

STUDENTS
SKILLS
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NCERT Practice

Work BOOK

English

Santoor

Designed by
English Literacy
Experts

TEACHER'S MANUAL

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Chapter-1: Papa's Spectacles

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (i) (b) | (ii) (b) | (iii) (d) | (iv) (c) |
| (v) (b) | (vi) (d) | (vii) (b) | (viii) (c) |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Today our papa is searching **everywhere**.
- (ii) He has lost his **spectacles**.
- (iii) It was his only **pair!**
- (iv) He can't read the **newspaper**.
- (v) He can't watch the **television**.
- (vi) He checked inside his **pocket**.
- (vii) He glanced under the **chair**.
- (viii) He searched near the **window**.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Papa had lost his keys. | F |
| (ii) Papa had multiple pair of spectacles. | F |
| (iii) Papa checked only under his chair for the spectacles. | F |
| (iv) Papa could watch TV without his spectacles. | F |
| (v) Papa found the spectacles himself. | F |
| (vi) The child went far away to tell papa. | F |
| (vii) The spectacles were difficult to find. | F |
| (viii) The poem suggests papa was very organised. | F |

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Child help papa by telling him that his spectacles were on his head.
- (ii) The tone of the poem is humorous and light-hearted.
- (iii) Papa was searching everywhere because he had forgotten where he had put his spectacles, and was his only pair.
- (iv) Thes child (narrator)found the papa's spectacles.
- (v) The papa's spectacles were finally found on his head.
- (vi) Papa lost his spectacles.
- (vii) The narrator tells papa to stop searching for speactacles.
- (viii) The main lesson is that people often overlook the obvious, and the humor comes from the situation of someone frantically searching for an object that is right in front of them (or on their face).

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Lost — The dog was **lost** in the woods.
- (b) Pair — He bought a new **pair** of shoes.
- (c) Spectacles — My grandmother wears **spectacles** to read.
- (d) Newspaper — Papa reads the **newspaper** every morning.
- (e) Window — A bird flew into the **window**.
- (f) Close — Please **close** the door when you leave.
- (g) Head — She nodded her **head** in agreement.
- (h) Everywhere — We searched **everywhere** for the keys.
- (i) Glanced — He **glanced** at his watch.
- (j) Chair — Sit down on the **chair**.

2. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verb:

- (a) Today our papa is **searching** everywhere.
- (b) He **has lost** his spectacles.
- (c) It **is** his only pair.
- (d) He can't **read** the newspaper.

3. Encircle the word that is spelt correctly:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| (a) child | (b) fruit | (c) principal | (d) house |
| (e) horse | (f) hat | (g) boy | (h) elephant |

4. Arrange the words in alphabetical order:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) apple, hat, orange | (b) cow, deer, elephant |
| (c) bicycle, bus, train | (d) eagle, parrot, sparrow |
| (e) ox, rabbit, squirrel | (f) cherry, mango, watermelon |
| (g) apple, bedsheet, saree | (h) eagle, peacock, horse |

5. List five common nouns and five proper nouns from the poem.

Common nouns: papa, spectacles, newspaper, TV, vegetables, pockets, chair, window, head.

Proper noun: Papa (as according to the poem)

6. List three pronouns used in the poem.

Pronouns: He, his, It

7. What is interrogative sentences?

An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark.

They are used to gather information, clarify facts, or confirm details.

Interrogative sentences often begin with question words such as 'what', 'where', 'when', 'why', or 'how'.

They can also start with auxiliary verbs (like 'is', 'are', 'do', 'does') or modal verbs (like 'can', 'will').

■ Chapter-2: Gone with the Scooter

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- (i) (b) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (d)
(v) (c) (vi) (c) (vii) (d) (viii) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) It was a summer **afternoon**.
(ii) Gopi was sitting in the **veranda**, reading a book
(iii) He looked among the **bushes**.
(iv) There was a **white** ball on the heap.
(v) The ball Gopi found was a **hockey** ball.
(vi) Gopi put his book aside, got up and ran into the **garden**.
(vii) Gopi wondered if it was a **mango** falling from the tree.
(viii) He heard something **rustling** past and falling with a **thud** in the garden.

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

- (i) The ball was black in colour. **F**
(ii) Gopi found a ball. **T**
(iii) Gopi picked up the ball. **T**
(iv) The ball was found on a heap of wet leaves. **F**
(v) Gopi was reading a newspaper in veranda. **F**
(vi) Gopi heard a loud bang in the garden. **F**
(vii) Gopi first searched near the garden fence. **T**
(viii) Gopi found the ball among the bushes. **F**

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Gopi heard a thud rustling past and falling with a thud in the garden.
(ii) Gopi initially thought a mango had fallen from the tree.
(iii) Gopi found a hockey ball.
(iv) There was a white ball on the heap of dry leaves.
(v) He looked among the bushes after searching the grass.
(vi) He found nothing near garden fence.
(vii) Gopi searched in the garden for the fallen objects.
(viii) Gopi was sitting in the veranda, reading a book in the summer vacation.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Book — She read a fascinating **book** last night.
(b) Past — In the **past**, people traveled by horse and carriage.
(c) Ball — The child played with a red **ball**.
(d) Scooter — He rode his **scooter** to the park.
(e) Basket — She filled the **basket** with fresh fruits.
(f) Dry — The clothes are **dry** now.
(g) Hands — Wash your **hands** before eating.
(h) White — The snow is **white** and fluffy.
(i) Hockey — They played a game of field **hockey**.

(j) Grass — The green **grass** felt soft underfoot.

2. Identify the noun and words in the sentence:

“It was a summer afternoon.”

Answer: The nouns are "summer" and "afternoon".

3. Name any 10 sports or games by yourself:

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Football | (b) Cricket | (c) Basketball | (d) Tennis |
| (e) Swimming | (f) Running | (g) Volleyball | (h) Badminton |
| (i) Chess | (j) Table tennis | | |

4. Complete the words with vowel:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) g _ m _ : game | (b) th _ ck : thick | (c) sp _ rts: sports |
| (d) gr _ ss : grass | (e) d _ y : day | (f) f _ nc _ : fence |
| (g) _ y _ s : eyes | (h) l _ k _ d: liked | (i) b _ ll: ball |
| (j) p _ st: past | (k) h _ nds: hands | (l) b _ _ k: book |

5. Identify preposition and preposition phrase:

Answer: The preposition is "into" and the prepositional phrase is "into the garden".

6. Identify pronouns and antecedents:

Pronouns: He, it, what. **Antecedents:** The antecedent for "He" is not provided in the sentence. "It" and "what" are used without explicit antecedents within this single sentence.

7. What is noun? Explain the different kinds of noun.

A noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, or idea.

Different kinds of nouns include:

- **Common Noun:** A general name for a person, place, thing, or idea (e.g., city, dog, book).
- **Proper Noun:** A specific name for a particular person, place, or thing, always capitalized (e.g., Paris, Fido, Google).
- **Concrete Noun:** A noun that can be perceived by the five senses (e.g., rain, apple, music).
- **Abstract Noun:** A noun representing an idea, quality, or state that cannot be perceived by the senses (e.g., freedom, happiness, bravery).
- **Collective Noun:** A noun that refers to a group of individuals (e.g., team, family, audience).
- **Countable Noun:** A noun that can be counted and has a singular and plural form (e.g., pen, pens).
- **Uncountable Noun (Mass Noun):** A noun that cannot be counted and does not typically have a plural form (e.g., water, information, furniture).

Unit 2: My Colourful World

Chapter-3: The Rainbow

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

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

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Boats sails on the **seas**
 And **ships** sails on the **rivers**
 But clouds that **sail** across the **sky**
 Are **prettier** far than these.
- (ii) There are **bridges** on the **rivers**
 As **pretty** as you please;
 But the bow that **bridges heaven**
 And overtops the **trees**
 And **builds a road** from earth to sky;
 Is **prettier** far than these.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Boats sails on the seas. | F |
| (ii) Clouds are described as prettier than boats and ships. | T |
| (iii) Bridges are found on the rivers. | T |
| (iv) The bow that bridges heaven is less pretty than bridge on river. | F |
| (v) The bow built a road from earth to sky. | T |
| (vi) Ships sails on the river. | F |
| (vii) The bow overtops the mountain. | F |
| (viii) The poem suggests that natural beauty is superior. | T |

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Boats and ships. Boats are mentioned sailing on the rivers, and ships are mentioned sailing on the seas, in the first stanza of the poem.
- (ii) It bridges the heaven and builds a road from earth to sky The poet describes the rainbow (the "bow") as bridging heaven and building a road from the earth to the sky, which is prettier than bridges built over rivers.
- (iii) "The Rainbow" was written by Christina Rossetti.
- (iv) According to the poem, ships sail on the seas.
- (v) The rainbow is the natural phenomenon described as the "bow that bridges heaven".
- (vi) The poem mentions bridges that are built over rivers, which are man-made structures.
- (vii) It builds a road from earth to sky The bow is further described as building a road from the earth to the sky.
- (viii) The poet believes that the clouds in the sky, which are described as sailing, are even prettier than the boats and ships.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Make sentences of your own with the following words

- (a) Cloud — The dark **clouds** in the sky indicate that it will rain soon.
 (b) Sail — The boat's **sail**, caught the wind and moved across the water.
 (c) River — A long **river** flows through the valley to the sea.

- (d) Earth — The planet **Earth** is home to millions of species.
- (e) Sky — Birds fly high up in the blue **sky**.
- (f) Bridge — We crossed the **bridge** to get to the other side of the city.
- (g) Road — Be careful when you cross the busy **road**.
- (h) Prettier — Her new dress is much **prettier** than her old one.
- (i) Build — The construction workers will **build** a new school next year.
- (j) Trees — Many tall **trees** grow in the forest.

2. Identify all the nouns in the poem and list them.

Boats, rivers, ships, seas, clouds, sky, bridges, bow, heaven, trees, road, earth

3. Write all the rhyming words for the following:

- (a) sea: free, key, see, tea
- (b) sail: fail, mail, pale, tale
- (c) sun: fun, run, son, won
- (d) tree: free, glee, knee, see
- (e) bow: cow, how, now, vow

4. Write the opposite word for the following:

- (a) blunt: sharp
- (b) small: large
- (c) day: night
- (d) strong: weak
- (e) slow: fast
- (f) mild: harsh
- (g) curved: straight
- (h) rough: smooth
- (i) subtraction: addition
- (j) finish: start

5. Write the gender of the following:

- (a) cock: hen
- (b) boy: girl
- (c) mare: stallion
- (d) uncle: aunt
- (e) man: woman
- (f) lord: lady
- (g) king: queen
- (h) niece: nephew
- (i) goat: doe/billy
- (j) son: daughter
- (k) lion: lioness
- (l) father: mother
- (m) peacock: peahen
- (n) brother: sister
- (o) count: countess
- (p) master: mistress

■ Chapter-4: The Wise Parrot

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (b)
- (v) (c) (vi) (b) (vii) (c) (viii) (a)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The parrot was kept in a **quiet** village.
- (ii) The merchant was about to travel to a **far-off** land.
- (iii) The merchant called the parrot his **beloved** parrot.
- (iv) The merchant walked up to the **cage** and spoke to the parrot.
- (v) The parrot entertained the merchant with **stories** and songs.

- (vi) One day, the merchant decided to travel far away for **travel**.
- (vii) Deep inside, the bird longed for the open skies and green **trees**.
- (viii) In a quiet village, a rich merchant kept a bright and talkative parrot in a cage of **gold**.

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

- (i) The merchant was poor. F
- (ii) The parrot was quiet and shy. F
- (iii) The parrot cage was made of gold. T
- (iv) The merchant cared about his pet. T
- (v) The merchant was travelling to a nearby place. F
- (vi) The parrot has a dull mind. F
- (vii) The merchant was bad person. T
- (viii) The merchant decided to travel for pleasure. F

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) The bird longed for the open skies and green trees for deep inside.
- (ii) The parrot was kept in a golden cage.
- (iii) A rich merchant kept a bright and talkative parrot.
- (iv) The parrot entertains the merchant by telling stories and singing songs.
- (v) The merchant decide to travel for business to a far - off places.
- (vi) The merchant said, "My beloved parrot, I am about to travel to a far-off land. What can I bring for you from there?"
- (vii) The parrot was the merchant's favourite pet, and he cherished it highly.
- (viii) The merchant lives in a quite village.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

1. Make sentences of your own with the following sentences

- (a) Merchant — The **merchant** sold his goods at a fair price.
- (b) Cage — The bird was kept in a small **cage**.
- (c) Parrot — A colourful **parrot** was sitting on my shoulder.
- (d) Beauty — The garden was known for its natural **beauty**.
- (e) Flight — The eagle took **flight** as we approached.
- (f) Pet — My sister has a **pet** cat named Ginger.
- (g) Travel — We plan to **travel** to the mountains next summer.
- (h) Forest — A thick **forest** surrounded the small village.
- (i) Floor — The cat slept on the living room **floor**.
- (j) Sorrow — He felt deep **sorrow** after losing the game.
- (k) Message — The messenger delivered an important **message**.
- (l) Distressed — She was **distressed** to hear the bad news.
- (m) Hurried — He **hurried** to catch the bus before it left.
- (n) Colour — The artist used a variety of bright **colour** in her painting.

2. Name any 10 birds:

- (a) Sparrow (b) Pigeon (c) Crow (d) Eagle
- (e) Parrot (f) Owl (g) Peacock (h) Duck

- (i) Hen (j) Ostrich

3. Write the antonyms of the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Artificial | (b) Juvenile or child |
| (c) Arrive | (d) Cowardly or timid |
| (e) Disagree or refuse | (f) Cold |
| (g) None or nothing | (h) White |
| (i) Dead | (j) Receive or take |
| (k) Retreat or withdraw | (l) Soft or easy |

4. Write the definition of verb:

A verb is a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.

It indicates what the subject of a sentence is doing or being.

Examples include run, sleep, think, and is.

5. What is noun? Explain by giving examples.

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

Person: teacher, mother, David

Place: school, city, India

Thing: book, pen, computer

Idea: happiness, courage, freedom

6. Circle the correct spelling:

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| (a) perch | (b) tender | (c) sighed |
| (d) merchant | (e) cage | |

Unit 3: Water

Chapter-5: The Frog

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (i) (a) | (ii) (b) | (iii) (c) | (iv) (b) |
| (v) (b) | (vi) (c) | (vii) (c) | (viii) (b) |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) As a **tadpole**, I swim with cheer.
- (ii) I hop around, I **jump** so high.
- (iii) And leap so high in joyful **breeze**.
- (iv) I live on land and **water** too.
- (v) I flick my **tongue** to catch my food.
- (vi) With **webbed** feet, I swim with ease.
- (vii) I sit in ponds and in the rain, or hop about in a muddy **drain**.
- (viii) My colours match the **plants** and trees.

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

- (i) The creature only lives in the rain. F
- (ii) The creature catches food using its webbed feet. F
- (iii) The creature lives only on land. F
- (iv) The creature cannot jump high. F
- (v) The creature feels sad in its pond. F
- (vi) The creature is not afraid of snake. F
- (vii) The creature cannot jump. F
- (viii) The creature songs are quiet. F

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) The frog lives in damp places with a few drops of water. It live in grass and leaves where its colour matches with with the plants and leaves.
- (ii) The creature uses its colour to hide in the grass and leaves.
- (iii) The creature must be careful around snakes because snakes are among it natural predators and will eat frogs.
- (iv) webbed feet
- (v) The creature flicks its tongue to catch its food.
- (vi) It spent its time by hoping in the muddy rain.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Frog — The green **frog** sat on a lily pad.
- (b) Ponds — There are two small **ponds** behind the house.
- (c) Water — Please drink a glass of **water**.
- (d) Drop — A single **drop** of rain fell on my nose.
- (e) Colour — Red is my favorite **colour**.
- (f) Match — The two socks do not **match**.
- (g) Loud — The music was too **loud**.
- (h) Proud — The parents were **proud** of their daughter's achievement.
- (i) High — The bird flew **high** in the sky.
- (j) Sky — The **sky** is blue today.
- (k) Swim — We love to **swim** in the ocean.
- (l) Joyful — The children were **joyful** on Christmas morning.

2. What is pronoun? Explain with example.

A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun in a sentence.

This is done to avoid repetition and make sentences flow better. Examples of pronouns include "he," "she," "it," "they," "we," "you," and "I". For example, instead of saying "Mary went to the store, and Mary bought apples," one can say, "Mary went to the store, and she bought apples."

3. What is verb?

Answer: A verb is a word that describes an action, occurrence, or state of being. Verbs are the core of a sentence and are essential for conveying meaning. Examples of verbs include "run," "sing," "is," "exist," and "feel."

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the poem?

- (a) I sit in pond and in the rain.
- (b) Or hop about in a muddy drain.
- (c) I hide so well in grass and leaves.
- (d) Up I go in the sky!

5. Rewrite the following sentences in the indicated verb tenses:

- (a) "I sit in pond and in the rain." (Rewrite in simple past)

Answer: I sat in the pond and in the rain.

- (b) "I croak my songs". (Rewrite in present continuous).

Answer: I am croaking my songs.

- (c) "I flick my tongue to catch my food." (Rewrite in present continuous).

Answer: I am flicking my tongue to catch my food.

6. Identify all the nouns in the poem.

ponds, rain, drain, tadpole, cheer, thing, tongue, food, land, water, places, drops, dew, colours, plants, trees, grass, leaves, snakes, pond, songs, ease, breeze, sky, feet

7. Write five verbs from the poem.

sit, hop, swim, live, hide

Chapter-6:What a Tank!

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (i) (b) | (ii) (b) | (iii) (c) | (iv) (c) |
| (v) (b) | (vi) (c) | (vii) (d) | (viii) (c) |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Punjab is rich in culture and **heritage**.
- (ii) People carefully plan the **design** of their tanks.
- (iii) One unique water tank design mentioned is a brown **rooster**.
- (iv) There is something different about the overhead tank of **Punjab**.
- (v) Water tank kept or built on are called **overhead** water tanks.
- (vi) These tanks store hundreds and even thousand of **litres** of water.
- (vii) underground tanks can store enough water for **six** to seven months.
- (viii) You may see tanks shaped like a giant flower, a **large football** etc.

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

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (i) Tankas are common in Rajasthan thar region. | T |
| (ii) Water conservation practice have existed for centuries. | T |
| (iii) Water conservation is recent practice that emerged in the last century. | T |
| (iv) Ooranis are traditional water management method found in kerala. | T |
| (v) Panam Keni wells are known for drying up quickly in hot weather. | T |
| (vi) Ancient water storage structure only served to store water. | T |
| (vii) Tanks do not store water. | F |
| (viii) Tamil Nadu is famous for its tank. | F |

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Water conservation is the practice of using water efficiently and avoiding waste to protect its finite resources for current and future generations.
- (ii) In Rajasthan Thar region tanks are common.
- (iii) In Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Punjab, tanks are common.
- (iv) Panam Keni wells are known for not drying up even in the hottest months.
- (v) Water conservation is a practice that existed for centuries.
- (vi) Water storage structure did not just store water but also protected cities from floods, providing drinking water, and brought people together.
- (vii) Ooranis and Panam Keni are two traditional water management method.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Rich — The man is very **rich**.
- (b) Culture — India has a diverse **culture**.
- (c) State — Uttar Pradesh is a large **state** in India.
- (d) Water — **Water** is essential for life.
- (e) Tank — There is a large water **tank** on the roof.
- (f) Football — **Football** is a popular sport.
- (g) Brown — The **brown** dog ran across the field.
- (h) Statue — A large **statue** was erected in the park.
- (i) Cement — **Cement** is used to build houses.
- (j) Frame — The picture **frame** is made of wood.
- (k) Steel — **Steel** is a strong metal.
- (l) Rod — The steel **rod** was used in construction.
- (m) House — Their **house** is near the river.
- (n) Mango — A **mango** is a sweet fruit.
- (o) Tankas — **Tankas** are traditional rainwater harvesting systems in Rajasthan.

2. Write the contractions for the following words:

- (a) Do not: don't
- (b) Is not: isn't
- (c) Are not: aren't
- (d) Cannot: can't
- (e) Could not: couldn't
- (f) Would not: wouldn't
- (g) Did not: didn't

3. Write the meanings of the following words

- (a) **Conservation:** The act of protecting or preserving something.
- (b) **Culture:** The customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.
- (c) **Heritage:** Something that is handed down from the past, as from the time of an ancestor or a previous generation.
- (d) **Unique:** Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
- (e) **Concrete:** A heavy, rough building material made from a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand, cement, and water.
- (f) **Containers:** An object for holding something, such as a box, bottle, or jar.

(g) **Overhead:** Situated directly above.

4. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:**

- (a) "Water conservation is a practice that has existed for centuries."
- (b) "Panam Keni wells are known for not drying up even during the hottest months."
- (c) "Tankas as shown below are quite common in Rajasthan's Thar region."

5. **Write the correct spelling:**

- (a) Storage: Storage
- (b) Rigion: Region
- (c) Prastise: Practice
- (d) Centries: Centuries
- (e) Wtaer: Water
- (f) Queit: Quiet
- (g) Rular: Rural
- (h) Hosue: House
- (i) Owneer: Owner
- (j) Fotboal: Football

Unit 4: Ups and Downs

■ **Chapter-7: Gilli Danda**

Text Based Questions

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):**

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (b) (iv) (b)
- (v) (c) (vi) (c) (vii) (b) (viii) (b)

2. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) In the playground, we gather **around**.
- (ii) With a stick and a small **gilli** to throw.
- (iii) Gilli Danda, our game is so **sound!**
- (iv) We play with joy, watch it **go!**
- (v) One, two, three, swing and **hit**
- (vi) with our friends, we never **quit!**
- (vii) With every swing we feel so **free**,
- (viii) The small gilli, up high it **flies**.

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

- (i) The game mentioned in the poem is cricket. **F**
- (ii) They quit easily during the game. **F**
- (iii) Every swing make them feel free. **T**
- (iv) The player feels sad while playing the game. **F**
- (v) The gilli flies high under the bright blue skies. **T**
- (vi) The poem describes a game played indoors. **F**
- (vii) The game "Gilli Danda" is described as "so sound". **T**
- (viii) They play Gilli Danda with a bat and ball. **F**

4. **Answer the following questions:**

- (i) The children gather in the playground to play.
- (ii) The two main item which is used to play is gilli danda.

- (iii) The small gilli flies high in the air after being hit by the children.
- (iv) Laughing, playing and having fun are the activities children doing under the sun.
- (v) No, the friends do not quit easily during the game.
- (vi) The poem says the children are having lots of fun, feeling free, joyful, and excited while playing Gilli Danda.
- (vii) The sequence of actions involves gathering in the playground, holding the stick and gilli, swinging and hitting the gilli, watching it fly, and chasing/catching it.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Swing — The child loves to play on the **swing** in the park.
- (b) Gilli — **Gilli**-danda is a traditional game played in rural areas.
- (c) Skies — The **skies** are clear and blue today.
- (d) Fun — We had a lot of **fun** at the beach yesterday.
- (e) Sun — The **sun** rises in the east every morning.
- (f) Laugh — Her infectious **laugh** brought joy to everyone in the room.
- (g) Under — The cat is hiding **under** the bed.
- (h) Rough — The dog's fur is very **rough** to the touch.
- (i) Golden — She wore a beautiful **golden** necklace.
- (j) Friend — A true **friend** is always there for you.

2. What are tenses?

Tenses are a grammatical category that expresses time reference. They are used to indicate when an action or state occurred in relation to the moment of speaking or writing. English has three main tenses:

Present tense: Used for actions happening now, or for general truths and habits.

Past tense: Used for actions that happened before the current moment.

Future tense: Used for actions that will happen after the current moment.

3. What are prepositions? Explain with example.

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

Examples:

Direction: "She walked to the store."

Time: "The meeting is at 3 PM."

4. Find three adjectives used in the poem and state the noun that each object describes.

The adjectives identified in the poem are: small, sound, free, bright, blue, and golden.

small: Describes the noun "gilli".

sound: Describes the noun "game".

free: Describes the state of feeling.

bright: Describes the noun "skies".

blue: Describes the noun "skies".

golden: Describes the noun "rays".

5. Write the meaning of the following words:

- (a) Gilli: A short stick used in the traditional Indian game Gilli Danda.
- (b) Quiet: Making little or no noise; silent.
- (c) Underneath: Situated directly below something else.
- (d) Gather: To bring together and take in people or things.

6. Correct the punctuation the following lines from the poem:

"Gilli Danda, our game is so sound, We played with joy, watch it go."

Chapter-8: The Decision of the Panchayat

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (i) (b) | (ii) (b) | (iii) (a) | (iv) (b) |
| (v) (a) | (vi) (d) | (vii) (b) | (viii) (c) |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The farmer explained the **situation** to the gathering.
- (ii) The panchayat member stood up to give the **judgment**.
- (iii) The dispute was about the right to draw **water** from a well.
- (iv) He has two **fields**.
- (v) There was a **well** next to it.
- (vi) The neighbour was a **cunning man**.
- (vii) He thought a **plan** to cheat the **farmer**.
- (viii) Both the farmer and the neighbour were **summoned**.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) The farmer lived in a big city. | F |
| (ii) The farmer initially had only one field. | F |
| (iii) The farmer was lazy. | F |
| (iv) The neighbour was an honest person. | F |
| (v) The neighbour intended to help the farmer. | F |
| (vi) The farmer purchased the well from his friend. | T |
| (vii) The farmer have two field. | T |
| (viii) The panchayat didn't help the farmer. | F |

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) A farmer lived in a small village.
- (ii) The farmer have two fields.
- (iii) The farmer needs a source of water for his fields. So, he bought the well from his neighbour.
- (iv) The farmer need water for his fields so he use the well to drew water from it.
- (v) The farmer's work ethic is very hard.
- (vi) At the end the panchayat gave judgement in favour of the farmer and the neighbour had to pay a fine as well as apologise to the farmer.
- (vii) The neighbour was planning to cheat the farmer.

(viii) The neighbour was a cunning man. He thought of a plan to cheat the farmer.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Farmer — The **farmer** worked hard in the fields.
- (b) Wisdom — The old man shared his **wisdom** with the children.
- (c) Praised — The teacher **praised** the students for their excellent work.
- (d) Cheating — **Cheating** in exams is not allowed.
- (e) Village — A small **village** is located near the river.
- (f) Chief — The **chief** made an important decision for the community.
- (g) Owner — The **owner** of the dog was looking for it.
- (h) Agree — They could not **agree** on the terms of the deal.
- (i) Neighbour — The **neighbour** helped us with our garden.
- (j) Cunning — The **cunning** fox outsmarted the hunters.
- (k) Realised — She **realised** her mistake and apologised.
- (l) Panchayat — The village **Panchayat** resolved the dispute.
- (m) Apologise — It is important to **apologise** when you are wrong.
- (n) Adamant — He was **adamant** about his decision and would not change his mind.

2. Complete the following by adding the suffix 'less' to the given words:

- (a) Answer: Use + less = Useless.
- (b) Answer: Care + less = Careless.
- (c) Answer: Hope + less = Hopeless.
- (d) Answer: Fear + less = Fearless.
- (e) Answer: Colour + less = Colourless.

3. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition:

- (a) There lived a farmer **in** the small village.
- (b) The neighbour was punished **for** his dishonesty.
- (c) The villagers tried to reason **with** the cunning man.
- (d) The farmer went to the village chief to explain his problem.
- (e) The neighbour was standing **near** the well, blocking the way.

4. Write the past simple and past participle form of verb:

- (a) Talk, talked, talked
- (b) Teach, taught, taught
- (c) Test, tested, tested
- (d) Travel, travelled, travelled (or traveled, traveled)
- (e) Use, used, used
- (f) Value, valued, valued
- (g) Visit, visited, visited
- (h) Welcome, welcomed, welcomed
- (i) Wish, wished, wished
- (j) Avoid, avoided, avoided
- (k) Canal (not a verb, likely 'Can', 'Can' is a modal verb and has no past participle form)
- (l) Challenge, challenged, challenged

Chapter-9: Vocation

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- (i) (d) (ii) (c) (iii) (c) (iv) (c)
(v) (c) (vi) (b) (vii) (c) (viii) (c)

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) There is no **road** he must take.
(ii) I wish I were a **hawker**.
(iii) The hawker cries about **crystal** bangles.
(iv) The narrator walks to school by **lane**.
(v) The hawker has no specific **place** he must go.
(vi) The poet of the poem is **Rabindranath Tagore**.
(vii) The lane is **dark** and **lonely** at night.
(viii) The watchman swings his **lantern**.

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

- (i) The poet is an adult. **F**
(ii) The watchman carries a torch. **F**
(iii) The watchman walks alone, without his shadow. **F**
(iv) The poet does not want to go to bed. **T**
(v) The poet wishes to be a gardener. **T**
(vi) The poem only describes a morning scene. **F**
(vii) The poet wishes to be watchman to sleep all day. **F**
(viii) The street lamp is compared to a giant with one red eye. **T**

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) At 10: 00 a.m. in the morning the speaker goes to school.
(ii) The hawker is carrying the bangles.
(iii) The speaker meets the hawker selling the crystal bangles every day on the way to school.
(iv) The poet of the poem is Rabindranath Tagore.
(v) The street lamp is compared with a giant one red eye.
(vi) The lane is described as dark and lonely at night in the poem.
(vii) The child wishes to be a hawker at first, then to become a gardener, and at night to become a watchman when he grows up.
(viii) The watchman carries the lantern.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Road — The **road** is busy today.
(b) Come — Please **come** home early.
(c) Home — We are going **home**.
(d) Hawker — The street **hawker** is selling balloons.
(e) Bengal — Kolkata is the capital of West **Bengal**.
(f) Sound — A strange **sound** came from the basement.

- (g) Morning — It rained heavily in the **morning**.
- (h) Spending — **Spending** time with family is important.
- (i) Shadow — The tree cast a long **shadow**.
- (j) Chasing — The dog is **chasing** the ball.
- (k) Bed — It is time for **bed**.

2. What are adjectives? Also give example.

Answer: Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns and pronouns.

An adjective provides more information about a noun or pronoun, such as its size, color, feeling, or quality.

Example: In the sentence "The big dog barked loudly," the word "big" is an adjective that describes the size of the dog.

3. What are adverbs?

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Adverbs often provide information about how, when, where, or to what extent an action is performed.

Example: In the sentence "She sings beautifully," the word "beautifully" is an adverb that describes how she sings.

4. Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct sentences:

- (a) I has recently read a new book.
I have recently read a new book.
- (b) My mother are cooking.
My mother is cooking.
- (c) He goes to school every day.
He goes to school every day.
- (d) The birds is flying.
The birds are flying.
- (e) Radhika is taller than Suman.
Radhika is taller than Suman. (No mistake)
- (f) The fox ran fast than the other.
The fox ran faster than the other.
- (g) The old elephant walked slow to the river.
The old elephant walked slowly to the river.
- (h) Mita was slept when the door bell ring.
Mita was sleeping when the doorbell rang.

Chapter-10: Glass Bangles

Text Based Questions

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Tick (✓) the correct Answer:

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (i) (b) | (ii) (b) | (iii) (c) | (iv) (b) |
| (v) (c) | (vi) (c) | (vii) (d) | (viii) (d) |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Ravi lived in the town of **Firozabad**.
- (ii) Ravi's workshop was a center of **activity**.
- (iii) Each bangle was a piece of **art**.
- (iv) Firozabad is famous for its beautiful **glass bangles**.
- (v) A gentle hum of **conversation** was also heard as artisan worked.
- (vi) The air in the workshop was filled with the **clinking** of glass.
- (vii) Ravi's family had been crafting beautiful bangles for a **long** time.
- (viii) Ravi was a skilled **glass** artisan who lived in Firozabad.

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

- (i) Firozabad is located in MP. F
- (ii) Ravi was a skilled carpenter in Firozabad. F
- (iii) Artisans in Firozabad are skilled in creating glassware. T
- (iv) Firozabad is known for its tradition of pottery. F
- (v) Ravi's workshop was a quiet place with little activity. F

4. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Ravi was a skilled glass artisan who lived in Firozabad.
- (ii) Each bangle represents a piece of art.
- (iii) Firozabad is located in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) Ravi's workshop was a center of activity. The air in the workshop was filled with the clinking of glass and the gentle hum of conversation as artisans shaped beautiful bangles.
- (v) Ravi's family been creating bangles for a long time.

Language and Grammar Based Questions:

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

- (a) Bangle — She wore a beautiful **bangle** on her wrist.
- (b) Firozabad — **Firozabad** is famous for its glass bangles.
- (c) City — London is a large and busy **city**.
- (d) Positive — He has a very **positive** attitude towards life.
- (e) Journey — The train **journey** from Delhi to Mumbai was long.
- (f) Popular — Cricket is a very **popular** sport in India.
- (g) Designs — The artist created unique **designs** for the new collection.
- (h) Quite — It is **quite** cold outside today.
- (i) Jobs — The new factory will create many **jobs** for local people.
- (j) Impact — The new law will have a significant **impact** on the environment.

2. What is the difference between antonyms and synonyms?

Answer: Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings, while synonyms are words that have similar or same meanings.

Explanation:

An antonym for "hot" is "cold".

A synonym for "happy" is "joyful".

3. What are punctuation marks?

Answer: Punctuation marks are symbols used in written language to structure and organise sentences and phrases, making their meaning clear.

Explanation: Common examples include periods (.), commas (,), question marks (?), exclamation points (!), and quotation marks (").

4. Do Yourself

5. Use correct punctuation for the following

- (a) Did the customer love the new bangles?
- (b) Did Ravi like Ananya's new design at first?
- (c) The air was filled with clinking of glass.
- (d) Ravi and Ananya made a special collection for Diwali.
- (e) I like Firozabad's bangles.