

NOTES

QUESTIONS

7th Std English
1st term

GENERAL
ENGLISH

7th Standard English1st -TermUnit – IGONE FOREVER*1. Synonyms and Antonyms*

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Grizzly	Grey	-
Glide	Proceed	-
Fascinate	Attract, charm	-
Grace	Charm, refinement	Clumsy
Observing	Watching, following	-
Behavior	Manners, conduct	-
Habits	practice	-
endangered	Harmed	Saved
Disappear	Vanish	Appear
Protect	Save	Harm
Species	Class, group	-
Abundance	Plenty	Scarcity
Temper	Mood	-
Powerful	Strong, weak	Weak
Magical	Enchanting	-
Valuable	Precious	Invalid
Habitat	Natural home	-
Wander	Roam	-
Territory	Region	-
Homeland	Motherland	Abroad
Shrinking	Decreasing	Expanding
Threatens	Warns	-
Unusual	Strange	Usual
Extinct	Die out	Survive
Shipped	Transported	-
Exotic	Strange	Familiar
Merely	Only	-
Pollute	Contaminate	Clean
Support	Strengthen, endure	Abandon
Breed	Produce	-
Wilderness	Desert	-
Dependent	Relaying	Independent
Impact	Influence, effect	-

2. Opposites Words

S.No	Opposites	
1	Quick	Slow
2	Powerful	Weak
3	Fascinate	bore
4	Disappear	appear
5	Important	unimportant
6	Balance	Imbalance
7	High	Low
8	Wild	Tame
9	Dangerous	Safe
10	Gentle	Rough

3. Choose Best Answers

1. What does habitat mean?

- a) **An animal's natural environment** b) A bear's thick wool coat
c) A bear's den d) An animal's vision

2. The antonym for the word fascinate?

- a) Thrill **b) Bore** c) Scare d) Humor

3. What will happen to some animal species if this trend continues?

- a) Their numbers will increase **b) They will become extinct**
c) There will be no important change d) They will move to other habitats

4. How does the author feel about the future of the endangered animals?

- a) Disinterested b) Confused **c) Concerned** d) Pleased

4. PREFIXES

Sl.No	Prefix	Meaning	Word	Your example
1	Im-	Not	Impossible	Imminent
2	Dis-	Away or apart	Disagree	Disembark
3	Mis-	Wrong	Misjudge	Mis-spelt
4	Multi-	Many	Multiply	Multinational
5	Pre-	Before	Preview	Preoccupied
6.	Bi-	Twice	Bisect	Bi-monthly
7.	Semi-	Half	Semi-precious	Semi-automatic
8.	Un-	Not	Uncertain	unhappy

5. PREFIXES Words

Comfort	Discomfort
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Loyal	Disloyal
Movable	Immovable
Perfect	Imperfect
Storey	Multi-storey
Reading	Misreading
Mature	Immature
Final	Semifinal
Behave	Misbehave
Cycle	Bicycle

6. Fill the correct PREFIXES to the words in italics:

1. No one is *perfect*; all of us arein one way of the ther.

Ans: Imperfect

2. This door is of single *color* but windows are of

Ans: Multi – colours

3. I write articles for a *weekly* and a

Ans: Biweekly

4. This a *circle* but that is a

Ans: Semi - circle

5. This bag is full of *precious* andstone.

Ans: Semi - Precious

6. The chair offers me *comfort* but a stool gives me

Ans: discomfort

7. Your essay should contain all the *necessary* Points avoidexplanation.

Ans: Unnecessary

8. Before *reading* out the poem to us, out teacher asked us somequestions.

Ans: Pre-reading

9. It is *possible* to walk to the bus stop, but it isto walk to the airport that is miles away

Ans: Impossible

10. Rahul has learnt to *manage* his time well, but his brotherboth his time and money.

Ans: Mismanage

7. Match the compound words:

First Word	Second Word	New word
Match	Hole	Matchbox
Card	Pin	Cardboard
Man	Board	Manhole
Safety	Fish	Safety pin
Star	Box	Starfish

8. Identify the COMMON NOUNS:

1. We arrived early at the station
2. There are different species of Fish
3. The man was trying to steal her Car

9. Bold for Proper Nouns in the following sentences:

1. paris is the capital of france.

Ans: Paris is the capital of France.

2. william shakespeare is a famous English dramatist.

Ans: William Shakespeare is a famous English dramatist.

3. 'war and peace' was written by leo Tolstoy.

Ans: 'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.

10. Abstract Nouns:

Happy	Happiness
Scholar	Scholarship
Know	Knowledge
Think	Thought
Strong	Strength
Wise	Wisdom

11. Fill the Collective Nouns:

1. A of birds flew high in the sky.

Ans: flock

2. They saw aof lions at the zoo.

Ans: Pride

3. The farmer has a of cattle on his farm.

Ans: herd

12. Identify the Kinds of Nouns:

1. Childhood is unforgettable.

Ans: 1. Childhood – Abstract noun

2. Ramesh has lost his bunch of keys.

Ans: Ramesh – Proper noun, bunch- Collective noun, Keys – Common noun.

3. My house is near the park.

Ans: house, park – Common nouns

4. Tarun was filled with happiness on reading the letter.

Ans: Tarun – Proper noun, Happiness – Abstract noun, Letter – Common noun

5. There is a heap of clothes to be washed.

Ans: heap – collective noun, clothes – common noun

13. Find the correct simple Present Tense:

1. **Susheela/I** like walking in the rain.

Ans: I

2. **Mohan/I** usually comes home at 4.00 p.m

Ans: Mohan

3. **Amudha/You** get up early.

Ans: You

5. **I/Priya** brushes her teeth every night.

Ans: Priya

14. Fill in the blanks with the past tense form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. The Teacher (give) instructions

Ans: gave

2. Sheena..... (Post) the letter.

Ans: Posted

3. The Train (arrive) late.

Ans: Arrived

4. The Vendor..... (sell) a kilo of brinjals.

Ans: So

5. I..... (forget) my book.

Ans: forgot

15. Fill in the blanks with the Simple future tense form of given in brackets:

1. I..... (bring) the book tomorrow

Ans: will bring

2. People (be) happy to see the winner.

Ans: will be

3. The bus (come) within a few minutes.

Ans: will come

4. Mala (sing) the Prayer song in the next programme.

Ans: will sing

5. Be careful! The glass (break).

Ans: will break

16. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of verb given in brackets:

1. Today (be) a holiday on account of Gandhi Jayanthi.

Ans: is

2. I.....(go) out yesterday.

Ans: went

3. This shop(remain) closed yesterday, but today it(be) open

Ans: Remained

4. We..... (write) a test last week and we(write) another test next week.

Ans: Wrote, will write

5. When my father (return) from Mumbai next month, he..... (bring) me a gift from there.

Ans: returns, will bring

The Phrasal verb

Here are six phrasal verbs with verbs like bring, take, put etc. Make sentences of your own and two more!

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Sentence
Bring about	To make it happen	We can bring about changes in our society.
Bring along	Come with	You can bring along your friend too.
Take out	Go out with	You can take out the children for a picnic.
Pull across	Explain clearly	He just wanted to put across his opinion.
Put in	Contribute	Sheela has to put in a lot of efforts to secure good marks.
Put up with	Endure	She had to put up with a lot of hardships.
Come back to	To return to	She had to come back to Chennai for her exam.
Call on	Visit	The Finance Minister called on the Prime Minister to discuss the issue.
Get up	Wake up	We get up at day break.

Unit-1**Poem - BAT****1. Appreciation Questions:**

1. *"He clings to her long fur by his thumbs and foes and teeth"*

How does the baby bat cling to its mother?

It catches on to her long fur using its teeth, thumbs and toes.

2. *"All night in happiness, she hunts and flies."*

What does the mother bat do all night?

It flies about happily in search of food.

3. *"She lives by hearing"*

Explain this line.

Her sharp cries that are very shrill echo back indicating the things they touch. The echoes tell her the size of the things and how far they are. She flies by the echoes of her own cries.

4. *"The mother eats the moths and gnats she catches in full flight"*

What does the mother bat live on?

She lives on insects such as moths and gnats she comes across as she flies in the night.

5. *"The mother drinks the water of the pond she skims across"*

Where does she get her drink from?

As she flies swiftly over the pond, the mother bat takes a quick sip of the water.

6. *"Her baby drinks the milk she makes him"*

What does the baby bat live on?

The baby bat feeds on its mother's milk since it's a mammal.

7. *"The single shadow, provided on the moon"*

How can 'their' shadow be single?

The baby bat clutches on to the mother's fur in her flight. Hence both seem to be 'single'.

8. *Whirls on all night.*

a. Do they take rest?

No, they do not take rest at night.

b. Why?

They are nocturnal creatures which hunt by night and sleep by day.

9. *"..... at day break*

The tired mother flaps home to her roost"

When do they return to their resting place?

They return at day break.

10. *"They hang themselves up by their toes.*

They wrap themselves up by their brown wings,

Bunched upside-down, they sleep in air."

How do they rest?

Both sleep upside down hanging by their toes. The bats wrap up inside their brown wings cosily hanging in bunches in the air.

2. Synonyms and Antonyms

Sl.No	Word	Synonym	Antonym
1	Naked	Bare	Covered
2	Blind	sightless	Sighted
3.	shining	glittering	Dull
4.	Soaring	ascend	Descend
5.	High	steep	Low
6.	Skim	glide	-
7.	Single	alone	Many
8.	daybreak	dawn	Dusk
9.	Tired	weary	Energetic, fish
10.	Sharp	keen	Blunt
11.	Slow	Sluggish	Fast
12.	Mild	gentle	Harsh
13.	Bright	Sparkling	Dark
14	Folds	tuck	Open
15	Wrap	enclose	Unmantle

Unit-1**Supplementary Reader – A SAGE'S COMPASSION****1. Synonyms and Antonyms**

Stnonym	Antonym
Soon	Late
Powerful	Weak
Smile	Frown
Greater	Smaller
Whole	Single
Help	Hinder, trouble (v)
Blocks	Opens
Beautiful	Ugly
Hard	Soft
Safe	Dangerous
Best	Worst
Someone	No one
Love	Hate
Confused	Calm
Learn	Teach
Prosperity	Poverty

Unit-1**BOOK BACK GRAMMER QUESTIONS**

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

In English language an adjective qualifies a noun.

Eg. 1) A boy → A good boy

Adverb Adjective noun

An adverb modifies a verb

Eg. 2) The deer runs → The deer runs swiftly

In sentence (1) the noun (boy) is qualified. (what kind)

In sentence (2) the verb (runs) is modified (how)

Both the adjective and the adverb are expressed in degree to show comparison of noun adverbs. There are three kinds of degree:

1. Positive
2. Comparative
3. Superlative

In this chapter we will deal with Adjectives:

- An adjective remains unchanged in the Positive degree (we use asas)
- while in the Comparative -er are added to the word.
- In the Superlative the and -est are added to the word.

Eg.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Small	smaller	smallest
	Sharp	sharper	sharpest
	Tough	tougher	toughest

Note: With words which have more than two syllables more and most are added to the comparative and superlative degrees.

Eg.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
	Powerful	more powerful	most powerful
	Sorrowful	more sorrowful	most sorrowful

Some irregular adjectives take different words to convey comparative and superlative degrees.

Eg.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
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Good, well	better	best
Little	less	least
Many/ much	more	most
Bad, ill	worse	worst

1. Identify the degrees in the following sentences

1. Raju is shorter than Rama

Ans: Comparative

2. I have less number of sweets than any of you

Ans: Comparative

3. Goutham ate more than any of us

Ans: Comparative

4. The Pacific is the deepest Ocean.

Ans: Superlative

5. Mr. Kishore earns as much as Mr. Anand

Ans: Positive

6. Our hair grows longer in summer

Ans: Comparative

7. This is the best ride I have ever been on.

Ans: Superlative

8. The Japanese have the shortest feet

Ans: Positive

9. Pearls are as precious as gems.

Ans: Superlative

10. Hill resorts are as interesting as beach resorts.

Ans: Positive

2. Choose the best options

1. A famous sage had immense compassion and love for

a) **poor people** b) disabled people c) animals and birds

2. Madhavan was sage's

a) guru **b) attendant** c) devotee

3. While removing the towel, Dislodged the nest.

a) Madhavan **b) the sage** c) the hunter

4. Of the three eggs rolled out and cracked

a) **One** b) Two c) None

5. She will surely me for having broken her egg.

a) praise b) beat **c) curse**

6. The sage wrapped the damaged egg in a piece of

a) paper b) leaf **c) cloth**

7. Every the sage would take the egg, look at it and put it back

a) **few hours** b) day c) week

8. On the cracks had gone

a) seventh day b) tenth day **c) eighth day**

9. has saved the sage from sin.

a) Madhavan b) The bambootree **c) God**

10. The Sage finally gave the little bird to

a) Madhavan **b) its mother** c) his devotee

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable degrees of adjectives:

1. Helen is (lovely) than Neena.

Ans: Lovelier

2. Coconut trees are (tall) than mango trees.

Ans: taller

3. A horse cannot run (fast) as a deer.

Ans: as fast

4. The Taj Mahal is the (beautiful) monument in india.

Ans: most beautiful

5. Time is (Valuable) than good.

Ans: more valuable

6. Dhoni is one of the (popular) cricketers in india.

Ans: most popular

7. My horse runs (good) than yours.

Ans: better

8. The elephant is the (big) animal on earth.

Ans: biggest

9. The giraffe's neck is (long) than any other animal.

Ans: longer

10. Try to save water (much) possible.

Ans: as much as

11. This road is (wide) than that late lane.

Ans: Wider

12. A mynah is (talkative) a parrot.

Ans: as talkative as

13. Peacock is one of the (colourful) birds on the earth.

Ans: most colourful

14. My school is not (far) your school.

Ans: as far as

15. Mango is..... (sweet) than most other fruits.

Ans: Sweeter

4. Identify the Sentence True or False

1. Africa was once filled with an abundance of wild animals (**True**)
2. The black rhinoceros has very sharp and clear eyesight (**False**)
3. Some people think that the rhino's horn has magical powers (**True**)

4. There are only about 1500 giant panda still living in the wild. (**False**)
5. The fastest land animal, the Cheetah, also lives in Africa (**True**)
6. The blue whale is the largest animal in the world (**True**)
7. The blue whale is the largest animal in the world (**True**)
8. We hunt the animals for skins, tusks, furs and horns. (**True**)
9. Each and every living thing is independent and never dependent on the others to survive (**False**)
10. Many zoos breed endangered animals. (**True**)

5. Choose Correct Synonyms from the options given below

1. Roars

- a) angers b) growls c) shouts

[Ans: growls]

2. fascinate

- a) charm b) drag c) affect

[Ans: charm]

3. Disappear

- a) missing b) vanish c) lost

[Ans: Vanish]

4. Endangered

- a) harmed b) dead c) destroyed

[Ans: harmed]

5. Species

- a) Variety b) group c) collection

[Ans: group]

6. Temper

- a) mood b) anger c) enchanting

[Ans: mood]

7. Magical

a) Vanishing b) attractive c) enchanting

[Ans: enchanting]

8. *Threaten*

a) warn b) harm c) violent

[Ans: Warn]

9. *Exotic*

a) attractive b) erode c) strange

[Ans: strange]

10). *Merly*

a) totally b) only c) Vaguely

[Ans: only]

6. Choose Correct Antonyms from the options given below

1. Shrinking x Perish [Ans: Enlarging]

2. Protect x Slowest [Ans: abandon]

3. Pollute x Scarcity [Ans: Purify]

4. Service x Cheap [Ans: Perish]

5. Fascinate x Enlarging [Ans: bore]

6. Abundance x unnatural [Ans: Scarcity]

7. Fatest x abandon [Ans: Slowest]

8. Valuable x tame [Ans: Cheap]

9. Natural x purify [Ans: unnatural]

10. Wild x bore [Ans: tame]

7. Identify the common nouns and the proper nouns.

1) Jack and jill

Went up the hill.

To Fetch a pail of water.

Ans: Proper nouns – Jack, Jill; Common nouns – hill, pail, water

2) I went to the airport at Meenambakkam.

To receive Mr. Santhosh, the Regional.

Manager of our company.

Ans: Proper nouns – Meenambakkam, Santhosh, Regional Manager.

Common nouns – airport, company

b) Pick out the abstract nouns:

1. We learn discipline, obedience, co-operation, team ship and friendship in school.

Ans: discipline, obedience, co-operation, teamship, friendship.

2. With patriotism, sincerity, honesty and hard work any citizen can rise up to be a statesman saint.

Ans: Patriotism, sincerity, honesty, hardwork.

8. fill in blanks with required tense forms

Sl.No	Present	Past	Future
1	Come	Came	Will come
2	Break	broke	Will break
3	Do,does	did	Will do
4	Take	took	Will take
5	Bring	brought	Will bring
6	Teach	taught	Will teach
7	Shake	Shook	Will shake
8	Buy	bought	Will buy
9	Sweep	Swept	Will Sweep
10	Hurt	hurt	Will hurt

9. Correct the following sentences. Each sentence has an incorrect tense used in it

1. Edison invents the gramophone

Ans: Edison invented the gramophone

2. The Rich man will leave yesterday

Ans: The Rich man will left yesterday

3. She always spoke the truth

Ans: She always speaks the truth

4. He is here for the last five days

Ans: He was here for the last five days

5. Mr. Kumar arrived by the 10 p.m train tonight

Ans: Mr. Kumar will arrive by the 10 p.m train tonight

10. Ten phrasal verbs with their meanings given below. Use them to fill the blanks in the given sentences.

Break in - Enter a building, unlawfully.

Break off - Come apart

Break out - Escape

Carry on - Continue

Carry out - do

Get along - manage

Get back - return

Get over - regain

Turn off - stop

Turn on - start

1. His income is less but somehow he

2. Before locking the room, he the light.

3. The children with their studies late into the night.

4. The burglars decided to after the occupants leave.

5. The boy never the loss of his parents.

6. The handle of the door when I pulled hard.

7. I shall from work only at 6 p.m.

8. Two prisoners of prison last night.

9. We the generator when the power fails.

10. The crew on board mustthe orders of the captain.

Ans: 1) get along 2) turn off 3) carried on 4) break in 5) got over 6) broke off 7) get back 8) broke out 9. turn on 10) carry out

Unit-II

Lesson- THE NEEM TREE

1. Synonyms and Antonyms:

Sl.No	Word	Synonym	Antonym
1	Warm	Balmy	cool
2	Blossom	Flower	Wither
3	Suddenly	Unexpectedly	Gradually
4	Harsh	Cruel, unkind	gentle
5	Continued	Carry on, doing	Stopped
6.	Attention	To notice	Inattention
7	Swallowed	Gulped, submit to unfair treatment	regurgitate
8	Enthusiastic	Eager	Apathetic
9	Couple	Duo, a pair	separate
10	Argue	Dispute, bicker	Befriend
11	Strange	Unusual, odd	Normal
12	Wordlessly	Speechlessly, silently	-
13.	Briefly	For a short time	Permanently
14.	Gradually	Slowly, Steadily	Rapidly
15.	Increased	Multiplied, boosted	Decreased
16.	Dismay	Shock, disappointment	Comfort, doubt
17	Confidence	Self belief, faith	-
18	Vacantly	Blankly, without thought	-
19	Summoned	Call for, send for	Alertly
20.	Suppressed	Prevent from developing	Dismiss
21.	Eagerly	Keenly, readily, enthusiastically	Uninterested
22.	Congratulated	Applauded, cheered	Unenthusiastically
23.	Entire	Whole, complete, full	Partial
24.	Winner	Champion, victor	Incomplete loser

2. Match the Opposites

1. Summer - winter
2. inward - outward
3. increased - decreased
4. Assembled - Dispersed
5. locked - opened
6. losing - winning
7. bright - dull
8. strange - common
9. forgot - remember

3. Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes	Suffixes
Inactive	Government
Indispline	Pavement
Inborn	Requirement
Inefficient	Agreement
Inability	astonishment
Indifferent	Payment
Insufficient	Treatment
Inefficient	Settlement

4. Give some new words for Prefixes and suffixes

Mis-	Misspelt, misunderstanding
-some	Troublesome, tiresome, fulsome, irksome
Im-	Impossible, immeasurable, impersonal, impractical, immobile, improper, impromptu.
Un-	Unattended, unaware, unavailable, unseen, unreal, unwell, uneven, unyielding, unflinching, unhinged, unband.

5. Fill in the blanks with words formed by adding suitable suffixes to the words in italics.

1. The actors *entertain* children and the theatre is a source of

Ans: Entertainment

2. Vishnu is *able* to sing well. He revealed his at the concert.

Ans: ability

3. We should keep our surrounding *clean*..... Is next to godliness.

Ans: Cleanliness

4. There is a *controversy* about the winner of the match. Hence.....arguments are going on.

Ans: Controversial

5. These angles are *supplements* of each other. They are called..... Angels.

Ans: Supplementary

6. Her handwriting is *neat*. The teacher appreciates her for her.

Ans: neatness

7. This picture adds *beauty* to the room, it is.....

Ans: beautiful

8. Since Suresh *quarrels* with everyone, he is

Ans: quarrelsome

9. Do not give room to **negative** thoughts. They lead to.....

Ans: negativity

10. My grandfather is a **wise** man. He has a lot of.....

Ans: Wisdom

6. Match Column A and Column B make Compound Words

Sl.No	Column A	Column B	Compound Words
1	Class	Water	Classroom
2	Break	White	Break time
3	Over	Room	Overheard
4	Back	Time	Backstage
5	Door	Heard	Doorstep
6	Snow	Stage	Snow white
7	Ground	Step	Groundwater

7. Construct Suitable Sentences using future continuous

1. The children..... Working hard tonight for exam.

Ans: will be

2. I Going to temple today.

Ans: shall be

3. Anitha Going to Chennai next month.

Ans: will be

4. We celebrating pongal in January.

Ans: shall be

5. Ramesh working in the evenings.

Ans: will be

6. Kumar preparing hard tonight for the exam.

Ans: will be

7. Swerna Having her dinner by 9pm.

Ans: will be

8. Shreya inviting all her friends to the party.

Ans: will be

9. Niranjani enjoying the film this Friday.

Ans: shall be

10. The teacher Completing the syllabus by November.

Ans: will be

8. Fill in the blanks using the Past/Present/ Future Continuous forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Tomorrow at this time Ramesh.....(write) a text.

Ans: will write

2. My mother(Prepare) dinner, while I(do) my homework.

Ans: Prepared; was doing

3. I..... (work) very hard now-a-days.

Ans: work

4. Ram..... (attend) French classes, as he has got a job in france.

Ans: attends

5. Prem..... (Practise) tennis, when the teacher suddenly called him inside.

Ans: was practising

6. When..... (you)..... (go) to start your revision.

Ans: are you, going

7. We (complete) our lessons by next week.

Ans: will complete

8. People (burst) crackers all over; the noise is deafening.

Ans: burst

9. We.....(near) the airport, when our car broke down suddenly.

Ans: are nearing

10. My parents (leave) for Mumbai today.

Ans: leave

Unit-2

Poem – WHAT TREES ARE FOR

1. Appreciation Questions:

1. *"Some trees are for chatting*

-as if each day has no end"

a. Why are some trees chosen for chatting?

They spread their branches and their leaves and give a wide expanse of shade.

b. When does the day seem endless?

The cool shade gives such a relaxation that we forget the time fleeing.

2. *"Some trees are for dreaming*

- at times I cease to think!"

When does the poet cease to think?

The poet keeps dreaming so much that she fails to think sensibly.

3. *'Some trees are for watching -*

- at times without a blink "

a. Why do we look without a blink?

The foliage is so beautiful that one cannot take one's eyes off it.

4. *"Some trees are for relaxing*

- staring right through at the sky!"

a. How can we relax under such trees?

We can lie down and gaze through the foliage at the blue sky above immersed in our own thoughts.

5. *"Some trees are for swinging*

- till you fall, upon a root"

a. What game do children usually enjoy with the tree branches?

Children enjoy swinging clinging on to the branches of the tree or being suspended from them. If they slip and fall, they will fall on the roots.

b. What does this tell about the poets?

They have enjoyed such games.

2. Synonyms and Antonyms:

Word	Synonym	Antonym
cease	Stop, end	Commence
Relaxing	Unwinding	Tense
Unspecified	Some	Nothing
Companion	Friend	Enemy/ rival
Stop	End	Beginning
Notice	Observe	Ignore
Noise	Sound	Silence
Small woody snool	Twig	Branch
New	Fresh	Stale/ routine
Easy, at home	Comfortable	Uneasy/uncomfortable

3. Functional Enrichment Activity:

Sl.No	Kinds of Tree	Uses of the Tree	Where it grows
1	Mango Tree	Used for foods	Tropical & sub tropical regions
2	Neem Tree	Used as medicine	Drier areas
3	Tamarind Tree	Used as spice	Tropical regions
4	Guava Tree	Gives us fruit	Tropical regions
5	Culmohar Tree	Gives us flower	Tropical regions

Unit-2

Supplementary Reader – NATURE CARES FOR NATURE

1. Synonyms & Antonym

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Contempt	Disdain	Admiration
Previous	Earlier, prior	subsequent
tender	Loving, caring	Rough
Yield	Give in, give way	Resist
Restless	Fidgety, restless	Relaxed
Consoled	Comfort, calm	Depress
Irritably	Angry, touchily	Lightly
Delights	Joy, happiness	Displeasure
Chemicals	Compound, element	--

2. Choose the best synonyms from the options given for the word underlined:

1. The teacher's harsh voice thundered.

- a) loud b) rude c) hard

Ans: rude

2. Malar answered promptly

- a) Punctually b) smartly c) Cleverly

Ans: Punctually

3. Malar was elated

- a) escaped b) sad c) excited

Ans: excited

4. Malar looked around in dismay.

- a) disappointment b) helplessness c) hopeful

Ans: Helplessness

5. The blossoms were bewitching

- a) magical b) Beautiful c) attractive

Ans: magical

6. You have to be alert

- a) wise b) careful c) attentive

Ans: attentive

7. Malar suppressed her tears.

- a) allowed b) resolved c) restrained

Ans: Restrained

8. She is not able to cope with the steps

- a) manage b) adjust c) arrest

Ans: manage

9. Your tree will survive

- a) exist b) live c) breathe

Ans: live

10. You are a bright beautiful blossom, too

- a) leaf b) root c) flower

Ans: flower

3. Choose the best Antonym from the options given for the word underlined:

1. The children clapped their hands joyfully

- a) happily b) sadly c) fearfully

Ans: sadly

2. Malar nodded

- a) shook b) accepted c) slept

Ans: Shook

3. Her voice rang with doubt

- a) surely b) certainty c) force

Ans: Certainty

4. It was break-time and the class dispersed

- a) flocked b) crowded c) gathered

Ans: gathered

5. Please don't argue

- a) agree b) frown c) smile

Ans: agree

TERM-1 UNIT - 2

Book Back Grammar Questions

Verbs – Finites and Non-Finites

Verbs have two fundamental categories. They are Finites and Non-Finites. A finite verb has tense. A non-finites verb helps to form phrases and tenses. A finite verb has two tenses. Present (simple) and past (simple).

Eg.	Present	Past	Present	Past
	Come	came	go	went
	Take	took	like	liked
	Bring	brought	call	called
	Sing	sang		

A non-finite has three forms.

Present participle, past participle and the infinitive

Present participle is formed by adding –ing to the verb

Come - coming

Dance - dancing

Go - going

Past participle is formed by adding -d, -en, -ed to the verb.

Eg. Take - Taken Like - liked

Forsake - forsaken swell - swelled

Note” Some verbs change in spelling both in the past tense and past participle.

Eg. go - present went - past gone - past participle

Catch caught caught

Drink drank drunk

An infinitive is formed by adding ‘to’ to a verb.

Eg. to + come, to + go, to + bite, to + speak

A sentence is not complete without a finitive verb.

A non-finite cannot complete a sentence.

1) I go to work – Finite verb

2) I, going to work – Non-finitive verb.

You’ll note while the sentence (1) is a complete sentence, the 2nd sentence is not.

1. Fill in the blank with suitable verbs

1. I am..... my lunch (eat)

Ans: Eating

2. Down the door, the policethe room. (break, enter)

Ans: breaking, entered

3. The hospital, take a left turn. (reach)

Ans: To reach

4. Reaching the lake the boy to go for a swim. (want)

Ans: Wanted

5. The girl plucked the rose Her hair. (adorn)

Ans: to adorn

2. Choose the correct options:

1. Lalitha's biggest gift was

a) her family **b) her son** c) her job

2. The made Lalitha sad.

a) boy's attitude b) sour mangoes c) family situation

3. Why did Ramana search for the mango seed?

a) to plant it b) to discard it c) to preserve it

4. They planted it

a) at the edge of the garden **b) in the midst of their kitchen garden** c) near their front gate

5. A mango seed will take.....to grow.

a) two or three years **b) three or four years** c) five or six years

6. After about 17 days, a protruded.

a) branch b) sapling **c) light brown stem**

7. When the tree was four years, it had grown to about metres.

a) 2 b) 4 **c) 3**

8. The whole family was happy to see the

a) sapling **b) blossoms** c) branches

9. He worried about the trees

a) in the garden b) on the hills **c) on the earth**

10. Ramana felt a over his mango tree.

a) special bond b) great love c) vibrant liking

3. State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Ramana dashed to the gate, hearing his mother knock. -False

2. He threw the mangoes on the floor. -False

3. He had thrown the mango seed the previous evening. - True

4. Ramana washed the seed to plant it. - True
5. His mother dug a seed-bed with a spade. -False
6. After ten days of waiting, Ramana was restless. -True
7. He was upset when the goat had eaten the leaves. - True
8. They fenced the whole house. -False
9. Grandma was the first one to spot the branch of blossoms. - True
10. There small mangoes came up when the flowers withered. - True

4. Choose the best synonyms from the options given for the word underlined.

1. The teacher's harsh voice thundered.
a) loud **b) rude** c) hard
2. Malar answered promptly.
a) punctually b) smartly c) cleverly
3. Malar was elated.
a) escaped b) sad **c) excited**
4. Malar looked around in dismay.
a) disappointment **b) helplessness** c) hopeful
5. The blossoms were bewitching.
a) magical b) beautiful c) attractive
6. You have to be alert.
a) wise b) careful **c) attentive**
7. Malar suppressed her tears.
a) allowed b) resolved **c) restrained**
8. She is not able to cope with the steps.
a) manage b) adjust c) arrest
9. Your tree will survive.
a) exist **b) live** c) breathe
10. You are a bright beautiful blossom too.

- a) leaf b) root c) **flower**

5. Choose the best antonym for the word underlined by from the options given:

1. The children clapped their hands joyfully.

- a) happily b) **sadly** c) fearfully

2. Malar nodded.

- a) **shook** b) accepted c) slept

3. Her voice rang with doubt.

- a) surely b) **certainly** c) force

4. It was break-time and the class dispersed.

- a) flocked b) crowded c) **gathered**

5. Please don't argue.

- a) **agree** b) frown c) smile

6. A. Identify the common, proper, abstract and collective nouns from these sentences:

1. With courage and confidence, the crew set out to trace the submarine lost in the pacific Ocean.

Ans: Abstract nouns – courage, confidence; Collective noun – crew; Common noun – Submarine; Proper noun – Pacific Ocean

2. The Army and the Air Force set out to air-drop food materials carrying food, water and medicines to quench the thirst and satisfy the hunger of the flood victims in Andhra Pradesh.

Ans: Collective noun- Army, Air Force; Common noun – Food materials, food, water, medicine, flood victims.; Abstract nouns – Thirst, hunger; Proper noun – Andhra Pradesh

b) Identify the tenses of the verbs in the following sentences:

Mr. Rakesh was admitted in the hospital when he slipped from the steps. It was a Sunday. The doctor on duty left just then,

Mr. Rakesh is a migrant from the north. He is the Director of a leading company in Chennai. He will be promoted to the head office in Bombay. He will soon assume office next month.

Ans: Past tense – was admitted , slipped, was left.

Present tense – is, is

Future tense – will be promoted, will assume.

c) Correct the tenses in the following sentences:

- 1) Baby Anand usually drank milk after bath every day.
- 2) The boys in the complex will play a friendly match in the ground last evening.
- 3) Acupuncture has its beginning in India.
- 4) The world population will grow at 78 million a year.
- 5) Leopards always hunted alone.

Ans: 1) drinks 2) played 3) had 4) grows 5) hunt

d. Fill in the blanks with am/is/are and ing:

1. Sudha and Getha (practice) for the dance programme.
2. The president (deliver) a speech.
3. The stars (shine) bright.
4. I (rang) up to my friend.
5. The mason (plaster) the compound wall.

Ans: 1) are practicing 2) is delivering 3) are shining 4) am ringing 5) is plastering

e. Fill in the blanks with was/were and ing:

1. Rohit (sleep) soundly when the alarm rang.
2. The bells (ring) in the temple.
3. The snake (spread) its hood.
4. The animal trainers (train) the animals in the circus.
5. The crowd (rush) at the ticket counter.

Ans: 1) was sleeping 2) were ringing 3) was spreading 4) were training 5) was rushing

f. Construct the sentences in the future tense:

1. I – spend – my holidays – Goa.

Ans: I shall be spending my holidays in Goa.

2. The police – patrol – streets – night.

Ans: The police will be patrolling the streets at night.

3. Fire – spread – deep – forest.

Ans: Fire will be spreading deep into the forest.

4. Villagers - vacate – houses- flood.

Ans: Villagers will be vacating their houses during floods.

5. Gardener – prune – leaves – every month.

Ans: The gardener will be pruning the leaves every month.

7. Match the prefixes and suffixes

a) Prefixes

Semi - Fresh [Ans: Semisolid]

Post - Solid [Ans: Postpone]

In - Social [Ans: insufficient]

Re - pone [Ans: Refresh]

Anti - sufficient [Ans: Antisocial]

b) Suffixes

Refer - ity [Ans: Reference]

Clock - ful [Ans: Clockwise]

Part - ence [Ans: Partial]

Uniform - ial [Ans: Uniformity]

Wonder - wise [Ans: Wonderful]

8. Compound words – match the words

1. news - line [Ans: newspaper]

2. fear - light [Ans: fearsome]

3. war - cast [Ans: warship]

4. sky - some [Ans: skylight]

5. out - ways [Ans: outskirts]

6. head - paper [Ans: headline]

7. side - craft [Ans: sideways]

8. hard - ship [Ans: hardware]

9. broad - ware [Ans: broadcast]

10. space - skirts

[Ans: spacecraft]

Unit-3**Lesson – IN QUEST OF INDIA'S FREEDOM****1. Synonyms and Antonyms:**

Word	Synonym	Antonym
freedom	Independence	Restriction
Secular	Worldly, material	Spiritual
Democracy	Social equality	Dictatorship
Dawn	Day break, sunrise	Dusk
Possible	Probable	Unlikely
Obtain	Attain, acquire	Lose
Patriotism	Loyalty, nationalism	Disloyalty
Respect	Deference	Disrespect
Kindled	Awaken, fire up	Douse
Personally	In person	Generally
Profound	Deep	Superficial
Ancient	Very old	Contemporary
Outstanding	Exceptional	Dull
Stupid	Dull-witted	Clever
Upset	Hurt, distress	Please
Primitive	Ancient	Modern
Rude	Impolite	Polite
Forerunner	Predecessor	Decendent
Credit	Praise, acknowledge	Blame
Brilliant	Bright, talented	Dull
Achievements	Attainment, success	Failure
Official	Authorized	Informal
Control	In charge of	Yield
Released	Let go	Hold
Preceded	Come first	follow

2. Adjectives :

No.	Names	Types and Examples
1	Adjectives of Quality	They answer the question: of what kind? Eg. The peacock is a <u>beautiful</u> bird.
2.	Adjectives of Quantity	They answer the question: How much? Eg. He ate the <u>whole</u> dish alone.
3.	Adjective of Number a) Definite	They answer the question: How many?

	b) Indefinite c) Distributive	Eg. <u>How many</u> bananas did he eat? Eg. A dog has <u>four</u> legs. Eg. There were <u>many</u> people present at the function. Eg. <u>Each</u> person to his own.
4.	Demonstrative Adjectives	They answer the question: which? Eg. <u>That</u> school has a good name.
5.	Interrogative Adjective	They question, what, which, whose to receive information. Eg. <u>Where</u> shall we go for lunch?
6.	Possessive Adjective	They answer to the question, Whose? Eg. <u>Our</u> garden is in full bloom.
7.	Emphasizing Adjective	The words own and very are used as Emphasizing Adjectives. Eg. The things I (<u>very</u> much) like to do are lots.
8.	Proper Adjectives	They are formed from proper nouns. Eg. An <u>Italian</u> restaurant.

3. Classify the sentences of the Positive, Comparative or Superlative degree:

1. This is *the latest* introduction to the market – **Superlative degree**
2. Mr.Naveen is *the wealthiest* person in our locality – **Superlative degree**
3. Aakash was *the earliest* to arrive – **Superlative degree**
4. Rahul is *cleverer than* me - **Comparative degree**
5. Your performance is *as good as* mine – **Positive degree**
6. My handwriting is *better than* yours – **Comparative degree**
7. The Taj mahal is *the most beautiful* building that I have ever seen – **Superlative degree**
8. Today is *the hottest* day of the year – **Superlative degree**
9. No other girl in the school is *as polite as* Naga. – **Positive degree**
10. The blue dress is *as pretty as* the red dress – **Positive degree**

4. ADVERBS:

No.	Names	Types and Examples
1.	Adverbs of Time	(which show when) Eg. I have to reach Delhi by tomorrow.
2.	Adverbs of Place	(Which show where) Eg. Shall we go in?
3.	Adverbs of Manner	(Which show how or in what manner) Eg. He nodded his head meekly.
4.	Adverbs of Frequency	(Which show how often) Eg. She is always early.
5.	Adverbs of Degree or Quantity	(Which show how much or in what degree or to what extent) Eg. he was rather lazy to finish his task.
6.	Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation	(Which strengthen the meaning of the verb) Eg. I shall certainly attend the conference.
7.	Adverbs of Reason	(Which show the 'cause' or reason) Eg. He couldn't reach on time because his car broke down.
8.	Interrogative Adverbs	(Used to ask questions) Eg. How long will it take to reach Chennai?

5. Identify the adverb and name the kind of adverb in the given sentences

1. He gets up early in the morning

Ans: Early – Adverb of time

2. Mohana looked down

Ans: Down – Adverb of Place

3. He hardly works

Ans: Hardly – Adverb of degree or quantity

4. He seldom comes here

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Ans: Seldom – Adverb of frequency

5. Rani looks pretty well

Ans: Pretty – Adverb of degree or quantity

6. Why didn't you come to school?

Ans: Why – Interrogative adverbs

7. Since it was cold, he wore a sweater

Ans: Since it was cold – Adverb of reason

8. He was certainly angry

Ans: Certainly – Adverb of affirmation and negation

9. She has enough time to complete her work

Ans: Enough – Adverb of quantity

10. The Rani of Jhansi fought bravely

Ans: Bravely – Adverb of Manner

6. Identify the Pattern of the following sentences

1. The Angry Lion roared – S V

2. I ate an apple – SVO

3. She sings well – SVA

4. We are students – S V C

5. He showed me a picture – S V IO DO

6. He named the child Varun at the ceremony – S V O C A

7. My friend gave me a camera on my birthday – S V IO DO A

8. We spent our vacation in Shimla – S V O A

9. The old man fell ill suddenly – S V C A

10. Yesterday she danced wonderfully at the function – A S V A A

11. Mahesh often meets his friends at the park – S A V O A

12. We are always punctual to school – S V A C A

13. Meena is my best friend - S V C

14. The dog barked fiercely – S V A
15. She has not done her homework – S V A
16. Ramu went to Madurai – S V A
17. Indra was wise – S V C
18. Balu love his profession – S V O
19. I gave him a present last week – S V IO DO A
20. Ravi Grew tired after the match – S V C A

(Articles)

Usage of 'a':

Examples:

◆ **Before a word beginning with a consonant.**

'a kettle', 'a woman', 'a fan', 'a chair'

'a rock', 'a cat', 'a lamp', 'a pen', 'a purse'

◆ **Before a word that begins with a vowel letter but with a consonant sound.**

'a university', 'a European', 'a one-eyed man'

'a one-day match', 'a euphoric feeling'

◆ **Before a singular countable noun when it is mentioned for the first time.**

He bought a book

1. he sold a second hand car to Shalini.

2. He bought a house.

◆ **With an expression of quantity.**

A lot of time, a dozen oranges, a great deal of money.

A little of milk, a pint of petrol, a pinch of salt.

◆ **With certain numbers.**

A hundred rupee note, a thousand times

A ten rupee note, a hundred times, a five days tour, a seven days coaching.

◆ **Before half and when a half follows a whole number.**

Half a litre, two and a half kilo

Half a metre, one and a half times.

♦ **Such a mess! What a lovely flower.**

Oh my God!, Such a wonderful sight!, What a horrible face!

♦ **Before a stressed 'h'**

A hotel, a hostel, a history student

A house, a humble man, a honey bee, a happy girl

Usage of 'An':

Examples.

♦ **In front of singular noun that starts with the Vowel sound.**

Ans: An apple, an urn, an air balloon

♦ **Before a mute 'h': an honest man, an hour**

Ans: an honour, an honorary job, an heir, an heirloom, an hourly schedule

♦ **Before individual letters spoken with a vowel sound: an FIR, an HMT watch, an LIC agent, an MBA, an MP, an MLA, an NOC, an STD call, an SMS, an x-ray room**

Ans: AnFRCA, an LMP (Licenses Medical Practitioner), an M.Sc., an M.Phil, an NRI (Non-Resident Indian)

Usage of 'the':

Examples:

♦ **The definite article 'the; is used before**

♦ **A particular noun – You met the man.**

Ans: You are the person for this job.

♦ **A noun already mentioned – You gave me a watch. The watch is very beautiful.**

Ans: The place we went was really good.

♦ **Well known books – The Ramayana, The bible, The Quran.**

Ans: The Bhagavad Gita, The Mahabharata.

♦ **Unique nouns – The sun, the Moon, the Stars, the Earth**

Ans: The galaxy, The milky way, The planets.

- ♦ **Newspapers, magazines** – The Hindu, The New Indian Express, The week

Ans: The Hindu, The Times of India, The Economic Times

- ♦ **Musical Instruments** – The veena, the guitar, the violin

Ans: The trumpet, the Saxophones, the drums, the harmonica

- ♦ **Sentence:** He plays the drums very well.

- ♦ **Superlatives** – The most useful, the brightest

Ans: The most superior quality, the dullest.

- ♦ **Ordinals used as adjectives** – the first person, the last seat, the third book.

Ans: The fourth row, the first lady, the last descendent.

- ♦ **Famous buildings-** The Red Fort, the LIC building

Ans: The Taj Mahal, The Hawa Mahai, The Indian Gate, The Jantar Mantar, The Meenakshi Temple

- ♦ **Rivers, Seas, group of islands, chain of mountains** – The Cauvery, the Bay of Bengal, The Himalayas, The Andaman and Nicobar.

Ans: The Thamirabharani, The Indian Ocean, The Kanchanjunga, The Lakshwadeep island, The Arabian Sea.

- ♦ **Directions** – The East, The West, The North, The South

Ans: The Sun rise in the east and sets in the west.

- ♦ **Adjectives in the comparative degree** – The higher the bird flies the more majestic it looks.

Ans: The softer the colour the saree looks more elegant.

7. Correct the errors in the following sentence (Articles)

1. I met an European Yesterday.

Ans: I met a European Yesterday

2. Sheela is learning the Japanese.

Ans: Sheela is learning the Japanese

3. If you heat the ice, it melts

Ans: If you heat the ice, it melts

4. Give me hundred rupee note

Ans: Give me a hundred rupee note

5. Ramesh is a honest man

Ans: Ramesh is an honest man

6. Rekha plays violin well

Ans: Rekha plays the violin well

7. The more items you buy, more you spend.

Ans: The more items you buy, more you spend.

8. It is an one – hour journey from here to the museum

Ans: It is a one – hour journey from here to the museum

9. My father is a L.I.C agent

Ans: My father is an L.I.C agent

10. This is first prize that I have ever won

Ans: This is the first prize that I have ever won

Unit-3

POEM – IN SEARCH OF A FRIEND

I. Appreciation Questions:

1. “You dig up my root

And end up my fruit”

a) What did the poet do to the flowering tree?

He had dug up the root and had eaten its fruit.

2. “You stole all my honey”

a) Who stole whose honey?

The poet had stolen the bee’s honey.

3. “You chase me and kill me,

Roast me and eat”

a) Who said these words.

The rabbit said them.

b) What had the poet done?

The poet had killed, cooked and eaten it.

4. *"My wings you tore"*

a) Whose wings were torn?

It was the wings of the parrot.

b) Could it fly now?

No, it couldn't

5. *"I felt so lonely"*

a) Who felt lonely?

The poet felt lonely.

b) Why?

He had hurt all his friends. They were not willing to play with him.

6. *"Sorry, I harmed you"*

a) Who was sorry?

It was the poet.

b) To whom are these words addressed?

They are addressed to the flowering tree, the humming bee, the rabbit, the parrot and the butterfly.

7. *"Most certainly"*

a) When did his friends say this?

They said it when the poet regretted his mistake.

b) What does it indicate?

They had forgiven him.

Unit-3

Supplementary Reader – THE SELFISH GIANT

1. Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Large	Big	Small
Soft	Velvety, silky	Rough
Unhappy	Sad	Happy
Selfish	Self centered	Unselfish, humane

Awake	Wakeful, up	Asleep
Sweet	Delightful	Unappealing
Stretched	Reached out	Withdrew
Wicked	Bad	Good
Feeble	Weak	Strong
Marvellous	Spectacular	Terrible
Underneath	Under	Above

2. Choose the best synonym from the options given for the word underlined:

1. It brought in the concept of a people's government to administer a country.

- a) reign b) control c) dominate

Ans: Reign

2. This slogan 'Jai Hindh' inspires everyone instantaneously.

- a) pushes b) forces c) motivates

Ans: Motivates

3. He came under the profound influence of an outstanding spiritual leader.....

- a) agreement b) approach c) regard

Ans: Approach

4. Subhash decided to protest

- a) rebel b) argue c) flight

Ans: rebel

5. and the sick who did not have any access to medical care.

- a) agreement b) approach c) regard

Ans: Approach

6. He secured the fourth rank in the ICS examination.

- a) won b) grabbed c) scored

Ans: Scored

7. They also wanted to control Indian trade.

- a) curb b) abandon c) halt

Ans: Curb

8. They made the sale of homespun cloth and other Indian products illegal

- a) lawful b) unlawful c) official

Ans: Unlawful

9. Hold the Indian flag aloft and fight on

- a) high b) low c) down

Ans: High

10. It was here that Netaji coined the rousing words of salutation to our mother land.

- a) declaration b) command c) greeting

Ans: Greeting

3. *Choose the best Antonym from the options given for the word underlined:*

1. At the dawn of the 20th century.....

- a) Advent b) dusk c) Set

Ans: Dusk

2. Beni Madhav Das Kindled in the spirit of patriotism in him.

- a) buried b) limited c) restrained

Ans: Restrained

3. they were called 'stupid natives' and 'barbarians' or primitive people

- a) Ancient b) modern c) civilized

Ans: Civilized

4. Bose started feeling that only an armed struggle would liberate India.

- a) Capture b) curb c) defeat

Ans: Capture

5. Every dawn is preceded by a thick darkness.

- a) Led b) dominated c) Proceeded.

Ans: Proceeded

Unit-3 Book Back Grammar Questions

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

Gerund:

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We already know that present participle is formed by adding –ing to the main verb. Present participle helps in forming present, past, future and perfect continuous tenses.

Eg. I am learning (Present continuous)

I was learning (past continuous)

I will be learning (future continuous)

I have been learning (present perfect continuous)

When the present participle takes the place of a subject or an object in a sentence it is called a gerund. A gerund either acts as a subject or object and helps in making tenses and answers 'what' questions.

Eg. 1) Reading is a good hobby (subject)

What is a good hobby?

2) I like reading (subject)

What do you like?

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable flow of the verbs:

1. I Prefer.....early in the morning. (swim)

Ans: Swimming

2..... is drivine. (forgive)

Ans: Forgiving

3. is my hobby. (mountain)

Ans: Mountaineering

4. Gopal's Favourite pastime is Natural scenery. (Paint)

Ans: Painting

2. Choose the best option:

1. The linnet singing indicated that had come.

a) **spring** b) summer c) winter

2. The children understood that the giant was no longer

a) kind b) **wicked** c) harsh

3. He knocked down the wall with

a) a spade b) **an axe** c) a hammer

4. The Giant looked forward to see the

- a) children b) spring c) **little boy**

5. He understood that the are the most beautiful flowers.

- a) blossoms b) boys c) **children**

6. Its branches were

- a) **golden** b) silver c) brown

7. There were hanging from them.

- a) golden fruits b) fruits c) **silver fruits**

8. The children entered the garden in the

- a) evening b) morning c) **afternoon**

9. The tree was covered with blossoms.

- a) pink b) red c) **white**

10. The giant liked the little boy because he had him.

- a) hugged b) loved c) **kissed**

3. State whether the statements are true or false:

1. The giant's garden was large and lovely with trees. - False
2. The giant had built a fence all round his gardens. - False
3. He decided to make it the children's park forever. - False
4. Without the children, winter sets in at the giant's garden. - True
5. With the little boy on the tree it broke into blossoms. - True
6. The children after play, bade good-bye to the giant in the evening. - True
7. The giant understood the meaning of affection from spring. - False
8. He saw the tree with lovely white blossoms one winter morning. - True
9. The little boy's garden was paradise. - True
10. The giant lay dead covered with pink blossoms. - False

4. Choose the best synonym from the options given for the word underlined.

1. It brought in the concept of a people's government to administer a country.

- a) **reign** b) control c) dominate

2. This slogan 'jai Hindh' inspires everyone instantaneously.

- a) pushes b) forces **c) motivates**

3. He came under the profound influence of an outstanding spiritual leader.

- a) promising **b) deep** c) dominating

4. Subhash decided to protest.

- a) rebel** b) argue c) fight

5.and the sick, who did not have any access to medical care.

- a) agreement **b) approach** c) regard

6. He secured the fourth rank in the ICS examination.

- a) won b) grabbed **c) scored**

7. They also wanted to control Indian trade.

- a) curb** b) abandon c) halt

8. They made the sale of homespun cloth and other Indian products illegal.

- a) lawful **b) unlawful** c) official

9. Hold the Indian flag aloft and fight on.

- a) High** b) low c) down

10. It was here that Netaji coined the rousing words of salutation to our mother land.

- a) declaration b) command **c) greeting**

5. Choose the best antonym from the options given for the word underlined.

1. At the dawn of the 20th century.....

- a) advent **b) dusk** c) set

2. Beni Madhav Das kindled the spirit of patriotism in him.

- a) burned b) limited **c) restrained**

3.they were called 'stupid natives' and 'barbarians' or primitive people.

- a) ancient b) modern **c) civilized**

4. Bose started feeling that only an armed struggle would liberate India.

- a) capture** b) curb c) defeat

5. Every dawn is preceded by a thick darkness.

- a) led b) dominated c) **proceeded**

6. *Identify the type of adjectives used in the following sentences:*

1. The acrobats gave a wonderous performance.

Ans: Adjective of quality

2. We saw a total lunar eclipse.

Ans: Adjective of quantity

3. There are eight plants

Ans: Adjective of number

4. I Saw few beggars in the street

Ans: Adjective of quality

5. Every man is born to live

Ans: indefinite adjective

6. See that this letter is posted

Ans: distributive adjective

7. Whose door did you knock?

Ans: demonstrative adjective

8. The people welcomed their leader with gusto.

Ans: interrogative adjective

9. Sally made her own decision to pursue Marine Engineering.

Ans: emphasizing adjective

10. A Korean ship is grounded in the harbor.

Ans: Proper adjective

7. *Match the adjectives with nouns*

1. wide - work [Ans: Wild atmosphere]

2. white - night [Ans: white snow]

3. solar - showers [Ans: solar eclipse]

4. heavy - garden [Ans: heavy showers]
5. strenuous - tower [Ans: strenuous work]
6. intricate - path [Ans: intricate carving]
7. high - eclipse [Ans: high tower]
8. muddy - carving [Ans: muddy path]
9. beautiful - atmosphere [Ans: beautiful garden]
10. dark - snow [Ans: dark night]

8. Fill in the blanks with the kinds of adverb indicated

1. Adverb of time:

The Cricketers are leaving to Australia.....

Ans: Next Week

2. Adverb of place:

The leaves were strewn.....

Ans: everywhere

3. Adverb of quality

He gave an speech.

Ans: impressive

4. Adverb of frequency:

The milk man comes.....

Ans: Daily

5. Adverb of Degree or Quantity:

The coastal areas were Hit by the storm.

Ans: Badly

6. Adverb of Affirmation and negation:

Of Indians are great mathematicians.

Ans: of course

7. Adverb of Reason:

The victim died because he was

Ans: fatally injured

8. Interrogative Adverb:

..... will you return?

Ans: When

9. Fill in the blanks with 'a' or 'an'

1. a Chinese
2. an Indian.
3. an hour.
4. a Field.
5. a European.
6. an M.Com degree
7. an S.S.L.C student.
8. an Honour.
9. an Angry man.
10. an L.G. TV.
11. an X-Ray
12. a Well
13. an umbrella
14. a uniform
15. an igloo.
16. a hut.
17. an e-mail.
18. an i-pad.
19. an on-line message.
20. a one rupee note.

10. Fill in the blanks with necessary articles:

1.an..... Outstanding political leader of India, Rajagopalachari was better known bythe..... pet name of Rajaji. Rajagopalachari studied atan..... English school at Hosur.
2. Aesop wasa..... Slave witha..... deformed physique. He wasthe..... Son ofa..... slave.
3. Christopher Columbusa..... great Italian navigator and explorer, was born asthe..... Son ofa..... poor weaver.