

Revised according to the updated edition

Key to

An Easy Approach to

GRAMMAR

and

COMPOSITION

4



PROGRESS PUBLISHERS

KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI - 110051

FAX : 011-22091791; EMAIL : progress.india@vsnl.com

1. ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- A. 1. Write five words beginning with *m* :
man, metal, mason, member, manner
2. Arrange the above words in *alphabetical order* :
man, manner, mason, member, metal
- B. 1. Write five words beginning with *s* :
school, scooter, son, sun, soap
2. Arrange the above words in *alphabetical order* :
school, scooter, soap, son, sun
- C. 1. Write five words beginning with *ch* :
check, cheap, chips, chief, china
2. Arrange the above words in *alphabetical order* :
cheap, check, chief, china, chips
- D. Put each set of words in *A, B, C... order* :
- | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. scarce | slash | spray | station | sweep |
| 2. shatter | shine | shopping | shower | shyness |
| 3. meadow | meals | mean | measure | meat |
| 4. throat | throb | throne | through | throw |
- E. Arrange each set of words in *alphabetical order* :
- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1. apple | banana | guava | mango | pineapple |
| 2. chillies | gourd | okra | onion | pumpkin |

2. SENTENCES

- A. 1. What is a *sentence* ?
A sentence is a set or group of words that makes complete sense.
2. Name the *four* different ways in which sentences are used :
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| To make statements | To ask questions |
| To issue commands | To make exclamations |
3. A sentence begins with a **capital** letter.

3. STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS

A. What is a *statement* ? Give two examples.

A statement is a sentence that states an action, a fact or a happening. It may be a positive or a negative sentence.

1. The earth is round, not flat.
2. Our region suffered from heavy floods this year.

B. What is a *question* ? Give two examples.

A question is a sentence that asks something.

1. How are you feeling now ?
2. What colour is the sky ?

4. COMMANDS AND EXCLAMATIONS

A. What is an *imperative sentence* ? Name the four kinds of imperative sentence.

An imperative sentence expresses command, request, advice or proposal.

B. Write two sentences showing a *command*.

1. Be quiet.
2. Stop here itself.

C. Write two sentences showing a *request*.

1. Please give me a loan of rupees one hundred.
2. Please let me have your pen for a minute.

D. Write two sentences showing an *advice*.

1. Obey your parents respectfully.
2. Make your vehicle free from pollution.

E. Write two sentences showing a *proposal*.

1. My proposal in this matter was agreed to in the meeting.
2. The proposal to invite Pakistan for talks on this issue is not acceptable to India.

F. What is an *exclamation* ? Give four examples.

An exclamation expresses a sudden strong feeling or emotion of joy, sorrow, wonder, regret, contempt or approval.

Look !, Help !, Danger ! and Watch !

G. Read each sentence and write what it expresses. Also write its kind :

1. March forward, my soldiers. Imperative—Command
2. Kindly help me with some money. Imperative—Request
3. Let us go boating in the canal. Imperative—Proposal
4. What a beautiful scene ! Exclamation—Wonder
5. Alas ! We have lost the match. Exclamation—Sorrow

TEST YOURSELF

A. Write in *alphabetical order* :

salt season ship slate stable

B. What is a *sentence* ? Name its four kinds.

A sentence is a set or group of words that makes complete sense.

1. Statement, 2. Question, 3. Command, 4. Exclamation

C. Read each sentence carefully and name its *kind* in the given blank :

1. The sun rises in the east every morning. Statement
2. Let us have a stroll in cool moonlight. Imperative
3. Kindly help me with some money. Imperative
4. May God give you success in your business ! Optative
5. Look before you leap. Imperative
6. Alas ! I am undone. Exclamation
7. March ahead and fire, my soldiers. Imperative
8. Can you lift this heavy stone ? Question
9. Books are our best companions. Statement
10. No other planet has life on it as our earth has. Statement

D. Complete each sentence as directed in brackets.

1. R.N. Tagore was a famous *author*. (*statement*)
2. What is the *time* by your watch ? (*question*)
3. Always be *ready* to help others. (*advice*)
4. Be off my *eyes*. (*command*)
5. Lend me your *book*, please. (*request*)

E. **Answer :**

1. Full stop
2. Interrogation mark
3. Full stop
4. Exclamation mark

5. PARTS OF A SENTENCE

A. Sort out the *subject* and the *predicate* in each sentence :

Subject	Predicate
1. Sheela	– has a very good memory.
2. Bad habits	– grow unconsciously.
3. The early bird	– catches the worm.
4. He	– was very kind to the poor.
5. Aladin	– had a wonderful lamp.
6. Akbar	– was the greatest Mughal emperor.

B. Underline the *real subject* in each sentence and write it in the blank :

1. All roads lead to Rome.	roads
2. A wheel of the cart came off suddenly.	wheel
3. May God forgive you for your sins !	God
4. Borrowed garments never fit well.	garments
5. The hind legs of a camel are crooked.	legs
6. The trunk of an elephant is very useful to it.	trunk

C. Supply a *subject* for each blank :

1. The *earth* revolves round the sun.
2. A *mango* smells very sweet.
3. The *stars* twinkle in the sky.
4. The *Himalayas* lie in the north of India.
5. *Shah Jahan* built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife.
6. The *top* of this table is round in shape.

D. Supply a *verb* for each blank :

1. Hercules *is famous* for his strength.
2. We *celebrate* Deepawali all over India.
3. A donkey *carries* heavy loads.
4. Horses *pull* tongas and buggies for us.

5. Cleanliness **ranks** next to godliness.
6. Cows **have** front teeth in the upper jaw only.
7. Gandhiji **is called** the father of the nation.

6. WORD – CLASSES

A. Fill up each blank with a suitable word. Also write in the other blank what part of speech this word is :

Sentences	Parts of Speech
1. Hari is a good boy.	Adjective
2. The child is weeping loudly .	Adverb
3. He is poor, but honest.	Conjunction
4. The thief jumped over the fence.	Preposition
5. Sheela's uncle lives in Bangalore.	Verb
6. I have sent him a present.	Pronoun
7. The sun is the chief source of energy.	Determiner
8. Hurray ! daddy has brought toys for me.	Interjection
9. Mangoes and oranges are juicy fruits.	Noun

7. PARSING

A. Which *part of speech* is the word printed in bold type ?

1. My uncle sent me a birthday-present.	Determiner
2. A good horse can trot or run fast.	Conjunction
3. The rabbit is hiding under the bush.	Preposition
4. The eagle is the king of birds.	Noun
5. The pigeons flew away with the net.	Verb
6. He is old yet he can run fast.	Conjunction
7. Hush ! the baby is sleeping soundly.	Interjection
8. I always do my homework carefully .	Adverb
9. Tall trees do not give much shade.	Adjective

8. NOUNS – CONCRETE, ABSTRACT

A. What is a *concrete noun* ? Give four examples.

Concrete nouns are things made up of matter that can be touched. Ex. man, chair, house, computer

B. What is an *abstract noun* ? Give four examples.

Abstract nouns are things which can be thought of only. Ex. smell, poverty, fatness, strength

9. NOUNS – PROPER, COMMON

A. What is a *proper noun* ? Give four examples.

A proper noun is a name given to a particular person or place. Taj Mahal, Himalayas, Ganges, Ritu.

B. What is a *common noun* ? Give four examples.

A common noun is a name given to persons or things of the same class. Cow, dog, fruit, tree.

C. Each sentence has a *common noun* and a *proper noun*. Sort them out and write them in their columns :

Sentences	Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
1. The Yamuna flows through many towns.	towns	The Yamuna
2. India is the best land of all.	land	India
3. The Ramayana is a famous holy book.	book	The Ramayana
4. Maruti is a popular car.	car	Maruti
5. New Delhi is the national capital.	capital	New Delhi
6. The Rajputs are true warriors.	warriors	The Rajputs

D. Use the following *common nouns* in your own sentences :

1. carpenter The carpenter does manual work.
2. village There is a government school in our village.
3. soldier The soldiers are put on hard duties during war.
4. stranger A stranger is an unknown person.

E. Use the following *proper nouns* in your own sentences :

1. Mumbai Mumbai is one of the metropolitan cities of India.
2. Taj Mahal Taj Mahal was built by Shah jahan in memory of his wife.
3. The Ganga The Ganga is a holy river of the Hindus.
4. London London is one of the most famous cities of the world.

10. WHAT THEY DO FOR US

A. Read each word-group and write the correct word against it :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. A person who <i>sells bread and biscuits</i> | Baker |
| 2. A person who <i>makes furniture</i> | Carpenter |
| 3. A person who <i>makes articles in iron</i> | Ironsmith |
| 4. A person who <i>drives a vechile</i> | Driver |
| 5. A person who <i>runs a shop</i> | Shopkeeper |
| 6. A person who <i>does electric jobs</i> | Electrician |
| 7. A person who <i>repairs taps and pipes</i> | Plumber |
| 8. A person who <i>brings us our mail</i> | Postman |
| 9. A person who <i>keeps an eye on bad characters</i> | Policeman |
| 10. A person who <i>puts out fire in fire-accidents</i> | Fire-man |
| 11. A person who <i>cures us when we are unwell</i> | Doctor |
| 12. A person who <i>teaches in a school</i> | Teacher |

11. NOUNS – COLLECTIVE

A. What is a *collective noun* ? Give four examples.

It is the name of collection of common nouns.

Class, army, bunch, gang

B. Use the following *collective nouns* in your own sentences :

1. flock A flock of sheep passes by our house daily.

2. team A team should always play in high spirit.
3. shoal There is a shoal of fish in the village pond.
4. grove Our park has a grove of trees.

C. Each sentence has a *collective noun* and a *common noun*. Sort them out and write them in their columns :

Sentences	Collective Noun	Common Noun
1. The tea-set is on the table.	tea-set	table
2. A pack of hounds passed by me.	pack	hounds
3. A flock of sheep is grazing.	flock	sheep
4. The lioness bore a small litter.	litter	lioness
5. He found a shoal of fish.	shoal	fish
6. A pride of lions was going there.	pride	lions
7. There was a herd of cattle in the field.	herd	cattle
8. A pack of wolves went up the river.	pack	wolves
9. There was a bunch of keys on the table.	bunch	keys
10. A troop of monkeys descended the scene.	troop	monkeys

12. ABSTRACT NOUNS

A. Sort out the *abstract noun* in each sentence and write it in the blank :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Honesty never goes unrewarded, they say. | honesty |
| 2. Pride has always to lick dust finally. | pride |
| 3. The child began to jump out of joy. | joy |
| 4. The Taj Mahal is a model of beauty. | beauty |
| 5. Our deeds bring us good or bad rewards. | deeds |
| 6. Virtue cannot be bought for money. | virtue |
| 7. Humayun was a model of kindness. | kindness |
| 8. We should never let sorrow overtake us. | sorrow |

B. Make *abstract nouns* from the following *nouns* :

friend	friendship	slave	slavery
carpenter	carpentry	beggar	beggary
coward	cowardice	king	kingship

C. Make *abstract nouns* from the following *adjectives* :

patient	patience	false	falsehood
real	reality	deep	depth
holy	holiness	able	ability

D. Make *abstract nouns* from the following *verbs* :

attract	attraction	deceive	deception
hate	hatred	choose	choice
invade	invasion	educate	education

E. Complete the *synonym* of each given *abstract noun* :

gain	PROFIT	joy	GAIETY
grief	SORROW	tallness	HEIGHT
war	BATTLE	chum	FRIEND

F. Complete the *opposite* of each given *abstract noun* :

proud	HUMBLE	happiness	SORROW
ugliness	BEAUTY	folly	WISDOM
stupid	CLEVER	love	HATRED

13. NOUNS – NUMBER

A. Give the *plural form* of each of these words :

day	days	church	churches
monkey	monkeys	mango	mangoes
stereo	stereos	cliff	cliffs
loss	losses	photo	photos
crowd	crowds	baby	babies
child	children	gentleman	gentlemen
wife	wives	half	halves

B. Rewrite changing the *number of the noun* in each of these sentences :

1. I could hear the cries of the children.
2. The horses eat grains but the cows eat grass.
3. Bird builds its nest in tree.
4. My books are in my desks.
5. Dogs bark and cats mew.
6. The boys threw stones at the birds.

C. Choose the correct word from the brackets :

1. Houses have **roofs**.
2. She wants some more **rice**.
3. **Cows** give us milk.
4. She has two **babies**.
5. There are many **knives** on the table.
6. Here are two **books**.
7. Ram and Shyam are **friends**.

14. NOUNS – GENDER

A. Show the *gender* of each of the following nouns marking ‘M’ for *masculine*, ‘F’ for *feminine*, ‘C’ for *common* and ‘N’ for *neuter genders* :

house	N	chair	N	tree	N	actor	M
heir	M	stone	N	duke	M	book	N
friend	C	hunter	M	cousin	C	bird	C

B. Write the *feminine gender* of the following nouns :

priest	priestess	duke	duchess	prince	princess
bull-calf	cow-calf	actor	actress	heir	heiress
traitor	traitress	manservant	maidservant	nephew	niece
monk	nun	sir	madam	drake	duck

C. Write the *masculine gender* of the following nouns :

widow	widower	sow	boar	hen-sparrow	cock-sparrow
negress	negro	goose	gander	ewe	ram
hostess	host	princess	prince	governess	governor
lady	gentleman	countess	count	tigers	tiger

D. Rewrite each sentence changing the *gender* of the words in italics :

1. This farmer has oxen, he buffaloes, she-goats and hens.
2. Tigresses, vixens, lionesses and peahens live in forests.

E. Write five words of *common gender* :

parent	child	friend	servant	cousin
--------	-------	--------	---------	--------

15. PRONOUNS : PERSONAL, REFLEXIVE

A. Find out the *personal pronoun* in each sentence and write it in the blank. Also write *its person*.

Sentences	Pronoun Person	
1. They have gone boating in the river.	They	third
2. This blue shirt is hers.	hers	third
3. Look before you leap.	you	second
4. Those toy-guns are theirs.	theirs	third
5. She is a tall slim lady.	she	third
6. All of them are real brothers.	them	third
7. Let us play a friendly cricket match.	us	first
8. I do not believe at all.	I	first
9. We must learn how to live peacefully.	we	first
10. The lady hanged herself from the fan.	herself	third

B. Fill up each blank with a suitable *personal pronoun*.
The first one is done for you.

1. Have a long morning walk daily. *You* will soon regain health.
2. Neena teased me and I slapped *her*.
3. We enjoyed *our* holidays very much at Shimla.
4. *They* went to the fair and enjoyed swing-rides there.
5. My dog is named Moti. *It* is very faithful.
6. She called *me* bad names for no fault of mine.
7. *We* shall go to see the exhibition on Sunday.

16. PRONOUNS : INTERROGATIVE, RELATIVE

A. Sort out the *interrogative* or *relative pronoun* in each sentence and also name its *kind* in the given blank :

Sentences	Pronouns	Kinds
1. What have you got in your hand ?	What	Interrogative
2. Whom were you talking of ?	Whom	Interrogative
3. That is the boy who lent me his pen.	Who	Relative
4. What is this noise about ?	What	Interrogative

17. ADJECTIVES

A. Sort out the *adjective* in each sentence. Write it in the blank.

Sentences	Adjectives
1. He is a capable person.	capable
2. Susan is a tall girl.	tall
3. The donkey is carrying a heavy load.	heavy
4. Varanasi is an ancient city.	ancient
5. Napoleon was a brave general.	brave

B. Write a suitable *adjective* before each noun :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. an <i>easy</i> sum | 2. a <i>dark</i> night |
| 3. an <i>honest</i> man | 4. the <i>rising</i> sun |
| 5. a <i>narrow</i> street | 6. a <i>fresh</i> fruit |
| 7. a <i>small</i> house | 8. a <i>good</i> boy |
| 9. an <i>empty</i> vessel | 10. a <i>beautiful</i> girl |
| 11. a <i>grey</i> ball | 12. a <i>deep</i> lake |
| 13. a <i>clean</i> tooth | 14. a <i>strong</i> person |
| 15. a <i>straight</i> line | 16. a <i>brave</i> soldier |
| 17. an <i>elderly</i> widow | 18. a <i>pleasant</i> climate |

C. Write a suitable *noun* after each adjective :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. an obedient <i>servant</i> | 2. a rude <i>master</i> |
| 3. a difficult <i>task</i> | 4. a white <i>shirt</i> |
| 5. an early <i>riser</i> | 6. a tall <i>girl</i> |
| 7. a sharp <i>knife</i> | 8. a high <i>mountain</i> |
| 9. a hot-dry <i>weather</i> | 10. a thick <i>forest</i> |
| 11. a slim <i>boy</i> | 12. a great <i>leader</i> |
| 13. a fat <i>lady</i> | 14. an old <i>man</i> |
| 15. a naughty <i>boy</i> | 16. an evening <i>stroll</i> |
| 17. a ripe <i>fruit</i> | 18. curly <i>hair</i> |

D. Use each of these adjectives in your own sentences :

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. quiet | He is a quiet man. |
| 2. pretty | She is a pretty girl. |
| 3. sad | I know the sad man. |
| 4. noisy | The land lord has created a noisy scene. |
| 5. dirty | Wash your dirty hands before taking food. |
| 6. narrow | He had a very narrow escape today. |
| 7. triangular | There is a triangular park in front of our house. |

8. dreadful In some pictures, very dreadful scenes are shown.
9. honest Mohan's father is an honest man.

E. What is an *Adjective* ? Write two sentences using adjectives.

An adjective is a word that qualifies or adds to the meaning of a noun.

1. Radha is a pretty girl.
2. Lion is a wild animal.

18. ADJECTIVES – QUALITY, PROPER

A. Underline the *adjective in* each sentence. Write its kind in the blank.

Sentences	Adjectives
1. The <u>Sri Lankan captain</u> won the toss.	Proper
2. The wind is <u>cold</u> .	Quality
3. <u>German</u> people are very hardworking.	Proper
4. <u>Indian</u> wives are very faithful.	Quality
5. I want to help the <u>old</u> man.	Quality

B. Answer :

1. What is a *proper adjective* ? Give four examples.
It is an adjective formed from a proper noun.
Indian cow, Russian cloth, Mughal king, German people.
2. What is an *adjective of quality* ? Give four examples.
An adjective of quality mentions some quality of its noun.
tall, pretty, obedient, curly

C. Pick out *different adjectives* in this paragraph and write them in the blanks given below :

hungry, cunning, old, silly **(4 different adjectives)**

D. Make *proper adjectives* from ;

India	Indian	Punjab	Punjabi
Kerala	Keralite	Delhi	Delhiite
Assam	Assamese	Tamil Nadu	Tamilian
America	American	Goa	Goan
Nagaland	Naga	Rome	Roman

19. ADJECTIVES – DEGREES OF COMPARISON

A. Fill up each blank with the *appropriate form* of the given *adjectives* :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
clear	clearer	clearest
long	longer	longest
fine	finer	finest
angry	angrier	angriest
thick	thicker	thickest

B. Fill in the blank with the *right adjective* in its comparative form :

1. It is cold to-day, but it was *colder* yesterday.
2. He is wise, but his father was *wiser*.
3. This book is thick, but that one is *thicker*.
4. She is tall, but her sister is *taller*.
5. This bridge is narrow, but the next one is *narrower*.

C. Fill in the blanks using the right form of *adjectives* followed by *than* :

1. The horse is *stronger than* a donkey.
2. A yard is *shorter than* a metre.
3. The Himalayas are *higher than* the Alps.
4. Hyderabad is *older than* Secunderabad.
5. The moon is *smaller than* the earth.

20. SIMILES

A. Using the words given above complete the following similes :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. as quick as lightning | 11. as pale as death |
| 2. as good as gold | 12. as clever as a fox |
| 3. as dumb as a statue | 13. as white as milk |
| 4. as hard as a diamond | 14. as cold as ice |
| 5. as clear as crystal | 15. as light as air |
| 6. as bold as a lion | 16. as regular as a clock |
| 7. as blind as a bat | 17. as soft as silk |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. as black as coal | 18. as sweet as honey |
| 9. as dark as night | 19. as sharp as a razor |
| 10. as busy as a bee | 20. as dry as dust |

21. DETERMINERS

A. Find out the *possessive determiner* in each sentence. Write it in the given blank.

Sentence	Possessive Determiners
1. His brother is a very capable person.	his
2. Our cricket team has won the match.	our
3. Her complexion is extremely fair.	her
4. Your donkey is carrying a heavy load.	your
5. Our capital is a very ancient city.	our
6. The poor cricket broke its leg.	its
7. My weight is around 70 kilograms.	my
8. Their grandmother passed away yesterday.	their

B. Write a suitable *possessive determiner* in each blank :

1. Is that **your** blouse, Susan ?
2. They have broken all **their** toys.
3. Take off **your** shoes and come in.
4. **My** motherland is the best land of all.
5. The face of a woman is **her** real ornament.
6. Here is my dog. **Its** tail is curved.
7. **His** uncle has sent him a wrist watch.
8. **My** elder brother is a fast bowler.

C. Use the following *possessive determiners* in your own sentences :

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 1. your | : | Your coat is black. |
| 2. their | : | Their garden is full of flower plants. |
| 3. her | : | Her appearance is attractive. |
| 4. my | : | My pen writes smoothly. |
| 5. our | : | Our sister is a gold medalist in science. |
| 6. its | : | There is a big tree near our house. Its stem is very wide. |
| 7. his | : | His activities are like that of mad man. |

D. Each sentence has a *possessive word*. Find it out and write it in the given blank. Also write whether it is a *determiner* or a *pronoun* :

Sentences	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Determiner
1. That was the happiest day of my life.		my
2. Which of these frocks is hers ?	hers	
3. Take this orange and remove its peel.		its
4. All these play-things are mine.	mine	
5. Curly hair add to her beauty a lot.		her
6. New Delhi is my native town.		my
7. Their request cannot be considered.		their
8. Are these bats and pads theirs ?	theirs	
9. Susan lost her shoes yesterday.		her
10. This is a hat. It is hers, I think.	hers	

22. VERBS : INTRANSITIVE, TRANSITIVE

A. Underline the *verb* in each sentence and write it in the blank whether it is *transitive* or *intransitive* :

1. The child <i>cried</i> aloud out of fear.	Intransitive
2. The girl <i>fixed</i> a hair-clip to her hair.	Transitive
3. A severe famine <i>occurred</i> in the dry region.	Intransitive
4. The lost child <i>wept</i> bitterly for his parents.	Intransitive
5. The mouse <i>looked</i> at the snake in fear.	Transitive
6. You are <i>wasting</i> your money on this project.	Transitive
7. The door <i>squeaked</i> when pushed inside.	Intransitive
8. The girl <i>ran</i> across the road quite fast.	Intransitive
9. He has <i>committed</i> a big folly.	Transitive
10. The snake-charmer <i>showed</i> his show.	Transitive

B. Write a suitable *intransitive verb* in each blank :

- Milk ***sells*** by the litre and sugar by the kilogram.
- A cobra ***ran*** at a dashing speed indeed.
- Children ***grow*** fast with rich and healthy food.
- The temple bell ***rang*** at 4 o'clock early in the morning.

5. The child *slept* soundly in the cradle.
6. Green grass *grows* in fields during the rainy season.

C. Write a suitable *transitive verb* in each blank :

1. Atul *bought* a big factory in the Okhla Industrial Area.
2. Parents *bring up* their children with deep love and care.
3. How did you *solve* this difficult sum after all ?
4. Every living creature *needs* food, shelter and safety.
5. The lion *caught* the tiny mouse in its big paw.
6. The bee *saw* the dove, its friend, in danger.

23. VERBS – SIMPLE TENSES

A. Fill up each blank with *present indefinite form* of the verb given in brackets :

1. Good children always *speak* the truth. (*speak*)
2. You *look* very sad and upset today. (*look*)
3. A bad workman *quarrels* with his tools. (*quarrel*)
4. Mohan *works* hard at his studies. (*work*)

B. Fill up each blank with *past indefinite form* of the verb given in brackets :

1. We *went* to see the Taj Mahal on a moonlit night. (*go*)
2. The labourer *did* his work very honestly. (*do*)
3. The clouds *thundered* loudly in the sky. (*thunder*)

C. Fill up each blank with *future indefinite form* of the verb given in brackets:

1. I *shall stand* by you through thick and thin. (*stand*)
2. We *shall go* out for a walk in the pleasant moonlight. (*go*)
3. They *will not make* such a mischief again. (*make*)

D. Correct the following sentences :

1. Your brother does not look happy today.
2. Do they not go for a walk in the morning daily ?
3. It does not always rain cats and dogs.
4. We did not buy any vegetables from the market.
5. Did the rose smell really sweet ?

6. Did the player kick the ball very hard ?
7. The cook will boil the milk before I wake up.
8. The birds will make nest in the ventilator.
9. The old man will have a walk in the park.

E. In the following sentences change the verbs into the past tense :

1. She sang sweetly.
2. He wrote to his father every week.
3. The old woman sat in the sun.
4. Abdul felt sorry for his faults.
5. I forgot his name.
6. He looked very suspicious.

24. VERBS — PRINCIPAL PARTS

A. Write the forms of the following *verbs* :

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. laugh | laughed | laughed |
| 2. drive | drove | driven |
| 3. bind | bound | bound |
| 4. know | knew | known |
| 5. hurt | hurt | hurt |
| 6. take | took | taken |
| 7. sit | sat | sat |

B. Fill up each blank with *present, past or past participle form* of the *verb* in brackets :

1. All work and no play ***makes*** Jack a dull boy. (make)
2. The tortoise moved slowly but he ***won*** the race. (win)
3. She is late because she ***missed*** the bus. (miss)
4. She had ***worked*** all day. (work)
5. These books ***cost*** me a hundred repees. (cost)

25. VERBS — PROGRESSIVE TENSES

A. Fill up each blank with *present continuous form* of the *verb* in brackets :

1. We ***are looking*** at the blackboard carefully. (*look*)
2. She ***is writing*** a letter to her elder brother. (*write*)
3. The principal ***is scolding*** the boy for coming late. (*scold*)

B. Fill up each blank with *past continuous form* of the verb given in brackets :

1. The teacher ***was punishing*** the latecomers. (*punish*)
2. The dog ***was barking*** loudly at the stranger. (*bark*)
3. The passengers ***were packing*** up their luggage.
(*pack*)

C. Fill up each blank with *future continuous form* of the verb given in brackets : (*The first one is done for you.*)

1. The labourers ***will be trying*** hard to lift the heavy stone.
(*try*)
2. Some people ***will be spreading*** false rumours in the town.
(*spread*)
3. Good boys ***will be working*** hard at their lessons.
(*work*)

D. Correct the following sentences :

1. The gardener is not watering the plants.
2. The farmers were ploughing the field.
3. She will not be preparing tea for us.
4. The moon was waning day by day.
5. Why is she talking so rudely ?
6. The teacher will not be teaching a new lesson tomorrow.

E. Change each of the following present continuous sentences as directed :

1. The birds are building their nests.

Int. Are the birds building their nests ?

Neg. The birds are not building their nests.

Neg.-Int. Are the birds not building their nests ?

2. The labourers are digging the canal.

Int. Are the labourers digging the canal ?

Neg. The labourers are not digging the canal.

Neg.-Int. Are the labourers not digging the canal ?

F. Change each of the following past continuous sentences as directed :

1. The lion was roaring loudly in the forest.

Int. Was the lion roaring loudly in the forest ?

Neg. The lion was not roaring loudly in the forest.

Neg.-Int. Was the lion not roaring loudly in the forest ?

2. The shepherd was grazing his flock on the hillside.

Int. Was the shepherd grazing his flock on the hillside ?

Neg. The shepherd was not grazing his flock on the hillside.

Neg.-Int. Was the shepherd not grazing his flock on the hillside ?

G. Change each of the following future continuous sentences as directed :

1. It will be raining heavily tonight.

Int. Will it be raining heavily to-night ?

Neg. It will not be raining heavily to-night.

Neg.-Int. Will it not be raining heavily to-night ?

2. The king will be holding his court at that time.

Int. Will the king be holding his court at that time ?

Neg. The king will not be holding his court at that time.

Neg.-Int. Will the king not be holding his court at that time ?

26. VERBS — PERFECT TENSES

A. Fill up each blank with *present perfect form* of the verb in brackets :

1. The tailor ***has stitched*** all my clothes. (*stitch*)
2. My sister ***has done*** her homework. (*do*)
3. It ***has stopped*** raining now. (*stop*)
4. The sun ***has appeared*** from behind the horizon. (*appear*)

B. Fill up each blank with *past perfect form* of the verb given in brackets :

1. Our jawans ***had defeated*** the enemy. (*defeat*)
2. Mother ***had cooked*** a special dish for us. (*cook*)
3. The shopkeepers ***had closed*** their shops. (*close*)
4. The thieves ***had broken*** into the rich man's house. (*break*)

C. Fill up each blank with *future perfect form* of the verb given in brackets : (*The first one is done for you.*)

1. The sun *will have risen* by then. (rise)
2. The wolf *will have killed* the lamb then and there. (kill)
3. The farmer *will have reaped* the harvest by mid-April. (reap)
4. Everybody *will have got* ready for the picnic by 8 o'clock. (get)

D. Correct the following sentences :

1. The birds have flown to their nests.
2. The lightning had flashed before the thundering of the clouds.
3. The show will have come to an end by then.
4. The children have not staged a short play.
5. The lion will have killed the vain stag.
6. The cattle had grazed the entire grass of the pasture.

E. Change each of the following present perfect sentences into its *interrogative, negative and negative-interrogative* forms :

1. You have wasted your time very carelessly.

Int. Have you wasted your time very carelessly ?

Neg. You have not wasted your time very carelessly.

Neg.-Int. Have you not wasted your time very carelessly ?

2. The wall-clock has just struck eleven.

Int. Has the wall clock just struck eleven ?

Neg. The wall-clock has just not struck eleven.

Neg.-Int. Has the wall-clock not just struck eleven ?

F. Change each of the following past perfect sentences into its *interrogative, negative and negative-interrogative* forms :

1. My grandpa had fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m.

Int. Had my grandpa fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m. ?

Neg. My grandpa had not fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m.

Neg.-Int. Had my grandpa not fallen asleep before 10:00 p.m. ?

2. **The king had awarded the painter handsomely.**
Int. Had the king awarded the painter handsomely ?
Neg. The king had not awarded the painter handsomely.
Neg.-Int. Had the king not awarded the painter handsomely ?

G. Change each of the following future perfect sentences into its *interrogative, negative and negative-interrogative* forms :

1. **They will have come to my help by that time.**
Int. Will they have come to my help by that time ?
Neg. They will not have come to my help by that time.
Neg.-Int. Will they not have come to my help by that time ?
2. **The children will have brushed their teeth after the meal.**
Int. Will the children have brushed their teeth after the meal ?
Neg. The children will not have brushed their teeth after the meal.
Neg.-Int. Will the children not have brushed their teeth after the meal ?

27. ADVERBS

A. Underline the *adverb* in each sentence and write its kind in the blank.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. She does her homework <i>carefully</i> . | manner |
| 2. He seldom comes <i>here</i> to see me. | place |
| 3. I <i>always</i> do things with care. | time |
| 4. Mohan speaks to everyone <i>politely</i> . | manner |
| 5. Who is sitting <i>outside</i> the gate ? | place |
| 6. What were you doing <i>then</i> ? | time |

B. Put a suitable *adverb* in each blank.

- The deer ran *fast* to save its life.
- He is to reach here *today*.
- A dead snake is lying *outside*.

4. *Never* disobey your parents.
5. Finish this job now and *here*.

C. What is an *adverb of manner* ?

It shows the manner in which actions are done. It answers the question “how”.

D. What is an *adverb of place* ?

It shows the place where action is done. It answers the question ‘where’.

E. What is an *adverb of time* ?

It shows the time when action is done. It answers the question “when”.

28. ADVERBS – DEGREE OF COMPARISON

A. Fill up each blank with the *comparative form of an adverb* from the given list.

1. Renu writes *better than* Geeta.
2. Ramu listened very carefully but Gopal listened *more carefully*.
3. Mohan asked the teacher earnestly, but Seeta asked *more earnestly*.
4. Our team played skilfully, but their team played *more skilfully*.
5. He worked *hard* to pass in the examination, but she worked *harder* to come in the merit list.

B. Fill up each blank with the *correct form of the adverb* :

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. high | <i>higher</i> | highest |
| 2. late | <i>later</i> | <i>latest</i> |
| 3. <i>loudly</i> | more loudly | most loudly |
| 4. much | <i>more</i> | most |
| 5. soon | sooner | <i>soonest</i> |

29. PREPOSITIONS

A. Write the *correct preposition* in each blank :

1. Prices are coming *down* slowly.
2. I cannot put *up* with such an insult.
3. The sun-rays give *out* heat and light.
4. I put *on* my dress and left *for* school.
5. The thieves made *off* with all the cash and ornaments.

B. Use each of the following *phrases* in your own sentences :

1. give up We should give up the habit of over-eating.
2. go up The new office blocks are going up everywhere.
3. come across While going for morning walk, I came across a snake.
4. give in At last the enemy had to give in.
5. make merry The children made merry in the park.

C. Write ten *prepositional phrases* and use them in your own sentences.

1. By dint of : He succeeded by dint of hard work.
2. By means of : They scaled the wall by means of rope ladders.
3. In case of : In case of emergency, a doctor can be called during night.
4. In front of : There is a big tree in front of his house.
5. In course of : In course of his researches, he met with many difficulties.
6. Owing to : Owing to his ill health, he retired from business.
7. By virtue of : By virtue of the power vested in me, I hereby order him free.
8. On behalf of : He read the address on behalf of his country.
9. In spite of : He failed in examination in spite of hard work.
10. According to : The work was done according to the instructions.

30. SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

A. Write the correct *verb* in each blank :

1. We ***go out*** for a morning walk everyday.
2. Deer ***run*** very, very fast indeed.
3. A deer ***runs*** very, very fast indeed.
4. They ***have*** done their job very well.
5. Farmers ***are*** reaping the ripe harvest.
6. A farmer ***has*** to work very hard on the fields.

B. Write the correct form of *verb* in each blank :

1. The legs of this table ***are*** long.
2. The king with his queens ***is*** coming today.
3. Mohan and Sohan ***are*** very fast friends.
4. Mohan or Sohan ***is*** to do this job.

C. Write the correct form of *verb* in each blank :

1. Bread and butter ***is*** a perfect food.
2. The bread and the butter ***are*** becoming costly.
3. A black and white cow ***is*** grazing in the field.
4. A black and a white cow ***are*** grazing in the field.

D. Write whether each subject is *singular* or *plural* :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. A chair with three legs | singular |
| 2. A chair and its legs | plural |
| 3. The king and his nobles | plural |
| 4. The king with his nobles | singular |

E. Write the correct *noun* in each blank :

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. A black and white | cow |
| 2. A black and a white | cows |
| 3. An old and weak | man |
| 4. An old and a weak | men |

31. SYNONYMS

A. Write the *synonym* of each given word :

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. mistake | error | 2. admire | praise |
| 3. enemy | foe | 4. happy | bliss |
| 5. small | tiny | 6. silent | quiet |
| 7. order | command | 8. untidy | disorderly |

B. Supply a *synonym* of the word in italics for each blank :

1. We must speak of others *gently* and *politely*.
2. You must keep *clean* and *tidy*.
3. Success brings in *happiness* and *bliss*.
4. *Thick* bushes were growing in the *dense* forest.

32. ANTONYMS

A. Write the *antonym* of each given word :

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|-------|
| 1. sell | buy | 2. slim | fat |
| 3. barren | fertile | 4. sharp | blunt |
| 5. kind | cruel | 6. shallow | deep |
| 7. large | small | 8. little | more |

B. Supply the *antonym* of the word in italics for each blank :

1. Trees are *tall* but shrubs are *short*.
2. *Truth* always get over *falsehood*.
3. I have seen many *ups* and *downs* in life.
4. Let me know the *ins* and *outs* of your case.

34. LEARN TO WRITE PARAGRAPHS

A. Write the following paragraph in the given space on the *importance of cleanliness* using the given hints. You may choose the words from the given list.

Cleanliness is next to *godliness*. Keep your *body* clean and *wear* clean clothes. Do not *throw* bits of paper *here and there*. Keep your room *neat* and clean. Keep your books *arranged* and well *maintained*. Let your things be kept in an *orderly manner*. Above all, keep your *mind* pure and free from *evil* thoughts. Keep your surroundings *clean*.

B. Write the following paragraph in the given space on the *importance of walking* using the given hints. You may use the words from the list given below :

A *walk* taken in the morning or in the evening is always

good. The number of persons who are fond of walking has *reduced*, yet the *importance* of walking cannot be *overlooked*. Any work, *physical* or *mental* tires the mind and the body. A regular walk either in the morning or in the evening *refreshes* both the *body* and the *mind*. A walk, if it is made a *habit*, will do good in the *long run*.

35. PICTURE COMPOSITION

Answers :

1. We see a greengrocer selling vegetables to a lady customer in his shop.
2. A greengrocer is sitting in the shop.
3. He sells vegetables in his shop.
4. He weighs the vegetables with the help of a balance and weights.
5. A lady customer is also seen in the picture.
6. We see brinjal, cauliflower and pumpkin in the picture.

36. LEARN TO WRITE ESSAYS

A. Write an *essay* on the following topics with the help of the outline given for each of them :

1. MAHATMA GANDHI

Many great leaders have taken birth on Indian soil. Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi was born in a middle class family in Gujarat on 2nd October, 1869.

He was an average student at school but showed signs of future greatness. He did not obey his teacher to copy from a fellow student to show better performances to the school Inspector who visited the school. He was influenced by Harish Chandra's truthfulness and Sarvana's service to his parents. After Matriculation in India, he went to England to study Law after which he returned to India. Sometime later he went to South Africa. He saw that the Indians were badly

discriminated there. He fought for their rights despite threats by the white regime there.

He returned to India and impressed Indian leaders with his life-principal of Ahimsa (non-violence). With this weapon, he continued freedom struggle and ultimately won it in August 1947. He taught Indians the dignity of labour. He did not favour such a system of education as produced clerks only. He advocated basic education which could accommodate Indian traditions. He impressed everyone with simplicity of his life-style, sincerity of purpose and strength of character. On 30th January, 1948, he fell to the bullets of a misguided Indian youth.

2. THE POSTMAN

The postman is a useful public servant. He is known almost to all he is concerned with. He can be seen going on rounds everyday. He wears a prescribed uniform. He carries letters. The duty of a postman is very important. He must deliver the letters at their exact destinations with the help of the addresses written thereon. He is eagerly awaited by all as he brings good or bad news from their relatives or friends. A postman has to be polite to discharge his duty well and smoothly. His polite behaviour makes him dear to many families. He gets gifts in cash or kind from such families on the occasion of some festivals which they celebrate.

A postman's duty is very hard. He has to perform it in rain, sunshine, summer or winter. To a common man, the postman is a symbol of duty. He is an ideal government/public servant. We should all praise him for his sincerity and punctuality.

B. Write an *essay* on each of the following :

1. THE ELEPHANT

The elephant is a large grey or greyish-brown animal with a long flexible trunk, prominent ears, thick legs, and pointed tusks. Elephants are the largest living land animals. Three species of elephants remain in existence today : the African elephant, African forest elephant and Asian or Indian

elephant. Its peculiar feature is that it draws up water by its trunk and squirts it all over its body. It can carry huge loads and can pile timber. For these purposes man hunts and trains them. Usually they live in the forest. They eat only vegetable food grains.

The African elephant is the larger animal. In Africa elephants are hunted mainly for their tusks, which yield ivory and are of great value. The Indian elephant has a smoother trunk and smaller ears.

An elephant will often travel a long way for water. Then it drinks as much as possible, storing the water in its stomach. Elephants may have as many as six sets of teeth in a lifetime of fifty years. An adult male elephant is called a bull, an adult female is a cow and a baby elephant is calf. Usually they live peacefully together. Elephants move about mostly at night and sleep standing up during the day. Their big feet and pillar like legs help them keep their balance, so they can rest while standing up. In spite of their size, they have been domesticated for centuries.

2. A VISIT TO A ZOO

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Last Sunday our class went to the Delhi zoo. We reached the zoo in our school bus. The entry to the zoo was by tickets. It was 11.30 a.m, a pleasant day. We saw many deer of different kind and size. They were kept in the large enclosures. There were ducks and swans. They were swimming merrily. Next we saw monkeys. They were jumping from one branch to another. A few of us offered them groundnuts and bananas. Then we saw apes and gorillas. They were big in size. We saw fishes of different kind swimming in ponds. They presented a pleasant sight. Next to the fishes, were enclosures of lions. A few of them were sitting calmly basking in the sun. One of them roared. It was a frightening roar. By this time we were tired and hungry. We sat in the shade of a huge tree and enjoyed our lunch boxes we had with us. After about half an hour we got up and moved ahead. Next

to the lion's enclosures we saw panthers with black spots. They looked ugly and scaring. We then saw foxes, hippopotamuses, elephants and different kinds of birds. Peacocks were the best to look at with their beautiful feathers. We also saw hyenas, crocodiles, giraffes and zebras. It was a nice visit to the zoo. We came out and boarded our school bus. From our school we went back to our homes. It was a memorable visit.

3. A JOURNEY BY TRAIN

My elder sister lives in Pune and works there . I got an invitation to spend my holidays with her. I booked a ticket in the Bombay-Pune Mail. On the appointed day I reached the railway station. The train was at the platform. I boarded it and found my seat. It was near a window. The train halted at many stations. At every station some passengers got down, while some others got into. The train passed over bridges and rivers. There was a party of young men in our compartment. They were having good fun. They were talking, laughing and singing. They also played cards.

In the morning at a distance I could see the mountains and clouds. The scenery was very charming. There were many trees; the air was fresh and cool; birds were chirping on the trees. I saw an old man selling watermelons. My mouth watered at the sight of the ripe watermelon. I bought a small watermelon. As I sat eating it, I could not help admiring the beautiful sight and sounds of nature. Soon the train got the signal and started to move out of the station. I quickly scrambled up the train and took my berth and soon fell asleep. I woke up after an hour and had my breakfast. The journey had been very quiet and calm. Soon we were at the Pune station, and all of us alighted from the train. My sister had come to receive me. She was overjoyed to meet me.

4. A NATIONAL LEADER

Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the nation. Under his able leadership, India got freedom from foreign rule. He

was born on 2nd October, 1869. He was an ordinary student but showed signs of future greatness. He had deep faith in God. He became a barrister. In South Africa he saw the way Asians were treated. They were victims of racial prejudice. He fought against the rulers of white Government. He was sent to jail many times but he was not scared of such punishments.

On his return to India he influenced the Indian masses with his nonviolence or Ahimsa. Soon he became the leader of the Indian National Congress. His two most powerful weapons were nonviolence and Satyagraha. We achieved freedom without shedding any blood. He worked for the unity of all the religions. He laid stress on hand-made clothes. He discarded foreign clothes and goods. He believed in simple living and high thinking. Even his enemies were impressed by his simplicity, truthfulness, nonviolence, sincerity of purpose and strength of character. He worked for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden.

He died on 30th January 1948, a year after India got freedom. He was the true torch bearer of our struggle for freedom. The best tribute to him will be to follow the ways he had shown us.

5. A NATIONAL FESTIVAL

Dewali is an important festival of the Hindus. It is also called the festival of lights. It generally falls in the month of October/November. Children welcome this festival the most. It is said that the people of Ayodhya, welcomed Ram with lights after fourteen years of exile after killing the demons Ravana, Kumbhkarna and Meghnatha. This festival also reminds us of the victory of good over evil. On the day of Diwali people wear new clothes. Children buy fire crackers and toys. At night the city looks like a fairy queen due to the lights over roof tops, houses, shops etc. At night Goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth is worshipped. After Lakshmi puja, people distribute sweets among neighbours, friends and relatives. This develops sweet relations. On the whole this festival is celebrated with great zeal and religious feeling.

6. MY BEST FRIEND

It is good to have friends. One's life without a friend is unpleasant. One can share one's joys and sorrows with a friend. But to have a true friend isn't so easy. I am fortunate to have a true friend. He is Raja, my best friend and companion. He is of my age. He comes of an educated and well-cultured family. He helps the poor and the needy. He is very gentle and seldom gets angry. He believes in simple living and high thinking. Everyone speaks highly of him. He is loved and respected wherever he goes. He is a good player of football. He also plays other games. He is healthy and strong. He helps me in studies. He is good at studies and extra co-curricular activities. He has won many certificates of merit. I am proud of him.

37. LEARN TO WRITE STORIES

1. Now write the complete story :

There was a hungry fox. It was roaming in search of food. Fortunately, it saw a cock picking grains outside a village. To have a good chance, it laid nearby licking chops it got from somewhere. Getting the right opportunity, the fox pounced on the cock and grabbed it under its paws and later on to the mouth.

The fox ran away with the cock. Some children who were playing nearby saw this and raised an alarm, "The fox has taken away our cock."

The people heard the words of the children. They chased the fox to have back their cock. The cock said to the fox, "Tell them that now I am yours, not theirs." The fox placed the cock on the ground to speak to them. The clever and wise cock ran away and jumped onto a nearby tree to be safe. The wisdom of the cock saved its life.

Moral : Wisdom beats cunning.

2. Plan of the story

- Title : The Lion and the Mouse.
Setting : A lion is lying asleep under a shady tree.
Characters : A lion and a mouse.
Beginning : The story begins with a lion sleeping under a tree.
Main Events : A lion is asleep under a tree. A mouse comes and jumps over the lion's body. Lion gets disturbed and catches the mouse under his paw. It gets ready to kill the mouse, the mouse asks for pardon, promises help. Lion encaged. Mouse nibbles the net and frees the lion.
End : The lion is freed.
Moral : A good turn always deserves another.

Now write the complete story :

On a hot summer day, a lion was lying asleep under a shady tree. A mouse was also living in a hole under the tree. The mouse came out of its hole and jumped over the lion's body. The lion woke up and got very angry. It caught the mouse under its paws. It was ready to kill the mouse. The mouse realised its mistake and requested to be pardoned saying that it would help him in need. The lion laughed loudly and let the mouse free.

After sometime, a hunter came to the forest. He saw the lion. He cast his net over the sleeping lion. The lion was caught. It tried to tear the net but could not.

The lion roared loudly. Hearing the sound, the mouse came there. He called more mice. They nibbled the net together and set the lion free. The lion thanked the mice and realised that one should never think the small persons to be of little value.

Moral : A good turn always deserves another.

38. INVITATIONS AND LETTERS

Write —

1. **an invitation to a friend to accompany you on a picnic.**

_____ wants you to join us for going on a picnic to Delhi Zoo on _____ at 10 a.m.

2. **an invitation to a friend to attend the marriage of your sister.**

_____ invites you to the marriage party of his sister on _____ at his residence _____.

3. **an invitation from master Bhavanesh to Miss Ritu to attend a party to be held at his residence at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday to mark his brilliant result in the annual examination.**

Master Bhavanesh craves the presence of Miss Ritu to attend a party to be held at his residence at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday to mark his brilliant result in the annual examination.

- A. **Write a letter to your father telling him how you fared in the half-yearly examinations.**

Sept. 2000

Dear Papa

For a long time, I have been thinking to write to you but I could not do so due to my half yearly examinations.

I want to inform you that I have fared very well in the examinations this time compared to last time. I hope to secure nearly 100 per cent marks in Maths, Sanskrit, G.K. and Computer. In English, Hindi, Science and Social Studies too I hope to get more than 85 per cent marks if the marking is not very hard. I am satisfied over my performance. I shall write to you after receipt of report card. Please convey my respects to Dadaji and Dadiji and love to Ritu.

Your loving son
ABC

1. **Write to your father, asking for his permission to visit Mussoorie.**

Sept. 2000

Dear Papa

I am quite well here, our school is having holidays for few days from tomorrow. My friends are going to Mussoorie for a visit. They have asked me also to join with them for two days, therefore Papa would you be good enough to grant me the permission to join with them.

Hope that you are well at home, How is Mummy ? Convey my love to her.

Expecting your favourable replay

Yours loving son

ABC

2. **Write to your friend about your favourite hobby.**

Oct. 2000

Dear Harish

Thank you for your letter. You have asked me what my favourite hobbies are. Well, my hobby is collecting stamps. I have been collecting stamps for the past six years. Therefore, I have a bigger collection than any of my friends here. The collection includes certain rare stamps, sent by friends in other countries in return for those which I sent to them.

The stamps can be not only delightful but also instructive. Each stamp has a story to tell me of far away countries and strange people. Looking through the stamps, I can follow the history of nations with great interest.

Best wishes

Yours Sincerely

R.K Williams

- 3. Write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for inviting you for the birthday party.**

June 2000

Dear friend

I feel extremely happy and delighted to receive your invitation letter for the birthday party. I have already told my parents and got the permission from them. I hope that we will enjoy the company and make merry that day. Hoping to meet you shortly,

Yours loving friend
Ajithkumar

- 4. Write an application to your Principal requesting him/her to grant two days' leave since you want to attend a wedding.**

To

The principal

(School Name)

(Place)

Sir

I humbly beg to state that I can't attend the school since I will be going to attend a marriage. Therefore I request you to grant me leave for two days. I assure you that I'll do my home work with the help of my classmates.

Thanking you
Yours obediently

5. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her on a picnic party.

Sep.

Dear friend

Our schools are going to close in the first week of next month. I know that you love the hills of Himachal. I invite you to spend few days in Simla with us. It is a nice place that gives a cool and soothing effect to heart and mind. I hope that you will accept this invitation, I am looking forward to your arrival.

Yours truly

ABC

39. COMPREHENSION

- A. Read the passage and answer the questions given below :

1. Abraham Lincoln lived on a farm in Kentucky.
2. His father moved to Illinois.
3. Abraham Lincoln's family travelled in a covered wagon pulled by two strong oxen to Illinois.
4. It was difficult to move from one place to another due to severe winter season.
5. Wagon