science magazine. (Past tense)
Harsh will write articles for a science magazine. (Future tense)
6. The carpenter shaved the wood and then polished it. (Past tense)
The carpenter will shave the wood and then polish it. (Future tense)
7. Neetika played the piano in her free time. (Past tense)
Neetika will play the piano in her free time. (Future tense)
8. The library closed for two weeks. (Past tense)
The library will close for two weeks. (Future tense)
9. Kusum read the 7 o'clock evening news on the television. (Past tense)
Kusum will read the 7 o'clock evening news on the television. (Future tense)
10. The children planted saplings in their school. (Past tense)
The children will plant saplings in their school. (Future tense)

III. Underline the Verbs in these sentences. Write their tense—Past, Present, or Future :

1. Present, 2. roared, Past, 3. will prepare, Future, 4. recited, Past,
5. gives, Present, 6. recited, Past, 7. takes care, Present,
8. will get, Future, 9. love, Present, 10. trust, Present

IV. Choose the most appropriate Verb from the brackets and use its ing form to fill in the blanks:

2. coming, 3. working, 4. living, 5. thinking, 6. discussing, 7. telling,
8. chopping, 9. chatting, 10. writing

14. Tenses of Verbs

(Perfect Tense)

1. Present Perfect Tense

I. Read the story below. Underline all the Verbs in Present Perfect in black and all Verbs in Simple Past in red :

Present Perfect : see, shout, hit, drive, sleep, drive.

Simple Past : seen, was, wore, wanted, went, caught, waited, slept, collected, escaped, flew, saw, rained, drowned, tried

II. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :

1. He has saved money.

2. The sun has not set in the west.
3. Has she sung a song?
4. You have not written all the letters.
5. Have you passed the test?
6. Have you said your prayers?
7. Mrs. James has taken our class.
8. The birds have not flown from the tree.
9. The painter has painted the room well.
10. We have told a lie.
11. Has the child broken the slate?
12. I have not cleaned my teeth.
13. The washerman has ironed my clothes.
14. Has the peon rung the bell?
15. The train has not started.

2. Past Perfect Tense

Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks with the Past Perfect form of the Verbs given in the brackets :

1. had paid, 2. had sung, 3. had called, 4. had knitted, 5. had signed,
6. had crossed, 7. had taken, 8. had taken, 9. had started, 10. had died,
11. had drunk, 12. had come, 13. had knocked, 14. had prepared, 15. had washed

II. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets :

1. I had slept by 10 p.m.
2. The postman had come before 1 p.m.
3. Had you started your work?
4. I had plucked the flowers before the gardener came.
5. Mamta had not sung a song before the function was over.
6. Had the monkeys not touched the fruits?
7. The child had fallen from the roof.
8. Had your brother lost his purse?
9. I had not walked before the sun rose.
10. It had stopped raining before 5 p.m.
11. The elephant had not run away.
12. Had you not opened the shop?
13. I had not finished my dinner before you came.
14. Had the thief run away before the police came?
15. The Principal had not gone before 3 o'clock.

3. The Future Perfect Tense

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (a) present and the past, 2. (b) has not killed, 3. (a) Future Continuous, 4. (b) Past Perfect

II. Fill in the blanks with the Future Perfect Tense form of the Verbs given in the brackets :

1. will have brought, 2. will have been, 3. will have killed, 4. will have torn, 5. will have taken, 6. will have gone, 7. will have whistled, 8. will have died, 9. will have finished, 10. will have started, 11. will have reached, 12. will have told, 13. will have flown, 14. will have read, 15. shall have set out.

III. Change the following sentences given below as directed:

1. The servant shall not have lighted the lamp.
2. The clock will have struck twelve then.
3. Will they have gone home before it rains?
4. He will not have written a letter before I reach Agra.
5. Shall I have reached here by Monday?
6. The gardener will not have watered the plants.
7. The peon will have rung the bell.
8. Will you not have taken tea by this time?
9. The students will have completed their practicals before February.
10. I shall have played the match.
11. Will they have bathed before 7 o'clock?
12. We shall have helped him before March.
13. Will you have taken my photo?
14. He will not have passed the exam before 1998.
15. Will you have gone to office by this time?

IV. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. Change only the tense :

1. He will sleep for one hour.
2. He has been walking in the morning.
3. I had written a book.
4. She will not have been telling a lie.
5. They will play in the field.
6. Is he swimming in the river daily?
7. Where will he be going tomorrow?
8. The patient will have died before the doctor came.
9. He had not stolen your watch.
10. Did they have been making a noise?
11. I had sent him a telegram.
12. Will he be teaching you English?
13. I had not been playing any game
14. They will have been buying a car.
15. I shall have been playing.

15. The Adjective

(Their Kinds)

Exercise

I. Circle as many Adjectives as you can find in the article below :

great, green, many, a lot of, three, beautiful, volcanic, green, highest, few, larger, low

II. Pick out the Adjective in the following sentences and write their kinds :

	Adjective	Kind
1.	big	Adjective of Quality
2.	big	Adjective of Quality
3.	no	Adjective of Quantity
4.	two	Adjective of Number
5.	first	Adjective of Quality
6.	two	Adjective of Number
7.	white	Adjective of Quality
8.	some	Adjective of Quantity
9.	two	Adjective of Number
10.	fifth	Adjective of Quality
11.	clean	Adjective of Quality
12.	some	Adjective of Quantity
13.	fatty	Adjective of Quality
14.	All	Adjective of Quantity
15.	no	Adjective of Quantity

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

Exercise

Pick out the Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns in the following sentences and write them :

	Demonstrative Adjectives	Demonstrative Pronouns
1.		That
2.	Those	
3.		These
4.		This
5.	such	
6.	those	
7.		That
8.		This
9.	those	
10.		My
11.	Those	
12.	This	
13.		these
14.	This	
15.	That	

5. Interrogative Adjectives

Exercise

I. Pick out the Interrogative Adjectives and Interrogative Pronouns in the following sentences and write them :

Interrogative Adjective	Interrogative Pronoun
1. Whose	
2. Whose	
3.	What
4.	Which
5. What	
6. Which	
7. Which	
8. What	
9.	What
10. Which	
11.	Which
12. Whose	
13. What	
14.	Who
15. What	

6. Use of Adjectives

Exercise

I. Pick out the Adjectives in the following sentences and write their kinds and the Noun they describe :

	Kinds of Adjectives	Noun
1. many	Adjectives of Number	mistakes
2. Those	Demonstrative Adjective	girls
3. These	Demonstrative Adjective	dolls
4. these	Demonstrative Adjective	bananas
5. fine	Adjectives of Quality	Shirt
6. These	Demonstrative Adjective	boys
7. cold	Adjective of Quality	wind
8. Soft	Adjective of Quality	pencil
9. thirsty	Adjective of Quality	crow
10.all	Adjective of Quantity	milk
11.two	Adjective of Number	dogs
12.no	Adjective of Quantity	word
13.enough	Adjective of Quantity	time
14.That	Demonstrative Adjectives	player
15.little	Adjectives of Quantity	food

II. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with correct Possessive Adjectives :

1. her, 2. His, 3. our, 4. their, 5. my, 6. her, 7. their, 8. his, 9. his, 10. your, 11. His, 12. my, 13. This, 14. his, 15. your

III. When you ask the following questions, what kind of Adjectives do you get as answer :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Interrogative | 2. Adjectives of Number |
| 3. Interrogative | 4. Adjectives of Quality |
| 5. Interrogative | 6. Adjectives of Quantity |

IV. Define an Adjective and give five examples :

An Adjective is a word that describes, qualifies or adds something to the meaning of a Noun. Examples are such, which, foolish, healthy, green

Adjectives : Degrees of Comparison

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (a) Demonstrative, 2. (b) Quantity, 3. (a) Interrogative, 4. (b) better, 5. (b) big

II. Write the Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the following Adjectives :

Comparative	Superlative
1. Faster	Fastest
2. Higher	Highest
3. Braver	Bravest
4. Wiser	Wisest
5. Easier	Easiest
6. Happier	Happiest
7. Fatter	Fattest
8. Hotter	Hottest
9. More beautiful	Most beautiful
10. More useful	Most useful
11. Better	Best
12. Worse	Worst

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of the Adjectives given in the brackets :

1. wiser, 2. taller, 3. most clever, 4. biggest, 5. more useful, 6. best, 7. sharper, 8. most beautiful

IV. Some Adjectives are given below. Use each of them in the Positive, Comparative and Superlative Degree:

2. (a) Ramesh is a weak student.
(b) Ramesh is weaker than Ram.
(c) Rohit is the weakest of all students.

3. (a) Radha is a wise girl.
(b) Radha is wiser than Rohini.
(c) Radha is the wisest of all girls.
4. (a) He is a fast runner.
(b) He runs faster than Ram.
(c) He is the fastest of all runners.
5. (a) Dehradun is a cold place.
(b) Mussorie is colder place than Dehradun.
(c) Siachin is the coldest place of all.
6. (a) Rohit is a tall boy.
(b) Rohit is taller than Rajat.
(c) Rohit is the tallest of all boys.

16. The Adverb

Kinds of Adverbs

Exercise

Pick out the Adverbs in the following sentences and write their kinds :

	Adverb	Kind
1.	Here	Adverbs of Place
2.	easily	Adverbs of Manner
3.	at once	Adverbs of Time
4.	here	Adverbs of Place
5.	here	Adverbs of Place
6.	here	Adverbs of Place
7.	badly	Adverbs of Manner
8.	there	Adverbs of Place
9.	silently	Adverbs of Manner
10.	daily	Adverbs of Manner
11.	forward	Adverbs of Place
12.	late	Adverbs of Time
13.	shortly	Adverbs of Time
14.	everywhere	Adverbs of Place
15.	peacefully	Adverbs of Manner

5. Adverbs of Degree

Exercise

I. Change the following Adjectives into Adverbs :

1. softly, 2. sadly, 3. happily, 4. merrily, 5. beautifully, 6. ideally,
7. generously, 8. gently, 9. loudly, 10. awfully, 11. carefully,
12. delicately, 13. faithfully, 14. intelligently, 15. responsibly,
16. heroically

II. Write the opposites of the given Adverbs. Choose from the box. Use the opposites in sentences of your own:

2. often : seldom : He seldom comes to see me.
3. respectfully : disrespectfully : He had spoken disrespectfully about his teacher.
4. bravely : timidly : We must never react timidly to any problem.
5. kindly : cruelly : The king had killed him most cruelly.
6. early : late : Rama is always late to the class.
7. inside : outside : The birds's nest is located outside the window.
8. far : near : Shivam's house is near to the temple.
9. rapidly : slowly : The tortoise ran slowly but finally won the race.
10. carefully : carelessly : Do not study carelessly otherwise you will fail.

6. Interrogative Adverbs

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (c) Noun, 2. (c) Frequency, 3. (a) Interrogative Adverb,
4. (b) Time

II. Fill in the blanks given below with Interrogative Adverbs :

1. Why, 2. Where, 3. Why, 4. When, 5. How, 6. How, 7. Why,
8. When, 9. Why, 10. When, 11. Why, 12. How, 13. How, 14. Where,
15. When

III. Pick out the Adverbs in the following sentences and put them in the table given below. Also write their kind and the words to which they add something to their meanings :

S. No.	Adverb	Kind	Words to which they add something
1.	very slowly	Adverb of Degree	sings
2.	where	Interrogative Adverb	sleep
3.	bravely	Adverb of Manner	fought
4.	how	Interrogative Adverb	recover
5.	now	Adverb of Degree	dead
6.	How	Interrogative Adverb	buy
7.	early	Adverb of Time	get up
8.	Why	Interrogative Adverb	working
9.	very late	Adverb of Degree	running
10.	quite (wisely)	Adverb of Degree	ruled
11.	nicely	Adverb of Manner	living
12.	very	Adverb of Degree	cold
13.	soon	Adverb of Time	will arrive
14.	heavily	Adverbs of Manner	raining
15.	most	Adverbs of Degree	foolish

IV. Answer the following Questions :

1. An adjective is a word that describes, qualifies or adds something to the meaning of a noun, such as poor, honest, red, etc.

Whereas

An adverb is a word that adds meaning to a verb, adjective or another verb such as loudly, up always etc.

2. A word that add meaning to a verb, adjective or another adverb is called adverb. There are several types of adverbs. These are as follows:
 - (i) **Adverb of manner:** The adverb which shows the manner in which the action is done is called adverb of manner for example, fast, well loudly etc.
 - (ii) **Adverb of time:** The adverb which shows the action is done is called adverb of time. For example, now, then, soon, etc.
 - (iii) **Adverb of place:** The adverb which shows where the action is done is called adverb of place. For example, here, there, for, etc.
 - (iv) **Adverb of number/frequency:** The adverb which shows how often an action is done is called adverb of number/frequency. For example, always, ever, again, etc.
 - (v) **Adverb of degree:** The adverb which tells us about the intensity of something is called adverb of degree. For example, extremely quite, just etc.

17. The Preposition

Exercise

I. Circle the correct prepositions :

1. in, 2. at, 3. in, 4. through, 5. across, 6. inside, 7. over, 8. on, 9. over, 10. with, 11. for, 12. for, 13. in, 14. against, 15. over

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (a) Prepositions, 2. (b) of, 3. (b) and, 4. (b) at/towards the back of

II. Pick out the Prepositions in the following sentences and write the Nouns or Pronouns :

Preposition	Noun/Pronoun
1. in	car/I
2. with	gun/He
3. to	Delhi/I
4. beside	dog/me
5. in	sun
6. under	bridge, river
7. out	teacher/office
8. to	sister/I

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. from | Mumbai, train |
| 10. on | owl, tree |
| 11. over | heads/our |
| 12. upon | monkey, wall |
| 13. between | Ram, Shyam, You |
| 14. in | kitchen, mother, my |
| 15. for | book, two hundred rupees, I |

III. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a correct Preposition given in the brackets :

1. at, 2. in, 3. over, 4. behind, 5. down, 6. by, 7. in, 8. under, 9. after, 10. in

IV. Fill in the blanks with correct Prepositions :

1. with, 2. to, 3. in, 4. behind, 5. by, 6. into, 7. under, 8. in, 9. at, 10. among

V. Define the preposition and give at least five examples and use them in sentences :

The words which are used before a Noun or a Pronoun to show its relation with another Noun or Pronoun are known as prepositions.

Example : afraid of, in, of, over, under

1. I am afraid of my father.
2. Our clothes are in the washing machine.
3. The glass is full of water.
4. The sky is over our heads.
5. A cat is sitting under the table.

18. The Conjunctions

[Connectors (Linkers)]

Exercise

I. Circle the appropriate Conjunctions in the brackets :

1. and, 2. and, 3. Although, 4. unless, 5. or, 6. Although, 7. but, 8. because, 9. Though, 10. and

II. Use Conjunctions from the box to join the two pairs of sentences :

1. Three long months passed yet there was no sign of rain.
2. Reena plays the guitar and she plays the piano.
3. The girls were eating custard when we saw them at lunchtime.
4. Did Mother leave a message before she went to the market?
5. The rug was very expensive as it had been woven by hand.
6. Jessica hasn't invited us as she has moved to another town.
7. Vaibhav is fond of Tina though she often irritates him.
8. We will have the picnic whether the weather is good or bad.

III. Match the columns to make new sentences :

- | A | B |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I will be late today | (a) so she needs to study. |
| 2. Some apples are red | (b) but made it to school in time. |
| 3. Tom woke up late | (c) or ice cream. |
| 4. I took my umbrella | (d) unless you learn some grammar. |
| 5. Your marks will suffer | (e) because my bus hasn't come till now. |
| 6. You can have either custard | (f) since there was no wind. |
| 7. Mini has a Maths test tomorrow | (g) while others are green. |
| 8. The boat could not sail | (h) as it was raining. |

IV. Join the following sentences using the Conjunctions given in the brackets :

1. Arun likes sweets but he does not like spicy food.
2. Although she does not like to read, Sheela loves to listen to stories.
3. He drove at top speed and soon reached the station.
4. Since it is raining heavily, we should stay indoors today.
5. It started to get cold, so they built a fire.

19. The Interjection

Exercise

I. Underline the interjections in the sentences below.

1. Hey! 2. Whoa! 3. Ugh! 4. Yahoo! 5. Goodbye! 6. Hello 7. Oops! 8. Hurrah!

20. Agreement of the Verb with the Subject

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (b) a Verb, 2. (a) in Simple Present Tense, 3. (a) is, 4. (c) Did 5. (a) has

II. Fill in the blanks with the Verbs :

1. are, 2. are, 3. give, 4. are, 5. is, 6. is, 7. have, 8. is, 9. is, 10. has

21. Capital Letters and Punctuation

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (c) All of these, 2. (c) Interrogative sentence, 3. (b) comma, 4. (a) inverted commas.

II. Use capital letter and Punctuation marks in the sentences given below :

1. Alas! Auntie is so weak.
2. Have you taught Suman?
3. None will weep at his death.
4. They run fast, win the race and get the prize.
5. Where is my friend's letter?
6. A man murdered Mahatama Gandhi.
7. I cannot help Hari, Ramesh or Mohan.
8. Where are you going today?
9. Oh! You have won the match?
10. Sita, Sarla and I will go to Mussorrie.
11. That's a brilliant Idea!
12. Please, turn down the radio.
13. When will the train to Patna depart?
14. Look! I won the first prize in the Art competition.
15. Trees were planted by the people of Mumbai on 'Earth Day'.

22. Active and Passive Voice

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (c) Past Participle, 2. (b) is being bought, 3. (b) is being written,
4. (a) Rajat ate a banana.

II. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice :

1. We are taught English by him.
2. Some eggs was bought by her.
3. The bell was rung by him.
4. We were told a story by her.
5. By whom was you taught Hindi?
6. The lion was killed by the king.
7. She was laughed at by everybody.
8. We were shown some tricks by him.
9. She shall not be helped by me.
10. The fun was enjoyed by the boys.

III. Change the following sentences into Active Voice :

1. Jack beat John.
2. Who will help her?
3. They will pardon her.
4. He will cut down the tree.
5. I will sell the car.
6. All his friends loved him.
7. Who teaches you French.
8. The cow will not give any milk today.
9. All his friends make such mistakes.
10. All his friends laughed at him.

23. Direct and Indirect Speech

Exercise

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer : (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (a) the next day
2. (c) the tense does not change
3. (b) Neha said that she was doing homework.
4. (a) My parents said, "We are waiting for you".

II. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech :

1. He said that Jack was a lazy boy.
2. She said that Sita was writing a letter.
3. The teacher said that the boy might pass.
4. I said that I could beat him in the race.
5. The boy said that they had told a lie.
6. The doctor said that the patient would recover.
7. The Headmaster said that Afzal would win the first prize.
8. He said that Ashok would not go there.
9. I said that I should never tell a lie again.
10. He said that honesty is the best policy.

III. Change the following sentences into Direct Speech :

1. Rohit said, "I will come back soon."
2. They said to me, "We shall attend the meeting."
3. The watchman said, "The thief has escaped."
4. I said to him, "You are a good boy."
5. Kamal said, "I am not feeling well."
6. Mother said to us, "The breakfast is ready."
7. She said, "I always gets up early."
8. The teacher said to me, "You are a lovely little girl."
9. Sunil said to us, "I am equal to you in all respects."
10. She said to me, "I have already completed my work."

COMPOSITION

1. Picture Composition

2. A Birthday Party

Look at the pictures and write three paragraphs on mayank's birthday party. You should take help of the answers to the following questions and the hints given below:

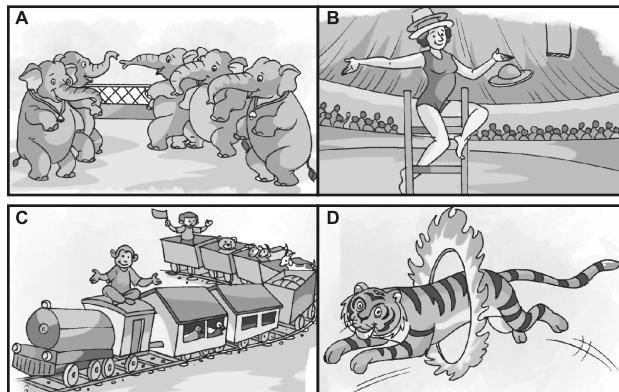
- A.
1. In picture 1, I see a boy and a man with gift.
 2. The boy is Rohit.
 3. He is wearing a new dress because today is his birthday.
 4. The man standing near to him is his uncle.

5. He has bought the gift for his nephew Rohit because today is his birthday.
 6. He is giving this gift to Rohit.
 7. Yes, the boy is very happy to take it.
- B.
1. In picture 2, I see the boy with his parents, uncle and his friends.
 2. Rohit's parents are sitting on the sofa.
 3. Rohit, his uncle and his friends are sitting around the dining table.
 4. Uncle is sitting with the children.
 5. The children are listening to him because he is telling an interesting story.
 6. I see six children.
 7. They are Rohit's friends.
- C.
1. I see a man sitting with six children around the dining table.
 2. There are eatables on the plates.
 3. Children are eating tasty snacks. Yes, they are happy.
 4. No, his parents are not eating. They are having tea.
 5. The children are laughing because Rohit's uncle is telling them jokes.
 6. A servant is bringing tea.
 7. The hall looks decorated with balloons.

Paragraph Do it yourself.

3. A Visit to a Circus

Look at the pictures given below and write four paragraphs on a circus with the help of the answers of the questions given with each picture. You may add something on your own. Some hints are also given in the brackets.



- A. 1. I see elephants in Picture A.
 2. There are five elephants in the picture.
 3. Yes, they are standing in two rows.
 4. They are standing on hind legs.
 5. They want to dance now.
- B. 1. In picture B, we see a girl acrobat.
 2. She is standing on ladder.
 3. She has put saucers and cups.
 4. She has put them one on top of the other.
 5. No, it is not an easy task.
- C. 1. In picture c, I see a toy train.
 2. The monkey is the driver of this train.
 3. The passengers in the train are a cow, a goat and a bear.
 4. Yes, the train is moving.
 5. On seeing them, people are laughing and clapping on seeing them.
 6. A boy is the guard. He is moving a flag to move the train.
- D. 1. In picture D, I see a tiger jumping through a ring of fire.
 2. It is jumping through a ring of fire.
 3. It is a ring of fire.
 4. The people are watching it silently because it is a dangerous act.
 5. No, every animal cannot jump like this.
 6. Only a trained animal can jump like this.

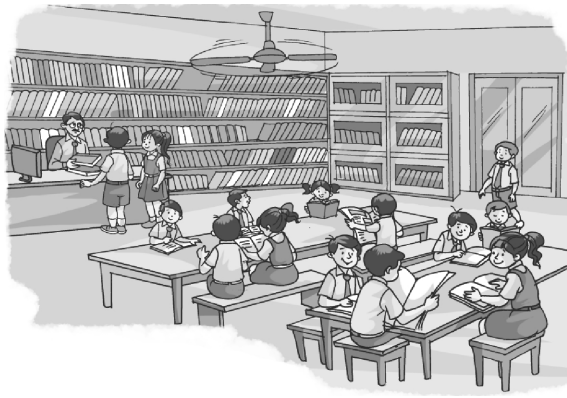
4. A Wise Old Man



- A. 1. An old man had a lot of property.
 2. The old man had four sons.
 3. No, they did not work.
 4. The old man was sad to see them fight for his property.
- B. 1. One day, the old man fell sick.
 2. The old man called his four sons.
 3. He said that he has a lot of money.
 4. The money was hidden in the field.

5. He asked them to dig the field get the money and share it among themselves.
- C.
1. The old man died after a few days.
 2. Then the sons went to the field.
 3. They dug each and every inch of the field.
 4. No, they did not found any money in the field.
- D.
1. That year, ti was a bumper harvest.
 2. They took the harvested crop to the market to sell it.
 3. They get a lot of money by selling the crop.
 4. The effect of the old man's advice on the sons was that they left their laziness and lived happily there after.

5. College Library



Look at the picture given above and write four paragraphs on your school library with the help of the answers of the following questions. You may add something more :

- A.
1. This picture is of a library of a college.
 2. Boys and girls are sitting on the chairs.
 3. They are reading books, magazines, newspapers, etc.
 4. There are 14 students.
 5. No, only students can come here.
- B.
1. The librarian is sitting near the big table in the library.
 2. He is issuing books to the students.
 3. Yes, he is a college employee.
 4. Yes, I like him. Because he gives us good books to study.
 5. Yes, other students also like him.
- C.
1. There are two racks : one big and one small.
 2. The racks contain a large number of books.

3. From the library, I can get any book I need.
 4. Books for home can be issued against my library card.
 5. I can keep the book with me for four days.
- D.
1. In the library, I can read newspapers, comic book and story.
 2. Yes, I see one student reading a newspaper.
 3. The use of reading is that it informs us about world events and the ones happening around.
 4. All the newspapers are available in our library.
 5. No, outsiders are not allowed in the library.

2. Completion of Stories

Some incomplete stories are given below. You have to complete them by filling in the blanks with proper words given under each story.

1. Belling the Cat

rats, unhappy, them, meeting, rat, bell, neck, cat, hear, run, who, silent, came, killed

2. The Hare and the Tortoise

hare, tortoise, faster, tortoise, slow, fast, race, slept, race

3. Union is Strength

man, sons, quarrelled, bundle, break, break, untied, break, easily, united, advice, unitedly

4. The Thief and His Mother

stole, praised, neighbour, took, habit, dacoit, sentenced, led, secret, bit, names, beaten, boyhood

3. Essays

1. The Buffalo

The buffalo is a domestic animal. It has four legs. It has two eyes, two ears and two horns. It has a long tail. It has a big body. Buffaloes are generally black but some are brown also.

The buffalo eats grass, straw and oil cakes. She eats green vegetables also. She gives us milk. Her milk is tasty and useful and we make butter, ghee and curd from it. The male buffalo ploughs fields or draw carts. The buffalo is a dull but useful animal.

2. The Horse

The horse is a faithful animal. It has four legs, two eyes, two ears and a long bushy tail. The horses are generally black, brown or white in colour.

The horse eats grams, straw and grass. It runs fast. It draws carriages. It is used for carrying loads, for riding and in battles too.

3. My House

House is the place where we live with our family. It is the best place in the world for me. I live in a double storeyed house in a good locality.

My house has four big rooms, a bed room, drawing room, guest room, study room and a store room. The rooms are airy and spacious. There are seven members in my family. They are my father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister and myself.

We have a large garden with beautiful greenery and flowers. This is the place where I get love care. I love my house the most.

4. An Evening Walk

Walking is a good exercise. An evening walk is good for those who do not find time in the morning. We should therefore always go for a walk. It keeps us healthy. I go out for a walk with my father. We go after sunset. It is cool and fresh.

It is good to go for long walks. At this time notorious characters parks and gardens are almost empty.

The moon shines in the sky. There is complete calm and quiet everywhere.

5. A Policeman

The policeman is a government servant. He is a known figure in every society. He works in a police station. His main responsibility is to maintain law and order in the society.

His job involves great risk. He keeps his gun on his shoulder or in his hand. He wears khaki dress. The policeman does different duties. He keeps watch over our houses at night. He controls is the traffic on the city roads. He arrest thieves and notorious characters. His presence discourages people to quarrel among themselves.

He is on duty twenty-four hours. He guards our property and keeps us safe.

6. Our Teacher

Mr. T. Krishnan is our teacher. He is a young man of about thirty years. He taught us English. His qualification is MA (English) B.Ed.

He wears a white shirt and trousers.

He never leaves his period. He gives homework and checks it the next day.

He maintains a strict discipline in the class. He always speaks in a gentle but strict manner. He loves all the students. All the students respect him.

7. Holi

Holi is the festival of Hindus. It is celebrated in the month of March. It is also called the festival of colours. On this occasion, the people apply gulal on the faces and children throw coloured water on each other. People embrace each other.

Holi signifies the victory of good over evil on this day Holika is set on fire. After the celebrations are over, Holi fairs are held.

4. Applications

Things to remember

5. Letters

Things to remember

6. Comprehension

(Unseen Passages)

1. A Mouse in the Moon

Read the following passages and answer the questions given at the end of each passage :

1. The mode of transportation that the mouse take was a big balloon.
2. Car, bike, scooter, train, metro, etc.
3. The moon offered the mouse cheese to eat.
4. I'll stay as long as you please.
5. (a) Horse, (b) Puppy, (c) sparrow, (d) Monkey, (e) Parrot, (f) Rabbit, (g) Rat, (h) Squirrels, (i) Dog, (j) Eagle.

2. All for Mustaqbil

1. Every month, the old teacher gave some amount out of his salary to his wife, to keep it safe for their mustaqbil (future).
2. **Tick (✓) the right answer :**
 - (a) (i) careful with money
 - (b) (iii) their future
 - (c) (ii) the wife was not educated
3.
 - (a) He did not keep money in a saving bank
 - (b) to his wife the meaning of mustaqbil (future)
 - (c) He talked loud enough about the money

4. Woman Education

5. **Complete this paragraph with the words taken from the passage :**
neighbour cunning, teacher, knocked, wife, Mustaqbil, money, husband, kept

3. Cursed Gift of the Golden Touch

1. **Tick (✓) the correct answer :**
 - (i) (b) A very greedy person, (ii) (a) He had once helped Bacchus.
 - (iii) (a) To turn anything into gold
 - (iv) (c) Because he knew that was foolish wish
2. **Tick (✓) the correct options to complete the sentence :**
 - (i) (a) anything he touched turned into gold

- (ii) (a) she became a gold statue
- (iii) (a) his life had become miserable
- (iv) (a) Greed is a curse

4. Konrad Lorenz

1. Answer these questions briefly :

- (a) Konrad Lorenz is called the Father of Ethology. He loved all kinds of animals. In addition to dogs, he lived with all kind of wild animals in his home.
- (b) The villagers must have thought konrad Lorenz to be a mad professor was quacking to himself and was creeping along the ground in a most peculiar way.
- (c) (i) Lorenz found out that adult male and female geese are faithful to each other. If one of them dies then the one who is left does not marry again.
(ii) He found that when baby geese hatch from their eggs, they follow the first moving object they see.

2. Give an instance from the story that describes the following :

Do it yourself

- (a) In addition to the dogs he keeps as pets, he has lived with all kinds of wild animals in his home near Vienna.
- (b) He is often called the Father of Ethology. He has always loved animals of all kinds.
- (c) They fall in love, marry, and stay together until one fo them dies. Then the one who is left does not marry again.
- (d) But if was very exhausting for him, taking his baby ducklings for a walk. If he stood up, towering high above them, or if he stopped quacking for mere than a moment, they stopped and began to cry loudly.

3. Do it yourself.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

1. Useful Vocabulary

1-3

Exercise

A <u>u</u> thor	D <u>i</u> ctionary	M <u>a</u> gazine
B <u>a</u> s <u>k</u> et	E <u>n</u> velope	M <u>a</u> son
B <u>i</u> s <u>c</u> uit	F <u>o</u> re <u>i</u> gner	N <u>e</u> igh <u>b</u> our
C <u>l</u> ie <u>n</u> t	G <u>u</u> est	P <u>i</u> ck <u>l</u> e

Candle
Cheese

Hawker
Lunch

Surgeon
Scissors

4.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the cries of animals or birds :

1. grunt, 2. bleat, 3. croak, 4. roar, 5. neigh, 6. bray, 7. bleat,
8. mew, 9. roar, 10. trumpet, 11. quack, 12. hoot, 13. buzz,
14. drone, 15. chirp, 16. hum, 17. cackle, 18. bellow

5.

Exercise

I. Match the animals given under 'A' with their young ones given under 'B' :

- | A | B |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Lion | (a) colt |
| 2. Horse | (b) puppy |
| 3. Goat | (c) chicken |
| 4. Cow | (d) cub |
| 5. Fowl | (e) piglet |
| 6. Pig | (f) calf |
| 7. Frog | (g) kid |
| 8. Dog | (h) tadpole |

II. Complete the following sentences putting in the right word from the box :

1. musician, 2. postman, 3. teacher, 4. host, 5. doctor

2. Antonyms

(Opposite Words)

Exercise

I. Match the words under 'A' with their Antonyms (opposites) under 'B' :

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Clever | (a) Spend |
| 2. Dark | (b) Absence |
| 3. Enjoy | (c) Light |
| 4. Earn | (d) Remember |
| 5. Friend | (e) Foolish |
| 6. Forget | (f) Strong |
| 7. Presence | (g) Suffer |
| 8. Weak | (h) Enemy |

II. Fill in the blanks with an Antonym of the word in coloured print. Remember to change the form of the Verb where required :

1. full, 2. dirty, 3. forgotten, 4. noisy, 5. dull, 6. light, 7. difficult

3. Synonyms

Exercise

I. Match the words given under 'A' with their synonyms under 'B' :

- | 'A' | 'B' |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Begin | (a) Suspicion |
| 2. Crime | (b) Respect |
| 3. Doubt | (c) Enquire |
| 4. Error | (d) Powerful |
| 5. Honour | (e) Start |
| 6. Strong | (f) Correct |
| 7. True | (g) Mistake |
| 8. Ask | (h) Sin |

II. Replace the words in coloured print with their Synonyms and rewrite the sentences below :

1. People often think that the **rich** are **carefree**.
2. She is very **courteous**. She is very **cautious** with the words she uses.
3. They **manufacture** the **large** ships that float in the ocean.
4. Bolt can run very **quick**. He was the **champion** in the last olympics.
5. The **wealthy** are respected everywhere.
6. He is very **noble**.
7. A **travel** by train is comfortable.
8. Don't go out in **cool** weather.
9. A **lad** came to me running.
10. This question is **hard**.

4. Words Often Confused

Do it yourself

1. Hair: wash your **hair** with shampoo when they get dirty.
Hare: The **hare** runs very fast.
2. Cattle: The **cattle** are grazing in the field.
kettle: The **kettle** is on the stove.
3. Sell: I am planning to **sell** my old bike.
Sale: There's is a **sale** on at love is store.

4. Brake: Don't go fast, use **brakes** as well.
Break: In the lunch **break** we go out and play.
5. Die: Every body has to **die** one day.
Dye: Vegetable **dyes** are the best.
6. Check: Go **check** whether the child is sleeping or not.
Cheque: Do you want cash as **cheque**?
7. Pray: I **pray** to God every morning.
Prey: Eagle is a bind of **prey**.
8. Noble: Honesty is a **noble** withe.
Novel: Huckleberry Finn is a good **novel**.
9. Piece: Give me a **piece** of cake.
Peace: **Peace** is desired by everyone.
10. Week: A **week** is made up of seven days.
Weak: One should not be **weak** in the face of adversity.

5. One Word Substitution

Exercise

I. Substitute one word for each of the following groups of words :

1. Suicide, 2. Bachelor, 3. Doctor, 4. Widow, 5. Noon, 6. Love,
7. Uniform, 8. Mosque, 9. Kidnap, 10. Weekly

II. Match the following words given under 'A' with their meanings given under 'B' :

'A'

'B'

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bi-weekly | (a) a person who delivers letter |
| 2. Hatred | (b) a child whose parents are dead. |
| 3. Majority | (c) a person who loves his country. |
| 4. Orphan | (d) a strong feeling of dislike. |
| 5. Postman | (e) that which happens twice a week |
| 6. Patriot | (f) a large number of people |
| 7. Temple | (g) a man whose wife is dead |
| 8. Widower | (h) a place where Hindus offer prayer |

III. Give one word for the italicized group of words in the following sentences :

1. Bachelor, 2. Prison, 3. Zoo, 4. Illiterate, 5. Widow