

BOOK - 6

CHAPTER - 1

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. Santro – (P) cars – (C), 2. Ganges – (P) river – (C), 3. Himalayas – (P) mountains – (C), 4. Jitendra – (P) family – (C), 5. Poppy – (P) flower – (C), 6. Mercury – (P) sun – (P), 7. Golden Bear – (P) stars – (C).
- B.** 1. pond, 2. garden, 3. furniture, 4. letter & money order, 5. rain, 6. celebrated, 7. Church, 8. doors.
- C.** 1. flock, 2. batch, 3. team, 4. gang, 5. choir, 6. bundle, 7. collection, 8. clump.
- D.** 1. man, 2. Rohit, 3. cluster, 4. car, 5. radio, 6. fear, 7. books, 8. thermometer.
- E.** 1. The name of particular people, place or thing is a proper noun. Proper noun includes the name of a day of the week, the month, the title of book and film etc. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.
2. Common noun is a name common to any and every person and thing of the same kind.
3. A collective noun is the name given to a group or collection of persons, animals or thing spoken of as one whole.
4. An abstract noun is the name of some quality which cannot be seen or touched a state of mind or action or an idea.
5. A material noun is the name of some substance or material of which things are made.

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. is, 2. is, 3. are, 4. are, 5. are, 6. is, 7. Are, 8. Is.
- B.** 1. The chairs are made of wood.
2. The dogs ran after the calf.
3. The deer run swiftly.
4. The passers-by picked up the book.
5. The boys hurt their feet when they fell.
6. The step-mothers can live their step-son.
7. The commanders-in-chief of the army must be obeyed.
8. Mothers told the children a story.
- C.** 1. are, 2. is, 3. is, 4. was, 5. requires, 6. was, 7. were, 8. are.
- D.** 1. wishes, 2. heroes, 3. flies, 4. key, 5. apples, 6. leaf, 7. knives, 8. fishes.
- E.** 1. When a noun refers to one person or one thing, it is said to be in the singular number.
2. When a noun refers to more than one person or one thing, it is said to be plural number.
3. The commonest way of changing singular nouns to plural is by adding -s.
4. We change nouns ending with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch and -x from singular to plural by adding, es.
5. We change into plural by adding -ies to those singular nouns which ends with -y have a consonant before -y.
6. Singulars ending with -f or -fe change into plurals by replacing -f or -fe with -ves.

7. In the case of nouns that end with 'O', we change them into plurals by adding '-es' to their singular form.
8. Furniture, News, Scenery, Innings, Mathematics, Advice, Information, Knowledge, Luggage.
9. Alms, Cattle, People, Scissors, Trousers, Riches, Clothes, Goods, Thanks, Socks.

CHAPTER - 3

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. The John's dumbbells, 2. The man's wallet, 3. The baby's cry, 4. The little girl's happy faces, 5. The owl's hooting, 6. The master's craftsman, 7. The soldier's rifles, 8. Mr. Williams dog, 9. The mistress instructions, 10. The women's team.
- B.** 1. me – (I) present – (D), 2. me – (I) market – (D), 3. him – (I) letter – (D), 4. me – (I) English – (D), 5. you – (I) question – (D), 6. him – (I) fifty rupees – (D), 7. him – (I) answer – (D), 8. me – (I) chocolate – (D), 9. us – (I) car – (D), 10. me – (I) book – (D).
- C.** 1. The cats' tails, 2. The boys' pants, 3. The men's clothes, 4. The men's worries, 5. The girls' noses, 6. The ladys' purses, 7. The horses legs, 8. The child's rooms.
- D.** 1. The father's uniform which he worn.
 2. The people's houses where they live.
 3. The principal's orders issued by him.
 4. The Madonna's songs sung by herself.
 5. The Headmistress' office.
 6. The Mandela's idea.

- E.** 1. A noun is said to be in the Nominative case. When it is used as the subject of a verb.
2. A noun or pronoun used as the object of the verb is said to be in the Objective or Accusative case.
3. The thing named is direct object, the person or animal named is the indirect object.
4. When a noun or pronoun indicates Possession, it is said to be the Possessive case.
5. The pronouns are commonly used in the Possessive case are : my, our, your, his, her, its, their.
- F.** 1. Hard work brings glory.
A man can success by Hard work.
Hard work's successes.
2. Manu wrote an essay.
A ball was kicked by Manu.
Manu's bag is heavy.
3. Rahul wore the shirt.
Shirt was white washed by Rahul.
Rahul's shirts is new.

CHAPTER - 4

Test Yourself

- A.** Nun, Filly, Jenny-ass, Abbess, Governess, Prophet-ess, Parton-ess, Land-lady, Bee, Hind, Vamp, Signor – Signora, Cow, Lass.
- B.** Boar/pig, Marchuis, Czarina, Hero, Murderer, Earl, Negro, Jew, Peacock, Cock-sparrow, Wizard, Sheep/Ram, Gander, Drake.

- C.** 1. The lion-ess hunted the deer.
2. The policewoman caught the murderess.
3. My mother bought a ball for my little brother.
4. The priestess blessed the queen.
5. The hero of the film played with his pea-cock.
6. Do you know the gents and the boys standing outside.
7. The girl went to the washer-woman to fetch his clothes.
8. The old woman asked the maid-servant for a cup of tea.

D. Masculine : Poet, Pea-cock, Sir, Vixen, Man.

Feminine : Grandmother, Mistress, Aunty, Hen.

- E.** 1. Nouns denoting male persons or animals are known as masculine gender.
2. Nouns denoting female persons or animals are known as feminine gender.
3. Some nouns are used to denote both male and female persons or animals are known as common gender.
4. Nouns that are names of non-living things are known as neuter gender.
5. Material Nouns and collective nouns are neuter genders.

CHAPTER - 5

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. ours, 2. hers, 3. yours, 4. mine, 5. his, 6. theirs, 7. his, 8. hers.
B. 1. mine, 2. you, 3. her, 4. you, 5. him, 6. us, 7. you, 8. them.
C. 1. who, 2. which, 3. whatever, 4. whom, 5. that, 6. whatever, 7. whom, 8. whose.

- D.** 1. himself – 'E', 2. himself – 'E', 3. themselves – 'R',
4. themselves – 'R', 5. himself – 'E', 6. himself – 'R'.
- E.** 1. A pronoun used in the place of the name of a person or a thing is called a personal pronouns.
2. The pronouns that stand for the doer, is the reflexive pronouns.
3. Empathic pronouns are used emphasize or stress that doer is the every person or thing responsible for the action.
4. Pronouns that show procession or ownership are called Possessive pronouns.
5. Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out a person, place or thing are called Demonstrative Pronouns.
6. The pronouns which are used in questions called Interrogative pronouns.
7. Relative pronouns are used to join the sentences.

CHAPTER - 6

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. I, 2. I, 3. she, 4. we, 5. he, 6. they.
- B.** 1. We, 2. him, 3. her, 4. We & we, 5. us, 6. us, 7. me, 8. he.
- C.** 1. yours, 2. you, 3. your, 4. you, 5. your, 6. yours, 7. you, 8. your.
- D.** 1. I, 2. me & I, 3. me, 4. me, 5. me, 6. I, 7. me, 8. me, 9. me & I, 10. I.
- E.** 1. my, us, mine, 2. my, I, 3. My, mine, 4. My, me, 5. We, ours, 6. us, we, 7. my, mine, 8. We, ours, 9. mine, I, 10. We, our.

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. Everybody, every, 2. Those, 3. your, 4. What manner, 5. your, 6. some, 7. enough, 8. glorious, 9. This, 10. a tall.
- B. Noun :** war, book, course, area, belief, escape, days, success, person, reason.
- C.** 1. great, 2. These, 3. rared, 4. blunt, 5. loose, 6. deep, 7. careless, 8. obedient, 9. simple, 10. impure.
- D.** 1. few, is refer to noun and the adjectives of number.
2. several, is refer to noun and adjective of number.
3. second, is refer to noun and the adjective of number.
4. small, is refer to noun and adjective of number.
5. Rosey, is refer to noun and adjective of noun.
6. yonder, is refer to pronoun and descriptive objective.
7. cunning, refer to noun and descriptive objective.
8. any, refer to pronoun and adjectives of number.
9. everyday, refer to pronoun and adjectives number.
10. What, is refer to pronoun and interrogative adjective.
- E.** 1. Descriptive objective or Adjective of quality tell us about the quality of a person or thing. Ex. (i)

The flowers are lovely. (ii) Mr. Tom is a grumpy old man.

2. "When, What, Which and Whose" are used with noun to ask questions. So they are called interrogative objectives.
 3. An adjective of quantity describes the quantity of things. The words, "some, little, no and sufficient" tell us about quantity of the noun.
 4. This adjective point out the things named by the noun that they are used with. These adjectives answer the question : Which?
 5. Possessive adjective shows possession or ownership. These adjectives answer the question : Whose?
 6. An adjective used to talk about the number of things or persons is called Adjective of Number.
- F.** sharp, clean, two, refined, clean, sliced, heated, more, fried, taste, all.

CHAPTER - 8

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. tallest, 2. heavier, 3. more, 4. sour, 5. worst, 6. less fragrant, 7. farther, 8. expensiver, 9. neatest, 10. more creative.
- B.** 1. sharper – 'C', 2. slightest – 'S', 3. never – 'C', 4. less noise – 'C', 5. much – 'P', 6. promised – 'C', 7. less – 'C', 8. powerful – 'P', 9. best – 'S', 10. wiser – 'C'.

C. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dishonest	more dishonest	most dishonest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
stupid	stupider	stupidest

hopeless	more hopeless	most hopeless
kind	kinder	kindest
impatient	more impatient	most impatient
unpleasant	more unpleasant	most unpleasant
fortunate	fortunater	fortunatest

- D.** 1. more important, 2. higher, 3. best, 4. bad, 5. greatest, 6. smaller, 7. best, 8. lighter, 9. wiser, 10. lighter.
- E.** 1. (Comp.) – The tiger is more ferocious than all animals.
(Positive) – The tiger is ferocious of all animals.
2. (Sup.) – Lead is the heavier than most metals.
3. (Sup.) – He would the soonest die as tell a lie.
(Positive) – He would soon die as tell a lie.
4. (Sup.) – America is richer than any other country in the world.
(Positive) – America is the richest country in the world.
5. (Sup.) – Iron is the most useful of all the metals.
(Positive) – Iron is useful in the metals.

CHAPTER - 9

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. is, 2. will be, 3. met, 4. were, 5. are, 6. will be, 7. met, 8. was, 9. has, 10. was.
- B.** 1. did not, does not, 2. Will, 3. Don't, will do, 4. will do, do not, 5. does not, does not, 6. Does, 7. did, 8. Did.
- C.** 1. does, 2. sines, 3. shows, 4. jumped, 5. barks, 6. shows, 7. took, 8. made, 9. fell, 10. speak, 11. fell,

12. has mud, 13. goes, 14. warped.

D. Do yourself.

- E.** 1. The primary verb 'Be' can be used as (i) ordinary verb (ii) a linking verb (iii) an auxiliary or helping verb.
2. Finite verbs refer to the time of an action and tell whether the subject is singular or plural.
3. Non-finite verbs, unlike finite ones, do not indicate subject number or tense.
4. A linking verb can link two nouns (or noun phrases) when they refer to the same person, animal or thing.
5. We can use the verbs 'do' and 'have' in three ways.

CHAPTER - 10

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. quickly, 2. slowly, 3. softly, 4. quietly, 5. properly, 6. extremely, 7. very fast, 8. regularly, 9. quite often, 10. early.
- B.** 1. soon, 2. quickly, 3. once, 4. often, 5. absolutely, 6. there, 7. loudly, 8. today.
- C.** fluently, quickly, up, down, slightly, shrilly, here, soon, silently, often, there, extremely.
- D.** 1. (iii), 2. (iii), 3. (iii), 4. (iii), 5. (iv).
- E.** 1. 'Adverbs of Manner' tell us in what manner an action is done.
2. 'Adverbs of Time' tell us when or for what duration an action is done.
3. 'Adverbs of Place' tell us where an action takes place.

4. Adverbs of Degree' tell us to what and extent or by what degree some thing has occurred. They also modify verb.
5. 'Adverbs of Frequency' tells us how often or how seldom an action or event occurs.

F. He **seldom** watches television.

The joke was **extremely** funny.

She speaks English **fluently**.

The milkman **never** brings the milk in time.

The lion attacked **furiously** on deer.

CHAPTER - 11

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. on, 2. in, 3. into, 4. across, 5. at, 6. up, 7. at, 8. beside, 9. down, 10. above.
- B.** 1. at, 2. on, 3. across, 4. for, 5. by, 6. in, 7. at, 8. before & in, 9. after & at, 10. in.
- C.** 1. between, 2. at, 3. with, 4. with, 5. with, 6. in, 7. for, 8. of, 9. at, 10. from.
- D.** 1. boy I – O, of – O, 2. of – P, chairs – O, you – O, on – P, 3. this parcel – O, over – P, post-office – O, 4. I – O, since – P, 5. soldiers – O, by – P, 6. from – P, there – O, 7. I – O, for – P, 8. I – O, in – P, 9. He – O, jug – O, into – P, 10. ten o' – O, by – P, watch – O.
- E.** on, into, in, on, over, in, near, in front of, on, into, in, of, on, on, away from.

CHAPTER - 12

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. and, 2. so, 3. and, 4. though, 5. nor, 6. but, 7.

there, 8. Since, 9. therefore, 10. else.

- B.** 1. I cannot climb up this wall still you show me where the footholds are.
2. Old Mr. Joe tells interesting stories but he cannot read and write.
3. You had better bring a sweater along still. It is cold in the mountain.
4. Paul and Anne may not go together.
5. The new officer is boastful and bad tempered, so I have to admit his work is good.
- C.** I was walking along the road and decided to take a shortcut since I was in hurry. Suddenly I heard a loud explosion and felt the ground shake. There was the sound of breaking glass still I looked up and saw huge piece of glass flying through the air. They looked dangerous and had to move fast. I would certainly be stabbed to death and could not move an inch or my feet had lost all the power to move.
- D.** 1. A conjunction is a word used to join words, group of words or even sentences.
2. (i) The idea or words must be related that is, they must make sense when linked.
(ii) The idea or words must be on same 'level' or of the same kind.
(iii) Use of Conjunction should reduce the number of words.

CHAPTER - 14

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. A, 2. a, 3. the, 4. The, 5. an, 6. an, 7. an, 8. the, 9. the, 10. an.

- B.** 1. This computer game will not work because the battery is flat.
2. This is a German Shephard, it is a youngest of litter of the three pups.
3. The members of an expedition have discovered the Orang-utan settlement on Mount Kinabalu.
4. The doctor reminded his patient to follow the instructions on the level of the medicine bottle.
5. A tour of the Taj Mahal will be high-light of trip.
- C.** The, the, a, A, the, the, a, the, the, the, A, the, a, the, the, a, the, A, the, the, The, a.
- D.** 1. Do not look gift horse in the mouth.
2. I like to live in the open air.
3. March is the third month of year.
4. Where did you buy an umbrella from?
5. I have not seen him since he was the child.
6. The sunrises in the east.
7. The Moon did not rise till after the ten.
8. Draw a map of India.
9. We started late in the afternoon.
10. My favourite flower is rose.
- E.** 1. The articles a and an are known as indefinite articles. They commonly used with :
- (i) Any word beginning with a consonant sound even it is spelt with a vowel first : a union, a unit.
- (ii) A word beginning with a vowel sound, even if it is spelt with a consonant first, takes the article an : 'an' honour, 'an' hour.

(iii) We use 'a' and 'an' as a determiner when we mention a person or a thing for the first time: I just received a letter from my uncle.

You must take an Umbrella when you go out in the sun.

2. (i) 'The' is used with a noun when we are referring to the thing denoted by the noun again, that is, mentioning it is second time.
- (ii) 'The' is also used when we mean a particular person or thing and no other.
- (iii) 'The' is used when we refer to something that is unique it is one of its kind:
- (iv) 'The' can be used to make a general statement about a group or class of the same objects or animals, excluding man as a species. In this use, 'the' must be placed before a singular countable noun.
- (v) 'The' is used with superlative of adjectives and adverbs: Examples –
- This is the most beautiful flower.
- He is considered to have acted the most wisely.

CHAPTER - 15

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. I, 2. tin, 3. Najib and his friends, 4. The dog, 5. He, 6. My servant, 7. They, 8. She, 9. I, 10. The man.
- B.** 1. He will be conquered by me.
2. A letter will be written by my father.
3. The snake was caught by the boy.
4. A remarkable discovery was made by him.

5. A kite was being made by Amar.
 6. My car have been sold by me.
 7. I am angry by your behaviour.
 8. The thief was arrested by the police.
 9. The elephant was shoted by the hunter.
 10. I was kept waiting by him.
- C.**
1. The manager will give me a ticket.
 2. She handed over a chair.
 3. The Principal praised him.
 4. The fire damaged the building.
 5. The storm fell the trees.
 6. People lined the road.
 7. Everyone will blame us.
 8. A bus knocked down the child.
 9. An earthquake destroyed the town.
 10. Jim did not speak a word.
- D.**
1. Heavy sales has been generated by the advertisement.
 2. Lopez was elected a captain by us.
 3. Who broke this jug.
 4. Admittance refused by him.
 5. The weak should not be insulted by anyone.
 6. Someone has picked my pocket.
 7. I shall oblige to go.
 8. He was laughed at by all his friends.
 9. His wife was made to do all the work by him.
 10. It has cut the telephone wires.

- E.** 1. A, 2. P, 3. P, 4. P, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. P, 9. A, 10. A.
- F.** 1. A verb is said to be in Active voice when the verb being done the action.
2. A sentence is said to be in Passive Voice when the subject received the action named in verb.
3. When we change a sentence from Active Voice to Passive Voice, we have to follow some rules. They are :
- (i) When the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular. Example – She is writing a letter.
 - (ii) When the subject is plural, the verb must also be plural. Example – The men have finished the work.
 - (iii) When the verb changes from Active to Passive, its form changes but not its tense.
 - (iv) It is not always necessary to state the doer of the action in the passive sentence, especially if the doer is given as: "Somebody", "no one", "everyone" or "nobody". In such cases the doer is not important at all. **Example –**
 - (1) Some body has broken the glass.
 - (2) The glass has been broken by some body.

CHAPTER - 16

CHAPTER - 17

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. The adventure that lay ahead for the boys was canoeing across to the little island, carrying their haversacks up the racy path, pitching a

tent for night etc.

2. There was little point in trying to talk. The noise outside was too loud. It was exciting about adventure.
3. We think how the climbing, living and sleeping under the stars are difficult in island.
4. When they flopped down to the ground, it was raining heavily.
5. The canvas soaked through rain made pitching the tent difficult.
6. There was no point in talking because the noise outside was too land.
7. Yes, we think the boys were actually enjoying themselves towards the end.

CHAPTER - 18

Test Yourself

- A.** A bird catcher went to the forest. He took net to catch the birds. He threw rice grains on the net to catch the birds. He hide himself behind the bushes. Pigeons were flying in the sky. They were very hungry. Seeing the rice grain on the ground they started going down. The king pigeon warn them but they did not pay attention. They went to eat grains and caught in the net. The bird catcher was happy and came near to net. The king pigeons shout to fly away all together pigeons with net. The bird catcher was surprised and ran after them. But he could not catch them. The pigeons went to friendly mouse. The mouse cut the net and freed the pigeons. All pigeons thanks mouse and flew away.
- B.** A jackal lived in the forest. Once he was hungry and found nothing to eat. He planned to do

something. He found lion's skin and put on skin to frighten animals. He ate lot of animals. One night he heard the other jackals howling. He also wanted to howl and finally howled. Listening the howling of jackal all animals were surprised. They came to know he is a jackal not lion. The animals killed the jackal.

BOOK - 7

CHAPTER - 1

Test Yourself

- A.** 1. Nature, 2. Time, 3. The boy, 4. Ducks, 5. He, 6. The sun, 7. The rainbow, 8. The singing of the birds.
- B.** 1. Do have lunch with me today!
2. Please shut the door.
3. Please teach me how to do these sums.
4. Kindly don't play with knife.
5. Kindly wait for me at the main gate.
6. Please give me an apple.
7. Please lend me your pen.
8. Kindly tell me his name and address.
- C.** 1. Do you must read the newspaper everyday?
2. Do the children play cricket?
3. Has he never been to Germany.
4. Did I go to the circus yesterday.
5. Do we all enjoy watching film.
6. Is a thing of beauty is a joy forever.
7. Is the time the best healer.
8. Is nature the best physicians.
- D.** 1. My elder brother came home very late and went to bed without having dinner.
2. Jason is in a foul mood because his new car has been dented in an accident.
3. You tell me the secret route to the buried treasure unless remain a prisoner.
4. You are driving that way since give me a lift to the school.
5. Amina has had both bath and home work.
6. Either you have eggs and toast for breakfast or go without breakfast.
7. Mr. Leroy was having lunch at home while I waited patiently in his office.
8. I will go to the party with you if you buy a new dress for me.
- E.** 1. A sentence is a group of words containing at least one finite verb and making complete sense.