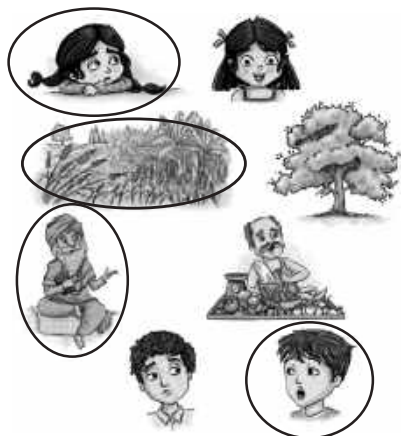


1

A Bottle of Dew

Let us do these activities before we read:

1.



2. (a) Last year, I fell behind in my studies due to illness. But with constant hard work I completed my studies on time.

(b) It helped me get good marks in exam.

(c) It made me feel happy.

Let us discuss (Pg. 3)

1. Rama Natha believed that there was a magic potion that could change any object into gold.

2. The sage told Rama Natha about a method to make the magic potion. He asked Rama Natha to plant banana plants and water them regularly himself. He had to collect dew from the leaves in winter with his own hands. He had to collect five litres of dew. The sage would then turn it into the potion using some magic words.

3. Yes, we think Rama Natha will be able to collect that much of dew. He had a strong desire to get the magic potion. The sage put condition on Rama Natha to do all the tasks himself only. He will work hard to collect the dew needed.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 6)

1. Rama Natha was angry because the magic did not work. It did not change a copper vessel into gold. He had spent six years collecting the dew. He felt he had been cheated. Six valuable years of his life were wasted.

2. They created wealth by planting and tending banana plants. Rama Natha took care of the plants and collected the dew. Madhumati gathered banana crops. She sold bananas in the market and earned money.

Let us think and reflect

1. (a) (i) Ram Natha did not give up because he hoped to learn about the magic potion which could turn any object into gold.

(ii)

What Happened	Outcome
(a) People promised to tell Rama Natha about the magic potion.	(a) People could not tell about the magic potion. On the other hand, they cheated him.
(b) Rama Natha was spending a lot of money.	(b) He was foolishly spending the money to know about the magic potion with no result.

(iii) 1. True, 2. False, 3. True

(b) (i) 2. b, a, d, c, e

(ii) sprinkled

(iii) He felt that he wasted his six precious years of his life.

2. Answer the following questions.

(a) The sage asked Rama Natha to plant banana plants and water them regularly with his own hands. He had to collect the morning dew himself from the leaves in winter and then bring it to the sage. The sage would then

chant magic words and turn the dew into the magic potion.

(b) The sage asked Rama Natha to do everything himself because he wanted to teach Rama Natha the value of hard work. He would take care of banana plants himself. He would collect the dew with his own hands. The sage asked Rama Natha to give his time and energy into this productive work. At last, it was proved that wealth was created through self hard work and not through some magic.

(c) Rama Natha could have a big banana plantation after six years. He planted and tended to the banana plants. He increased their number every year. His wife Madhumati also helped him by selling the bananas in the market. This income allowed them to make their plantation big in size. Their continuous hard work resulted in a large banana plantation after six years.

(d) The sage asked Rama Natha to complete the difficult task of collecting five litres of dew. After six years, Rama Natha brought the dew to the sage. The sage chanted some magic words. When the enchanted dew drops were sprinkled on a copper vessel, nothing happened. Now the sage made Rama Natha believe that there was no magic potion but by his hard labour, he could have a big banana plantation.

(e)

What he did before meeting the sage	What he did after meeting the sage
1. He did not spend even one day looking after his land.	1. He started cleaning his large fields which had been lying empty all these years.
2. He spent all his time to learn more about the potion that could turn any object into gold.	2. Over the years he planted more and more plants to have a huge banana plantation. At the end of six years, he had his five litres of dew.

Let us learn

1. 1. huge, 2. luck, 3. difficult, 4. promised
5. cheated, 6. remember

2. Ans.

Column A	Column B	Meaning of words in Column B
	eye	organ of sight
	sun	the star that shines in the day.
	eight	having eight of something.
	sea	the salt water that covers large part of the surface of the earth.

3. (a) I have a pain in my left eye.

(b) I felt cold due to walk on the dew grass.

(c) My son does not get up before the sun arises.

(d) I won one gold medal in the race.

4. (i) The children submitted their work before the deadline.

(ii) He did not want to try rock climbing because of his fear of heights.

(iii) The children ran towards the gate as soon as the bell rang.

(iv) Nitin was late to school today as there was a traffic jam.

5. Do yourself.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (c).

Fill in the blanks

1. landlord, 2. sage, 3. Himalayas, 4. gold, 5. potion

True/False

1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. T.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Madhumati was worried to see her husband wasting money. He wanted to find a way to get the magic potion.
2. Rama Natha was asked to collect the dew in winter season.
3. Rama Natha had wasted six precious years of his life.
4. Rama Natha asked the sage about the potion.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. As five litres of dew was to be collected, there was a need to grow a lot of banana plants.
2. Madhumati came forward with a big box. She opened it. There were a lot of gold coins inside the box.
3. Rama Natha was very surprised to see the copper vessel. It didn't change into gold. It was against his hopes. He repented. He had wasted six precious years of his life.

4. By the end of the story, Rama Natha understood the importance of doing hard labour. He started working even harder on his plantation from that day on.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Rama Natha was a rich landlord. But he did not spend even one day looking after his land. The sage asked Rama Natha to do everything himself because he wanted to teach Rama Natha the value of hard work.
2. Yes. In the end, Rama Natha accepted the fact that there was no magic potion that could turn things into gold. He realised his folly. The sage told Rama Natha that it was his hard work that created the wealth, not magic. Rama Natha worked hard and it resulted him in getting a lot of gold coins.

2**The Raven and the Fox**

Let us do these activities before we read:

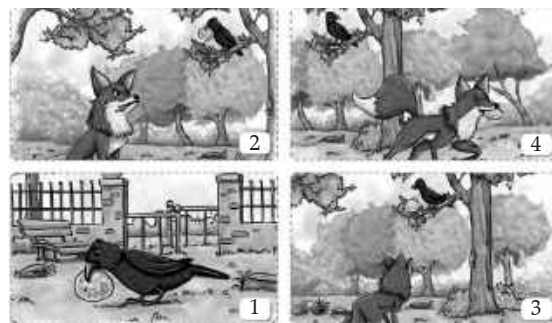
1. Yes, I know that ravens also croak.
2. (b) fox

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss

1. (a) Stanza-1
(i) bird, (ii) Reynard, (iii) a piece of food
- (b) Stanza-2
(i) good looking, (ii) sing, (iii) woods
- (c) Stanza-3
(i) forgot, (ii) sing, (iii) food.
- (d) Stanza-4
(i) laughed, (ii) wise, (iii) lesson
2. 1-(d), 2-(a), 3-(e), 4-(c), 5-(b), 6-(g), 7-(f)

1. Let us think and reflect



2. (i) a. shiny and beautiful
(ii) The birds of woods would call Raven a 'King' if he could sing. He had beautiful feathers. So, he would be the best among them.
(iii) The fox addresses the Raven as 'Sir' to flatter him.

- (b) (i) The fox flattered the Raven. So he opened his beak to sing.
(ii) Fox : Clever :: Raven : Foolish
- The Raven forgets that his voice is just a croak because he is pleased by hearing his flattery.
 - Reynard makes the Raven sing by flattering him. He says that the Raven is a handsome bird. He has beautiful feathers. He would be a king if he could sing.
 - Reynard says so as being too proud can make you do foolish things.
 - The teaching was quite a surprise because the Raven did not know that he was made fool by the flattery. He even lost his bread.
 - If someone praises me too much, I would be careful. I will try to understand his intentions. I will stay humble.

Let us learn

1.

Stanza 1	Stanza 2	Stanza 3	Stanza 4
(a) limb-him	(a) word-bird	(a) joke-croak	(a) know-glow
(b) beak-seek	(b) sing-king	(b) pride-eyed	(b) unwise-surprise

2. Birds of these woods would call for king.

Words	Opposites
1. perched	<i>flew</i>
2. forgot	<i>remembered</i>
3. foolish	<i>wise</i>
4. pride	<i>humility</i>
5. laughed	<i>cried</i>
6. ignore	<i>notice</i>
7. glow	<i>dim</i>

Sentences :

- He forgot to bring his glasses in the class.
- A foolish man always wastes his time.
- Everybody laughed at his folly.
- We shouldn't ignore the importance of hard work.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

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

Fill in the blanks

1. joke, 2. morsel, 3. tree branch, 4. morsel, 5. handsome

True/False

1. F, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. T

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- The fox flattered Mr. Raven in order to get the morsel from his beak.
- Mr. Raven opened his beak to sing.
- After getting the morsel, the fox told Mr. Raven that he should not pay attention to flattery.
- Yes, he knew that his voice was a croak.
- The lesson Mr. Raven learnt was that he must never believe in flattery. It made him proud. The price paid by Mr. Raven was that he lost the morsel to the fox.

Short Answer Type Questions

- The fox said praising words to Mr. Raven to flatter him so, that he could get the morsel of food held by the crow in his beak.
- The fox made a promise with Mr. Raven. He said that if Mr. Raven would sing, the other birds would call him 'king'.
- The fox flattered Mr. Raven by saying praising words. Mr. Raven felt proud. He forgot that his voice was not good. Even then he opened his beak to sing.
- The fox taught a lesson to Mr. Raven. He should not believe in false praise. It makes someone proud. Pride can lead to foolish mistakes.

Long Answer Type Questions

- The fox flattered Mr. Raven by saying that he is a handsome bird. He has beautiful feathers. If he would only sing, the birds of the woods would accept him as their king.
- The fox laughed at Mr. Raven's misfortune. The fox used a chance to teach him a lesson. He advised Mr. Raven to ignore flattering words. Such words only serve to rise one's ego.

3**Rama to the Rescue**

Let us do these activities before we read:

- (i) Police– They provide security, help in emergencies, support people and maintain peace.
(ii) Doctor– He/she helps in making people healthy, helps in emergencies, gives health tips.
(iii) Fire-fighter– He/She puts out fire, rescues people.
- (b) saves someone
- (a) A man is stuck in a building on fire (✓)
(c) A dog who has hurt his leg. (✓)
- Policewala/Sipahi/Hawaldar.
- (a) I will try my best to solve the problem myself.
(b)(iii) I will think quickly about ways to solve the problem.

2.

"RAMA TO THE RESCUE"

Main characters <i>a Man</i> <i>his wife</i>	Setting <i>a village</i> <i>one night</i>	Other characters <i>the thief</i> <i>the village kotwal "Rama"</i>
Problem <i>a thief has broken into the man's house</i>	Solution <i>man and his wife behave cleverly by calling out for their son using "Rama's" name loudly. The kotwal Rama comes to their house and catches the thief.</i>	

Let us think and reflect

- (A) (i) He notices his wife looking at something. She seems worried.
- (ii) (d) be silent.
(iii) She notices that the noise has stopped. It shows that she was paying close attention to the sounds.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 18)

- (a) The characters present in the story are: husband, wife, children.
- (b) Who entered the house : a guest, a robber, a Kotwal.

Let us discuss (Pg. 20)

- T, 2. F

Let us discuss (Pg. 21)

- Do yourself.
- Rama, the kotwal will come to help them. He will arrest the thief and protect their money.

Let us discuss (Pg. 23)

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

- (B) (i) kotwal. (ii) (a) surprise. (iii) Rama, the village kotwal, ran to the house from which he heard his name being called. He quickly heard the call and caught the thief.
2. They were not able to fall asleep because they became alert. They had heard someone trying to break into their house.
 3. The thief wished that the couple would talk about their money. But it did not happen.
 4. The man and his wife called out "Rama" loudly. It did not make the thief believe that the kotwal was being called. Its result was that the actual kotwal came and caught the thief.
 5. Yes, cleverness can help us solve our problems. The clever plan of the couple to call out 'Rama' worked well. It made the thief caught.

Let us learn

1. (a) I am feeling so sleepy
(b) It is a thief. (c) They are awake.
2. (a) What's = what is = What's your name?
(b) I'll = I will = I'll go to Jaipur tomorrow.
(c) I'd = I would/I had = I'd like to write a story today.
(d) we'll = we will = We'll play football in the evening.
(e) that's = that is = That's the way we brush our teeth.
(f) We're = we are = We are going to see a movie tonight.
(g) don't = do not = Don't pluck flowers in the garden.
(h) you'll = you will = You'll be sick, if you eat rotten fruits.
(i) must've = must have = I must've forgotten locking the door.
3. that are going on at the time of speaking.
4. (a) am studying, (b) is reading, (c) are playing, (d) am learning, (e) are sitting, (f) is cooking.
5. (a) Govind and Anu are playing football.
(b) Pema is picking flowers.
(c) Anil is holding the score card.
(d) The mother is reading a book.
(e) The dog is trying to catch the ball.
(f) The birds are flying in the sky.
6. (b) softly (c) loudly
7. (a) He solved the mathematics problem quickly.
(b) The car moved smoothly along the highway.
(c) The musician played the guitar beautifully.
(d) Shobha danced gracefully.
(e) Rohit left the house hurriedly.
8. Once upon a time in a small forest, animals lived peacefully. The wise old tortoise moved slowly, but always won the race against the proud rabbit. The ants worked tirelessly gathering food for the winter. The kind-hearted lion ruled the jungle honestly, giving everyone chance to speak. The birds sang sweetly, making everyone in the forest happy.
9. (a) Sentence (i) expresses a feeling of tiredness.
(b) Sentence (ii) expresses a feeling of relief.
(c) Sentences (iii) and (iv) ask questions.
10. (a) Wow, what an intelligent man he is! (exclamatory)
(b) Oh, how big the hole is! (exclamatory)
(c) Do you like to read comic books? (interrogative)
(d) What is your favourite story? (interrogative)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

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

Fill in the blanks

1. sleepy; 2. chatter; 3. wonder; 4. louder;
5. kotwal.

True/False

1. F, 2., T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. T.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A thief somehow has got past 'Rama'.
2. The thief wishes the couple to stop playing that silly game.
3. She will call out her son very loudly.
4. A thief has dug his way into the house.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. The man thinks that it is a thief. So, he decides not to look there. It will avoid alerting the thief.
2. The thief waits till the couple fall asleep because only then he will be able to steal their money.
3. The thief hopes that they should talk about the place where they keep their money.
4. To make the thief disappointed, the

couple is discussing what to name their future child.

5. In this story, the couple's clever idea is to call out the kotwal's name. It tricks the thief and brings help.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The couple's quick thinking and clever plan save them from being robbed. Rama, the vigilant kotwal, makes sure the village's safety by capturing the thief. The man and his wife do not get panicked. They think of a plan and put it into action then and there. Their trick worked successfully. The thief is arrested. They save themselves from being robbed only through their cleverness.
2. The thief gets distracted to see that the couple is not going to sleep. They are talking loudly calling the name "Rama" again and again. It confuses the thief that they are calling the village watchman "Rama". The thief is not able to do his task of stealing money from the house. So, he gets distracted.

UNIT-2: FRIENDSHIP**4****The Unlikely Best Friends**

Let us do these activities before we read:

1. With my friends : I share things. I study. With my friends I feel safe and happy.
2. Classroom Activity.

Let us discuss (Pg. 31)

1. (i) took food, (ii) went out for a bath (iii) took bath.
2. The farmer hugged Buntree because he was disappeared and he found him again.
3. No, the dog will not get ready to go with the farmer.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS**Let us discuss (Pg. 33)**

1. Gajaraj was feeling sad and lonely. His friend Buntree, the dog had been taken away from him. He missed his friend deeply. So, he did not eat his food.
2. At the end of story the friends were–
(i) Gajaraj, the elephant and Buntree, the dog.
(ii) The mahout and the farmer.

Let us think and reflect

1. (a) (i) sad
(ii) food, bath

- (iii) A friend gives company, emotional support and mutual understanding, while caretaker focuses on practical needs.
- (b) (i) friend
(ii) Buntree had not touched his food since he came home. The farmer could see that Buntree was hungry and sad.
(iii) The farmer realised that his dog, Buntree was missing his friend Gajaraj. Buntree remained hungry and sad. So, the farmer knew that the dog's happiness lay with Gajaraj. So he allowed the dog to go to his friend. He removed the rope.
(iv) mahout
2. Gajaraj pushed some of his food towards the hungry dog. In the pond Gajaraj playfully sprayed water on the dog during a bath.
3. The mahout noticed that Gajaraj was not eating his food. The elephant was sad and feeling lonely. He missed his friend.
4. It shows the dog's affection to his master, the farmer. It was the dog's way of thanking farmer.
5. The friendship of Gajaraj and Buntree was unlikely. Both the animals were different in nature, habits and physical size. In spite of these they became friends. It was unexpected and unusual.

Let us learn

1. Across : 3. KIND, 7. LAUGHED, 8. ASLEEP, 9. WORRIED, 10. FOUND

Down : 1. FINISHED, 2. DISAPPEARED, 4. DELIGHTED, 5. TOUCHED, 6. LOVE

2. (i) missing, (ii) sad, (iii) asleep, (iv) disappeared, (v) yelped, (vi) relieved, (vii) found

3.

Simple Past Tense	Past Progressive Tense	Past Perfect Tense
Used to show that the action had happened earlier.	Used to show that the action did not finish and was going on	Used to show that the action was completed
Second form of verb add-d/ed to the verb.	I/He/She/It + was + verb + ing We/You/They + were + verb + ing	had + third form of the verb.
e.g. told, looked, hated, went, asked, joined, gave, felt, arrived, noticed, served, touched, threw.	e.g. was looking was missing was munching	e.g. had tied had followed had remained had ordered.

4. noticed, had tied, asked, felt, was missing
2. The dog cried and the elephant winced. Both the animals were in tears.
3. Gajaraj lived in the best booth of the royal stables.
4. The king ordered that the elephant should be well looked after.
5. The dog was looking tired and hungry.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (a).

Fill in the blanks

1. delighted 2. asleep, 3. caretaker, 4. objection, 5. licked

True/False

1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Gajaraj lived in a royal stable. There was no other animal lived with him.
2. The mahout was a kind man. He gave Gajaraj food to eat. He took him to the

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Gajaraj had many facilities. He was living a comfortable life. But he was sad because he had no friend to play with.
2. The mahout was a kind man. He gave Gajaraj food to eat. He took him to the

- pond to give a bath. He looked after the animal very well.
- Buntree was sitting on the elephant's back. He was very happy. The farmer saw the happy look on Buntree's face at that time.
 - The dog jumped upon his feet. He was very happy. He licked the farmer's hand to thank him. Then he ran to the elephant's stable.
- Long Answer Type Questions**
- The mahout and the farmer were unaware of the strong bond of friendship between the elephant and the dog. The dog was taken away from his new found friend. Gajaraj was visibly upset by the absence of the dog. He refused to eat. It worried the mahout. Similarly the dog, Buntree also refused food at the farmer's house. The dog was showing signs of missing his elephant companion.
 - During the bath Gajaraj plunged into the water. He filled his trunk with water and showered it on his back. Gajaraj playfully splashed water on the dog. But the dog didn't enjoy getting wet. So he cried loudly. Despite this bath enjoyed each other's company. The elephant even gave the dog a ride on his back much to the dog's delight.

5

A Friend's Prayer

Let us do these activities before we read:

- "May my friend get well soon!" This sentence is closest to a prayer.
- I would pray for my friend to be healthy, happy and successful in everything he does.

Let us discuss (Pg. 46)

- Do yourself.
- The first two lines are liked by me. They convey the message that the importance of valuing friendships is above all.
- In our group most students underlined "With special friends I feel I'm blessed". I also like this line.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss

- Do yourself
- Do yourself
- Do yourself

Let us think and reflect

1. prayer for, 2. complete life, 3. special, 4. listen to, 5. imagines; 6. heart, 7. as they are, 8. true.
- (a) Blessed.

(b) They can be the most important thing for the poet.

- (a) (i) caring
(ii) by trying hard
(iii) happy
(b) (i) "Let me use my heart to see"
(ii) (b) cheerful
(iii) judgements
- This poem is a prayer because it describes wishes for the well-being and happiness of the poet's friends.
- The speaker wants to do more for her friends by showing how much she values their friendship. She will work actively to make her friends' wishes come true.
- Yes, she is aware of her friends' desires. She talks about wanting to make their wishes come true. This shows that she knows what they desire.
- Yes, I do pray for my friend. I wish for her happiness, good health. She may get success in her every attempt.

Let us learn

- grateful, thankful
- legal helpful, kind, caring, honest

Fill in the blanks :

(a) helpful, (b) kind, (c) loyal, (d) honest, (e) caring.

3. Do yourself

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (c), 2. (c)

Fill in the blanks

1. important, 2. blessed , 3. heart, 4. judgements

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- The poet wishes her friendship to remain for long time.
- She has some special friends. So she feels herself fortunate.
- She promises to try her level best for her friends. Then their wishes might come true.
- The last stanza suggests that we should understand and accept our friends without judgements.
- Unconditional selfless love and acceptance are fundamental aspects of

true friendship.

Short Answer Type Questions

- Friends should be accepted without judgements. It is essential for keeping true and helpful relationships for a long time.
- The poet feels herself lucky for having some special friends. She in return wants to do her best for them.
- The poet has a desire to work actively for her friends who care for her. She will support their hopes and dreams change into reality.

Long Answer Type Questions

- The poet feels herself blessed for having special friends. In return she wants to give her very best to them. This indicates the mutual relationships between true friends.
- The reader may feel a sense of warmth, comfort and gratitude for the presence of friends in life. The poem evokes emotions of love, care and appreciation for friendships.

6**The Chair****Let us do these activities before we read:**

1. (a)

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

(b) (i) partner (ii) buddies (iii) companion
(iv) classmates

(c) Buddy.

Let us discuss (Pg. 45)

1. True
2. A special invisible chair
3. Yes.
4. Yes.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 47)

1. False
2. fruit chaat.
3. (a)

Let us think and reflect

1. (a) (i) invisible, (ii) special
(ii) It was tricky to sit on the chair because it was invisible. In reality there was no chair.
(iii) It is special as it has magical power. It can tell who are Mario's true friends, when he manages to sit on it.
- (b) (i) he missed the seat.
(ii) False. (iii) (a)

2. Answer the following questions–

- (a) The bet was about whether Mario had real friends or just companions at school.
- (b) Mario felt difficulty in seeing the chair. So he missed and fell. It caused laughter among his class-mates.
- (c) His three friends could not see him becoming a laughing stock. They supported to prevent him from falling. In this way he found his real friends.
- (d) Yes, the magic chair test was good. It helped Mario to make difference between his real friends who supported him. Others laughed at his failures.
- (e) Here “friends for life” means having friends who are supportive, caring and trustworthy and with whom we can make a deep bond that ends with the life.
- (f) Do yourself

Let us learn

1. friend + ly sudden + ly
talk + ing carry + ing
call + ed show + ed.

2.

S. No.	Root Word	Suffix	Word	Sentence
1.	magic	-ing	magical	The magician performed a wonderful magical act.
2.	care	-al	careful	I am very careful while making new friends.
3.	celebrate	-ful	celebration	In the end of the pogramme, there was a grand celebration.
4.	laugh	-ly	laughed	He laughed at the folly of my friend.
5.	wonder	-ed	wonderful	The presentation was wonderful.
6.	help	-tion	helpful	The true friends are always helpful for you.
7.	friend	-ous	friendship	There was a friendship between the elephant and the dog.
8.	courage	-ship	courageous	I took a courageous decision in finding true friends.

3. (i) brave, (ii) determined, (iii) clever, (iv) friendly.

4.

Column A Adjectives	Column B Nouns	Column C Phrases	Column D Sentences
1. brave	friends	brave soldier	1. The <i>brave soldier</i> marched ahead.
2. clever	rain	<i>clever-plan</i>	Mario's grandpa made a <i>clever-plan</i> to find out true friends.
3. tasty	soldier	<i>tasty-peanuts</i>	Last night, we bought some <i>tasty-peanuts</i> .
4. heavy	plan	<i>heavy-rain</i>	Due to <i>heavy-rain</i> , the roads were blocked.
5. slight	peanuts	<i>slight-cold</i>	Yesterday it was very cold. But today it is <i>slight-cold</i> .
6. true	cold	<i>true-friends</i>	It is very hard to find <i>true-friends</i> .

5. (i) happy boy, (ii) old book, (iii) amazing stories, (iv) colourful creatures, (v) old castles, (vi) old book, (vi) magical adventures, (vii) fantastic adventures

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. 1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (b), 4. (d), 5. (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. technical, 2. hanging, 3. care, 4. determined, 5. fruit.

True/False

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The reward of winning the bet was a fruit chaat.
2. Mario's friends Guneet, Asma and Deepa helped him to sit on the chair.
3. The challenge was that who his real friends were using an invisible chair.
4. Mario's grandfather taught him how to identify true friends.
4. They listened to the stories and enjoyed eating fruit chaat.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. From then on Mario used the magic chair test on many occasions. Whomever passed this test became his friends for life.

2. Mario kept trying to sit on the magic chair. He kept falling to the ground. Suddenly he tried again and did not fall. This time he sat, hanging in the mid-air. He was hold by his friends.
3. Mario had many friends at school. He always boasted about them. His grandfather was sure that many of his friends were nothing more than companions or partners.
4. Mario learned from the experience that the true friends are those who care and support you. Those who laugh at your misfortunes are not your friends. They are just your companions or partners.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Listening to stories shows equality, sympathy and interest in others' experiences. It helps build connections by understanding. It increases the level of meaningful conversations. We get moral education through stories too. All these help in building relationship.
2. People in their adulthood develop friendship. They readily give crucial support to the needy. They remain busy in career challenges and raising families. They come across different situations and people. So they feel the vital importance of friends at this stage of life. It is a period when social acceptance and shared activities are paramount.

UNIT-3: NURTURING NATURE

7

Neem Baba

Let us do these activities before we read:

1. (i) Some parts of trees are used in preparing medicines.
- (ii) Some parts of trees are used for making pesticides.
- (iii) Their wood is used in making furniture.
- (iv) The neem oil is used in making soaps and toothpaste.

2.

Column A	Column B
What do you know?	What do you want to know ?
1. <i>Indian tree</i>	1. <i>Height</i>
2. <i>Bitter taste</i>	2. <i>Size of the leaves</i>
3. <i>Insecticide</i>	3. <i>Why not used as a vegetable?</i>
4. <i>Medicine</i>	4. <i>More use in agriculture.</i>

Let us discuss (Pg. 54)

LET US KNOW OUR NEEM		
Common name	<i>Neem</i>	Given by : <i>Iranians</i>
Period of birth	<i>millions of years ago</i>	
Born	<i>North India or Myanmar</i>	
Found in	<i>Asian + African countries and in some parts of America</i>	
Common names	<i>Nimba, Nimbaca, Nim, Leemba, Nimori, Nimo, Nimbe, Nimbamond</i>	
Names given by scientists		<i>Bitter grace of God, Nature's gift to man, Cleanliness-parting tree</i>
Names given by others		<i>Magic tree; The tree of 20th Century</i>

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 58)

1. Neem is useful to farmers also. The seeds of neem tree are powdered and mixed with water. This solution is sprayed on the crops. It helps in driving away the termites, locusts and other insects. Thus it saves our crop.
2. Neem wood furniture cannot be attacked by termites. Clothes and grains in storage are made safe by neem leaves. It also purifies the air. People clean teeth with their twigs.

All the parts of neem tree are used to make medicines. Its bark can also be used to cure cough.

Let us think and discuss

1. (a) All parts of neem tree have medicinal value.
- (b) Termites do not attack on the furniture made from neem wood.

2. (a) *Amber played in the shade of neem tree in her courtyard.*

(b) *termites, locusts and mosquitoes.*

(c) *The powder of neem seeds is a cost-effective method to stop mosquitoes from breeding in stagnant water.*

(d) *to kill germs and stop germs from breeding. Neem leaves give comfort to the patient.*

3. Because he was born millions of years ago.

4. All the parts of the neem tree are used to

make medicines. They are leaves, flowers, bark, seeds and roots.

Let us learn

1. (i) neem oil, well known, seed powder, well trained, wake up, a lot of.

(ii) something, grandmother, childhood, courtyard, everywhere, yourself,

(iii) cleanliness-parting, thought-provoking, cost-effective.

2.

Present	Past	Answer	Sentence
1. become	a. made	1. d	I want to become a teacher when I grow up.
2. find	b. gave	2. e	We found this chapter useful.
3. make	c. told	3. a	He made delicious food.
4. discover	d. became	4. f	A dead body was discovered in the field.
5. tell	e. found	5. c	My mother told me not be late.
6. give	f. discovered	6. b	The teacher gave me a broad smile.

3. Classroom Activity.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

Fill in the Blanks

1. toothpaste, 2. thought provoking, 3. childhood, 4. millions, 5. Neem baba,

True/False

1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. People keep neem leaves with their clothes to store them safely.

2. In Sanskrit the names of tree are Arishta, Nimba and Nimbaca.

3. The neem tree was born in North India or Myanmar.

4. Amber was sitting under the shade of the neem tree. She had come from school.

5. Neem Baba said that he was old because he was born millions of years ago.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Farmers spray the neem seeds powder mixed with water on the crop. Locusts do not like its smell and taste, so they keep themselves away from the crop.

2. Neem Baba blesses Amber. He encourages her. He hopes that Amber will discover more about the other qualities and uses of the neem tree, when she grows up.

3. Neem leaves have chemical properties. They have a strong smell and bitter taste. So, the neem leaves keep the insects away. People use neem leaves to make their clothes safe.

4. The neem tree is a nature's gift to man and a bitter grace of God. This chapter highlights neem tree's medicinal, agricultural and practical values in human life.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Neem Baba explained that the neem tree had different names in different languages

including Sanskrit and Hindi. The name 'neem' was given by the Iranians. The tree is known by several names in India and each reflecting its unique qualities and uses.

2. Amber shared different examples with Neem Baba about home-made medicines

from the neem tree. The neem bark is boiled in water and is given to the cough patient to get relief. Kajal made from neem flowers is put in the eyes to stop itching. Person suffering from measles is asked to lie down on the bed of neem leaves. People use neem twigs to clean their teeth.

8

What a Bird Thought

Let us do these activities before we read further:

- In the picture, there is a tree. A bird is sitting in the tree. Other bird is feeding its young one.
 - I worked hard in my studies.
 - I got good marks in the exams.
 - I was very happy.
- I see them in garden, park and trees. The birds are seen moving and flying. They eat food grains and worms for their food.
- Yes, I want to fly like a bird. Because I want to enjoy it.
- The baby bird thinks that his world is small, safe and full of happiness.
1. – light, 2. – fluttered, 3. – at last, 4. – labour

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 62)

- Stanza 1: The bird felt delighted and secured in his small world of shell.
Stanza 2: The bird was comfortable with his mother.
Stanza 3: The bird felt himself blind as he could not see the leaves from inside the nest
Stanza 4: The bird becomes energetic. He grows and flies. He wants to discover things for himself.
- (a) I thought the world was small and round
(b) And nestled by my mother

- (c) I said the world is made of leaves
(d) At length I flew beyond the tree
- (a) ROUND, (b) STRAW, (c) LEAVES, (d) FLEW

Let us think and reflect

- (a) True. (b) False
- (a) (i) The bird's mother.
(ii) (b) its nest was made of straw
(iii) 'nestled'.
(b) (i) The bird thought that the world was made of leaves because he saw leaves all around him.
(ii) (c) spoke
(iii) (a) see, (b) inside
- The baby thought so because its shell which was small, round and blue.
- It flew into the world to discover things about the world.
- The bird had grown up. He had all the energy of an adult when it flew away.
- The creatures living around the bird were his neighbours. The bird had to live in their company forever.

Let us learn

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Stanza 2 | Stanza 3 | Stanza 4 |
| other | find | labours |
| mother | blind | neighbour |
| brother | kind | vapours |

Rhyming words :

know, best

- (a) A bird built a small nest in a tree.
(b) The tree is full of green leaves.

- (c) It is a hanging nest.
- (d) The entrance of the nest is round and hollow in shape.
- (e) The bird is sitting near the entrance.
- (f) The roof of the nest is made of wood.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

Fill in the blanks

1. nestled, 2. fluttered, 3. grown up, 4. little, 5. shell

True/False

1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The nest was made of straw.
2. The bird wanted to see what he could find about the world.
3. One day, the bird flew beyond the tree. Then he saw the vast blue sky.
4. He flew away from the nest. He wanted to see what he could find.
5. The bird first lived in a small, round, pale, blue shell.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the beginning, the bird lived in a small house. He lived there very well.

His world was small and round. It was made of pale, blue shell.

2. The second home of the bird is a little nest. It is made of straw. The nest is covered and protected by his mother.
3. One day the bird fluttered out of his nest. He sat on a branch. He found green leaves all around him. So, he thought that the world was made of leaves.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. One day, the adult bird flew out of the nest. He wanted to see what he could find. He thought that he had been blind (unable to understand) earlier. For now, he realised that the world was made of leaves. He then flew beyond the tree and saw the blue sky. He began to wonder how the world was really made.
2. The bird got variations in his thoughts about the world from time to time since his birth till his grown up age. The poem describes the bird's first home as a small, round pale, blue shell. His second home was a small nest made of straw that his mother covered. Later when the bird was fully grown up, he left the nest. He flew high and saw the vast blue sky and the big world.

9

Spices that Heal Us

Let us do these activities before we read further:

1. (a) Turmeric (b) Cumin seeds (c) Ginger
2. Names in Hindi are: 1. Haldi, 2. Methi,
3. Jeera, 4. Heeng, 5. Dalchini, 6. Laung,
7. Adrak, 8. Kali Mirch, 9. Saunf, 10. Elaichi

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us think and reflect

1. (a) She found the cures in the spice boxes and herb jars.

(b) They are cough and cold.

(c) The speaker had a close affectionate relationship with her. She gained knowledge about natural cures from her grandmother.

2. (i) blood sugar level (ii) body weight
3. (b) fennel seeds.
4. *Daadi* asked them to share the natural cures with their friends in order to help others benefit from these remedies and pass on the knowledge to the other generation.

5. Daadi's final advice was always to get guidance of an elder before using the natural cures.
6. We come to know that natural cures are passed from one generation to another when the speaker shared her experience with her grandchildren.
7. As the spices give natural and effective remedies for various health issues, we should know about them.

Let us learn

1.

Spice name	Part of the plant	Colour	Texture	Taste
Turmeric	root	yellow	rough	bitter
Fenugreek	seeds	brown	rough	bitter
Cinnamon	bark	brown	rough	sweet
Clove	flower buds	brown	rough	spicy
Black pepper	fruits	black	rough	spicy
Cardamom	seeds	green	soft	sweet

2. (a) 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-c, 5-f, 6-a.

(b) (i) should, (ii) must, (iii) can, (iv) need to.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

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

Fill in the blanks

1. respiratory, 2. pain, 3. benefits 4. saunf, 5. toothache

True/False

1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Dadi learnt about home remedies from her grandmother.
- Dadi addressed this letter to her grandchildren Vikram and Vaibhavi.
- Kali mirch is helpful in digestion and can give us relief from body pain.
- These are mostly found in our kitchens. They are mainly used in cooking foods everyday.

Short Answer Type Questions

- At the end of a meal, Saunf (Fennel seeds) and Ajwain (Carom seeds) are

served to the guests. It is because they help in the digestion of food.

- The letter writer advises Vikram and Vabhavi to remember the natural cures and share them with their friends also.
- The 'Haldi' powder is yellow in colour. It helps in improving our energy level and digestion. 'Haldi' helps in reducing our body pain too.
- Dadi encourages them to find out these treasures in their own kitchen. She also makes them aware to get guidance from elders before using the spices for medicinal purposes.

Long Answer Type Questions

- The health benefits of spices are many. They help to—
 - make up for nutrition as nutritional supplements.
 - strengthen the immunity system.
 - control blood sugar and body weight levels.
 - prevent various diseases like body pain, indigestion, cough, cold and sleeplessness.
- In her letter, Dadi shows respect for ancestral wisdom and traditional

- remedies. She appreciates the health benefits of commonly used spices. She also promotes the passing down of her knowledge to the next generation.
- Spices are reliable sources of various medicinal properties. So, they have many health benefits. For example–
 - Body pain relief = ginger and black pepper may help
 - Digestion = cardamom, cumin seeds, turmeric and fennel seeds may help
 - Gastric trouble = heeng dissolved in water may reduce it
 - Toothache = use of clove and cinnamon may give relief
 - Cough and cold = ginger and heeng may help
 - Sleeplessness = cumin seeds soaked in water overnight may help
 - Sugar level & body weight = methi (Fenugreek) seeds may help

UNIT-4: SPORTS AND WELLNESS

10

Change of Heart

Let us do these activities before we read:

- I play football.
- (a) I play marbles.
(b) Cricket.
- I feel great when I win the game. I share this happiness with my friends. When I lose a game, I feel a bit bad. I try to find out the reasons of this defeat.
- (a)—(ii), (b)—(i), (c)—(ii), (d) (ii)

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 75)

- False
- On the last Friday of each month friendly matches were held. The coach declared the teams on Monday.
- Prabhat was given responsibility of keeping scores for the match.
- I think Prabhat would play another match with Surya. Prabhat almost lost the match. But he won it by cheating. He was happy to win the match.

Let us discuss (Pg. 77)

- Surya enjoyed playing the games. He felt joy and fun while playing. He remained

calm and silent even after losing match. His happy smile never left his face.

- Prabhat observed that Surya did not feel bad about losing the game. He played games just for enjoyment. Winning or losing didn't matter at all for him.

Let us think and reflect

- (a) (i) he was sure of winning it.
(ii) He was good at playing badminton.
(iii) (c),
(b) (i) (b)
(ii) Prabhat always wanted to win and could not bear losing a game. On the other hand Prabhat finds Surya joyful even after losing the game. It was surprising for Prabhat.
(iii) different from.
- (a) In the beginning, Prabhat always wanted to win. He couldn't bear losing. He couldn't think about losing even in game like marbles.
(b) Prabhat could not accept defeat so he cheated in the beginning to win the badminton match against Surya. If he had lost the game he would have felt very unhappy.

- (c) Surya's attitude was quite different from Prabhat. Because while playing, Surya used to enjoy every moment of the game and didn't care about winning or losing a game.
- (d) Prabhat's approach to games was not healthy as he always wanted to win.
- (e) The sporting spirit is important as we should enjoy the games while playing. Sometimes we might lose the game as the opponent may be strong. Then we should not be jealous. We should find our weakness and try hard to win next time.
- (f) This story has a suitable title. Here, Prabhat changes his way of thinking. In the beginning he only cares about winning. Later he learns to enjoy playing games. This changed behaviour of Prabhat is what the title "Change of Heart" means.

Let us learn

1.

(b) PHENOMENON	HE	NO	MEN	HEN	ON
(c) BASKETBALL	BASK	AS	ASK	BALL	ALL

OWN PUZZLES :

BECAUSE: BE, CAUSE, USE

ENCOURAGE: COURAGE, OUR, RAGE

2. (a) Everyone was discussing their game and how Prabhat had played so well.

(b) He had won the game but he did not feel as happy as he usually did.

(c) What was more surprising was that Surya had not felt bad about losing.

3. 2. had won, did not feel

3. had not felt, was

4. (a) had, finished, (b) had played, (c) had, won, (d) had never met, (e) had practised

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

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

Fill in the blanks

1. badminton, 2. relaxed, 3. losing, 4. winning, 5. sake

True/False

1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Prabhat would not play a game, when he was not sure of winning.
2. Surya seemed relaxed, not taking things seriously at all.
3. Surya was the new student. He was an excellent badminton player.
4. Prabhat's attitude changed towards games after observing Surya.
5. Sportsmanship and fair play are essential qualities in any game.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Prabhat always wanted to win. He thought that losing a game was the worst thing that could happen to anyone.
2. On the last Friday of every month there were friendly matches in the school. Players took part in different games. So this day was important.
3. This story encourages players to give importance to enjoyment while playing. They should not focus completely on winning only.
4. Prabhat learnt that the real joy of a game comes from trying his best. He can enjoy its every moment. He shouldn't worry about its outcome.
5. Prabhat always wanted to win a game. So he would take part in a game only when he was sure of winning it.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. More surprising was that Prabhat saw Surya playing basketball the next day. He was not so good at playing

basketball. He was not able to score even a basket for ten minutes. But still he was enjoying the game.

2. Prabhat had been observing Surya's activities for some days. He understood

that winning is not the only measure of success. Enjoying the game is also equally important.

11

The Winner

Let us do these activities before we read:

1. (a) They are playing.
(b) They are in a park.
(c) It is evening.
2. (a) I go to play in the evening.
(b) I play with my friends.
(c) I go to play in the park.
(d) I like playing badminton.
(e) Sometimes I come back after sunset.

- (B) (i) It is evening time. Temperature typically drops as night approaches. So the grass gets cold.
(ii) they have been running and playing barefoot on the cold grass.
(iii) (a) time for play has ended

Let us learn

1. Do yourself with the help of your teacher.
- 2.

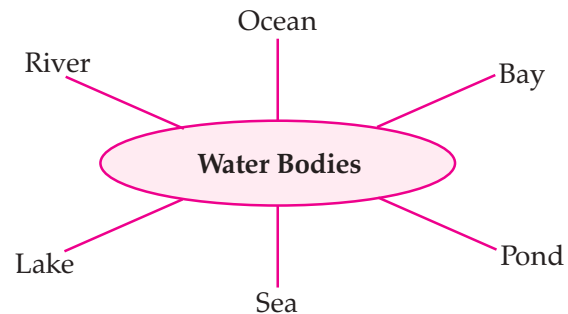
TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 83)

1. Children are playing near a small river (creek).
2. The child gets breathless. She may be running very fast, so she is physically tired.
3. It shows changes from evening to night. Darkness is approaching.
4. The trees appear coming closer due to their dark shadows. In the night, they look black.
2. (i) ball, (ii) evening, (iii) field, (iv) fast, (v) black, (vi) ache (vii) playing

Let us think and reflect

1. (A) (i) (c) running fast results in being breathless
(ii) No, the sentence 'We run so fast.....' shows there are other friends or companions also.
(iii) The pattern in the lines adds to the sense of urgency and movement in the scene.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (b)

Fill in the blanks

1. creep; 2. close; 3. wins, 4. breath; 5. neighbour's

True/False

1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Children play ball in their neighbour's field near a small river.

2. The poet can't catch her breath because she runs fast while playing.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. The children are excited and energetic while playing. They are running so fast that the speaker cannot even catch her breath. They are playing bare footed, so the cold grass aches their feet also.
2. The children's physical activities of running and playing indicate their high level of energy and enthusiasm. They run so fast that they get breathless. Their feet start aching on the cold grass.
3. This phrase is a good use of imagery. The poet wishes to say that night is approaching. The colour of the sky is blue in the evening. It darkens and changes into black at the end of the day.
4. The sky colour is changed from dark blue to black. The trees seem to come closer. It indicates that the darkness is gradually covering more and more space. The

children stop playing. The change of day to night is certain to happen.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Every evening, the children gather near a small river in a neighbour's field. They play a game of football there. They enjoy it. They run so fast that they become breathless. After some time, darkness covers the surroundings. The night falls. The wet grass makes the children's feet ache. The nearby trees seem to come closer. The game comes to an end. The children go back to their homes.
2. The poet ends the poem with a funny phrase 'Night wins!'. It indicates that none of the children won the game. All the children are playing for enjoyment without taking care of winning or losing. Due to the darkness the children stop playing. The game is over and only night wins as it makes the children's game end.

12

Yoga—A Way of Life

Let us do these activities before we read:

1. It is physical, mental and spiritual practice.
2. We celebrate 21st June as an International Yoga Day. People celebrate this day with great enthusiasm all over the world.
3. Breathing, meditation, concentration, postures, unity of mind and body, flexibility, reducing stress etc. are some of the words related to Yoga.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 89)

(i) health, (ii) lifestyle, (iii) strength, (iv) balance, (v) calm, (vi) stress, (vii) sleep

Let us think and reflect

1. Yoga aims to unite body and mind, thought and action and bring harmony between human and nature. It leads to good health and well-being.
2. The word yoga is from Sanskrit root 'yuj' meaning to unite. The practice of yoga aims to create a union between body, mind and spirit.
3. The yoga app 'WHO mYoga' makes people aware of how to stay active and healthy by practising yoga regularly. It is a valuable as well as free tool for people of all ages. It encourages people to practise yoga. This app also shows that yoga is recognised world-wide.

4. Those who practise yoga regularly over a long time report lower level of stress. They experience increased feelings of happiness and well-being. This is because concentrating on the postures and breath acts as a form of meditation.

Let us learn

1. Do yourself.
2. orange, year, earn, organ, near, rayon, ray.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (b).

Fill in the blanks.

1. holistic, 2. overall, 3. heart, 4. distractions
5. moment

True / False

1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. F, 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In Hindi Yoga means "to join or unite".
2. Patanjali presented the ancient tradition of yoga in a systematic way.
3. Yoga can improve heart health by lowering blood pressure and improving blood circulation in the body.
4. Yoga promotes a sense of overall well-being. That's why yoga is becoming internationally popular these days.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Yoga involves breathing techniques and meditation. They can help to calm the mind and reduce stress and anxiety. Yoga relaxes the mind, improves sleep quality, and increases concentration also.
2. Yoga postures (*asanas*) help to stretch and strengthen the body muscles. They increase flexibility, endurance and balance. Postures can improve overall physical fitness and also help to reduce body pains.
3. The benefits of yoga include physical fitness, pain reduction, stress relief, improved sleep, concentration, strong immune system, heart health, weightloss and overall well-being.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Yoga is an ancient holistic practice. It started a long time ago in India. Sage Patanjali is called "the father of yoga". He compiled and improved various aspects of yoga. It began as a spiritual practice. But later on, yoga became popular as a way of promoting physical and mental well-being.
2. Yoga has gained worldwide popularity due to its numerous health benefits. Most importantly yoga helps feel us happy and content. It teaches us to take care of ourselves, both inside and out. This is why yoga is recognized around the world as a helpful practice.

UNIT-5: CULTURE AND TRADITION

13

Hamara Bharat– Incredible India!

Let us discuss (Pg. 92)

1. Bharat has been known world wide as a land of wise and heroic people.
2. Its rich and diverse culture has attracted people across the world.
3. This reflects unity in diversity.

4. Different geographical features like a land of rich rivers, lakes and high mountains are mentioned in the passage. Its green forests are home to many plants, insects, birds and animals.
5. The advice is that we need to continue working hard and make sure that our country Bharat prospers further.

Let us do these activities before we read:

- (a) folkart, (b) culture, (c) festivals, (d) culture, history, legends, (e) languages.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 93)

1. It is a programme of the Government of India. Its aim is to promote national integration. It will also encourage a sense of unity among all Indian citizens.
2. "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" programme is being conducted to enhance mutual understanding and bonding among the people of different states and union territories.

Let us discuss (Pg. 96)

Name of the child & state	Art form	Things needed
Akanksha Uttarakhand	Aipan	rice flour paste, geru red clay for colour
Priyaranjan Odisha	Dhokra	clay, brass scrap, wax, fire
Chitra Kerala	Coconut shell craft	coconut shells, sand paper, wood polish
Balamurali Andhra Pradesh	Kondapalli	Soft wood, paste of tamarind seed powder with sawdust, oil water colours, dyes and enamel paints.

Let us think and reflect

1. (a) nature, cultural traditions, (b) 4000 years, (c) stable, (d) makku
2. Aipan is a folk art of Uttarakhand. Akanksha's family makes it because this art is based on their cultural traditions. They draw it on family functions and festivals.
3. They cover the wax loaded figure with wet clay and put it on the fire. The wax melts and comes out of small openings. This creates an empty space where the melted brass metal is poured in.
4. These both are biodegradable crafts. They are based on their traditions and cultures of their respective states.

Let us learn

1. (i) First, (ii) Then, (iii) Next, (iv) After that, (v) At last
2. 1. We tell a story everyday.
2. You draw beautiful flowers.
3. She practices spellings on Friday.
4. They make paintings in free periods.
5. It tells how to dance.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)

Fill in the blanks

1. toy 2. Aipan 3. unity 4. Odisha, 5. soft

True/False

1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The "Aipan" folk art is generally made by the women in the family.
2. Bala wanted that all should see the big computer screen, where the video had started.

3. In Dhokra metal craft, people use clay, wax and brass metal.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. On the screen there were small boxes and each box showed a smiling child. They were from different parts of Bharat. Each child had something special to share about his/her culture and traditions.
2. All the students gathered there in the big hall to meet their friends from all over the country through a video show. They were there to join the "*Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*" to share their thoughts with each other.
3. Kondapalli toys are famous for their light weight and vibrant colours. The toys are based on folk stories, rural life, animals, birds etc.
4. The coconut shell craft of Kerala is a biodegradable craft. The household

things made of coconut shells are like bowls, plates etc.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Different steps of Kondapalli toys pre-paration are as under–
 - (a) Selection of soft wood and cutting.
 - (b) Carving, rubbing and smoothening of joints.
 - (c) Fixing joints with "makku" and finishing.
 - (d) Pre coating and painting the toys.
2. In India people are proud of their wise and heroic individuals. Bharat has a rich culture that has attracted many visitors from all around the world for a very long time. The country is filled with different kinds of people, language and tradition which make it a special place. The people here live together in harmony showing that they can be different yet united.

14

The Kites

Let us do these activities before we read:

1. (a) On Makar Sankranti day in January every year we organise a kite festival in our school playground. Last year, I happened to take part in this festival. The sky was filled with colourful kites and we were enjoying the activity with our families and friends. It was a bright, sunny day perfect for kite flying.
- (b) My kite was a diamond shape with tricolour and blue. The design showed geometric shapes that made it stand out against the clean sky. The tail of the kite was long made up of colourful fabric tied together.
- (c) I felt very excited to see my kite flying up in the sky.

2. (a) Do it yourself.
- (b) Yes, I would love to participate in such festival. Kite flying is not only a fun activity but also a way to make connection with family, friends and community.
- (c) I would like to fly a delta shaped kite. It would be large with bright colours red, blue and green. It would be without tail.
3. (a) kites, birds, sky; (b) windy; (c) flying; (d) looking; (e) has ribbons
4. (a) Sun, aeroplane
- (b) love to play with the birds.
- (c) like to fly high in the sky.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 102)

1. (a) T, (b) T, (c) F, (d) F, (e) T, (f) F, (g) T, (h) T, (i) F, (j) T, (k) T.

2. (a) b i r d s, fly in the sky.
(b) l i g h t, a i r, c l i m b

3. Stanza-1
wind-whipped
Stanza-3
wild-wind

Other words :

stand and stare, high-high, down-town,
stare-air.

4. high, high, very.
5. fly-sky, air-there, wings-sings, down-town, stare-air.

Let us think and reflect

- (a) care
(b) "To look right down".
(c) (i) Based on the poem, the child is imagining looking down from high up in the air, seeing the park and the rooftops of town.
(ii) scene shows an aerial view of roads and houses seen from above.
- (a) The poet describes the kites with clear picture showing their beauty and movement in the sky.
(b) The child says so as his kite might stuck in the tree branches. He needs to climb the tree to get on to a kite.
(c) The child imagines hearing the songs of nature through the wind as it rushes fast close to him.
(d) The people looked up at the child and stared because seeing a child flying atop a kite is an unusual magical and extraordinary thing. If I looked up and saw that, I would also feel surprised.
(e) If I were the kite carrying the child high up in the air, I would tell him to hold on tight and enjoy the view of the sky and feel the wind in his hair.

Let us learn

1. (a) t a i l, (b) c o v e r, (c) s p i n e, (d) l i n e,
(e) r e e l, (f) n o s e

- Tree, tall, growing, green, sheltering, swaying, gracefully, peacefully, nature.
- (a) upward, downward, round and round, float.
(b) glide---float dive---downward
swoop--fast circle--round and round
- (a) Do Yourself
(b) up in the air—see the kites fly
look right down—what fun it would be over the park and rooftops.
stay up there—I'd climb on a kite and sail up there.
stand and store—The people below would stand and store and wish they were me, high, in the air.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. air; 2. birds; 3. paper; 4. nature; 5. child;
6. rooftops.

True/False

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- The child will feel enjoyed when he looks right down from the sky over the park and the rooftops of houses.
- The child wishes to be small and light like air. He wishes so because he could climb a kite and fly high up in the sky.

Short Answer Type Questions

- The poet is talking about the kites flying high in the sky. When the poet says "Up in the air", it means the kites are soaring high in the sky above and dancing in the wind.
- The child wishes to be small and light just like air. Being small would make him easy to sit on a kite. If the child could climb on to a kite, he would sail up high in the sky just like the kites.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The child in imagination thinks being himself up in the sky. He imagines what the people on the ground would do. They would look up and see him flying in the sky, standing on the kite. The people would be amazed and would probably wish they could be up there too, feeling the joy of flying. This shows how being up makes the child feel special and unique.
2. The kites have determination and courage to face challenges of life. Everybody likes to watch them fly high in the sky. They also wish to climb on them and sail through the air. More often the kites are compared with beautiful birds which shows their beauty and motion. Children are fond of kites. In India kite festivals are celebrated too.

15

Ila Sachani : Embroidering Dreams with Her Feet

Let us do these activities before we read:

1. (a) His task is not simple. He had to face many difficulties during his life journey. He was born without both hands, but he excels as an artist, singer, and para-sportsperson. The challenges he faces are significant.
- (b) His special ability is inspiring. This shows the incredible power of human work ability.
- (c) These qualities were— willpower, creativity, determination, patience and optimistic approach.
- (d) Pranav's story gives us a message that physical limitations do not confine our capabilities. His journey inspires others to pursue their dreams and not to be discouraged of difficulties.
2. (a) Sketching the design on fabric, choosing appropriate threads and colours, stretching the fabric in a frame, use of various embroidery techniques to create the design, tying off threads and washing and ironing the finished piece: these are steps to create Kathiawar embroidery.
- (b) These steps can be done with feet only in imagination. But practically it requires regular practice, skill and adaption. Using feet to create designs, threading needles, stitching are challenging.
- (c) To make designs using feet needs a lot of effort like training and practice, special tools, patience and hard work. Yes, it is possible with determination, positivity and never giving up approach.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us discuss (Pg. 110)

Paragraph	Main Idea	Two supporting details
2.	Early challenges and family support	(i) Ila struggled to balance her passion and duties. (ii) Her family helped and encouraged her.
3.	Developing embroidery style	(i) different stitches and patterns. (ii) traditional art of Kathiawar.
4.	Selling locally	(i) became expert (ii) learnt many styles

5.	<i>Expanding market</i>	(i) <i>crafted designs only for her family</i> (ii) <i>people of village admired her work.</i>
6.	<i>Recognition at a state exhibition</i>	(i) <i>display at a state level exhibition.</i> (ii) <i>won an award.</i>
7.	<i>A celebrated artist</i>	(i) <i>will power and creativity awarded.</i> (ii) <i>receiver of President Medal.</i>
8-9.	<i>Financial Independence</i>	

Let us think and reflect

- (a) different.
(b) Ila could have felt why she could not make figures in the sand. She might have thought herself a helpless girl.
(c) she was born with her hands hanging loose by her sides.
- They taught her to create many beautiful patterns using her feet and doing every day chores like eating and combing her hair.
- It not only changed her economic status but made her happy and proud also.
- The first state exhibition was a great moment in Ila's life as it not only showed her talent but also opened door for her future progress.
- This sentence tells us that art is not only a decorative or entertaining but it has great ability to overcome physical barriers.
- We must encourage them and remind them that challenges are a part of life and can be overcome with hard work and focus.
- In her journey Ila discovered her talents, gained independence and found joy in doing what she loved. Her story encourages others to search their own strengths and abilities.

Let us learn

- tiny = small, wonderful = fantastic, quiet = silent, task = work, tough = difficult.
- (a) tiny = HUGE (b) wonderful = TERRIBLE (c) quiet = NOISY (d) task = PASTIME (e) tough = EASY.

- (a) (i) many
(ii) lots of
(b) (i) several, (ii) much, (iii) more, (iv) two, (v) some, a few, (vi) more

Two sentences :

- I saw many kites flying in the sky.
- There are several books of grammar, in the school library.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b)

Fill in the blanks

1. wonderful; 2. Kathiawar ; 3. determination;
4. family; 5. awards

True/False

1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Ila's mother and grandmother encouraged her to overcome her challenge.
- Ila's mother and grandmother decided to teach her the traditional art of Kathiawar embroidery.
- Her parents helped her learn to do things with her legs like eating and combing her hair etc.
- Ila's story remind us that art has the power to rise above physical limitations and touch the soul.

Short Answer Type Questions

- In a tiny room of Moti Vavdi village, a lot of bright colours can be seen. There are many lovely things like cushions, bedcovers, pillows and more, with beautiful designs.

2. Ila was born with a particular physical condition. By birth she had her hands hanging loose by her sides. So she could not use her hands as other children could do.
 3. Ila's story encourages facing challenges with a positive attitude and hard work. Ila's story proves that with determination one can achieve remarkable successes and inspire others.
 4. Ila's journey is an example for others that challenges can be turned into opportunities for growth and success.
 5. Ila shows the power of determination and hardwork in overcoming challenges. She demonstrated that a strong will can lead to success even in the face of significant obstacles.
- Long Answer Type Questions**
1. Ila Sachani was born without functioning

hand. She mastered over the Kathiawar embroidery art. She used her feet in creating beautiful and attractive designs. She was successful in getting many awards and the President's Medal. Her family supported her. Her strong determination turned her challenges into victories. This is the main secret of her successful life story.

2. Ila was born into a farmer's family . From the very start, Ila's life was not easy because she was born with her hands hanging loose by her sides. This meant that like other children, she could not draw pictures in the sand and pick flowers. Ila often wondered why she could not do the same things. She also wanted to hold a piece of chalk like the other children and draw pictures on a slate but she couldn't do so.

16

The National War Memorial

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Let us do these activities:

Do yourself.

Let us explore

Do yourself.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. side by side, 2. respectful, 3. glows, 4. heartland; 5. side.

True/False

1. F; 2. F; 3. T 4. F; 5. F

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The National War Memorial is built to remember and honour the sacrifices of

brave soldiers.

2. We should have pride and respect, while remembering the brave soldiers who fought for the nation.
3. The tone of the poem is respectful and solemn. It creates an atmosphere of gratitude.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. The National War Memorial is not just a building. It holds many stories about war heroes who were courageous. These stories are told again and again so that everyone remembers how these brave people helped keep us safe. So the building is meant for remembering brave war heroes.
2. The poet wants us to understand that every name on the wall is special. It tells us about war heroes who did something very brave for our country. This makes

the memorial a place, where we can go to learn and remember these important stories.

3. The phrase “They stand for Bharat side by side” in the poem means that all these heroes are united together. They fought wars for the safety and freedom of India. We express our gratitude to them and remember them again and again.
4. There are different places where brave war heroes fought. Battle fields are places where soldiers fight in wars and skies can mean place where pilots fly fighter planes. Ocean wide tells us that some soldiers even fought on the seas also.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The eternal flame at the National War Memorial is a way to honour the brave war heroes. When the flame burns, it

reminds us of the courage of those who fought for Bharat. The poet wants us to think about how brave these heroes were and the flame serves as a symbol of their bravery. Even though they are not with us anymore, the flame keeps their spirit alive, reminding us everyday of their sacrifices.

2. The poet asks us to visit the memorial to think about the sacrifices of the brave war heroes. By remembering them we show that we care and appreciate their bravery. The word “forever” in the poem reminds us that this is not just for today but for all time. By visiting this place, the poet hopes that we will always keep their memories alive and teach others about the war heroes who fought for our safety and freedom.



GRAMMAR

1

Sentence Structure–The Sentence, Subject and Predicate

Exercise–1

1. Assertive-Affirmative, 2. Assertive- Negative, 3. Interrogative, 4. Interrogative Negative, 5. Imperative, 6. Imperative, 7. Exclamatory, 8. Imperative, 9. Assertive Affirmative, 10. Optative.

Exercise–2

Subject	Predicate
1. Birds	fly.
2. Cows	are grazing in the field.
3. The tiger	killed the hunter.
4. The teacher	taught us a lesson.
5. My brother	lives in Delhi.
6. Our Hindi teacher	is a nice person.
7. They	played very well.
8. We	took him to the hospital.
9. My elder brother	bought a new house.
10. We	should help the poor.
11. You	look ill.
12. The dogs	bark.
13. A thief	broke into the house.
14. Nobody	helped us in trouble.

2

Articles

Exercise–1

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

Exercise–2

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

Exercise–3

1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (c), 7. (c), 8. (d).

Exercise–4

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

3

SVOCA (Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, Adverbial)

Exercise–1

1. She lay in bed.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb adverbials

2. I cooked food.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object
3. He loves her.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object
4. I get up in the morning.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb adverbials
5. I am a student.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb complement
6. Hari bought a pen.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object
7. I am playing hockey.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object
8. Ram and Shyam are friends.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb complement
9. I have lost my book on the way.
 Subject verb object adverbials
10. She has a car.
 Subject verb object

Exercise-2

1. He had a son.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object
2. I shall give everything.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object
3. He told his father.
 ϕ ϕ ϕ
 Subject verb object

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. | <u>The farmer</u> | <u>took</u> | <u>the note.</u> | |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | |
| | Subject | verb | object | |
| 5. | <u>The village</u> | <u>was</u> | <u>clean and green.</u> | |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | |
| | Subject | verb | complement | |
| 6. | <u>They</u> | <u>reached</u> | <u>the village.</u> | |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | |
| | Subject | verb | adverbials | |
| 7. | <u>I</u> | <u>will show</u> | <u>you</u> | <u>around.</u> |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ |
| | Subject | verb | object | adverbials |
| 8. | <u>He</u> | <u>invited</u> | <u>Ram and Ghanshyam.</u> | |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | |
| | Subject | verb | object | |
| 9. | <u>We</u> | <u>should avoid</u> | <u>urination and defecation</u> | <u>in the open.</u> |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ |
| | Subject | verb | object | adverbials |
| 10. | <u>Pratap Singh</u> | <u>was</u> | <u>brave and bold.</u> | |
| | ϕ | ϕ | ϕ | |
| | Subject | verb | adverbials | |

Exercise-3

- Patrick never did homework.
- He played hockey.
- I don't know his word.
- His classmates were amazed.
- There's a bear out there.
- The cows were mooing loudly.
- He earned very little money.
- His face was wet with sweat.
- We have been tricked.
- Kalpna was born in Karnal.

Exercise-4

- She was a heroine.
- The path from dreams to success does exist.
- I see some very beautiful grounds.
- My head aches all the time.
- I am telling the truth.
- Both were greatly respected in the village.
- I have a bullock.
- I had become your enemy.
- Uncle took me to the fair.
- I did not say anything.

4

Relative Pronoun

Exercise-1

1. Sita, who comes from five miles away, washes our clothes.
2. I know your son whom I teach in the school.
3. Don't you know Mohan whose father works in this factory?
4. Mohan purchased a new car which looks very beautiful.
5. This is the best room that I want to stay in.
6. I am writing to my friend whose father met me yesterday.
7. A man who is called Kalu robbed me.
8. The man who sells books is called a bookseller.
9. The lady who has just passed this way is my teacher.
10. The man who sold me vegetables has left Ajmer.

Exercise-2

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

Exercise-3

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. who | 2. who | 3. who |
| 4. who | 5. which | 6. which |
| 7. which | 8. who | 9. that |
| 10. who | 11. which | 12. which |

5

The Adjective

Exercise-1

1. that, 2. harder, 3. back, 4. stronger,
5. strongest, 6. good, 7. stronger, 8. young,
- his, 9. old, 10. sadder, 11. largest,
12. cold, 13. most beautiful, 14. beautiful,
15. blue, cotton, pink.

Exercise-2

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

Exercise-3

1. heavier, 2. bigger, 3. softer, 4. healthier,
5. tastier, 6. shorter, 7. taller, 8. colder,
9. weaker, 10. older.

Exercise-4

1. taller, 2. hotter, 3. finer, 4. colder,
5. bigger, 6. noisier, 7. braver, 8. wiser,
9. stronger, 10. later.

6

Adverb

Exercise-1

1. She watches TV in the morning.
2. I saw her yesterday.
3. He gets at five o' clock.
4. I will ring her up tomorrow in the evening.
5. I can meet you on Wednesday in the afternoon.
6. I read this novel last month.
7. The examination begins on 1st March.
8. You will teach us Hindi now.
9. She got the filmfare award in 2019.
10. This house was constructed in 2018.

Exercise-2

1. They went away.
2. I have kept it there.
3. She was standing under the tree.
4. They were sitting in the room.
5. She was singing in her bathroom.
6. We found the keys in the drawer.
7. She went home.

8. We saw him on the way.
9. They live here.
10. My father works there.

Exercise-3

1. The bandage is put on overnight.
2. Could he have his revenge now?
3. Today I realized what it meant to be a Panch.
4. Tradesmen from far and wide came there.
5. The boy tried his luck again.
6. The boy went away.
7. Then we returned home.
8. Now forget about it.
9. If a person walks nearby the snake can feel the movement.
10. Again the mongoose sprang aside.

Exercise-4

1. There are beautiful pictures in this book.
2. There is nothing I will do to save you from danger.
3. There is a boy in the car looking at you.
4. There are the following ways this matter can be discussed.
5. There is a girl in the class going to complaint against us.
6. There is a hospital in my village.
7. There is no dispute among us.
8. There are a lot of stories I would have liked to say.
9. There is a teacher in the class taking attendance.
10. There is a large garden in this house.

7**Modals****Exercise-1**

1. could, 2. may, 3. can,
4. May, 5. can, 6. may,
7. may, 8. should, 9. should,
10. may.

Exercise-2

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (a),
6. (b), 7. (a), 8. (b), 9. (b), 10. (a).

Exercise-3

1. cannot, have to 2. cannot, have to
3. cannot, has to, 4. cannot, has to
5. cannot, has to 6. cannot, have to,
7. cannot, has to, 8. cannot, have to,
9. cannot, have to 10. cannot, have to.

8**Tenses (Correct Forms of the Verbs)****Exercise-1**

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

Exercise-2

1. went, 2. gave, 3. came, 4. played,
5. ran, 6. wrote, 7. saw, 8. sang, 9. sat,
10. did not go.

Exercise-3

1. I have not told you.
Have I told you?
2. You have not lost your way.
Have you lost your way?
3. She has not done it for you.
Has she done it for you?

4. He has not learnt his lesson.
Has he learnt his lesson?
5. They have not waited for you.
Have they waited for you?
6. He has not written a letter.
Has he written a letter?
7. She has not won the match.
Has she won the match?
8. I have not read it earlier.
Have I read it earlier?
9. They have not copied it.
Have they copied it?

10. I have not found the answer.

Have I found the answer?

Exercise-4

1. know, 2. have, 3. plan, 4. say, 5. phone,
6. recall, 7. drive, 8. can, 9. take, 10. fulfil.

Exercise-5

1. ran, 2. killed, 3. cooked, 4. taught,
5. wanted, 6. took.

9

Active and Passive Voice

Exercise-1

1. A book is read by Rani.
2. A letter is being written by me.
3. A new dress is being put on by her.
4. A car was being driven by him.
5. TV is being watched by me.
6. A luggage is being carried by us.
7. Tea is drunk in a glass by him.
8. Her son was sacrificed by Punna.
9. A beautiful song is being sung by them.
10. Utensils have been cleaned by her.

Exercise-2

1. Tennis is played by her.
2. Tea is being brought by him.
3. The door is being knocked at by her.
4. Miracles were performed by him.
5. His head is being shaken by him.
6. Hockey is played by them.
7. The truth is being told by them.
8. Food was being cooked by me.
9. We are being followed by the police.
10. Milk was drunk by them.

Exercise-3

1. The entries were checked by the head clerk.

2. A passbook was being given by the clerk.
3. Udai Singh was saved by her.
4. Money was deposited in the bank by her.
5. Vikramjit was murdered by the brave men.
6. Stones are being broken by them.
7. The walls were dusted by him.
8. The form was being filled by her.
9. The money had been deposited by the cashier.
10. A cheque book was used by her.

Exercise-4

1. Sticks were carried by the villagers.
2. The game had been enjoyed by the monkeys.
3. The story was being told by Abdul.
4. A brick was picked up by him.
5. Nice clothes were bought by Shyam.
6. A treasure was found by Mohan.
7. Bangles were being sold by Lajwanti.
8. A big field was seen by Ram.
9. Ram and Ghanshyam were invited by the Sarpanch.
10. The rules of the road are ignored by us.

10

Indirect Speech (Direct and Indirect Narration)

Exercise-1

1. Ram says that Mohan is a naughty boy.
2. Gopal will say that Hari is a good player.
3. He said that the horse had died at the night.
4. His sister said that Mohan liked to swim in the river.
5. Mahesh said that Meera was reading a book.
6. She said that Raju could read Sanskrit.
7. The clerk told the Principal that Mr Gupta had been suffering from fever for the last two days.
8. Pratibha will say that Ram writes a letter.

9. Mr Sinha said that water boils at 100°C.
 10. My father said that honesty is the best policy.
- Exercise-2**
1. Gopal told Renu that Gita was writing a letter.
 2. Raju told his teacher that students were preparing for the examination.
 3. Mother told me that Gopi was washing her clothes.
 4. Meena told Geeta that Rani was not going to school on his bicycle.
 5. Raju told Abha that she was watching TV.
 6. Ram told Gopal that Munni was not playing in the garden.
 7. Manoj told Nita that mother was making tea in the kitchen.
 8. Vinu told his friends that Kamal was playing chess with his brother.
 9. Rekha told Neelam that someone was knocking at the door.
 10. Mohit told Maya that Hari was playing well.

11

Framing Question

Exercise-1

1. Is the baby sleeping?
2. Does Leela sing sweet?
3. Will he play hockey?
4. Did you lose the game?
5. Do you take exercise daily?
6. Do they take part in games?
7. Do they have your scooter?
8. Can you climb that tree?
9. Will you punish him?
10. Has he replied to your letter?

Exercise-2

1. When will you go there?
2. What was he doing last Sunday?
3. When are they leaving?
4. When was Gandhiji born?
5. What game is Ram playing?

6. What does Meeta like?
7. When did Vibha take lunch?
8. When did she water the garden?
9. What was Ruchi doing yesterday?
10. What did Ram tell Mohan?

Exercise-3

1. Who are you?
2. Where do you live?
3. Where did Kalu play?
4. What did he see?
5. Why did they go to the market?
6. Where are you going?
7. How old is she?
8. How many mangoes did Golu eat?
9. How do you go to school?
10. How much water is there in the jug?

12

Connectives (Conjunctions)

Exercise-1

1. I have bananas but you have grapes.
2. My village is big but your village is small.
3. Ram gets up early but Raju gets up late.
4. I have a pen but you have a pencil.
5. My father takes tea but I take milk.
6. It is Sunday today so I am not going to school.
7. I am tired so I am taking rest.
8. It is night so we go to bed.
9. He is very ill so he cannot walk.
10. The question is difficult so I cannot solve it.

Exercise-2

1. I want to take neither the green book nor the red one.

2. He will neither come nor write a letter.
3. They came neither early nor late.
4. These farmers grow neither wheat nor rice.
5. He gives neither food nor clothes.

Exercise-3

1. Both Ram and Hari came from Ajmer.
2. Both Mohan and Sachin teach English.
3. Both Ramesh and Mohan are clever.
4. He is both a liar and a thief.
5. She is both beautiful and intelligent.

Exercise-4

1. both and,
2. but,
3. Both and,
4. neither nor,
5. so,
6. but,
7. both and,
8. so,
9. both and,
10. neither nor.

13**The Prepositions****Exercise-1**

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

Exercise-2

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. in, | 2. on, | 3. in, |
| 4. On, | 5. In, | 6. in, |
| 7. with, | 8. into, | 9. for, |
| 10. for, | 11. on, | 12. for, |
| 13. on, | 14. with, | 15. for. |

14**Punctuation and Use of Capital Letters****Exercise**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. When it was bath time, he would not bathe. | 7. What are these strange things? |
| 2. When there was another knock, she opened the door. | 8. The old woman, who was very tired, went to sleep. |
| 3. The old woman asked, "Who is it?" | 9. And finally, there came the cow. |
| 4. Where will they go ? | 10. As he reached the cave, he shivered with fear. |
| 5. All of a sudden, their hut caught fire. | 11. Where were you going last Friday at noon? |
| 6. Oh, what an unpleasant smell! | 12. You don't have a bicycle. |

VOCABULARY**1****Correct Forms of the Words Or Word Formation****Exercise-1**

1. lucky, 2. harder, 3. service, 4. loudly,
5. faithfully, 6. thoughtful, 7. earlier,
8. suddenly, 9. beautiful, 10. greedily,
11. engineering, 12. successful, 13. surely,
14. carefully, 15. difficulty.

Exercise-2

1. absolutely, 2. curly, 3. comfortably,
4. collector, 5. really, 6. darkness, 7. lucky,
8. monthly, 9. responsibility, 10. kindness,
11. costly, 12. driest, 13. rocky, 14. nearby,
15. continually.

2

Spelling

Exercise-1

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. hom <u>e</u> work, | 2. tea <u>ch</u> er, |
| 3. pla <u>y</u> ing, | 4. su <u>r</u> prise, |
| 5. prom <u>i</u> se, | 6. ha <u>m</u> per, |
| 7. nee <u>d</u> ed, | 8. wha <u>t</u> ever, |
| 9. rea <u>d</u> ing, | 10. shri <u>e</u> ked, |
| 11. div <u>i</u> sion, | 12. sho <u>u</u> ter, |
| 13. slip <u>p</u> ed, | 14. wa <u>n</u> dered, |
| 15. chee <u>r</u> ful, | 16. betw <u>e</u> en, |
| 17. quiet <u>l</u> y, | 18. addi <u>t</u> ion, |
| 19. per <u>h</u> aps, | 20. ma <u>s</u> ter, |
| 21. freed <u>o</u> m, | 22. wa <u>n</u> dering, |
| 23. strong <u>e</u> r, | 24. anyo <u>n</u> e, |
| 25. kinsma <u>n</u> , | 26. wh <u>e</u> re, |
| 27. someo <u>n</u> e, | 28. frighten <u>e</u> d, |
| 29. serv <u>i</u> ce, | 30. readi <u>l</u> y. |

Exercise-2

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. wa <u>l</u> ked, | 2. lou <u>d</u> ly, |
| 3. ha <u>s</u> tily, | 4. fore <u>s</u> t, |
| 5. serv <u>e</u> d, | 6. complain, |
| 7. str <u>u</u> ck, | 8. anyth <u>i</u> ng, |
| 9. faithfu <u>l</u> ly, | 10. ha <u>p</u> pen, |
| 11. breez <u>e</u> , | 12. strong <u>e</u> r, |
| 13. mo <u>t</u> her, | 14. hill <u>s</u> ide, |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 15. m <u>o</u> ney, | 16. thoughtfu <u>l</u> , |
| 17. pa <u>r</u> ents, | 18. corne <u>r</u> , |
| 19. warm <u>i</u> ng | 20. think <u>i</u> ng, |
| 21. sudd <u>e</u> nly, | 22. chop <u>p</u> ing, |
| 23. strea <u>m</u> , | 24. beau <u>t</u> iful, |
| 25. waterfa <u>l</u> l, | 26. delici <u>s</u> , |
| 27. directi <u>o</u> n, | 28. swall <u>o</u> wed, |
| 29. afterno <u>o</u> n, | 30. greed <u>i</u> ly. |

Exercise-3

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. woodcu <u>t</u> ter, | 2. rewa <u>r</u> ded, |
| 3. foun <u>t</u> ain, | 4. encoura <u>g</u> e, |
| 5. childr <u>e</u> n, | 6. someh <u>o</u> w, |
| 7. thump <u>e</u> d, | 8. dream <u>e</u> d, |
| 9. front <u>i</u> er, | 10. scienc <u>e</u> , |
| 11. oppositi <u>o</u> n, | 12. woma <u>n</u> , |
| 13. missi <u>o</u> n, | 14. watch <u>e</u> d, |
| 15. instruct <u>o</u> r, | 16. licens <u>e</u> d, |
| 17. consid <u>e</u> r, | 18. shutt <u>l</u> e, |
| 19. pers <u>u</u> ing, | 20. follow <u>e</u> d, |
| 21. kindn <u>e</u> ss, | 22. minut <u>e</u> s, |
| 23. met <u>a</u> l, | 24. disbeli <u>e</u> f, |
| 25. televi <u>s</u> ion, | 26. surviv <u>e</u> d, |
| 27. journa <u>l</u> ist, | 28. milli <u>o</u> n, |
| 29. becom <u>e</u> , | 30. succ <u>e</u> ss. |

3

Antonyms

Exercise-1

- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. summer | 2. best | 3. friend |
| 4. useful | 5. easy | 6. poor |
| 7. kind | 8. far | 9. heavy |
| 10. wrong. | | |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 7. old | 8. modern | 9. large |
| 10. liked | 11. now | 12. yes |
| 13. interesting | | 14. inside |
| 15. never. | | |

Exercise-2

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. good | 2. best | 3. good |
| 4. poor | 5. opened | 6. big |

Exercise-3

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|----|
| 1. unlikely | 2. unhappy | 3. active | 4. |
| with | 5. up | 6. close | 7. |
| weep | 8. quickly | 9. happily | |

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| 10. worst | 11. lose | 12. spend | 16. light | 17. dirty | 18. same/similar |
| 13. sold | 14. lost | 15. sooner | 19. bad | 20. slowly | |

4

One Word Substitution

Exercise-1

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. robber, | 2. ailment, |
| 3. neighbour, | 4. temple, |
| 5. lion, | 6. thief, |
| 7. teacher, | 8. week, |
| 9. nurse, | 10. doctor. |

Exercise-2

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. dictionary, | 2. school, |
| 3. master, | 4. forest, |
| 5. woodcutter, | 6. pitcher, |
| 7. college, | 8. kitchen, |
| 9. case, | 10. Tradesmen. |

5

Sound

Exercise-1

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (d). |

Exercise-2

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (d). |

6

Homophones

Exercise-1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. accept | 2. Excess |
| 3. air | 4. advise |
| 5. birth | 6. bale |
| 7. check | 8. diary |
| 9. deer | 10. fair |
| 11. idle | 12. plain |

Exercise-2

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Soul | 2. sale |
| 3. vacation | 4. tail |
| 5. weak | 6. principal |
| 7. jealous | 8. four |
| 9. some | 10. flower |
| 11. know | 12. two. |

7

Joining Two Words Together

Exercise

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. (i) woodcutter | 2. (i) gentleman |
| (ii) someone | (ii) television |
| (iii) faithful | (iii) without |
| (iv) everyone | (iv) whatever |
| (v) grandmother | (v) nightfall |

8

Number

Exercise-1

1. boys, 2. cities, 3. monkeys,
4. libraries, 5. stories, 6. laboratories,
7. countries, 8. factories, 9. holidays,
10. toys, 11. deities, 12. banks, 13. fields,
14. marks, 15. watches.

5. skies, 6. eyes, 7. questions, 8. lessons,
9. children, 10. helpers.

Exercise-3

1. roses, 2. crutches, 3. mangoes,
4. beaches, 5. tickets, 6. us, 7. quarrels,
8. Tradesmen, 9. discs, 10. mongooses.

Exercise-2

1. teachers, 2. tables, 3. masters, 4. these,

9

Gender

Exercise-1

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. woman, | 2. daughter, |
| 3. bee, | 4. hostess |
| 5. girl, | 6. mother, |
| 7. sister, | 8. wife, |
| 9. aunt, | 10. headmistress, |
| 11. young woman | 12. lioness. |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 5. hero, | 6. actress, |
| 7. sportswoman, | 8. madam, |
| 9. she, | 10. mare, |
| 11. tigress, | 12. gentleman. |

Exercise-3

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. father, | 2. son, |
| 3. horse, | 4. wife, |
| 5. men, | 6. prince, |
| 7. girl, | 8. She, |
| 9. women, | 10. brother |

Exercise-2

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. peahen, | 2. queen, |
| 3. headwoman, | 4. fox |

10

Jumbled Words Or
Putting the Words in Right Order

Exercise-1

1. Here are some apples for you.
2. My father gave me some money.
3. He bought a new shirt for me.
4. Was I not helping my mother ?
5. I was waiting for my son.
6. The captain realised his mistake.
7. She was coming from the bazaar.
8. My friend lives near a hospital.
9. What is he doing ?
10. My sister Kamla is arriving tomorrow.

Exercise-2

1. She lives in Dholpur with her family.
2. Uma has beautiful brown eyes.
3. Ankur and Atul were friends.
4. What kind of food did they eat ?
5. Did you present Vimal a new shirt ?
6. We do it to please our children.
7. I bought it because I liked it.
8. Miss Goyal comes to the class.
9. Harish does his work everyday.
10. Some small fishes were there in the water.

11

Words in Situation

Exercise

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. (i) learn | (ii) cat | 6. (i) climbing | (ii) cotton |
| (iii) this | (iv) simply | (iii) things | (iv) always |
| 2. (i) much | (ii) herd | 7. (i) aunt | (ii) how |
| (iii) great | (iv) loyal | (iii) your | (iv) friends |
| 3. (i) little | (ii) than | 8. (i) took | (ii) luck |
| (iii) beautiful | (iv) young | (iii) neither | (iv) looking |
| 4. (i) born | (ii) certified | 9. (i) driest | (ii) variety |
| (iii) shock | (iv) dream | (iii) hunt | (iv) different |
| 5. (i) were | (ii) seemed | 10. (i) small | (ii) move |
| (iii) very | (iv) old | (iii) battle | (iv) struck |

COMPOSITION

1

Unseen Passages

Passage-1

- (b) They sacrifice their pleasures.
- They labour hard to feed and clothe their children.
- Service to parents is the true service to God.
- The moral duty of the children is to look after their parents in their old age.
- Children should respect their parents in every way.
- pleasure

Passage-2

- (a) The king set him free.
- The prisoner went straight to the market after he was set free from the jail.
- When the man purchased all the birds and set them free, the shopkeeper was surprised.
- The man purchased all the birds.
- He set all the birds free.
- fault

Passage-3

- (a) being ill
- He asked the minister why he was so frequently sick.

- The minister told the king that it was better to take no care than to be over-careful.
- The king met a poor shepherd one day.
- The poor shepherd had put on very few clothes.
- wonder

Passage-4

- (a) Gandhiji
- Gandhiji was born on October 2, 1869.
- He went to South Africa to practise as a lawyer.
- India was freed on August 15, 1947.
- Nathu Ram Godse killed Gandhiji.
- returned

Passage-5

- (b) by train
- They stayed at a hotel near the New Delhi Railway Station.
- They visited the Qutub Minar, the Red Fort, the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Parliament House, the Jantar Mantar, the Birla Mandir and many other places.
- The guide told them everything in detail.

5. They were not allowed to climb the Qutub Minar for safety reasons.

6. vast

Passage-6

1. (b) pollution
2. Trees are the treasure house of oxygen.
3. Forests are cut down for constructing buildings and farms.
4. The cutting down of trees is a curse to mankind.
5. It is the duty of every citizen to take care of the environment.
6. weary

Passage-7

1. (a) On 12th April
2. The function started at seven in the evening.
3. Fourteen candles were lighted because author was fourteen.
4. He cut the cake and distributed it among the guests.
5. The author's friends sang songs and danced a lot.
6. annual

2

Paragraph Writing

Exercise-1

1. THE CAMEL

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

2. THE COW

We have a cow. Its colour is white. It has a big body. It has four legs. It has two eyes. It has two horns. It has a long tail. It likes to eat green grass. It gives us milk. We drink it. Curd, butter and sweets are made from its milk. Its male calves draw our carts.

3. THE DOG

I have a dog. We call him Puppy. It is of white colour. It is very playful. It has four legs. It has two eyes. It has two ears. It has a small tail. Its teeth are very sharp. It eats bread. It drinks milk. It likes meat and bones. It is very faithful. It guards our house at night. It barks loudly.

4. THE ELEPHANT

The elephant is a very big animal. It has four thick legs. It has two big ears. It has a long trunk. It has very small eyes. It has a small tail. It eats grass and tender leaves of trees. It loves to eat sugarcane. It is very obedient. People ride on its back.

5. MY BEST TEACHER

Mr Gupta is our class teacher. He teaches us English. He is a good teacher. He is about forty years old. He comes in time. He takes his period daily. He loves all the students. All the students like him very much. He helps all the students. He is an ideal teacher.

6. THE POSTMAN

A postman is a government servant. He is very useful. He goes to the post office. He brings letters to us. He has a bag. He keeps letters and money orders in it. He wears a khaki uniform. He is very honest. He works very hard. He goes from door to door. He is known to all. We wait for him daily.

7. DIWALI

Diwali is a festival of Hindus. People whitewash and clean their houses and shops. They wear new clothes. They light

lamps and candles. They buy sweets. Children buy toys and pictures. They also buy crackers. People send sweets to their friends. It is a festival of joy.

8. A PICNIC

It was Sunday. The weather was pleasant. We decided to go on a picnic. We went to a garden near a river. The sun was shining. The birds were chirping. The river water was flowing. There were monkeys in the trees. We bathed in the river. We made tea. We took biscuits and sweets with tea. We sang songs. We also played many games. We enjoyed there very much. In the evening we returned home.

9. A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Last year I went to Delhi with my father. We went there by train. We reached the station by taxi. My father bought two tickets for Delhi. We went on the platform. Some people were sitting on the benches. The train came. We entered a compartment. We took our seats. The train started. On the way, we saw many things. At last we reached Delhi. I enjoyed the journey very much.

Exercise-2

1. Be more careful while **driving** when it is raining. Roads become wet and **slippery**. Fast motor vehicles take **longer** to stop.

People often rush **carelessly** because they don't want to get wet. Sometimes they hold **umbrellas** also while driving. Chances of **accidents** are very high on such occasions.

2. Punna did not **stay** to mourn her dead child. As soon as **cruel** Banbir left the hall, she ran to the riverbed. She **carried** Udai Singh far into the **mountains** to a spot of **safety**. Thus Punna Dhai, the loyal nurse, **fulfilled** her promise made to the departed queen.

3. "That is when we **decided** that our village should not **suffer** a similar fate," he concluded. "And so we **started** learning new **methods** for caring for the environment. The result of our **hard** work is before you." Ram and Ghanshyam were **happy** to spend the night in the eco village of Khadrakpur.

4. The Sarpanch **explained** to them that the houses were constructed with **ash** bricks. These were **different** from the usual bricks. Ash bricks, he said, were made with the ash leftover after waste was burnt. The **strange** cube shaped structures on the rooftops were solar **panels** that were used to generate **electricity** from sunlight which was used to light up houses.

3

Story-Writing

Exercise

1. The Greedy Dog

Once there was a dog. It was very greedy. One day it got a piece of bone. It went on its way. Then it passed over a bridge. It saw its reflection in the water. The dog thought that there was another dog with a piece of bone. The greedy dog wanted to take the piece of bone of the other dog also. It began to bark. In doing so its own piece of meat fell into the water. The dog

couldn't do anything. So it was very sad.

Moral : Don't be greedy.

2. The Farmer and the Hen

Once a farmer lived in a village. He was very greedy. He had a unique hen. It laid one golden egg every day. He wished to be very rich soon. So he tried to get all the golden eggs at once. He cut open the hen's stomach. He found no eggs there. The hen died. The farmer was very sad.

Moral : Greed is a curse.

3. **The Farmer and the Snake**

Once a farmer was returning home. The day was very cold. On the way the farmer saw a snake. It was half dead with cold. The farmer took mercy on it. He brought the snake home. He put the snake near the fire. In a few minutes the snake began to move. The farmer's child was there. The snake rushed to bite him. The farmer got angry. He killed the snake.

Moral : The wicked never repay kindness.

4. **The Bee and the Dove**

Once a bee and a dove were fast friends. They lived in a tree beside the pond. One day the bee fell into the water. Its wings became wet. The dove saw the bee in danger. It dropped a leaf in the water. The bee climbed on it and flew away. After some days, a hunter came into the forest.

He aimed his gun at the dove. The bee saw the danger. It quickly stung the hunter's arm. The hunter missed his aim. The dove flew away.

Moral : A friend in need is a friend indeed.

5. **The Hare and the Tortoise**

Once a hare and a tortoise lived in a forest. The hare was proud of its fast speed. It always laughed at the slow speed of the tortoise. One day the tortoise challenged the hare to run a race. The race started. The hare ran fast in the beginning. Then it took rest on the way and fell asleep. The tortoise was far behind. But it continued walking. It reached the goal. Then the hare got up and ran fast again. But it lost the race. Now the hare was ashamed.

Moral : Slow and steady wins the race.

4

Letters/Applications**Exercise-1**

1. Ram Nagar

Datia

June 21, 20__

My dear Uncle

Thank you very much for the nice present sent by you on my birthday. Your present is very beautiful. I liked the watch very much. It will help me in my studies.

With best regards to dear aunt.

Your loving nephew

Mahesh

2. Vidisha

July 10, 20__

My dear Father

You will be glad to know that I have got a very comfortable accommodation in the hostel. My room is airy. I have a table, a chair and a cot in my room. The boys in the hostel are very good. We regularly get

breakfast, lunch and dinner every day. The food served here is very good. You need not worry about me. I like hostel life very much.

With best regards to dear mother.

Your loving son

Irfan

3. Rani Bazar

Faridabad

November 20, 20__

My dear Mother

I am very well here and hope the same for you. Mother, it is the month of November. Winter has come. So I need winter clothings. I hope you will send my coat and other woollen clothes.

With best regards to father.

Your loving son

Devendra

Exercise-2

1. Sikandra Road

Ajmer

August 15, 20__

The Headmaster

Govt. Secondary School

Ajmer

Sir

With due respect, I beg to say that I am going to attend the marriage of my cousin.

So, I shall be unable to attend school from 16 August to 20 August 20__.

Kindly grant me leave for five days.

Your obedient pupil

Hari

Class VI B

Roll No. 25

2. 225 Gandhi Nagar

Neemuch

September 25, 20--

The Headmaster

Govt. Upper Primary School

Neemuch

Sir

With due respect, I beg to say that I am reading in class VI B of your school. My father is an engineer. He has been

transferred to Alwar. My family is going there. I am unable to study in your school any more.

Kindly issue me my transfer certificate so that I can continue my studies in Alwar.

Yours obediently

Gopal

Class VI B

S.R. No. 1068

3. Sinrauli

July 16, 20--

The Headmaster

Govt. Upper Primary School

Sinrauli

Sir

With due respect, I beg to say that I am a student of class VI A of your school. I come to school with the boys of my village. They are in section B. Sometimes, my teacher takes extra classes, so I have to go back to my village alone.

Kindly change my section.

Yours obediently

Sunil

Class VI A

Roll No. 4

5

Notices

Exercise

1. **PRAGYA MODEL SCHOOL, BIKANER**
NOTICE

3rd September 20__

FOUND

Found a plastic geometry box on the school playground. The genuine owner may take it by providing necessary details to the undersigned.

Gopal

VI A

2. **PRATAP SECONDARY SCHOOL, AJMER**
NOTICE

August 12, 20__

SELECTION FOR HOCKEY TEAM

A hockey team will be formed by the school. Selection for the team will be held on August 30, 20__ at 10 a.m. Those who want to play in the team must reach the playground on time.

Mohan

Captain

3. **CITY SCHOOL, KATNI
NOTICE**
December 5, 20__
LOST
I have lost my Hindi book somewhere in the school. A pen as a reward is promised to the student who has found it and will return it to me.
Sunil
Class VI-C

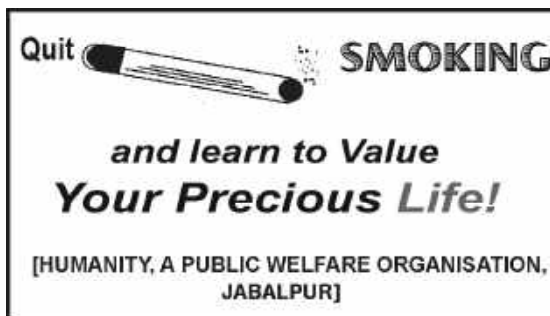
4. **NOTICE
SAVE CHILDREN FROM POLIO
November 10, 20__
PULSE POLIO CAMP**
A two-day pulse-polio camp will be held in the Govt. Hospital, Mandsaur on November 15. All the parents are requested to bring their children below 5 years to the camp and get them vaccination.
Pradhan
Panchayat Samiti

6

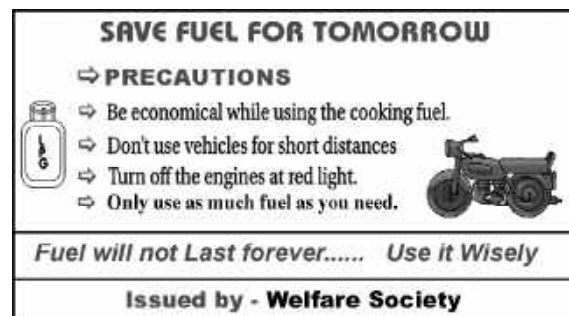
Posters

Exercise

1.



3.



2.



4



7

Sentences Based on a Given Picture

Exercise

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

2. He is a government servant.
3. He performs very important and useful work.

4. He brings letters to us.
 5. He has a bag.
 6. He keeps letters and money-orders in it.
 7. He works very hard.
 8. He goes from door to door.
 9. All my family members know him.
 10. He is very honest.
2. 1. The picture shows that a house is on fire.
2. Big flames are coming out of the house.
 3. The people are running towards the house.
 4. They are throwing water on fire.
 5. The lady of the house is crying.
 6. Her baby is sleeping in the house.
3. 1. This is the scene of a village fair.
2. Children are wearing colourful dresses.
 3. A man is selling balloons.
 4. The balloons are hanging on a bamboo pole.
 5. Two children are buying balloons.
 6. A girl is also running towards the balloon-seller.
 7. Another man is selling toys.
 8. A sweet-seller is selling sweets.
 9. A boy is eating and enjoying sweets.
 10. All the people are happy.

8

Diary-Writing

Exercise

1. December 2, 20__

Dear Diary

Today, when I was going to temple with my mother, I saw a house on fire. People were trying to put out the fire. They were throwing dirt and water on fire. A big crowd gathered there. They consoled the owner of the house. A young man saved a little baby from fire. Luckily, there was no loss of life. But the incident saddened me very much. I can never forget this unfortunate happening.

Bye

2. 26 February 20__

Dear Diary

I am very happy to escape from the cage. There was a little boy who left the cage door open. In this way, I got a chance to flee from the cage. Now, I am totally free. I can do whatever I like. I can go wherever I like. Now, I am free to eat the fruits of my liking. I never liked Aunt Ruby. Now, she cannot catch me.

I think you will like my ideas.

Now I am tired, I flew a lot and now I am going to bed.

Good Night.

9

Process-Writing

TEA

Items Required:

- 2 cups : Fresh water ● 1 cup : Milk
- 2-3 tbsp : sugar or as desired
- 1 tbsp : tea leaves ● 2 cardamom seeds (crushed)

Method:

Take 2 cups of water in a kettle. Light the gas stove and place the kettle on it. Boil the water. Add sugar, tea leaves, milk and cardamom into it and let the mixture simmer some time. Now, remove the kettle from the gas stove. Sieve the tea. Enjoy the steaming hot tea.

