

ENGLISH

CLASS V

INDEX

CHAPTER-I

Ice-cream Man

Wonderful Waste!

CHAPTER-II

Teamwork

Flying Together

CHAPTER-III

My Shadow

Robinson Crusoe Discovers a Footprint

CHAPTER-IV

Crying

My Elder Brother

CHAPTER-V

Rip Van Winkle

CHAPTER-VI

Class Discussion

The Talkative Barber

CHAPTER-VII

Topsy-turvy Land

Gulliver's Travels

CHAPTER-VIII

Nobody's Friend

The Little Bully

CHAPTER-XI

Sing a Song of People

CHAPTER-X

Malu Bhalu

Who Will be Ningthou

Chapter 1

Ice cream Man

2MARKS

1. In which season is ice cream popular?

Solution:

In the Summer season, ice cream is popular.

2. Who feels joyful on seeing the Ice-cream Man?

Solution:

On seeing the Ice-cream Man, children feel joyful.

3. Name the different flavours of ice cream the Ice-cream Man has in his cart.

Solution:

Vanilla, chocolate and strawberry are the flavours of ice cream the Ice-cream Man has in his cart.

4. What are the two things that the Ice-cream Man is selling?

Solution:

The two things the Ice-cream Man is selling are ice cream and chilled drinks from the bottles of frosty-fizz.

5. What is the ice-cream cart compared to in the poem?

Solution:

The ice cream cart has been compared to a flower bed in the poem.

6. What were the preparations in the palace for?

Solution:

In the palace, there were preparations for a grand feast.

7. Why did the Maharaja go into the kitchen in the afternoon?

Solution:

The Maharaja went into the kitchen in the afternoon to inspect the dishes that had been prepared for the feast.

8. What had the cook planned to do with the vegetable scraps?

Solution:

The cook planned to throw away the vegetable scraps considering them as waste.

5MARKS

1Q: Describe the setting of the poem "When summer's in the city." How does the poet convey the atmosphere of summer?

Answer: The poem is set in a city during the summertime. The poet conveys the atmosphere of summer through the imagery of the city's brick buildings blazing with heat. The presence of the Ice-cream Man and his cart trundling down the street adds to the summery feel.

2Q: What role does the Ice-cream Man play in the poem, and how does the poet depict the joy associated with his presence?

Answer: The Ice-cream Man is a central figure in the poem, bringing joy to the scene. The poet depicts the joy through the description of the children clustering around the cart as thick as honeybees, eager to enjoy the cooling treats.

3Q: How does the poet use language to create a sensory experience in describing the ice cream flavors?

Answer: The poet uses descriptive language to evoke a sensory experience. Phrases like "cooling brown and white," and the mention of flavors such as vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry appeal to the sense of taste, enhancing the reader's imagination.

4Q: What is the significance of the round umbrella mentioned in the poem?

Answer: The round umbrella is mentioned as part of the Ice-cream Man's cart. It adds to the joyful sight and could symbolize a cheerful and festive atmosphere. It also provides shade, which might be appreciated on a hot summer day.

5Q: Explain the simile used in the line, "The way the children cluster round as thick as honeybees."

Answer: The simile compares the gathering of children around the Ice-cream Man's cart to the clustering of honeybees. This suggests a bustling and lively scene, emphasizing the excitement and eagerness of the children.

6Q: How does the poet use color imagery to enhance the visual appeal of the ice cream and the surroundings?

Answer: The poet uses color imagery by describing the ice cream flavors and the frosty-fizz drinks in various hues such as green, orange, white, and pink. This enhances the visual appeal of the treats and contributes to the overall vibrant and colorful atmosphere.

7Q: What does the comparison of the Ice-cream Man's cart to a flower bed suggest about its impact on the surroundings?

Answer: Comparing the cart to a flower bed, adorned with roses and sweet peas, suggests that the presence of the Ice-cream Man and his treats has a positive and enchanting effect on the surroundings. It implies that the scene is not just functional but also adds beauty and charm to the city streets during summer.

GRAMMER





. Circle the words where you get a zzz sound. One is done for you.

honeybees			
price	prize	maze	face
rice	rise	blaze	fizz
lazy	lacy	busy	racy
raise	rays	race	ace
chase	this	these	frosty





Solution:

price	prize	maze	face
rice	rise	blaze	fizz
lazy	lacy	busy	racy
raise	rays	race	ace
chase	this	these	frosty

. Colour the boxes that have rhyming words.

city cart	heat street	blows goes	do go
hard yard	bowl doll 	cow so 	label table
sky my	play obey 	race face	write night 

Solution:

city cart	heat street	blows goes	do go
hard yard	bowl doll 	cow so 	label table
sky my	play obey 	race face	write night 

8. What do the following words describe in the poem?

joyful _____

little _____

round _____

Solution:

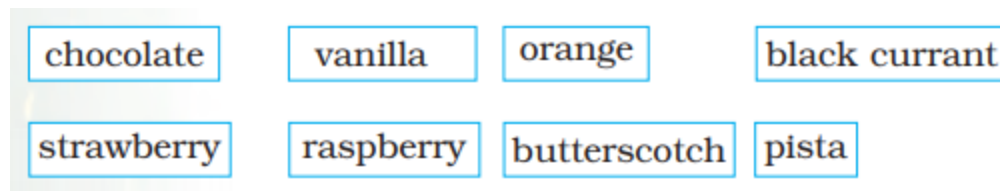
The words describe in the poem as below

Joyful sight.

Little cart.

Round umbrella.

9. Colour the boxes with colours of the flavours mentioned in each.



Solution:



10. Have you ever eaten kulfi, the ice cream from North India?

The following sentences describe how it is served but they are not in the correct order. Write the correct number before each sentence.



___ He scoops out the *kulfi* on a plate.



___ Then he pours some sweet syrup over it and serves it.



___ The *kulfiwala* takes the *kulfi* mould out of the pitcher.



___ He arranges some *falooda* around it.

Solution:



1 He scoops out the *kulfi* on a plate.



3 Then he pours some sweet syrup over it and serves it.



2 The *kulfiwala* takes the *kulfi* mould out of the pitcher.



4 He arranges some *falooda* around it.

Wonderful Waste

1. What were the preparations in the palace for?

Solution:

In the palace, there were preparations for a grand feast.

2. Why did the Maharaja go into the kitchen in the afternoon?

Solution:

The Maharaja went into the kitchen in the afternoon to inspect the dishes that had been prepared for the feast.

3. What had the cook planned to do with the vegetable scraps?

Solution:

The cook planned to throw away the vegetable scraps considering them as waste.

4. Ingredients are the things that are used to make a dish.

Circle the ingredients of avial in the box below.

chillies	groundnut	wood	vegetable scraps
coconut	roasted peanuts	curd	Pot
garlic	broken bangles	basket	curry leaves

Solution:

5. State whether the following are True or False.

(i) The king had ordered a dinner in the palace.

(ii) No one had heard of or tasted avial before.

(iii) The cook had planned to make another dish using the vegetable scraps.

Solution:

(i) True

(ii) True

(iii) False

Bamboo Curry

1. Complete the sentences meaningfully.

(i) The bridegroom left with the door of his in-laws' house because it was made of _____ and there was no bamboo in his _____.

(ii) The bridegroom was unable to have bamboo curry in the end because

Solution:

(i) The bridegroom left with the door of his in-laws' house because it was made of **bamboo** and there was no bamboo in his **village**.

(ii) The bridegroom was unable to have bamboo curry in the end because **it was too hard to eat**.

2. Word hunt

Fill in the blanks with words from the story.

- (i) The bridegroom went to visit his _____.
- (ii) The mother-in-law pointed _____ the bamboo door.
- (iii) He stayed the night _____ his in-laws.
- (iv) He carried the _____ back with him.
- (v) The curry was made _____ bamboo shoots.

Solution:

- (i) The bridegroom went to visit his **mother- in-law**.
- (ii) The mother-in-law pointed **at** the bamboo door.
- (iii) He stayed the night **with** his in-laws.
- (iv) He carried the **bamboo door** back with him.
- (v) The curry was made **from** bamboo shoots.

Summary

The chapter Ice Cream Man describes how the Ice Cream Man comes with his little cart to sell different flavours of ice cream in summer. On seeing the Ice Cream Man, children feel joy. To learn more about the concepts, students are advised to practise these solutions on a regular basis in depth.

This chapter discusses how the cook prepared the new dish using vegetable scraps. This dish was named Avial, which is one of the dishes in the traditional Kerala feast. Students who find difficulty in solving textbook questions can download the PDF both online and offline as per their requirements.

Chapter 2

Teamwork

2 Marks

Complete the following sentences.

1. If nobody passes the ball in a basketball game, then you can't _____.

2. In a relay race, if no one passes the baton, then _____.

Solution:

1. If nobody passes the ball in a basketball game, then you can't **shoot**.

2. In a relay race, if no one passes the baton, **then the relay race can't go on**.

2. Name the team members needed for the following.

(i) To play cricket we need

Batsmen, bowlers, fielders, coaches

(ii) To make a film we need

(iii) To run a good school we need

(iv) To run a restaurant we need

Solution:

- (i) To play cricket we need batsmen, bowlers, fielders, coaches.
- (ii) To make a film we need a producer, a director, actors, and a cameraman.
- (iii) To run a good school we need a principal, teachers, students, and peons.
- (iv) To run a restaurant we need a finance manager, chefs, and waiters.

3. Complete the sets of rhyming words. One has been done for you

Word from the poem	team	plus	done	hoop	shoot	goal	joy
Your own words	beam						

Solution:

Words from the poem	Your own words
team	beam
plus	puss
done	fun
hoop	group
shoot	boot
goal	hole
joy	boy

4. Now form questions for the answers given in the speech bubbles.



Solution:

1. How did the shoe get lost?

Solution:

The shoe was lost because of the nail.

2. How did the kingdom get lost?

Solution:

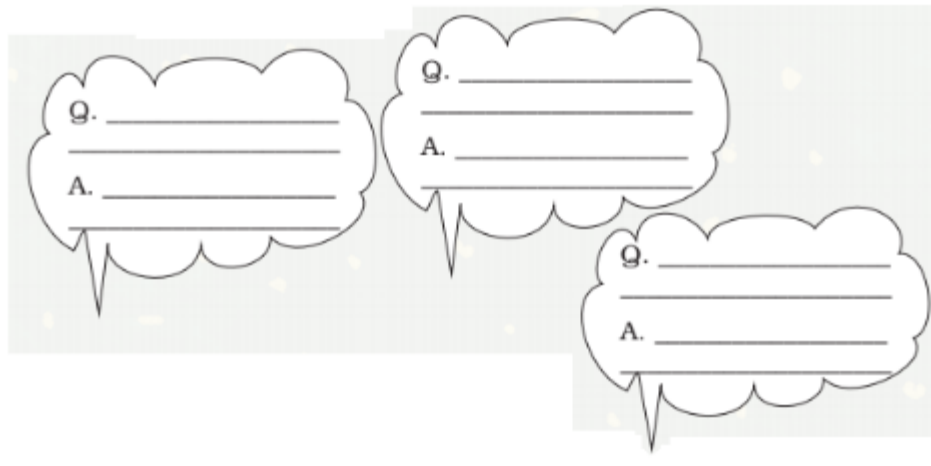
The kingdom was lost because the battle could not be fought.

3. How did the battle get lost?

Solution:

The battle was lost because there was no rider.

5. Now make three more questions and answers from the poem, Teamwork.

Three cloud-shaped templates for questions and answers. Each cloud has a 'Q.' label followed by two horizontal lines for the question, and an 'A.' label followed by two horizontal lines for the answer. The clouds are arranged in a staggered pattern on a light gray background with small yellow dots.

Solution:

1. How can we make our dream work?

Solution:

By working together, we can make our dream work.

2. What can we share in teamwork?

Solution:

Joy can be shared in teamwork.

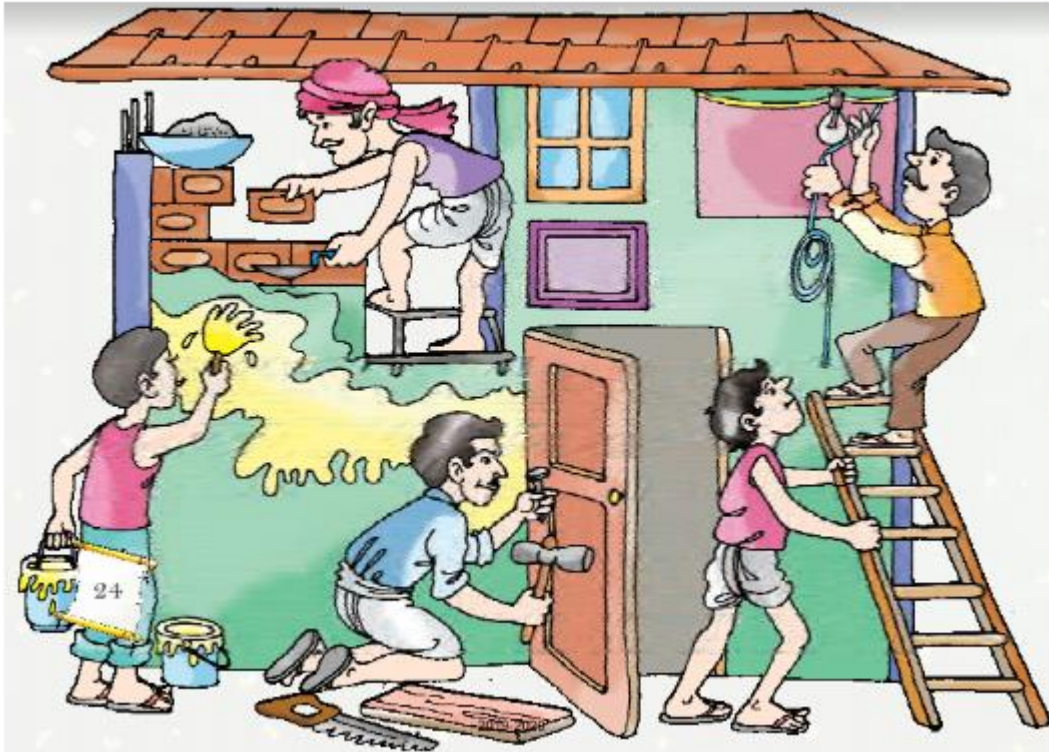
3. How can we achieve a common goal?

Solution:

By working together, we can achieve a common goal.

5Marks

6. Look at the picture and answer the questions in one sentence, using the word clues given in the box.



plumber	painter	mason	
electrician	labourer	carpenter	gardener

1. Who is laying the bricks?

2. Who is holding the ladder?

3. Who is the man on the ladder?

4. Who is making the door?

5. Who is painting the walls?

Now make up a story about the picture. Give names to the people. Write the story showing the importance of teamwork.

Solution:

1. A mason is laying the bricks.
2. A labourer is holding the ladder.
3. An electrician is standing on the ladder.
4. A carpenter is making the door.
5. A painter is painting the walls.

The above picture shows the construction of a house. People are engaged in different work. Harish is the person who is laying the bricks. Ramesh, the carpenter is busy making the doors. Ajay is the labourer who is holding the ladder to help the electrician who is busy with electrical fittings. A house is incomplete without a plumber. Therefore, Rohan is called to lay the water pipes. A house does not look beautiful without a painter. Hence, for this work, Mohan is called who is a good painter. He paints the house beautifully, for which everyone admires him. Therefore, a beautiful house is constructed through teamwork.

7. In the puzzle find the words given in the column. Notice that these words are formed by joining two words. One is done for you. Find more such words.

sometime	a	c	h	g	m	k	e	v	e	r	y	o	n	e	m	f	s
everyone	b	c	d	e	g	l	n	m	p	r	s	u	v	x	n	l	s
basketball	a	b	t	e	a	m	w	o	r	k	f	g	i	l	o	w	u
nobody	s	m	b	c	e	g	l	m	p	r	s	u	v	x	b	t	n
teamwork	k	b	s	o	m	e	t	i	m	e	u	g	v	n	o	r	d
baton	e	m	b	c	m	w	m	p	r	q	x	z	w	r	d	q	a
	t	q	w	b	a	b	s	t	a	n	d	b	y	c	y	p	y
	b	a	c	a	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	p	s	r
	a	m	b	t	e	t	m	e	c	a	n	p	o	t	x	b	t
	l	f	g	o	h	c	n	p	t	y	s	u	w	d	a	x	f
	l	z	w	n	x	y	v	h	a	n	d	s	o	m	e	u	s

Solution:

sometime	a	c	h	g	m	k	e	v	e	r	y	o	n	e	m	f	s
everyone	b	c	d	e	g	l	n	m	p	r	s	u	v	x	n	l	s
basketball	a	b	t	e	a	m	w	o	r	k	f	g	i	l	o	w	u
nobody	s	m	b	c	e	g	l	m	p	r	s	u	v	x	b	t	n
teamwork	k	b	s	o	m	e	t	i	m	e	u	g	v	n	o	r	d
baton	e	m	b	c	m	w	m	p	r	q	x	z	w	r	d	q	a
	t	q	w	b	a	b	s	t	a	n	d	b	y	c	y	p	y
	b	a	c	a	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	p	s	r
	a	m	b	t	e	t	m	e	c	a	n	p	o	t	x	b	t
	l	f	g	o	h	c	n	p	t	y	s	u	w	d	a	x	f
	l	z	w	n	x	y	v	h	a	n	d	s	o	m	e	u	s

8. We sometimes use short forms for some words. For example, we use I'm for I am and I've for I have. These shortened words are called contractions.

The mark (') is an apostrophe which shows where the letters are left out. Now read together.

we will – we'll	cannot – can't	we have – we've
you have – you've	there is – there's	what have – what've
we are – we're	they are – they're	

1. Write the contractions for the following phrases.

has not _____ have not _____

do not _____ are not _____

2. Write the full forms for the following.

weren't _____ she'll _____

wasn't _____ who's _____

Solution: 1. has not **hasn't**.

have not **haven't**.

do not **don't**.

are not **aren't**.

2. weren't **were not**.

she'll **she will**.

wasn't **was not**.

who's **who is**.

Chapter 2

Flying Together

2marks

1. Where did the geese live?

Solution:

The geese lived in leafy branches on top of a tall tree.

2. Why did the old bird advise the other birds to destroy the creeper?

Solution:

The old bird advised the other birds to destroy the creeper because it would become thick and strong, and help the hunter to climb up the tree easily and kill all of them.

3. Why did the geese cry, “Help Help”?

Solution:

The geese cried “Help Help” because they were caught in the hunters net.

4. What did the hunter do when he thought that the geese were dead?

Solution:

The hunter started to throw the geese out of the net one by one.

5. Why did the geese pretend to be dead?

Solution:

The geese pretended to be dead because they knew that the hunter would not want the dead birds and would set them free.

6. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. The tree was the house of a flock of parrots.

2. The wise old bird wanted the creeper to be destroyed.

3. The hunter climbed the tree with the help of a ladder.

4. When caught in the net the foolish birds began to weep.

5. The wise old bird helped them to escape.

Solution:

1. False.

2. True.

3. False.

4. True.

5. True.

7. Here are some answers about the given picture.

(i) The colour of the ant is black.

(ii) It lives on land.

(iii) It has two long antennae.

(iv) It crawls on the ground.

(v) It eats sugar.

Now frame the questions for the above answers.

Solution:

(i) Name the colour of the ant given in the picture.

(ii) Where does it live?

(iii) How many antennae does an ant have?

(iv) Where does it crawl?

(v) What does it eat?

8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions such as to, at, off, on, in, into, with. One has been done for you.

(i) This tree was the home of a flock of wild geese.

(ii) He noticed the creeper _____ the foot of the tree.

(iii) "It would be a pity _____ destroy it now."

(iv) As they flew _____ the tree they were trapped.

(v) The boy ran _____ the dog.

(vi) The frogs jumped _____ the well.

(vii) The girl was thrilled _____ see her new bicycle.

(viii) The birds were caught _____ the net.

(ix) The children walked _____ the bridge.

Solution:

(i) This tree was the home **of** a flock of wild geese.

(ii) He noticed the creeper **at** the foot of the tree.

(iii) "It would be a pity **to** destroy it now".

(iv) As they flew **into** the tree they were trapped.

(v) The boy ran **with** the dog.

(vi) The frogs jumped **into** the well.

(vii) The girl was thrilled **to** see her new bicycle.

(viii) The birds were caught **in** the net.

(ix) The children walked **on** the bridge.

7MARKS

9. Complete the paragraph with suitable words from the box.

around	across	with	along	to
after	next to	into	from	

One day, as I was walking _____ the bank of the river, I saw my friend running _____ the field. He was calling my name and waving _____ me. I stopped and waited. _____ some time he reached where I was standing.

He said, "I went all _____ the town looking for you. I have some exciting news to share _____ you. Do you remember the old house _____ the neem tree? Guess who is moving _____ that house? Janak Das, the great magician. Now we can learn lots of magic trick _____ him.

Solution:

One day, as I was walking **around** the bank of the river, I saw my friend running **into** the field. He was calling my name and waving **to** me. I stopped and waited. **After** some time, he reached where I was standing.

He said, "I went all **around** the town looking for you. I have some exciting news to share **with** you. Do you remember the old house **next to** the neem tree? Guess who is moving **into** that house? Janak Das, the great magician. Now we can learn lots of magic tricks **from** him."

10. Fill in the blanks given below with question words.

For example, where do you live?

(i) _____ do you play?

(ii) _____ do you get up?

(iii) _____ do you have for breakfast?

(iv) _____ do you go to school

(v) _____ do you like best in the school – games, art or music?

(vi) _____ is your birthday?

(vii) _____ do you want for your birthday?

Solution:

(i) When do you play?

(ii) When do you get up?

(iii) What do you have for breakfast?

(iv) When do you go to school?

(v) What do you like the best in the school – games, art or music?

(vi) When is your birthday?

(vii) What do you want for your birthday?

11. Proverbs are short, wise sayings. For example – Look before you leap. This means that we should think carefully before we take any action. Here are some popular English proverbs. Read them aloud together and discuss what each could mean.

- 1. Old is gold**
- 2. As you sow so shall you reap**
- 3. Unity is strength**
- 4. United we stand divided we fall**
- 5. A friend in need is a friend indeed**

Solution:

1. Old is gold

Anything or anyone that has been around for a long time, is precious.

2. As you sow so shall you reap

The action of a person, whether good or bad, will repay him in the same manner.

3. Unity is strength

People working in unity will solve all problems easily.

4. United we stand divided we fall

If we are together we win otherwise we lose.

5. A friend in need is a friend indeed

A friend who helps you in trouble or need is a true friend.

12. The clap word game

Let's play the clap word game.

Where the word produces one sound, clap once, as in 'creep'. Clap twice if the word can be broken up into two syllables as in cree-per, and thrice as in to-mo-row.

creeper struggled tomorrow geese

throw foolish possible noticed

carefully flapped returned evening

trapped surprise

Solution:

creeper (clap twice)

struggled (clap twice)

tomorrow (clap thrice)

geese (clap once)

throw (clap once)

foolish (clap twice)

possible (clap thrice)

noticed (clap twice)

carefully (clap thrice)

flapped (clap once)

returned (clap twice)

evening (clap twice)

trapped (clap once)

surprise (clap twice)

summary

The chapter Flying Together is the story of the birds who did not listen to the old bird's advice to destroy the creeper and got trapped in the hunter's net. This story tells us how important it is to obey our teachers and parents and act accordingly to avoid any obstacles.

The chapter Teamwork explains the importance of working together. It also describes how dream work can be achieved easily by Teamwork. The solutions in PDF format help students to get accurate answers to the questions, which are essential from an exam point of view.

Chapter 3 My Shadow

2Marks

1. Who do you think your shadow looks like?

Solution:

My shadow looks similar to me.

2. Why do you think your shadow jumps into bed before you can?

Solution:

A shadow is not a physical thing, and it appears faster than light. And, when I get into bed to sleep, my shadow falls on it before I get in. Hence, my shadow jumps into bed before I can.

3. What time of the day do you think it is when your shadow is the tallest?

Why?

1. Morning

2. Afternoon

3. Night

Solution:

Shadow is the tallest in the morning because sun rays are slanting during sunrise.

4. Read the lines from the poem and answer the following.

He is very very like me.

From the heels up to the head!

(i) Who does he refer to?

(ii) Who does me refer to?

(iii) Why are he and me alike?

Solution:

From the given lines,

(i) He refers to the Shadow of the child in the poem.

(ii) Me refers to the child in the poem.

(iii) He and me are alike because they look similar to each other.

5. Let's Talk

What would you do if

1. A dog chases you?

2. You have forgotten your homework copy at home?

3. You are alone in a room and the lights go off?

Solution:

1. I would face the dog instead of running faster than it.
2. I would accept the mistake and apologise to my teacher.
3. I would light a candle to get rid of darkness.

6. Fun Time

1. Shine a torch behind your hand and see its shadow on the wall.
2. Move the torch a little away from your hand and see the shadow on the wall.

Do you find a difference in the size of the hand on the wall?

Solution:

Yes, we find the size of the hand becomes smaller as the torch is moved a little away from it.

7. Let's Write

1. Fill in the blanks using one of the words given in brackets.

(i) Where is the child _____ parents have come to school?(who / whose / which)

(ii) I saw many houses _____ were quite spacious. (which / whose / who)

(iii) Mathematics, _____ is my favourite subject, is so interesting. (who / which / what)

(iv) The poem _____ you read out, is so lovely. (whose / which / that)

(v) I know the street _____ he lives on. (whose / that / which)

(vi) I like reading books _____ have pictures in it. (that / who / which)

(vii) The old lady _____ I met in your house is my neighbour. (whom / that / which)

Solution:

(i) Where is the child **whose** parents have come to school?

(ii) I saw many houses **which** were quite spacious.

(iii) Mathematics, **which** is my favourite subject, is so interesting.

(iv) The poem **that** you read out, is so lovely.

(v) I know the street **which** he lives on.

(vi) I like reading books **which** have pictures in it.

(vii) The old lady **whom** I met in your house is my neighbour.

2. Complete this description by answering the questions below.

(i) What do you think is the name of the dog?

(ii) Why is she called that?

(iii) What colour is she?

(iv) Do you think she is friendly?

(v) What does she like to eat?

Write a few lines on Mithoo and his little dog named Shadow.

Solution:

(i) I think 'Shadow' is the name of the dog.

(ii) She is called Shadow because she follows Mithoo exactly like a shadow wherever he goes.

(iii) She is of grey colour.

(iv) Yes, she is very friendly.

(v) She likes to eat bones and bread.

Chapter 3

Robinson Crusoe Discovers a Footprint

2marks

1. What made Robinson Crusoe think that the print on the ground was a footprint?

Solution:

Robinson Crusoe thought so because there was exactly the print of a foot – toes, heel, every part of a foot.

2. Why was Robinson afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees?

Solution:

Robinson was afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees because he mistook bushes and trees for a man following him.

3. Why did Robinson pray when he saw the footprint?

Solution:

Robinson thought that it could be the savages and knew someone lived on the island and would return with others to kill and eat him. Hence, he became afraid and prayed for his protection.

4. Choose the correct answer.

(i) Robinson ran back to his home, as fast as he could because he

(a) was racing.

(b) was afraid.

(c) was in a hurry to go home.

(ii) He could not sleep because

(a) there was an animal outside his cave.

(b) he thought savages had come from the mainland.

(c) his bed was uncomfortable.

(iii) Why was Robinson Crusoe sure that it was not his footprint?

(a) It didn't look like a human footprint.

(b) It looked smaller than his.

(c) He had not come to this part of the beach in a long time.

(iv) Where was Robinson Crusoe?

(a) On a boat.

(b) In a town.

(c) Alone on an island.

(d) On an aeroplane.

Solution:

(i)

(b) was afraid.

(ii)

(b) he thought savages had come from the mainland.

(iii)

(c) He had not come to this part of the beach in a long time.

(iv)

(c) Alone on an island.

5. The words in the sentences are jumbled. Write them in order. One is done for you.

(i) alone was not Robinson an island on.

Robinson was not alone on an island.

(ii) was island the inhabited

(iii) footprint to someone this belonged

(iv) I around me looked

(v) I went the towards footprint large

(vi) was afraid I now

Solution:

(i) Robinson was not alone on an island.

- (ii) The island was inhabited.
- (iii) This footprint belonged to someone.
- (iv) I looked around me.
- (v) I went towards the large footprint.
- (vi) Now, I was afraid.

5marks

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct word

- (i) I was frightened _____ curious.
- (ii) I decided to go to the beach _____ I went along the water's edge.
- (iii) I ran as fast as I could _____ I was frightened.
- (iv) I was very tired _____ confused.

Solution:

- (i) I was frightened **but** curious.
- (ii) I decided to go to the beach **so** I went along the water's edge.
- (iii) I ran as fast as I could **because** I was frightened.
- (iv) I was very tired **and** confused.

7. Use the joining words given below and join the sentences in Column A and B.

1. Fill in the blanks using one of the words given in brackets.

(i) Where is the child _____ parents have come to school?(who / whose / which)

(ii) I saw many houses _____ were quite spacious. (which / whose / who)

(iii) Mathematics, _____ is my favourite subject, is so interesting. (who / which / what)

(iv) The poem _____ you read out, is so lovely. (whose / which / that)

(v) I know the street _____ he lives on. (whose / that / which)

(vi) I like reading books _____ have pictures in it. (that / who / which)

(vii) The old lady _____ I met in your house is my neighbour. (whom / that / which)

Solution:

(i) Where is the child **whose** parents have come to school?

(ii) I saw many houses **which** were quite spacious.

(iii) Mathematics, **which** is my favourite subject, is so interesting.

(iv) The poem **that** you read out, is so lovely.

(v) I know the street **which** he lives on.

(vi) I like reading books **which** have pictures in it.

(vii) The old lady **whom** I met in your house is my neighbour.

2. Complete this description by answering the questions below.

(i) What do you think is the name of the dog?

(ii) Why is she called that?

(iii) What colour is she?

(iv) Do you think she is friendly?

(v) What does she like to eat?

Write a few lines on Mithoo and his little dog named Shadow.

Solution:

(i) I think 'Shadow' is the name of the dog.

(ii) She is called Shadow because she follows Mithoo exactly like a shadow wherever he goes.

(iii) She is of grey colour.

(iv) Yes, she is very friendly.

(v) She likes to eat bones and bread.

Robinson Crusoe Discovers a Footprint

2marks

1. What made Robinson Crusoe think that the print on the ground was a footprint?

Solution:

Robinson Crusoe thought so because there was exactly the print of a foot – toes, heel, every part of a foot.

2. Why was Robinson afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees?

Solution:

Robinson was afraid when he looked at the bushes and trees because he mistook bushes and trees for a man following him.

3. Why did Robinson pray when he saw the footprint?

Solution:

Robinson thought that it could be the savages and knew someone lived on the island and would return with others to kill and eat him. Hence, he became afraid and prayed for his protection.

4. Choose the correct answer.

(i) Robinson ran back to his home, as fast as he could because he

(a) was racing.

(b) was afraid.

(c) was in a hurry to go home

(ii) He could not sleep because

(a) there was an animal outside his cave.

(b) he thought savages had come from the mainland.

(c) his bed was uncomfortable.

(iii) Why was Robinson Crusoe sure that it was not his footprint?

(a) It didn't look like a human footprint.

(b) It looked smaller than his.

(c) He had not come to this part of the beach in a long time.

(iv) Where was Robinson Crusoe?

(a) On a boat.

(b) In a town.

(c) Alone on an island.

(d) On an aeroplane.

Solution:

(i)

(b) was afraid.

(ii)

(b) he thought savages had come from the mainland.

(iii)

(c) He had not come to this part of the beach in a long time.

(iv)

(c) Alone on an island.

5. The words in the sentences are jumbled. Write them in order. One is done for you.

(i) alone was not Robinson an island on.

Robinson was not alone on an island.

(ii) was island the inhabited

(iii) footprint to someone this belonged

(iv) I around me looked

(v) I went the towards footprint large

(vi) was afraid I now

Solution:

(i) Robinson was not alone on an island.

(ii) The island was inhabited.

(iii) This footprint belonged to someone.

(iv) I looked around me.

(v) I went towards the large footprint.

(vi) Now, I was afraid.

5Marks

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct word

and	but	because	so
-----	-----	---------	----

(i) I was frightened _____ curious.

(ii) I decided to go to the beach _____ I went along the water's edge.

(iii) I ran as fast as I could _____ I was frightened.

(iv) I was very tired _____ confused.

Solution:

(i) I was frightened _____ curious.

(ii) I decided to go to the beach _____ I went along the water's edge.

(iii) I ran as fast as I could _____ I was frightened.

(iv) I was very tired _____ confused.

Solution:

(i) I was frightened **but** curious.

(ii) I decided to go to the beach **so** I went along the water's edge.

(iii) I ran as fast as I could **because** I was frightened.

(iv) I was very tired **and** confused.

7. Use the joining words given below and join the sentences in Column A and B.

or	and	so	but	because
----	-----	----	-----	---------

A

B

(i) I can sing well.

I forgot to post it.

(ii) She wore a raincoat.

It was raining.

(iii) We may go to Shimla.

He was late to school.

(iv) He wanted a book for his birthday. We may go to Darjeeling.

(v) He missed the school bus.

He wanted a football for his birthday.

(vi) I wrote the letter.

I can't dance at all.

eg: I wrote the letter but I forgot to post it.

Solution:

(i) I can sing well **but** I can't dance at all.

(ii) She wore a raincoat **because** it was raining.

(iii) We may go to Shimla, **or** we may go to Darjeeling.

(iv) He wanted a book **and** a football for his birthday.

(v) He missed the school bus **so** he was late for school.

(vi) I wrote the letter **but** I forgot to post it.

8. Look at the picture shown here.

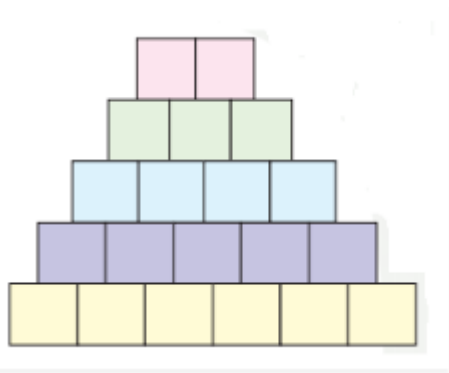


Hint: This is the footprint of the first man on the moon. His name was

Solution:

Neil Armstrong.

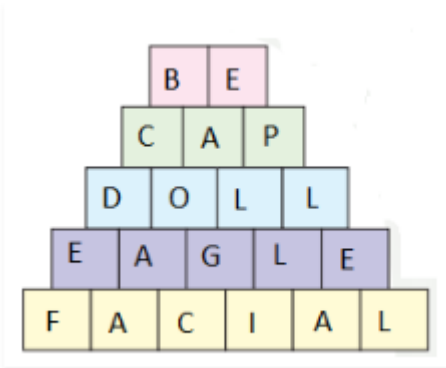
9. Let's create a pyramid!



Use the following clues.

- (i) A two letter word beginning with B.
- (ii) A three letter word beginning with C.
- (iii) A four letter word beginning with D.
- (iv) A five letter word beginning with E.
- (v) A six letter word beginning with F.

Solution:



Chapter 4 Crying

2Marks

1. According to the poet, should you cry a little or should you cry a lot?

Solution:

You should cry a lot, according to the poet.

2. What can you do after crying a lot?

Solution:

After crying a lot, you can laugh from the bottom of your heart.

3. (i) Read the first two lines of the poem. Is the mood

happy?	sad?	angry?	jealous?	upset?
--------	------	--------	----------	--------

(ii) In the last few lines the mood of the poet has changed. What is it now?

very happy	angry	cheerful	sad	jealous
------------	-------	----------	-----	---------

Solution:

(i) In the first two lines of the poem, the poet is sad.

(ii) In the last few lines, the poet is very happy.

4. Are these sentences right or wrong?

(i) The poet says you must not cry much. ()

(ii) The poet says that you should cry till your pillow is soaked. ()

(iii) The poet says that after crying you should open the window and laugh so that people will see that you are happy. ()

(iv) The poet says that you should open the window and show people that you are crying. ()

Solution:

(i) Wrong.

(ii) Right.

(iii) Right.

(iv) Wrong.

5. Word Building

The word ends in and comes from the word happy. Write three words that end in the same way. Which words do they come from?

_____ ness; _____

_____ ness; _____

_____ ness; _____

Solution:

sadness – sad

happiness – happy

neatness – neat

6. Fill in the blanks with the exact word.

(i) The tourists were _____ to see the beautiful Taj Mahal. (amazed, shocked, worried)

(ii) The lights went out suddenly. I was alone and _____. (worried, shocked, frightened)

(iii) He has been ill for a long time and his parents were _____. (unhappy, worried, angry)

(iv) The shopkeeper was _____ when he saw his safe wide open with all his money missing. (unhappy, shocked, angry)

Solution:

(i) The tourists were **amazed** to see the beautiful Taj Mahal.

(ii) The lights went out suddenly. I was alone and **frightened**.

(iii) He has been ill for a long time and his parents were **worried**.

(iv) The shopkeeper was **shocked** when he saw his safe wide open with all his money missing.

My Elder Brother

2Marks

1. What are the things that Munna liked to do?

Solution:

Munna liked to play games such as football, volleyball, kabaddi and fly kites.

2. What did Bhaiya do all day?

Solution:

Bhaiya was involved in studies all day. Sometimes he studied the same word and sentences several times in order to learn them better.

3. Why was Munna not happy with the timetable that Bhaiya made for him?

Solution:

Munna loved to play. He was not happy with the timetable because there was no scope to play in it.

4. How do you think Munna felt when his brother was so strict with him? Why was Bhaiya so strict with him?

Solution:

Munna felt disappointed. Bhaiya was strict with him because Munna was playful by nature and wanted to play games like football, volleyball etc., all the time.

5. Whose character do you like more — Munna's or Bhaiya's? Why?

Solution:

I liked Bhaiya's character more than Munna because Bhaiya was dutiful and was aware of his responsibilities towards his younger brother. He also gave importance to his father's hard-earned money.

6. After reading the letter, answer the following questions.

(i) Who has written the letter? _____

(ii) To whom has the letter been written? _____

(iii) Where is the writer of the letter? _____

(iv) What is the name of his hostel? _____

(v) On which date was this letter written? _____

Solution:

(i) The letter was written by Pratap.

(ii) The letter was written to his mother.

(iii) The writer of the letter is in his Hostel.

(iv) The name of his hostel is Krishna Boys' Hostel.

(v) The letter was written on 10th July 2000.

7. Now, write a letter to your friend or relative in another city telling him/her about activities/events in your school.

Follow the same pattern as the above letter.

Solution:

Sapna Girl's Hostel

Bharatiya Vidya Mandir

Chennai

28th August 2015

My dear Sneha,

How are you? I hope everything is fine. Last week I was busy celebrating the 68th Independence Day in our school. On this occasion, cultural programmes like dance and singing competitions were held. Students of lower classes participated in paying tribute to soldiers who struggled for the country's freedom. I also participated in drawing posters on the freedom struggle. Freedom fighters are considered heroes who helped the nation to get freedom. A salute to all the soldiers who lost their lives for the country. We had a great day. Convey my regards to your parents. Please do write back soon.

Your loving friend

Shreya

8. Why did Oliver live in the orphanage?

Solution:

Oliver had no home to live in. Hence, he lived in the orphanage.

9. Who was Mr Bumble?

Solution:

Mr Bumble was the owner of the orphanage.

10. What meals were the boys given?

Solution:

A bowl of watery soup was given to the boys as a meal.

11. What did Oliver say to Mr Bumble?

Solution:

Oliver said, "Please Sir, I want some more soup" to Mr Bumble.

12. The boys were given three meals a day. Then why were they always hungry?

(i) Because the soup they were given was never enough.

(ii) Because they worked very hard all day long.

(iii) Because the older boys drank up their soup.

Solution:

They were always hungry because the soup they were given was never enough.

13. Find the words from the passage that mean the same as

(i) very hungry (para 2)

(ii) to vanish (para 3)

Solution:

(i) Starving is the word which means the same as very hungry.

(ii) Disappeared is the word which means the same as vanish.

14. 'All the boys assembled in the cold stone hall.' Here the word means

(i) moved away (ii) collected (iii) worked together

Solution:

The word 'assembled' means collected.

15. From the word 'assembled' remove the last two letters. Add one letter to make a word which means a time at the school when the whole school gathers.

assembl_____

Solution:

The word which means a time at the school when the whole school gathers is "assembly".

16. Give a suitable title to the passage.

Struggle of Oliver in the Orphanage.

17. To learn means to understand or to gain knowledge. To teach means to show how or to explain.

learn	learns	learned	has learned
teach	teaches	taught	has taught

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of or learn learns learned has learned teach teaches taught has taught

(i) Will you _____ me chess?

(ii) Mr Sharma _____ Class VIII.

(iii) The students have _____ about 'road safety'.

(iv) My sister has _____ me how to ride a horse.

(v) I have _____ some of the customs of India.

(vi) I _____ how to cycle when I was just four years old. assembled To learn To teach teach learn.

Solution:

(i) Will you **teach me chess?**

(ii) Mr Sharma **teaches Class VIII.**

(iii) The students have **learned about 'road safety'.**

(iv) My sister has **taught me how to ride a horse.**

(v) I have **learned some of the customs of India.**

(vi) I **learned how to cycle when I was just four years old.**

18. Choose the correct word and complete the paragraph.

All the class V students of our school _____ (were/ was) gathering in front of the Principal's office. They _____ (were/was) going for the inter-school race. The bus _____ (arrive/ arrived) and they _____ (leave/ left) for the stadium. The runners were _____ (taking/ taken) to the starting point. The runners _____ (take/ took) their positions. Sir _____ (blow/ blew) the whistle. One student of our school _____ (run/ran) fast and _____ (come/ came) first. Everyone _____ (do/ did) their best and our school _____ (won/ wins) the trophy. Everyone _____ (feel/ felt/ fell) joyous.

Solution:

All the class V students of our school **were** gathering in front of the Principal's office. They **were** going for the inter-school race. The bus **arrived** and they **left** for the stadium. The runners were **taken** to the starting point. The runners **took** their positions. Sir **blew** the whistle. One student of our school **ran** fast and came first. Everyone **did** their best and our school **won** the trophy. Everyone **felt** joyous.

19. Read the following sentences.

Bhaiya has been studying in the same class for two years. (for a period of time)

Munna has been flying kites since morning. (from a time in the past till the present)

Fill in the blanks using for or since.

(i) I have lived in this house _____ I was a baby.

(ii) This big jar has been in our family _____ many years.

(iii) The old banyan tree in the village has been there _____ the last 200 years.

(iv) Nobody has seen him _____ yesterday.

Solution:

(i) I have lived in this house **since** I was a baby.

(ii) This big jar has been in our family **for** many years.

(iii) The old banyan tree in the village has been there **for** the last 200 years.

(iv) Nobody has seen him **since** yesterday.

Chapter 5 The Lazy Frog

2marks

1. What did the frog do all day?

Solution:

The frog slept all day.

2. Besides lazy, what other word can you think of to describe the frog?

(Hint: how he behaved with his mother....., when a lady frog walked by...)

Solution:

Shirker, rude.

3. Complete the sentences with reference to the poem.

(i) When the frog's mother called him, he pretended to _____

(ii) When a lady frog hops by, he does not even _____

Solution:

(i) When the frog's mother called him, he pretended to be hard of hearing.

(ii) When a lady frog hops by, he does not even open one eye.

4. Did you like the frog's behaviour?

Solution:

No.

5. Add one more matching word to each pair. One has been done for you.

log frog dog

shirk work _____

vain design _____

Preferring hearing _____

heep keep _____

past last _____

way say _____

What kind of words are they? _____

Solution:

log frog dog

shirk work clerk

vain design brain

preferring hearing staring

heep keep sleep

past last fast

Rip Van Winkle

2marks

They are rhyming words.

Idled away	wasted	rested	admired
constant	coffee	construct	steady
companion	dog	stranger	partner
realise	to understand	to set free	real
descend	to not send	to be decent	to move down
barrel	a wooden container	a musical instrument	a bag
contents	to be happy	the ingredients	the index of a book

Solution:

Idled away	wasted	rested	admired
constant	coffee	construct	steady
companion	dog	stranger	partner
realise	to understand	to set free	real
descend	to not send	to be decent	to move down
barrel	a wooden container	a musical instrument	a bag
contents	to be happy	the ingredients	the index of a book

2. Match the words in the box with their meanings. You may take the help of a dictionary.

grizzled	astonished	foothills
stroked	familiar	

near the lower part of a mountain _____

with grey hair _____

to rub gently _____

to be very surprised _____

known to you _____

Solution:

near the lower part of a mountain **foothills**.

with grey hair **grizzled**.

to rub gently **stroked**.

to be very surprised **astonished**.

known to you **familiar**.

3. Say whether the following sentences are True or False.

(i) Rip was kind to children. _____

(ii) Rip was a hardworking man. _____

(iii) The short old man on the mountain was his constant companion.

(iv) Rip helped the old man on the mountains because he wanted to have a drink from the barrel. _____

(v) Rip was away for twenty years because he was asleep on the mountains.

(vi) The drink from the barrel made him fall asleep for twenty years. _____

(vii) Nobody recognised Rip when he came back because he had reached the wrong village. _____

Solution:

(i) True.

(ii) False.

(iii) False.

(iv) False.

(v) True.

(vi) True.

(vii) False.

4. Complete the following sentences.

(i) Rip's village was situated _____.

(ii) The children of the village loved him because _____.

(iii) _____ was his constant companion.

(iv) The villagers stared at him because _____.

(v) The old woman who recognised Rip was _____.

Solution:

(i) Rip's village was situated **at the foothills of the Kaatskill mountains.**

(ii) The children of the village loved him because **he played with them, he taught them to fly kites and shoot marbles, and told them long stories.**

(iii) **A dog named Wolf** was his constant companion.

(iv) The villagers stared at him because **they could not recognise him.**

(v) The old woman who recognised Rip was **his neighbour.**

5. What were the strange things about the men on the mountains?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

Solution:

(i) They were all dressed the same way.

(ii) All of them had beards of various shapes and colours.

(iii) Their faces were serious.

(iv) They were totally silent.

6. What kind of a man was Rip Van Winkle?

(i) He was a kind neighbour.

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

Solution:

(i) He was a kind neighbour.

(ii) He was ready to help anyone.

(iii) He played with children and told them long stories.

(iv) He was very lazy.

7. Pick out the names of the games mentioned in the story.



Solution:

The names of the games mentioned in the story are

(i) Flying kites

(ii) Shooting marbles

(iii) Mountain climbing

(iv) Ninepins

8. Sometimes we join two words to make a describing word. For example, Rip was a good-natured man, everybody liked him.

Here are some more describing words. Use them to complete the given paragraph.

long- sleeved	high-heeled	well-dressed
open-mouthed	sweet-looking	odd-looking
part-time		

Mrs Das has a _____ job in a clothes shop. Yesterday, an _____ woman walked into the shop. She was wearing _____ shoes. A _____ dog was with her. “I want a _____ shirt for my dog, please”, she said. “For your dog?” asked Mrs Das, _____ in surprise. “Yes”, replied the woman. “I want him to be _____ for my next party”.

Solution:

Mrs Das has a **part-time** job in a clothes shop. Yesterday, an **odd-looking** woman walked into the shop. She was wearing **high-heeled** shoes. A **sweet-looking** dog was with her. “I want a **long-sleeved** shirt for my dog, please”, she said. “For your dog?” asked Mrs Das, **open-mouthed** in surprise. “Yes”, replied the woman. “I want him to be **well-dressed** for my next party” .

9. Silent letters

What is common in the following groups of words?

(i) knee, knife, knot, know _____

(ii) neighbour, daughter, fight, straight _____

(iii) honest, honour, hour, heir _____

Try and make more silent letter words.

gnat: _____, _____

tongue: _____, _____

chalk: _____, _____

whistle: _____, _____

Solution:

(i) The sound 'k' is silent in the given words.

(ii) The sound 'gh' is silent in the given words.

(iii) The sound 'h' is silent in the given words.

gnat: gnash, gnarled

tongue: technique, colleague

chalk: calm, walk

whistle: wrestle, bristle

10. Read the two paragraphs given below.

My mother is always awake before anyone else in the family. I usually wake up after 6 O'clock. I loll around lazily for a few minutes. Then I get up and get dressed for school.

At bedtime, I read a story book. When I feel tired I lie down and go to sleep very quickly. I fall asleep in no time at all!



(i) Now find the opposites of the following words from the paragraphs and complete the table.

awake asleep

wake up _____

get up _____

lazily _____

(ii) Fill in the blanks using the words in the previous questions.

(a) _____ and _____ quickly! You will be late for school.

(b) Shh! The baby is _____. Don't make a sound, or she will _____.

(c) Are you still _____? You should be _____ now or you will not be able to _____ in the morning for school.

Solution:

(i) awake asleep

wake up go to sleep

get up fall asleep

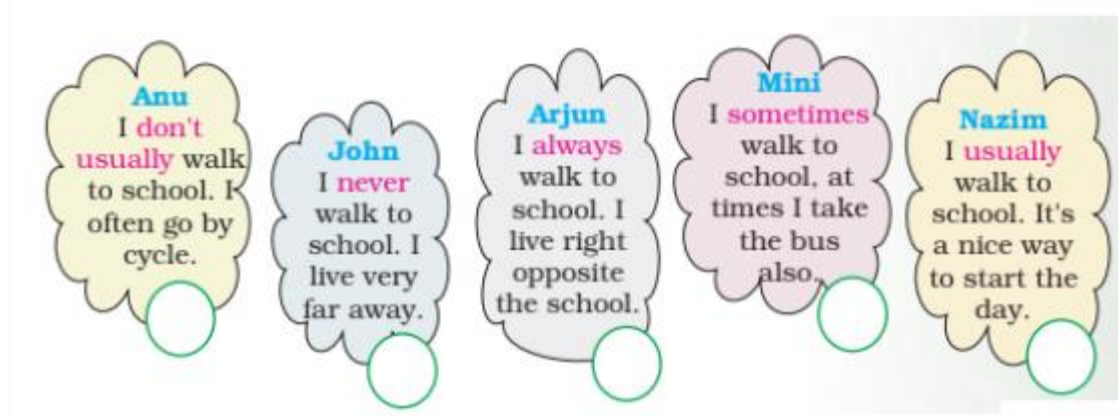
lazily quickly

(ii) (a) **Wake up** and **get up** quickly! You will be late for school.

(b) Shh! The baby is **asleep**. Don't make a sound, or she will **wake up**.

(c) Are you still **awake**? You should be **asleep** now or you will not be able to **get up** in the morning for school.

11. Read the speech bubbles. Who walks to school most often? Put them in order.



Solution:

- (i) Arjun
- (ii) Nazim
- (iii) Mini
- (iv) Anu
- (v) John

Chapter 6-Class Discussion

2marks

1. What activity was going on in the class?

Solution:

The activity which was going on in the class was a discussion.

2. Who was the quiet one in the class?

Solution:

The student named Jane was the quiet one in the class.

3. Why was she quiet?

(i) she was afraid to air her opinions.

(ii) she hated the noise.

(iii) she didn't like the activity.

(iv) she was quiet by nature.

Solution:

(iv) Jane was quiet because she was quiet by nature.

4. How do you interact in class during discussions? Do you participate or remain quiet?

Solution:

No. I don't like to be quiet. I diligently participate in class discussions.

5. Choose two friends in your class who are very different from each other. Use the clues in the box to describe their nature. You may also add your own words to describe them.

naughty	lively	sharing	careless	studious
quiet	friendly	helpful	regular	cheerful

Solution:

Ajay and Mohan are two friends studying in the same class. Their nature is different from each other. Ajay is very naughty and careless, whereas Mohan is very friendly and helpful. Ajay is talkative and talks even during class, whereas Mohan is just the opposite of him. He is quiet, cheerful and very studious. Mohan is also very regular in his work.

6. Fill in the grid given below by assigning qualities to each person. Some clues are given here to help you.

Clues

Sangeeta lends her pencil to her partner.

Nirav is also called a chatterbox.

Pranav recently saved a cat from drowning in the lake.

Megha is just the opposite of Nirav.

Mithila always teases everyone.

Ritu is always seen with a book in hand.

	brave	naughty	quiet	talkative	generous	studious
Nirav						
Pranav						
Megha						
Mithila						
Ritu						
Sangeeta						

Solution:

A notice tells who, when, where and what.

The girls and boys of Class V wrote notices for the bulletin board.

7. Read Sheela's notice. Discuss the questions that follow.

1. Who was to meet?

2. When were they to meet?

3. Where were they to meet?

4. What were they to do?

Solution:

1. The drama committee was to meet.

2. They were to meet on Monday, at 2 O'clock.

3. They were to meet in the classroom.

4. For the Annual Day, they were to plan a play.

8. Write a notice about a library committee or a football match.

Solution:

Notice

This is to inform all the students that our school is organising a football match between B.V.B. school and our school on 27th May at 2 p.m. Students who are interested are requested to give their names to their Physical Education teacher.

Rohan

The Talkative Barber

2marks

1. How many brothers did the Barber have?

Solution:

The barber had six brothers.

2. Why was the Sultan in a hurry?

Solution:

Sultan invited some of his friends to a feast at noon. Hence, he was in a hurry to leave.

3. Why did the barber take so long to shave the Sultan?

Solution:

The barber was busy talking all the time. Therefore, he took so long to shave the Sultan.

4. Write True or False.

(i) The Barber was shaving the Sultan's beard. _____

(ii) The Sultan gave him three gold coins. _____

(iii) The Barber refused to leave the Sultan's palace. _____

(iv) There were seven brothers altogether in the Sultan's family. _____

Solution:

(i) False

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) False

5. Why did the Barber want a lot of food?

Solution:

The Barber had invited four or five friends for a meal at his house but had forgotten about the preparations to be made. Hence, he wanted a lot of food.

6. Did the Sultan enjoy the Barber's talk? Why do you say so?

Solution:

No, the Sultan didn't enjoy the Barber's talk because he was ready to give all the food prepared for him in order to get rid of the Barber.

7. Which part of the story did you find the funniest?

Solution:

The funniest part of the story was when the Barber started to examine the dishes leaving behind the Sultan's head half shaved.

8. What are the things the Sultan gave to the Barber?

Solution:

The Sultan gave him three pieces of gold, all the food prepared for him, and the fruits.

9. Do you think the Sultan was really very generous? Why do you say so?

Solution:

I am not sure whether the Sultan was really very generous because, in my opinion, he showed his generosity to get his head fully shaved.

10. Study the words in the first column and see the changes in them in the second column. The words in Column II are the opposites of the words in Column I.

II

important unimportant

patient impatient

pleasure displeasure

Now write the opposites of the following using un-, im-, dis-.

(i) believe _____

(ii) shaved _____

(iii) perfect _____

(iv) satisfy _____

(v) polite _____

(vi) respect _____

(vii) pure _____

(viii) expected _____

(ix) obedient _____

Solution:

(i) believe disbelieve

(ii) shaved unshaved

(iii) perfect imperfect

(iv) satisfy dissatisfy

(v) polite impolite

(vi) respect disrespect

(vii) pure impure

(viii) expected unexpected

(ix) obedient disobedient

11. Fill in the blanks by adding un-, im- or dis- to the words given in the box.

tidy	patient	kind	like
able	appear	possible	

(i) The teacher got upset with Rani because her work was _____.

(ii) The dog was _____ to climb the tree to chase the cat.

(iii) I _____ hot milk, I like it cold.

(iv) It is _____ to cross the road during peak traffic hours.

(v) The magician waved his magic wand and made the rabbit _____.

(vi) The passengers became _____ when the train was late again.

(vii) It is very _____ to make fun of another person's weaknesses.

Solution:

(i) The teacher got upset with Rani because her work was **untidy**.

(ii) The dog was **unable** to climb the tree to chase the cat.

(iii) I **dislike** hot milk, I like it cold.

(iv) It is **impossible** to cross the road during peak traffic hours.

(v) The magician waved his magic wand and made the rabbit **disappear**.

(vi) The passengers became **impatient** when the train was late again.

(vii) It is very **unkind** to make fun of another person's weaknesses.

12. Notice the highlighted words in the sentence given below.

You ordered me to come, so I will not quit your house till I have shaved you.

While he was shaving me, he could not stop talking.

Now use the joining words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

if	or	till	where	unless	so	While
----	----	------	-------	--------	----	-------

(i) Please wait with me _____ the bus arrives.

(ii) Do you like football _____ cricket?

(iii) My father packed my lunch _____ my mother combed my hair.

(iv) We will reach on time _____ we go by car.

(v) Your speech cannot be heard by the audience _____ you use a powerful mike.

(vi) It was a beautiful day _____ they decided to go for a picnic.

(vii) We went to the zoo _____ we saw many animals.

Solution:

(i) Please wait with me **till** the bus arrives.

(ii) Do you like football **or** cricket?

(iii) My father packed my lunch **while** my mother combed my hair.

(iv) We will reach on time **if** we go by car.

(v) Your speech cannot be heard by the audience **unless** you use a powerful mike.

(vi) It was a beautiful day, **so** they decided to go for a picnic.

(vii) We went to the zoo **where** we saw many animals.

13. Look at the words in the bubbles. Write what you do when you are at a

(i) feast? _____

(ii) race? _____

(iii) cricket match? _____

(iv) cinema? _____

(v) fair? _____

(vi) party? _____

(i) drink, enjoy, serve

(ii) run, cheer, compete.

(iii) play, win, cheer.

(iv) sit, enjoy.

(v) buy, shout, ride.

(vi) dance, sing, greet, play.

14. How does your father/uncle shave his face every day?

He lathers his face with shaving cream, then he uses his razor. He runs it over his face, in even strokes. After this, he washes his face and wipes it to get rid of the lather.

Now describe two of the following processes.

(i) How to send a letter/e-mail.

(ii) How to make a salad.

(iii) How to prepare a garden bed to grow flowers.

(iv) How to paint a mural or a wall picture.

Solution:

(ii) Take carrot, radish and cucumber. Wash them thoroughly under running water. Now, cut the vegetables into thin slices. Add salt and lemon juice in it. Finally add the dry fruits for more deliciousness. Make sure not to add too much as they contain sugar. Now, the salad is ready to be served.

(iii) Garden beds need a suitable place. First find out the place for the garden bed. In order to break up and loosen the soil, dig the place thoroughly. Mix compost in the soil to make it more nutrient-rich. Level the soil and sow the seeds, then cover the bed with fine soil. After a few days, small plants can be observed in your garden.

Chapter 7 Topsy-Turvy Land

2marks

1. When do children go to school in Topsy-turvy Land?

Solution:

The children go to school at night in Topsy-turvy land.

2. In the poem, if buses travel on the sea, then where do the boats travel? How should it rightly be?

Solution:

The boats travel on the streets of Topsy-turvy Land. They should travel on the sea.

3. The Topsy Turvy land is very different from our land. Let's draw a comparison by filling in sentences wherever needed.

Topsy-turvy Land	Our land
(i) People walk on their heads.	(i) _____
(ii) _____	(ii) The buses run on land.
(iii) They wear their hats on feet.	(iii) _____
(iv) _____	(iv) Boats sail in the sea.
(v) People pay for what they don't get.	(v) _____

Solution:

Topsy-turvy Land	Our land
(i) People walk on their heads.	(i) People walk on their feet.
(ii) The buses run on the sea.	(ii) The buses run on land.
(iii) They wear their hats on their feet.	(iii) They wear their hats on heads.
(iv) Boats sail in the street.	(iv) Boats sail in the sea.
(v) People pay for what they don't get.	(v) People pay for what they get.

4. The words in the sentences are jumbled here. Rearrange them to make meaningful sentences. Words that begin with a capital letter are the first word of the sentence.

(i) Renu naughty is a girl.

(ii) untidy room Her always is.

(iii) mother Her advises her clean to it.

(iv) never listens She her mother to.

(v) kind of What child a you are?

Solution:

(i) Renu is a naughty girl.

(ii) Her room is always untidy.

(iii) Her mother advises her to clean it.

(iv) She never listens to her mother.

(v) What kind of a child are you?

5. 1. Write five things that you do at home to make your home look neat and clean.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

Solution:

(i) I sweep the floor twice a day.

(ii) I mop everyday.

(iii) I arrange the things in their suitable places to make the room tidy.

(iv) I clean the utensils in the kitchen immediately.

(v) I vacuum the entire house regularly to get rid of dust.

6. Two stories got mixed up. Sort them out and write them in the appropriate boxes.

- We thought the lion had eaten someone.
- Suddenly the kite lifted him off the ground and took him over the treetops.
- We saw a shoe in the lion's cage.
- Finally, the kite brought him back to the park.
- Our class had gone to the zoo.
- Puran was flying the brand new kite in the park.
- Some children stood and screamed, and some ran to the Director of the zoo.
- Puran was frightened and excited.
- The lion had not eaten anyone, because the shoe was one of the lion's toys.

The Magic Kite

Who Did the Lion Eat?



Solution:

The Magic Kite

Puran was flying the brand new kite in the park. Suddenly the kite lifted him off the ground and took him over the treetops. Puran was frightened and excited. Finally, the kite brought him back to the park.

Who Did the Lion Eat?

Our class had gone to the zoo. We saw a shoe in the lion's cage. We thought the lion had eaten someone. Some children stood and screamed, and some ran to the Director of the zoo. The lion had not eaten anyone because the shoe was one of the lion's toys

Chapter 7 Gulliver's

2marks

Gulliver's Travels

1. Why did the captain send the men to the land?

Solution:

The captain sent the men to the land with vessels to look for water.

2. Why did the men rush back to the ship?

Solution:

The men were chased by a giant. Hence, they rushed back to the ship.

3. Choose the correct answer.

(i) The giant carried a reaping hook because

(a) he was fighting with the other giants.

(b) he was going to reap the corn.

(c) he wanted to frighten Gulliver.

(ii) They put Gulliver on the ground to look at him because

(a) they had never seen a human before.

(b) they thought he was a doll.

(c) they had never seen such a tiny man.

(iii) Gulliver was

(a) a farmer.

(b) a sailor.

(c) a dwarf.

(d) a giant.

Solution:

(i) (b) he was going to reap the corn.

(ii) (c) they had never seen such a tiny man.

(iii) (b) a sailor.

4. Name the creature to whom you would look like Gulliver.

The creature is now extinct.

The word begins with the letter D _____

Solution:

The name of the creature is Dinosaur.

5. From the text, write the sentence that tells you the following.

(i) The giant reapers were fascinated by Gulliver.

(ii) Gulliver was a learned man.

(iii) The farmer's son thought Gulliver was a toy.

(iv) The farmer's wife was a kind-hearted woman.

Solution:

(i) They all sat on the ground to take a good look at me.

(ii) I tried to speak to them loudly in several languages.

(iii) On seeing me, the child grabbed me from the table and put my head into his mouth.

(iv) Later, she put me on her own bed and covered me with a clean white handkerchief.

6. Read the following sentences carefully.

The giant farmer's voice was as loud as a bellowing trumpet.

or

The giant farmer's voice was as loud as thunder. When something is very cold, we say it is as cold as ice. This is because ice is very very cold.

Now complete the following. Use the words given in the box.

as _____ as a feather

as _____ as a tortoise

as _____ as honey

as _____ as snow

as _____ as an ox

as _____ as night

as _____ as a rose

as _____ as a toast

as _____ as a breeze

Solution:

as **light** as a feather

as **slow** as a tortoise

as **sweet** as honey

as **white** as snow

as **strong** as an ox

as **dark** as night

as **red** as a rose

as **warm** as a toast

as **gentle** as a breeze

7. Use the above expressions to complete the following sentences.

(i) The old man's hair is as white _____.

(ii) His feet were as cold _____.

(iii) The newspaper boy was as slow _____ in delivering the papers.

(iv) I felt as light _____ after exercising.

Solution:

(i) The old man's hair is as white **as snow**.

(ii) His feet were as cold **as ice**.

(iii) The newspaper boy was as slow **as a tortoise** in delivering the papers.

(iv) I felt as light **as a feather** after exercising

8. Create your own comparisons for the following. Work in pairs

as tall as _____

as fast as _____

as high as _____

as angry as _____

as tiny as _____

as brave as _____

Solution:

as tall as **the Qutub Minar**

as fast as **a Cheetah**

as high as **the Mount Everest**

as angry as a **bull**

as tiny as **an ant**

as brave as **a soldier**

9. Now look at the pictures and discuss in groups why the following events happened. You may find more than one reason for each of them.



Solution:

1. One of the leading actors met with an accident. Hence, the play got cancelled.
 2. The Principal of the school had got a severe heart attack. Therefore, the play got cancelled.
-
1. They are walking because the destination is near to them.

2. Walking in the moonlit night after dinner is good for their health. Hence, they are walking.

10. Match the following and write complete sentences in the lines below.

What was happening?	What happened?
(i) I was writing a letter	the lights went out.
(ii) Paul was looking out of the window.	the bell rang.
(iii) *He was looking for his dog.	he noticed a lovely butterfly.
(iv) *I was just completing the last answer.	he fell off the ladder.
(v) The man was painting the wall.	I met Arun.
(vi) Amit was doing his homework.	my pen ran out.
(vii) My mother was cooking dinner.	ma'am said "Stop writing".

(i) I was writing a letter when _____

(ii) _____

(iii) *When I met Arun, he was looking for his dog.

(iv) * _____

(v) _____

(vi) _____

(vii) _____

***Please note that sometimes the order of the sentences changes.**

Solution:

- (i) I was writing a letter when my pen ran out of ink.
- (ii) Paul was looking out of the window when he noticed a lovely butterfly.
- (iii) When I met Arun, he was looking for his dog.
- (iv) I was just completing the last answer when ma'am said, "Stop writing".
- (v) The man was painting the wall when he fell off the ladder.
- (vi) Amit was doing his homework when the lights went out.
- (vii) When the bell rang, my mother was cooking dinner.

11. Now complete the following suitably.

- (i) I was sitting in a taxi yesterday when _____
- (ii) He was cleaning out his cupboard when _____
- (iii) _____ a dog ran out onto the road.
- (iv) _____ the teacher walked into the room.

Solution:

- (i) I was sitting in a taxi yesterday when **I saw an old gentleman calling me.**
- (ii) He was cleaning out his cupboard when **he came across old photographs in his diary.**
- (iii) **I was walking fast** when a dog ran out onto the road.

(iv) **Students were gossiping loudly** when the teacher walked into the room.

12. Now complete the following in the same way using the words easy or strong.

(i) **Skipping is** _____.

Jumping is _____ **than skipping.**

Walking is the _____ **of all.**

(ii) **The dog is** _____.

The horse is _____.

The elephant is _____.

Solution:

(i) **Skipping is easy.**

Jumping is easier than skipping.

Walking is the easiest of all.

(ii) **The dog is strong.**

The horse is stronger than the dog.

The elephant is the strongest of them all.

13. Now complete the following in the same way using the words juicy or exciting . The order may vary according to your choice.

apple _____

orange _____

sugarcane _____

rock climbing _____

skiing _____

river rafting _____

Solution:

apple is **juicy**.

orange is **juicier** than apple.

sugarcane is the **juiciest** of them all.

rock climbing is **exciting**.

skiing is **more exciting** than rock climbing.

river rafting is the **most exciting** of them all.

14. Correct the use of the describing words in the following sentences.

(i) This is the simpler problem of them all.

(ii) Which is the lightest of the two parcels?

(iii) He is cleverer than I am.

(iv) I like this the best of the two.

(v) The flood became badder as the rain increased.

Solution:

(i) This is the **simplest** problem of them all.

(ii) Which is the **lighter** of the two parcels?

(iii) He is cleverer than **me**.

(iv) I like this the **better** of the two.

(v) The flood became **worse** as the rain increased.

15. Punctuate the following sentences using capital letters, full stops (.) commas (,) question marks (?) apostrophe (') exclamation mark (!) wherever necessary.

dear samir,

i am sending you a photograph of my newest pet frisky is a bulldog and a very playful puppy by next summer he should be old enough to go with us on our long walks i m sure you are looking forward to seeing him I know you will like him

warm regards

Sanju

Solution:

Dear Samir,

I am sending you a photograph of my newest pet. Frisky is a bulldog and a very playful puppy. By the next summer, he should be old enough to go with us on our long walks. I'm sure you're looking forward to seeing him. I know you'll like him.

Warm regards,

Sanju

16. Punctuate the following sentences

(i) next wednesday my sister mita is going to join the state bank of india

(ii) the dog wags its tail when its pleased but a cat waves its tail when its angry

(iii) when I went fishing I caught an old shoe a plastic bag and a bad cold

(iv) she fed the baby washed the dishes put the lights off and went to sleep

(v) wasn't tim born on the 26th of january 1989

(vi) oh no the bus has gone

Solution:

(i) Next Wednesday, my sister, Mita, is going to join the State Bank of India.

(ii) The dog wags its tail when it's pleased, but the cat waves its tail when it's angry.

(iii) When I went fishing, I caught an old shoe, a plastic bag and a bad cold.

(iv) She fed the baby, washed the dishes, put the lights off and went to sleep.

(v) Wasn't Tim born on the 26th of January 1989?

(vi) Oh no! The bus has gone.

17. Fill in the blanks.

(i) A giant tree **Red wood trees of California**

(ii) A giant bird _____

(iii) A giant land animal _____

(iv) A giant water creature _____

(v) A giant reptile _____

(vi) A giant aeroplane _____

Solution:

(i) A giant tree **Red wood trees of California**

(ii) A giant bird **Ostrich**

(iii) A giant land animal **Elephant**

(iv) A giant water creature **Whale**

(v) A giant aeroplane **A-380**

18. You woke up one morning and found yourself in the land of dwarfs!

Write a paragraph describing your experiences there and how you got back home finally. You may begin like this.

Everything around me looked different. _____

Solution:

Everything around me looked different. All men and women were so tiny. The appearance of the children was as if they were big dots on the ground. The height of the houses was only one and a half feet high. The dishes which were eaten by these people were two or three inches in diameter. It was a different experience, which I had never faced before. I was surprised to see them. But at the same time, I felt happy that these dwarf people were so kind to me. They helped me a lot to go back home.

Chapter 8 Nobody's Friend

2marks

1. What are the things the girl does not want to share?

Solution:

The things that the girl does not want to share are sweets, a book and her doll.

2. Did the boy share his toffee and tricycle with others?

Solution:

No, the boy did not share his toffee and tricycle with others.

3. Why are the two children nobody's friends?

Solution:

The two children do not share their things with anyone. Hence, the two children are nobody's friends.

4. What does the child in the last stanza want to share?

Solution:

The child in the last stanza wants to share her sweets, ball, books, games, apple and cake.

5. Do you like to share your favourite food or toys with others? Why?

Solution:

Yes, I like to share my favourite food or toys with others because it makes me happy.

6. Who is your best friend? Can you describe him/her?

Solution:

Shreya is my best friend. She is an intelligent girl. She loves to share things with me. She always helps me whenever I have a problem.

7. Suppose you and your friends were very thirsty, and there was only one glass of water. What would you do?

Solution:

I would share the glass of water.

8. If you had a bat, could you play cricket by yourself?

Solution:

No, a game cannot be played alone. We need friends to play.

9. Can you find more words ending with -less

friendless, homeless, _____

Solution:

friendless, homeless, hopeless, restless, helpless, useless, fearless.

10. Can you write the opposite of

(i) lend b _____ w

(ii) nobody s _____ y

Solution:

(i) The opposite of lend is **borrow**.

(ii) The opposite of nobody is **somebody**.

11. Read the given sentences and underline the no word in each.

(i) Nobody is at home.

(ii) Ram has no book.

(iii) Can no one help him?

(iv) Was Gopal nowhere around?

(v) None of the two boys came.

(vi) There is nothing to do.

(vii) I have no coat.

(viii) Radha is never late.

Solution:

(i) Nobody is at home.

(ii) Ram has no book.

(iii) Can no one help him?

(iv) Was Gopal nowhere around?

(v) None of the two boys came.

(vi) There is nothing to do.

(vii) I have no coat.

(viii) Radha is never late.

12. Now write words that rhyme with

train _____

friend _____

Solution:

train, chain, grain, plain.

friend, end, spend, trend.

The Little Bully

1. Why did all the children hate Hari?

(i) Because he would not talk to anyone.

(ii) Because he always pinched them.

(iii) Because he loved stealing their food.

Solution:

(ii) Because he always pinched them.

2. "Nobody took Hari's hand. Nobody went near him. Nobody played with him."

This shows that Hari had

(i) many friends.

(ii) few friends.

(iii) no friends.

Solution:

(iii) no friends.

3. Which of the following actions would make a friendly person? Write them down.

- **Respecting other people.**
- **Eating a small child's tiffin.**
- **Calling people rude names.**
- **Pushing a smaller boy and making him cry.**
- **Being helpful to everyone.**
- **Helping your classmates in school.**
- **Mocking at friends and hurting their feelings.**
- **Protecting a weaker person.**

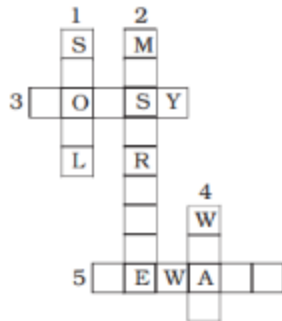
Solution:

The actions which make a friendly person are

- **Respecting other people.**
- **Being helpful to everyone.**
- **Helping your classmates in school.**
- **Protecting a weaker person.**

4. Find out words which are opposites or are closest to being the opposites of the words given below. Then write down the opposites in the grid.

Down	Across
1. Smile	3. quiet
2. happy	5. punish
4. strong	



Solution:



5. Hari was pinched till he was black and blue. 'Black and blue' means

(i) Hari fell down in pain.

(ii) there were bruises on his body.

(iii) Hari painted himself in colours.

(iv) Hari had a black and blue shirt.

Solution:Black and blue means there were bruises on his body.

6. 'I shan't pinch anyone anymore'. Shan't means.

(i) shall

(ii) should

(iii) shall not

(iv) will not

Solution:

Shan't means shall not

7. Give the full forms of

won't _____

weren't _____

wouldn't _____

couldn't _____

Solution:

won't will not

weren't were not

wouldn't would not

couldn't could not

A girl was sitting quietly beside him. Hari leapt to his feet, crying loudly.

The words quietly and loudly tell us how an action is being done.

8. Find five more words ending in which denote how something is done

(i) _____ ly

(ii) _____ ly

(iii) _____ ly

(iv) _____ ly

(v) _____ ly

Solution:

(i) bravely

(ii) neatly

(iii) softly

(iv) quickly

(v) boldly

7Marks

9. Add -ly to the following words

clear	merry	weary	double
dreary	bright	bad	fond

Now can you make sentences with these words.

Solution:

- clear – clearly

The new girl in the class cannot speak the language clearly.

- merry – merrily

Rohan celebrated his birthday merrily.

- weary – wearily

He walked up the stairs wearily carrying heavy packs.

- double – doubly

He felt doubly guilty for not clearing his exam.

- dreary – drearily

She stared at herself drearily in the mirror.

- bright – brightly

He smiled brightly as she wished him.

- bad – badly

The car was badly damaged in the accident.

- fond – fondly

Every mother touches her child fondly.

10. Complete the blanks with rhyming words of the following and practice aloud.

bruise c _____

carriage m _____

prawn d _____

creatures fe _____

teachers pr _____

vowed c _____

bruise choose

carriage marriage

prawn dawn

creatures features

teachers preachers

vowed cloud

**11. How did the seaside creatures, the crab, the lobster etc. teach Hari a lesson?
Write in a few lines.**

Solution:

The seaside creatures, the crab, the lobster pinched Hari with their pincer- like claws. They pinched him until he became black and blue and cried in pain. From this incident he realised they did what he had been doing to other children. He came to know the pain of being pinched by others. He took a vow not to pinch or prick other children anymore.

12. Now fill in the blanks with appropriate articles

(i) Hari was _____ unpopular boy.

(ii) The boys and girls went to _____ seaside for a picnic.

(iii) He saw _____ big crab coming towards him.

(iv) I found _____ empty bottle, floating in the water.

(v) _____ sea creatures ate his food.

Solution:

(i) Hari was an unpopular boy.

(ii) The boys and girls went to the seaside for a picnic.

(iii) He saw a big crab coming towards him.

(iv) I found an empty bottle, floating in the water.

(v) The sea creatures ate his food.

13. Can you tell the difference between a turtle and a tortoise? Write a few lines.



Solution:

1. Turtles have a flat back, whereas tortoises have a dome shaped back.
2. Turtles live both on land and in water, whereas tortoises live on water.
3. Turtles are omnivores, whereas tortoises are herbivores.
4. Turtle shells are lighter, whereas tortoise shells are harder. 5. Turtles are found in America and Africa, whereas tortoises are found in Asia and Africa.

14. Describe what is happening in the picture. Use is/are and _ing to make your sentences. Clues are given in the box.

swing	sit	climb
lick	slid	kick



For example Krishna is swinging.

(i) Mary _____ up the slide.

(ii) Hari _____ and boxing her.

(iii) Little Bitoo _____ a lollipop

(iv) Rita _____ down the slide.

Solution:

(i) Mary **is climbing** up the slide.

(ii) Hari **is kicking** and boxing her.

(iii) Little Bitoo **is licking** a lollipop.

(iv) Rita **is sliding** down the slide.

15. Imagine what the children will do in the playground tomorrow. You can take some hints from the words given in the box. e.g. John will play kabbadi tomorrow.

play	football	jump
race	badminton	run

Solution:

1. Rohanpreet will play tennis.
2. Sunil will play football tomorrow.
3. Sanjay will jump.
4. Vijay and Tarun will take part in the race.
5. Ranjeet will play badminton in this tournament.
6. Anita and Sunita will run.

16. Work in groups of four. See the picture of a shipwreck at the bottom of the ocean.

Suppose you went deep-sea diving. What would you find? Think of all the words that come to your mind, then build a paragraph. Share your story with other groups.



Solution:

If I went deep sea diving, I would see all the colourful water animals. I would find colourful fish, lobsters in the sea. I may also find precious jewels which I wish to collect. I may find the pearls in the shells present in the sea. I can observe the starfish, turtles sunk at the bottom.

Chapter 9 Sing a Song of People

2marks

Sing a Song of People

1. Which modes of transport do the people use to move around in the city?

Solution:

To move around in the city, people use buses, taxis, cars, scooters, autos, cycles, etc.

2. What are the things that the people carry with them, while moving around?

Solution:

The things that people carry with them while moving around are hats, umbrellas, briefcases, handbags, etc.

3. Where all do you find these very busy people?

Solution:

I find these busy people on roads, on sidewalks, on subways, in lifts, in stores, at bus stops, etc.

4. Where have you seen crowds of people?

Solution:

In and around temples, railway stations, bus stops, hospitals, cinema halls, shopping malls, fairs, parties, etc., are the places where I have seen crowds of people.

5. Why do you think all these people are in a hurry?

Solution:

People have to do a lot of work in a limited time. Hence, they are in a hurry.

6. Let's write the opposites of the following words.

slow _____ up _____

back _____ tall _____

below _____ crowd _____

loud _____ go _____

Solution:

slow fast

back front

loud quiet

up down

tall short

crowd alone

go come

The Village Child, The City Child

2marks

1. The people who live in cities often wish they could live in quiet towns. Do you like the place you live in?

Tell your partner two things you like and don't like about the place you live in.

Solution:

Yes, I love the place where I live.

Two things that I like about the place where I live are

1. Pollution-free surrounding
2. Good-natured neighbours

Two things that I don't like about the place where I live are

1. Shops and bus stops are far away from the house.
2. There are a number of dogs who make the roads dirty.

2. Find out how many people are there in our country. Do we have enough land for all people on this earth? Is there enough food and water for all people?

Solution:

There are about 130 crore people in our country. No, we don't have enough land for all people on this earth. We have neither food nor water for all people.

3. Interview your teacher and get her responses for the following questions.

(i) Why did you become a teacher?

(ii) How do you come to school everyday?

(iii) Do you have any pets?

(iv) What kinds of books do you like to read?

(v) What are your hobbies?

Solution:

(i) I became a teacher because I love to teach small kids.

(ii) I come to school on my two-wheeler every day.

(iii) No, I don't have pets.

(iv) I love to read novels and mythological stories.

(v) My hobbies are singing, cooking and painting.

4. Now write a paragraph about your teacher with the information you have gathered.

My Teacher

My Teacher says she became a teacher because

Solution:

My Teacher says she became a teacher because she loves to teach small kids. She comes to school in her two-wheeler vehicle every day. She does not have any pets. She loves reading books. She is fond of reading mythological stories and novels. Singing, cooking and painting are her hobbies which she loves to do in her free time.



5. Use the above map to answer the questions.

1. What does the dotted line on the map show?
2. What road would Ajay take to get to the boat club?
3. What building is next to the picnic area?
4. What road passes by Ajay's house?
5. What other way could Ajay use to get from his house to his grandmother's house?

Now write : Use verbs like: go, turn, cross

Use prepositions like: across, between, in front of, beside, near, behind and write how you get home from school.

Solution:

1. The dotted line on the map shows a route from Ajay's house to reach school.

2. In order to get to the boat club, Ajay would take Kasturba Gandhi Marg.
3. India Gate is next to the picnic area.
4. The road which passes by Ajay's house is 'Ring Road'.
5. Ajay can go to his grandmother's house by Ashoka Road from his house.

Ajay can go through Kasturba Gandhi Marg. He could reach the Boat Club from that road. Then he could go across the picnic area, which is near the Boat Club. From the picnic area, he could turn right, walk a few steps further and reach his grandmother's house.

6. (i) Discuss with your partner how you would send a similar message to someone.

(ii) Also find out how people sent messages in olden days and how they send them nowadays.

Solution:

(i) I would write a message on a piece of paper and place it in a small envelope and send it.

(ii) In the olden days, people used to send messages through messengers and pigeons. Nowadays, people send messages through post, telephones, mobiles, and e-mails.

7. See the picture Travel Time below. Answer the questions that follow.



(i) Where did you go for an excursion / holiday?

(ii) With whom did you go?

(iii) What did you take with you?

(iv) What was the first thing you saw when you reached your destination?

(v) What did you like best about the place?

(vi) How long did you stay there?

(vii) What did you miss about home?

Solution:

(i) I went to Srinagar for a holiday.

(ii) I went with my family.

(iii) I took warm clothing, eatables, medicines and a camera with me.

(iv) When I reached my destination, I saw beautiful flowers and houseboats.

(v) I liked the weather and natural scenery of the place.

(vi) I stayed there for a week.

(vii) I missed homemade food.

8. Make sentences using any two new words which you have learnt in the lesson.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Solution:

(i) Suspension bridge – I felt excited and scared to cross through the suspension bridge.

(ii) Defended – The policeman reached on time and defended the poor girl from the criminals.

9. Which do you think would be more fun — travelling by aeroplane or sailing on a ship? Write why you think so.

Solution:

Sailing on a ship would be more fun for me because it gives me immense pleasure to be in the middle of the water. We can feel a pleasant breeze watching the blue water around us. We also come across dolphins which come every now and then from the sea.

10. Fill in the blanks choosing group words from the box.

clump
cluster
choir
bunch
flock
band

(i) The travellers rested under the _____ of trees.

(ii) The _____ sang beautifully.

(iii) The _____ of flowers was lying on the table.

(iv) The girl looked up at the _____ of stars.

(v) The _____ of robbers escaped.

(vi) The hunter shot at the _____ of birds.

Solution:

(i) The travellers rested under the clump of trees.

(ii) The choir sang beautifully.

(iii) The bunch of flowers was lying on the table.

(iv) The girl looked up at the cluster of stars.

(v) The band of robbers escaped.

(vi) The hunter shot at the flock of birds.

11. Some words describe actions. Many of them end in -ly.

The girl danced beautifully.

Fill in the blanks by changing the word in the brackets suitably.

(i) The girl slept _____. [sound]

(ii) The children finished their work _____. [quick]

(iii) The old man shouted _____. [loud]

(iv) The boys played _____. [quiet]

(v) Do your work _____. [neat]

(vi) I can do the sum _____. [easily]

Solution:

(i) The girl slept **soundly**.

(ii) The children finished their work **quickly**.

(iii) The old man shouted **loudly**.

(iv) The boys played **quietly**.

(v) Do your work **neatly**.

(vi) I can do the sum **easily**.

12. Do you know that there are seven wonders in the world? Can you tell the name of the one which is in India? Find out and write the names of all the seven wonders and the countries they are located in.

Wonders of the world	Countries
(i) The Taj Mahal	-----
(ii) The Great Wall of China	-----
(iii) -----	-----
(iv) -----	-----
(v) -----	-----
(vi) -----	-----
(vii) -----	-----

Solution:

Wonders of the world	Countries
(i) The Taj Mahal	India
(ii) The Great Wall of China	China
(iii) The Roman Colosseum	Italy
(iv) The Great Pyramid	Egypt
(v) Hanging Gardens	Babylon
(vi) The Machu Picchu	Peru
(vii) The Statue of Sun God	Rhodes (Greece)

13. When an e is added to some words, the words change along with their sounds and meanings

cap	mat	pin	not
cape	mate	pine	note
kit	sit	fin	hat
kite	site	fine	hate
cut	bit	quit	din

Solution:

cap	mat	pin	not
cape	mate	pine	note
kit	sit	fin	hat
kite	site	fine	hate
cut	bit	quit	din
cute	bite	quite	dine

Chapter 10 Malu Bhalu

2marks

1. Where did the polar bear live with her family?

Solution:

The polar bear lived with her family in an icy lair.

2. What did Malu learn to do from her parents?

Solution:

She learnt fishing and swimming from her parents.

3. Where did Malu want to travel?

Solution:

Malu wanted to travel beyond the big blue sky.

4. What was it that Malu's parents wanted her to learn?

Solution:

Malu's parents wanted her to learn the art of swimming.

5. Was Malu scared to swim? Did she learn it easily?

Solution:

Yes, Malu was scared to swim. Yes, she learnt it easily.

6. Read the last two stanzas of the poem. Whom does 'she' stand for in both?

Solution:

'She' stands for Malu Bhalu in the first stanza, and in the second stanza 'she' stands for her mother.

5marks

7. Use a chart

True or False	Character Sketch
Malu's hair was white.	brave, strong, hardworking, eager to learn more, smart, caring, impatient, female, affectionate, bold, playful, white, adventurous, clever, young, fearless 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
Malu knew how to swim.	
Malu was playing with the penguins.	
Malu was good at catching fish.	
Malu was a brave bhalu.	
Malu did not love her mother.	
Malu's mother was firm.	

Now write a detailed character sketch of Malu Bhalu.

Solution:

One day, Malu's father told him that the hunters had come to trap them. He knew how to hide very well. Malu shut his eyes and curled up like a ball of snow. The hunters searched for them everywhere but in vain.

Who will be the Ningthou?

1. Name the place in Manipur where the Ningthou and Leima ruled.

Solution:

Kangleipak is the place in Manipur where the Ningthou and Leima ruled.

2. Why did the people of Kangleipak love their king and queen?

Solution:

The people of Kangleipak loved their king and queen because they always wanted them to be happy and live in peace.

3. Why did the Ningthou want to choose a future king?

Solution:

Ningthou grew old. Hence, he wanted to choose a future king.

4. How did the king want to select their future king?

Solution:

The king wanted to select their future king by conducting a contest to know who was most worthy of becoming a good ruler.

5. What kind of child was Sanatombi?

Solution:

Sanatombi, the daughter of Ningthou and Leima, was lovely, soft and beautiful inside.

6. Have you ever seen an animal or a bird in pain? What did you do?

Solution:

Once I saw a cat being hit by a running car. The car driver was in a hurry and injured it. He did not even pay attention to it. I was very upset to see the cat in misery. I went to the injured cat, brought it to my home and gave first aid. It stopped crying only after I treated him and patted him for a long time.

7. Where is Manipur on the map of India?

Solution:

Manipur is situated in the northeastern part of India.

8. Who do you think should have been made the future king?

Sanajaoba, the one who jumped through the tree.

Sanayaima, the one who jumped over the tree.

Sanatomba, the one who uprooted the tree.

Why do you think so?

Who was made the future queen and why?

Solution:

A future king should be judicious and considerate. But the sons of Ningthou believed only in showing their strength which was not important. Sanatombi was declared a future queen because she had all the qualities of a good ruler. She could feel the pain of not only people but also animals, birds and trees.

9. Write the meanings of the following in English.

Tunggi Ningthou – _____

Thouro! Thouro! – _____

Phaje! Phaje! – _____

Shagol thauba nupa! – _____

Solution:

Tunggi Ningthou – The future king

Thouro! Thouro! – Bravo! Bravo!

Phaje! Phaje! – Wonderful! Wonderful!

Shagol thauba nupa! – Such fine horsemen

10. Some interesting words sound like the noises for which they stand. You use a different tone of voice when you say these words. The voice becomes louder and more forceful.

For example,

Zoom! went the car.

Bang! went the door.

Pip! pop! flippety flop!

say the following and write what would make these sounds or actions.

Click! _____

Chirp! _____

Whisper! _____

Bravo! _____

Oh! _____

Ah! _____

Hurrah! _____

Alas! _____

Wonderful! _____

Hi! _____

Ho! _____

Hop away! _____

Solution:

Click! Camera

Chirp! Birds

Whisper! To speak softly.

Bravo! It is said to express approval when someone is doing well.

Oh! It is said to express surprise, anger, disappointment, joy.

Ah! It is said to express surprise, pleasure, sympathy.

Hurrah! It is said to express happiness

Alas! It is said to express grief, pity or concern.

Wonderful! It is said to express happiness or pleasure.

Hi! It is said to greet someone.

Ho! It is said to grab someone's attention.

Hop away! A sound expressed at the time of jumping.

11. Read the lesson carefully and put a circle around all the action words with -ed at the end. Then write them in one column and their present form in another. One is done for you.

Action words with -ed at the end	Action words in present form
admitted	admit
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

Solution:

Action words with -ed at the end	Action words in present form
admitted	admit
shouted	shout
walked	walk
pierced	pierce

12. Fill in the correct word in the blanks and complete the story.

In a forest, there _____ (live/lives/lived) a goblin named Cruel. One day, he _____ (meet/met/meets) an old man wandering in the forest. Immediately, Cruel _____ (leap/ leaps/leapt) on to the old man's shoulders and _____ (order/ orders/ ordered) him, "Let's go. Move fast." The frightened old man _____ (obey/obeys/ obeyed) the nasty goblin and _____ (walk/ walks/walked) on. As they _____ on, (move/moves/moved) he _____ (notice/ notices/ noticed) that the goblin's feet were very tender. The old man _____ (ask/asks/asked) Cruel, "Sir, how are your feet so soft and tender?" Cruel _____, (reply/ replies/replied) "I have taken a vow that I will not touch the ground with my feet, till I wash them." They soon _____ (come/comes/ came) to a pool. The goblin _____ (instruct/ instructs/ instructed) the old man to wait for him while he _____ (enter/enters/ entered) the pool. The old man _____ (think/ thinks/ thought) to himself, "Now that the goblin has wet his feet, he does not need me. Let me run for my life or he will surely eat me up." So he _____ (run/runs/ran) off.

Solution:

In a forest, there lived (live/lives/lived) a goblin named Cruel. One day, he met (meet/met/meets) an old man wandering in the forest. Immediately, Cruel leapt (leap/ leaps/leapt) on to the old man's shoulders and ordered (order/ orders/ ordered) him, "Let's go. Move fast." The frightened old man obeyed (obey/obeys/ obeyed) the nasty goblin and walked (walk/ walks/walked) on. As they moved on, (move/moves/moved) he noticed (notice/ notices/ noticed) that the goblin's feet were very tender. The old man asked (ask/asks/asked) Cruel, "Sir, how are your

feet so soft and tender?" Cruel replied, (reply/ replies/replied) " I have taken a vow that I will not touch the ground with my feet, till I wash them." They soon came (come/comes/ came) to a pool. The goblin instructed (instruct/ instructs/ instructed) the old man to wait for him while he entered (enter/enters/ entered) the pool. The old man thought (think/ thinks/ thought) to himself, "Now that the goblin has wet his feet, he does not need me. Let me run for my life or he will surely eat me up." So he ran (run/runs/ran) off.

13. Make a list of the action words from this story.

-ed action words	Irregular action words
live lived	meet met
----- -----	-----
-----	-----
----- -----	----- -----
-----	----- -----

Solution

-ed action words	Irregular action words
live lived	meet met
order ordered	leap leapt
walk walked	come came
ask asked	think thought
instruct instructed	reply replied
move moved	run ran
notice noticed	
obey obeyed	

:



