

English Grammar-1

CHAPTER-1

The Alphabets

A. There are 5 vowels in an English Alphabet System.

B.

Capital Letters	Small Letters
B	b
K	k
Y	y
C	c
P	p
Q	q
M	m
E	e
Z	z
X	x
L	l
A	a

C. (i) C, (ii) S, (iii) G, (iv) X, (v) P, (vi) E

D. (i) बी, (ii) एन, (iii) एस, (iv) ओ, (v) जी,
(vi) एफ, (vii) ए, (viii) आई, (ix) क्यू, (x) यू,
(xi) एच, (xii) डब्लू,

E. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N,
O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

F. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q,
r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

CHAPTER-3

Words

A. 1. (d) Interjection 2. (c) Eight

B. 1. Conjunction 2. Noun 3. Adjective
4. Verb 5. Pronoun

C. 1. h, 2. c, 3. g, 4. f, 5. a, 6. e, 7. b, 8. d.

CHAPTER-4

Noun

A. 1. (c) Noun, 2. (a) Proper Noun

B. 1. Proper Noun, Common Noun
2. Proper Noun, Common Noun
3. Proper Noun
4. Proper Noun, Common Noun
5. Common Noun, Proper Noun

CHAPTER-5

The Number

A. 1. (b) Two, 2. (c) Singular, 3. (b) Plural

B. 1. Singular, 2. Plural, 3. Plural, 4. Singular

C. 1. bushes, 2. benches, 3. boxes, 4. mangoes,
5. toys, 6. keys, 7. boys, 8. days, 9. stories,
10. girls.

D. 1. city, 2. fly, 3. copy, 4. family, 5. baby,
6. woman, 7. man, 8. tooth, 9. foot,
10. horse.

CHAPTER-6

Gender

A. 1. (d) gender, 2. (c) Masculine Gender,
3. (a) Feminine Gender

B. 1. father, 2. lion, 3. son, 4. cow,
5. tigress, 6. sister, 7. queen, 8. girl,
9. bitch, 10. aunt

C. 1. b, 2. e, 3. d, 4. c, 5. a

D. 1. Feminine, 2. Masculine, 3. Feminine,
4. Masculine, 5. Feminine, 6. Feminine,
7. Masculine, 8. Feminine, 9. Masculine,
10. Feminine

CHAPTER-7

Pronoun

A. 1. (c) Pronoun, 2. (d) She

B. 1. I, 2. We, 3. You, 4. He, 5. She, 6. They,
7. We, 8. It, my

CHAPTER-8

The Adjective

- A. 1. (b) Adjective, 2.(a) Adjective.
 B. 1. brown, 2. bright, 3. tasty, 4. clean.
 C. 1. naughty, 2. cold, 3. dirty, 4. Khaki.
 D. 1. short, 2. long, 3. bright, 4. black.

CHAPTER-9

Verb

- A. 1. (c) Verb, 2. (d) action
 B. 1. dance, 2. play, 3. Sing, 4. cycling, 5. eat, 6. rides, 7. washes, 8. go.
 C. 1. use, 2. works, 3. eats, 4. writes, 5. live.

CHAPTER-10

Structure of Sentences

- A. 1. (d) We, 2. (b) bird.
 B. 1. It is their class.
 2. Here comes the Madam.
 3. There are 10 birds on the tree.
 4. Those are his shoes. 5. I am a girl/boy.

CHAPTER-11

Use of Articles : A, An and The

- A. 1. (b), 2. (d).
 B. 1. a, 2. an, 3. The, 4. a, 5. an, 6. the, 7. An, 8. A, 9. The, 10. A.
 C. 1. एक नायक, 2. एक बर्फ का टुकड़ा, 3. ताज महल, 4. एक जोकर, 5. एक प्याज, 6. कवि, 7. एक चाकू, 8. एक टकना, 9. सम्राट, 10. एक महिला।

CHAPTER-12

Use of This and That

- A. 1. (a) singular, 2. (c) far.
 B. 1. This, 2. That, 3. This, 4. That, 5. That 6. That, 7. This, 8. That, 9. This, 10. That.

CHAPTER-13

These and Those

- A. 1. (d) plural noun 2. (a) near

- B. 1. These, 2. Those, 3. These, 4. Those, 5. These, 6. Those.

CHAPTER-14

Use of 'Is' 'Am' and 'Are'

- A. 1. (d) I, 2. (b) we.
 B. 1. is, is 2. am, am 3. are, are, 4. are, is.
 C. 1. is, 2. are, 3. is, 4. is, 5. is, 6. are, 7. are, 8. is, 9. are, 10. am.

CHAPTER-15

Use of 'Here' and 'There'

- A. 1. (a) near, 2. (b) far.
 B. 1. here, 2. there, 3. here, 4. there, 5. here, 6. there.
 C. 1. is, 2. are, 3. is, 4. is, 5. is, 6. are, 7. are, 8. is, 9. are, 10. am.

CHAPTER-19

Conversation

- A. 1. (d) conversation
 2. (c) Both questions and answers
 B. Do it yourself.

Model Test Paper-1

- A. 1. black, 2. long, 3. sharp, 4. big, 5. beautiful
 B. 1. Father-in-law, 2. brother, 3. actor, 4. Gentleman, 5. grandfather
 C. 1. boats, 2. children, 3. schools, 4. babies, 5. rivers
 D. 1. fly, 2. cleans, 3. play, 4. sings, 5. dance.

Model Test Paper-2

- A. 1. is, 2. is, 3. are, 4. are.
 B. 1. A, 2. A, 3. The, 4. An, 5. The.
 C. 1. She is a nice girl.
 2. I have many toys.
 3. Their father is very strict.
 4. My house is so big.
 5. Our Mother cooks delicious food.

English Grammar-2

CHAPTER-1

Vowels and Consonants

- A. 1. o, 2. i, 3. o, 4. a, e, 5. u, e, 6. o, e, 7. e, o, 8. e, a, e, 9. i, 10. o
- B. 1. Apple, 2. Teacher, 3. Picture, 4. March, 5. Friend, 6. Student
- C. 1. apple, 2. egg, 3. our, 4. ink, 5. ugly, 6. cow, 7. dog, 8. Rabbit, 9. Mother, 10. father

CHAPTER-2

The Word

- A. 1. (c) Word, 2. (d) Tense
- B. 1. Joker, 2. Eraser, 3. Wolf, 4. Cobbler, 5. Pot, 6. Mountain
- C. 1. Noun, 2. Pronoun, 3. Adjective, 4. Verb, 5. Adverb, 6. Preposition, 7. Conjunction, 8. Interjection
- D. 1. cold, 2. small, 3. slow, 4. sad, 5. light

CHAPTER-3

Parts of Sentence

- A. 1. (d) Sentence, 2. (b) Predicate
- B. 1. There are two parts of sentence : subject, predicate.
2. Sentence is divided into two parts-
a. Subject - Who or what the sentence is about
b. Predicate - What is said about the subject.
Ex - Ravi plays football. **Ravi** is subject. **plays football** is predicate.

CHAPTER-4

Number

- A. 1. (c) Plural, 2. (a) hens
- B. 1. gases, 2. watches, 3. dishes, 4. bodies,

5. stories, 6. eyes, 7. chiefs, 8. fools, 9. plates, 10. toes

CHAPTER-5

Noun and Its Kinds

- A. 1. (c) Abstract Noun
2. (a) Common Noun
- B. 1. Noun- A noun is the name of person, place or thing.
2. Common Noun - Common Noun is the name of a person, place or thing of the same kind.
3. Proper Noun - A proper noun is the particular name of the person, place or thing.
4. Collective Noun - A Collection of person, place or thing.
5. Material Noun - The name of materials out of which things are made.
6. Abstract Noun - The noun that denotes an action, feeling or state of a person, place or thing.
- C. 1. cup, tea, 2. postman, letters, 3. Mumbai, 4. lion, zoo, 5. milk
- D.

Proper	Common	Abstract	Material	Collective
Russia	door	Fear	keys	herd
The Gita	peacock	Love	snow	party
Tanya		Hatred	water	band
Rajasthan		Music	copper	team
Mount Everest		Cruelty	money	
			rice	
			oil	
			butter, salt	

CHAPTER-6**Pronoun and Its Kinds**

- A. 1. (b) Pronoun 2. (d) Reflexive Pronoun
 B. 1. They, 2. You, 3. She, 4. We, 5. It
 C. 1. I, myself, 2. their, 3. This, mine.
 4. Who, your, 5. These.
 D. 1. She, 2. He, 3. He, 4. It.
 E. Pronouns are the words used in place of noun. Its kinds are - Personal pronoun, Demonstrative pronoun, Relative pronoun, Interrogative pronoun, Reflexive pronoun, Possessive pronoun, Indefinite pronoun, Emphatic pronoun.

CHAPTER-7**Gender**

- A. 1. bull/ox 2. lion, 3. prince, 4. cock,
 5. monk.

CHAPTER-8**Verbs**

- A. 1. (d) Verbs, 2. (c) I
 B. 1. Present form, 2. Past form
 C. 1. barks, 2. go, 3. rises, 4. play, 5. play, 6. work, 7. help, 8. lives, 9. reads, 10. drink
 D. 1. ate, 2. flew, 3. respected, 4. taught, 5. lived
 E. 1. Moving quickly on foot
 2. Producing musical sounds
 3. Looking at a story book
 4. Consuming food
 5. Drinking water

CHAPTER-9**Adjectives and Its Kinds**

- A. 1. (b) Interrogative Adjective
 2. (b) Adjective of Quantity.
 B. 1. big, 2. kind, 3. sharp, 4. new

5. beautiful

- C. Words which tell us the quality of a noun or pronoun are called adjectives.

CHAPTER-10**Adverb**

- A. 1. never, 2. here, 3. quickly, 4. extremely, 5. today, 6. neatly, 7. daily, 8. always, 9. quite, 10. Once
 B. 1. gracefully, 2. tomorrow, 3. upstairs, 4. Sometimes, 5. rarely

CHAPTER-11**Prepositions**

- A. 1. (b) this, 2. (c) Preposition.
 B. 1. into, 2. near, 3. on, 4. behind, 5. on, 6. under, 7. in, 8. in, 9. on, 10. at.
 C. 1. I live near her house.
 2. Once upon a time there was a man.
 3. The mouse is under the table.
 4. She jumped into the pool.
 5. Look at the stars.

CHAPTER-12**Conjunctions**

- A. 1. (d) under
 B. 1. or, 2. and, 3. so, 4. because, 5. but.
 C. 1. Parul and her friends are going to the market.
 2. You choose otherwise you'll start a fight.
 3. You wait till midnight for the celebrations.
 4. I was lost, therefore I chose to stay.
 5. You can take an ice cream or a toy.

CHAPTER-13**Interjections**

- A. 1. (a) Ah, 2. (d) Sometimes.

- B. 1. Alas! I lost my car.
2. Oh! Did it hurt?
3. Ouch! It must have hurt badly.
4. Bravo! You won again.
5. Oh no! You must be crying then.
- C. 1. Hurray, 2. Wow, 3. Ouch, 4. Oh,
5. Alas.

CHAPTER-14

Use of Articles 'A' 'An' and 'The'

- A. 1. (b) Definite article, 2. (d) a vowel.
- B. 1. A, 2. A, 3. A, 4. A, 5. An, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A,
9. The, 10. The.
- C. 1. An, 2. The, 3. A, 4. An, 5. The.

CHAPTER-15

Use of 'Is', 'Are', 'Am'

- A. 1. (c) I, 2. (d) we.
- B.
- (i) 1. I am right.
2. Am I right?
3. My mother is a housewife.
4. Your shoes are very dirty.
5. Children are in the school.
6. This is a bird.
7. She/He has a yellow flower.
8. Piyush is very slim.
9. We are the doctors.
10. He/She is a singer.
- (ii) 1. वे अमरीकी हैं।
2. वह बढ़ई है।
3. तुम एक समझदार इंसान हो।
4. मैं एक अध्यापक हूँ।
5. यह मेरी आँटी हैं।
6. वे उसकी कॉपिया है।
7. यह मेरी पैंट है।

8. वह एक बूढ़ा आदमी है।
9. अशोक बहुत चंचल है।
10. रीती और उसके दोस्त पार्क में खेल रहे हैं।
- C. 1. am, 2. is, 3. is, 4. are, 5. am, 6. are,
7. is, 8. is, 9. are, 10. am.

CHAPTER-16

Use of 'Was' and 'Were'

- A. 1. (a) I, 2. (b) they.
- B. 1. was, 2. was, 3. was, 4. were, 5. were,
6. were, 7. was, 8. Was, were, 9. were,
10. was, was.
- C. 1. Anil was in office.
2. Yesterday, you came late.
3. Were you busy last week?
4. Last night, we were at home.
5. Last year, Rita was 22 years old.
- D. 1. कमल स्कूल में था।
2. राम, गीता और उनके माँ-बाप सिनेमा में थे।
3. अमित और सोहन रेलवे स्टेशन पर थे।
4. मेरी चाबियाँ कहाँ थीं ?
5. वो अपनी दोस्त के घर पर थी ?

CHAPTER-17

Use of Has and Have

- A. 1. (d) he/she, 2. (d) we.
- B. 1. has, 2. has, 3. has, 4. have, 5. have.
- C. 1. I have a pen.
2. He has a dog.
3. Ram has a cat.
4. We have a toy.
5. Mohan has ten cows.
- D. 1. उसके पास एक सुन्दर ड्रेस है।
2. बिल्ली के तीन बच्चे हैं।

3. हमारे पास अच्छी टीचर हैं।
4. मेरे पास सोने का ब्रेसलेट है।
5. इस पक्षी के पास बहुत सुंदर पंख हैं।

CHAPTER-18

Opposite Words

- A. 1. old, 2. dry, 3. cold, 4. poor, 5. thin.
1. subtract, 2. departure, 3. end, 4. sell, 5. drop.

CHAPTER-19

A Conversation

- A. Do yourself.

Model Test Paper-1

- A. 1. men, 2. women, 3. oxen, 4. children, 5. teeth, 6. feet, 7. mice, 8. aeroplanes
- B. 1. (a) dog, (b) mobile, (c) station, (d) teacher
2. (a) hill, (b) lion, (c) monkey, (d) pen
3. (a) aunt, (b) doctor, (c) market, (d) son
4. (a) clock, (b) mango, (c) postman, (d) zoo
5. (a) bread, (b) lawn, (c) rice, (d) thief
- C. 1. Are, 2. Were, 3. Is, 4. Was, 5. Is
- D.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. is a car. | 2. was very cheap. |
| 3. was an architect. | 4. is colourful. |
| 5. was very old. | 6. am cleaning the car. |
| 7. is a faithful animal. | 8. shines at night. |
- E. 1. under, 2. over, 3. behind, 4. in front of, 5. down.

Model Test Paper-2

- A. 1. fat, 2. beautiful, 3. clever, 4. naughty, 5. wise, 6. big
- B. 1. Yay, 2. Ouch, 3. Wow, 4. Oh, 5. Hurray
- C. 1. her, 2. his, 3. its, 4. their, 5. our.
- D. 1. a, 2. an, 3. a, 4. a, 5. an, 6. a.
- E. 1. queen, 2. actress, 3. hen, 4. mom, 5. empress, 6. lady.

Model Test Paper-3

- A. Do it yourself.
- B. 1. near, 2. slow, 3. thin, 4. courage, 5. male, 6. last
- C. 1. We get butter, curd and cheese from milk.
2. My mother is in kitchen.
3. His house is at M.G. Road.
4. He was riding a horse.
5. That girl has a new story book.
- D. 1. I love eating grapes.
2. The pen is mightier than the sword.
3. The sun rises in the east.
4. The leaves are very green.
5. I love reading English newspaper.
6. Throw the ball away.
- E. 1. and, 2. but, 3. or, 4. so, 5. because.
- F. 1. डाकिया चिट्ठियाँ ले आया है।
2. कृपया अपना टिकट दिखाएँ।
3. यह एक कठिन समस्या है।
4. समय क्या हुआ है?
5. मछली तैर सकती है, पर उड़ नहीं सकती।

English Grammar-3

CHAPTER-1

Types of Sentence

- A. 1. d, 2. c.
- B. 1. A sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense.
 2. There are 5 types of sentences :
 a. Affirmative sentence
 b. Negative sentence
 c. Interrogative sentence
 d. Imperative sentence
 e. Exclamatory sentence
 3. A type of sentence that gives a command, request, instruction or warning.
 Ex- Please don't hurt animals.
 4. A type of sentence that simply states a fact, opinion or situation. It is also called simple sentence.
 Ex- Parul is singing.
 5. A negative sentence expresses denial, falsity or disagreement.
 Ex- I don't want to stay.
- C. 1. Exclamatory, 2. Negative, 3. Affirmative, 4. Negative, 5. Exclamatory, 6. Affirmative, 7. Interrogative, 8. Imperative, 9. Interrogative, 10. Imperative.
- D. 1. What are you doing in this class?
 2. Wow! This painting is so beautiful.
 3. I want to go.
 4. Please help me with this problem.
 5. I am not going to the market.

CHAPTER-2

Noun

- A. 1. a, 2. b.
- B. 1. The name of a group of people, animals or things is called collective noun.
 2. A material noun refers to a substance or a kind of matter from which things

are made.

3. A noun that refers to something non-physical but something conceptual.
- C. 1. Proper Noun,
 2. Collective Noun,
 3. Material Noun, 4. Proper Noun,
 5. Proper Noun, 6. Proper Noun,
 7. Collective Noun, 8. Material Noun,
 9. Material Noun, 10. Abstract Noun.

CHAPTER-3

Pronoun

- A. 1. (c), 2. (a).
- B. 1. She - Personal,
him - Personal
 2. I - Personal,
myself - Reflexive.
 3. Our - Personal.
 4. These - Demonstrative.
 5. This - Demonstrative.
- C. 1. her, 2. himself,
 3. Who, 4. who, 5. They.

CHAPTER-3

Number - One & More

- A. 1. (b) Singular, 2. (a) Plural.
- B. 1. A noun which stands for one person or thing.
 2. A noun stands for more than one person or thing.
- C. 1. knives, 2. fish,
 3. potatoes, 4. matchsticks,
 5. eggs 6. onions,
 7. leaves, 8. apples,
 9. oranges, 10. tomatoes.
- D. 1. zero, 2. tooth, 3. deer, 4. box, 5. bus,
 6. child, 7. zoo, 8. toy.

CHAPTER-5

Gender

- A. 1. (b) gender 2. (d) feminine

- B.** 1. The form of noun which tells whether one is male or female.
 2. (i) Masculine gender
 (ii) Feminine gender
 3. Masculine gender refers to the male beings.
 4. Feminine gender refers to the female beings.
- C.** 1. poetess, 2. mistress, 3. Niece, 4. cow, 5. princess, 6. heroine, 7. lady, 8. bride, 9. witch, 10. lady
- D.** 1. dog, 2. cock, 3. uncle, 4. sir, 5. husband, 6. lion, 7. waiter, 8. father, 9. god, 10. landlord.

CHAPTER-6

Adjective and Its Degrees

- A.** 1. (c) noun 2. (d) Adjectives of quality
- B.** 1. Qualitative,
 2. Quantitative,
 3. Adjective of number,
 4. Demonstrative,
 5. Interrogative,
 6. Possessive.
- C.** 1. more intelligent, 2. longest,
 3. highest, 4. stronger,
 5. most beautiful.
- D.**

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
easy	easier	easiest
good	better	best
happy	happier	happiest
dry	drier	driest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

CHAPTER-7

Verb

- A.** 1. (d) cut, 2. (b) verb.
- B.** watch, fight, fall, wash, bark, help

C.

Column A	Column B
cook	पकाना
bathe	नहाना
answer	जवाब देना
beat	मारना
ask	पूछना
bring	लाना
come	आना
call	बुलाना
catch	पकड़ना
build	बनाना

CHAPTER-8

Adverb

- A.** 1. (a) Adverb of manner,
 2. (d) Adverb of time
- B.** 1. A word that describes or adds more information to a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
 2. There are 5 types of adverb-
 a. Adverb of manner,
 b. Adverb of place,
 c. Adverb of time,
 d. Adverb of frequency,
 e. Adverb of degree.
- C.** 1. nicely, 2. very, 3. Always, 4. really, 5. often, 6. fast, 7. warmly, 8. never, 9. bravely, 10. enough.

D.

Sentences	Adverb
I can drive very well .	very = Adverb of degree, well = Adverb of manner
He bathes twice .	Adverb of frequency
The cup is nearly full .	Adverb of degree

When did you come?	Adverb of time
He is standing outside.	Adverb of place

CHAPTER-9

Preposition

- A. 1. (c) below
2. (a) above
- B. 1. A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun, pronoun to another word in a sentence.
2. on, in, under, at, among, etc.
- C. 1. in, 2. on, 3. under, 4. between, 5. at, 6. over, 7. with, 8. behind, 9. among, 10. in front of

CHAPTER-10

Conjunction

- A. 1. (d) this,
2. (b) since.
- B. 1. A word that joins words, phrases or sentences together is called a conjunction.
2. or, but, and, because, since, therefore, etc.
- C. 1. and, 2. or, 3. but, 4. since, 5. so, 6. Although, 7. since, 8. but.

CHAPTER-11

Interjection

- A. 1. Alas!, 2. Yay!, 3. Hurrah!, 4. Hush!, 5. Wow!, 6. Hello!, 7. Wow!, 8. Ouch!, 9. Shh!, 10. Wow!.

CHAPTER-12

Sentence Formation

- A. 1. We - We are a team.
2. Your - Your house is so beautiful.
3. Her - Her mother passed away.
4. Have - They have nothing in common.
5. Were - Were you here only last night?

- B. 1. This cooler is not working.
2. It is a bird.
3. The bell is ringing.
4. Nanda and her daughter were roaming.
5. She had a cow.
- C. 1. उसकी पत्नी घर पर थी।
2. हमारे दोस्त इंतजार कर रहे हैं।
3. हम एक पार्टी में हैं।
4. वह मेरा सबसे प्रिय मित्र है।
- D. 1. e - वे, 2. f - मेरा,
3. g - उसकी, 4. h - रखना,
5. i - था, 6. j - हूँ, 7. b - यहाँ, 8. a - वो,
9. c - वह, 10. d - वहाँ,

CHAPTER-13

Simple Tense (Present, Past and Future)

- A. 1. (b) Simple Past,
2. (c) Simple Future.
- B. 1. like 2. went
3. will 4. wrote 5. makes
- C. 1. Police has caught the thief.
2. We laugh.
3. They go to the school.
4. I wake up early in the morning.
5. She called me last week.
- D. 1. मैं अगले सप्ताह अपनी गाड़ी बेचूंगा।
2. उसने कोट पहना।
3. मैं तेजी से चला।
4. वह अपना वादा निभाती है।
5. वह तेज दौड़ता है।

CHAPTER-14

Continuous Tense (Present, Past and Future)

- A. 1. (d) Present Continuous,
2. (b) Past Continuous.

B. 1. is, 2. is, 3. will, 4. Are, 5. will.

- C. 1. बच्चा रोएगा।
 2. मैं टहलने जा रहा था।
 3. क्या वह गाना गा रही थी ?
 4. क्या तुम मूवी देखने जाओगे ?
 5. क्या तुम नई ड्रेस खरीद रहे हो ?

CHAPTER-15

Conversation in English

A. Students will do it themselves.

Model Test Paper-1

- A. 1. Affirmative Sentence.
 2. Negative Sentence.
 3. Interrogative Sentence.
 4. Imperative Sentence.
 5. Exclamatory Sentence.

B.

1. Alia hospital
 2. January month year
 3. Sita Rawan
 4. Ganga river
 5. Mr. Sharma dog Bruno

C.

Singular	Plural
Dish	Dishes
Buffalo	Buffaloes
Video	Videos
Baby	Babies
Tray	Trays
Mouse	Mice
Woman	Women
Calf	Calves
Thief	Thieves
Studio	Studios

D.

Policeman	Policewoman
Businesswoman	Businessman
Daddy	Mummy
Hero	Heroine
Wizard	Witch
Author	Authoress
Chairman	Chairwoman
God	Goddess
Hostess	Host
Rooster	Hen

Model Test Paper-2

- A. 1. Wash, 2. fell, 3. plays, 4. lives,
 5. quarelling.

B.

Words	Suitable adverb
careless	carelessly
serious	seriously
clear	clearly
happy	happily
bitter	bitterly
careful	carefully
foolish	foolishness
terrible	terribly
polite	politely
loud	loudly

C. 1. they, 2. It, 3. He, 4. her, 5. She.

D. 1. Are, 2. is, 3. am, 4. are, 5. is.

English Grammar-4

CHAPTER-1

Parts of Speech

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a)
- B.** 1. Noun 2. Interjection
 3. Pronoun 4. Conjunction
 5. Verb 6. Preposition
 7. Adverb 8. Pronoun
 9. Noun 10. Verb
- C. Noun:** Ram is a student.
 Taj Mahal is in Agra.
- Pronoun:** Raghav is a student. He is in class IV.
 Seema, Reena and Meena are friends. They play together.
- Adjective:** The Taj Mahal is a beautiful monument.
 Raj is a brilliant student.
- Verb:** They are playing football in the field.
 Lata sings a song.
- Adverb:** He writes neatly in the notebook.
 I am playing chess today.
- Preposition:** Sita lives with her mother.
 He is in the car.
- Conjunction:** She is happy because it is her birthday.
 Do you want juice or milk?
- Interjection:** Hurray! You won the match.
 Wow! She looks pretty.

CHAPTER-2

Parts of Sentences

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c)
- B.** 1. sun 2. dogs

3. girl 4. brother
 5. man, wife

- C.** 1. I want a new car.
 2. Miss Rupa is taking the class.
 3. The umbrella is blue.
 4. They ate pizza for dinner.
 5. Students are learning English.

D.

	Subject	Predicate
1.	Raghu	has a cat.
2.	She	is knitting a sweater.
3.	Shaivi	is going to the temple.
4.	Kumar	will wait for his father.
5.	The lion	was hungry.
6.	They	have been selected.
7.	The poor man	had nothing to eat.
8.	Diamond	cuts diamond.
9.	You (implied)	Please give me some money.
10.	You	don't have to wait for me.

CHAPTER-3

The Noun

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a)
- B.** 1. brother, table (Common noun)
 2. roses (Common noun)
 3. Pihu (Proper), candies (Common)
 4. bag (Common), table (Common)
 5. Ganga (Proper), river (Common)
 6. herd (Collective), cattle (Common)
 7. rabbits (Common), grass (Common)
 8. Beauty (Abstract), pleasure (Abstract)
 9. Iron (Material), metal (Common)
 10. crowd (Collective)

- C. 1. Ram, India, Taj Mahal, Yamuna, Microsoft, Mahatma Gandhi
 2. Boy, City, Book, Teacher, Car, School
 3. Team, Family, Herd, Flock, Army, Bunch
 4. Gold, Water, Wood, Iron, Milk, Cotton
 5. Love, Honesty, Wisdom, Happiness, Fear, Kindness

CHAPTER-4

Number and Gender

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c)
 B. 1. computers 2. beds
 3. glasses 4. ditches
 5. boxes 6. cities
 7. watches 8. parties
 9. flies 10. fairies
 C. 1. Feminine 2. Feminine
 3. Feminine 4. Neuter
 5. Neuter 6. Common
 7. Neuter 8. Common
 9. Common 10. Feminine

CHAPTER-5

The Pronoun

- A. 1. (d) 2. (c)
 B. 1. you, me 2. you
 3. I, him 4. you
 5. We
 C. 1. Personal Pronoun
 2. Possessive Pronoun
 3. Possessive Pronoun
 4. Personal Pronoun
 5. Demonstrative Pronoun
 6. Indefinite Pronoun
 7. Indefinite Pronoun
 8. Interrogative Pronoun
 9. Relative Pronoun
 10. Relative Pronoun
 D. 1. which 2. his 3. He, his

4. Where 5. I
 E. 1. Interrogative/Relative
 2. Interrogative/Relative
 3. Indefinite Pronoun
 4. Indefinite Pronoun
 5. Demonstrative/Relative
 6. Reflexive Pronoun
 7. Personal Pronoun
 8. Personal Pronoun
 9. Possessive Pronoun
 10. Personal Pronoun

CHAPTER-6

Use of Articles

- A. 1. (a) 2. (d)
 B. 1. (i) Definite Article (the)
 Example– The sun rises in the east.
 (ii) Indefinite Article(a/an)
 Example– She is a doctor./He ate an apple.
 2. (i) We use 'the' when the noun is specific or previously mentioned.
 Example: I saw the dog that barked last night.
 She returned the book you lent her.
 (ii) We use 'the' with things that are one and only in the world or context.
 Example: The sun rises in the east.
The Earth revolves around the sun.
 3.

'A'	'An'
It is used before a noun whose first letter has a consonant sound.	It is used before a noun whose first letter has a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

- C. 1. an 2. the
 3. a 4. the
 5. a 6. an
 7. The, the 8. the
 9. an 10. the

CHAPTER-7

The Adjective

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d)
- B. 1. joyous 2. difficult
3. vast 4. good
5. fat
- C. 1. healthy 2. angry
3. white 4. fast
5. large
- C. 1. This (Demonstrative Adjective)
2. This (Demonstrative Adjective)
3. What (Interrogative Adjective)
4. Whose (Interrogative Adjective)
5. Those (Demonstrative Adjective)
6. That (Demonstrative), huge
(Descriptive Adjective)
7. three (Quantitative Adjective)
8. little (Quantitative Adjective)
9. Each (Distributive Adjective)
10. expensive (Descriptive Adjective),
my (Possessive Adjective)
- E. 1. She has a beautiful dress.
2. Which colour do you like?
3. My pen is on the table.
4. He has two cakes.
5. Each student got a prize.
6. I drank some water.
7. Those books are interesting.

CHAPTER-8

The Verb

- A. 1. (c) 2. (d)
- B. 1. worshipped 2. won
3. worked 4. wept
5. waited
- C. 1. washed 2. walked
3. tried 4. taken
5. thought
- D. 1. telling 2. teaching 3. speaking
4. standing 5. swimming
- E. 1. obey 2. playing

3. polishes 4. prayed
5. punished 6. quarrel
7. reach 8. respected
9. meet 10. grazing

CHAPTER-9

Prepositions

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b)
- B. 1. on 2. for
3. at 4. with
5. in 6. on
7. from 8. in
9. on 10. since
- C. 1. in 2. to
3. on 4. beside
5. behind 6. for
7. at 8. of
9. since

CHAPTER-10

Conjunction

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b)
- B. 1. and 2. yet
3. Since 4. because
5. although
- C. 1. and 2. because
3. so 4. As
5. but
- D. 1. Rocky and Neera are classmates.
2. Do you want tea or coffee?
3. He was tired, so he went to bed early.
4. She stayed home because it was raining.
5. I like mangoes, but I don't like bananas.
6. Since its your birthday, let's have a party!
7. He studied hard, yet he failed the test.
8. Although it was cold, they went for a walk.

- D. 1. Is the cat sitting on the fence?
2. Are they playing cricket?
3. Is the train arriving at the station?
4. Is Mary baking a cake?
5. Am I studying?
6. Is the dog barking?
7. Is it raining now?
- E. 1. Are you not planting a tree?
2. Is Rashi not cleaning the kitchen?
3. Is he not listening?
4. Why are the children not laughing?
5. Why are they not having tea?

CHAPTER-15

Present Perfect Tense

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b)
- B. 1. have known 2. has lived
3. has driven 4. have seen
5. has got 6. have talked
7. have written 8. has grown
- C. 1. has not arrived 2. has not bought
3. have not made 4. has not heard
5. has not sent 6. have not lived
7. have not passed

Model Test Paper-1

- A. 1. I enjoy eating pizza with cold drink.
2. My brother is studying in college.
3. The old house has a big garden.
4. The snake made a hissing sound.
5. My mom broke her arm.
- B. 1. My dog, Shadow loves to chase cars.
2. My family went to Nehru Park.

3. I gave my book to Riya to read.
4. The flat was in the middle of Lenin street.
5. Mohan gave me a book.

- C. 1. berries 2. trays
3. fairies 4. toys
5. diaries 6. flies
7. wishes 8. leaves
9. potatoes 10. wives
- D. 1. in 2. at
3. to 4. on
5. with

Model Test Paper-2

- A. 1. Hurray! 2. Oh no!
3. Wow! 4. Yay!
5. Oops!
- B. 1. Simran is not a player.
2. It is not a good day.
3. They are not on their way to the school.
4. She does not go to school.
5. I have not eaten my food.
- C. 1. breaking 2. listening
3. cleaning 4. fighting
5. flying 6. cooking
7. chopping 8. hitting
9. throwing 10. driving
- D. 1. Sameena said, "No one can beat me at tennis."
2. Who told you to be late?
3. Pick up the red sweater.
4. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.
5. I ate chocolate, ice cream, burger and French fries.

English Grammar-5

CHAPTER-1

Noun

A. 1. (c) 2. (b)

B. 1. The name of a person, place, animal or thing is a noun. Its kinds are as below:

(i) Proper Noun

(ii) Common Noun

(iii) Material Noun

C.

(iv) Collective Noun

(v) Abstract Noun

2. Two examples of each kind of noun are:

(i) Proper Noun (Ravi, Delhi)

(ii) Common Noun (Boy, City)

(iii) Material Noun (Gold, Water)

(iv) Collective Noun (Team, Flock)

(v) Abstract Noun (Honesty/Bravery)

S.No.	Proper Noun	Common Noun	Material Noun	Collective Noun	Abstract Noun
1.					happiness health
2.		students		class	
3.	Meenal	clothes	cotton		
4.		cattlefield		herd	
5.	Mrs. Chatterjee Kolkata				
6.	Mr. Sharma	cars		fleet	
7.		utensils	copper		
8.		eyes			hope
9.		grand mother			wisdom
10.		captain		team	

CHAPTER-2

Number

A. 1. (a) 2. (b)

B. 1. A noun can be omitted which tells us about its own quantity is called a number.

2. The kinds of number are:

(i) **Singular Number**– This is a noun which denotes one person, one place or one thing. Example– a dog, a girl.

(ii) **Plural Number**– This is a noun which denotes more than one

person, place or thing. Example– dogs, girls.

C. 1. Gauri likes fruit cakes.

2. The ladies were shouting.

3. The fairies were in the room.

4. The thieves ran away with the bag.

5. They sow potatoes in the farm.

6. His father wrote in diaries.

7. That plant's leaves are purple.

8. Kartik is satisfied with his pens.

9. Rohini's toys were broken.

10. Puneet has big cars.

CHAPTER-3**Gender**

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d)
- B. 1. Gender is a quality of a noun or a pronoun which classifies it into masculine, feminine, common or neuter gender.
2. **Masculine gender**– A noun that refers to male person or animal is a masculine gender.
Example– boy, king, tiger, man.
- Feminine gender**– A noun that refers to female person or animal is a feminine gender.
Example– girl, queen, tigress, woman.
3. **Neuter gender**– A noun that refers neither a male nor a female is a neuter gender. Mostly non-living things belong to this gender.
Example– chair, bike, mobile, engine.
- Common gender**– A noun that denotes both male and female objects is called common gender.
Example- pilot, doctor, farmer, baby.
- C. 1. Father 2. Prince
3. Groom 4. Son
5. Drake 6. Mister
- D. 1. Actress 2. Cow
3. Heroine 4. Goddess
5. Mare 6. Woman
7. Landlady 8. Aunt
9. Daughter 10. Tigress

CHAPTER-4**Sound**

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (a) 4. (a)
5. (c) 6. (b)
7. (c) 8. (b)
9. (d) 10. (b)

CHAPTER-5**Missing Letters**

- A. 1. nostril 2. breath
3. thigh 4. process
5. ankle 6. long
7. head 8. paper
9. mother 10. height
11. places 12. under
13. advice 14. year
15. please
- B. 1. driver 2. father
3. passage 4. elephants
5. morning 6. police
7. tickets 8. window
9. particular 10. leap
11. somebody 12. mistake
13. movement 14. colonial
15. teenaged 16. banyan
17. cobweb 18. student
19. water 20. newspaper

CHAPTER-6**Use of Articles**

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a)
- B. 1. Articles are words that identify a noun as being specific or unspecific.
2. 'A' and 'An' are the indefinite articles.
Example– a bottle, an ostrich.
- C. 1. an 2. a
3. The, the 4. an, the
5. a 6. the
7. the 8. The
9. The 10. the

CHAPTER-7**The Adjectives**

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b)
- B. 1. An adjective is a word which describes a noun or a pronoun.
Example–
(i) Rani is an old woman.

- (ii) It is a big table.
- (iii) Her necklace is beautiful.
- (iv) Ram is a clever boy.

2. There are three degrees of comparison:

- (i) Positive Degree
Example– long, near
- (ii) Comparative Degree
Example– longer, nearer
- (iii) Superlative Degree
Example– longest, nearest

- C. Adjective Degree**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. taller | Comparative |
| 2. little/brave | Positive |
| 3. wealthiest | Superlative |
| 4. further | Comparative |
| 5. elder | Comparative |
| 6. least favourite | Superlative |
| 7. hottest | Superlative |
| 8. colder | Comparative |
| 9. good | Positive |
| 10. largest | Superlative |
- D.**
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. cleverest | 2. best |
| 3. nearest | 4. more complex |
| 5. most generous | 6. farthest |
| 7. most interesting | 8. softest |
| 9. fastest | 10. easiest |

CHAPTER-8

The Adverbs

- A.** 1. (d) 2. (a)
- B.** 1. Words that add more information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb are known as Adverbs.
2. Kinds of adverbs are:
- (i) Adverb of Place: It tells us where the action happens.
Example: He is waiting outside.
The children are playing here.
They looked everywhere for the key.
 - (ii) Adverb of Time: It tells us when the action happens.

Example:
She arrived early.
I will go tomorrow.
He called yesterday.

(iii) Adverb of Manner: It tells how an action is done.

Example:
She speaks politely.
She sang beautifully.
They worked hard.

(iv) Adverb of Number: It tells how often something happens.

Example:
She always drinks tea in the morning.
He rarely watches movies.
We often visit our grandparents.

- C.**
1. Too (Adverb of Number)
 2. very (Adverb of Number)
 3. soundly (Adverb of Manner)
 4. always (Adverb of Number)
 5. How (Adverb of Manner)
 6. seldom (Adverb of Number)
 7. everywhere (Adverb of Place)
 8. again (Adverb of Number)
 9. valiantly (Adverb of Manner)
 10. soon (Adverb of Time)
- D.**
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. quickly | 2. out |
| 3. before | 4. pretty |
| 5. too | 6. so |
| 7. often | 8. somewhat |
| 9. once | 10. forward |

CHAPTER-9

Preposition

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (d)
- B.** 1. A preposition is a word which shows the position of things and people.
Example:
(i) The book is on the table.

- (ii) She lives in Delhi.
- (iii) The cat is hiding under the bed.
- (iv) He stood behind the curtain.
- (v) The park is between the school and the library.

2. For: It is used for a period of time (duration), when something has been happening.

Example:

I have lived here for 5 years.

She has been sleeping for two hours.

Since: It is used for a specific point in time, when something started.

Example:

I have lived here since 2019.

She has been sleeping since 10 o' clock.

- C. 1. in 2. to
 3. at 4. to, for
 5. on 6. at
 7. to 8. of
 9. beside 10. in
- D. 1. at 2. over
 3. before 4. on
 5. with 6. between
 7. of 8. under
 9. beside 10. for

CHAPTER-10

Conjunction

- A. 1. (d) 2. (a)
- B. 1. Conjunction is a word that is used for joining two words, phrases or sentences.
 Example:
 I work quickly and carefully.
 Jassi didn't have enough money but she managed.
2. Subordinating Conjunctions: A subordinating conjunction joins an independent clause with a dependent (subordinate) clause, showing a relationship like time,

reason, condition, contrast, etc.

Example:

I stayed home because it was raining.

Although she is thin, she has a lot of strength.

3. Coordinating Conjunctions: A coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses (or words/phrases of the same kind) that are equal in importance.

Example:

She was tired, but she continued working.

I want tea and coffee.

- C. 1. and (CC) 2. when (SC)
 3. as (SC) 4. Because (SC)
 5. but (CC) 6. If (SC)
 7. yet (CC) 8. Whenever (SC)
 9. or (CC) 10. although (SC)
- D. 1. whenever 2. where
 3. unless 4. because
 5. though
- E. 1. and 2. but
 3. or 4. so
 5. but

CHAPTER-11

Interjection

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b)
- B. 1. Interjection is a word that is used to express surprise, pain, pleasure, etc.
 Example: Hurray! We won the match.
 Ouch! That really hurt.
2. (i) Wow! That painting is amazing.
 (ii) Oh no! I forgot my homework at home.
 (iii) Hurray! We won the tournament.
 (iv) Ouch! That bee sting really hurts.
 (v) Alas! The poor man lost all his money.
- C. 1. Congrats! 2. Wow!
 3. Hey! 4. Yippee!

- 5. Yummy! 6. Congrats!
- 7. Ouch! 8. Whew!
- 9. Oh! 10. Oops!
- 11. Ah! 12. Oh!
- 13. Alas! 14. Ah!

CHAPTER-12

Use of Punctuation Marks and Capital Letters

- A. 1. (d) 2. (c)
- B. 1. Punctuation is the system of symbols used to separate parts of sentences to make the meaning of sentences clear. Five Punctuation marks are :
- Full stop (.)
 - Question Mark (?)
 - Exclamation Mark (!)
 - Comma (,)
 - Colon (:)
2. **Comma (,)**– A comma is used to separate parts of a sentence for clarity or pause.
 Example:
 After the game, we went to a restaurant.
 I bought apples, bananas, oranges, and grapes.
- Quotation Mark (" ")**– These are used to show someone's exact words or highlight titles of short works (like poem, stories, or articles).
 Example:
 She said, "I will come tomorrow".
 I enjoyed reading the poem "The Road Not Taken".
- C. 1. A cunning fox stole John's bag.
 2. Have you ever seen an owl?
 3. Where are Sunny's books?
 4. We went to Sri Lanka for vacations.
 5. Mahika Sehgal is the Head Girl of Lancer Convent School.
 6. The Golden Temple is in Amritsar.

- 7. How could you leave your sister alone at home?
- 8. What a beautiful shot it was!
- 9. Vidya's identity card wasn't found anywhere.
- 10. What a thrilling movie it was!

D. Dear Samir,
 I am sending you a photograph of my pet Frisky, which is a bull dog. He is a very playful puppy. By next summer, he should be old enough to go with us on our long walks. I'm sure you are looking forward to seeing him. I know you will like my pet.
 Warm regards,
 Sanju

CHAPTER-13

Direct and Indirect Speech

- A. 1. (a) 2. (a)
- B. 1. When we talk to someone face-to-face, it is called Direct Speech.
 Example : I said, "I need a new bike."
 If we share the conversation that happened between us with a third person, it is called Indirect Speech.
 Example: I said to him that I needed a new bike.
2. Rule 1 : Remove Quotation Marks and use a Conjunction (like 'that').
 Rule 2 : Change the Verb Tense.
- C. 1. Mohit said that it was a quiet day.
 2. Arjun said that he had a lot of stickers.
 3. My mother told me that I was late for school.
 4. Mrs. Gupta said that the whiteboards needed to be cleaned.
 5. The children said that they liked eating fruits when they were hungry.
 6. Willy said that his father had left his bag at home the day before.
 7. Our teacher says that the galaxy is made up of millions of stars.

8. Gita declared that she was going to school to take part in a chess competition.
9. Anil said that the sky had been very dark when he had left his house.
10. Mansi complained that she felt sick after eating porridge.

CHAPTER-14

One Word Substitution

- A.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Fire fighter | 2. Builder |
| 3. Footballer | 4. Painter |
| 5. Photographer | 6. Soldier |
| 7. Doctor | 8. Waiter |
| 9. Dancer | 10. Florist |

CHAPTER-15

Forms of Verb

A.

	IIInd Form	IIIrd Form	'ing' Form
1.	swept	swept	sweeping
2.	slept	slept	sleeping
3.	stole	stolen	stealing
4.	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	smelling
5.	taught	taught	teaching
6.	told	told	telling
7.	thought	thought	thinking
8.	understood	understood	understanding
9.	won	won	winning
10.	withdrew	withdrawn	withdrawing
11.	fought	fought	fighting
12.	fed	fed	feeding
13.	found	found	finding
14.	forbade	forbidden	forbidding
15.	got	got/gotten	getting

CHAPTER-16

Active and Passive Voice

- A. 1. (c) 2. (c)
- B. 1. Active voice is a sentence in which the subject performs the action expressed by the verb. Example— Ram writes a letter.
2. Passive voice is a sentence in which the subject receives the action expressed by the verb. Example— A letter is written by Ram.
- C. 1. The mouse is chased by the cat.
2. A cake is being baked by Mary.
3. A new product will be launched by the company next month.
4. The car was repaired by Alex.
5. The assignment has been completed by the students.
6. The report is being prepared by the team.
7. The project will be finished by her tomorrow.
8. A delicious meal was cooked by the chef.

9. The song was being sung beautifully by the artist.
10. The car is being fixed by the mechanic.

CHAPTER-17

Formation of Negative and Interrogative Sentences

- A. 1. (d) 2. (b)
- B. 1. Arjun has not been waiting for the bus since morning.
 2. We will not arrive at the station in half an hour.
 3. I cannot assist you in this project.
 4. The statue is not beautiful.
 5. I did not see the movie.
 6. Kabir does not work at the library.
 7. My family did not go for a picnic.
 8. Michael and his sister do not play well.
 9. Imran's mother was not ill.
 10. The windows do not appear to be open.
- C. 1. Did we purchase six chairs?
 2. Is Simran following her diet plan?
 3. Will Abhay not reach by evening?
 4. Do these children like playing video games?
 5. Were Ayesha and Alia childhood friends?
 6. Did she go to Delhi?
 7. Does Babita stay at a guest house?
 8. Has it been snowing since last night?
 9. Is this knife blunt?
 10. Will I remember you?

CHAPTER-18

Tense and Its Kinds

- A. 1. bakes 2. works
 3. decorate 4. adores
- B. 1. The children are taking the sweets from the kitchen shelf.
 2. Sumit is receiving an award on the

Children's Day.

3. The students are playing chess very well.
 4. The monkey is swinging on the branch.
- C. 1. fed 2. gave
 3. took 4. spent
- D. 1. Gaurav was waiting for the train to arrive.
 2. We were watching the solar eclipse last week.
 3. The director was making the film last year.
 4. We were listening to the cricket commentary yesterday evening.
- E. 1. will build 2. will wrap
 3. will participate 4. will catch
- F. 1. I have listened to the news.
 2. The train to Shimla will be leaving from platform number three.
 3. Ramya will have performed a dance this evening.
 4. We have been planning to attend her performance for ten days.
 5. He will have distributed newspaper in the neighbourhood.
 6. We had visited our cousin during holidays.
 7. My teacher was giving homework everyday.
 8. My mother will be making dosa for breakfast.

CHAPTER-19

Opposite (Antonym) and Synonym Words

- A. 1. (a) 2. (c)
- B. 1. early 2. dead
 3. small 4. silence
 5. good 6. many
 7. earn
- C. 1. herd 2. joyful
 3. noise 4. neat
 5. massive 6. famous

7. trip

Model Test Paper-1

- A. 1. wolves 2. sheep
 3. shelves 4. policemen
 5. thieves 6. teeth
 7. armies 8. purses
 9. ladies 10. locks
- B. 1. lady 2. vixen
 3. mare 4. niece
 5. daughter-in-law
- C. 1. The 2. a
 3. the 4. a
 5. an, a
- D. 1. audience (Collective noun)
 hands (Common noun)
 2. Vimla, Kamla (Proper noun)
 party (Common noun)
 3. audience (Collective noun)
 enthusiasm (Abstract noun)
 4. hive (Common noun)
 bees (Common noun)
 5. herd (Collective noun)
 cattle (Common noun)
 road (Common noun)
- E. 1. tall 2. most valuable
 3. more famous 4. well
 5. faster
- F. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3.(a)

Model Test Paper-2

- A. 1. (a) 2. (d)
 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B. 1. A cunning fox stole John's bag.
 2. Have you ever seen an owl?
 3. Where are Sunny's books?
 4. We went to Sri Lanka for vacations.
 5. Mihika Sehgal is the Head Girl of Lancer Convent School.
- C. 1. The report is being prepared by the team.

2. The project will be finished by her tomorrow.
3. A delicious meal was cooked by the chef.
4. The song was being sung beautifully by the artist.
5. The car is being fixed by the mechanic.
- D. 1. A preposition is a word which shows the position of things and people.
 Example :
 (i) The book is on the table.
 (ii) She lives in Delhi.
 (iii) The cat is hiding under the bed.
 (iv) He stood behind the curtain.
 (v) The park is between the school and the library.
2. (i) Wow! That painting is amazing.
 (ii) Oh no! I forgot my homework at home.
 (iii) Hurray! We won the tournament.
 (iv) Ouch! That bee sting really hurts.
 (v) Alas! The poor man lost all his money.
3. When we talk to someone face-to-face, it is called Direct Speech.
 Example : I said, "I need a new bike."
 If we share the conversation that happened between us with a third person, it is called Indirect Speech.
 Example : I said to him that I needed a new bike.
4. Passive voice is a sentence in which the subject receives the action expressed by the verb. Example- A letter is written by Ram.
- E. 1. tickets 2. water
 3. student 4. year
 5. morning 6. brother
- F. 1. cruel 2. short
 3. disloyal 4. under
 5. difficult 6. few

