

English (LL) Grammar (Language Study), Vocabulary & Writing Skills



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इयत्ता आठवी
(मराठी व सेमी इंग्रजी माध्यम)

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ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये

- ☞ महाराष्ट्र राज्य शिक्षण मंडळाद्वारे निर्धारित पाठ्यपुस्तकावर आधारित
- ☞ Grammar (Language study), Vocabulary आणि Writing Skills वर आधारित घटकांचा अंतर्भाव
- ☞ विविध घटकांचे त्यांच्या योग्य उदाहरणांसह सुलभ स्पष्टीकरण
- ☞ Grammar आणि Writing Skills वर आधारित घटकांमध्ये प्रावीण्य मिळवण्यासाठी Solved आणि Practice exercises चा विपुल प्रमाणात अंतर्भाव
- ☞ पाठ्यपुस्तकातील Grammar व Writing Skills वर आधारित प्रश्नांचा समावेश
- ☞ Caution आणि Things to Remember सारखी वैशिष्ट्ये अंतर्भूत
- ☞ उजळणीकरिता Grammar Worksheets चा उत्तरांसहित समावेश
- ☞ Writing Skills मधील घटकांवर आधारित सरावासाठीच्या प्रश्नांचा समावेश (Q.R. Code मार्फत प्रश्नांची उत्तरे समाविष्ट)

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प्रस्तावना

भाषेवर प्रभुत्व मिळविण्याकरिता आणि उत्तम संवाद साधण्याचे कौशल्य प्राप्त करण्याकरिता grammar, vocabulary आणि writing skills यांचा पाया मजबूत असणे आवश्यक असते. भाषा अर्जन आणि भाषा समृद्धी या प्रक्रियांमध्ये हे मूलभूत घटक महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडतात.

लेझी बोन एज्युकेशनचे ‘English (LL) Grammar (Language Study), Vocabulary & Writing Skills: इयत्ता आठवी’ हे पुस्तक तुमच्या भाषिक क्षमता विकसित करण्याकरिता आवश्यक साहित्य पुरवून तुमची अध्ययनाची प्रक्रिया रंजक आणि परिणामकारक बनवण्यास साहाय्यभूत ठरेल. हे पुस्तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ, पुणे यांच्याद्वारे नियोजित अद्ययावत पाठ्यपुस्तकावर आधारित आहे.

विद्यार्थ्यांची grammar आणि vocabulary यांवर आधारित संकल्पनांचे आकलन करून घेण्याची क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी, तसेच त्यांचे writing skills अधिक प्रभावी बनवण्यासाठी अत्यंत बारकाईने विश्लेषण करून संक्षिप्त स्वरूपात साकारलेले हे पुस्तक परीक्षेत गुणवृद्धीसाठीही उपयुक्त ठरेल.

Grammar Section मध्ये,

प्रत्येक पाठात Grammar च्या संकल्पनांचे (इंग्रजी आणि/ किंवा मराठीमध्ये) सोप्या भाषेत स्पष्टीकरण दिले आहे. घटकांच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार पाठातील स्वाध्याय तीन विभागांमध्ये विभागला आहे. ‘Textbook Exercise (English Workshop)’ या विभागात घटकांशी संबंधित पाठ्यपुस्तकातील प्रश्न समाविष्ट करण्यात आले आहेत. पाठ्यपुस्तकातील पाठांवर आधारित प्रश्न Textbook based exercise मध्ये अंतर्भूत करण्यात आले आहेत; तर या घटकांच्या अधिकच्या सरावाकरिता Additional exercise या विभागाचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. उजळणीकरिता Grammar Worksheets समाविष्ट करण्यात आल्या आहेत. Grammar section च्या शेवटी सर्व exercises आणि worksheets ची Answer Key देण्यात आली आहे.

Writing Skills Section मध्ये,

घटकांच्या सुलभ आकलनाकरिता आवश्यक तेथे ‘Illustrative Example’ समाविष्ट करण्यात आले आहेत. घटकांच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार पाठांचे सामान्यपणे चार विभागांत विभाजन करण्यात आले आहे. ‘Solved Examples’ विभागात घटकांशी संबंधित सोडवलेल्या प्रश्नांचा अंतर्भाव करण्यात आला आहे. ‘Textbook Exercise (English Workshop)’ या विभागात पाठ्यपुस्तकातील घटकांशी संबंधित प्रश्नांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. ‘Question for Practice’ या विभागात सरावाकरिता भरपूर प्रश्नांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे Q.R. Code द्वारे देण्यात आली आहेत.

हे पुस्तक विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रश्न सोडविण्याची क्षमता सुधारण्यासाठी भाषेचा अचूक वापर, वाक्यनिर्मिती व रचना, तसेच लेखन कौशल्यावर प्रभुत्व मिळविण्यासंदर्भात मार्गदर्शन देईल हे निश्चित. लेझी बोन एज्युकेशनचे ‘English (LL) Grammar (Language Study), Vocabulary & Writing Skills: इयत्ता आठवी’ हे पुस्तक विद्यार्थ्यांना परीक्षेकरिता तयार करणारे असून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या भाषाकौशल्याचा पाया भक्कम करणारे आणि त्यांना प्रभावी संवाद साधण्यास तयार करणारेही ठरेल हे निश्चित. विद्यार्थ्यांना हे पुस्तक अर्थघन वाटेल आणि हे पुस्तक तयार करताना जेवढा आनंद आम्हांला मिळाला तेवढाच आनंद त्यांना लाभेल असा आम्हांला विश्वास आहे.

धन्यवाद!

ज्ञानार्थीना मन :पूर्वक शुभेच्छा!


प्रकाशक

आवृत्ती : प्रथम

हे पुस्तक परिपूर्ण करण्यासाठी आम्ही सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न केले आहेत, तरी पुस्तक अधिकाधिक उत्कृष्ट व्हावे, यासाठी आपल्या सूचना स्वागतार्ह आहेत. याकरिता आपला अभिप्राय support@lazybone.in या ई-मेल पत्त्यावर पाठवावा ही नम्र विनंती.

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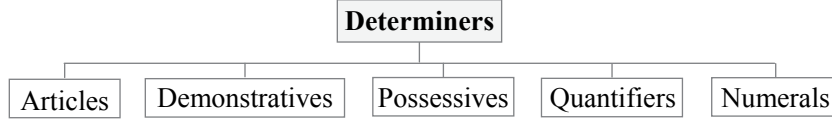
Determiners

A determiner is a **word** or a **group of words** that **specifies**, **identifies** or **quantifies** a **noun** or a **noun phrase**.

e.g. ♦ A boy is studying for his exams. ♦ Three apples are on the table.

The above underlined words are determiners.

Types of Determiners



1. Articles

The articles **'a'**, **'an'** and **'the'** are classified as **determiners** because they **specify** nouns. They let the reader/listener know whether a noun has been mentioned previously. 'The' is used when the noun is known or mentioned to the reader/listener previously; 'a' and 'an' is used when the noun is not known or mentioned previously. There are specific instances where only 'the', 'a' or 'an' can be used.

(**'a'**, **'an'** आणि **'the'** या articles ना **determiners** मध्ये वर्गीकृत केले जाते; कारण ती Nouns दर्शवतात. याआधी Noun चा उल्लेख झाला आहे, की नाही हे Articles मुळे वाचकांना / श्रोत्यांना समजते. जेव्हा वाचक / श्रोता यांना नाम आधी पासून ज्ञात असते किंवा त्याचा आधी उल्लेख झालेला असतो तेव्हा 'The' चा वापर केला जातो; तर जेव्हा नाम आधीपासून ज्ञात नसते किंवा त्याचा आधी उल्लेख झालेला नसतो तेव्हा 'a' आणि 'an' यांचा वापर केला जातो. याव्यतिरिक्त, काही विशिष्ट ठिकाणी फक्त 'the', 'a' किंवा 'an' ही articles वापरली जातात.)

e.g. ♦ A bag is kept on the table.

2. Demonstratives

The words **'this'**, **'that'**, **'these'** and **'those'** are known as **demonstratives**. **Demonstrative determiners** are **followed by nouns**. In **other cases**, they act as **demonstrative pronouns**.

(**'this'**, **'that'**, **'these'** आणि **'those'** हे शब्द demonstratives म्हणून ओळखले जातात. Demonstrative determiners नंतर नामे येतात. इतर काही ठिकाणी ते demonstrative pronouns म्हणून कार्य करतात.)

e.g. ♦ This book is mine. (*Demonstrative Determiner*) ♦ This is my book. (*Demonstrative Pronoun*)

3. Possessives

The words **'my'**, **'your'**, **'his'**, **'her'**, **'its'**, **'our'**, **'your'** and **'their'** are known as **possessives**. The words **'mine'**, **'yours'**, **'his'**, **'hers'**, **'its'**, **'ours'**, **'yours'** and **'theirs'** are known as **possessive pronouns**.

e.g. ♦ Is this your bag? (*Possessive Determiner*) ♦ Is this bag yours? (*Possessive Pronoun*)

! CAUTION

Students should know the difference between Possessive Determiners and Possessive Pronouns. Possessive Determiners are used before nouns to indicate ownership.

E.g. This is my car. (*Possessive Determiner*)

The words **'mine'**, **'yours'**, **'his'**, **'hers'**, **'its'**, **'ours'**, **'yours'** and **'theirs'** are known as possessive pronouns. Possessive pronouns stand alone and replace nouns to show possession.

E.g. This car is mine. (*Possessive Pronoun*)

(**सूचना**: विद्यार्थ्यांना Possessive Determiners आणि Possessive Pronouns यांमधील फरक माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे. मालकी दर्शवण्यासाठी नामापूर्वी Possessive Determiners चा वापर केला जातो.)

उदा. This is my car. (*Possessive Determiner*)

'mine', **'yours'**, **'his'**, **'hers'**, **'its'**, **'ours'**, **'yours'** आणि **'theirs'** हे possessive pronouns म्हणून ओळखले जातात. Possessive pronouns स्वतंत्रपणे येतात आणि स्वतःची मालकी दाखवण्याकरिता नामांची जागा घेतात. उदा. This car is mine (*Possessive Pronoun*)

4. Quantifiers

The words which are placed before nouns to indicate their **amount** or **quantity** are known as **quantifiers**. (Noun च्या आधी येणाऱ्या आणि Noun चे प्रमाण दर्शवणाऱ्या शब्दांना **quantifiers** असे म्हणतात.)



They are classified as follows:

Quantifiers used with Countable Nouns	Quantifiers used with Uncountable Nouns	Quantifiers used with both Countable and Uncountable Nouns
many	much	some
several	little	any
each	a bit of	all
every	a great deal of	no
none	a large quantity of	none
both	a large amount of	enough
a couple of		a lot of
a few		more
a great number of		most
a number of		least
a large number of		plenty of

CAUTION

Students might misuse quantifiers like ‘much,’ ‘many,’ ‘few,’ or ‘a little’ when describing quantities, which can lead to sentences that don’t make sense. For example, incorrectly stating “I have many headache”, instead of “I have a little headache”.

(सूचना: quantities स्पष्ट करताना, विद्यार्थी या परिमाणकांचा चुकीचा वापर करण्याची शक्यता असते, त्यामुळे अर्थ नसलेली वाक्ये तयार होतात. उदाहरणार्थ, “I have many headache”, हे चुकीचे वाक्य असून त्याऐवजी “I have a little headache” हे वाक्य बोलणे योग्य होईल.)

5. Numerals

When numerals appear before nouns in order to **quantify** them they are known as **numeral determiners**. (Noun च्या आधी आलेला आणि Noun चे प्रमाण दर्शवणारा शब्द जर संख्या असेल, तर त्याला **numeral determiners** असे म्हणतात.)

There are two types: **cardinals** (one, two, three etc.) and **ordinals** (first, second, third etc.)

e.g. ♦ I have two cupcakes. ♦ I stood third in the competition.

Order of Determiners

More than one determiner can be used to modify a noun. In such cases there is an order in which determiners must be placed generally. The order can be remembered by using the mnemonic **‘QUADPN’**. (Noun बद्दल माहिती सांगण्यासाठी एकाहून अधिक determiners चा वापर केला जातो. अशावेळी **‘QUADPN’** या क्रमानुसार determiners लावले जातात.)

QU: Quantifiers, **A:** Articles, **D:** Demonstratives, **P:** Possessives, **N:** Numerals

e.g.

Pre-Determiners	Main Determiners			Post-Determiners		Nouns
	Quantifiers	Articles	Demonstratives	Numerals		
				Ordinal	Cardinal	
A few (of)			my			friends
all	the					students
			my		five	apples
A number of		these				guest
none (of)		those			four	people
			his	first		job

Things to Remember:

- ✓ Consider whether the noun is countable or uncountable when choosing determiners.
- ✓ Pay attention to possessive determiners.
- ✓ Be mindful of exceptions and special cases in determiner usage.

Exercises**Textbook based Exercise**

Q1. From the following sentences, underline the determiners.

- i. Our village wakens to celebrate the rain.
- ii. Finally, the shopkeeper gave me some biscuits.
- iii. I listen to you every day.
- iv. Captain Smith and most of his crew went down with the ship.
- v. They put only a few life-boats on the ship.
- vi. Here is when he first encounters the two brothers selling wild strawberries.
- vii. It was decided that all ships must have enough room in their life-boats.
- viii. Both of them fell into the hands of the soldiers.
- ix. Most of the passengers were drowned.
- x. The Titanic had more than two thousand people on board.

Additional Exercise

Q2. From the following sentences, underline the determiners.

- i. Both the books on the shelf belong to me.
- ii. This assignment is due tomorrow and I haven't started it yet.
- iii. Many students find algebra challenging.
- iv. She is always willing to lend her favourite books to those she likes.
- v. Each student in the class was asked to present their project.

Q3. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.

- i. _____ people who arrived at the event were excited and full of energy. (the / an)
- ii. Drinking _____ tea is the perfect remedy for a sore throat. (some / those)
- iii. They invited _____ friends to the party and had a great time. (theirs / their)
- iv. _____ road to the summit is dangerous. (little / the)
- v. _____ cake at the bakery is delicious, but I recommend trying the chocolate one. (every / some)

Page no. **4** to **68** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

1

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms: A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in the same language. (एकाच भाषेतील दोन समान किंवा जवळजवळ समान अर्थ असलेल्या शब्दांना synonym म्हणतात.) For example, 'big' and 'large' are synonyms.

Word		Synonym	Word		Synonym	Word		Synonym
amuse	-	entertain	forbid	-	prohibit	rend	-	tear
bruised	-	injured	frantic	-	worried	roam	-	wander
courteous	-	polite	hypnotise	-	mesmerise	reveal	-	disclose
clutch	-	grasp	gallant	-	brave	soothe	-	calm
craven	-	cowardly	ghastly	-	terrible	sore	-	painful
dawn	-	daylight	inevitable	-	unavoidable	starving	-	hungry
deliberate	-	intentional	innate	-	inborn	summon	-	gather or call
devour	-	gobble	intrude	-	interfere	tangible	-	definite
diligent	-	attentive	linger	-	remain	tender	-	delicate
dishearten	-	discourage	majestic	-	grand	trivial	-	insignificant
drowsy	-	sleepy	monotonous	-	boring	uncivilized	-	unmannered
dusk	-	evening	persistent	-	determined	unhinged	-	uncontrolled
exhausted	-	tired	persuade	-	convince	unfortunate	-	unlucky
enraged		anger	piteous	-	pitiful	voracious	-	starved
extravagant	-	luxurious	quarrel	-	argument	waive	-	forgo
exquisite	-	elegant	quiver	-	tremble	warily	-	cautiously
fierce	-	aggressive	reluctance	-	unwillingness	weary	-	tired

Antonyms: An antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another word in the same language. (एकाच भाषेतील परस्पर विरुद्ध अर्थ दर्शवणाऱ्या शब्दांना antonym म्हणतात.) For example, 'fat' and 'thin' are antonyms. Antonyms may also be formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes. (prefixes किंवा suffixes चा वापर करून देखील विरुद्धार्थी शब्द तयार होतात.)

Word		Antonym	Word		Antonym	Word		Antonym
accept	×	decline	exhibit	×	conceal	profound	×	superficial
attract	×	repel	extravagant	×	cheap	rational	×	irrational
amateur	×	professional	foreground	×	background	relieved	×	anxious
bound	×	unbound	frank	×	secretive	repulsive	×	delightful
brisk	×	slow	frivolous	×	significant	rescue	×	endanger
clear	×	unclear/opaque	gallant	×	timid	resemble	×	differ
comfortable	×	uncomfortable	gracious	×	rude	savage	×	civilized
competent	×	incompetent	immature	×	mature	scatter	×	collect
contemporary	×	outdated	insensible	×	sensible	system	×	chaos
deep	×	shallow	jovial	×	solemn	tender	×	tough
deft	×	clumsy	judicious	×	careless	triumph	×	defeat
descend	×	ascend	kindred	×	unrelated	tremble	×	steady
despise	×	adore	legal	×	illegal	vain	×	modest
diligent	×	lazy	lonely	×	sociable	vicious	×	noble
economic	×	wasteful	pacify	×	agitate	waive	×	impose
endorse	×	criticise	pride	×	shame	yield	×	resist

[**Note:** The synonym or antonym of any word must be in the same part of speech as the original word. For example, the synonyms 'ability' and 'skill' are both nouns and the antonyms 'fail' and 'succeed' are both verbs. (कोणत्याही शब्दाचा समानार्थी शब्द किंवा विरुद्धार्थी शब्द हा नेहमी मूळ शब्दाच्याच जातीमधील असायला हवा. उदाहरण: 'ability' आणि 'skill' हे दोन्ही समानार्थी शब्द नामे आहेत; 'fail' आणि 'succeed' हे दोन्ही विरुद्धार्थी शब्द क्रियापदे आहेत.)]

Things to Remember:

- ✓ Not all antonyms are created by adding prefixes and suffixes to words. e.g. friend x enemy (not 'un'friend)
- ✓ Synonyms and antonyms should be provided using single words alone, not meanings or sentences.



Exercises

Textbook Exercise (English Workshop)

Q1. Write the antonyms for the following words. (Lesson 1.2 – Androcles and the Lion)

- i. kind ii. poor iii. slave iv. high v. punishment
vi. unbound vii. tender viii. happy

Q2. Add the proper prefix to make the following words opposite in meaning. (Lesson 1.4- Miss Slippery)

- i. obey ii. sympathetic iii. honour iv. afraid v. content

Q3. Find from the poem the Antonyms (opposite words) for the following: (Lesson 2.1 – Try Again)

- i. succeed ii. punishment iii. courage iv. stop/quit v. lose

Q4. Find from the story the antonyms of: (Lesson 2.5 – A Heroine of the Sea)

- i. coward ii. carelessly iii. selfish iv. happy v. rare
vi. disagreed vii. enemies viii. forgot

Q5.

A. Pick out from the poem the synonyms of: (Lesson 3.3 – Truth)

- i. injury ii. delicate iii. ache iv. embarrass v. cured

B. Pick out from the poem the antonyms of:

- i. forget ii. flat / straight iii. make iv. rise v. outside

Textbook based Exercise

Q6. Give synonyms of the following words.

- i. lonely ii. vanish iii. busy iv. comfortable v. command
vi. suffer vii. eager viii. possess ix. wreck x. voyage

Q7. Give antonyms of the following words.

- i. brittle ii. captive iii. dangerous iv. scour iv. strong
v. competent vi. perfection vii. enhance viii. forbid ix. reveal
x. fierce

Additional Exercise

Q8. Find similar words for the following:

- i. vivid – _____ ii. bright – _____ iii. humorous – _____
iv. simple – _____ vi. sad – _____ vii. enchant – _____
viii. balance – _____

Q9. Write antonyms of the following words.

- i. cautious × _____ ii. contrary × _____ iii. generous × _____
iv. dissuade × _____ v. minimise × _____ vi. fragile × _____
vii. curse × _____ viii. gather × _____

Q10. Match the following Synonyms:

	‘A’		‘B’
i.	fast	a.	deny
ii.	contradict	b.	weak
iii.	feeble	c.	modest
iv.	humble	d.	quick

Q11. Match the following Antonyms :

	‘A’		‘B’
i.	decay	a.	wild
ii.	deprive	b.	pessimist
iii.	optimist	c.	flourish
iv.	tame	d.	enrich

Page no. **71** to **126** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

Unseen Passages For Comprehension and Summary

यशप्राप्तीकरिता काही टिप्स :

- Passage वाचण्यापूर्वी (A1) आणि (A2) मध्ये दिलेल्या कृती वाचून घ्या. प्रश्न जाणून घेतल्यामुळे जेव्हा तुम्ही Passage वाचाल तेव्हा प्रश्नांची उत्तरे शोधणे सोपे जाईल.
- दोन गुणांच्या प्रश्नांसाठी दोन किंवा चार शब्द/ मुद्दे लिहिणे अपेक्षित आहे.
- Summary लिहिताना पुढील गोष्टी लक्षात ठेवा :
 - Summary ला योग्य शीर्षक द्या.
 - साधारणपणे Passage च्या 1/3 Summary लिहावी.
 - Passage मधील तथ्ये व संख्या वगळता इतर वाक्ये जशीच्या तशी लिहिणे टाळा.
 - योग्य Grammar व Vocabulary चा वापर करावा.

Solved Examples

Q1. (A) Read the following passage and do the given activities:

A1. Answer in one or two words.

- Mention any one thing that trees provide.
- Give any one reason why the forests have been destroyed.

Deforestation means the purposeful clearing of forest land. This is usually done in the name of development. From time immemorial, forests have been destroyed to make space for houses, industries, agriculture, and providing pasture to animals. Trees are cut to obtain wood for fuel, for industrial purposes, and for the construction of concrete jungles. As we clear wide areas of trees, we don't realise that we are putting the lives of different elements of nature in danger, including our own. Impact deforestation is already being witnessed; climate change, soil erosion, increased greenhouse gases, and animal extinctions are all the results of indiscriminate tree cutting. We should act now, as forest destruction is a crisis staring at the face of our whole planet. Let us save forests. Forest matter.

A2. Which important issue is highlighted in the passage?

A3. Write the Adjective forms of:

- development
- danger

A4. Do as directed:

Let us save forests.

Use 'must' and rewrite the sentence.

A5. List two ways in which we can save trees.

(B) Summary Writing:

Write a summary of the passage given for comprehension and suggest a suitable title to it.

Answers

A1. i. Wood ii. For agriculture.

A2. The issue of deforestation is a significant one, focusing on its negative impact on climate change, soil erosion, increased greenhouse gases, and animal extinctions. The passage emphasises the need to take action against deforestation.



- A3. i. developmental ii. dangerous
- A4. We must save forests.
- A5. We can save trees by organising tree plantation drives in our locality. We should also create awareness amongst the people about the importance of trees and the need to preserve and protect them.

(B) Saving Our Forests: Keeping Our Planet Safe

Deforestation, the purposeful clearing of forest land, poses a crisis for our planet. It leads to climate change, soil erosion, increased greenhouse gases, and animal extinctions. We need to take action to save forests. By preserving forests, we preserve the balance of nature.

Q2. (A) Read the following passage and do the given activities:

A1. State whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- i. There are other assets more important than health for an individual.
- ii. If we are healthy, we can face difficulties in life with confidence.

Health is indeed wealth. It is the most important asset possessed by an individual. Health—the state of being free from illness—should be our priority. To lead a full life, health is indeed very important. Our physical and mental wellness contribute to our overall well-being. We can give our best in all we do only if we are healthy and happy. Having a balanced diet and a proper routine that includes regular exercise and excellent sleeping and eating habits all contribute to our good health. Adopting a healthy lifestyle to maintain good health helps prevent chronic diseases and other illnesses. A healthy person has the ability to inspire others and faces difficulties in life with a smile. Leading a healthy life is not at all difficult. A disciplined life is all that is required to remain physically, mentally, and emotionally fit and fine.

A2. What is health? Give one reason why it is important.

A3. Give the Verb forms of:

- i. priority ii. regular

A4. Do as directed:

- i. Adopting a healthy lifestyle to maintain good health helps prevent chronic diseases and other illnesses. (*Use not only but also.*)
- ii. Leading a healthy life is not at all difficult. (*Pick out the article.*)

A5. Write two things that you practice to maintain good health.

(B) Summary Writing:

Write a summary of the passage given for comprehension and suggest a suitable title to it.

Answers

- A1. i. Disagree ii. Agree
- A2. Health is the state of being free from illness. It is important because when we are healthy, we can lead a full and happy life, giving our best in everything that we do.
- A3. i. prioritise ii. regularise
- A4. i. Adopting a healthy lifestyle to maintain good health not only helps prevent chronic diseases but also other illnesses.
- ii. Article – a

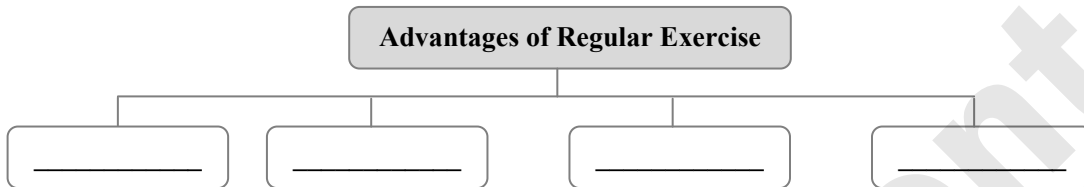
(B) True Friendship: Bright, Beautiful and Valuable

Friendship brings joy, happiness, and strength to our lives. True friendship is based on trust, support, and respect. The qualities of a good friend include loyalty, unconditional support, and the ability to be a good listener. To be a good friend, one must be reliable, thoughtful, a good listener, and respect boundaries. True friendship is like a diamond – bright, beautiful, valuable, and always in style.

Questions for Practice

Q7. (A) Read the following passage and do the given activities:

A1. Complete the tree diagram with the advantages of regular exercise.



What is it that gives us a great feeling?
 What is it that can provide us with a fit and healthy body?
 What is it that provides us with a boost of instant energy?
 What is it that keeps us smiling and positive at all times?
 Well, the answer is regular exercise.
 How right are the words: "A fit mind in a fit body"?
 Exercise is a mental or physical activity that contributes to our health, thereby making us strong. The only way to remain fit is to do some physical activity. Studies have proved that regular exercise reduces the risk of chronic diseases, improves our cardio-vascular health, and keeps us happy and positive at all times. Exercise also helps us with weight control, which is very important for leading a healthy lifestyle. It boosts our energy and improves our efficiency at work. Regular exercise not only adds years to our lives but also enhances their quality.
 Let us remember these words as we exercise regularly: "Exercise not only changes our body, it changes our mind, our attitude, our mood, and our general well-being."

A2. What is exercise? How does it contribute to our well-being?

A3. Underline the compound words in the following sentences.

- i. Exercise also helps us with weight control, which is very important to leading a healthy lifestyle.
- ii. Exercise not only changes our body, it changes our mind, our attitude, our mood, and our general well-being.

A4. Do as directed.

- i. The only way to remain fit is to do some physical activity. *(Separate the Subject and Predicate.)*
- ii. Exercise also helps us with weight control. *(State the parts of speech of the underlined word.)*

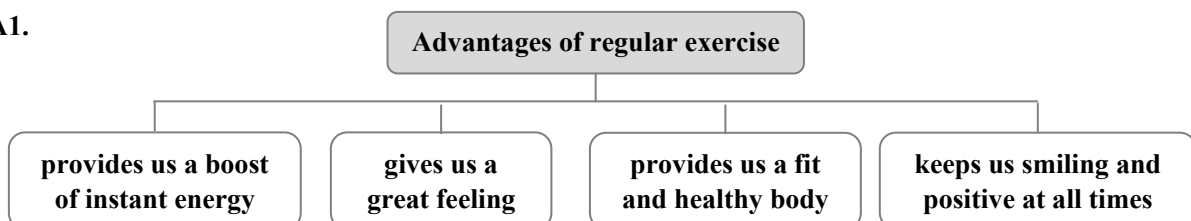
A5. Do you take regular exercise? Why?

(B) Summary Writing:

Write a summary of the passage given for comprehension and suggest a suitable title to it.

Answers

A1.





- A2. Exercise is a mental or physical activity that contributes to our health, thereby making us strong. Regular exercise reduces the risk of chronic diseases, improves cardiovascular health, keeps us happy, aids in weight control, and enhances our efficiency at work, contributing to our overall well-being.
- A3. i. Exercise also helps us with weight control, which is very important to leading a healthy lifestyle.
 ii. Exercise not only changes our body, it changes our mind, our attitude, our mood, and our general well-being.
- A4. i. Subject – The only way to remain fit
 Predicate – is to do some physical activity.
 ii. Verb
- A5. Yes, I do regular exercise as it has several benefits. It helps me control my weight and aids in recovering from illnesses quickly. Regular exercise has done wonders for my mood. It keeps me optimistic and positive at all times. I have observed that I work with great enthusiasm on days I exercise.

(B) Stay Healthy and Happy with Regular Exercise

Regular exercise is the key to maintaining a healthy body and mind. It has a positive impact on our health as it reduces the risk of chronic diseases, improves cardiovascular health, boosts energy, and enhances efficiency at work. By exercising regularly, we can add years to our lives and improve their quality. Exercise changes our body, mind, attitude, mood, and general well-being.

Q8. (A) Read the following passage and do the given activities:

A1. Complete the following:

- i. Animal cruelty is any intentional act
- ii. Let us protect animals, love them, nurture and

Kindness towards animals is indeed a humane act. Joaquin Phoenix has rightly said, “It takes nothing away from a human to be kind to an animal.” Animal cruelty is any intentional act wherein the needs of animals are neglected. We have to ensure that we collectively raise our voice against any form of cruelty towards animals that we witness. There should be strong laws to protect the animals. Right from a young age, students should be taught that ‘humanity should not be reserved for human beings alone; it should extend to all the creatures with whom we share this world.’ There are different ways in which we can take care of animals. We should ensure that we give them healthy and nutritious food, apart from clean water. We should ensure that they are provided protection and shelter. Regular health checkups are equally important. Let us protect animals, love them, nurture and care for them, and never be cruel to them.

A2. What are some of the ways to take care of animals?

A3. Give the Noun forms of:

- i. strong
- ii. reserve

A4. Do as directed.

- i. Regular health check-ups are equally important. (State the word class of the underlined word.)
- ii. There should be strong laws to protect the animals. (*Pick out the Nouns.*)

A5. How will you display kindness towards animals? List any two ways.

(B) Summary Writing:

Write a summary of the passage given for comprehension and suggest a suitable title to it.



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