

Key to

AN EASY APPROACH TO

Grammar

and

Composition

UPDATED EDITION

4

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1. ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- A. 1. man, metal, mason, member, manner
2. man, manner, mason, member, metal
- B. 1. school, scooter, son, sun, soap
2. school, scooter, soap, son, sun
- C. 1. check, cheap, chips, chief, china
2. cheap, check, chief, china, chips
- D. 1. bus car cycle scooter train
2. apple banana guava mango pineapple
3. chillies gourd okra onion pumpkin
- E. 1. scarce slash spray station sweep
2. meadow meals mean measure meat
3. throat throb throne through throw

2. SENTENCES

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False
- B. • A sentence begins with a **capital** letter.

3. STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS

- A. 1. My school starts at 7 o'clock .
2. Have you met her ?
3. I hope to be there on time .
4. Shall we go to the fair ?
5. East or West home is the best .
6. Are you going to play ?

4. IMPERATIVE AND EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

- A. joy, sorrow, wonder, approval
- B. 2. Kindly help me with some money. Imperative – Request
3. Pour me a glass of water. Imperative – Proposal

4. What a beautiful scene ! Exclamation – Wonder
5. Alas ! We have lost the match. Exclamation – Sorrow
- C. 1. Be quiet.
2. Stop here itself.
- D. 1. Please give me a loan of rupees one hundred only.
2. Please let me have your pen for a minute.
- E. 1. Obey your parents respectfully.
2. Make your vehicle free from pollution.
- F. 1. My proposal in this matter was agreed to in the meeting.
2. The proposal to invite Pakistan for talks on this issue is not acceptable to India.
- G. An exclamation expresses a sudden strong feeling or emotion of joy, sorrow, wonder, regret, contempt or approval.
1. Our team won the championship!
2. Ouch, that really hurts!

TEST YOURSELF

- A. salt season ship slate stable
- B. A sentence is a set or group of words that makes complete sense. Its four kinds are :
1. Statement, 2. Question, 3. Imperative, 4. Exclamation
- C. 1. The sun rises in the east every morning. Statement
2. Let us have a stroll in cool moonlight. Imperative
3. Kindly help me with some money. Imperative
4. May God give you success in your business! Imperative
5. Look before you leap. Imperative
6. Alas ! I am undone. Exclamation
7. March ahead and fire, my soldiers. Imperative
8. Can you lift this heavy stone ? Question
9. Books are our best companions. Statement
10. No other planet has life on it
as our earth has. Statement

- D. 1. R.N. Tagore was a famous **author**. (statement)
 2. What is the **time** by your watch ? (question)
 3. Always be **ready** to help others. (advice)
 4. Call all the **people** here. (command)
 5. Lend me your **book**, please. (request)
- E. 1. Full stop
 2. Interrogation mark
 3. Full stop
 4. Exclamation mark

5. PARTS OF A SENTENCE

- A. **Subject** **Predicate**
1. Sheela – has a very good memory.
 2. Bad habits – grow unconsciously.
 3. The early bird – catches the worm.
 4. He – was very kind to the poor.
 5. Aladdin – had a wonderful lamp.
 6. Akbar – was the greatest Mughal emperor.
- B. 1. All roads lead to Rome. roads
 2. A wheel of the cart came off suddenly. wheel
 3. May God forgive you for your sins ! God
 4. Borrowed garments never fit well. garments
 5. The hind legs of a camel are crooked. legs
 6. The trunk of an elephant is very useful. trunk
- C. 1. The **earth** revolves round the sun.
 2. A **mango** smells very sweet.
 3. The **stars** twinkle in the sky.
 4. The **Himalayas** lie in the north of India.
 5. **Shah Jahan** built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife.
 6. The **top** of this table is round in shape.

- D. 1. Hercules *is* famous for his strength.
 2. We **celebrate** Deepawali all over India.
 3. A donkey **carries** heavy loads.
 4. Horses **pull** tongas and buggies for us.
 5. Cleanliness **ranks** next to godliness.
 6. Cows **have** front teeth in the upper jaw only.
 7. Gandhiji *is* called the father of the nation.

6. WORD – CLASSES

A.	Sentences	Parts of Speech
1.	Hari is a good boy.	Adjective
2.	The child is weeping loudly .	Adverb
3.	He is poor, but honest.	Conjunction
4.	The thief jumped over the fence.	Preposition
5.	Sheela's uncle lives in Bangalore.	Verb
6.	I have sent him a present.	Pronoun
7.	The sun is the chief source of energy.	Determiner
8.	Hurray ! daddy has brought toys for me.	Interjection
9.	Mangoes and oranges are juicy fruits.	Noun

7. PARSING

A. 1.	My uncle sent me a birthday-present.	Determiner
2.	A good horse can trot or run fast.	Conjunction
3.	The rabbit is hiding under the bush.	Preposition
4.	The eagle is the king of birds.	Noun
5.	The pigeons flew away with the net.	Verb
6.	He is old yet he can run fast.	Conjunction
7.	Hush ! the baby is sleeping soundly.	Interjection
8.	I always do my homework carefully .	Adverb
9.	Tall trees do not give much shade.	Adjective

8. NOUNS – CONCRETE, ABSTRACT

- A. 1. concrete 2. abstract 3. concrete
4. concrete 5. abstract

9. NOUNS – PROPER, COMMON

- A. A proper noun is a name given to a particular person or place.

Taj Mahal, Himalayas, Ganges, Ritu.

- B. A common noun is a name given to persons or things of the same class.

Cow, dog, fruit, tree.

C. Sentences

Common Nouns

Proper Nouns

- | | | |
|---|----------|--------------|
| 1. The Yamuna flows through many towns. | towns | The Yamuna |
| 2. India is the best of all lands. | lands | India |
| 3. The Ramayana is a famous book. | book | The Ramayana |
| 4. Maruti is a popular car. | car | Maruti |
| 5. New Delhi is the national capital. | capital | New Delhi |
| 6. The Rajputs are true warriors. | warriors | The Rajputs |

- D. 1. carpenter : The carpenter does manual work.
2. village : There is a government school in our village.
3. soldier : The soldiers are put on hard duties during war.
4. stranger : A stranger is an unknown person.
- E. 1. Mumbai : Mumbai is one of the metropolitan cities of India.
2. Taj Mahal : Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife.
3. The Ganga : The Ganga is a holy river of the Hindus.
4. London : London is one of the most famous cities of the world.

10. WHAT THEY DO FOR US

A. 1. A person who <i>sells bread and biscuits</i>	Baker
2. A person who <i>makes furniture</i>	Carpenter
3. A person who <i>makes articles in iron</i>	Ironsmith
4. A person who <i>drives a vehicle</i>	Driver
5. A person who <i>runs a shop</i>	Shopkeeper
6. A person who <i>does electric jobs</i>	Electrician
7. A person who <i>repairs taps and pipes</i>	Plumber
8. A person who <i>brings us our mail</i>	Postman
9. A person who <i>keeps an eye on bad characters</i>	Policeman
10. A person who <i>puts out fire in fire-accidents</i>	Fire-man
11. A person who <i>cures us when we are unwell</i>	Doctor
12. A person who <i>teaches in a school</i>	Teacher

11. NOUNS – COLLECTIVE

A. Collective nouns are names used for collection of common nouns. Examples are class, army, bunch, gang.

- B. 1. flock : A flock of sheep passes by our house daily.
 2. team : A team should always play in high spirit.
 3. shoal : There is a shoal of fish in the village pond.
 4. grove : Our park has a grove of trees.

C.	Sentences	Collective Noun	Common Noun
	1. The tea-set is on the table.	tea-set	table
	2. A pack of hounds passed by me.	pack	hounds
	3. A flock of sheep is grazing.	flock	sheep
	4. The lioness bore a small litter.	litter	lioness
	5. He found a shoal of fish.	shoal	fish
	6. A pride of lions was lying there.	pride	lions
	7. There was a herd of cattle in the field.	herd	cattle

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| 8. A pack of wolves went up
the river. | pack | wolves |
| 9. There was a bunch of keys
on the table. | bunch | keys |
| 10. A troop of monkeys arrived at
the scene. | troop | monkeys |

12. ABSTRACT NOUNS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. 1. Honesty is always respected. | honesty |
| 2. Pride goes before a fall. | pride |
| 3. The child began to jump out of joy. | joy |
| 4. The Taj Mahal is a model of beauty. | beauty |
| 5. Our deeds bring us good or bad rewards. | deeds |
| 6. Virtue cannot be bought with money. | virtue |
| 7. Humayun was a model of kindness. | kindness |
| 8. We should never let sorrow overtake us. | sorrow |
| | |
| B. friend : friendship | scholar : scholarship |
| carpenter : carpentry | member : membership |
| child : childhood | king : kingship |
| | |
| C. patient : patience | false : falsehood |
| real : reality | deep : depth |
| holy : holiness | able : ability |
| | |
| D. attract : attraction | behave : behaviour |
| hate : hatred | choose : choice |
| know : knowledge | educate : education |
| | |
| E. gain : PROFIT | joy : GAIETY |
| grief : SORROW | tallness : HEIGHT |
| war : BATTLE | chum : FRIEND |
| | |
| F. proud : HUMBLE | happiness : SORROW |
| ugliness : BEAUTY | folly : WISDOM |
| stupid : CLEVER | love : HATRED |

13. NOUNS – NUMBER

A. day	:	days	church	:	churches
monkey	:	monkeys	mango	:	mangoes
stereo	:	stereos	cliff	:	cliffs
loss	:	losses	photo	:	photos
crowd	:	crowds	baby	:	babies
child	:	children	gentleman	:	gentlemen
wife	:	wives	half	:	halves

- B. 1. I could hear the cries of the children.
 2. The horses eat grains but the cows eat grass.
 3. Bird builds its nest in a tree.
 4. My books are in my desks.
 5. Dogs bark and cats mew.
 6. The boys threw stones at the birds.

- C. 1. Houses have **roofs**.
 2. She wants some more **rice**.
 3. **Cows** give us milk.
 4. She has two **babies**.
 5. There are many **knives** on the table.
 6. Here are two **books**.
 7. Ram and Shyam are **friends**.

14. NOUNS – GENDER

A. house	N	chair	N	tree	N	actor	M
heir	M	stone	N	duke	M	book	N
friend	C	hunter	M	cousin	C	bird	C
B. priestess		duchess		princess			
cow-calf		actress		heiress			
traitress		maidservant		niece			
nun		madam		duck			

C. widower	boar	cock-sparrow
negro	gander	ram
host	prince	governor
gentleman	count	tiger

- D. 1. This farmer has oxen, he buffaloes, she-goats and hens.
2. Tigresses, vixens, lionesses and peahens live in forests.

E. parent child friend servant cousin

15. PRONOUNS : PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE

A.	Sentences	Pronoun	Person
1.	They have gone boating in the river.	They	third
2.	This blue shirt is hers.	hers	third
3.	You must look before leaping.	You	second
4.	Those toy-guns are theirs.	theirs	third
5.	She is a tall slim lady.	She	third
6.	All of them are brothers.	them	third
7.	Let us play a friendly cricket match.	us	first
8.	I do not believe it.	I	first
9.	We must learn how to live peacefully.	We	first
10.	They went to work early today.	They	third

- B. 1. Have a long morning walk daily. **You** will soon regain health.
2. Hello, Ria! Are **you** ready for the exam?
3. We enjoyed **our** holidays very much at Shimla.
4. **They** went to the fair and enjoyed swing-rides there.
5. My dog is named Moti. **It** is very faithful.
6. She called **me** bad names for no fault of mine.
7. **We** shall go to see the exhibition on Sunday.

16. PRONOUNS : INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE

- | A. | Sentences | Pronouns | Kinds |
|----|---|----------|---------------|
| | 1. What have you got in your hand ? | What | Interrogative |
| | 2. Whom were you talking of ? | Whom | Interrogative |
| | 3. That is the boy who lent me his pen. | Who | Relative |
| | 4. What is this noise about ? | What | Interrogative |
| | 5. This is the child that got lost in the fair. | That | Relative |
| | 6. Which of the two pens is yours ? | Which | Interrogative |
| | 7. I can't follow what he wants after all. | What | Relative |
- B. 1. **Who** do you think he is ?
2. **Whose** is this beautiful shirt ?
3. **Who** spoke these insulting words ?
4. **What** made you laugh so loudly ?
5. **Whom** did you give your watch ?
6. **Which** is the better – this book or that ?
7. **What** would you choose – honour or wealth ?
- C. 1. Listen carefully to **what** I say.
2. God helps those **who** help themselves.
3. That is the boy **who** beat up my brother.
4. Here is the dog **that** chased our cat.
5. This is the storybook **that** my father gave me.
- D. 1. Give me the pen. You borrowed the pen from me.
2. I knew the actor. The actor died last night.
3. This is a story. The story is worth reading.
4. Here is the sum. We could not solve the sum.
5. There goes the mouse. The mouse helped the lion.
6. He is a friend. He helps you in need.
7. That is the boy. His mother is looking for him.
- E. 1. An interrogative pronoun stands for a noun and at the same time asks a question about that very noun.
2. A relative pronoun stands for a noun and at the same time relates two statements.

17. DETERMINERS

A.	Sentence	Possessive Determiners
	1. His brother is a very capable person.	his
	2. Our cricket team has won the match.	our
	3. Her complexion is extremely fair.	her
	4. Your donkey is carrying a heavy load.	your
	5. Our capital is a very ancient city.	our
	6. The poor cricket broke its leg.	its
	7. My weight is around 70 kilograms.	my
	8. Their grandmother passed away yesterday.	their
B.	1. Is that your blouse, Susan ?	
	2. They have broken all their toys.	
	3. Take off your shoes and come in.	
	4. My motherland is the best land of all.	
	5. The face of a woman is her real ornament.	
	6. Here is my dog. Its tail is curved.	
	7. His uncle has sent him a wrist watch.	
	8. My elder brother is a fast bowler.	
C.	1. your : Your coat is black.	
	2. their : Their garden is full of flower plants.	
	3. her : Her appearance is attractive.	
	4. my : My pen writes smoothly.	
	5. our : Our sister is a gold medallist in science.	
	6. its : There is a big tree near our house. Its stem is very wide.	
	7. his : His activities are like that of a mad man.	
D.	Sentences	Possessive Pronoun Possessive Determiner
	1. That was the happiest day of my life.	my
	2. Which of these frocks is hers ?	hers
	3. Take this orange and remove its peel.	its

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 4. All these play-things are mine. | mine | |
| 5. Curly hair add to her beauty a lot. | | her |
| 6. New Delhi is my native town. | | my |
| 7. Their request cannot be considered. | | their |
| 8. Are these bats and pads theirs ? | theirs | |
| 9. Susan lost her shoes yesterday. | | her |
| 10. This is a hat. It is hers, I think. | hers | |

18. ADJECTIVES

- | A. | Sentences | Adjectives |
|----|---|--------------------------------|
| | 1. He is an intelligent person. | intelligent |
| | 2. Susan is a tall girl. | tall |
| | 3. The donkey is carrying a heavy load. | heavy |
| | 4. Varanasi is an ancient city. | ancient |
| | 5. Napoleon was a great general. | great |
| B. | 1. an easy sum | 10. a beautiful girl |
| | 2. a dark night | 11. a grey ball |
| | 3. an honest man | 12. a deep lake |
| | 4. the rising sun | 13. a clean tooth |
| | 5. a narrow street | 14. an important person |
| | 6. a fresh fruit | 15. a straight line |
| | 7. a small house | 16. a brave soldier |
| | 8. a good boy | 17. an elderly widow |
| | 9. an empty vessel | 18. a pleasant climate |
| C. | 1. an obedient servant | 10. a thick forest |
| | 2. a rude master | 11. a slim boy |
| | 3. a difficult task | 12. a great leader |
| | 4. a white shirt | 13. a fat lady |
| | 5. an early riser | 14. an old man |
| | 6. a tall girl | 15. a naughty boy |
| | 7. a sharp knife | 16. an evening stroll |
| | 8. a high mountain | 17. a ripe fruit |
| | 9. a hot-dry weather | 18. curly hair |

- ## 19. ADJECTIVES – QUALITY, PROPER

A.	Sentences	Adjectives
1.	1. The cat sat on the mat.	1. The cat was <u>black</u> .
2.	2. The dog barked loudly.	2. The dog was <u>very</u> loud.
3.	3. The bird flew high in the sky.	3. The bird was <u>very</u> high.
4.	4. The car drove fast down the road.	4. The car was <u>very</u> fast.
5.	5. The train moved slowly through the station.	5. The train was <u>very</u> slow.
6.	6. The ship sailed across the ocean.	6. The ship was <u>very</u> big.
7.	7. The plane took off quickly.	7. The plane was <u>very</u> fast.
8.	8. The boat rocked gently on the water.	8. The boat was <u>very</u> calm.
9.	9. The car stopped suddenly.	9. The car was <u>very</u> quiet.
10.	10. The train arrived on time.	10. The train was <u>very</u> late.

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20. ADJECTIVES – DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	small	smaller	smallest
	clear	clearer	clearest
	long	longer	longest
	fine	finer	finest
	angry	angrier	angriest
	thick	thicker	thickest

- B. 1. It is cold to-day, but it was **colder** yesterday.
2. He is wise, but his father was **wiser**.
3. This book is thick, but that one is **thicker**.
4. She is tall, but her sister is **taller**.
5. This bridge is narrow, but the next one is **narrower**.
- C. 1. The horse is **stronger than** a donkey.
2. A yard is **shorter than** a metre.
3. The Himalayas are **higher than** the Alps.
4. Blood is **thicker than** water.
5. The moon is **smaller than** the earth.

21. SIMILES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. 1. as quick as lightning | 11. as pale as death |
| 2. as good as gold | 12. as clever as a fox |
| 3. as dumb as a statue | 13. as white as milk |
| 4. as hard as diamond | 14. as cold as ice |
| 5. as clear as crystal | 15. as light as air |
| 6. as bold as a lion | 16. as regular as a clock |
| 7. as blind as a bat | 17. as soft as silk |
| 8. as black as coal | 18. as sweet as honey |
| 9. as dark as night | 19. as sharp as a razor |
| 10. as busy as a bee | 20. as dry as dust |

22. VERBS : INTRANSITIVE, TRANSITIVE

- A. 1. The child ***cried*** aloud out of fear. Intransitive
2. The girl ***fixed*** a hair-clip to her hair. Transitive
3. A severe famine ***occurred*** in the dry region. Intransitive
4. The lost child ***wept*** bitterly for his parents. Intransitive
5. The mouse ***looked*** at the snake in fear. Transitive
6. You are ***wasting*** your money on this project. Transitive
7. The door ***squeaked*** when pushed inside. Intransitive
8. The girl ***ran*** across the road quite fast. Intransitive
9. He has ***committed*** a big folly. Transitive
10. The snake-charmer ***showed*** his show. Transitive
- B. 1. The birds ***sang*** sweetly.
2. The sun ***rises*** in the morning.
3. Children ***grow*** fast with rich and healthy food.
4. The temple bell ***rang*** at 4 o'clock early in the morning.
5. The child ***slept*** soundly in the cradle.
6. Green grass ***grows*** in fields during the rainy season.
- C. 1. The horse ***kicked*** the boy.
2. Parents ***bring up*** their children with deep love and care.
3. Time ***heals*** all wounds.
4. Every living creature ***needs*** food, shelter and safety.
5. The lion ***caught*** the tiny mouse in its big paw.
6. The bee ***saw*** the dove, its friend, in danger.

23. VERBS – SIMPLE TENSES

- A. 1. Good children always ***speak*** the truth.
2. You ***look*** very sad and upset today.
3. A bad workman ***quarrels*** with his tools.
4. Mohan ***works*** hard at his studies.

- B. 1. We **went** to see the Taj Mahal on a moonlit night.
 2. The labourer **did** his work very honestly.
 3. The clouds **thundered** loudly in the sky.
- C. 1. I **shall stand** by you through thick and thin.
 2. We **shall go** out for a walk in the pleasant moonlight.
 3. They **will** not **make** such a mischief again.
- D. 1. Your brother does not look happy today.
 2. Do they not go for a walk in the morning daily ?
 3. It does not always rain cats and dogs.
 4. We did not buy any vegetables from the market.
 5. Did the rose smell really sweet ?
 6. Did the player kick the ball very hard ?
 7. The cook shall boil the milk before I wake up.
 8. The birds shall make a nest in the ventilator.
 9. The old man shall have a walk in the park.
- E. 1. She sang sweetly.
 2. He wrote to his father every week.
 3. The old woman sat in the sun.
 4. Abdul felt sorry for his faults.
 5. I forgot his name.
 6. He looked very suspicious.

24. VERBS – PRINCIPAL PARTS

A. 1.	laugh	laughed	laughed
2.	drive	drove	driven
3.	bind	bound	bound
4.	know	knew	known
5.	hurt	hurt	hurt
6.	take	took	taken
7.	sit	sat	sat

- B. 1. All work and no play **makes** Jack a dull boy.
 2. The tortoise moved slowly but he **won** the race.
 3. She is late because she **missed** the bus.
 4. She had **worked** all day.
 5. These books **cost** me a hundred rupees.

25. VERBS – PROGRESSIVE TENSES

- A. 1. We **are looking** at the blackboard carefully.
 2. She **is writing** a letter to her elder brother.
 3. The Principal **is scolding** the boy for coming late.
- B. 1. The teacher **was punishing** the latecomers.
 2. The dog **was barking** loudly at the stranger.
 3. The passengers **were packing** up their luggage.
- C. 1. The labourers **will be trying** hard to lift the heavy stone.
 2. Some people **will be spreading** false rumours in the town.
 3. Good boys **will be working** hard at their lessons.
- D. 1. The gardener is not watering the plants.
 2. The farmers were ploughing the field.
 3. She will not be preparing tea for us.
 4. The moon was waning day by day.
 5. Why is she talking so rudely ?
 6. The teacher will not be teaching a new lesson tomorrow.
- E. 1. The birds are building their nests.
Int. Are the birds building their nests ?
Neg. The birds are not building their nests.
Neg.-Int. Are the birds not building their nests ?
2. The labourers are digging the canal.
Int. Are the labourers digging the canal ?
Neg. The labourers are not digging the canal.
Neg.-Int. Are the labourers not digging the canal ?
- F. 1. The lion was roaring loudly in the forest.
Int. Was the lion roaring loudly in the forest ?
Neg. The lion was not roaring loudly in the forest.
Neg.-Int. Was the lion not roaring loudly in the forest ?

2. The shepherd was grazing his flock on the hillside.
Int. Was the shepherd grazing his flock on the hillside ?
Neg. The shepherd was not grazing his flock on the hillside.
Neg.-Int. Was the shepherd not grazing his flock on the hillside ?
- G. 1. It will be raining heavily tonight.
Int. Will it be raining heavily to-night ?
Neg. It will not be raining heavily to-night.
Neg.-Int. Will it not be raining heavily to-night ?
2. The king will be holding his court at that time.
Int. Will the king be holding his court at that time ?
Neg. The king will not be holding his court at that time.
Neg.-Int. Will the king not be holding his court at that time ?

26. VERBS – PERFECT TENSES

- A. 1. The tailor ***has stitched*** all my clothes.
 2. My sister ***has done*** her homework.
 3. It ***has stopped*** raining now.
 4. The sun ***has appeared*** from behind the horizon.
- B. 1. Our jawans ***had defeated*** the enemy.
 2. Mother ***had cooked*** a special dish for us.
 3. The shopkeepers ***had closed*** their shops.
 4. The thieves ***had broken*** into the rich man's house.
- C. 1. The sun ***will have risen*** by then.
 2. The wolf ***will have killed*** the lamb then and there.
 3. The farmer ***will have reaped*** the harvest by mid-April.
 4. Everybody ***will have got*** ready for the picnic by 8 o'clock.
- D. 1. The birds have flown to their nests.
 2. The lightning had flashed before the thundering of the clouds.
 3. The show will have come to an end by then.
 4. The children have not staged a short play.
 5. The lion shall have killed the vain stag.
 6. The cattle had grazed the entire grass of the pasture.

- E. 1. You have wasted your time very carelessly.
Int. Have you wasted your time very carelessly ?
Neg. You have not wasted your time very carelessly.
Neg.-Int. Have you not wasted your time very carelessly ?
2. The wall-clock has just struck eleven.
Int. Has the wall clock just struck eleven ?
Neg. The wall-clock has just not struck eleven.
Neg.-Int. Has the wall-clock not just struck eleven ?
- F. 1. My grandpa had fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m.
Int. Had my grandpa fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m. ?
Neg. My grandpa had not fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m.
Neg.-Int. Had my grandpa not fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m. ?
2. The king had awarded the painter handsomely.
Int. Had the king awarded the painter handsomely ?
Neg. The king had not awarded the painter handsomely.
Neg.-Int. Had the king not awarded the painter handsomely ?
- G. 1. They will have come to my help by that time.
Int. Will they have come to my help by that time ?
Neg. They will not have come to my help by that time.
Neg.-Int. Will they not have come to my help by that time ?
2. The children will have brushed their teeth after the meal.
Int. Will the children have brushed their teeth after the meal ?
Neg. The children will not have brushed their teeth after the meal.
Neg.-Int. Will the children not have brushed their teeth after the meal ?

27. ADVERBS

- A. 1. She does her homework **carefully**. manner
 2. He seldom comes **here** to see me. place
 3. I **always** do things with care. time
 4. Alok speaks to everyone **politely**. manner
 5. Who is sitting **outside** the gate ? place
 6. What were you doing **then** ? time
- B. 1. The deer ran **fast** to save its life.
 2. He is to reach here **today**.
 3. A dead snake is lying **outside**.
 4. **Never** disobey your parents.
 5. Finish this job now and **here**.
- C. Adverb of manner shows the manner in which actions are done. It answers the question "how".
- D. Adverb of place shows the place where action is done. It answers the question 'where'.
- E. Adverb of time shows the time when action is done. It answers the question "when".

28. ADVERBS – DEGREE OF COMPARISON

- A. 1. Renu writes **better than** Geeta.
 2. Ramu listened very carefully but Gopal listened **more carefully**.
 3. Mohan asked the teacher earnestly, but Seeta asked **more earnestly**.
 4. Our team played skilfully, but their team played **more skilfully**.
 5. He worked **hard** to pass in the examination, but she worked **harder** to come in the merit list.
- B. 1. high **higher** highest
 2. late **later** **latest**
 3. **loudly** more loudly most loudly
 4. much **more** most
 5. soon sooner **soonest**

29. PREPOSITIONS

- A.
3. The sun-rays give **out** heat and light.
 1. Prices are coming **down** slowly.
 2. I cannot put **up** with such an insult.
 4. I put **on** my dress and left **for** school.
 5. The thieves made **off** with all the cash and ornaments.
- B.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. towards us | 2. floated over |
| 3. drew up | 4. rose up |
| 5. broke up | 6. went up |
| 7. tumbled off | |
- C.
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. give up | We should give up our bad habits. |
| 2. go up | We should always try to go up in our life. |
| 3. come across | While going for morning walk, I came across a snake. |
| 4. break down | At last the enemy had to break down after heavy loss. |
| 5. make merry | The children made merry in the park. |

30. SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- A. 1. We **go out** for a morning walk everyday.
2. Deer **run** very, very fast indeed.
3. A deer **runs** very, very fast indeed.
4. They **have** done their job very well.
5. Farmers **are** reaping the ripe harvest.
6. A farmer **has** to work very hard on the fields.
- B. 1. The legs of this table **are** long.
2. The king with his queens **is** coming today.
3. Mohan and Sohan **are** very fast friends.
4. Mohan or Sohan **is** to do this job.

- C. 1. Bread and butter *is* a perfect food.
 2. The bread and the butter *are* becoming costly.
 3. A black and white cow *is* grazing in the field.
 4. A black and a white cow *are* grazing in the field.
- D. 1. A chair with three legs singular
 2. A chair and its legs plural
 3. The king and his nobles plural
 4. The king with his nobles singular
- E. 1. A black and white cow
 2. A black and a white cows
 3. An old and weak man
 4. An old and a weak men

31. SYNONYMS

- A. 1. mistake error 2. admire praise
 3. enemy foe 4. happy bliss
 5. small tiny 6. silent quiet
 7. order command 8. untidy disorderly
- B. 1. We must speak to others *gently* and *politely*.
 2. You must keep *clean* and *tidy*.
 3. Success brings in *happiness* and *bliss*.
 4. *Thick* bushes were growing in the *dense* forest.

32. ANTONYMS

- A. 1. sell buy 2. slim fat
 3. barren fertile 4. sharp blunt
 5. kind cruel 6. shallow deep
 7. large small 8. little more
- B. 1. Trees are *tall* but shrubs are *short*.
 2. *Truth* always get over *falsehood*.
 3. I have seen many *ups* and *downs* in life.
 4. Let me know the *ins* and *outs* of your case.

34. PARAGRAPH WRITING

A. Importance of Cleanliness

Cleanliness is next to *godliness*. Keep your *body* clean and *wear* clean clothes. Do not *throw* bits of paper *here and there*. Keep your room *neat* and clean. Keep your books *arranged* and well *maintained*. Let your things be kept in an *orderly manner*. Above all, keep your *mind* pure and free from *evil* thoughts. Keep your surroundings *clean*.

B. Importance of Walking

A *walk* taken in the morning or in the evening is always *good*. The number of persons who are fond of walking has *reduced*, yet the *importance* of walking cannot be *overlooked*. Any work, *physical* or *mental* tires the mind and the body. A regular walk either in the morning or in the evening *refreshes* both the *body* and the *mind*. A walk, if it is made a *habit*, will do good in the *long run*.

35. PICTURE COMPOSITION

1. We see a greengrocer selling vegetables to a lady customer in his shop.
2. A greengrocer is sitting in the shop.
3. He sells vegetables in his shop.
4. He weighs the vegetables with the help of a balance and weights.
5. A lady customer is also seen in the picture.
6. We see brinjal, cauliflower, potato in the picture.

36. ESSAY WRITING

A. 1. MAHATMA GANDHI

Many great leaders have taken birth on Indian soil. Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi was born in a middle class family in Gujarat on 2nd October, 1869.

He was an average student at school but showed signs of future greatness. He did not obey his teacher to copy from a fellow student

to show better performances to the school Inspector who visited the school. He was influenced by Harish Chandra's truthfulness and Sarvana's service to his parents.

After Matriculation in India, he went to England to study Law after which he returned to India. Sometime later he went to South Africa. He saw that the Indians were badly discriminated there. He fought for their rights despite threats by the white regime there.

He returned to India and impressed Indian leaders with his life-principal of Ahimsa (non-violence). With this weapon, he continued freedom struggle and ultimately won it in August 1947. He taught Indians the dignity of labour. He did not favour such a system of education to produce clerks only. He advocated basic education which could accommodate Indian traditions. He impressed everyone with simplicity of his life-style, sincerity of purpose and strength of character. On 30th January, 1948, he fell to the bullets of a misguided Indian youth.

2. THE POSTMAN

The postman is a useful public servant. He is known almost to all he is concerned with. He can be seen going on rounds everyday. He wears a prescribed uniform. He carries letters.

The duty of a postman is very important. He must deliver the letters at their exact destinations with the help of the addresses written thereon. He is eagerly awaited by all as he brings good or bad news from their relatives or friends.

A postman has to be polite to discharge his duty well and smoothly. His polite behaviour makes him dear to many families. He gets gifts in cash or kind from such families on the occasion of some festivals which they celebrate.

A postman's duty is very hard. He has to perform it in rain, sunshine, summer or winter. To a common man, the postman is a symbol of duty. He is an ideal government/public servant. We should all praise him for his sincerity and punctuality.

B. 1. THE ELEPHANT

The elephant is a large grey or greyish-brown animal with a long flexible trunk, prominent ears, thick legs, and pointed tusks. Elephants are the largest living land animals. Three species of elephants remain in existence today : the African elephant, African forest elephant and

Asian or Indian elephant. Its peculiar feature is that it draws up water by its trunk and squirts it all over its body. It can carry huge loads and can pile timber. For these purposes man hunts and trains them. Usually they live in the forest. They eat only vegetable food grains.

The African elephant is the larger animal. In Africa elephants are hunted mainly for their tusks, which yield ivory and are of great value. The Indian elephant has a smoother trunk and smaller ears.

An elephant will often travel a long way for water. Then it drinks as much as possible, storing the water in its stomach. Elephants may have as many as six sets of teeth in a lifetime of fifty years. An adult male elephant is called a bull, an adult female is a cow and a baby elephant is calf. Usually they live peacefully together. Elephants move about mostly at night and sleep standing up during the day. Their big feet and pillar like legs help them keep their balance, so they can rest while standing up. In spite of their size, they have been domesticated for centuries.

2. A VISIT TO A ZOO

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Last Sunday our class went to the Delhi zoo. We reached the zoo in our school bus. The entry to the zoo was by tickets. It was 11.30 a.m, a pleasant day. We saw many deer of different kind and size. They were kept in the large enclosures. There were ducks and swans. They were swimming merrily. Next we saw monkeys. They were jumping from one branch to another. A few of us offered them groundnuts and bananas. Then we saw apes and gorillas. They were big in size. We saw fishes of different kind swimming in ponds. They presented a pleasant sight. Next to the fishes, were enclosures of lions. A few of them were sitting calmly basking in the sun. One of them roared. It was a frightening roar. By this time we were tired and hungry. We sat in the shade of a huge tree and enjoyed our lunch boxes we had with us. After about half an hour we got up and moved ahead. Next to the lion's enclosures we saw panthers with black spots. They looked ugly and scaring. We then saw foxes, hippopotamuses, elephants and different kinds of birds. Peacocks were the best to look at with their beautiful feathers. We also saw hyenas, crocodiles, giraffes and zebras. It was a nice visit to the zoo. We came out and boarded our school bus. From our school we went back to our homes. It was a memorable visit.

3. A JOURNEY BY TRAIN

My elder sister lives in Pune and works there . I got an invitation to spend my holidays with her. I booked a ticket in the Bombay-Pune Mail. On the appointed day I reached the railway station. The train was at the platform. I boarded it and found my seat. It was near a window. The train halted at many stations. At every station some passengers got down, while some others got into. The train passed over bridges and rivers. There was a party of young men in our compartment. They were having good fun. They were talking, laughing and singing. They also played cards.

In the morning at a distance I could see the mountains and clouds. The scenery was very charming. There were many trees; the air was fresh and cool; birds were chirping on the trees. I saw an old man selling watermelons. My mouth watered at the sight of the ripe watermelon. I bought a small watermelon. As I sat eating it, I could not help admiring the beautiful sight and sounds of nature. Soon the train got the signal and started to move out of the station. I quickly scrambled up the train and took my berth and soon fell asleep. I woke up after an hour and had my breakfast. The journey had been very quiet and calm. Soon we were at the Pune station, and all of us alighted from the train. My sister had come to receive me. She was overjoyed to meet me.

4. A NATIONAL LEADER

Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the nation. Under his able leadership, India got freedom from foreign rule. He was born on 2nd October, 1869. He was an ordinary student but showed signs of future greatness. He had deep faith in God. He became a barrister. In South Africa he saw the way Asians were treated. They were victims of racial prejudice. He fought against the rulers of white Government. He was sent to jail many times but he was not scared of such punishments.

On his return to India he influenced the Indian masses with his nonviolence or Ahimsa. Soon he became the leader of the Indian National Congress. His two most powerful weapons were nonviolence and Satyagraha. We achieved freedom without shedding any blood. He worked for the unity of all the religions. He laid stress on hand-made clothes. He discarded foreign clothes and goods. He believed in simple living and high thinking. Even his enemies were impressed by his simplicity, truthfulness, nonviolence, sincerity of purpose and strength of character. He worked for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden.

He died on 30th January 1948, a few months after India got freedom. He was the true torch bearer of our struggle for freedom. The best tribute to him will be to follow the ways he had shown us.

5. A NATIONAL FESTIVAL

Diwali is an important festival of the Hindus. It is also called the festival of lights. It generally falls in the month of October/November. Children welcome this festival the most. It is said that the people of Ayodhya, welcomed Ram with lights after fourteen years of exile after killing the demons Ravana, Kumbhkarna and Meghnatha. This festival also reminds us of the victory of good over evil. On the day of Diwali people wear new clothes. Children buy fire crackers and toys. At night the city looks like a fairy queen due to the lights over roof tops, houses, shops etc. At night Goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth is worshipped. After Lakshmi puja, people distribute sweets among neighbours, friends and relatives. This develops sweet relations. On the whole this festival is celebrated with great zeal and religious feeling.

6. MY BEST FRIEND

It is good to have friends. One's life without a friend is unpleasant. One can share one's joys and sorrows with a friend. But to have a true friend isn't so easy. I am fortunate to have a true friend. He is Raja, my best friend and companion. He is of my age. He comes of an educated and well-cultured family. He helps the poor and the needy. He is very gentle and seldom gets angry. He believes in simple living and high thinking. Everyone speaks highly of him. He is loved and respected wherever he goes. He is a good player of football. He also plays other games. He is healthy and strong. He helps me in studies. He is good at studies and extra co-curricular activities. He has won many certificates of merit. I am proud of him.

37. STORY WRITING

1. THE CLEVER COCK

There was a hungry fox. It was roaming in search of food. Fortunately, it saw a cock picking grains outside a village. To have a good chance, it laid nearby licking chops it got from somewhere. Getting the right opportunity, the fox pounced on the cock and grabbed it under its paws and later on to the mouth.

The fox ran away with the cock. Some children who were playing nearby saw this and raised an alarm, "The fox has taken away our cock."

The people heard the words of the children. They chased the fox to have their cock back. The cock said to the fox, "Tell them that now I am yours, not theirs." The fox placed the cock on the ground to speak to them. The clever and wise cock ran away and jumped onto a nearby tree to be safe. The wisdom of the cock saved its life.

Moral : Wisdom beats cunning.

2. Plan

Title	: The Lion and the Mouse.
Setting	: A lion is lying asleep under a shady tree.
Characters	: A lion and a mouse.
Beginning	: The story begins with a lion sleeping under a tree.
Main Events	: A lion is asleep under a tree. A mouse comes and jumps over the lion's body. Lion gets disturbed and catches the mouse under his paw. It gets ready to kill the mouse, the mouse asks for pardon, promises help. Lion encaged. Mouse nibbles the net and frees the lion.
End	: The lion is freed.
Moral	: A good turn always deserves another.

The Lion and the Mouse

On a hot summer day, a lion was lying asleep under a shady tree. A mouse was also living in a hole under the tree. The mouse came out of its hole and jumped over the lion's body. The lion woke up and got very angry. It caught the mouse under its paws. It was ready to kill the mouse. The mouse realised its mistake and requested to be pardoned saying that it would help him in need. The lion laughed loudly and let the mouse free.

After sometime, a hunter came to the forest. He saw the lion. He cast his net over the sleeping lion. The lion was caught. It tried to tear the net but could not.

The lion roared loudly. Hearing the sound, the mouse came there. He called more mice. They nibbled the net together and set the lion free. The lion thanked the mice and realised that one should never think the small persons to be of little value.

Moral : A good turn always deserves another.

38. INVITATIONS AND LETTERS

- A.1. _____ wants you to join us for going on a picnic to Delhi Zoo on _____ at 10 a.m.
2. _____ invites you to the marriage party of his sister on _____ at his residence _____.
3. Master Bhavanesh craves the presence of Miss Ritu to attend a party to be held at his residence at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday to mark his brilliant result in the annual examination.

1. _____

September 20__

Dear Papa

For a long time, I have been thinking to write you but I could not do so due to my half yearly examinations.

I want to inform you that I have fared very well in the examinations this time, compared to last time. I hope to secure nearly 100 per cent marks in Maths, Sanskrit, G.K. and Computer. In English, Hindi, Science and Social Studies too I hope to get more than 85 per cent marks if the marking is not very hard. I am satisfied over my performance. I shall write to you after receipt of report card. Please convey my respects to Dadaji and Dadiji and love to Ritu.

Your loving son

ABC

2. _____

September 20__

Dear Papa

I am quite well here, our school is having holidays for few days from tomorrow. My friends are going to Mussorie for a visit. They have asked me also to join with them for two days, therefore Papa would you be good enough to grant me the permission to join with them.

Hope that you are well at home, How is Mummy ? Convey my best regards and love to her.

Expecting your favourable replay

Yours loving son

ABC

3. _____

October 20____

Dear Harish

Thank you for your letter. You have asked me about my favourite hobby. Well, my hobby is collecting stamps. I have been collecting stamps for the past six years. Therefore, I have a bigger collection than any of my friends here. The collection includes certain rare stamps, sent by friends in other countries in return for those which I sent to them.

The stamps can be not only delightful but also instructive. Each stamp has a story to tell me of far away countries and strange people. Looking through the stamps, I can follow the history of nations with great interest.

Best wishes

Yours Sincerely

R.K Williams

4. _____

November 20____

Dear Friend

I feel extremely happy and delighted to receive your invitation letter for the birthday party. I have already told my parents and got the permission from them. I hope that we will enjoy the company and make merry that day. Hoping to meet you shortly,

Yours loving friend

Ajithkumar

5. To

The principal

_____ (School Name)

_____ (Place)

Sir

I humbly beg to state that I can't attend the school since I will be going to attend a marriage. Therefore I request you to grant me leave for two days. I assure you that I'll do my home work with the help of my classmates.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

6. _____

Sep. _____

Dear friend

Our schools are going to close in the first week of next month. I know that you love the hills of Himachal. I invite you to spend few days in Simla with us. It is a nice place that gives a cool and soothing effect to heart and mind. I hope that you will accept this invitation, I am looking forward to your arrival.

Yours truly

ABC

39. COMPREHENSION

- A. 1. Abraham Lincoln lived on a farm in Kentucky.
2. Abraham Lincoln's father moved to Illinois after selling his farm.
3. Abraham Lincoln's family travelled in a covered wagon pulled by two strong oxen to Illinois.
4. It was difficult to move from one place to another due to severe winter season.
5. Wagon