

SKILLS STUDENTS
Practice Makes Perfect

NCERT Practice

Work BOOK

English

Santoor

Designed by
English Literacy
Experts

TEACHER'S MANUAL

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4

Chapter-1: Together We Can

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (i) (c) (ii) (a) (iii) (c) (iv) (b) (v) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Together we stand, **strong** and tall.
 (ii) Our bond of **trust** is always there.
 (iii) With each hand joined, the **goal** is near.
 (iv) For in our team, the **joy's** begun!
 (v) Cheering aloud, we **shout** and sing.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) The poem says we should always work alone. F
 (ii) Helping each other makes us weaker. F
 (iii) The children in the picture are playing together happily. T
 (iv) The poem talks about the importance of teamwork. T
 (v) The team feels joy when they work together. T

4. Match the following:

- (i) (c), (ii) (d), (iii) (b), (iv) (e), (v) (a)

5. Answer the following questions:

- (i) When we join hands with our friends, the goal is near and team spirit fills the air with cheer and happiness.
 (ii) Helping each other is important because it makes difficult tasks easier and faster to complete. It also builds a sense of community and friendship.
 (iii) The title of the poem is 'Together We Can'.
 (iv) Working together with friends and helping each other can make you feel joyful. The feeling of unity and accomplishment that comes from teamwork brings happiness.
 (v) The children in the picture playing together happily.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) stand — Please **stand** up when the teacher enters the room.
 (b) team — Our school's football **team** won the championship.
 (c) tall — The giraffe is a very **tall** animal.
 (d) strong — The man was **strong** enough to lift the heavy box.
 (e) work — I have a lot of **work** to do today.
 (f) children — The **children** are playing in the park.
 (g) happy — She was very **happy** to see her friends.
 (h) hand — Please raise your **hand** if you know the answer.
 (i) joined — He **joined** the club last month.

- (j) cheering — The crowd was **cheering** for the players.
2. **Find the rhyming words for 'sing' for the poem.**
 'Everything' is the rhyming word for 'sing' from the poem.
3. **Pick out two action words (verbs) from the poem.**
 Stand and sing
4. **Write the opposites of the following:**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) stand: sit | (b) happy: sad |
| (c) join: leave | (d) tall: short |
| (e) active: inactive | (f) east: west |
| (g) strong: weak | (h) fat: thin |
| (i) more: less | (j) bad: good |
| (k) never: always | (l) slowly: quickly |
5. **Identify and write the pronoun in the line.**
 The pronoun in the sentence "For our team, the joy's begun is ours."
6. **Write the plurals of the following:**
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) toy – toys | (b) car – cars |
| (c) ship – ships | (d) mango – mangoes |
| (e) apple – apples | (f) sheep – sheep |
| (g) deer – deer | (h) heart – hearts |
| (i) toffee – toffees | (j) toy – toys |
| (k) man – men | (l) child – children |
| (m) tooth – teeth | (n) orange – oranges |
7. **Write a/an for the following:**
- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) an | (b) a | (c) a | (d) a | (e) an |
| (f) an | (g) an | (h) an | (i) an | (j) a |
| (k) an | (l) a | (m) a | (n) a | (o) a |
| (p) an | (q) a | (r) an | (s) a | (t) a |

■ Chapter-2: The Tinkling Bells

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (c) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (b) (v) (a)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Chinna was a **little** boy who lived in a village.
 (ii) Tara was a five months old kid with a white **colour**.
 (iii) The fruit seller gave Chinna **extra ten rupees** by mistake.
 (iv) Chinna felt very **sad** and angry when he lost his money.
 (v) Kamala asked Chinna to **rectify** the mistake.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) Chinna bought the tinkling bells for Tara. T
- (ii) Kamala scolded Chinna for losing the money. F
- (iii) The fruit seller kept the extra money Chinna gave him. F
- (iv) Chinna's mother name is Kamala. T
- (v) Chinna felt happy after he returned the extra money. T

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Chinna wanted to buy tinkling bells to tie them tinkling bells around Tara's neck.
- (ii) Chinna felt very sad and angry when he lost his money.
- (iii) When Kamala saw Chinna upset, she comforted him and asked him what was wrong.
- (iv) The fruit seller showed honesty by returning the extra money he had given to Chinna by mistake.
- (v) Chinna learned that keeping money that is not his is a form of stealing and that he should return it. He also learned the importance of honesty and kindness.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Five months old kid

“Excuse me, uncle”.

2. Write the plural of the following:

- (a) calves (b) deer (c) cows (d) bells (e) fruits
- (f) vegetables (g) shops (h) toys (i) pencils (j) pens

3. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) Chinna — **Chinna** played in the garden.
- (b) fruits — I like to eat fresh **fruits**.
- (c) seller — The **seller** sold me a beautiful necklace.
- (d) calf — The mother protected her young **calf**.
- (e) seven — There are **seven** days in a week.
- (f) bell — The school **bell** rang loudly.
- (g) tinkling — The wind chimes made a gentle **tinkling** sound.
- (h) market — We bought fresh vegetables at the **market**.
- (i) mother — My **mother** baked delicious cookies.
- (j) village — The small **village** was surrounded by green fields.

4. Rearrange the following words to make sentences:

- (a) Tara was a five months old kid.
- (b) He studied in Grade 4.
- (c) Chinna reached home.
- (d) Chinna and Kamala went to the market.
- (e) Chinna ran to his mother.

Chapter-3: Be Smart, Be Safe

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (c) (v) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Footpaths are meant for **pedestrian**.
(ii) Always use the **zebra** crossing to cross the road.
(iii) Traffic lights help to **regulate** movement on busy roads.
(iv) Hold an **adult's** hand while walking near the road.
(v) Use **reflective** stickers on your choice when walking in the dark.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) Children should always walk alone near the road. **F**
(ii) You should cross the road anywhere you like, not just at the zebra crossing. **F**
(iii) Traffic lights are installed to help regulate movements of roads. **T**
(iv) Wearing reflective stickers at night helps drivers to see you. **T**

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) You should always use the zebra crossing to cross the road because it is a designated safe area for pedestrians to cross the road, where drivers are expected to stop.
(ii) Walking on the footpath keep you away from the moving traffic and help prevent accidents.
(iii) You should wait for the pedestrian signal to turn green before crossing the road.
(iv) You should hold the adult's hand and walk on the side of the road facing the traffic.
(v) Reflective stickers make you more visible to drivers at night, reducing the risk of an accident.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) children — The **children** are playing in the park.
(b) dark — It is **dark** outside, so I need to turn on the light.
(c) light — The sun provides **light** and warmth to the Earth.
(d) footpath — We should walk on the **footpath** for our safety.
(e) police — The **police** officer helped the old woman cross the road.
(f) traffic — The morning **traffic** was very heavy.
(g) road — The car is driving on the **road**.
(h) vehicles — There are many **vehicles** on the highway.
(i) adult — Every **adult** has the right to vote.
(j) hand — I write with my right **hand**.
(k) run — I like to **run** in the morning to stay healthy.
(l) signal — The **signal** turned red, so the cars stopped.

2. Pick the correct words:

Footpaths are meant for pedestrians.

3. Change the sentence into questions:

Should you always hold an adult's hand near the road?

4. Underline the noun in the sentence:

“Traffic lights are installed on busy road.”

5. Footpaths

6. Fill in the correct vowels in the blanks to complete the words:

- (a) Pedestrian (b) Footpath (c) Reflective (d) district

Unit-2: My Beautiful World

Chapter-4: One Thing At A Time

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (c) (ii) (b) (iii) (b) (iv) (b) (v) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Work while you **work**, play while you play.
(ii) Things done by halves, are never done **right**.
(iii) One thing at a **time**, and that done well.
(iv) Moments should never be **trifled** away.
(v) To be useful and **happy**, that is the way.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) The poem suggests doing many things at same time. **F**
(ii) The poem says to play while you work. **F**
(iii) The poet wants us to be useful and happy. **T**
(iv) Things done by halves are always done right. **F**
(v) The poem encourages us to do one thing at a time. **T**

4. Answer the following:

- (i) It is important to focus on doing one thing at a time because it allows you to do the task well and finish it properly. The poem suggests that when you do things halfway, they are not done right.
(ii) The poem implies that you feel happy or a sense of accomplishment after finishing a task that you have done well. This is because focusing on one thing at a time leads to a proper and successful completion of the task.
(iii) We should do one thing at a time so that we can stay happy and focused.
(iv) The poem suggests that you should "work while you work and play while you play." This means you should give your full attention to the task at hand, whether it is work or play.
(v) The title of the poem is "One Thing at a Time".

Language and Grammar based Questions:

1. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) Work — I have to **work** hard to pass the exam.
(b) Play — The children love to **play** in the garden.
(c) encourage — It is important to **encourage** young students to read.
(d) calm — The sound of the ocean made me feel **calm**.
(f) focused — She was so **focused** on her work that she didn't notice the time.

- (g) stay — Please **stay** here until I get back.
- (h) time — We need to manage our **time** wisely to complete all our tasks.
- (i) task — My first **task** of the day is to check my emails.
- (j) way — Can you show me the **way** to the library?
- (k) sleep — I need to get enough **sleep** to feel rested.

2. Find pairs of rhyming words from the poem:

Play - way	Do - you	Might - right
Well - tell	Away - play	

3. Write the opposite words of the following words:

- (a) day - night
- (b) early - late
- (c) happy - sad
- (d) dark - light
- (e) east - west
- (f) useful - useless
- (g) high - low
- (h) up - down

4. Identify the verbs in the line:

The verbs in the line "Work while you work, play while you play." are work and play.

5. Change these sentences into questions:

"Should you do one thing at a time?"

"Are things done by halves?"

Chapter-5: The Old Stag

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (d)
- (ii) (b)
- (iii) (c)
- (iv) (c)
- (v) (a)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The old stag was known for its **kindness**.
- (ii) The hillock was covered in soft, green **grass**.
- (iii) The animals forget about the stag and ate the **green** grass.
- (iv) The stag recovered from the illness after the **grass** grew.
- (v) The animals learnt that they should use natural resource **wisely**.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) The old stag was disliked by the other animals. **F**
- (ii) The grass on the hillock was soft and tender. **T**
- (iii) The animals learned to use nature's resources wisely. **T**
- (iv) The hillock never recovered after the animals ate all the grass. **F**
- (v) The animals bought food for the stag and did not eat the grass themselves. **F**

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) The old stag was popular because he was wise and cared for the other animals.
- (ii) When the old stag could not go down the hillock, the other animals realised their mistake in eating all the grass and felt ashamed.
- (iii) The stag recovered after the animals stopped eating the grass on the hillock and brought him fresh leaves from other parts of the forest, allowing the grass to grow

back.

- (iv) The animals crowded over the hillock slowly because they felt ashamed and guilty for eating all the grass and causing the old stag to fall ill.
- (v) The animals learned to be kind, respect their elders, and use nature's resources wisely after the old stag recovered.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Find and write the adjective in these sentences:

"The hillock was covered in soft green grass."

Answer: The adjectives are soft and green.

2. Change the sentences into past tense:

The animals brought fresh leaves for their food.

3. Pick the correct pronoun:

Answer: The stag saw that his friends were worried.

4. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) animal — The dog is a friendly **animal**.
- (b) leaves — The wind blew the **leaves** off the trees.
- (c) happy — I am very **happy** to see you.
- (d) friend — My best **friend** and I play together.
- (e) worried — She was **worried** about the test.
- (f) hind — The deer ran with its **hind** legs.
- (g) stage — The actors performed on the **stage**.
- (h) hillock — We climbed the small **hillock** to see the view.
- (i) destroy — The storm threatened to **destroy** the old building.
- (j) slowly — The turtle walked **slowly** across the road.

5. Write the opposite gender of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) dog: bitch | (b) peacock: peahen |
| (c) hen: rooster | (d) cow: ox |
| (e) stag: hind | (f) lion: lioness |
| (g) tiger: tigress | (h) boy: girl |
| (i) husband: wife | (j) king: queen |

■ Chapter-6: Braille

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (a) (v) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Braille is the method of reading through **touch**.
- (ii) Louis Braille became blind in one eye after an **accident** with a sharp tool.
- (iii) Braille symbol represents the **26 letters** of the English Alphabets.
- (iv) A Braille book is **thicker** than a regular printed book because Braille requires more

space.

(v) Louis Braille got admission to the Royal institute for Young **Blind persons**.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) People with sight can also learn and use braille. T
- (ii) Braille letters can be written close together like printed letters. F
- (iii) Braille is a language used by blind people. F
- (iv) Louis Braille became blind due to a disease. F

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Louis Braille was a French educator and inventor who, while blind, created a system of reading and writing for the visually impaired.
- (ii) Braille allows blind people to read and write by using their sense of touch.
- (iii) Braille books are thicker because each Braille character is made of raised dots that take up more space than printed letters, and the paper used is thicker to accommodate the raised dots.
- (iv) Yes, people with sight can learn and use Braille.
- (v) When Louis Braille was three years old, he accidentally injured his eye with a tool in his father's workshop, which led to an infection that eventually caused him to lose his sight in both eyes.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) pain — She felt a sharp **pain** in her leg after the fall.
- (b) father — My **father** is a kind and hardworking person.
- (c) France — We are planning a trip to **France** next summer.
- (d) Paris — The Eiffel Tower is in **Paris**.
- (e) eye sight — Regular check-ups are important for good **eye sight**.
- (f) blind — The man has been **blind** since birth.
- (g) letters — The postman delivered three **letters** today.
- (h) cloth — She used a soft **cloth** to clean the window.

2. Fill in the blanks with vowels:

- (a) blacksmith (b) blind
- (c) pincushions (d) invented

3. Find the noun in the sentences:

The nouns in the sentence are **Braille, method, and touch**.

Braille is a proper noun, referring to the specific system of reading.

Method is a common noun, referring to a way of doing something.

Touch is a common noun, referring to the sense used for reading.

4. Pick the adjective in the sentence.

Answer: The adjective in the sentence is **thicker**.

Thicker is an adjective that describes the noun "book".

5. Change the sentence into past tense:

Answer: Louis invented the Braille alphabets.

The verb "invents" is changed to its past tense form, "invented".

6. Make a question from the following sentence:

Answer: Does Braille require more space?

7. Rewrite the sentences using 'because':

"Braille books are thicker because the letters require more space."

Unit-3: Fun With Games

Chapter-7: Fit Body, Fit Mind, Fit Nation

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Tick (✓) the correct options:

(i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Active boy **Anant** plays the game of hockey.
- (ii) Graceful girl **Geeta** practices on her skates.
- (iii) Little boy Lhamo proudly plays a **guitar**.
- (iv) Swift girl **Shabana** celebrates her fastest race.
- (v) Cheerful children everywhere, playing is a **joy** for every girl and boy.

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) Anant plays hockey. T
- (ii) Geeta learns daily from her mistakes. T
- (iii) Lhamo plays the guitar. T
- (iv) Shabana won a cycle race. T
- (v) Meena is described as cheerful and sings in rhythm. T

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Anant plays the game of hockey in the passage.
- (ii) Shabana happily celebrates her achievement after winning cycle race.
- (iii) Meena enjoys singing in rhythm and children feel enjoy joy and happiness while playing.
- (iv) Geeta practices skates and she learns daily from her mistakes.
- (v) Lhamo enjoys playing the guitar and his friends join him with a sitar.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

5. Find the adjective

Answer: Active. In the phrase "Active boy Aman," the word "Active" describes the noun "boy."

6. Which word in the poem rhymes with the boy?

Answer: Joy
Meena
Plays
"Geeta practiced on skates."

7. **Make sentences of your own with the following words:**

- (a) play — The children **play** in the park.
- (b) Aman — **Aman** is a good student.
- (c) guitar — He learned to play the **guitar**.
- (d) boy — The **boy** is running fast.
- (e) sleep — I need to **sleep** for eight hours.
- (f) win — Our team will **win** the match.
- (g) race — She won the running **race**.
- (h) happy — The puppy looks very **happy**.
- (i) nation — Our **nation** is a diverse country.
- (j) fit — It is important to stay **fit**.

■ **Chapter-8: The Lagori Champions**

Text Based Questions

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (v) (b)

2. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) See the children gathered for the **game**.
- (ii) The field is marked with a **boundary**.
- (iii) In Rajasthan, the game lagori is called **Satoliya**.
- (iv) The team from the nearby village was called the **Green** Warriors.
- (v) The referee lifted the hands of both the **teams** at the end of the match.

3. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:**

- (i) Lagori is played with seven flat stones. T
- (ii) Deepa was not a good runner. F
- (iii) The players are allowed to go beyond the boundary. F
- (iv) The lagori match brought the villagers together. T
- (v) The referee did not declare any winner. F

4. **Answer the following questions:**

- (i) Lagori is a traditional Indian game played with a pile of flat stones and a ball. One team, the seekers, throws a ball to knock down the pile of stones. The other team, the hitters, then tries to rebuild the pile while avoiding being hit by the ball.
- (ii) The other names for lagori mentioned in the lesson are Pitto and Satoliya.
- (iii) The captain of the Sundarpur Tigers was Deepa.
- (iv) At the end of the match, the referee lifted the hands of both the teams to declare them joint winners.
- (v) The children enjoyed playing lagori more than video games because it was an outdoor game that allowed them to play together, get exercise, and have fun in the fresh air.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. **Make sentences of your own with the following words:**

- (a) game — We played a fun **game** of hide-and-peek.
- (b) match — The cricket **match** was very exciting.
- (c) lagori — They are playing **lagori** in the field.
- (d) win — My team will **win** the tournament.
- (e) name — What is your **name**?
- (f) lesson — I learned a new **lesson** in school today.
- (g) village — My grandparents live in a small **village**.
- (h) boundary — The ball went over the **boundary**.
- (i) lands — The king owns much **lands**.
- (j) warriors — The **warriors** fought bravely.

2. **Identify the nouns in the sentences:**

Answer: The nouns in the sentence are Deepa, captain, and Sundarpur Tigers.

3. **Fill in the correct verb:**

Answer: The referee **lifts** the hands of both the captains.

4. **Unscramble the letters to form meaningful words:**

- (a) OUNDABRY: BOUNDARY
- (b) EREFREE: REFEREE

5. **Write the opposite of the following words:**

- (a) Favourite Least favourite or disliked
- (b) Friend Enemy or foe

6. **Rearrange the words into meaningful sentences:**

- (a) Plants need fresh water every day.
- (b) Nidhi came running.
- (c) The field is marked with a boundary.
- (d) Everybody looked at Prakash with surprise.

■ Chapter-9: Hekko

Text Based Questions

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (d) (iv) (b) (v) (c)

2. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) "Hek" means **running fast** and "ko" means **go**.
- (ii) The two teams in Hekko are called **Aami** and **Aakho**.
- (iii) The Aami team tries to **push** the Aakho players by them.
- (iv) The player who is fastest in the Aami team is called the **Hekko**.
- (v) Whenever a team gets a player of the opposite team out, it **gains** points.

3. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:**

- (i) "Joko" means surrender in the game of Hekko. T
- (ii) The team with the fewest point wins the game. F

- (iii) The Aami team makes a human chain to stay inside the circle. **T**
- (iv) The game of Hekko is popular in the Mokokchung district of Nagaland. **T**
- (v) The Aami team stays inside the circle at the start of the game. **F**

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) The main story behind the game of Hekko is a traditional narrative of warfare between two clans, the Aami and the Aakho.
- (ii) The game is played by two teams, Aami and Aakho. The Aami team forms a circle, holding hands, while the Aakho players try to break the chain. The Aami players try to tag the Aakho players.
- (iii) A team scores points by getting a player from the opposite team out.
- (iv) When an Aakho player is caught by an Aami player, they are considered "out" and the Aami team scores a point.
- (v) The player who is the fastest in the Aami team is awarded the title of "Khotiba"

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Choose the correct word:

The Aami team **stays** inside the circle.

2. Underline the nouns in the sentence:

The **tiger** accepted the **challenge**.

3. Pick the correct word:

The team **wins** the game with the maximum points.

4. Make a questions using the word surrenders:

Why did the army surrender?

5. Match the animals with their sounds:

(a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (ii), (d) (i), (e) (vi), (f) (v)

6. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

- (a) village — I live in a small **village**.
- (b) lion — The **lion** is the king of the jungle.
- (c) Hekko — **Hekko** is a fictional character.
- (d) circle — Draw a perfect **circle**.
- (e) team — Our **team** won the championship.
- (f) inside — The cat is sleeping **inside** the box.
- (g) Nagaland — **Nagaland** is a state in northeastern India.
- (h) district — The new school will be built in our **district**.
- (i) game — We played a fun board **game** last night.
- (j) surrenders — The knight **surrenders** his sword to the king.
- (k) players — The **players** are practicing for the big match.
- (l) opposite — The library is on the **opposite** side of the street.

Chapter-10: The Swing

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (b) (v) (b)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The poet says, "How do you like to go up in a swing **up in the air so blue?**"
(ii) The child looks down on the garden **green.**
(iii) The poet mentions seeing rivers and **trees** and cattle and all.
(iv) The swing goes up in the air and **down!**
(v) The poem is written by Robert Louis **Stevenson.**

3. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

- (i) The poet thinks going up in a swing is not enjoyable. F
(ii) The poem mentions looking down on the city. F
(iii) The poet says the swing goes up in the air and over the wall. T
(iv) The poem is about flying a kite. F
(v) The child can see sheep and cattle from the swing. T

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) The poet thinks that swinging is the pleasantest thing a child can do.
(ii) While swinging high, the child sees rivers, trees, cattle, and all the countryside.
(iii) The child looks down on the garden green and the roof so brown.
(iv) After going up in the swing, the child comes down once again.
(v) The poem "The Swing" was written by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Find a rhyming word for "swing" from the poem.

Answer: A rhyming word for "swing" from the poem is thing.

2. Pick out a noun from the line:

The nouns are rivers, trees and cattles.

3. Identify the adjectives in the phrase:

The adjective is green.

4. Change the sentence into a question:

"Does the child goes up in the swing?"

5. Write the plural of the following words:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) toy - toys | (b) swing - swings |
| (c) child - children | (d) doll - dolls |
| (e) bat - bats | (f) ball - balls |
| (g) knife - knives | (h) sheep - sheep |
| (i) river - rivers | (j) tree - trees |

6. Write a/an for the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) a river | (b) an owl | (c) an engine |
| (d) an ant | (e) a boy | (f) an orange |
| (g) an apple | (h) a grape | (i) a pear |

- (j) a rabbit (k) a toy (l) a ball

7. **Make sentences of your own with following words:**

- (a) river — The **river** flows through the valley.
(b) swing — The children love to play on the **swing**.
(c) child — The **child** played happily in the park.
(d) looking — She was **looking** for her lost keys.
(e) high — The bird flew **high** in the sky.
(f) enjoyable — We had an **enjoyable** time at the party.

■ Chapter-11: A Journey to the Magical Mountains

Text Based Questions

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (c) (ii) (c) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (v) (b)

2. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) Minam's grandfather was once a **sherpa**.
(ii) Minam packed her bag with some rotis and achaar, two water bottles, and her favourite fruit, an **apple**.
(iii) The yak helps carry **heavy** loads in the mountains.
(iv) Minam and her grandfather made a small **snowman** out of snow.
(v) Minam promised to take care of the **mountains** and share their magic with everyone she met.

3. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:**

- (i) Minam lived in a city near the sea. **F**
(ii) Minam promised to respect and protect the mountain. **T**
(iii) Minam and her grandfather saw yaks during their journey. **T**
(iv) Minam's grandfather took her on a special journey to the mountain. **T**
(v) Minam did not enjoy the journey and wanted to go home early. **F**

4. **Answer the following questions:**

- (i) Minam was a young girl who lived in a small village at the foot of the Himalayas. She enjoyed the journey to the mountains with her grandfather.
(ii) Minam saw beautiful flowers, tall trees and heard the sound of the birds which she never heard before.
(iii) Minam and her grandfather made a small snowman when they found the snow.
(iv) Minam's grandfather taught her to protect and respect the mountains.
(v) Minam felt very happy and inspired by the mountains at the end of her journey.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. **Write the plural form of the words 'mountain' and 'tree'.**

Answer: The plural form of 'mountain' is mountains, and the plural form of 'tree' is trees.

2. **Make sentences of your own with the following words:**

- (a) mountain — The **mountain** was covered in snow.

- (b) journey — Our **journey** to the city was long.
- (c) Minam — **Minam** is a student in my class.
- (d) protect — We must **protect** the environment.
- (e) save — Please **save** the file before you close the program.
- (f) grandfather — My **grandfather** told me a story.
- (g) yak — A **yak** is a large, shaggy-haired ox.
- (h) stories — I love reading **stories** about adventures.
- (i) walk — We went for a **walk** in the park.
- (j) snow — The **snow** fell all night.

3. **Identify and write the adjective in the phrase: "Beautiful trees and rivers".**

Answer: The adjective is beautiful. It describes the nouns 'trees' and 'rivers'.

4. **Find a verb in the following sentence:**

"They started their journey early in the morning."

Answer: The verb is started. It is the action word in the sentence.

5. **Pick out the nouns from this sentence: "Minam packed her bag with some rotis, two water bottles and her favourite fruit, apples".**

Answer: The nouns are Minam, bag, rotis, bottles, fruit, and apples

■ Chapter-12: Maheshwar

Text Based Questions

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:**

Tick (✓) the correct options:

- (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (v) (c)

2. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) Maheshwar fort was built by queen **Ahilya Bai**.
- (ii) The fort stands on the banks of the **Narmada river**.
- (iii) The statue of queen Ahilya Bai is **13** feet tall.
- (iv) Maheshwar fort is known for its overhanging **balconies**.

3. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:**

- (i) Queen Ahilya Bai belonged to the Holkar family. T
- (ii) The fort was built near the Yamuna river. F
- (iii) The fort is made up of white marble from kerala. F
- (iv) The people of Maheshwar are known for making beautiful sarees. T
- (v) Maheshwar fort is located in Maharashtra. F

4. **Answer the following questions:**

- (i) Ahilya Bai Holkar was the Holkar Queen of the Malwa kingdom.
- (ii) Maheshwar Fort is located on the banks of the Narmada river.
- (iii) Queen Ahilya Bai built the Maheshwar Fort and also renovated many temples.
- (iv) Maheshwari sarees are known for their reversible borders and intricate designs.
- (v) The 13 feet statue in front of the palace is of Queen Ahilya Bai.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Write the plural form of the given words:

(a) Balcony

Answer: Balconies

(b) Temple

Answer: Temples

2. Choose the correct verb form:

She built the fort long ago.

3. Make sentences of your own with the following words:

(a) people — The **people** gathered to watch the parade.

(b) build — They plan to **build** a new house on the hill.

(c) front — Please stand in **front** of the line.

(d) fort — The soldiers protected the **fort** from the attack.

(e) location — The **location** of the treasure was a secret.

(f) Maheshwar — **Maheshwar** is a town in Madhya Pradesh known for its fort and temples.

(g) rule — The queen's **rule** was fair and just.

(h) river — The boat sailed down the **river**.

(i) statue — A large **statue** of the queen stood in the city square.

(j) queen — The **queen** was known for her kindness and wisdom.

(k) visitors — **Visitors** came to see the beautiful fort.

(l) special — The day was **special** because it was my birthday.

4. Pick out the adjectives in the sentences:

“The fort is majestic and its unique overhanging balconies.”

The adjectives are majestic, unique and over changing.

5. Identify the nouns and their types:

“Ahilya Bai ruled over Maheshwar.”

The nouns are Ahilya Bai and Maheshwar.

Both are proper nouns.

Proper nouns are the nouns that represents the name of a particular person, place, etc.