

CHAPTER 5
ADJECTIVE

Q. What is an Adjective? Write of its kinds.

Ans: An Adjective is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

Kinds of adjective: adjectives of Quality and proper adjectives.

A. List A contains ten adjectives and list B has ten nouns. Match them together in the most appropriate manner and write in the blank.

| | | |
|---------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cruel | speech | <u>cruel deed</u> |
| 2. Dauntless | meal | <u>dauntless courage</u> |
| 3. Systematic | hand | <u>systematic work</u> |
| 4. Melodious | need | <u>melodious song</u> |
| 5. Thorny | courage | <u>thorny path</u> |
| 6. Fiery | lie | <u>fiery speech</u> |
| 7. White | deed | <u>white lie</u> |
| 8. Delicious | path | <u>delicious meal</u> |
| 9. Desperate | song | <u>desperate need</u> |
| 10. Legible | work | <u>legible hand</u> |

B. Form adjectives from the following noun:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pity – pitiable | child – childish | heaven – heavenly |
| price – princess | Wealth – wealthy | wood – wooden |
| love – loveable | picture – picturesque | Need – needy |
| slave – slavish | cost – costly | sense – sensible |
| Pain – painful | quarrel – quarrelsome | doubt – doubtful |
| artist – artistic | Peace – peaceful | fool – foolish |
| progress – progressive | play – playful | |

5.1 ADJECTIVES – DEGREES

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct degrees of comparison:

1. Solomon was the **wisest** king who ever live.
2. Of all the Romans Brutus was the **noblest**.
3. Rajiv is **wiser** than Shyam.
4. No one could run as **fast** as Vimala
5. Today he sang **better** than he did yesterday.
6. That is the **most interesting** book I have ever read.
7. Japan is **richer** than many other nations.
8. The camel is the **most useful** animal in the desert.
9. Light travels **faster** than sound.
10. Nobody is as **dutiful** as Jaya.
11. Smitha is **most helpful** now then she used to be.
12. Jupiter is the **largest** planet in the solar system.
13. This is the **most interesting** story I have ever read.

14. Gold is the **most precious** of all the metals.
15. Mohan is not so **polite** as his brother.
16. A wise enemy is **better** than a foolish friend.
17. Of the two sisters. Rita is the **prettier**.
18. The **best** suggestion came from my sister.
19. This is the **highest** price I can offer.
20. Helen, the Greek queen was the **most beautiful** woman in those days.

B. Change the degree of comparison without changing the meaning:

1. Shishir works the hardest in the class.
Ans: No one in the class works as hard as Shishir.
2. She cannot run so fast as you.
Ans: You can run faster than her.
3. Venus is brighter than any other planet.
Ans: Venus is the brightest planet
4. She is the most polite girl in the class.
Ans: No other girl in the class is as polite as she.
5. No other metal is so precious as gold.
Ans: Gold is more precious than any other metal.
6. His bark is worse than his bite.
Ans: His bite is not as bad as his bark.
7. Rose is lovelier than any other flower.
Ans: Rose is the loveliest flower.
8. Your watch is more expensive than mine.
Ans: My watch is not as expensive as yours.
9. The Ganga is the holiest of all rivers
Ans: No other river is as holy as the Ganga.
10. No other girl is so hard-working as Pallavi.
Ans: Pallavi is more hard-working than any other girls
11. We are the saddest when left alone.
Ans: We are very sad when left alone.
12. Mango is more popular than any other fruit.
Ans: Mango is the most popular fruit.
13. This is the best plan.
Ans: No other plan is as good as this.
14. This route is shorter than any other route.
Ans: This is the shortest of all routes.

CHAPTER 6 VERB

Q. What is a verb? What are the two kinds of verb? Define.

A Verb is a word that says something about a noun or a pronoun.

Verbs are of two kinds *transitive* and *intransitive*.

Verbs that need objects to complete their meaning are called transitive.

Verbs that do not require an object to complete their meaning are called intransitive verbs.

A. Point out the direct object and the indirect object in the given sentence:

| | Direct object | indirect object |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. He sold me his car | car | me |
| 2. The boy told him lies | lies | him |
| 3. Helen dent a present to Kiran | present | Kiran |
| 4. He asked me a question | question | me |
| 5. Kindly lend me your pencil | pencil | me |
| 6. The guest brought a gift for the baby | gift | baby |
| 7. Mr. Xavier teacher them Geography | geography | them |

B. Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Then show whether the verb is transitive or intransitive by putting a check mark (✓) in the correct box.

| | Intransitive | transitive | object |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Verb | verb | |
| 1. My brother and I often <u>play</u> chess. | ✓ | - | chess |
| 2. The library <u>closes</u> at 5:PM | ✓ | - | |
| 3. Mr. Ross <u>drives</u> his car very interesting | - | ✓ | car |
| 4. The cat <u>jumped</u> over the wall | ✓ | - | |
| 5. Will you <u>come</u> to the shop? | - | ✓ | shop |
| 6. The children <u>went</u> to bed. | - | ✓ | bed |
| 7. Sally <u>found</u> a good hiding place. | - | ✓ | place |
| 8. They <u>are learning</u> to speak English. | - | ✓ | English |
| 9. They <u>was reading</u> an interesting book. | - | ✓ | book |
| 10. The cat <u>is sleeping</u> under the tree. | ✓ | - | |

CHAPTER 17
SOUNDS

Q. What is Sound?

Ans: Sound is something that we can hear. Different bodies make different kinds of sounds.

A. Insert a suitable sound in each blank:

1. The thundering of clouds woke me up.
2. Chink of the coins makes me happy.
3. The engine whistled and the train steamed off.
4. The leaves rustle in the cool breeze.
5. Suddenly we hear the booming of guns.
6. The door banged aloud after me.
7. The wailing of the siren alerted all of us.
8. The crane flapped its wings and flew away.
9. The sharp zooming of the aeroplane startled me.
10. New shoes generally creak.
11. The Tonga drives cracked his whip on the hood.
12. When the captives walked, the chain chinked.

CHAPTER 11 – CRIES

Q. what is a cry?

Ans: Cry is a loud sound without words that expresses a strong feeling.

A. Insert a suitable cry for each blank:

1. Cocks **crow** early in the morning daily.
2. A crow was **cooing** on a mango tree.
3. When the wolf appeared, the sheep **bleated** in fear.
4. The dog **barked** aloud at the bagger.
5. When a cat is hungry; it **mews**.
6. When the cat is happy, it **purrs**.
7. I heard a snake **hissing** in the bush.
8. When the archer shot the arrow, the tiger **growled**.
9. The **cooing** of a pigeon is very soothing.
10. Horses **neigh** when they are excited.
11. Seeing the hounds after it, the fox gave out a loud **yelling**.
12. Elephant **trumpet** when they have a river-bath.

CHAPTER 19- MOTION

Q. What is motion?

Ans: Motion is the act or the process of moving or the way something moves.

A. Fill in the blank with a suitable word of motion.

1. The ship of Columbus **sailed** in the sea.
2. The river of South India **flow** faster than those of North India.
3. The horseman spurred the horse and it **galloped** at top speed.
4. The frogs were **hooping** near the pond.
5. Petrol vehicles **ply** very fast on roads.
6. The tiger is **prowling** in search of prey.
7. The top is **spinning** round and round.
8. A man who has a morning **walk** keeps healthy.
9. Birds are **flying** in the air.
10. I saw a snake **creeping** into its hole behind the bush.

CHAPTER 25- COMPREHENSION

Solving Answer:

A. Comprehension:

1. Once there was a **bitter** squirrel between the mountain and the squirrel. The mountain called the squirrel a **prig**. The squirrel replies calmly that she admitted that the **mountain** was very big but he too was no as small as **that**. She further said that **talents** differ. All sorts of **things** and weather make up a **year**. She concluded by saying that it has been **wisely** put if she could not carry **forest** on her back he too could not crack a nut.
2. Give two points of difference between the mountain and the squirrel.

Ans: The mountain is big and can carry the forests on its back while the squirrel is small and can crack a nut.

3. What impression do you form of the squirrel from the passage?

Ans: The squirrel is not in any way less important than a mountain.

4. What is the moral of the poem?

Ans: The quality of every living being is different and one should not undermine the other.

B. live and let live

1. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences given below:

- a. Freedom is right to do **anything that pleases you.**
- b. One thing we must never forget is **everybody has right to live.**
- c. The rich man **should not cheat the poor** and the robbers **should not rob the innocent.**
- d. The cat too has the right to **live like you.**
- e. It is certainly wrong to embrace some and **despise others.**

2. Mention two improper ways of conducting oneself.

Ans: To disobey every order and rule.

Disrespecting the teachers in the school.

3. Another words for “Despise” can be **hate** and for “Deprive” **rob**

C. Herie Cherie

1. What does the farmer want for himself?

Ans: The farmer wants a wife for himself.

2. What does the farmer’s wife want?

Ans: The farmer’s wife wants a child.

3. What does the baby want?

Ans: The baby wants a nurse.

4. What does the baby’s nurse want?

Ans: The baby’s nurse wants a dog.

5. What does the nurse’s dog want?

Ans: The nurse’s dog wants a cat.

6. What does the cat want?

Ans: The cat wants a cheese

7. The poem shows a farmer living in a den. This is usual. Find out who supposed to be living in a.

Den – **lion**

Burrow – **hare**

Stable – **horse**

Sty – **pig**

Lair – **wild animals**

Kennel – **dog**

D. Questions and answer:

1. Find words from the passage which mean

- a. Wasting away – atrophy
- b. A small part – fraction
- c. A driving force – impetus
- d. Very strong desire – craze

2. What does Gandhi object to and why?

Ans: Gandhiji objects to the craze for machinery because by this thousands of people will be thrown out of work.

3. Why does Gandhi want power driven machinery to be nationalized?

Ans: Gandhi wants power driven machinery to be nationalized because it provide equal opportunities for jobs to all.

4. Why is Gandhi no against machinery as such?

Ans: Gandhi is not against machinery as such because machines are used for doing work in most of the fields.

5. What does Gandhiji say he is fighting against?

Ans: Gandhiji says that he is fighting against those people who prefer the use of machines for their own greed and selfish interest.

CHAPTER 26

WRITING PARAGRAPHS

Alone at home

Last Sunday, my parents, brother and sister were out of station to attend a marriage party of one of our relatives. I did not accompany them, as the next day that is on Monday, I had to appear for my half yearly exam. I was alone at home and utilized this opportunity to study a lot for my exam. My mother had already prepared lunch for me early in the morning. At about 1 P.M, I took lunch and then took rest for one hour. Then I receive my notes. I felt very happy because I was able to prepare thoroughly for my examination.

Class without a teacher

Children enjoy a lot the period which is without a teacher. They quarrel and fight freely. They do not obey the monitor or the senior students. They disturb the peace of whole school. There is good deal of noise in every corner of the class room. Some boys indulge in beating the desks. Others sing and dance. They do not allow wise student to study. Their job is nothing but fun. They become careless and non-serious. They do not have the habit of self-study. Of course, there are still some good students who atleast perform their homework. Other try to revise one chapter or the other. But the pandemonium around does not given them respite. They request the evil doers and mischief-mongers to keep silence. But their requests fall on deaf ears. There enters the teacher. There is a grave-yard silence as if nothing had happened.

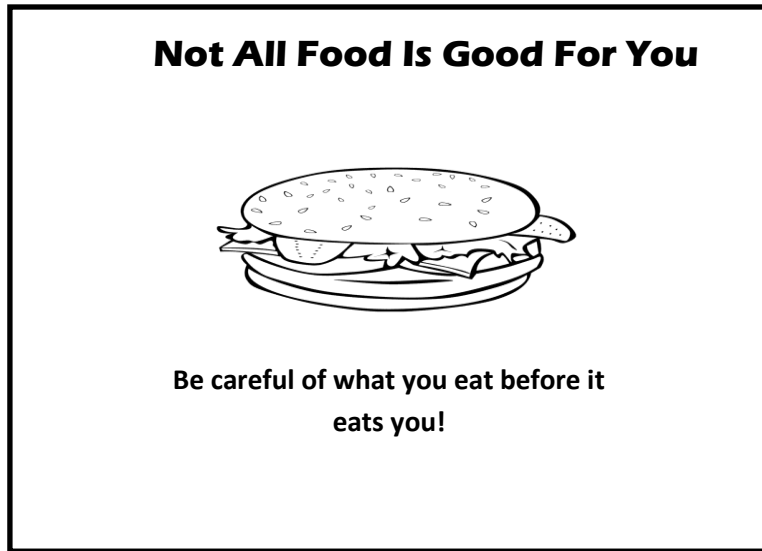
If there were no examination.

In there were no examination! There would be no tension and rickety nerve that now mar the term-end and the year-end. No memorizing of date and formulae and all that one doesn't understand. No perilous conjecture of important and likely questions. No poring over guides and burning the midnight oil. I wonder what the write and publishers of guides would do, and the teachers who thrive on private tuition and the managers of coaching classes. The mishaps and freaks of chance that pays such an important part in examination would no occur. An ordinary crammer would not come off with flying colours, nor would a really bright student fail to make the grade. Above all, students would not know the painful suspense o waiting for the result and the shocks and disappointments they bring in their wake. The spirit of youth would not be cribbed, cabined and confined, and life would be happy throughout the year.

CHAPTER 32
POSTER WRITING AND SLOGAN

A.

1. Fast food is the craze those days. Children everywhere prefer to eat fast food rather than eat healthy diets. Make a poster of show how bad and dangerous the use of fast food can do.



2. Mr. Prakash is planning to set up a gymnasium and health club having the latest equipment and all the modern facilities. He has named it 'Hercules Fitness Club'. Make a poster publicise the club.



3. Make a poster to create public awareness about the dangers and harms of using plastic bags. Use slogan: Shun Plastic- Save Earth

